

February 8, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR YOICHI OKAMOTO

FROM: Hal Pachios

The United States Information Agency has requested
photographs of the following countries signing the
Outer Space Treaty:

Bulgaria
Australia
United Arab Republic
Botswana
Lesotho

~~Photos forwarded for the President's consideration.~~

~~Yoichi Okamoto
Photo Office~~

~~President's Action:~~

~~Approved~~

~~Disapproved~~

Attachments:

4368-11

-13

4369-11A

4370-21

-22

BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

05

Previously filed

2/7/67

Date

NAME Treaty on Outer Space

ORGANIZATION _____

EXECUTIVE

05

New File Symbol

5/24/67

Date

FINAL ACTION Ratification
Signed by President

File Memo:
February 4, 1967
JMT

EXECUTIVE
OS

Background papers re Outer Space Treaty and Outer Space Message
are filed in ^xOversize Attachment.

1055





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE ①

OS
FG-11-4

February 3, 1967
10:35 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Activities.

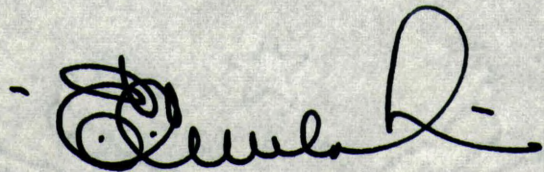
1. Tragedy. January 27th was a tragic day but not a day of defeat for our National Space Program. The investigation to determine the cause of the fire that took the lives of three astronauts is continuing by a Review Board composed of nine experts from NASA, the Air Force, private industry, and a university. The world press mourned the loss, and hailed the astronauts as courageous men who had given their lives in the service of humanity. Editorialists saw the tragic accident as a reminder that Man has always paid a price in extending the frontiers of knowledge.
2. Congress. The House Armed Services Committee has appointed a special subcommittee to investigate the Apollo accident and the somewhat similar accident which occurred last week in an Air Force test chamber. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee may also hold a hearing after the Government investigations have been completed.
3. Launch Success. The DOD launched by Atlas-Agena a military satellite into a near polar orbit from the Western Test Range on February 2.
4. Launch Failure. The Department of Defense failed in an attempt to launch a scientific satellite with a Scout rocket January 31 from the Western Test Range. Indications are that the fourth stage blew up.
5. French Satellites. France plans to launch its fourth and fifth satellites on the 9th and 19th of February from the Sahara base of Hammaguir. The first satellite will carry 144 laser beam reflectors for use in laser tracking experiments. These will be the last launches from the Sahara. The new French satellite launch base will be in French Guiana.
6. Lunar Orbiter III. The U.S.'s third moon-orbiting satellite is scheduled for launch at 8:15 P.M. February 4. This photographic laboratory is scheduled to make 50 photographic maneuvers, monitor meteoroids and radiation intensity, and measure the moon's gravitational field. It is expected to orbit the moon in an elliptical orbit varying between 1,150 and 28 miles.

7. Weather Satellites. ESSA IV, the latest of the U.S. automatic-picture-transmission weather satellites, which was launched January 26, has achieved a near-circular orbit about 900 miles above the earth and provides early morning cloud pictures on a global basis.

8. Antigua. An agreement with the United Kingdom providing for the establishment of a tracking station on Antigua for Project Apollo was reached in late January.

9. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(February 3)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	5	12	4	2
Escape	0	0	1	0



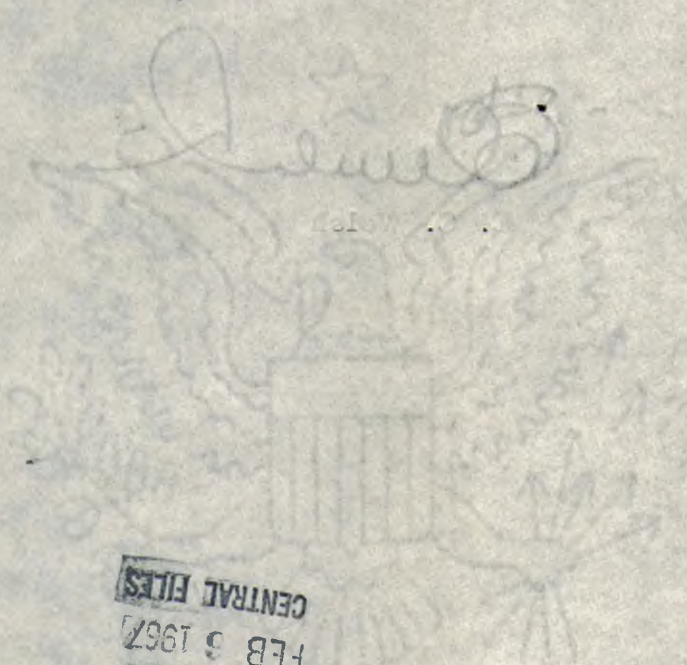
E. C. Welsh

1. Weather - In the East, the latest of the U.S. weather service - forecasts for winter weather, which was issued January 10, has said that a generalization of about 200 miles above the earth and provides early morning, cloud pictures on a local basis.

2. Admission - An agreement with the United Nations group in the United Nations for a meeting session on January 10, 1967, was reached in late January.

SPACE FLIGHT CAPABILITY SCORE
(January)

Country	1966	1967	Total
	1966	1967	
United States	5	5	10
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0



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1967 FEB 3 PM 12 21

The White House
Washington

5MT
SCENARIO FOR SIGNING OF THE SPACE TREATY:

EXECUTIVE

2/2/67

OS
FO 9

4:45

Guests arrive at White House and are seated in the East Room.

Ambassador Goldberg, Secretary Rusk, and the Ambassadors of the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. will be seated at a table in the front of the room next to the podium.

5:10

President escorted by Ambassador Symington enters the East Room and proceeds directly to the podium.

President speaks.

Secretary Rusk makes brief remarks.

Ambassador Goldberg reads message from the Secretary General of the United Nations.

5:25

The Treaty Book is signed by Secretary Rusk, Ambassador Goldberg and the Ambassadors from the United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. while the President looks on.

After these four men sign the treaty, they and the President will proceed to the Green Room where a reception will be held.

The remaining Ambassadors sign the treaty and proceed to the Green and Blue Rooms for a picture and handshake with the President.

5:50

After all Ambassadors have signed the treaty, the President is escorted to the State Dining Room.

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File Memo
2/1/67
CC

EXECUTIVE

FG 11-8-1/Moyers, Bill

PC 1	FG 216
FG 293	DI
WE 4	FG 11-6
FG 165	UT 4
FG 155	PE 1
SP/FG 105-6	FU 3-1
FG 105-6	ST
FG 11-3	ST/MC
LE/NR 7	FG 229
NR 7	PR 12
TA 6/011	ND 19/Co312
FG	OS
FG 100	PR 9
FE 6	LE/HI 3
PE 2	HI 3
JL 3	HI 2

Box no. 1391 containing the following material sent to Central Files on the above date by Mr. Moyers' ~~xxxx~~ office. Correspondence dated 1964 and 1965.

1. Pre Presidential (Mostly copies of Mr. Moyers' speeches while with Peace Corps)
2. Disarmament Speech Material = U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
3. Aging Speech Material (HEW and Commerce)
4. Sargent Shriver - Speeches 1963 and 1965
5. Booklet re Peace Corps
6. Council of Economic Advisers - reports to President and Economic Indicators
7. Peace Corps Speeches - Jack Vaughn
8. Hudson Riverway Bills- H.R. 3012 & H.R. 3918 xHudson Highlands Natl. Scenic Riverway
9. Residual Oil Import Program
10. Cabinet Legislative Recommendation - Summary of Reports from the Cabinet
11. Executive Orders Issued in 1965
12. Executive Department Nominations
13. D.C. Crime Control
14. Disaster Relief-Office of Emergency Planning
15. Desalination
16. Conflict of Interest Executive Order
17. Weekly Compliations of Presidential Documents
18. Federal State Relations - President's meeting with Governors at White House Dinner
19. Federal Deposit Insurance ~~Company~~ Corp. - Reports
20. Two (2) Tapes
 1. Robert xScheer - 4/1/65 Report on Viet Nam
 2. Bill Moyers - West Aud. of State Dept. to Peace Corps
21. *International Aerospace & Science Exposition
22. Highway Beautification Bill S. 2084
23. Miscellaneous
 1. Proposed Economic Assistance Programs F.Y. 1965
 2. Retraining and Labor Market Adjustment in Western Europe
 3. Letter to President from *American Cancer Society re involving youth in problem solving

BB/ —
9
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

PR6-T ②

OS

16293

February 1, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR YOICHI OKAMOTO

FROM: Hal Pachios

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has requested photographs of President Johnson and other officials of government, especially Mr. William C. Foster, at the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. Mr. Foster was in the group surrounding the President on this occasion. The photographs will be used both in the United States and abroad.

Photos forwarded for the President's consideration.

Yoichi Okamoto
Photo Office

President's Action:

Approved ☒

Disapproved ☐

Attachments:
C4351-27a
4355-35a
4358-4

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1967
CENTRAL FILES

sent
2/13/67
JA

Team
BIB

Mr. Cater has seen

EXECUTIVE

OS
EDS
MC

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

1900 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

466-4514

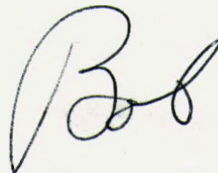
February 1, 1967

X
ROBERT E. BUTTON
DIRECTOR OF
POLICY PLANNING

Dear Doug:

Attached is the first step of a project that may interest you. It seems to fall into current planning on various fronts and we would hope to demonstrate something significant with it.

Sincerely,



atcs.

Mr. S. Douglass Cater, Jr.
Special Assistant
Executive Office of The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

X STANFORD LAW School
X SYLVANIA Electronic Systems



SUMMARY

PLANNING MEETING

For

Stanford Law School and Sylvania Electronic Systems

Joint Conference on "Peaceful Uses of Space"

August 16 - 18, 1967

Palo Alto, California

A meeting took place at 2:00 p.m., January 27, 1967, at Communications Satellite Corporation, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of discussing the Stanford-Sylvania project for a live, interconnected educational television effort linking Stanford University's home and overseas campuses on August 17, 1967.

Those present were:

COMSAT: James McCormack - Chairman of the Board
Robert Button - Director of Policy Planning
Daniel Karasik - Special Representative for
Television Planning
George Lawler - Director of Marketing
Stephen Smoke - General Information Officer
Allen Throop - Consultant

ITT: John McGivern - Chief of TV Planning
ITT Worldcom

STANFORD

LAW SCHOOL: Professor Thomas Ehrlich
Dean Thomas Headrick

SYLVANIA

ELECTRONIC

SYSTEMS: J. J. Lanagan - Manager, Public Relations
G. Wheeler - Manager, Advanced Systems
Technology

The discussion involved the following general topics:

1. Technical Feasibility

The Atlantic satellite is capable of providing the desired facilities, black and white or color, to interconnect through the pool carrier the following locations: Palo Alto, California; Tours, France; Florence, Italy; Grantham, England; Stuttgart, Germany; and Vienna, Austria. A two-way exchange and split screen can be provided. It did not seem feasible at this time to include the Tokyo and Taipei Study Centers.

2. Costs

Comsat will prepare a cost study based on one hour of live transmission (facilities cost only).

3. Program

Stanford presented a program philosophy and some general concepts indicating what the academic community would like to achieve through satellite interconnection. The program production responsibility appeared to be uncovered. Comsat will contact National Educational Television to discover what interest that organization might have in both program production, broadcast over NET facilities and coordination with European networks.

4. Publicity

Comsat and Stanford public relations offices will establish contact and follow the project with preparations for planned publicity.

5. General

The opportunity seemed to exist here for a timely display of the effectiveness of the satellite system in responding to the needs of the academic community. The objective should be to establish the basis for a continuum,

rather than a one-time demonstration of technical capabilities. The relation of this project to other currents of thought such as Ford and Carnegie have set in motion should be explored, and the interest of U.S.I.A. should be noted.

Subsequent discussions will await the development of the financial aspects of the project and the response of National Educational Television as to its interest.

Robert E. Button

cc: Mr. Lloyd N. Cutler
Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Donald Dixon
National Educational Television

Mr. Wilson P. Dizard
United States Information Agency

February 1, 1967

THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
AND
COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

A Demonstration Television Program Linking
Stanford University and its Overseas Campuses

Stanford is an international university. Its center is the California campus -- 8,800 acres in close proximity to San Francisco. There the University's seven schools-- humanities and sciences, engineering, education, business, earth sciences, law and medicine-- provide facilities for training and scholarship in every field of academic inquiry. Their student bodies number 11,000; their faculties more than 850.

Stanford Overseas Program

Stanford also maintains five major overseas campuses: in Tours, France; in Florence, Italy; in Lincolnshire, England; near Stuttgart, Germany; and south of Vienna, Austria. A majority of the University's undergraduates study for six months at one of these campuses. Their academic programs are closely integrated with the regular curriculum. At the same time, they concentrate on courses that derive value from a foreign environment. Classes in the arts, government, history, economics, literature, sociology, and geography -- to cite a few examples -- are obviously enriched by direct contact with source material. Courses are taught both by members of the home-campus faculty and by native scholars.

Students at the overseas campuses also have continuing opportunities for significant educational experiences outside their classrooms. Important figures in Europe's public and academic life regularly visit these intellectual crossroads. Frequently, students take extended field trips to various points in Europe and beyond.

The Stanford Overseas Program offers, therefore, a chance both for the generalist to stretch his mind and view America from new perspectives and for the scholar to pursue specialized research in an ideal environment.

Stanford also maintains study centers in both Tokyo and Taipei. They are designed both to prepare experts in Asian Studies and to offer intensive language training in Chinese and Japanese. Students spend at least a full year at these centers; many have earlier gone to a European campus. Today, eight other American universities also send students to the centers.

Selected students concentrating in German may also study for two quarters at the University of Hamburg. Those in classics may spend a summer in Italy and Greece at various archaeological sites. In addition, a variety of fellowships for overseas study are available to Stanford students at both the graduate and undergraduate level. A Stanford-Warsaw University exchange program, for example, makes possible a year of research for Stanford graduate students specializing in Slavic studies. In turn, Polish students come to Stanford to take courses of interest to them.

In short, Stanford instruction and Stanford scholarship are going on in every part of the globe. No less is true of other major American universities--Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Michigan are examples.

Need for a Communications Link.

Stanford's reach around the world, like that of other major American universities, has grown rapidly in the past decade. Each overseas campus, however, is relatively isolated from the others and from the home campus. Stanford's overseas students and faculty have little contact with the intellectual, cultural, and political life of their counterparts at other points around the world. In the future it is expected that new communications systems will reduce the isolation by making possible direct, and perhaps visual, links between the California and foreign campuses.

Proposes Program.

We propose a television program that will demonstrate the potential benefits of satellite communications to the international university. This program will link Stanford's home campus, two or three European campuses, and possibly the Study Center in Tokyo or Taipei. The program will be produced for a wide audience.

The content of the program will aim at both variety and demonstration. It will develop, through concrete examples, some of the many future uses that satellite communications will have for higher education. It will also demonstrate how the global communication-satellite system works and why it will become increasingly useful to universities in serving the interests of students, faculty, and the public.

The program might include relatively short sequences in five or six areas. Our program ideas are by no means fixed, but the following suggestions may illustrate typical sequences:

The Arts. -- A portion of a play might be produced in Tours and criticized by faculty and students in England and Palo Alto. Commentators in France and Italy might compare the Fifteenth Century architecture in their countries and discuss advances in the communication of architectural ideas.

Science. -- A physicist at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center who performed an experiment for German scientists might discuss the results with both scientific laymen and experts at the German campus.

Sociology. -- American students at several of the European campuses might consider how their perspectives have changed as a result of their work abroad. Alternatively, they might compare European and American student activism or discuss a variety of other subjects.

Politics and Government. -- High-ranking government officials frequently visit the Stanford overseas campuses. An exchange of views might be arranged among, for example, Secretary Gardner (an alumnus of Stanford), the British Minister for Education, and their counterparts in France, Germany, or Japan. The impact on education of international satellite communications would be one of several obvious topics.

Intra-University Use. -- A graduate student writing his doctoral dissertation in Europe might be examined by his faculty supervisors in Palo Alto.

A Professor who just completed a research sabbatical in Europe might describe his findings to his colleagues on the home campus. An archaeology student working in Rome might discuss his recent discovery with scholars in Palo Alto.

Techniques of Satellite Communications. -- The program should explain how communications-satellite links between continents are made, what technical and political problems arise, and what developments may be expected in the future.

The Sylvania-Stanford Satellite Conference:
August 16-18, 1967. -- The occasion for the program will be a conference on "Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Law and Technology," to be held at Stanford from Wednesday, August 16, through Friday, August 18, 1967. The conference will be jointly sponsored by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. and Stanford Law School. Specialists in space technology, communications, arms control, and related fields, will participate. All are first-rate experts in their fields. Under Secretary of State Katzenbach has been invited to give the keynote speech. Vice President Humphrey will also be asked to give a major address.

The conference will offer more than an opportunity for space scientists and space lawyers to exchange ideas and aspirations. It will bring together a university and a leading company in satellite communications and development. It will provide, in today's setting, an opportunity for projecting the educational and communications patterns of tomorrow.

In 15 years, a conference like this one may become obsolete, giving way to regular discussion groups of experts linked by satellite. But for the present, such gatherings are a necessity. This one offers a perfect springboard for the proposed television program. It might be appropriate, for example, to begin the program with a sequence from the conference, possibly including commentary by space specialists in other parts of the globe. Alternative schemes could also be developed.

EXECUTIVE

OS

(But see

Rosen
1/20)

Approx. Feb. 1967

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to submit to the Congress this report of continued progress in the Nation's space program.

The report covers the months January to June, 1966. Since then, the risk to human life and the formidable technical difficulties that must accompany the exploration of space were vividly brought home to every American by the tragic fire which cost the lives of three of our brave astronauts.

The way to the stars was never thought to be easy. But the goal we seek promises such great benefits to mankind that we must press on. We must surmount difficulty and lessen danger so we can continue in the steady pursuit of this historic mission.

The achievements reported here reflect not only our progress in manned space flight, but also new steps taken toward the real objective of all our efforts in space -- the application of new knowledge to bettering the lives of ^{all people,} ~~man~~. Already, we see dramatic examples of success in the satellites which have improved our weather forecasts and navigation, and which are extending radio and television communication to the farthestmost regions of the earth.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of
Last

We are determined that space be kept innocent of war. Just this week the Senate ratified, without a dissenting vote, the Treaty on Outer Space. This historic action dramatizes our continuing efforts to cooperate with other nations in conducting

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experiments, sharing data, and developing controls to assure that the space efforts of every nation will serve the cause, not of war, but of peace and prosperity for ^{all} mankind.

The United States space program, as reflected in this report, continues to exemplify our Nation's conviction that the road to peace, progress, and abundance is through continued peaceful and scientific cooperation among all nations.

I commend ^{this report} ~~it~~ to your attention.
^

THE WHITE HOUSE

FILE MEMO
February 1, 1967
EM

EXECUTIVE

PL

FG 150	FG 11-9
AG	HE 4
FG 105	HE
FG 165	OS
CO 93	FO 9
FG 105-6	FG 1
SP	PL 6-3
PL/Nixon, Richard	
FG 11-8-1/Moyers, Bill	

Box no. ¹⁴⁰¹~~339~~ containing the following material sent to Central Files by Mr. Bill Moyers' office. Correspondence dated 1963 and 1964.

1. Notebook from Agriculture Department about their programs, 7/10/64
2. Material on Richard Nixon, 8/10/64 - 10/3/64.
3. Booklet by U.S.I.A. titled President Kennedy Speaks.
4. Speeches and papers re: Bill Moyers as Deputy Director of the Peace Corp.
5. Miscellaneous material on Ghana.
6. Miscellaneous on the Democratic National Committee.
7. Pre-Administration material re: L.B. Johnson in 1960 as a Senator.
8. Copies of speeches by Government and non-government people during 1963 and 1964.
9. Memo from Office of Science and Technology on medicine, June 4, 1964.
10. Booklet from H.E.W. on Medicine and Health.
11. Material from State on the Outer Space Treaty.
12. Report on the Johnson Administration Record.
13. Material in the 1964 Republican Platform dated 7/16/64.