



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1966

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress

a. The Senate Space Committee held hearings on communications satellites January 25-26 with witnesses from NASA, DOD, the Office of the President's Telecommunications Adviser, and the Communications Satellite Corporation.

b. The House Government Operations Military Subcommittee held hearings January 25-26 on NASA-Defense space program cooperation.

c. The House Space Committee January 27 concluded a three-day panel discussion on "Science, Government and Public Policy." The panel session was opened by the Vice President.

d. The House Space Committee plans to hold hearings between January 31-February 2 on the status of NASA's Apollo Applications program and Defense's MOL program. Witnesses from NASA, Defense, and the Space Council staff will testify.

2. Launches. The Soviet Union has launched its second and third satellites of the new year. Cosmos 105 was placed into a low circular orbit on January 22 (of the type usually recovered after eight days), and Cosmos 106 was placed into an eccentric orbit (normally not recovered) on January 25.

3. Pending Launches

a. The first Tiros Operational Satellite System, to be called ESSA I, after the Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce, is scheduled for launch February 2 and will provide global cloud cover pictures to U. S. ground stations on a daily basis. The second satellite of this type scheduled for February 23 launch will have the capability of providing daily cloud cover pictures directly to local weather stations around the world.

b. A Saturn IB launch vehicle is scheduled to propel an Apollo spacecraft down the Atlantic range February 18.

c. NASA plans a launch schedule of 40 flights during 1966.





MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Subject: Space Activities

Reference: [illegible]

1. The House Space Committee held hearings on communications activities January 18-19 with witnesses from NASA, the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, and the Communications Satellite Corporation.

2. The House Government Operations Committee held hearings January 18-19 on NASA's Science and Technology Program.

3. The House Space Committee held hearings January 17 on the House Select Committee on Government and the Economy. The panel discussion on the House Select Committee on Government and the Economy was opened by the Vice President.

4. The House Space Committee held hearings January 16-17 on the status of NASA's scientific programs and witnesses from NASA, the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, and the Communications Satellite Corporation.

5. The House Select Committee on Government and the Economy held hearings January 16 on the type recovery recovery after eight days, and January 17 on the type recovery recovery after eight days, and January 18 on the type recovery recovery after eight days.

2. Panel Hearings

6. The first House Select Committee on Government and the Economy held hearings January 16 on the type recovery recovery after eight days, and January 17 on the type recovery recovery after eight days, and January 18 on the type recovery recovery after eight days.

1966 JAN 28 PM 12 29

7. A letter to the House Select Committee on Government and the Economy is scheduled to be sent to the House Select Committee on Government and the Economy.

The White House

Washington, D.C.



4. Aircraft Navigation. NASA plans to launch in 1967 equipment on board a synchronous Advanced Technology Satellite (ATS) for the purpose of conducting aircraft navigation experiments. The aircraft will attempt to receive precise navigation data by linking up with a ground based computer via a satellite.

5. Space TV. A major TV network is considering the use of color TV for the Gemini 8 launch and recovery.

6. International Cooperation

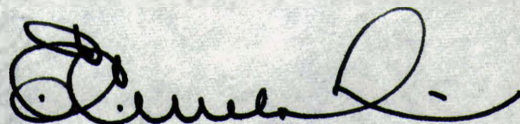
a. A Soviet official has informed the U. S. that: (1) the Soviet Union is unwilling at the present time to describe the experiments aboard two current Soviet Venus probes; and (2) Soviet scientists do not consider it possible to conduct U. S. - U. S. S. R. experiments with the Soviet communications satellite Molniya-1.

b. Legislation permitting the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) to receive the benefits of the International Organization's Immunity Act was passed by the Senate January 21 completing action by the Congress. This will facilitate conclusion of the Agreement between U. S. and ESRO under which ESRO would establish a command and telemetry station near Fairbanks, Alaska.

c. NASA and the Netherlands have agreed to cooperate in sounding rocket experiments to be conducted at White Sands, New Mexico, late this year.

7. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(January 28)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 4           | 1           | 1           | 3           |
| Escape      | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 28  
Time: 11:30 a. m.



4. Airport Navigation. NASA plans to launch in 1967 equipment on board a synchronous Advanced Technology Satellite (ATS) for the purpose of conducting airport navigation experiments. The aircraft will attempt to receive precise navigation data by linking up with a ground base computer via a satellite.

5. Space TV. A major TV network is considering the use of color TV for the Gemini 3 launch and recovery.

#### 6. International Cooperation

a. A Soviet official has informed the U. S. that (1) the Soviet Union is unwilling at the present time to describe the experiments aboard two current Soviet Venera probes; and (2) Soviet scientists do not consider it possible to conduct U.S.-U.S.S.R. experiments with the Soviet communications satellite Molniya.

b. Legislation permitting the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) to receive the benefits of the International Organization's immunity Act was passed by the Senate January 14 completing action by the Congress. This will facilitate conclusion of the agreement between U.S. and ESRO under which ESRO would establish a command and telemetry station near Fairbanks, Alaska.

c. NASA and the Netherlands have agreed to cooperate in sounding rocket experiments to be conducted at White Sands, New Mexico, late this year.

Space Program Progress Report  
(January 18)

| 1966 |      | 1967 |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1966 | 1967 | 1966 | 1967 |
| 3    | 1    | 1    | 3    |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |

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JAN 29 1966  
GENERAL FILES

Earth Orbit  
Space

E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 28  
Time: 12:00 a.m.



EXECUTIVE

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Kennard, Wm. J.  
Dr/1966/ST28 (Laser)

Dear Doctor Baxter:

It is my pleasure once again to extend personal greetings to all of you who are assembled at the 37th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association.

As an Honorary Member of your group, I feel especially akin to the distinguished physicians, life scientists and specialists who comprise your membership. I only regret that I am unable to be with you to take stock of our year's successes and to share with you the benefits of a most outstanding scientific program.

Our Nation's drive to conquer the space environment has many facets and there are many specialty areas associated with it, but none is more important to the ultimate attainment of our space venture than the contributions from you specialists in Aerospace Medicine and the Life Sciences.

With my intense personal interest in the exploration of the aerospace environment since our Nation's first efforts in this program, I am gratified by the accomplishments and progress we have made, and look forward with confidence to continued contributions by the Aerospace Medical Association to our achievements in both aviation and outer space as evidenced by the breadth of your scientific program.

Please accept my best wishes for a most successful meeting.

Sincerely,

Neal E. Baxter, M. D.  
President, Aerospace Medical Association  
Washington National Airport  
Washington, D. C. 20001

Material filed Oversize attachments  
Covering ltr. dtd. 2/21/66 to Dr. Kennard  
from James W. Cross  
Yellow Cy not in files 3/10/66





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 21, 1966

10:20 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Launches. The United States placed a military payload into a low polar orbit January 20 using an Atlas Agena launch vehicle from the Western Test Range.
2. Flight Plans. NASA has scheduled a launch of 13 Atlas Agenas for 1966. They will carry as payloads the Agena target vehicles for Gemini rendezvous experiments, the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory (OAO), the Eccentric Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (EOGO), the Polar Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (POGO), the polar weather satellite Nimbus, the Lunar Orbiter, and the Passive Geodetic Explorer (PAGEOS).
3. Fast Reconnaissance Aircraft. The first operational (SR-71) Mach 3 reconnaissance aircraft has just been delivered to the Strategic Air Command at Beale AFB, California.
4. Color TV. NASA is testing the feasibility of using a color television camera in place of their present black and white equipment for the manned Apollo missions to the lunar surface. Real time television in color from the moon would be impressive for a world audience.
5. Communication Satellites. The Communications Satellite Corporation has awarded a study contract to the French Post and Telecommunications Department to do an engineering analysis of a communications satellite system consisting of 12 to 15 phased medium altitude satellites.
6. Manned Lifting Body. A NASA developed manned lifting body craft has been delivered to Edwards AFB. This as well as a previously designed craft will be dropped from B-52s to test its handling characteristics, and later may be equipped with rockets.



7. Apollo Escape Tests. The final and most severe Apollo launch escape test was successfully conducted January 20 at the White Sands Missile Range. The spacecraft reached an altitude of some 70,000 feet and landed safely.

8. Spanish Tracking Station. The U.S. has been notified that the land requested for a second deep space antenna at NASA's Madrid Station was available and construction could begin. The antenna will be used for lunar and planetary missions.

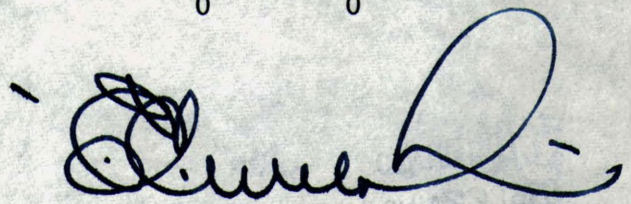
9. Duration Test. The Soviet newspaper Izvestia described a simulated 3-man space flight that lasted nearly a month. The article gave no indication of whether the training was preparation for an actual flight of long duration.

10. 156 inch Solid. A successful test firing of a million pound thrust 156" solid rocket was held January 15, using flight weight hardware and full thrust vector control.

11. Protection. NASA will utilize a new spray-on silicone-based ablation material on the X-15 aircraft to protect it against the higher temperatures occasioned by increased speeds of over 5,000 miles per hour.

12. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE  
(January 21)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 2           | 1           | 1           | 1           |
| Escape      | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |

  
E. C. Welsh



7. Pollo Escape Tests. The final and most severe Pollo launch escape test was successfully conducted January 10 at the White Sands Missile Range. The spacecraft reached an altitude of some 10,000 feet and landed safely.

8. Spanish Tracking Station. The U.S. has been notified that the land requested for a second deep space antenna at MIA's Madrid station was available and construction could begin. The antenna will be used for lunar and planetary missions.

9. Duration Test. The Soviet newspaper Izvestia described a simulated 3-man space flight that lasted nearly a month. The article gave no indication of whether the training was preparation for an actual flight of long duration.

10. 150 inch Solid. A successful test firing of a million pound thrust 150 inch solid rocket was held January 13, using flight weight hardware and full thrust vector control.

11. Protection. NASA will utilize a new spray-on silicone-based solution material on the X-15 aircraft to protect it against the higher temperatures occasioned by increased speeds of over 5,000 miles per hour.

SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESSBOX SCORE  
(January 21)

|             | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|             | 1965 | 1966 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Earth Orbit | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
| Escape      | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |

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JAN 22 1966  
CENTRAL FILES

1966 JAN 21 PM 1 14

The White House  
Washington





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1966

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Scientists' Recommendations. The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences has just issued a report outlining recommendations for planetary and lunar exploration. Among such proposals was that of a ten-year lunar exploration program following the first manned lunar landing. They suggest two manned landings and one orbital flight each year with the earlier flights concentrating on collection of lunar material samples.

2. Communications Satellites

a. The Communications Satellite Corporation has requested design proposals for a multi-purpose communications satellite providing ten simultaneous TV channels (compared with the one channel in Early Bird) as well as the ability to communicate between ground, aircraft and ships.

b. ComSat is considering an FAA proposal to orbit an air traffic satellite in mid-1967 to assist the control of commercial air traffic over the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Titan IIC. Failure of the last Titan IIC to go from its initial eccentric orbit to a near synchronous orbit has been traced to a leaking valve. The fourth test, with eight military communications satellites aboard, is set for March.

4. Pending Launches

a. First flight of the Apollo-Saturn IB space vehicle on a sub-orbital trajectory down the Atlantic Range is scheduled for February.

b. Final test of the Apollo escape system is scheduled for January 18, using a flight model Apollo on board a Little Joe II vehicle, at White Sands, New Mexico.

5. Geological Satellite. The U. S. Geological Survey is supporting experiments which will lead to a geological laboratory in space with instruments to detect new sources of water, fuel, and minerals on earth. This could lead to important new finds in unmapped areas of Asia, Africa, and South America.





January 14, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has been authorized to conduct a series of space activities in the area of scientific research, exploration, and development. These activities are being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

2. Communications Activities

a. The Communications Activities (COMACT) program is designed to provide a means of communication between the Earth and the Moon. This program is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

b. COMACT is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. This program is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

c. COMACT is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. This program is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

3. Lunar Landing Activities

a. The Lunar Landing Activities (LLACT) program is designed to provide a means of communication between the Earth and the Moon. This program is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

b. LLACT is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. This program is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

c. LLACT is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. This program is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

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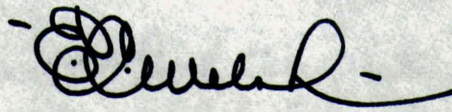
6. Oceanography. NASA and the Navy have initiated studies to define a series of experiments to apply information derived from manned space flight to oceanographic and marine technology.

7. New Thors. The Air Force has ordered 22 new long tank versions of the thrust-augmented Thor (TAT) launch vehicle. The longer burn time given by this vehicle will increase the payload capability. Total thrust of this new Thor is 348,000 pounds.

8. Paris Air Show. Defense, Commerce, and FAA are the members of an interdepartmental steering group to plan hoped-for effective U. S. representation at the next Paris Air Show in 1967.

9. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(January 14)

|             | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|             | 1965 | 1966 | 1965 | 1966 |
| Earth Orbit | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    |
| Escape      | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |

  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 14  
Time: 11:30 a. m.



EXECUTIVE

Jvi/1966/FG-216

OS

January 13, 1966

Dear Mr. Grubb:

This is in response to your letter of January 7th to me following up on your invitation to the President to give a "Space Message to the Nation" at the Goddard Memorial Dinner on Wednesday, March 16th.

I have taken this matter up with the President and he reluctantly concluded after careful consideration that he must have me express his regrets to you. He truly is sorry he cannot plan to be with you but, in view of his heavy official commitments now and in the months ahead and the uncertainty of added demands because of the international situation, the President feels he just could not undertake an appearance at the Goddard Memorial Dinner.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jack Valenti  
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. H. Dale Grubb, President  
\* National Space Club  
1629 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

copy to Dr. Edw. C. Welsh <sup>sent</sup> 1-13-66  
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JAN 13 1966  
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG11-4

January 7, 1966

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Congress

a. The House Government Operations Military Subcommittee plans hearings in late January on the scope of coordination of NASA-DOD space activities, with specific reference to ground support systems (tracking stations, launch facilities, etc.).

b. The House Government Operations Subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs has scheduled hearings to cover the most effective use of Federal research and development resources.

c. The Senate Space Committee has tentatively scheduled hearings on: (1) NASA Budget Authorization; (2) Dr. Seaman's nomination as NASA Deputy Administrator; (3) communications satellite programs; (4) DOD space activities and plans; (5) research goals for aeronautics; and (6) international space cooperation.

d. The House Space Committee has tentative plans for hearings on the NASA Budget Authorization and the Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL) project, as well as a panel session on "Government, Science, and Public Policy."

2. Launches

a. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 104 on January 7 into a low orbit, inclined at 65 degrees to the equator.

b. The United States launched a military satellite, using a Thor Altair vehicle on January 7, and it failed to attain orbit.

3. U. S. - U. S. S. R. Agreements. The head of the Soviet Academy has notified the Administrator of NASA that the Soviet Union has accepted the U. S. corrections to the English text of the agreement for a joint review of space biology and medicine.





OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

January 7, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Subject: Space Activities

1. Summary

a. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings on the topic of coordination of NASA-DOD space activities, with specific reference to the management systems (including stations, launch facilities, etc.).

b. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings to cover the most effective use of Federal research and development resources.

c. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings on the following topics: (1) NASA's management system; (2) DOD's management system; (3) coordination of NASA-DOD space activities; (4) research goals for research; and (5) international space cooperation.

d. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings on the following topics: (1) NASA's management system; (2) DOD's management system; (3) coordination of NASA-DOD space activities; (4) research goals for research; and (5) international space cooperation.

2. Findings

a. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings on the following topics: (1) NASA's management system; (2) DOD's management system; (3) coordination of NASA-DOD space activities; (4) research goals for research; and (5) international space cooperation.

b. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings on the following topics: (1) NASA's management system; (2) DOD's management system; (3) coordination of NASA-DOD space activities; (4) research goals for research; and (5) international space cooperation.

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JAN 8 1966

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c. The House Government and Technical Committee on Research and Technology (HRT) has held a series of hearings on the following topics: (1) NASA's management system; (2) DOD's management system; (3) coordination of NASA-DOD space activities; (4) research goals for research; and (5) international space cooperation.



4. Space Science Meeting. The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences has scheduled its next meeting for February 13-15 to consider the effects of the FY 1967 NASA budget on space science programs.

5. Interplanetary Spacecraft

a. The Soviet Union's Venus II and III have traveled about half the distance to the planet Venus and have been interrogated by ground stations over 50 times. The spacecraft are reported to be on course and functioning well.

b. The U. S. Mariner IV which took pictures of Mars is now at approximately its greatest distance from Earth on the far side of the Sun. After many months of silent travel, its radio was commanded on, and it responded successfully. The fact that a signal strength of one billionth of one trillionth of a watt could be received from such a distance indicates the great sensitivity of the U. S. ground tracking system as well as the continuing reliability of the payload.

6. Laser Experiments

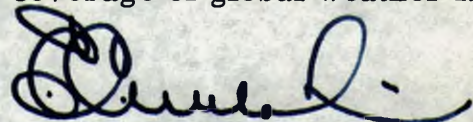
a. Gemini 7 astronauts successfully observed the pencil-thin laser light beams transmitted from near Honolulu and the White Sands Missile Range. This marked the first time that such a beam has been transmitted and received through space.

b. In a new laboratory test, a laser powered by sunlight was successful in sending wide bandwidth TV. The program aims at eventual long distance TV transmission by laser.

7. Storm Detection

a. Tiros X discovered a tropical storm and warnings were sent to weather services in Malagasy and Mozambique. The satellite also reported information which formed the basis of storm warnings to Australia, India, and Pakistan.

b. The first of the Weather Bureau's Tiros Operational Satellites will be launched from Cape Kennedy not earlier than January 25, 1966. When placed in orbit, it will be designated Environmental Survey Satellite I. This is designed to provide complete daily coverage of global weather from pole to pole.



E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 7  
Time: 11:20 a. m.



1. Space Science Section. The space science section of the National Academy of Sciences has scheduled its next meeting for February 13-15 to consider the effects of the FY 1967 NASA budget on space science programs.

2. Interplanetary Spacecraft

a. The Soviet Union's Venera II and III have traveled about half the distance to the planet Venus and have been indicated by ground stations over 50 times. The spacecraft are reported to be on course and functioning well.

b. The U. S. Mariner IV which took pictures of Mars is now at approximately its greatest distance from Earth on the far side of the Sun. After many months of silent travel, the radio was commanded on and it responded successfully. The fact that a signal strength of one billionth of one trillionth of a watt could be received from such a distance indicates the great sensitivity of the U. S. ground tracking system as well as the continuing reliability of the payload.

3. Laser Experiments

a. Gemini 7 astronauts successfully observed the powerful laser light beam transmitted from near Honolulu and the White Sands Missile Range. This marked the first time that such a beam has been transmitted and received through space.

b. In a new laboratory test, a laser powered by sunlight was successfully used in sending wide bandwidth TV. The program aims at eventual long distance TV transmission by laser.

4. Storm Detection

a. Three X discovered a tropical storm and warnings were sent to weather services in Malaysia and Madagascar. The satellite also reported information which formed the basis of storm warnings to Australia, India, and Pakistan.

b. The first of the Weather Bureau's Tropical Storm Forecasting Satellites will be launched from Cape Kennedy not earlier than January 25, 1966. When placed in orbit, it will be designated Environmental Survey Satellite I. This is designed to provide complete daily coverage of weather from pole to pole.

White House

1966 JAN 7 PM 12:40

Time: 11:30 a.m.  
Date: January 7



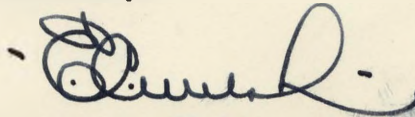
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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL

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12/30/65

Enclosed is a brief summary of our space and aeronautics activities for the year. Last year, the President was personally very much interested in such a summary.



E. C. Welsh





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE ①

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 30, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: U. S. Space Highlights for 1965

1. Manned Space Flight

After an unmanned suborbital flight test with a Gemini spacecraft in January, there followed 5 manned flights of Gemini, all of them highly successful. Highlights of these flights were the extra-vehicular activity ("space walk"), a rendezvous of 2 Gemini vehicles in space, and 2 long duration flights, with the longer being 14 days.

Also, in 1965, further progress was made toward new competence in manned space flight, with the President's announcement of a decision to go ahead with the development, testing, and flight of the Manned Orbiting Laboratory. This vehicle is intended to broaden the scope of man's activities in space, but is not a weapons system, is not a means by which aggressive actions can be perpetrated, and is in no way in conflict with the established peaceful policies of the United States.

2. Scientific Spacecraft

The record for the year shows important progress with a variety of unmanned scientific spacecraft flights. Ranger spacecraft televised to earth some 13,000 photographs which, when added to the pictures taken in 1964, gave us more than 17,000 photographs of the moon's surface. Mariner completed a 325 million mile trip during a 228 day journey to Mars and returned the first close-up pictures of that planet's surface. Three Pegasus satellites, each with 96 feet long panels, were launched during the year and have returned valuable data regarding meteoroid impacts. The second orbiting solar observatory (OSO) was orbited with six experiments operating successfully.

3. International Activities

NASA continued its practice of assisting other nations in their efforts to contribute to space progress. During the year, the Alouette was orbited for Canada and the FR-1 for the French. These were part of a continuing program of international cooperation in space which includes more than 65 countries.



The space program became an even more effective arm of foreign policy when experienced astronauts were sent on educational and goodwill visits to a number of nations around the world.

#### 4. Applications Satellites

The first commercial satellite, Early Bird, was put into synchronous orbit for the Communications Satellite Corporation. Also, effective application of space knowledge was continued with an expansion of our weather satellite system (TIROS), our navigational satellite system, and our nuclear explosion detection satellite system (VELA).

#### 5. Developments in Propulsion and Spacecraft Power

The Saturn I (1-1/2 million pounds of thrust) program was completed with 10 successful launches in 10 attempts. Ground tests progressed for the more powerful Saturn IB and the Saturn V. A major development took place on schedule with the successful launch of the 2.4 million pound thrust Titan IIC rocket. Also, encouraging tests of the NERVA nuclear reactors continued and initial testing was successful for the more advanced Phoebus reactor. Another propulsion milestone was reached with the firing of the world's largest solid propellant rocket motor when 3.5 million pounds of thrust was attained from the 260-inch engine. The first nuclear space reactor (SNAP 10A) was orbited and produced practical evidence of the potential of atomic power as an energy source in space.

#### 6. Aeronautics

The Supersonic Transport project entered the design and wind-tunnel test phase in 1965, and the decision was made to produce a huge new military transport aircraft, the C-5A, able to carry loads of 220,000 pounds over distances of 3200 miles. The F-111 fighter was delivered on schedule, and the F-111 bomber version was approved. The second XB-70 made its first flight, and in subsequent flights flew at Mach 3. Work continued on the counterinsurgency (COIN) aircraft and on the improvement of helicopters.

#### 7. Launch Record

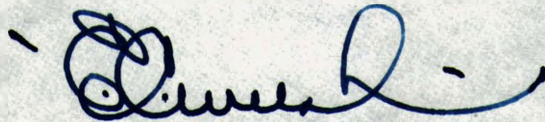
During the year, the U. S. successfully placed into earth orbit 94 spacecraft as compared with 66 by the USSR. This was an increase over last year of 36% for the U. S. and 83% for the USSR. With their seven escape mission attempts the USSR more than doubled the U. S. activity in lunar and planetary exploration for the year. Also, the French put one satellite into orbit.



Within the U. S. national space program the number of payloads put into orbit by the Defense Department continued to exceed those of NASA by a margin of more than two to one.

8. Payload Success Box Score  
(December 30)

|             | USA         |             |                | USSR        |             |                |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1957-65</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1957-65</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 69          | 94          | 342            | 36          | 66          | 151            |
| Escape      | 4           | 3           | 13             | 2           | 7           | 15             |



E. C. Welsh

Thursday, December 30

Time: 4:00 p. m.



Within the U. S. National Space Program the number of payloads put into orbit by the Defense Department continued to exceed those of NASA by a margin of more than two to one.

U.S. National Space Program  
(December 30)

| Year  | NASA |      | U.S. National Space Program |      | Total |      |
|-------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|
|       | 1964 | 1965 | 1964                        | 1965 | 1964  | 1965 |
| Orbit | 1    | 1    | 3                           | 3    | 4     | 4    |
| Space | 1    | 1    | 3                           | 3    | 4     | 4    |

*[Signature]*  
L. C. Wilson

Thursday, December 30  
Time: 4:00 p.m.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE  
OS  
FG 11-4

December 30, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union put into earth orbit Cosmos 102 December 27, and Cosmos 103 December 28. Both were described as scientific satellites.

b. The United States placed a military payload into polar orbit December 27 using a Scout vehicle.

2. Pioneer VI. The interplanetary spacecraft launched December 17 has responded to 175 commands from earth, and is now in an orbit around the sun between Earth and Venus. Data already transmitted indicate that the solar wind is blowing at the relatively slow speed of 670,000 miles an hour (compared with two million miles an hour during periods of high solar activity), magnetic fields are fairly stable, and comparatively few charged particles are being encountered.

3. XB-70. The 2000-miles-per hour XB-70 aircraft will be flown next Spring to obtain supersonic operational flight information. The joint Air Force/NASA project, using pilots from both agencies, will supply aeronautical information, including that important to the FAA for the supersonic transport program.

4. Communications. A military communications satellite (LES-4), fired into space aboard Titan IIIC December 21, suddenly came to life and began to send signals December 25.

5. Weather

a. After being inoperative since April, the tape recorder on Tiros IX became active last week, permitting full utilization of this weather satellite on a daily basis.

b. Three tropical storms were sighted by Tiros X in the Indian Ocean during the week. Warnings were sent to Mauritius, Madagascar, and Australia.



6. Apollo

a. The first unmanned suborbital flight of the Apollo-Saturn IB spacecraft is scheduled for early next year. The spacecraft and vehicle were mated December 26, and the launch complex, modified and converted to handle the new booster, was activated December 22.

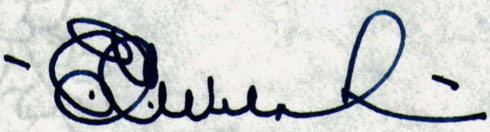
b. Test flight of the Apollo spacecraft flight abort system has been delayed for about two weeks due to auto-pilot problems. The flight will demonstrate performance of the launch escape system at intermediate altitude.

7. Extra-vehicular Flight. The small rocket package designed to fit on the back of an astronaut is going through final checkout. The unit, designed to permit an astronaut to travel, maneuver, stabilize and perform numerous tasks outside his spacecraft, will be used during the Gemini 9 space flight.

8.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(December 30)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 69          | 94          | 36          | 66          |
| Escape      | 4           | 3           | 2           | 7           |

  
E. C. Welsh

Thursday, December 30  
Time: 3:00 p. m.



1. Apollo

a. The first unmanned sub-orbital flight of the Apollo-Saturn IB spacecraft is scheduled for early next year. The spacecraft and vehicle were tested December 15, and the launch complex, modified and converted to handle the new booster, was activated December 16.

b. Test flight of the Apollo spacecraft flight abort system has been delayed for about two weeks due to anti-pilot problems. The flight will demonstrate performance of the launch escape system at intermediate altitudes.

c. Lunar-vehicle flight. The small rocket package designed to lift the back of an astronaut is going through final checkout. The unit, designed to permit an astronaut to travel, maneuver, stabilize and perform numerous tasks outside his spacecraft, will be used during the Gemini 9 space flight.

Space Program Progress Report  
(December 30)

| Earth Orbit<br>Escape | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
|                       | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 |
|                       | 69   | 74   | 30   | 36   |
|                       | 4    | 3    | 2    | 7    |

*[Signature]*

W. C. Welch

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Thursday, December 30  
3:00 p.m.



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 23, 1965  
2:50 P.M.

EXECUTIVE  
OS  
FG 11-4

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The United States placed a military payload into polar orbit December 21 using a Scout vehicle.

b. Cosmos 101, a non-recoverable payload, was launched into orbit December 21 by the Soviet Union.

c. The Titan IIIC, which was launched into orbit December 21 from Cape Kennedy, failed to achieve its mission goal of placing four scientific satellites into a 21,000 mile circular earth orbit. However, the satellites were put into an elliptical orbit of from 120 to 21,000 miles above the earth's surface and three are producing useful data. The failure was caused when the transtage failed to restart after a six hour flight.

d. Cosmos 100, a heavy, non-recoverable payload, was launched by the Soviet Union December 17.

2. Voyager and Mariner. NASA has decided not to schedule putting the Voyager spacecraft into orbits around Mars in 1969 or in 1971, but to wait until 1973 to soft-land the spacecraft on the Martian surface. To minimize somewhat this delay, NASA has scheduled one Mariner flyby of Venus in 1967 and two Mariner flybys of Mars in 1969.

3. Gemini. The astronauts aboard Gemini 7 during its two weeks in orbit are in excellent health, and the weightless condition for this period of time had no discernible effect on their performance or their health.

4. Propellant Test. NASA will conduct a feasibility demonstration of methane, fluorine, and oxygen by testing this combination in a Centaur engine, which normally runs on hydrogen.



5. SST. NASA, FAA, and the Air Force are cooperating in a joint study of radiation in the atmosphere at which the supersonic transport will fly. Measurements will be made at 40,000 to 80,000 feet with an RB-57F aircraft.

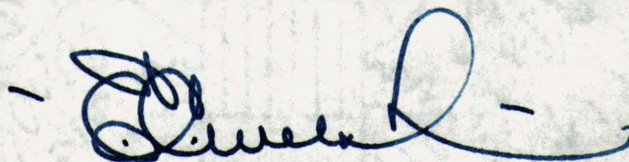
6. Rocket Test. The second ground test of the half-length 260-inch diameter solid propellant engine is scheduled for next February 14.

7. Weather Satellites. During the past week Tiros VII completed 2-1/2 years of operation, and Tiros VIII completed two years. To date, these two satellites have contributed over 195,000 useful weather pictures, which formed the basis for about 1,000 storm advisories. Both satellites continue in good operating condition.

8. Flashing Lights. Observers in the following countries are actively participating in the GEOS flashing light observations. One observer in the following countries: Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland; five in the United Kingdom; six in Germany.

9. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE  
(December 23)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 69          | 93          | 36          | 64          |
| Escape      | 4           | 3           | 2           | 7           |



E. C. Welsh



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 ... in ... which ...  
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 ...

| 1965 |      | 1964 |      | 1963 |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |
| ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  |
| ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  |



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The White House  
 Washington



EXECUTIVE

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CO 1-9

December 19, 1965

7:30 p.m.

HE 8

FG 145

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To THE PRESIDENT  
From: Douglass Cater

*George C.*  
Ján Webb and Ambassador McGhee have come up with an idea which you may wish to try out on Erhard. It is that you would like space exploration extended to include several European countries. To establish such cooperation, you might propose that they unite on a project of major importance in space: for example, a planetary probe to Jupiter undertaken collectively by the European countries who would develop the spacecraft for launching by NASA.

To demonstrate our interest, they suggest you may wish to tell Erhard that you are sending a team to Europe to acquaint them with details of our thinking and to explore possibilities of a major project.

Mac Bundy may have already raised this with you. But I felt you may wish to consider it for possible inclusion in your toast tomorrow night.

For toast?

yes ☒

no ☐

*if Mac Bundy  
& State approve*

Valenti and I also thought you may wish to explore the idea of sending a team to Germany to learn from them how they have handled water and air pollution problems so effectively. I checked around and believe that Secretary Udall would be the best person to head this team. Would you like this included in the toast material?

yes ☒

no ☐





7

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE  
OS  
FG 11-4  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 17, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. Gemini 6 was launched Wednesday, December 15, and rendezvoused with Gemini 7 the same day, representing a major accomplishment in terms of future missions, including assembly in orbit, lunar orbit rendezvous, inspection of spacecraft and rescue of astronauts. The astronauts and spacecraft were recovered December 16.

b. Pioneer 6 was launched December 16 into orbit around the sun. The spacecraft will explore the environment of interplanetary space and obtain knowledge which will contribute to manned flight to the planets.

c. Cosmos 100 was launched into circular orbit December 17 by the USSR.

2. Gemini 7. The spacecraft on a record duration flight was searched out and rendezvoused by Gemini 6. It will have completed almost 14 days in space by Saturday, December 18, when it is scheduled to reenter and be recovered. The Gemini 7's two astronauts have logged more time in space than all of the Russian cosmonauts combined. This is in contrast with the situation a year ago when even the Soviet Union's female cosmonaut had logged more hours in space than all of the U. S. astronauts combined.

3. Soviet Pacific Tests. The Soviet Union has announced a new series of rocket tests into the Pacific for the stated purpose of testing a new system of landing space vehicles on water. There has been intense rocket testing activity into the Pacific by the Soviets all Fall.

4. AOSO. NASA has announced the cancellation of the Advanced Orbiting Solar Observatory because of budgetary considerations.

5. Rocket Test. The Air Force successfully completed a static firing of the 156-inch diameter solid propellant rocket motor December 14. Producing three million pounds of thrust, the rocket was the first flight configured motor of this size ever fired.





December 14, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Introduction

2. On December 10, 1965, the Soviet Union launched its first manned space flight, Vostok 1, carrying Yuri Gagarin. This marks a significant milestone in the history of space exploration, as it was the first time a human being traveled in space. The flight lasted 108 minutes and covered a distance of approximately 1,080 miles. Gagarin's flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a major step towards the goal of manned space flight.

3. The flight of Vostok 1 was a major achievement for the Soviet Union. It demonstrated the capability of the Soviet space program to launch a manned spacecraft into orbit. This was a significant step towards the goal of manned space flight. The flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a major step towards the goal of manned space flight.

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6. Aircraft Control. A new traffic control system will be installed in the New York City area in the next two years intended to prevent the type of air accident that happened December 4 between two commercial aircraft over that city. The system will accurately establish the altitude at which aircraft are flying through the use of radar sensors.

7. Aircraft Investment. The Air Transport Association predicted December 16 that major U. S. airlines will spend \$12.2 billion in the next ten years to meet expanding jet-age travel demands. This assumes that U. S. airline travel will double by 1975 and that our SST will be available in 1972.

8. Contract to British. The Communications Satellite Corporation has awarded the British Post Office three study contracts totalling \$240,000 for research on satellite communications.

9. Titan IIIC Launch. The Titan IIIC scheduled for launch December 21 will carry four payloads: two experimental military communications satellites and two scientific satellites.

10. Space Sickness. The two Soviet non-pilot scientists who orbited the earth in Voskhod I are reported to have suffered some motion sickness manifested as nausea, light-headedness, and loss of appetite. The ship's pilot did not experience these symptoms and no U. S. astronauts have suffered space sickness. There are indications that the tumbling of the spacecraft rather than weightlessness brought on the condition.

11. Weather Satellites.

a. Weather coverage of the primary and secondary recovery areas of Gemini 6 and 7 were furnished by Tiros weather satellites.

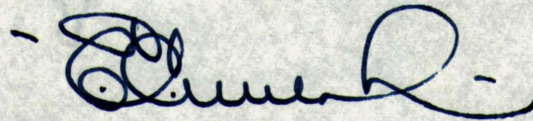
b. Three tropical storms in the Bay of Bengal were detected and observed during the week by Tiros VII, and reports were furnished to weather officials in India, Ceylon, and Pakistan.



12.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(December 17)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 66          | 88          | 36          | 63          |
| Escape      | 4           | 3           | 2           | 7           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, December 17

Time: 11:30 a. m.



James Earl Ray  
(December 17)

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
| 300  | 400  | 500  | 600  |
| 700  | 800  | 900  | 1000 |

James Earl Ray  
Fugitive

*[Handwritten signature]*

James Earl Ray

Received December 17  
1965 11:30 a.m.

1965 DEC 17 PM 12 19

The White House  
Washington



EXECUTIVE

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05

December 15, 1965

Mr. James Webb  
Administrator  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Washington, D.C.

I want to congratulate the astronauts and the thousands of scientists, technicians, and administrators for the success of today's rendezvous. You have all moved us one step higher on the stairway to the moon. By conducting this adventure for all the world to see, you have reaffirmed our faith in a free and open society. We invite those throughout the world who have shared our suspense and suffered with us during our temporary failures to share with us this triumph, for it belongs not just to the United States but to all mankind. Our efforts in space will take us not only to the moon but, by increasing our knowledge of technology and the world around us, to a better life for all.

"Without adventure," Alfred North Whitehead said, "civilization is in full decay." Today's accomplishment is a new declaration of the vigor of our society and the hope all men can hold for the future.

Lyndon B. Johnson

LBJ:BM:cg



EXECUTIVE

05

FG 11-4



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 10, 1965

12:15 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Launchings.

a. Gemini 7, launched December 4, has finished the first week of its 14 day mission. Astronaut James Lovell became the first U.S. astronaut to remove his protective space suit in flight. Everything is going satisfactorily, in fact almost routinely.

b. On December 6, NASA launched from the Western Test Range a French satellite designed to measure very low frequency radio propagation and electron densities.

c. The U.S. placed a military payload in polar orbit on December 9, using a Thor-Agena vehicle.

2. Pending Launches.

a. The launch of Gemini 6 is now scheduled for Sunday, December 12. The mission of this flight is rendezvous with Gemini 7, which is now in a circular orbit. The maneuver which will allow the spacecraft to fly alongside of Gemini 7 is also scheduled for December 12.

b. NASA has scheduled the launch of an interplanetary probe from Cape Kennedy into a 310 day orbit around the sun in mid-December. The Pioneer spacecraft is designed to return a variety of data on plasma and cosmic rays in interplanetary space.

c. The final flight of the Little Joe/Apollo abort series has been postponed from December 8 to December 15, due to a faulty control problem in its guidance and control system.

3. Soviet Moon Attempt. Luna 8 failed to make a soft landing on the moon December 6. The Soviet press service TASS announced that all but the final landing system worked as planned. The first U.S. attempt for a soft landing with the Surveyor spacecraft is now scheduled for May.



The White House  
Washington



1965 DEC 10 PM 1 08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]



4. Future Launches.

a. The second launching of France's Diamant space booster with a beacon satellite on board is scheduled for early January.

b. A Saturn IB launch vehicle is scheduled to orbit the first unmanned Apollo spacecraft January 17 to test the Apollo Command Module's heat shield at reentry speeds.

5. Weather Satellites.

a. Weather support to the Gemini 7 space flight and the pending Gemini 6 launch is continuing. All operating weather satellites are photographing cloud patterns in the space flight areas and are maintaining surveillance over the primary and secondary recovery areas. Tiros photographs of the flight areas are being sent to the television network newsrooms in New York via photofacsimile.

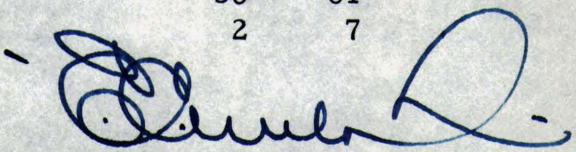
b. The Weather Bureau is training representatives of foreign countries in the use of the automatic picture transmission (APT) photograph equipment which will again provide instant weather pictures from U.S. weather satellites. NASA will launch satellites with the ability to supply these pictures next year.

c. The Gemini 7 astronauts have been asked to photograph tropical storm Alice in the Indian Ocean. This disturbance was detected by Tiros X December 1.

6. Soviet Space Activity. So far this year, the Soviet Union has successfully launched 25 more satellites than it had by this time last year, and five more spacecraft on escape missions. The Soviets have equalled the U.S. satellite launch record for this time last year and have exceeded the number of escape attempts.

7. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE  
(December 10)

|             | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|             | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Earth Orbit | 61   | 87   | 36   | 61   |
| Escape      | 4    | 2    | 2    | 7    |

  
E. C. Welsh



1. Weather Satellites

a. The second launching of France's first space booster with a beacon satellite on board is scheduled for early January.

b. A Saturn II launch vehicle is scheduled to orbit the first manned Apollo spacecraft January 17 to test the Apollo Guidance System's heat shield at re-entry speeds.

2. Weather Satellites

a. Weather support to the Gemini 7 space flight and the pending Gemini 8 launch is continuing. All operating weather satellites are photographing cloud patterns in the space flight area and are also taking surveillance over the primary and secondary recovery areas. These photographs of the flight area are being sent to the television network newscasts in New York via phototeletype.

b. The Weather Bureau is training representatives of foreign countries in the use of the automatic picture transmission (APT) photograph equipment which will also provide instant weather pictures from U.S. weather satellites. Plans will launch satellites with the ability to supply these pictures next year.

c. The Gemini 7 astronauts have been asked to photograph tropical storm clouds in the Indian Ocean. This assistance was requested by Tropical Forecast 1.

d. Soviet Space Activity. Over the last year, the Soviet Union has successfully launched 35 more satellites than in the last year, and five more a record for escape missions. The Soviets have exceeded the U.S. satellite launch record for this time last year and have exceeded the number of escape attempts.

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(December 13)

1965  
1964

Earth Orbit  
Escape

U.S. Air Force



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 3, 1965

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union launched Luna 8 on December 3 in the further development of techniques to soft-land an unmanned craft on the lunar surface. Previous attempts all failed their full purpose.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 98, a heavy satellite, into low earth orbit November 27. Similar satellites have been recovered after about a week in orbit.

c. A Thor Agena launched two satellites into side-by-side polar orbits November 29. They were Alouette II, a Canadian ionospheric sounder of 320 pounds, and Explorer XXXI, a NASA direct ionospheric measurements satellite of 215 pounds, which also carried a British experiment.

2. Pending Launches

a. Gemini 7, a 14-day endurance flight, is scheduled for launch December 4 and Gemini 6 is scheduled to follow on December 13 for the purpose of rendezvous.

b. NASA plans to launch on December 6 a 135-pound scientific satellite for the French from the Western Test Range. The purpose of this satellite is to study very low frequency radio wave propagation and to measure electron densities.

3. French Satellite. The electronic equipment aboard the French satellite A-1 launched from Algeria November 26 fell silent after a few orbits.

4. Congress

a. A House Government Operations Subcommittee plans to hold hearings early next year on the most appropriate allocation of government research and development funds to meet national goals.

b. The House Space Committee plans to hold a panel session January 25-27 on "Science, Government, and Public Policy." The Secretary





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

December 27, 1965

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Space Activities

Reference: [illegible]

1. The Soviet Union launched its first satellite, Sputnik 1, on October 4, 1957. It was the first artificial satellite to be launched into orbit around the Earth. The satellite was in orbit for 21 days before it disintegrated.

2. The Soviet Union launched its second satellite, Sputnik 2, on November 3, 1957. It was the first satellite to carry a living organism, a dog named Laika. The satellite was in orbit for 2 months before it disintegrated.

3. The Soviet Union launched its third satellite, Sputnik 3, on January 26, 1958. It was the first satellite to carry a scientific instrument, a cosmic ray detector. The satellite was in orbit for 14 days before it disintegrated.

4. [illegible]

5. The Soviet Union launched its fourth satellite, Sputnik 4, on April 15, 1958. It was the first satellite to carry a television camera. The satellite was in orbit for 14 days before it disintegrated.

6. The Soviet Union launched its fifth satellite, Sputnik 5, on August 19, 1958. It was the first satellite to carry two living organisms, a dog named Belka and a mouse named Mushka. The satellite was in orbit for 22 days before it disintegrated.

7. The Soviet Union launched its sixth satellite, Sputnik 6, on December 2, 1958. It was the first satellite to carry a television camera and a cosmic ray detector. The satellite was in orbit for 14 days before it disintegrated.

8. [illegible]

9. The Soviet Union launched its seventh satellite, Sputnik 7, on January 17, 1959. It was the first satellite to carry a television camera and a cosmic ray detector. The satellite was in orbit for 14 days before it disintegrated.

10. The Soviet Union launched its eighth satellite, Sputnik 8, on February 2, 1959. It was the first satellite to carry a television camera and a cosmic ray detector. The satellite was in orbit for 14 days before it disintegrated.

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DEC 9 1965  
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



of the British Ministry of Science and Technology will be the invited foreign participant. The panel hearings will be followed later by executive sessions on major budgetary items for the space program.

c. Early next session, the Senate Space Committee plans to hold hearings on the status of U. S. aeronautical research. The hearing will be preceded by a Library of Congress study of the subject.

5. Surveyor. The long delayed Surveyor lunar soft lander has made its first successful simulated drop. The retro-rockets, designed to slow down the spacecraft, performed as planned.

6. Saturn V. The first stage of the giant Saturn V successfully completed a full duration (2.5 minutes) ground firing and generated 7.5 million pounds thrust.

7. French-Soviet Television. A second broadcast of color television was relayed from Moscow via the Soviet Molniya satellite to the French national TV network November 30.

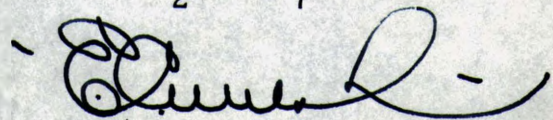
8. Solar Flare Alert. The first of three telescopes to study radiation from the sun is now in operation at NASA's Houston facility. The network will be in full operation early next year with the addition of monitoring points at Grand Canary Island and Canarvon, Australia. The system will help detect and provide warning of solar radiation flares that could endanger the lives of astronauts on deep space missions.

9. "Moon Blink". NASA observed, recorded, and photographed moon color activity in the deep crater Alphonsus, giving some evidence that the moon is not "dead".

10.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(December 3)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 60          | 84          | 35          | 61          |
| Escape      | 4           | 2           | 2           | 7           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, December 3  
Time: 11:45 a. m.



of the United States, of Science and Technology will be the first  
 foreign participant. The panel members will be invited later by executive  
 sessions on a regular basis for the space program.

3. Early next session, the Space Committee plans to hold hearings  
 on the state of U.S. aeronautical research. The hearing will be preceded  
 by a library of Congress study of the subject.

3. However, the long delay, however, has made its  
 first successful attempt at a manned mission, scheduled to fly  
 down the spacecraft, performed as planned.

6. Station V. The first stage of the first station V successfully completed  
 a full mission (1.5 million) and a full mission (1.5 million) and a full mission (1.5 million).

7. French-Soviet Television. A second broadcast of color television was  
 relayed from Moscow via the Soviet Union satellite to the French national  
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8. Solar Flare Alert. The first of three telescopes to study radiation from  
 the sun is now in operation at NASA's Houston facility. The network will be  
 in full operation early next year with the addition of monitoring points at  
 Grand Canary Island and Canary Islands. The system will help detect  
 and provide warning of solar radiation flares that could endanger the lives  
 of astronauts on deep space missions.

9. Moon Hike. NASA observed, recorded, and photographed the moon color  
 activity in the deep crater Apollonius, giving some evidence that the moon  
 is not dead.

Space Program Success From 1965  
 (December 3)

| USA  |      | USSR |      | Total | Grand Total |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|
| 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |       |             |
| 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 20    | 20          |
| 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 20    | 20          |
| 10   | 10   | 10   | 10   | 20    | 20          |

1965 DEC 3 PM 12 34

The White House  
 Washington

1965 DEC 3  
 11:52 AM





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG 11-4

November 26, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Soviet Launch. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 96 into a low earth orbit November 23. While no such announcement has been made, the launch characteristics indicate a Venus probe failure.
2. Venus Probes. The Soviet Union has announced that the Venus probes successfully launched last week are operating properly and will pass within a close enough distance to the planet so that their instruments should produce useful information.
3. Twin Gemini Launch. Despite the brief strike of industry employees and the necessity of replacing a fuel cell in the spacecraft, Gemini 7 is still scheduled for a December 4 launch.
4. Soviet ComSat. Equipment installed by the French at Pleumeur-Bodou has already received test patterns from Soviet communications satellites.
5. Surveyor Delay. Technical difficulties have forced delay until next spring in the launch of the Surveyor -- the U. S. attempt to soft-land instruments on the surface of the moon.
6. Soviet Bloc Activities. For the first time, all Soviet bloc countries have joined to consider specific plans for a comprehensive joint research program in space sciences, weather satellites, and communications satellites including shared launchings. This Moscow meeting of the USSR, its European satellites, Mongolia, and Cuba issued a summary communique at the end of the meetings on November 20. This leaves us to expect greater participation by the bloc countries in the Soviet space program, and greater cooperation by the Soviets in aiding the Bloc countries to develop their own space programs.
7. Soviet Rocket Tests. The Soviet Union has announced a new series of rocket tests into the Pacific Ocean beginning November 25. The announcement stated that the launches were "in accordance with the USSR's space program."



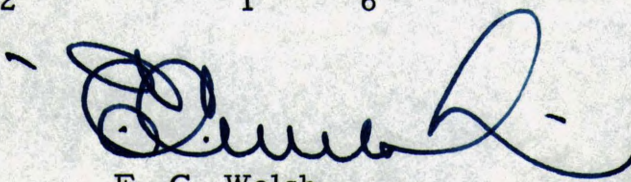
8. ComSat. The Communications Satellite Corporation has ordered four satellites to provide instant voice contact with the Apollo lunar astronauts during the earth orbiting phase of their journey. The communications satellites, scheduled for launch next summer, will be placed in synchronous orbits over the equator and will contain sufficient channels for the Apollo Mission and commercial use.

9. French Satellite. The French Government announced that it had successfully launched November 26 its first earth satellite from its rocket test center in the Algerian portion of the Sahara Desert. In addition to the United States and the USSR, this makes France the only other country to have orbited a satellite with its own constructed rocket.

10. Soviet Satellite. Information has just been received that the Soviet Union has launched on November 26 its Cosmos 97.

11. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(November 26)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 60          | 82          | 34          | 59          |
| Escape      | 3           | 2           | 1           | 6           |

  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, November 26  
Time: 2:50 p. m.



8. Soviet Satellite. The Soviet Satellite Corporation was ordered to place four satellites to provide instant voice contact with the Soviet Union during the early orbital phase of their journey. The corporation's satellites, scheduled for launch next summer, will be placed in synchronous orbits over the Soviet Union and will contain sufficient channels for the Soviet Union and other special use.

9. French Satellite. The French Government announced that it had successfully launched its first earth satellite from its rocket test center in the Atlantic portion of the French coast. In addition to the United States and the Soviet Union, this launch marks the only other country to have orbits a satellite with its own communications rocket.

10. Soviet Satellite. Soviet Union has been received that the Soviet Union has launched a Soviet satellite in its orbit on 27.

Space Agency Success From Soviet  
(November 27)

| USSR | USA  | USSR | USA  |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1965 | 1965 | 1965 | 1965 |
| 22   | 24   | 22   | 24   |
| 6    | 3    | 6    | 3    |

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
S. C. [illegible]

Friday, November 26  
1965

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Washington





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 19, 1965

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union announced the November 16 launch of Venus III, its second probe to Venus within four days. (Venus II was launched November 12.) Both probes weigh about 2100 pounds, which is about 5 times the weight of our Venus spacecraft. Travel time to Venus is about 3 1/2 months. The ability to launch two probes of this magnitude within less than a week's time gives indication of the flexibility and magnitude of the Soviet launch facilities.

b. A scientific satellite designed to study the sun during the International Year of the Quiet Sun was successfully orbited from Wallops Island November 18. Designated Explorer XXX, the satellite will study the effects of sunspots on radio communications.

2. Pending Launches

a. France's A-1 satellite is scheduled for launch November 24 from an Algerian launching base by the French launch vehicle Diamant.

b. The U. S. is scheduled to launch a French built satellite from the Western Test Range in early December.

c. The third launch of the Titan IIIC has been rescheduled from December 2 to December 21 because of potential range conflict with the twin Gemini launches.

3. Gemini

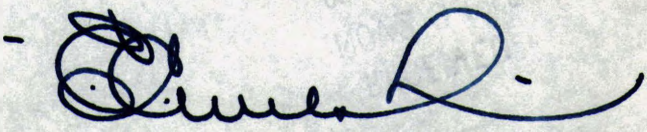
a. There is a possibility of delay in the scheduled launch dates of Gemini 6-7 because of questionable operation of a fuel cell and uncertainty as to the effect of the strike of employees working for the Gemini manufacturer and launch contractor.

b. Steps are being taken to provide TV coverage of the recovery operations of both Gemini 6 and 7.



4. Explorer XXIX. The GEOS satellite launched November 6 has now been oriented towards the earth by ground command and is being operated for geodetic measurements and experiments.
5. Soviet Offer. The French Government has confirmed that the Soviet Union has offered to launch a French satellite with a Soviet rocket. It is believed that the French would have to deliver their satellite to Soviets and would not be permitted to observe the launch of their payload.
6. Nuclear Rocket. First engine system test of Nerva nuclear reactor is scheduled for early December in Nevada. The engine is expected to be operated for one-half hour.
7. MOL Astronauts. Six Air Force and two Navy pilots have been named astronaut candidates for the Manned Orbiting Laboratory program of the DOD.
8. U. S. Polar Flight. A record-breaking aircraft flight of about 26,000 miles in some 51 hours over both poles was successfully completed Thursday, November 18. Scientists conducted high altitude meteorology and clear air turbulence experiments during the flight.
9. Mexico. A group of astronauts from the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston spent November 7-11 in the Pinacate Hills (Sonora) for training in terrain judged to be similar to that of the lunar surface.

|             |                                                         |             |             |             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 10.         | <u>Space Payload Success Box Score</u><br>(November 19) |             |             |             |
|             | USA                                                     |             | USSR        |             |
|             | <u>1964</u>                                             | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 58                                                      | 82          | 34          | 57          |
| Escape      | 3                                                       | 2           | 1           | 6           |

  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, November 19  
Time: 11:15 a. m.



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The White House  
Washington



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Juanita -- word from Valenti to Watson  
after talking to President this morning was that  
President was not going to Arkansas. Mr. Watson  
to call Senator McClellan -- so -- to files.

Thought you might want to see this since you have  
the huge invitation they presented to the President.  
Thanx-----

Mary Jo Cook

sent to  
Cook  
my dr  
11-16

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EXECUTIVE

19

CA

IVI/1965/ST4 (Hot Springs)

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McClellan, John L

Lyndon B. Johnson PLAZA

International Congress ON  
AIR Technology

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FG105

TN

FG155

Craig, Ellis

Taylor, Leigh A.

Valley Education & Research

Mills, Wilbur D

Harris, Owen

Fulbright, J William

Gathings, E. C

Trimble, James W.

Orig. Invitation along with Pix in big Portfolio  
Zipped & top of Cabinet



EXECUTIVE

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

file

November 12, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The United States placed a military payload into orbit November 8, using an Atlas Agena launch vehicle.

b. GEOS I (Explorer 29), the first of a new series of comprehensive geodetic satellites to measure locations on the earth's surface with great precision, was placed into orbit November 6 by an improved Delta launch vehicle.

c. The Soviet Union announced November 12 the launch of a 2100-pound probe to Venus, requiring about 3 1/2 months. Seven previous attempts in 1961, 1962, and 1964 (every available opportunity) have failed. No U. S. Venus probe has been programmed since the success of Mariner 2 in 1962.

2. Double Gemini. NASA has set December 4 and 13 as the target dates for the double Gemini launches involving four astronauts. Gemini 6, delayed because of the explosion of its Agena target vehicle October 25, was removed from Launch Complex 19, and Gemini 7 erected in its place. Gemini 6 is in secure storage, in pre-launch check-out status, so that it can be returned to the pad at Launch Complex 19, if there is no severe pad damage resulting from the launch of Gemini 7.

3. U. S. Polar Flight. The first 27,000 mile aircraft flight over both poles will be attempted November 14. Twenty scientists will participate in high altitude meteorology and clear air turbulence studies. This is a privately sponsored flight.

4. French Satellites

a. France's A-1 satellite is scheduled to be launched by November 24 from an Algerian launching base by the French launch vehicle Diamant.

b. The U. S. is scheduled to launch FR-1a French built satellite, from the Western Test Range in late November or early December.



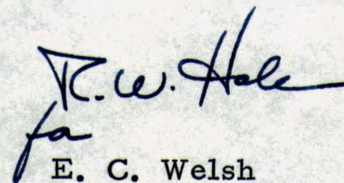
5. Space Nuclear Reactor. Snapshot, the only nuclear reactor which has been placed in orbit (launched April 3, 1965), operated for 43 days and then suddenly shut down. Extensive analysis has pinpointed the failure in a conventional voltage regulator. The reactor was not at fault in any way, nor does the shutdown cause any radiation hazard.

6. Apollo Crawler-Transporter. Solutions to the problems involved with these gigantic transporters have been found, and tests of the improved system will be conducted in December.

7.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(November 12)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 57          | 80          | 34          | 56          |
| Escape      | 3           | 2           | 1           | 5           |

  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, November 12  
Time: 12:00 noon



...the only method which has been used for the purpose of determining the relative amounts of the various components of a mixture is the method of gravimetric analysis. This method is based on the fact that the weight of a substance is proportional to the number of molecules of that substance present. The method of gravimetric analysis is a very accurate method of determining the relative amounts of the various components of a mixture. It is based on the fact that the weight of a substance is proportional to the number of molecules of that substance present. The method of gravimetric analysis is a very accurate method of determining the relative amounts of the various components of a mixture. It is based on the fact that the weight of a substance is proportional to the number of molecules of that substance present.

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NIGHT LETTER

November 11, 1965

EXECUTIVE ⑤

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x  
Honorable Weston E. Vivian  
c/o Honorable Thomas G. Kavanagh  
Master of Ceremonies  
Second Congressional District Dinner  
x Dundee High School  
Dundee, Michigan

As the citizens of the second congressional district of Michigan honor you tonight, I wholeheartedly add my own vote of confidence in your conspicuous legislative ability.

Your constituents know that when the important education measures come to the floor of the House, they have in you an ardent friend and effective spokesman.

They know how courageously you represented their interests in our successful efforts to secure for them and for all Americans a fuller share of the prosperity of our land.

They know, too, of your responsible role on the House Science and Astronautics Committee where your talents have helped to guide the great American dream to its reality in outer space.

They know of all these achievements and they are justly proud of your enviable record.

You have richly earned this pride as well as the pride and gratitude of your President.

Lyndon B. Johnson

LBJ:JV:mf

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*File*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 95 into orbit November 4 to conduct scientific experiments.

b. The Soviet Union launched Proton II, a cosmic ray laboratory, weighing 26,903 pounds, into orbit November 2. The space vehicle is the heaviest useful payload launched to date.

2. Pending Launches

a. Launch of GEOS, a satellite designed to contribute information for geophysical mapping, forecasting of major earthquake activity, and improved navigation, is now scheduled for Saturday, November 6.

b. France's first satellite, A-1, is now scheduled for launch November 24, by the French Diamant launch vehicle.

3. Lunar Pictures. Zond 3, which was launched into orbit around the Sun by the Soviet Union July 18, is reported to have resumed transmission October 23 from a distance of 21 million miles, and retransmitted good quality photos of the back side of the moon.

4. OGO II. Despite the uncontrolled tumbling of OGO II which threatened to completely destroy its effectiveness, NASA technicians have been able to activate 19 of the 20 experiments on board, and data are now being transmitted one day out of three.

5. Soviet Tests. The Soviet Union has begun a new series of long-range rocket tests in the Pacific. The tests are scheduled to continue until the end of the year.

6. Communications Satellite. The international consortium has agreed that the ComSatCorp should contract for launching into synchronous orbit over the Pacific Ocean a high capacity commercial operational satellite, Blue Bird I.

OK



7. Surveyor. The United States' first attempt to soft land instruments on the moon has now slipped until March 1966. The Soviet Union has repeatedly attempted this feat since January 1963 with no success.

8. French Weather Satellite. The first French weather satellite is scheduled for launch in 1968 aboard a U. S. Scout vehicle from Wallops Island, Virginia. Instead of taking cloud cover pictures, it will acquire and relay data from constant level balloons in a feasibility test of such a network.

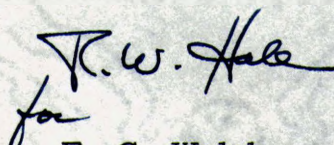
9. Congress. The Senate Space Committee is conducting staff studies in preparation for a hearing during the next session on the status of aeronautics research in the U. S.

10. Manned Apollo. The first manned earth orbital Apollo flight is on schedule for late 1966.

11.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(November 5)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 56          | 78          | 34          | 55          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 4           |

  
for  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, November 5  
Time: 11:45 a. m.



1. Surveyor. The United States first attempt to solve land instrument on the ground was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

2. French. The first French survey was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

3. Spanish. The Spanish survey was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

4. British. The British survey was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

5. United States. The United States survey was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

6. United States. The United States survey was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

7. United States. The United States survey was made in 1800. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory. The survey was made on the ground and the results were not satisfactory.

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U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON



*L*

October 29, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. On October 28, the United States placed a military payload in polar orbit, using a Thor Agena vehicle.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 94 into a low circular orbit October 28. Similar satellites have been recovered after about eight days in orbit.

c. The October 25 Atlas launch of the Agena target vehicle for the Gemini 6 rendezvous attempt went smoothly, but the Agena engine failed to start and the vehicle exploded about six minutes after launch. The Gemini flight was then cancelled.

2. Pending Launches

a. The White House has announced a NASA plan to have two manned Gemini vehicles engage in a rendezvous exercise during the next few months. If this plan goes into effect, the Gemini 6 will be launched after the Gemini 7 has been in orbit for some days. Close rendezvous, but not docking, is the schedule of the joint project.

b. A new type of Explorer satellite (GEOS), designed exclusively for geodetic studies, is scheduled for launch November 2. Satellites such as this contribute information for geophysical mapping, forecasting of major earthquake activity, improved navigation, and better accuracy for satellite tracking.

c. The first Saturn IB unmanned Apollo flight is scheduled for January.

3. French/USSR Agreement. The first tests of color TV programs between France and the Soviet Union via the Soviet Molniya communications satellite may take place late this year.



#### 4. Congress

a. A House Space Committee study concludes that NASA is now on schedule with the manned lunar landing attempt. However, the Committee estimates that additional funding of about \$200 million over what NASA requested in FY 1966 would have provided additional assurance that the project would be accomplished in this decade.

b. The House Space Committee has also released a report critical of the management of the Surveyor program to soft-land instruments on the moon. The report charges that inadequate management has resulted in increased costs and production delays.

5. Weather Satellites. Tiros VII has operated for nearly two and one-half years instead of the six months for which it was designed. It is providing valuable weather data, although one of its two cameras ceased to function last week.

6. TV Transmission. The first transmission of television from ship to shore via satellite was accomplished October 24 from the USS Wasp to a communication satellite station near Andover, Maine. The result was a bright and clear picture, opening the path for the broadcast of future manned spacecraft landings. Commercial companies will pay the coverage costs.

7. Geophysical Observatory. The OGO-2 geophysical observatory launched October 14 is now tumbling without power and is no longer operating.

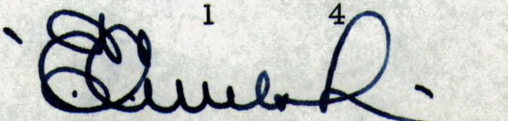
8. X-15. The first X-15 flight with new external fuel tanks is now scheduled for October 29. The new version has a potential to fly at 5,000 miles per hour.

9. New Gemini. Contracts have been let for development of Gemini B, to be used in the Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL) program.

10. Meteorology. NASA launched 12 sounding rockets over a 15-day period this month to collect weather data in the upper atmosphere.

#### 11. Space Payload Success Box Score (October 29)

|             | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|             | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Earth Orbit | 54   | 78   | 34   | 53   |
| Escape      | 2    | 2    | 1    | 4    |

  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, October 29  
Time: 4:00 p. m.



SECRET

1. The House Space Committee study committee on that subject is now on schedule with the planned launch attempt. However, the Committee estimates that additional funding of about \$200 million over that which was authorized in 1964 would be required to complete the program by the end of 1965.

2. The House Space Committee has also released a report critical of the program and the program's progress to date. The report charges that immediate action is required to increase the rate of progress.

3. The House Space Committee has also released a report on the progress of the program. The report states that the program is now on schedule and that the launch attempt is now on schedule.

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6. The House Space Committee has also released a report on the progress of the program. The report states that the program is now on schedule and that the launch attempt is now on schedule.

7. The House Space Committee has also released a report on the progress of the program. The report states that the program is now on schedule and that the launch attempt is now on schedule.

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Space and Astronautics Committee

1965 OCT 29 PM 5 57

The White House  
Washington

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

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OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

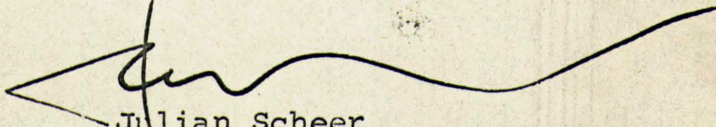
OCT 28 1965

*not used*

MEMORANDUM to Hayes Redmon  
The White House

This is in response to your request of my office. It is material that you may want to use following publication of the upcoming Lou Harris poll regarding attitudes toward the space program.

*11/10/65*

  
Julian Scheer  
Assistant Administrator  
for Public Affairs

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Night Letter October 22, 1965

Honorable Clinton P. \*Anderson  
c/o Mr. Chad Wymer  
The Mesilla Valley Chamber of Commerce / New Mexico  
Box 996  
Las Cruces, New Mexico

YOUR MANY FRIENDS DO THEMSELVES CREDIT WHEN THEY HONOR YOU. I WANT TO ADD MY OWN TRIBUTE AND, WERE IT POSSIBLE, I WOULD BE THERE IN PERSON TO DO SO.

I REMEMBER WITH MUCH PLEASURE THE YEARS IN WHICH WE HAVE WORKED SIDE BY SIDE TOWARD COMMON GOALS.

I REMEMBER WITH GRATIFICATION THE VALLIANT SUPPORT YOU HAVE GIVEN ME SINCE I ASSUMED THIS OFFICE.

AND I REMEMBER MOST VIVIDLY THE LEGISLATION WHICH BEARS THE ANDERSON STAMP:

--YOUR EARLY EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH DESALTING PLANTS SUCH AS THE ONE IN ROSWELL, WHICH PROVE THAT SEA AND BRACKISH WATER CAN BE CONVERTED TO PURE WATER.

--YOUR UNTIRING WORK IN HELPING LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR OUR NATIONAL SPACE PROGRAM.

--YOUR SUPPORT OF SUCH WORTHWHILE CONSERVATION MEASURES AS THE WILDERNESS ACT, THE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM AND THE WATER PLANNING ACT.

--AND I COULD NEVER FORGET THE MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE RESPONDED WHEN YOUR PRESIDENT HAS CALLED UPON YOU FOR ADDITIONAL DUTIES. YOUR SPLENDID SERVICE ON THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE COMMISSION IS A PRIME EXAMPLE.

YOU MAY SAY THAT YOU ARE SEVENTY, BUT I DO NOT KNOW OF ANYBODY WHO IS GOING TO BELIEVE YOU.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

*Lady Bird joins in sending all our love to you & Henrietta \*Anderson*

LBJ:JHM:GH:MB

CC: Miss Halsell, Mr. James Moyers, Cf, Jean Lewis

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

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OS  
FG11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. On a test flight October 16, the second Titan III-C successfully placed its final stage into orbit. The engine in the final stage was restarted only twice, instead of the 10 starts planned. A radar calibration satellite was successfully released before the transtage destroyed itself.

b. The Soviet Union successfully orbited the 92nd satellite in the Cosmos series October 16, and stated that its mission was to study infrared and ultraviolet radiation. This may be the beginning of a weather satellite system. Cosmos 93 was successfully placed into orbit October 18.

2. Soviet Progress

a. Recent Soviet space activity in the weather and the communications fields indicate that they may be cutting down the U. S. advantage in applications satellites.

b. This year, the Soviet launching pace has been stepped up even more than that of the U. S. this year. They have put more payloads into orbit than the U. S. had by this time last year.

3. Pending Launches

a. Launch of Gemini 6, which will attempt to rendezvous and dock with an Agena rocket, is scheduled for October 25. This is the most complex of any manned space events so far. Equipment to televise the recovery operation is ready aboard the USS Wasp.

b. The geodetic satellite (GEOS) has now been scheduled for launch November 2. Delay was due to range scheduling conflicts.

4. British Booster. U.K. has announced plans to develop Black Arrow for launching a 220-pound satellite into orbit at a 300-mile altitude.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
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1965 OCT 22 PM 2 31

October 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Introduction

2. In a test flight conducted by the second Atlas III-C successfully placed its final stage into orbit. The engine in the final stage was restarted only twice, instead of the five starts planned. A rocket collision with satellite was successfully released before the rocket was destroyed.

3. The Soviet Union successfully placed the first satellite in its orbit on October 12, and stated that its mission was to study weather and atmospheric radiation. This may be the beginning of a weather satellite system. Cosmos 93 was successfully placed into orbit October 13.

4. Soviet Progress

5. Recent Soviet space activity in the weather and the communications fields indicates that they may be getting down to business in developing their satellites.

6. This year, the Soviet launching pace has been stepped up even more than that of the U. S. this year. They have put more payloads into orbit than the U. S. had by this time last year.

7. Launching Launches

8. Launch of Cosmos 6, which will attempt to rendezvous and dock with an Agena rocket, is scheduled for October 23. This is the most complex of any manned space events so far. Equipment to relieve the recovery of the rocket is ready about the 1965 year.

9. The Soviet satellite (Sputnik) has now been launched for launch. However, a delay was to make scheduling conflicts.

10. British Minister, W. A. P. has announced plans to develop Black Arrow for launching a two-stage satellite into orbit at a 500-mile altitude.

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OCT 23 1965  
CENTRAL FILES



5. French Launch. France is expected to launch a 90-pound satellite into orbit from an Algerian launch base in November.

6. Congress. Senator Nelson has introduced a bill (S-2662) which would authorize \$125 million over a five-year period to test technology capabilities of space industry to solve a wide variety of social problems. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Labor to contract with private industry, educational institutions, and states to apply systems analysis and systems engineering methods to social needs.

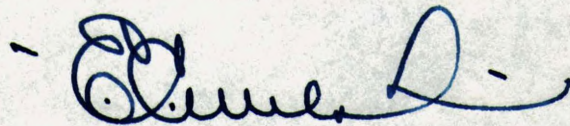
7. Space Engine. NASA has announced plans to develop a small 100-pound thrust engine to aid in the control and maneuvering of spacecraft in orbit.

8. Spacecraft Atmosphere. NASA is giving consideration to the use of two-gas atmospheres for manned spacecraft, which would be required for longer missions lasting for 45 days or more. Presently, Soviet manned spacecraft use a two-gas system, whereas the U. S. uses only one, i. e. oxygen.

9. Gemini-6 Weather Pictures. The National Meteorological Satellite Center will supply TV networks with photographs taken by Tiros satellites over the areas of the world Gemini 6 will travel.

10. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(October 22)

|             | U. S.       |             | U. S. S. R. |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 51          | 76          | 34          | 52          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 4           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, October 22  
Time: 11:45 a. m.



VEN

October 19, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL

EXECUTIVE

CA

FG 115

FI 1-2

OS

TAYLOR, Leigh A.

FG

CO

ICAT

MC

Dear Senator:

After checking with the Department of Defense and other governmental agencies, I find that any government personnel attending the International Congress on Air Technology (CAT) will receive their travel expenses and per diem. However, as I understand, for non-governmental personnel, there is no way which the established government policy would allow expenses to be paid by the government. I know that you will understand the reason for this better than I through your years of experience in Congress.

The government officials that I have visited with have given their assurance to work and make this program a success. All have expressed their gratitude for your interest.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Marvin*

W. Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant  
to the President

Honorable John L. McClellan  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

cc: John Hayes

*sent  
10-19-65  
mjr*

WMW:MJC:hm

RECEIVED  
OCT 21 1965  
CENTRAL FILES

\* Valley Education and Research Foundation  
\* Courtesy Associates  
\* Craig and Reid, Inc



CHARLES A. VANIK  
21ST DISTRICT, OHIO

2463 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

EXECUTIVE  
FII-2  
CONGRESSIONAL  
PG 2  
LG/Cleveland  
ND  
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Jill

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

October 15, 1965

COMMITTEE ON:  
WAYS AND MEANS

CLEVELAND OFFICE:  
506 FEDERAL BUILDING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mr. David Bunn  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bunn:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the seventh in our series of studies of federal expenditures in the Greater Cleveland area. This study is devoted to expenditures in the areas of national defense and defense-related and space activities in the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

Nearly \$378 million was expended during fiscal year 1965 for Department of Defense activities as well as Atomic Energy Commission, NASA, Coast Guard, and the Veterans Administration.

While the amount seems to be adequate and is of great assistance to maintaining levels of high employment in Cleveland, I must note that Department of Defense expenditures alone have dropped from \$270 million in fiscal year 1963 to \$109 million in fiscal year 1964 for Cuyahoga County. The decline in dollar amount for contracts in Cleveland and the county continues to decline.

In fiscal year 1963, the net value for military procurement in the nation was \$28.1 billion. In 1965, the net value of military procurement for the country decreased to \$26.6 billion. In Ohio, in fiscal year 1963, military procurement totaled \$1.34 billion or 5.3 per cent of the national total military procurement. By fiscal year 1965, the total military procurement for the State of Ohio was \$863 million or 3.7 per cent of the national total.

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JAN 27 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



Rec'd  
10-16-65  
9:25a  
P.B.

EXECUTIVE

(5)

OS

FG 11-4



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Soviet Communications. The Soviet Union October 14 orbited a large communications satellite (Molniya) and announced the beginning of a communications system based upon the coordinated use of two satellites. The TV and radio communications satellite was launched into an eccentric orbit, circling the earth every twelve hours. This success is further evidence of the USSR's persistent effort to develop a satellite communications system to compete with ours and possibly also to extend their propaganda influence into many other countries.
2. U. S. Observatory. The United States placed an unmanned geophysical observatory satellite (OGO 2) into orbit October 14. The 1150 pound payload contains 20 experiments developed by several government agencies, eleven U. S. universities, and the University of Paris. The varied number of U. S. institutions, both military and civilian oriented, illustrates the national scope of the U. S. Space Program.
3. SST. The House passed a supplemental bill October 14 including the \$140 million requested by the President for the supersonic transport program.
4. International Agreements
  - a. A new agreement for publication of a joint report on research in space biology and space medicine was arrived at between the U. S. and U.S.S.R. representatives. The agreement is hoped to go into effect within about two months.
  - b. Informal agreement was also reached to continue exchange of conventional weather data over the Washington-Moscow link on assurances by the U.S.S.R. that they will be able to provide weather satellite data by the end of the year.
5. Pending Launches
  - a. The launch of Gemini 6, which will attempt to rendezvous and dock with an Agena rocket, is scheduled for October 25. Tests of the apparatus



which will give live TV coverage of the flight's re-entry phase is proceeding on schedule aboard the USS Wasp.

b. A geodetic satellite (GEOS), which carries five measuring devices to aid mapmakers, is scheduled for launch by NASA October 21. The satellite will carry a flashing light which will be used to assist in experiments.

c. The second Titan IIC test vehicle is scheduled for launch in the near future to conduct a large number of engine restarts in orbit to test its ability to maneuver in space. The test launch vehicle will carry two pick-a-back payloads into orbit: one a calibration sphere and the other a radiation experiment.

6. Apollo Communications. NASA has initiated negotiations with the Communications Satellite Corporation for communications support of manned missions. The required services are to be in operation by the fall of 1966.

7. Health in Space. NASA has reported that Gemini astronauts lost up to 15 percent of their bone structure's calcium in 8 days in space. No problems are anticipated for the 14-day Gemini 7 flight, but longer flights may pose a problem if demineralization increases with length of flight. This problem may be solved with better exercise routines for the astronauts.

8. Lunar Lander. NASA successfully tested its lunar landing simulator at Edwards Air Force Base October 12. An astronaut flew the strange craft to 300 feet under jet power, then switched on the two solid-fuel rockets which slowed down the vehicle and eased it to the desert floor.

9. Spanish Station. NASA plans construction of two 85 foot diameter antennae, one for radar tracking of deep space probes, and one for radio communications with Project Apollo, near Madrid, Spain.

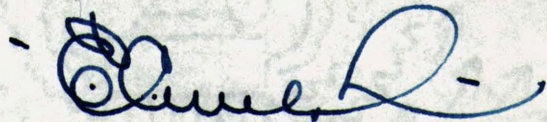
10. Telescope. Astronomy's newest tool, a 140-foot steerable radio telescope, was dedicated in Green Bank, West Virginia, October 13. Conceived in 1955 and built over a seven-year period at a cost of \$13 million, the telescope is the newest addition to the National Radio Observatory's resources of deep space listening devices.



11.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(October 15)

|             | U. S.       |             | U. S. S. R. |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 50          | 74          | 32          | 50          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 4           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, October 15  
Time: 1:15



Office of the Secretary of Defense  
(October 1965)

11

U. S. S. S. R.      U. S. S. S. R.  
1965      1965

50      50      50      50

North Atlantic  
Treaty

U. S. S. S. R.

October 1965  
11:00 AM

RECEIVED  
OCT 18 1965  
CENTRAL FILES





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

05  
7911-4

October 8, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launchings

a. The Soviet Union on October 4 from Tyuratam orbited a heavy platform which in turn launched Luna 7 of 3313 pounds toward the Moon. Course corrections and braking rockets were successful until the last moments before a soft landing, and the Russians have announced the payload was destroyed by impact on the Moon October 7.

b. For the first time, a small satellite was placed in orbit October 5 during a ballistic missile test flight of an Atlas ICBM.

c. The United States placed military satellite into a low polar orbit October 5, using a Thor Agena vehicle.

2. Congress. Representative Ken Hechler, Chairman of the House Space Committee's Research and Technology Subcommittee, has called for immediate plans for a full-length firing of a 260-inch solid rocket. A half-length version of the rocket was successfully tested September 25.

3. Surveyor. The United States' project to soft land instruments on the Moon has slipped from December 1965 into January 1966 due to delays in the spacecraft's production and testing.

4. Gemini 6.

a. The Navy has shifted the TV equipment for coverage of the Gemini 6 landing from the carrier USS Essex to the carrier USS Wasp due to damage to the Essex's deck edge elevator during high seas.

b. A complete simulation of the countdown for Gemini 6 and the Agena rendezvous vehicle is scheduled for October 8 in preparation for the October 25 launch.

5. Space Medicine. Soviets report that recent space tests with fruit flies give further indication that normal offspring will result even after space flight.

RECEIVED  
OCT 11 1965  
CENTRAL FILE





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Introduction

2. The Soviet Union on October 4 launched a heavy satellite in its first launch, Sputnik I, which in turn launched Sputnik II on October 3. The Soviet Union announced that it had launched a satellite on October 3, and the Russians have announced the payload as a satellite, which is placed in orbit on October 3.

3. On the first day, a satellite was placed in orbit on October 3, and a satellite was placed in orbit on October 3.

4. The United States placed a satellite into a low polar orbit on October 3, using a Thor-Agena vehicle.

5. On October 3, Representative Wernher von Braun, Chairman of the House Space Committee, Research and Technology Subcommittee, announced that the United States had launched a satellite on October 3, using a Thor-Agena vehicle. The rocket was successfully tested September 3.

6. However, the United States' project to launch a satellite on the same day as the Soviet Union's launch, which was scheduled for January 1955, is being delayed by the spacecraft's production and testing.

7. Conclusion

8. The Navy has shifted the TV equipment for coverage of the launch from the carrier USS Intrepid to the carrier USS Intrepid, and to the USS Intrepid, and the Navy has shifted the TV equipment for coverage of the launch from the carrier USS Intrepid to the carrier USS Intrepid, and to the USS Intrepid.

9. A complete simulation of the launch for October 3 and the launch of the satellite is scheduled for October 3 in preparation for the October 3 launch.

10. Space activities. Soviet report that recent space tests with Sputnik I and Sputnik II have shown that the Soviet Union is capable of launching a satellite into orbit.

RECEIVED  
OCT 11 1955  
CENTRAL FILES



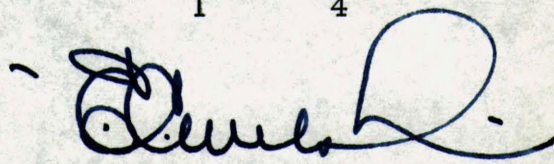
6. Back Pack. The Air Force is testing a new back-pack type of unit to be used by astronauts for maneuvering outside of spacecraft. The unit will be used in the Gemini program, and is scheduled for its first space test on Gemini 9.

7. Strike settled. Members of the machinists' union (IAM) working at Boeing Co. facilities at Cape Kennedy, the Michoud Assembly near New Orleans, and the Marshall Space Flight Center, have accepted a new contract from the company. This averts serious delays in developing the Saturn V booster that will send manned Apollo spacecraft to the moon.

8. Saturn IB Readied. The first Saturn IB, which will test the Apollo lunar landing spacecraft in earth orbit, has been erected at Cape Kennedy and is ready to launch models of Apollo spacecraft equipment.

9. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(October 8)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 49          | 73          | 30          | 48          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 4           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, October 8  
Time: 11:40 a. m.



EXECUTIVE

OS

Quakers/Rhode  
Island

October 4, 1965

mc/✓  
CONGRESSIONAL

Dear Congressman:

Thank you for forwarding to the President a copy of Mr. Ambrose W.<sup>x</sup>Meyers' recent letter to you commenting on the development of a manned orbiting laboratory.

Your interest in calling to the attention of the President the views expressed at the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, as reported by Mr. Meyers, is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence F. O'Brien  
Special Assistant  
to the President

Honorable Fernand J.<sup>x</sup>St. Germain  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

j1/mm

RECEIVED  
OCT 5 1965  
FEDERAL FILES



14  
FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN  
1ST DIST., RHODE ISLAND

1404 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

208 POST OFFICE BLDG.  
PAWTUCKET, R.I.  
TEL.: 724-1133

COMMITTEES:  
BANKING AND CURRENCY  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. ✓

October 1st, 1965

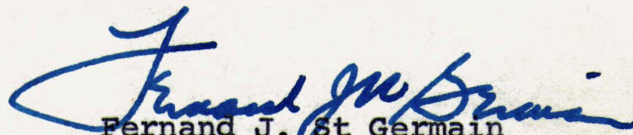
CARDED  
OCT 4 1965

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Ambrose W. Meyers, Clerk of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends.

I believe Mr. Meyers letter will be of interest to you and I have advised him that I have sent a copy of his communication to you.

Yours sincerely,

  
Fernand J. St Germain  
Member of Congress

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
RECEIVED

1965 OCT 2 AM 9 52

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. [Name] of Providence, R.I. in which he expresses

I believe Mr. [Name] would like to see interest to you and I have advised him that I have sent a copy of his communication to you.

Yours sincerely,

William F. [Name]  
New York Congress

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.



PROVIDENCE MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02906  
99 Morris Avenue

1965

September 15, 1965

Honorable Fernand J. St.Germain  
House of Representatives  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20003

Dear Representative St.Germain:

Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) in session on September 12, 1965 wishes to express its grave concern about the recent decision of the President, announced on August 25, to instruct the Air Force to proceed immediately with the development of a manned orbiting laboratory (MOL).

We believe that the exploration and development of outer space should be for peaceful purposes only, and should remain under civilian control. We see MOL as an unfortunate departure from the policy underlying the act of 1958 which created NASA as a civilian agency.

Specifically, we are concerned about the following implications of MOL under Air Force control:

Intensification of the arms race by challenging the Soviet Union to develop a similar program.

Further spread of the arms race into outer space.

Harmful effect on U.S. - U.S.S.R. relations, particularly in the Geneva disarmament negotiations. The MOL may create one more obstacle in the way of an agreement to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons to more nations; and we see such an agreement as one of the most urgent and important tasks facing the world.

Weakening the United States' commitment to political and economic approaches, rather than to military might. We agree with the statement made by the President at Johns Hopkins University: "The guns and bombs, the rockets and warships, are all symbols of human failure."

We urge that the space program be devoted entirely to peaceful purposes, that a world-wide agreement be sought for cooperative space exploration; and that information on U.S. space programs continue to be published fully for the benefit of all men.

Sincerely,

*Ambrase W. Meyers*  
Ambrase W. Meyers, Clerk

Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE  
05  
FG11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 1, 1965

*For Bill M -  
on this of any value  
to you - L*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Gemini 6. This country's attempt to rendezvous a two-man spacecraft with another spacecraft (Agena) in orbit is now scheduled for launch on or after October 25. Television networks are planning to test special communications equipment aboard the USS Essex for possible live television coverage of the recovery.
2. Astronaut Trip. Excellent receptions from officials and the general public were given Astronauts Cooper and Conrad on their tour to a number of African countries.
3. Congress. The House Government Operations Military Subcommittee is studying the ground support equipment capabilities of the space program in both Defense and NASA. The Committee is considering hearings on this subject early in the next session.
4. Large Rocket Test. A half length, 260-inch diameter solid rocket, largest known to have been built, was successfully ground tested September 25 in southern Florida. The rocket produced about 3.5 million pounds of thrust.
5. Military Launch. The Air Force put a payload into polar orbit by means of an Atlas Agena launch vehicle on September 30.
6. Pending Launches
  - a. A Titan IIIC, whose launch was delayed because of Hurricane Betsy, is now scheduled for October 8. The payload will include two experimental satellites.
  - b. The third attempt to launch a satellite "pick-a-back" from an Atlas ICBM (after two failures) has now been scheduled for October 5.
7. Space Suit. NASA has initiated the actual development of a "hard" space suit, which is expected to evolve into equipment to permit Apollo astronauts to perform functions on the lunar surface.
8. Transport. Award of the C5A (world's heaviest aircraft) contract was announced September 30 as going to Lockheed. It was for 58 craft.

*Original to Serrito*



9. X-15. The X-15 rocket plane made its 150th flight this week, climbing to an altitude of 300,000 feet and reaching a velocity of 3682 miles per hour.

10. Saturn V. The first flight model of the first stage of the Saturn V rocket that will eventually propel the Apollo spacecraft to the moon was rolled out on schedule this week at Huntsville. The Saturn V is scheduled to launch an unmanned version of the Apollo into earth orbit in 1967 and a manned version in 1968.

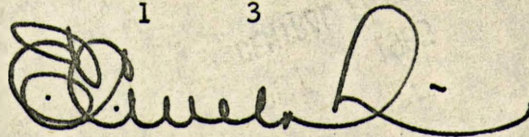
11. Strike. Members of the machinists' union (IAM) with the Boeing Company on space work at Cape Kennedy, the Michoud Assembly Facility near New Orleans, and the Marshall Space Flight Center, have voted against accepting the company's new contract. The chief issue is the company's desire to develop a performance rating system for establishing criteria for layoffs rather than using the existing seniority criteria.

12. Relay II. NASA will suspend communications with the communications satellite Relay II in the near future so that its ground station may be converted to work for the new Applications Technology Satellite program. Independent experiments may continue to be conducted with Relay II from Japanese and European ground stations.

13. French Satellite. Major components of the French-built FR-1 satellite were launched at Wallops Island September 17 and 25, atop sounding rockets to verify their reliability. Orbital launch of the satellite will be accomplished by the United States with a Scout launch vehicle.

14. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(October 1)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 44          | 71          | 29          | 47          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 3           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, October 1  
Time: 11:45 a. m.



File Memo  
9/20/65  
CC

**EXECUTIVE**

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| FG 284               | FG 115               |
| FG 1                 | FG 600/Task Force/N* |
| SC 7                 | FG 600/Task Force/U* |
| FG 105-4             | FG 245               |
| FG 600/Task Force/C* | FG 110               |
| SP                   | <u>OS</u>            |
| ND                   | FG 260               |

FG 11-8-1/Goodwin, Richard

Box no. 642 containing the following material sent to Central Files on the above date by Mr. Goodwin's office. Correspondence dated 1964 & 1965.

1. Brochure - Smithsonian Institute 's Bicentennial Celebration
2. Loose Leaf Binder - copy of report of Administration Achievements during past 5 mos.  
5/27/65 - Wayne xPhillips - xDNC
3. Book - 32,000 hrs. a year - xTime Life Broadcast
4. Letter from AID re Dr. C.A. xDoxiadis
5. Brief of Report of Task Force on \*Cost Reduction  
x
6. Outline of a Proposed Pres. Msge. on Defense - Memo from Joseph A. Califano
7. Brief of the Report to the President by the xTask Force on \*Natural Resources
8. Memo to Sec. Weaver - Housing and Home Finance from Treasury re xTask Force on  
\*Urban Problems & Housing
9. Topographic Model of moon's surface (2)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union placed six satellites into earth orbits, five on the same launch on September 18. This follows a similar launch of five satellites on September 3, and is indicative of a trend in multiple launches. Cosmos 91, a heavy satellite, was placed into a low orbit on September 23.

b. The United States put a military payload into polar orbit on September 22, by means of a Thor Agena launch vehicle.

2. Pending Launches. This Nation's schedule for the fall includes many launches of interest to science. Besides Gemini, the fall schedule includes the first polar orbiting geophysical observatory, a geodetic satellite, the first attempt to soft land a Surveyor spacecraft on the Moon, and an optics satellite. International cooperation will characterize many activities, including joint orbital efforts with Canada and with France.

3. Gemini TV Coverage. A decision is pending to provide live coverage of the Gemini 6 landing. The carrier U.S.S. Essex will be ready for loading the TV equipment on the 8th and 9th of October. The sea tests are scheduled for the 11th or 12th of October.

4. Aquonaut Results. NASA is reviewing the results of the recent Sea Lab tests as the conditions of confinement of the aquanauts are considered similar to those to be encountered in future long-term space flights.

5. Astronaut Selection. NASA is accepting applications for the addition of about 28 more pilot-astronauts and 5 scientist-astronauts.

6. Space Research Aids Great Society. The State of California has encouraged aerospace companies to use space systems analysis techniques to explore new methods of combatting water pollution, waste disposal, and other major problems. Proposals received include construction of roadways integrated with power, water, gas, and sewer lines.

7. Weather. Hurricane Carol was discovered in the mid-Atlantic by Tiros VII on September 19. Bulletins were issued to ships in the area.



Typhoons Trix and Virginia were sighted during the week in the Western Pacific as was Tropical Storm Glenda in the Eastern Pacific, and bulletins were sent to the affected areas.

8. Space Walk. A one and one-half hour astronaut's "walk" outside the spacecraft is planned for the Gemini 8 flight to be launched in the Spring of 1966. This "walk" would last a full orbit around the world.

9. Rocket Test. A full two-minute test of a 260-inch diameter, 3.5 million-pound thrust solid propellant rocket motor will be conducted September 25 at a southern Florida test site.

10. Athens IAF Conference. Astronauts Cooper and Conrad were successful in projecting and bolstering the U. S. image in space. Dr. Charles Berry's detailed biomedical presentation of data was considered the scientific highlight of the Congress. The Soviet Tass wire service reported that the U. S. astronauts gave valuable data, and that the photographs of the earth made by the U. S. cosmonauts during their flight were shown at the Congress and produced a particularly good impression.

11. Fast Flight. The XB-70 made its 16th flight September 22. It flew for 1 hour and 57 minutes, with most of it at supersonic speeds. Eighteen minutes were at Mach 2.8 or almost three times the speed of sound.

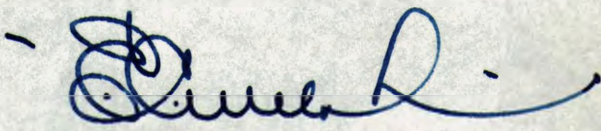
12. United Nations. The Legal Subcommittee of the U. N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has renewed its consideration, begun last year, of draft agreements on assistance and return of astronauts and space vehicles and liability for damages caused by objects launched into outer space.

13. Space Progress. As of this date, the U. S. has put into earth orbit the same number of payloads as it did all last year. The Soviets have already exceeded their last year's total by 11 payloads. This indicates that statistically both countries have stepped up the pace, with the USSR rate increased more rapidly than that of the U. S.

14. Space Payload Success Box Score (Sept. 24)

|             | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|             | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Earth Orbit | 44   | 70   | 28   | 47   |
| Escape      | 2    | 2    | 1    | 1    |

Friday, September 24  
Time: 11:55

  
E. C. Welsh



Typhoons in the Pacific and Virginia were sighted during the week in the Western Pacific as was Tropical Storm Linda in the Eastern Pacific, and bulletins were sent to the affected areas.

8. Space Walk. A one and one-half hour astronaut's "walk" outside the spacecraft is planned for the Gemini 8 flight to be launched in the Spring of 1968. This "walk" would last a full orbit around the world.

9. Boost Test. A full two-minute test of a 100-inch diameter, 3.5 million-pound thrust solid propellant rocket motor will be conducted September 22 at a southern Florida test site.

10. Athens UN Conference. Astronauts Cooper and Conrad were successful in projecting and holding the U. S. in space. Dr. Charles Berry's detailed presentation of data was considered the scientific highlight of the Congress. The Soviet Tass wire service reported that the U. S. astronauts gave valuable data, and that the photographs of the earth made by the U. S. cosmonauts during their flight were shown at the Congress and produced a particularly good impression.

11. Test Flight. The X-15-70 made its 16th flight September 22. It flew for 1 hour and 37 minutes, with most of it at supersonic speeds. Eighteen minutes were at Mach 4.8 or almost three times the speed of sound.

12. United Nations. The Legal Subcommittee of the U. N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has renewed its consideration, begun last year, of draft agreements on assistance and return of astronauts and space vehicles and liability for damages caused by objects launched into outer space.

13. Space Program. As of this date, the U. S. has put into earth orbit the same number of payloads as it did all last year. The Soviets have already exceeded their last year's total by 11 payloads. This indicates that statistically both countries have stepped up the pace, with the USSR rate increased more rapidly than that of the U. S.

Space Payload Success Box 500  
CENTRAL FILES  
RECEIVED  
SEP 28 1965

1965 1965  
44 44  
10 10  
2 2

North Orbit  
Escape

E. G. Welsh

Friday, September 24  
Time: 11:35





(16)

EXECUTIVE  
OS  
FG 11-4

To: Bill Morgan  
From: See above  
James A. ...  
John ...

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launch. Technical factors have caused postponement until Sept. 28 of an attempt to orbit a satellite from the back of a ballistic missile.
2. Titan III-C. The second launch test of the Titan III-C launch booster has been postponed from September 30 to October 7 because of the disruptions caused by Hurricane Betsy.
3. Mariner IV. The U. S. spacecraft which took pictures of the planet Mars is now over 180 million miles from earth, has exceeded its expected lifetime by over 500 hours, and is still returning useful information. Mariner IV is reporting on cosmic dust, magnetic fields, cosmic rays and radiation, besides returning engineering data on its own condition.
4. Storm Damage. Hurricane Betsy caused a considerable amount of storm and water damage to NASA's Michoud, Louisiana, plant, which is developing and manufacturing the Saturn V launch vehicles for the lunar mission.
5. Apollo. The first Apollo spacecraft is now on its way to Cape Kennedy. It is scheduled to be launched by a Saturn IB into a ballistic trajectory early next year.
6. Gemini 6. Pre-launch progress on the next manned Gemini flight is on schedule, and the Titan II launch vehicle is to be mated to the Gemini capsule this week. The astronauts will attempt actual rendezvous and docking with a separately launched, unmanned Agena vehicle.
7. 260-Inch Rocket Test. In spite of hurricane damage to facilities, the test of a half-length 260-inch solid rocket motor is scheduled for September 25 in southern Florida.
8. Small Business Contracts. The Department of Defense awarded \$5.3 billion in prime contracts to small business in FY 1965, an increase of \$463 million over FY 1964.
9. Spacecraft Sterilization. NASA is sponsoring a conference to ascertain how best to sterilize planetary spacecraft. The sterilization program is



THE WHITE HOUSE

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1965 SEP 17 PM 12 43



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. The first manned space flight, Apollo 11, is scheduled for late 1968. This mission will mark a significant milestone in the history of space exploration.

2. The second manned mission, Apollo 12, is planned for early 1969. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 11.

3. The third manned mission, Apollo 13, is planned for late 1969. This mission will be a test of the crew module and service module systems.

4. The fourth manned mission, Apollo 14, is planned for early 1970. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 13.

5. The fifth manned mission, Apollo 15, is planned for late 1970. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 14.

6. The sixth manned mission, Apollo 16, is planned for early 1971. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 15.

7. The seventh manned mission, Apollo 17, is planned for late 1971. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 16.

8. The eighth manned mission, Apollo 18, is planned for early 1972. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 17.

9. The ninth manned mission, Apollo 19, is planned for late 1972. This mission will involve a more complex landing and ascent profile than Apollo 18.



especially important to the exploration of Mars, since premature biological contamination could hamper a meaningful search for life forms with remote detectors.

10. Weather. Tiros X photographed four major tropical storms during the week -- Typhoons Shirley and Trix in the West Pacific and Tropical Storm Hilda in the Eastern Pacific, and Hurricane Betsy in the Gulf of Mexico. Advisory messages were sent to all areas concerned.

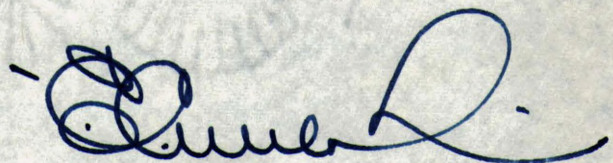
11. Astronauts. The program for Astronauts Cooper and Conrad revealed consideration for the interests of the U. S. Scientific Community and the impact of our space achievements on foreign relations. The National Academy of Sciences was given a report on the Gemini 5 experiences just prior to the trip abroad by the astronauts.

12. International. Proposals for a Lunar International Laboratory (LIL) have been developed by 16 scientists from the U. S., USSR, Great Britain, France, Poland, and Bulgaria, and are being discussed at the International Astronautical Federation meeting currently under way in Athens.

13.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(September 17)

|             | U. S.       |             | U. S. S. R. |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 42          | 69          | 28          | 41          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 3           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, September 17  
Time: 10:40 a. m.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**EXECUTIVE**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Manned Flight

a. Gemini 5. Initial analysis of GT-5 astronaut performance has generally confirmed the validity of plans for astronauts on the lunar mission.

b. Gemini 9. An astronaut extra-vehicular maneuvering experiment, using only a safety tether, is being planned for Gemini 9 in 1966. The Air Force has proposed an outside maneuver for the late 1966 flight of Gemini 12, without tether or umbilical line.

2. Launches

a. The DOD launched (September 20) a military payload into polar orbit from Vandenberg by a Thor launch vehicle.

b. The Soviet Union launched from Tyuratam (September 9) Cosmos 85 into low circular orbit.

c. The Soviet Union used a single carrier rocket to launch from Tyuratam (September 3) five payloads, Cosmos 80 through 84, in circular orbits 930 miles high. This pattern was similar to a five payload launch last July, but twice as high. One of the satellites is reported as carrying a nuclear power unit (radioactive isotopes) -- the first for the USSR. The U. S. has already tested several.

d. The Department of Defense failed in a launch attempt (September 2) from Vandenberg, using a Thor-Agena. Destruction was initiated when the booster veered from its normal flight path at 30,000 feet.

3. Congress. The House Appropriations Committee is considering the President's supplemental fund request totalling \$140 million for the FAA to carry forward the SST program for the current fiscal year.





EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 10, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. General Situation

a. During the initial phase of the 1962-63 program, the primary emphasis has been on the development of the capability of space for reconnaissance and the launching of satellites.

b. During the second phase of the program, the emphasis will be on the development of the capability of space for communication, navigation, and scientific research. The program will also include the development of the capability of space for the launching of satellites.

2. Program Objectives

a. The first objective of the program is to develop the capability of space for reconnaissance and the launching of satellites.

b. The second objective of the program is to develop the capability of space for communication, navigation, and scientific research.

c. The third objective of the program is to develop the capability of space for the launching of satellites.

d. The fourth objective of the program is to develop the capability of space for the launching of satellites.

e. The fifth objective of the program is to develop the capability of space for the launching of satellites.

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4. Weather

a. Hurricane Betsy has been under continuous surveillance by all four active Tiros satellites since August 27. Their photographs depicting the full extent of the storm aided forecasters.

b. Typhoon Shirley, currently approaching Guam, was first photographed by a Tiros on September 4, and warnings were sent to threatened areas.

5. Paraglider. NASA has begun a new series of manned Gemini paraglider tests for possible application to recovering future Apollos on land instead of in the sea. In a September 2 test at Edwards AFB a boiler plate Gemini was successfully maneuvered to a controlled landing by a pilot after being dropped from an aircraft.

6. Aerospace Spinoff. In addition to recent announcements that the aerospace industry plans to apply its engineering techniques to reducing crime, purifying salt water, and pursuing oceanography, there are now hopes for major improvements in rail transportation. High speed, economical passenger transportation on existing tracks seems readily possible with aircraft type car construction and aircraft gas turbine engines.

7. Surveyor. A testing error in which an electrical overcharge was applied has delayed until next month the launch date of the first engineering model of Surveyor -- (the moon exploration spacecraft).

8. International Air Congress. The White House announced that the U. S. Government will invite foreign government and industry representatives to the International Congress on Air Technology November 15-18 in Hot Springs and Little Rock, Arkansas.

9. Employment. The number of aircraft employees is expected to rise from 600,000 in March to 642,000 by this December. This 7 percent increase reflects emphasis on the production of tactical and transport aircraft.

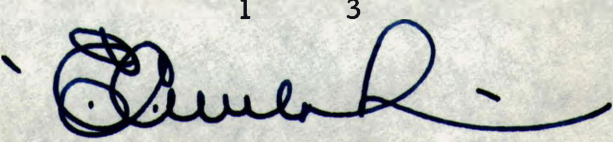
10. Soviets. Soviet Academician Keldysh declined (September 8) the U. S. invitation for a Soviet space scientist to observe the launching of Gemini 6 at Cape Kennedy. Keldysh extended congratulations on the success of Gemini 5.



11.

Space Payload Success Box Score  
(September 10)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 41          | 68          | 28          | 41          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 3           |

  
E. C. Welsh

Friday, September 10  
Time: 11:40 a. m.



jesu/w

EXECUTIVE

(2)

September 3, 1965

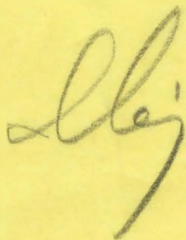
DS

Dear General White:

The advancement of this country must always be continuous and undeterred. The <sup>x</sup>Manned <sup>x</sup>Orbiting Laboratory Program is, in my judgment, a vital step that I took, counseled as I have been by men like you whose only urgings are for the enduring strength of this country.

I am grateful to you for your generous words and your declaration of support.

Sincerely,



<sup>x</sup>  
General Thomas D. White  
United States Air Force, Retired  
4527 Jamestown Road, NW  
Washington, D. C.

LBJ:JV:mw

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SEP 8 1965  
CENTRAL FILES



Jack

would you prefer  
Ed Welch to have  
this one?

I would like  
Ed to see it FHS  
under



14  
Rec'd  
Wed. Sep 1

GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, RETIRED  
4527 JAMESTOWN ROAD, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 16, D. C. /

30 August 1965

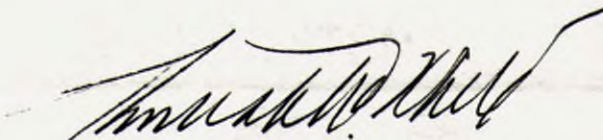
The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you for approving the Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program. As an American and as an Air Force officer who has advocated this project, I feel that the Nation is in your debt and as the years go by more and more citizens will understand the importance of this space project.

I am happy that one who has been in authority in the American space program since its beginning is now our Chief Executive and has such a deep understanding of the military implications of space.

Respectfully yours,





THE WHITE HOUSE  
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1965 AUG 31 AM 9 30

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for approving the proposed program for the American space program. I am glad to hear that the program has been approved and that the necessary steps are being taken to implement it. I am sure that the program will be a great success and that it will help to advance the state of the art of space exploration.

I am happy to hear that you are so interested in the American space program. I am sure that you will find it a very interesting and important program. I am sure that you will find it a very interesting and important program. I am sure that you will find it a very interesting and important program.

Sincerely,  
John F. Kennedy

THE WHITE HOUSE



rec'd  
8-27-65  
Thu 1:30pm  
8-28-65  
3:30p  
[Signature]



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

OS  
FG11-4

August 27, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Manned Flight. On August 21, Gemini 5, with Astronauts Cooper and Conrad aboard, was launched in a flawless countdown at the scheduled time of 10:00 a. m. Precision maneuvers brought the spacecraft to within 15 miles of its simulated rendezvous target area. Highly successful visual observations, including missile launches and the wake of an aircraft carrier, were conducted from about 100 miles altitude. A new world space endurance record for orbital flight was established August 26. The flight prompted a significant outpouring of favorable attention in much of the world press.
2. Launches
  - a. A solar observatory satellite, OSO-C, was unsuccessfully launched from Cape Kennedy August 25 due to faulty third-stage ignition of the Delta launch vehicle.
  - b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 79 into a near-earth elliptical orbit August 25.
3. MOL. On August 25, the President instructed the Defense Department to proceed with the development of a Manned Orbiting Laboratory, estimated to cost \$1.5 billion.
4. Congress. The Senate Space Committee held hearings on post-Apollo plans for the space program on August 23-25, with witnesses from NASA, Defense, AEC, OST, and the National Academy of Sciences.
5. Pending Launches. Gemini 6 is tentatively scheduled for October 25. Schirra and Stafford have been selected as the astronauts for the 2-day mission which includes rendezvous and docking with an Agena launched separately.
6. Invitation to USSR. At the President's direction, the Administrator of NASA has sent a letter to the USSR Academy of Sciences, inviting a representative to witness the launching of the Gemini 6 in October.





NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXHIBIT 100-100000

August 17, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. James Earl Ray, on August 16, 1965, with Astronauts Cooper and Conrad aboard, was launched in a free coastdown at the Cape Kennedy, Florida, launch complex. The launch was the first of a series of launches planned for the summer of 1965. The launch was successful and the spacecraft was placed in a free coastdown orbit. The launch was the first of a series of launches planned for the summer of 1965. The launch was successful and the spacecraft was placed in a free coastdown orbit.

2. James Earl Ray

3. A solar observatory satellite, OSO-7, was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy, Florida, on August 16, 1965. The launch was the first of a series of launches planned for the summer of 1965. The launch was successful and the spacecraft was placed in a free coastdown orbit.

4. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 77 into a near-earth elliptical orbit on August 16, 1965.

5. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on August 16, 1965, the President instructed the Defense Department to proceed with the development of a manned orbiting laboratory, estimated to cost \$1.5 billion.

6. Conrad, the second of the three men in the space program, on August 16, 1965, with witnesses from the White House, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

7. James Earl Ray, on August 16, 1965, the President instructed the Defense Department to proceed with the development of a manned orbiting laboratory, estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. The launch was the first of a series of launches planned for the summer of 1965. The launch was successful and the spacecraft was placed in a free coastdown orbit.

8. James Earl Ray, on August 16, 1965, the President instructed the Defense Department to proceed with the development of a manned orbiting laboratory, estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. The launch was the first of a series of launches planned for the summer of 1965. The launch was successful and the spacecraft was placed in a free coastdown orbit.

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7. Soviet Moon Landing. The President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at a press briefing in Moscow revealed that Russia is preparing an instrumented landing on the moon but said no target date had been set. Spokesmen also reaffirmed the Soviet choice of earth orbital rendezvous for manned lunar landing and indicated that Mars probes were being planned.

8. "Spin-off." A cryogenic surgical brain probe has been developed by an aerospace firm as a tangible result of the application of space technology. The simplicity, portability, and lower cost of the new probe make it useful in surgical facilities throughout the world.

9. Mariner IV. Presentation of photos of the Mars surface features are being sent by the State Department to Heads of State with whom the United States maintains diplomatic relations and to the Secretary General of the U.N.

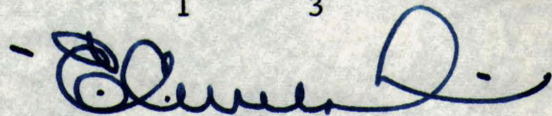
10. Guidance Test. On August 25, at a height of 214,000 feet, the X-15 rocket plane tested a new guidance system designed to assist the Apollo mooncraft in its return to earth.

11. X-19. The TriService VTOL experimental aircraft crashed during its initial test flight. The test pilots were injured.

12. Space Census. A recent summary shows that there are 150 U. S. (out of 309 successes) and 26 Soviet (out of 120 successes) satellites still in earth orbit. A total of 686 man-made objects, including debris from rockets and spacecraft, is currently being tracked in orbit.

13. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(August 27)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth orbit | 39          | 61          | 26          | 35          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 3           |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, August 27  
Time: 11:20 a. m.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON



September 3, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Manned Flight

a. Gemini 5. On the basis of initial evaluation of the GT-5 experience, it appears medically sound to schedule a two-week GT-7 flight for this winter. The astronauts were found to be in better shape after their eight days in space than anticipated from the experience of McDivitt and White. The successful flight was featured in the world press. The military experiments on board and the military character of the MOL drew considerable attention. The Gemini 5 recovery was the leading item on Moscow's main evening TV news program, taking precedence over the visit of Egyptian President Nasser.

b. Gemini 6. The Titan II booster, scheduled for launch October 25, has been mounted on the launch pad.

c. Gemini 7. The spacecraft passed its acceptance test and flight simulation testing has begun. A new lightweight space suit is being qualified for use in this flight.

2. Congress

a. Senate Space Hearings. Official witnesses before the Senate Space Committee were indefinite as to post-Apollo mission planning, indicating that specific plans and schedules have not yet been made.

b. Government Operations Committee. A Subcommittee on Government Research has been created to review problems of manpower availability and dissemination of information in the research area. Grants to colleges and universities as well as private industry will be examined.

3. Space Industry. The aerospace industry (aircraft, missiles, and space) now employs 20% of the Nation's scientists and more workers than any other manufacturing industry. It is second only to the automotive industry in sales and is the Nation's leading exporter of manufactured goods.

4. Saturn. The first flight model of the Saturn 1B's hydrogen-oxygen upper stage with a single J-2 engine of 200,000 pounds thrust has just been accepted





NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 1, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Manned Flight

2. Gemini 3. On the basis of initial evaluation of the ST-3 experience, it appears that a two-week ST-3 flight for this winter. The astronauts were found to be in better shape after their eight days in space than anticipated from the experience of Scott and White. The successful flight was featured in the world press. The military experiment on board and the military character of the ST-3 drew considerable attention. The Gemini 3 recovery was the leading item on Moscow's main evening TV news program, taking precedence over the visit of Egyptian President Nasser.

3. Gemini 4. The first II booster, scheduled for launch October 28, has been mounted on the launch pad.

4. Gemini 5. The spacecraft passed its acceptance test and flight in which testing was begun. A new night-light space suit is being developed for use in this flight.

5. Congress

6. Senate Space Hearings. Official witnesses before the Senate Space Committee were indefinite as to post-Apollo mission planning, indicating that specific plans and schedules have not yet been made.

7. Government Operations Committee. A subcommittee on Government Research has been created to review problems of manpower availability and dissemination of information in the research area. Grants to colleges and universities as well as private industry will be examined.

8. Space Industry. The aerospace industry (aircraft, missiles, and space) now employs 60% of the Nation's scientists and more workers than any other manufacturing industry. It is second only to the automotive industry in sales and is the Nation's leading exporter of manufactured goods.

9. Saturn. The first Saturn model of the Saturn 1B hydrogen-oxygen motor with a single J-2 engine of 200,000 pounds thrust has just been

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and will start the trip by barge from Sacramento to Cape Kennedy. The first launch of this rocket is scheduled for this winter.

5. MOL. General Bernard Schriever has been appointed Director of the MOL program in addition to his duties as Air Force Systems Commander.

6. Astronomy. The Orbiting Astronomical Observatory spacecraft successfully completed one year of ground tests. It survived 25% more heat and 50% more vibration than it is expected to encounter in space.

7. Soviets. The Soviet Academy of Sciences has indicated an early reply will be made to the President's invitation to send an observer to the next Gemini launching.

8. Apollo Crawlers. All work has been completely suspended on the two crawler transporters at Cape Kennedy. The three major problems have been (a) the platform's hydraulic leveling system, (2) the electronic circuitry system, and (3) bearings which failed during the initial test runs. Satisfactory technical solutions to the latter two problems have not yet been suggested. The vehicles are over a year behind delivery due dates.

9. Soviet Satellite Observations. Soviet announcements that Cosmos 5 in 1962 got a detailed picture of the results of the U. S. nuclear tests in space should be interpreted to mean that the resulting radiation fields were mapped, not that photographs were obtained as reported in some press stories.

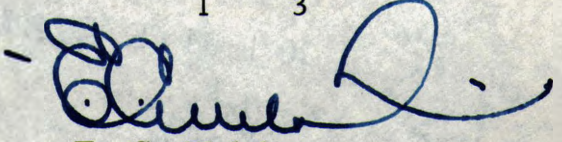
10. Aircraft. The \$2 billion plus C-5A military transport competition is expected to be announced in the September 10-17 time period.

11. Weather. Astronauts Cooper and Conrad obtained 175 color photos of cloud patterns. Their visual storm sightings were also incorporated for the first time into Weather Bureau Advisories.

12. Space Payload Success Box Score  
(September 3)

|             | USA         |             | USSR        |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 40          | 67          | 27          | 35          |
| Escape      | 2           | 2           | 1           | 3           |

Friday, September 3, 1965  
Time: 10:35 a. m.

  
E. C. Welsh



and will start testing by spring from Sacramento to Cape Kennedy. The  
first launch of this rocket is scheduled for this winter.

5. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has been appointed Director of the  
FBI program in addition to his duties as Air Force Special Commander.

6. Astronomy. The Orbiting Astronomical Observatory spacecraft launched  
fully completed one year of ground tests. It survives. More tests and more  
more attention than it is expected to encounter in space.

7. Soviet. The Soviet Academy of Sciences has indicated an early reply will  
be given to the President's invitation to send an observer to the next Gemini  
mission.

8. Apollo Craters. All work has been completely suspended on the two  
crater craters at Cape Kennedy. The three major problems have been  
(a) the platform's hydraulic leveling system, (b) the electronic climate control  
and (c) bearings which failed during the initial test runs. Subsequent technical  
solutions to the latter two problems have not yet been suggested. The vehicles  
are over a year behind delivery for data.

9. Soviet Satellite Quasi-Volant. Soviet announcements that Cosmos 3 in 1963  
will be a detailed picture of the results of the U.S. nuclear tests in space should  
be interpreted to mean that the resulting radiation fields were mapped, not  
that photographs were of some type of radiation in some press release.

10. Alaska. The 1.1 billion dollar C-2A military transport program is  
expected to be announced in the September 10-17 time period.

11. Weather. Astronauts Cooper and Gordon obtained 175 color photos of  
cloud patterns. Their actual storm sightings were also incorporated for the  
first time into Weather Bureau forecasts.

Space Treaty Success Box Score  
(Sept. 29, 1965)

| USA  |      | USSR |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |
| 10   | 10   | 17   | 16   |

1965 SEP 30 PM 1 08

1965 SEP 30 PM 1 08

The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Friday, September 30, 1965  
Time: 1:05 P.M.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROTOCOL

September 3, 1965

ON

T OF STATE

CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE PRESIDENT  
E HOUSE

September 1, 1965

OS 4-1  
CO  
FO 2  
OS

FG 105-7  
FG 105

(4)

Juanita:

Returned for your files.

ou last week about the pos-  
s traveling to certain selected  
purpose of this trip is to

demonstrate the United States' willingness to share its knowledge about space technology and to allow our astronauts to demonstrate our peaceful intentions in the exploration of space. This conversation was prior to your announcement Sunday as to the possibility of some of the astronauts being available for foreign travel.

I have checked with and received enthusiastic support for this suggestion from the following in the State Department:

Secretary Rusk  
Science Advisor's Office  
Assistant Secretaries of the geographic bureaus  
U.S. ambassadors in selected capitals.

Selected embassies around the world have given overwhelming support to the proposal (see attached summary of ambassadors' comments).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) In order to maximize the effectiveness of their visit, I recommend that the astronauts not be accompanied by high-level government officials -- only their wives and others necessary to assure the success of the mission.

APPROVE: ✓ DISAPPROVE: \_\_\_\_\_ SEE ME: \_\_\_\_\_

2) That the astronauts be instructed to meet with interested scientific representatives and to provide public demonstrations of space equipment, techniques, etc., in countries approved by the State Department and NASA.

APPROVE: ✓ DISAPPROVE: \_\_\_\_\_ SEE ME: \_\_\_\_\_

See that Webb  
& Rusk agree to  
Attachment:  
all of that first  
H

*L. Hand*  
Lloyd N. Hand <

Original to Mrs. Territo





OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

EXECUTIVE

OS 4  
00303  
FG 260  
OS

August 24, 1965

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Joseph Laitin  
The White House

The Russian report criticizing the Gemini 5 effort was strictly a Tass News Agency report and there is some question in my mind, despite its pseudo official role, whether we should dignify it. But the President may get some questions. Attached are copies of stories which appeared on the wire.

The President may be asked to comment on the statement that we are trying to "beat the Soviet Union at any price." They cited "haste and definite risk."

The answer, of course, is that any flight in a research and development program has risks, for we are trying to learn from flights like these. But there was no haste and every reasonable precaution in checkout and testing of all systems was observed and Astronauts Cooper and Conrad were trained for more than a year for this eight-day mission. We have a well-planned and carefully based program of 12 Gemini flights and the Gemini 5 mission fits right into the schedule. These flights will be followed by continued earth orbit missions with the Saturn launch vehicles and should ultimately lead to a manned lunar landing in this decade.

The fuel cell has worked excellently and there was no fuel cell problem. There was a heating unit problem in the supply system to the cell. In fact, the fuel cell has exceeded our expectations and this flight has proven that our many months of testing of the fuel cell have been verified to date by its performance in space. This is a significant technological development.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

05

76 11-4

August 20, 1965

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

- (2)  
NR 8/20*
1. Manned Flight. The Gemini 5 flight of Cooper and Conrad was postponed until August 21 after the countdown had gone to T minus 10 minutes. The basic reasons for the delay were a telemetry malfunction in the spacecraft, lightning induced power surges, fire in underground cabling, and the weather.
  2. Launches
    - a. The U. S. placed a military satellite in orbit August 17, using a Thor-Agena launch vehicle.
    - b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 78 into a low near-circular orbit August 14. The inclination of 69 degrees from the equator provides new orbital passages over Iceland and Alaska.
  3. Solar Observatory. A third solar observatory (OSO-C) is scheduled for launch August 25, from Cape Kennedy by a Delta vehicle. The 620-pound satellite includes nine scientific experiments which are part of an effort to keep the sun under continuous observation throughout an entire 11-year cycle. Launch time may come when Gemini 5 is passing over Cape Kennedy to permit visual observation by the astronauts.
  4. Weather. Tiros satellites will observe the weather conditions over 98% of the Gemini flight area. Direct readout of both launch and recovery areas will be provided and, if feasible, Tiros photographs will be released during the flight to show cloud and terrain features which the astronauts are observing.
  5. Debriefing. It is planned to have Gemini 5 astronauts, Cooper and Conrad, undergo intensive debriefing and medical tests for 11 days following their expected 8-day space flight.
  6. Apollo Crawler-Transporter. Tests of the huge crawler-transporter designed to move the Saturn V rocket from its assembly building to the launch pad at Cape Kennedy have been suspended due to repeated failures of roller bearings.



7. Soviet Moon Photos. The Soviet press, August 16, published photographs of the far side of the moon taken about 7000 miles from its surface by the Zond 3 space probe on July 20. They pictured an area heretofore not photographed. However, the resolution of the pictures so far released was much less than that obtained by our Ranger or even our Mariner.

8. NASA Contractor Strikes. Days lost in NASA work stoppages for the first six months of 1965 increased 40 percent over a similar period last year. A good proportion of these stoppages were unsanctioned by national unions. Strike time was often followed by premium-rate overtime in order to maintain program schedules.

9. Mars. The discoveries by Mariner of distinctive features of the Mars surface provide an opportunity for the U. S. to name such landmarks.

10. Centaur. Data from last week's successful Atlas-Centaur launch has shown that less than one-tenth of the mid-course correction capability in the Surveyor module payload would have been needed to put the spacecraft on a final trajectory for a soft landing at a preselected site on the moon. This accuracy is several times better than any previous U. S. lunar or planetary effort.

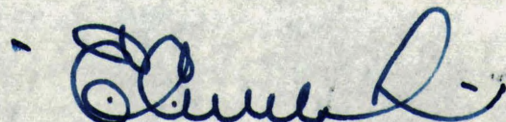
11. Training. NASA is providing 128 Air Force officers with Gemini training and experience in the operational control of manned space flight in anticipation of requirements for MOL missions.

12. U. S. - Soviet Cooperation. The Soviets, in reply to Dr. Dryden's letter of July 6, have stated that profitable discussions of further cooperation in meteorology and space biology will be possible during the Fall meeting of the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

13.

|             | <u>Space Payload Success Box Score</u> |             |             |             |
|-------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | <u>(August 20)</u>                     |             |             |             |
|             | USA                                    |             | USSR        |             |
|             | <u>1964</u>                            | <u>1965</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> |
| Earth Orbit | 37                                     | 59          | 22          | 34          |
| Escape      | 2                                      | 2           | 1           | 3           |

Friday, August 20  
Time: 11:10 a. m.

  
E. C. Welsh

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7. Photomicrographs. The Soviet press, August 10, published photomicrographs of the surface of the Moon taken about 100 miles from its surface by the Luna 3 space probe on July 20. The pictures are very blurry and are not photomicrographs. However, the resolution of the pictures is far below what is possible with a camera of this type, and even on Earth.

8. Radioactive tracers. The Soviet press, August 10, published a report for the first time that a Soviet satellite had been sent over a Russian island. A good proportion of the tracers were unaccounted for, and the island was often followed by a great number of tracers over it in order to maintain a constant schedule.

9. Tracers. The discovery of a number of radioactive tracers of the tracers course provides an opportunity for the U. S. to have such tracers.

10. Tracers. This time the Soviet press published a report that a Soviet satellite had been sent over a Russian island. A good proportion of the tracers were unaccounted for, and the island was often followed by a great number of tracers over it in order to maintain a constant schedule.

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12. Tracers. The Soviet press, August 10, published a report that a Soviet satellite had been sent over a Russian island. A good proportion of the tracers were unaccounted for, and the island was often followed by a great number of tracers over it in order to maintain a constant schedule.

Space Program Success from 1955  
(August 10)

| Year     | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Launches | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
| Orbits   | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |

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jsm/  
NIGHT LETTER August 17, 1965

EXECUTIVE

ME3/A\*

OS

NIELSEN, JACK N

X  
Mr. George W. Morgenthau  
President  
X American Astronautical Society  
Post Office Box 642  
Los Altos, California

I CONGRATULATE THE AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING THIS SIGNIFICANT MEETING. IT IS PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY THAT YOU ARE EXAMINING SPACE EXPLORATION IN ITS FULLEST CONTEXT, BY HAVING THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES REPRESENTED AMONG YOUR PARTICIPANTS. I KNOW OF NO BETTER WAY TO ASSESS THE VALUES AND THE BENEFITS THAT ARE BEING DEVELOPED BY OUR ACTIVITIES IN SPACE. AS OUR ABILITY TO FOLLOW UP ~~XXXX~~ ON OUR EARLY SPACE PROGRAMS INCREASES, EACH OF US WILL BE INCREASINGLY AFFECTED BY THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED. THE EFFORTS OF INTERESTED GROUPS SUCH AS YOURS ARE OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN THE ENDEAVOR. I WISH YOU WELL IN ALL YOUR DELIBERATIONS.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

LBJ:FLH:MB

CC: Mr. Holborn and CF

Mr. Mayer sent

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AUG 18 1965  
CENTRAL FILES





7-11-65  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 13, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Launches

a. The first launch test of the improved thrust Scout launch vehicle was successfully conducted at Wallops Island August 9. The vehicle placed a 45-pound Secor geodetic satellite into orbit.

b. Atlas Centaur 6 was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy August 11. It orbited a dynamic model of the Surveyor lunar soft landing craft. The spacecraft ranges out to about 500,000 miles and then swings back to about 100 miles from earth.

2. Saturn tests. Full duration ground tests have now been successfully completed on all of the stages of the Saturn V launch vehicle which will propel U. S. astronauts to the moon. Last week the firing of the 7.5 million pound thrust first stage was successfully completed at Huntsville, Alabama. The 200,000 pound thrust third stage was successfully fired for 7.5 minutes at Sacramento, California, August 8, and the one million pound thrust second stage was fired for 6.5 minutes at Santa Susana, California, August 9.

3. Gemini

a. Launch of Gemini 5 is still scheduled for August 19. New equipment includes a rendezvous radar and guidance system, a pod which will be released as a target for rendezvous attempts, and a fuel cell which will provide electric power.

b. All of the equipment for the Gemini 6 rendezvous and docking mission has been delivered to Cape Kennedy.

4. Congress. The Senate Space Committee has scheduled hearings on the nation's post-Apollo space plans August 23-25. NASA, DOD, AEC, OST, and the National Academy of Sciences witnesses are scheduled to testify.

5. Weather Satellites

a. Tropical storm Kim in the Central Pacific and tropical storm Claudia off the west coast of Mexico were sighted August 5-7, and warnings were sent to the threatened areas.





August 18, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities

1. Introduction

2. The first launch test of the improved Saturn V launch vehicle was successfully conducted at Wallops Island, Virginia. The vehicle placed a 15-pound geosynchronous satellite into orbit.

3. Atlas-Centaur 6 was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy, August 17. It carried a dummy model of the Soyuz lunar soft landing craft. The spacecraft ranged out to about 300,000 miles and then swung back to about 100 miles from earth.

4. Saturn tests. Full mission ground tests have now been successfully completed on all of the stages of the Saturn V launch vehicle which will propel it to the moon. Last week the firing of the F-5 which powered the first stage was successfully completed at Huntsville, Alabama. The F-5B powered the third stage was successfully fired for 7.5 minutes at Sacramento, California, August 2, and the one million pound thrust second stage was fired for 4.5 minutes at Santa Susana, California, August 4.

5. Gemini

6. Launch of Gemini 6 is scheduled for August 12. New equipment includes a rendezvous radar and guidance system, a pod which will be released as a target for rendezvous attempts, and a fuel cell which will provide electric power.

7. All of the equipment for the Gemini 6 non-rendezvous and docking mission has been delivered to Cape Kennedy.

8. Congress. The Senate Space Committee has scheduled hearings on the National Post-Apollo Space Plans August 23-25. NASA, AEC, GPO, GSA, and the National Academy of Sciences witnesses are scheduled to testify.

9. Further Activities

10. Tropical storm Alvin in the Central Pacific and tropical storm Edith in the West Coast of Mexico were sighted August 5-7, and were sent to the threatened areas.

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b. Launch of the improved weather satellite Nimbus C has been delayed three months until the Spring of 1966. This delay has been caused by modifications to the launch pad so that it will accommodate Thor Delta vehicles. The pad modification will permit NASA to launch the Tiros operational satellites (TOS) into polar orbits.

6. Venus Information. Cooperating U. S. and Soviet scientists have concluded that the planet Venus has an atmosphere 40 miles thick, and that the planet's porous surface has a temperature of 300 degrees at the poles, too hot to support life as we know it.

7. SST Conference. More than 100 industry, labor, and government representatives met in Washington this week to develop tentative airworthiness standards for a supersonic transport.

8. Meteoroid Hazards. Meteoroids probably will not be unduly hazardous to spacecraft flying for short periods in the near-earth environment. This was the conclusion reached in a report prepared for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory after analysis of results from the Pegasus satellite experiments.

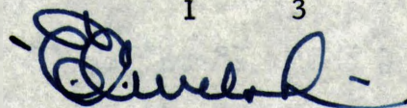
9. Metric System. New efforts are being made to convert the U. S. science and engineering activities to the metric system, which is used by 90 percent of the world population.

10. Biologists. NASA announced that 32 professional biologists will begin three weeks of training at Wallops Island, Virginia to gain experience in operational and engineering aspects of space flight. The group will participate in four sounding rocket launches with instrumented biological payloads.

11. Explosion. The Saturn S-4 upper stage was intentionally exploded in a ground test at Edwards Air Force Base, California to determine the blast effect. The successful test yielded valuable data and revealed a low blast equivalency of 9000 pounds of TNT.

12. Space Payload Success Box Score (August 13)

|             | USA  |      | USSR |      |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|             | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 |
| Earth Orbit | 34   | 58   | 18   | 33   |
| Escape      | 2    | 2    | 1    | 3    |



E. C. Welsh

Friday, August 13  
Time: 11:40



1. Launch of the improved weather satellite Vanguard 2 has been delayed three months until the spring of 1966. This delay has been caused by modifications to the launch pad so that it will accommodate Thor Delta vehicles. The pad modification will permit NASA to launch the first operational satellite (1966) into polar orbit.

2. Venus Exploration. Cooperation U.S. and Soviet scientists have concluded that the planet Venus has an atmosphere 96 miles thick, and that the planet's surface has a temperature of 800 degrees at the poles, too hot to support life as we know it.

3. World Conference. More than 100 scientists, labor, and government representatives met in Washington this week to develop tentative agreements on a space treaty.

4. Meteoroid Research. Meteoroids probably will not be a major hazard to spacecraft flying in the near-earth environment. This was the conclusion reached in a report presented to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory after analysis of reports from the Pioneer satellite experiments.

5. Metric System. New efforts are being made to convert the U.S. science and engineering activities to the metric system, which is used by 90 percent of the world population.

6. Biologists. NASA announced that 32 professional biologists will begin three weeks of training at Wallops Island, Virginia, to gain experience in operational and engineering aspects of space flight. The group will participate in four simulated rocket launches with instrumented biological payloads.

7. Experiment. The Saturn 5-2 upper stage was intentionally exploded in a ground test at Wallops Air Force Base, California to determine the blast effect. The successful test yielded valuable data and revealed a low blast overpressure of 2000 pounds of TNT.

Space Agency (NASA) (August 13)

| 1965 |      | 1966 |      | Total | Change |
|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| 1965 | 1966 | 1965 | 1966 |       |        |
| 33   | 33   | 33   | 33   | 66    | 0      |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2     | 0      |

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The White House  
Washington  
Time: 11:40  
Date: August 13