EXECUTIVE
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FG11-8-1/Panzer, Fred

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1967
1:00 p.m.

MEMORANDUM TO MARVIN WATSON

FROM: Fred Panzer
Cape Cod, Massachusetts

SUBJECT: Harris Release for Monday, July 31, 1967

Harris has not polled on the President's job rating so that the only reading this weekend will be Gallups. From the favorable reaction I have been hearing of the President's TV-Radio talks last night, the Gallup decline will probably be smothered.

-MORE-

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

EXECUTIVE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 28, 1967
11:00 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Lunar Exploration.

a. The fifth U.S. lunar satellite, an Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP) was renamed Explorer XXXV on July 22, when it successfully entered an eccentric orbit ranging from 500 to 2,800 miles above the Moon's surface. Circling the Moon once every 11 hours, the 230-lb. windmill-shaped NASA spacecraft is transmitting data on radiation and micrometeoroids and the magnetic field. It was launched from Cape Kennedy on July 19.

b. Lunar Orbiter IV, which has been orbiting the Moon since May, stopped transmitting suddenly last week. Attempts to re-establish contact with the spacecraft have been unsuccessful. The Orbiter had completed its photographic mission, and had been dropped into a lower orbit where it was providing tracking experience and data on the lunar gravitation field for the forthcoming flight of Lunar Orbiter V.

2. Pending Launches.

a. NASA plans to launch the final Lunar Orbiter during the August 1-3 launch period. Although the spacecraft is programmed to rephotograph previously covered Apollo landing site possibilities, some 80% of its picture-taking capability will be utilized to study areas of general geological interest.

b. The Communications Satellite Corporation and NASA have signed an agreement for the launch of a fourth INTELSAT satellite from Cape Kennedy on September 20, or as soon thereafter as possible. The satellite will join a previously launched spacecraft in synchronous orbit over the Pacific to provide additional communications capability.

3. NASA Funds. The Senate Appropriations Committee started hearings on the NASA appropriation on July 26, with Administrator Webb as the principal witness. Members questioned the desirability of starting new projects such as Voyager, NERVA II, and Apollo Applications. They also asked about the

relative importance of Voyager and Apollo Applications. The Senate Appropriations Committee will meet again on the NASA appropriation during the coming week, with the date dependent on the prior conclusion of the Authorization conference, which is scheduled for its third session on July 31.

4. European Airbus. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and France reached agreement July 25 on a joint European Airbus Project for construction of a 250-300 passenger aircraft for short to medium range routes by 1973. The project is expected to cost about $532 million, with Britain and France paying 37-1/2% each and West Germany the remaining 25%. The plan is to have an aircraft competitive with two planes developing in the U.S.

5. Soviet Jet Crosses Atlantic. A Russian subsonic jet passenger aircraft made its first flight across the Atlantic on July 21, landing at Montreal after a 4,398-mile trip from Moscow that took 9 hours and 34 minutes.

6. MOL Astronauts. On July 25 the Vice President met with seven of the sixteen Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) pilots and reviewed with them their training program and the military mission of MOL.

7. Launches.

a. The Department of Defense successfully launched a military satellite from the Western Test Range on July 25, using a Thor-Agena vehicle.

b. On July 27, the DOD successfully launched from the Western Test Range an Atlas carrying three scientific spacecraft, each with its own final injection stage. At this time, two of the spacecraft are known to be successful.

c. NASA successfully launched an Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO) aboard a Thor-Agena from the Western Test Range on July 28. The spacecraft was sent into a polar orbit to investigate the effects of the Sun on Earth's environment.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(July 28)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	55	57	28	35
Escape	1	6	2	1

E. C. Welsh

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

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 21, 1967
10:15 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. NASA successfully launched an Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP) from Cape Kennedy on July 19, using a thrust-augmented Delta vehicle. Indications are that the spacecraft can be placed in a highly elliptical orbit about the moon by firing a retro-rocket on July 22. The mission is to obtain radiation data both near the lunar surface and generally in planetary space.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 169 into a low-altitude orbit on July 17. It returned to earth after the first orbit.

2. Surveyor Failure. Surveyor 4 failed to make a successful soft landing on the moon on July 17. The spacecraft, which had been on course since its launch from Cape Kennedy July 14, apparently failed in the final stages of its descent to the lunar surface. Telemetry stopped abruptly when the Surveyor was about 7 miles from its landing, possibly due to an explosion of the retro-rocket system.

3. Agreements. The United States and the Soviet Union have reached preliminary agreement on the assistance and return of astronauts in distress, and also on paying for damages caused by launches. The understanding was attained by representatives of 28 nations at the close of a meeting in Geneva of the Legal Subcommittee of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

4. X-Ray Photos of Sun. The Soviet Union announced that its scientists have obtained and processed the first high-quality X-ray photographs of the solar disc. The photos, taken by a camera carried to a height of 300 miles by a sounding rocket, showed details of the surface as small as 1/30 of the solar diameter.

5. Multiple-Point Satellite Communications. The fifth Lincoln Experimental Satellite (LES-5), launched from Cape Kennedy July 1 by a Titan III-C, has been used to link communications between an airborne aircraft, a submarine, a surface ship, and fixed and mobile land-based Army terminals. The unprecedented operation utilizing the near-synchronous satellite is part of an experimental program leading toward development of a tactical communications satellite system for the Department of Defense.

6. Supersonic Transport.

a. The House on July 18 approved an appropriation of $142 million for the Supersonic Transport and authorized the Department of Transportation to use for this program $54 million of other funds.

b. Boeing accepted 16 new orders for SST's this week: 6 foreign and 10 domestic. To date, 129 delivery positions have been reserved, at about $40 million per aircraft. This is an indication of initial sales in excess of $5 billion.

7. NASA.

a. Senate-House Space Committee conferees have been named for the NASA authorization. The conference date has been set for July 25.

b. The Senate Appropriations Committee has tentatively scheduled NASA's appropriation hearings for the week beginning July 24.

8. Observatory. NASA's fourth Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO) is scheduled for launch July 26 into a near polar orbit from the Western Test Range by a thrust-augmented Thor-Agena launch vehicle. The mission is to study the relationship between the Sun and the condition of Earth's environment during a period of increased solar activity.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(July 21)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	55	54	27	35
Escape	1	5	2	1

E. C. Welsh

EXECUTIVE (4)

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

July 20, 1967

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable Marvin Watson
The White House

There is enclosed a short statement on the 260" large solid motor project and the reasons for its termination which you requested in connection with the President's meeting with Governor Kirk this morning.

James E. Webb
Administrator

Enclosure

*Thiokol and *Aerojet.

14 JMT

Rec'd 7-15-67 9:30a

7 EXECUTIVE OS D FG11-4

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

July 14, 1967

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Moon. NASA successfully launched Surveyor 4, using an Atlas Centaur launch vehicle, on its path to the moon from Cape Kennedy on July 14. The spacecraft is expected to make a soft landing on the lunar surface next Monday and is to continue exploratory investigations of the lunar surface. One of the new experiments is to determine the presence of any materials that can be influenced by a magnet. This experiment will be viewed by TV from the earth.

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2. Pending Launches

a. On July 19, NASA plans to launch from Cape Kennedy an Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP) to measure radiation and solar flare hazards in the vicinity of the moon.

b. On July 26, NASA expects to launch another Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO) from the Western Test Range, to help with measurements of the earth.

c. On about August 1, NASA plans to launch another Lunar Orbiter from Cape Kennedy. It is designed to photograph nearly all of the moon's surface.

3. Pioneers Report from Far Side of Sun. NASA's Pioneer 6 and 7 spacecraft, in orbit around the Sun, are now in position from which they are delivering the first detailed reports of solar activity on the side of the Sun not visible from Earth. Such observations can increase warning time about new solar radiation-producing storms -- data essential for scheduling Apollo lunar flights -- by as much as 13 days. Pioneer 6 was launched December 16, 1965; Pioneer 7 was launched August 17, 1966.

4. Astronauts

a. Twenty-four Apollo astronauts have finished nine days of training in Iceland in preparation for their tasks on the moon. They are being schooled in recognition of minerals and geological formation on volcanic terrain.

b. Twelve pilots in the Air Force's Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL) program have started jungle survival training in the Panama Canal Zone.

The experience is designed to increase their chances of survival should an MOL land in a jungle area after reentering the atmosphere.

c. In a special ceremony at the Pentagon, July 13, Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded 18 astronauts who have flown in space. Two of the awards were posthumous.

5. SST. Both foreign and domestic buyers will from now on have to pay $750,000 per aircraft to buy delivery positions for the U. S. SST. This spreads the risk equally in the future since these are paid "at the risk of the buyer."

6. Wingless Plane Rolled Out. A wingless, supersonic rocket plane (X-24A) was turned over to the U. S. Air Force on July 11 for manned flight tests of the maneuverability future spacecraft will require for spaceport landings.

7. New USSR Aircraft. On July 9, during an air show at Moscow Airport, the Soviet Union unveiled seven new military planes of which two were swing-wing fighters and one a Vertical Takeoff and Landing (VTOL) plane.

8. Earth Resources. NASA has contracted with industry for studies of the temperature of the sea surface and for remote measurement of ocean color as part of its Earth Resources Survey satellite investigations.

9. British Sonic Tests. The U. K. Ministry of Technology has initiated a program of moderate sonic boom tests over southern England to test public reactions for a period of one month. No warning in time or location of any of the tests will be made.

10. INTELSAT Gains New Member. The African Republic of Tanzania has become the 58th member of INTELSAT, the international communications satellite consortium.

11. Congress

a. NASA Authorization. The House has received a parliamentary rule that its NASA authorization total for use in the Senate/House Conference is $4,927,182,000, despite a House line-item sum total of only $4,790,782,000.

b. AEC Authorization. The Senate approved the AEC authorization on July 12, including the full amounts requested by the agency for nuclear rocket development of $90.4 million and $61 million for nuclear space power.

12. Weather. U. S. weather satellites tracked Typhoon Billie off the Philippines July 5-7 and Typhoon Clara from July 7-11 which hit Taiwan on the latter date. Warnings were issued. In addition, Tropical Storm Bernice was tracked off the coast of lower California from July 7-10.

13. Nuclear Reactor Test. A series of cold flow hydrogen tests was successfully completed on the Phoebus II A reactor at the Nevada test site on July 12. This type reactor will power the Nerva II 200,000 lb. thrust nuclear rocket engine being developed for future space flights.

14. Australian Satellite. The Weapons Research Establishment (WRE) of the Australian Department of Supply is building a small scientific satellite to be launched from Woomera before December 17, 1967, on a modified Redstone vehicle supplied by the U. S. Department of Defense. The satellite will carry ultraviolet and X-ray experiments. NASA will provide tracking and telemetry support and advice on satellite design, construction, component procurement, and testing.

15. Space Payload Success Box Score
(July 14)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	53	54	26	34
Escape	1	4	2	1

E. C. Welsh

Friday, July 14
Time: 11:15 a. m.

EXECUTIVE

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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 7, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launches

a. The Department of Defense successfully launched a Titan III-C from Cape Kennedy on July 1, carrying six spacecraft into a near-synchronous orbit. Three are military communications satellites which will join the defense communications satellites previously orbited. The other three spacecraft orbited in this launch are a Lincoln Laboratory UHF communication experiment, a despun antenna experiment, and a gravity-gradient stabilization experiment. All satellites are performing satisfactorily.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 168 on July 4 into a low-altitude orbit from which a spacecraft is usually recovered after eight days.

2. Pending Launch. NASA's fourth Surveyor spacecraft is scheduled for launch from Cape Kennedy during the July 13-17 launch window. The Surveyor 4 will be launched by an Atlas-Centaur in a direct-ascent mode, carrying a survey TV camera and a surface sampler, as did the successful Surveyor 3. The intended landing site is a crater almost exactly in the center of the visible disc of the Moon, where the terrain is considerably rougher than that of the landing sites for Surveyors 1 and 3; hence the chances of a successful landing are somewhat less. Data obtained will be used to support Apollo landing operations.

3. Mariner. Analysis indicates that Mariner (1967) launched June 14 will pass within 500 miles of the aiming point selected when its trajectory was corrected on June 19, and within 150 miles of the "best scientific" pre-launch target. As a result of this high accuracy, a second trajectory maneuver will not be needed.

4. New Board to Advise on Engineering. The National Academy of Engineering has established an advisory board on aeronautics and space engineering. The new panel will begin operations under a NASA contract, but will make its services available to all Government agencies involved in aeronautics and space. It will be patterned after the National Academy of Sciences Space Science Board.

5. New MOL Pilot Group. The Department of Defense has selected an additional four pilots for its Manned Orbiting Laboratory space program. Among the four is the first Negro astronaut to be selected.

6. ComSat Speed. In a recent test of communications satellites for high-speed transfer of business data, computer tapes were transmitted from nine U. S. centers to Paris at 15 times the speed of conventional trans-Atlantic circuits.

7. Typhoons. U. S. Weather satellites tracked Typhoon Anita in the Western Pacific on June 27-30 and Typhoon Billie in the same area July 2-5. Warnings were issued.

8. Weather Satellite. The post-launch and evaluation of ESSA V has been completed and control of the spacecraft has been turned over to ESSA's National Environmental Satellite Center. The satellite, launched April 20, achieved an excellent orbit and, based on the near-perfect operation of all spacecraft systems, the mission is considered a complete success.

9. Space Payload Success Box Score
(July 7)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	51	53	24	34
Escape	1	4	2	1

E. C. Welsh

Friday, July 7
Time: 10:30 a. m.

5. New MOL Pilot Group. The Department of Defense has selected an additional four pilots for its Manned Orbiting Laboratory space program. Among the four is the first Negro astronaut to be selected.

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9. Space Payload Success Box Score
(July 7)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	51	53	24	34
Escape	1	4	2	1

E. C. Welsh

Friday, July 7
Time: 10:30 a. m.

EXECUTIVE

OS
FY11-4

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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 30, 1967
10:30 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. NASA Authorization.

On June 28 the Senate and House passed differing versions of the NASA FY 1968 Authorization. The Senate cut the request by $248.9 million and the House by $309.2 million. Regardless of what compromise develops in Conference, this will be the smallest NASA authorization since FY 1963.

Some of the major actions by the Senate and House include the following:

a. Apollo. The Senate authorized the full request of $2,546,500,000; the House reduced this figure by $25 million.

b. Apollo Applications. The Senate authorized $334.7 million; the House $379.7, a difference of $45 million. NASA requested $454.7 million.

c. Lunar-Planetary. The Senate cut out funds for a Mariner Mars '71 mission while the House included the requested money for this project.

d. Voyager. The Senate voted no money for Voyager; the House authorized $50 million of the $71.5 million requested.

e. Space Applications. The Senate included weather and geodetic satellite programs for a total of $101.9 million; the House excluded these, reducing the total to $94.5 million. NASA had requested $104.2 million.

f. Launch Vehicle Procurement. The Senate approved $157.7 million; the House $72 million; NASA requested $165.1 million.

g. Nuclear Rockets. The Senate approved the $74 million requested; the House voted $50 million.

h. Chemical Propulsion. The Senate authorized $38 million and the House $49 million. The difference here represents mostly a $12 million House funding for further 260" solid rocket engine research and development.

2. Launch. The Department of Defense on June 29 launched two classified payloads from Vandenberg AFB, using a Thor vehicle.

3. Pending Launch. The Air Force plans to launch six military satellites aboard a Titan III-C booster from Cape Kennedy on July 1. Three of the spacecraft are military communications satellites; the other three contain engineering and scientific experiments.

4. Worldwide TV. A milestone in the history of television and satellite communications was achieved on June 25 with the live telecast of a two-hour program entitled "Our World." Transmitted through three U.S. built satellites -- the ATS-1 and two Intelsats -- the program was viewed in 26 nations. In the U.S. it was carried only by educational television to its largest audience. Fourteen countries contributed segments of the program, which included coverage of the Glassboro site of the summit conference. The USSR, which was to have participated with its Molniya communications satellite, withdrew after the Middle East crisis, as did other Communist countries.

5. NASA Service Contracts. Questions have been raised as regards the economy and the legality of NASA's practice of hiring contractor personnel to work at its field centers for wages exceeding those paid for equivalent work at Civil Service rates.

6. Tropical Storm. U.S. weather satellites tracked the storm Carlotta off the west coast of Mexico June 22-25. Warnings were issued.

7. New ComSat Station. The FCC has authorized construction by the ComSat Corporation of a $6.5 million communications satellite Earth relay station in Monterey County, California. The new station is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1968.

8. Space Payload Success Box Score
(June 30)

	U. S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	49	47	23	33
Escape	1	4	2	1

E. C. Welsh

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

EXECUTIVE
OS
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 23, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launches

a. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 167 into orbit on June 17. Characteristics of the orbit and timing relative to the Venus launch window indicate that this may have been a Venus probe attempt, which presumably has failed.

b. The Department of Defense launched two classified spacecraft into orbit from the Western Test Range on June 16, using a Thor-Agena vehicle. A third classified spacecraft was launched by DOD from WTR on June 17, aboard a Titan III-B Agena.

c. Two four-stage Javelin sounding rockets carrying German scientific-probe payloads were launched to altitudes of 600 miles by NASA on June 16 and June 18 respectively from the Brazilian launch facility near Natal.

2. Mariner

a. NASA successfully applied a mid-course correction to Mariner 5 on June 19. The spacecraft, launched on June 14, is expected to pass in the vicinity of Venus at a distance of 2000 miles on October 19.

b. An attempt will be made late this summer to reestablish contact with the Mariner 4 spacecraft after more than two years of continuous silence. The spacecraft was launched toward Mars on November 28, 1964; it returned photographs of that planet and then went into solar orbit. It will come within 30,000,000 miles of Earth early in September.

3. Congress

a. The House started debate on the NASA FY 1968 Authorization on June 22, with resumption scheduled for June 27. A strong effort, primarily Republican, will be made to cut the President's request.

b. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee has begun its mark-up of the NASA Authorization bill.

4. 260" Firing Success. The largest single rocket motor ever tested was successfully static-fired in Dade County, Florida, on June 17. The 260-in.-dia. solid-propellant motor generated 5.4 million lbs. of thrust in a firing of about 80 seconds duration. The only flaw in the test was the failure of an exit cone skirt after 55 seconds of burning. This was the final test in NASA's currently funded 260-in. test program.

5. Weather

a. The National Environmental Satellite Center has requested NASA to launch the next weather satellite, ESSA VI, in November or December. After a review, it was decided that coverage of current satellites would be sufficient until then.

b. U. S. weather satellites sighted tropical storm Bridget off the west coast of Mexico on June 16. Warnings were issued.

6. Supersonic Transport. Reserved delivery positions for supersonic transports total 72 for the Anglo-French Concorde and 112 for the U.S. SST.

7. Navigational Satellite. The first space nuclear power generator, SNAP 3, was orbited on board a Navy navigational satellite six years ago on June 29, 1961. The generator continues to provide power for the satellite a full year after the end of its five-year design life.

8. Liquid Hydrogen Boom. A commercial plant at East New Orleans, La., produces the supply of liquid hydrogen for the entire eastern portion of the country, pumping directly from its two 500,000-gallon storage vessels into 250,000-gallon liquid hydrogen barges. Hydrogen has become a big business, with NASA the major user.

9. Relative Space Activity. Calendar 1967 has so far been an active space year, particularly with a step-up in USSR launches and payloads. Since January 1, 1967, the U. S. has put 45 spacecraft into earth orbit and 4 on escape missions while the Soviets have figures of 33 and 1 respectively. Since the beginning of the space activity in 1957, the U. S. total of payloads is 504 and the USSR 250. The Soviets still lead in total weight launched, however.

10. Space Payload Success Box Score
(June 23)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	48	45	22	33
Escape	1	4	2	1

E. C. Welsh

Time: 10:45 a. m.

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FG-260

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

JUN 23 1967

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In view of the forthcoming visit of Chancellor Kiesinger on July 7 and 8, I believe it is timely to report to you the status of efforts to develop European interest in a major joint space undertaking, pursuant to the suggestion made in your December 1965 discussions with Chancellor Erhard.

As you know, a senior NASA/State Department team was sent to major European cities in February 1966 to lay the groundwork for further discussions. During the team's visit, a crisis occurred in European space affairs as a consequence of the United Kingdom's desire to withdraw from the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO). Accordingly, the Department of State advised and we concurred in deferring my own scheduled visit.

In May, the German Minister of Science, Herr Stoltenberg, visited me and indicated a positive attitude toward the U.S. proposal but doubted the readiness of other countries to participate in the atmosphere of indecision which had developed. This was confirmed in August when the President of the Council of the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) wrote me that ESRO was not yet prepared to enter into programs of the magnitude we had suggested.

By September of last year, the ELDO crisis had been resolved on the basis of European concentration upon achieving an independent communications satellite capability, to the near-exclusion of other desirable programs of fundamental scientific and technological interest. The Department of State agreed that it was then appropriate that I undertake a low-key visit to the United Kingdom and Germany to explore developing attitudes and to re-enforce that readiness to cooperate in projects of increasing complexity which you had expressed earlier. In London and Bonn, I did undertake extensive conversations with key officials in technological and political fields with the result that an understanding was reached

in Bonn that further significant bilateral space projects would be undertaken and that these would be open to participation by the British and others if desired. This was fully understood by the British.

At the present time, the European nations are planning to meet at the ministerial level in July and again in the fall to attempt to resolve substantial differences regarding the future of space activities on the continent. We are in close touch with these developments and are observing them carefully in order to take advantage of any opportunity to pursue your objectives further. I will, of course, keep you informed and will appreciate any guidance that you may desire to impart.

Respectfully yours,

James E. Webb

James E. Webb
Administrator

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG11-4

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

June 16, 1967

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Venus Exploration

a. The Soviet Union on June 12 successfully launched a 2,433-lb. unmanned spacecraft toward the planet Venus. It is expected to reach the vicinity of the planet in October.

b. NASA on June 14 successfully launched the 543-lb. Mariner 5 from Cape Kennedy, using an Atlas-Agena launch vehicle. Its 212-million mile flight is expected to take it within 2,000 miles of Venus on October 19. The initial trajectory was accurate, and all spacecraft systems are working perfectly. The Mariner has acquired its solar and star references and is in the planned interplanetary cruise mode. The spacecraft has already made valuable scientific measurements of the Earth's atmosphere. When it flies by Venus it will send back data on the planet's magnetic field, radiation belts, atmospheric composition, and density.

2. Cosmos Launch. The Soviet Union on June 12 launched Cosmos 165 and on June 16 launched Cosmos 166.

3. Pending Launches

a. The Communications Satellite Corporation is negotiating with NASA for a launch date in September or October for another INTELSAT satellite to be used in the trans-Pacific communication link.

b. Australia's first satellite, a 35-lb. payload composed of two radios transmitting on amateur bands, has been accepted by NASA for an early piggy-back launch. Built by ham radio operators, it is similar to the Oscar satellites launched for amateurs in the U. S. several years ago on a piggy-back basis by the U. S. Air Force.

4. Lunar Orbiter. NASA changed the orbit of Lunar Orbiter IV, which was launched on May 4 and has completed its photographic mission. The spacecraft was maneuvered from its original orbit of 3,850/1,625 miles into a new orbit of 2,450/48 miles. This should provide tracking experience and data on the gravitational field that will be useful for Lunar Orbiter's flight.

5. Lunar Module. NASA has announced that it is making changes in the Apollo program's two-man Lunar Module, to reduce the chances of fire and increase crew safety. The changes were made in accordance with the findings of the Review Board which investigated the Apollo 204 accident. They include the installation of fire-extinguishing equipment, substitution of a quicker-opening hatch, reduction of combustible insulation, and adoption of more stringent switching and wiring standards.

6. Congress

a. NASA's FY 1968 authorization bill is scheduled for House floor consideration on June 22.

b. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee held an executive session with NASA Administrator Webb on June 12.

c. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee has approved the AEC's Nerva nuclear rocket authorization request of $94.4 million.

7. Hypersonic Aircraft. NASA has selected a contractor with which it will negotiate a contract for an estimated $750,000 for research and design of an aircraft wing to operate at speeds as high as 5,300 miles per hour.

8. 260" Solid Rocket Engine. The most powerful single rocket motor will be static tested June 17 in Dade County, Florida. More than 5.4 million pounds of thrust will be generated as the 80 feet long and 22 feet diameter motor is fired.

9. Space Systems Application. A U. S. aerospace company has been named systems manager of a major European economic development plan. The company will direct an $830-million investment project providing for development of newly discovered gypsum deposits on the Greek Island of Crete and in the western Peloponnesus, and for increasing tourist trade.

10. Tropical Storm. U. S. weather satellites tracked tropical storm Agatha off the west coast of Mexico from June 6 to June 9. Warnings were issued.

11. New Helicopter. The Army has been instrumental in the development of a new fixed-wing, rigid-rotor, helicopter which has included within its system the additional sophistication of an auxiliary jet engine. This new

flying weapons platform will be used for escorting troop-carrying helicopters in combat by laying down heavy direct aerial support fire.

12. Space Payload Success Box Score
(June 16)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	47	42	21	32
Escape	1	4	2	1

E. C. Welsh

Friday, June 16
Time: 10:45 a. m.

JMT/

EXECUTIVE

OS
FG11-4

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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 9, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. The Vice President. The Chairman of the Space Council has recently visited Huntsville, Alabama, and Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. At both places, he received detailed briefings of space projects, and in turn made major contributions to the morale of the people at work on those projects.

2. Launches

H

a. The Department of Defense launched a classified satellite into orbit from the Western Test Range on June 4, using an Atlas-Agena vehicle.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 163, a scientific satellite, into orbit on June 5.

c. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 164 on June 8, putting it into an orbit from which the spacecraft is normally recovered after eight days.

d. The Department of Defense satellite launch of May 31 from the Western Test Range, which was reported last week, utilized a Thor-Agena launch vehicle to successfully orbit nine spacecraft.

3. Franco-German Satellite. France and West Germany formally announced plans to develop and launch a synchronous communications satellite in 1970, using an Europa II launch vehicle from the French Guiana launch complex. The satellite, named Symphonie, will provide 1,000 telephone channels, 18 radio channels, or one TV channel.

4. ComSat Station The FCC has approved construction of Communications Satellite Corporation's Earth station near Rowlesburg, West Virginia. This will be the second East Coast station for the transatlantic INTELSAT.

5. Astronaut Accident Astronaut Edward G. Givens, Jr., was killed on June 6 in an automobile accident near Houston, Texas.

6. Weather Satellites

a. The ESSA V weather satellite, launched on April 20, was put into full-time operation this week. Very high quality picture detail shows small

scale cloud features associated with jet streams. This should help significantly in forecasting flying weather.

b. Timing of the launch of the next U. S. weather satellite, ESSA VI, which will have Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) for local readout, is expected to be announced within a few days.

7. Congress. The House Science and Astronautics Committee June 6 report on the NASA authorization recommends $4,993,182,000 for FY 1968, or a cut of 2.1%. The bill is expected to reach the House floor during the week of June 19, where a sharp debate is expected.

8. Manned Flight Safety Offices. Both NASA and the Air Force have established new flight safety officers who will report to the Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight in NASA and to the MOL Deputy Director in the DOD, respectively.

9. Pending Launch. The 1967 Mariner flyby of Venus is scheduled for launch during the two-week launch window starting on June 14. It should take this 540-pound spacecraft about four months to reach the vicinity of the planet.

10. Astronaut Versatility. Astronaut James A. Lovell, who flew both Gemini VII and Gemini XII, was appointed as Special Consultant to the President on Physical Fitness. This new responsibility will still allow Lovell to perform astronaut duties.

11. Space Payload Success Box Score
(June 9)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	38	42	21	29
Escape	1	3	2	0

E. C. Welsh

Friday, June 9
Time: 10:30 a. m.

14 JM71 Rec'd 6-2-67 1pm

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG 11-4

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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 2, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The launch of the ESRO II satellite was unsuccessful on May 29 when a failure occurred in the third stage of the NASA Scout launch vehicle after it was fired from Vandenberg AFB, California. The scientific satellite was to have gone into a polar orbit. It was the first failure of a NASA launch of a foreign spacecraft. A backup launch vehicle is being scheduled.

H

b. The Department of Defense launched a classified payload satellite into orbit from the Western Test Range on May 31, utilizing a Thor-Agena vehicle.

c. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 162 into a near-Earth orbit on June 1. This type of spacecraft is usually recovered after eight days.

2. Lunar Orbiter. The photographic mission of NASA's Lunar Orbiter IV ended on May 26, when a switch failed in the read-out system. Prior to the failure, the spacecraft photographed and processed 163 of the planned 180 pictures.

3. Surveyor. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory is still trying to reactivate Surveyor III, which soft-landed on the Moon April 19 and took photographs and samples of the lunar surface, before the spacecraft shut down during the lunar night.

4. Paris Air Show. The International Air Show was officially opened by President de Gaulle on May 26. Indications are that the U. S. exhibit, with its theme of aerospace progress, is a great success. More than one million persons are expected to attend the show, in which 16 nations are represented.

5. Soviet ICBM Tests. The Soviet Union announced on May 29 that it would conduct "further exploration of outer space and accumulation of experimental data" in the mid-Pacific between May 30 and June 30. The 40-mile-radius target area is within a few miles of the impact point used by the Soviets in previous ICBM tests.

6. Satellite Anti-Missile System. The Department of Defense has disclosed that it is studying possible use of a space-based anti-missile defense system to supplement the Nike-X ground-based ABM's. In Congressional testimony released this week, a DOD witness said the system looks more promising because of decreased launching costs and increased equipment reliability.

7. Future Missions Planning. NASA has established a new Missions Board for lunar and planetary exploration. The Board will recommend scientific objectives and general strategy for future flights.

8. International Cooperation. The Brazilian Space Commission has announced an unprecedented cooperative venture between the United States, Brazil, and West Germany. The Brazilians will on June 15 attempt to launch a German aeronomy research payload aboard a U.S. Javelin sounding rocket from the Natal launch complex.

9. Resources Satellite. NASA is in the process of defining a natural resources satellite program. Consideration is being given to broad spectrum sensing with ultraviolet, infrared, radar, and microwave coverage. Coordination with other agencies of Government is taking place in this project.

10. Pending Launch. NASA has scheduled the launch of a Mariner flyby of Venus June 14 from Cape Kennedy on an Atlas-Agena vehicle. It should take this 540 lb. spacecraft about four months to reach the Venus vicinity.

11. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(June 2)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	32	33	20	27
Escape	1	3	2	0

E. C. Welsh

Time: 9:00 A.M.

EXECUTIVE

SP/FG 430

OS

Relayed to Califano

From the LBJ Ranch
by James R. Jones

May 28, 1967
1:25 a.m. p.m.

Hardesty did the first draft and Arthur Goldberg revised it substantially.

If you approve, I will get it to Senator Mansfield and see if he will deliver it in accord with the conversation you had with him."

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachment

EXECUTIVE

OS
FG 11-4

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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 26, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Solar Radiation Satellite. NASA's fifth Interplanetary Monitoring Platform (IMP) was launched from the Western Test Range on a Thor-Delta booster May 24. It went into the planned highly elliptical polar orbit and is operating successfully. The spacecraft will measure solar radiation as the sun approaches the sunspot maximum phase, anticipated in 1968 and 1969.

2. Other Launches.

a. The Department of Defense launched a classified spacecraft into orbit from the Western Test Range on May 22, using an Atlas-Agena launch vehicle.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 161 into a low altitude orbit on May 22. Spacecraft in this orbit are usually recovered after 8 days. The USSR has been unusually active during recent weeks.

c. The USSR launched its fifth Molniya communications satellite into a highly elliptical, 12-hour orbit on May 24.

3. Surveyor. Efforts to reactivate NASA's Surveyor III were started on May 23, but no response has yet been received. Color photographs taken by the spacecraft earlier, and exhibited by NASA on May 23, showed that the lunar surface and subsurface are grey in color. Vivid color photos were obtained of the earth's crescent and of the sun eclipsed by the earth. Sampling measurements indicate a surface-bearing strength of 3-8 lbs. per square inch, more than adequate for an Apollo landing.

4. Saturn V Inspection. NASA ordered partial disassembly of the Saturn V launch vehicle erected at Cape Kennedy in order to inspect the fuel tank of its second (S-II) stage for possible hairline cracks. Such cracks were found in an identical stage now under construction at the contractor's plant. The inspection is expected to delay the Saturn V program for a short time.

5. Voyager. Two industry contractors have been selected by NASA to perform feasibility and preliminary design studies of the Voyager planetary entry capsule. This Lander, weighing 5,000-7,000 lbs., will be part of a Voyager mission to Mars planned for 1973. Two spacecraft are to be launched aboard a single Saturn V and, upon reaching the planet, each is to separate into a Lander and an Orbiter.

6. Weather.

a. Wearing out of current operating weather satellites has reached a point requiring that a decision be made by June 1 in order to provide a replacement by August. Such a satellite will be needed to ensure full coverage during the fall hurricane season and to supply tactical weather information to U.S. forces in Vietnam. A spare spacecraft is available, and a launch can be made within ten weeks after a decision is made.

b. A severe tropical storm of hurricane intensity was tracked by ESSA III in the Indian Ocean. Advance warnings were sent to India and East Pakistan.

7. Supersonic Transport. The FAA now estimates the market for the Supersonic Transport at 500 aircraft if it is restricted by sonic boom difficulties to overwater operations, and 1200 if there are no flight path limitations. This is a conservative estimate for an economically successful program.

8. Space Treaty. The Soviet Union announced ratification of the Outer Space Treaty by the Presidium on May 18.

9. Apollo Suit. As a result of the Apollo accident, the space suit has been redesigned and refabricated. The previous suit included many layers of nylon that burns readily. The new suit employs a glass fiber which does not burn and whose low wear-resistance has been solved.

10. Pending Launch. The European Space Research Organization's ESRO II satellite is scheduled for launch aboard a NASA Scout from Western Test Range on May 29.

11. Collier Trophy. The Vice President presented the Collier Trophy to Mr. McDonnell of the McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Company at the Smithsonian Institution May 24.

12. PRIME Success Spells Savings. A fourth and final flight test of the Air Force's PRIME lifting body re-entry spacecraft has been cancelled because of the high degree of success of the first 3 unmanned flights, the most recent on April 19. The Air Force says all flight test objectives have been accomplished. It estimates that the cancellation of the fourth scheduled test will result in a saving of $1-$2.5 million.

13. SPACE PAYLOAD SUCCESS BOX SCORE
(May 26)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	30	32	20	26
Escape	0	3	2	0

E. C. Welsh

Time: 10:20 A.M.

SMTtc

EXECUTIVE
OS
FO9
CO315
CO315

Tuesday, May 23, 1967 -- 7:40 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Outer Space Treaty

Attached, for your signature of each copy, are instruments of ratification of the Outer Space Treaty. The Senate gave its advice and consent -- unanimously -- on April 25, 1967.

There are two ceremonies involved:

-- signing;
-- depositing and proclaiming the treaty.

The State Department suggests that you sign these ratifications without any public ceremony. The Soviets have just ratified, and suggest we deposit instruments in London, Moscow and Washington in mid-June. We are tentatively suggesting June 5, 6, or 7, as Secretary Rusk will be available at that time. (Your calendar also appears free.)

The State Department also recommends a ceremony, in which you would participate, which would combine the deposit of instruments and your proclamation of the treaty. It might be in the East Room with a number of Senators and Congressmen, the Soviet and British Ambassadors, the Ambassadors of the five or six countries which will have ratified by then, and others. The ceremony -- aside from your remarks -- would take less than ten minutes. You might consider a brief reception afterward.

On the other hand, deposit and proclamation could be at State.

We would not make final plans or notify other governments of a White House ceremony until the Mid-East situation becomes clearer.

W. W. Rostow

Make tentative plans for White House ceremony for deposit, etc._____

Plan to have deposit, etc., ceremony in the State Department_____

See me_____

Original returned to Art Davis
DJ had not been checked in any
of the Flanks

4 Copies of Treaty signed by the President: 5/24/67 (Date: 5/24/67)
Returned to State Dept, Ann Terr: 5/24/67 (NOTED TMJ 5/24/67)

WJB by
5/24/67

1966

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

S/S 8837

May 23, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Ratification of the Space Treaty

There is enclosed for the President's signature an instrument of ratification of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed at Washington, London, and Moscow on January 27, 1967, in behalf of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. and signed at one or more of the three capitals by 78 other countries and the "German Democratic Republic".

The instrument of ratification is prepared in quadruplicate. One original is to be proclaimed and placed in the United States archives; the remaining three will be deposited in Washington, London, and Moscow.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty on April 25, 1967.

We suggest that there be no ceremony in connection with the signature of the ratification and no announcement made about it at the time. For a number of reasons we feel that it would be desirable to focus attention on the deposit of ratifications and the entry into force of the treaty, rather than on the President's signature of the United States instrument of ratification.

The treaty specifies that it will enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments, including the three depositaries -- the United States, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. It would be desirable for the three depositaries to deposit their ratifications on the same day at Washington,

Copy to Mrs Green in Nat Davis office per instruction of Mrs R Herold in Mr Lapkin's office 6-8-67

London, and Moscow, as they did in the case of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. The U.S.S.R. has ratified the treaty and the United Kingdom has completed all procedures except the signature of their ratification.

Bulgaria, Niger, and Czechoslovakia have deposited ratifications at Washington and at London. Bulgaria and the "German Democratic Republic" have deposited at Moscow and we believe that Czechoslovakia will deposit there within a few days. We have canvassed a number of other signatory governments in different geographic areas in the hope that a more representative group may be ready to deposit on the same day as the three depositary Governments.

We are requesting our Embassies in London and Moscow to report which one of the dates, June 5, 6 or 7, would be agreeable to the other two depositaries as a date for ceremonies of deposit of ratifications in Washington, London and Moscow. As soon as those reports are received we shall communicate further with you regarding a ceremony in Washington. We believe it would be particularly appropriate for the President to participate in such a ceremony in light of the Senate's unanimous approval of the treaty. He could take the occasion to sign and issue his proclamation declaring the treaty to be in force for the United States.

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Instrument of ratification
in quadruplicate.

Monday, and Monday, as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Texas. [illegible] I [illegible] the [illegible] and the United Kingdom has completed all procedures except the exchange of notes [illegible].

Gentlemen, I want to congratulate you because [illegible] practice is now at Washington and at London. Believe me the Czech Government [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JMT/

EXECUTIVE (4) +18
OS
FO9
CO303
I747-26
CO305

2/7/67

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I

I am today transmitting to the Senate, for your advice and consent, the first Treaty on Outer Space.

The provisions of this Treaty reflect the will and desire of the signatory states, already numbering more than half the nations of the world, that the realms of space should forever remain realms of peace.

The privilege of transmitting this milestone agreement to you before the end of the first decade of space exploration is especially gratifying for me.

Only ten years ago, as a Senator, I chaired the first Congressional hearings called to determine what response our national policy should make to the challenges of the exploration of outer space. The hearings and the events of those times seem now a world away for us all. Yet I remember -- as I know you do -- the climate of great awe and greater anxiety in which Senators addressed themselves to their responsibilities. At that time:

-- No American satellite had yet been orbited.

-- The readiness of our rockets was much in question.

-- There was no NASA, no vast complex at what is now Cape Kennedy, no Manned Spaceflight Center at Houston. The very word, "astronaut," was not in our vocabulary.

-- Men questioned the capacity of our educational system to yield up the incalculably valuable resource of minds trained for the great tasks of the space age.

Delivered to the Senate: 2/7/67

NOTED
JMW

-- The stature of our advanced technology and our ability to participate as leaders in the explorations of the universe was far from being established with certainty.

In that uncertain climate, our concerns about space were quite different from now. We were rightly concerned for the safety of our nation and for the survival of humankind. We directed our concern to the organization of our society and to the priority of our values as free men.

In November 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked me to appear before the United Nations to present the United States resolution urging that the exploration of outer space be undertaken for peaceful purposes, as an enterprise of international cooperation among all member nations.

On that occasion, speaking for the United States, I said:

"Today, outer space is free. It is unscarred by conflict. No nation holds a concession there. It must remain this way. We of the United States do not acknowledge that there are landlords of outer space who can presume to bargain with the nations of the Earth on the price of access to this domain. We must not -- and we need not -- corrupt this great opportunity by bringing to it the very antagonisms which we may, by courage, overcome and leave behind forever if we proceed with this joint adventure into this new realm.

"We know the gains of cooperation. We know the losses of the failure to cooperate. If we fail now to apply the lessons we have learned, or even if we delay

their application, we know that the advances into space may only mean adding a new dimension to warfare. If, however, we proceed along the orderly course of full cooperation we shall, by the very fact of cooperation, make the most substantial contribution toward perfecting peace.

"Men who have worked together to reach the stars are not likely to descend together into the depths of war and desolation."

I believe those words remain valid today.

The "very fact of cooperation" in the evolution of this Treaty is to be taken as a "substantial contribution toward perfecting peace." As long ago as 1958, President Eisenhower initiated an exchange of letters with the leadership of the Soviet Union, seeking agreements binding the uses of outer space to peaceful purposes. President Kennedy repeatedly reaffirmed our willingness to cooperate toward these ends.

In October 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations called on nations of the world not to station nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Two months later the Assembly adopted a Declaration of Legal Principles to govern activities in space. On May 7, last year, I repeated, and Ambassador Goldberg reiterated many times thereafter, our view of the urgency of doing all that we could to assure that exploration of outer space would take place in peace, for peaceful ends.

In July 1966, negotiations on the Treaty were formally begun at Geneva in the 28-member United Nations Outer Space Committee. Accord was subsequently reached at renewed negotiations in New York. The Treaty was unanimously endorsed by the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly just over a month ago.

On January 27, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union were among the sixty countries signing the Treaty in Washington. Other nations are expected to add their signatures in the near future.

The climate in which such accord has been reached is clearly an encouraging omen for continuing in other realms our constant quest for understandings that will strengthen the chances for peace.

II

In the diplomacy of space, as in the technology of space, it is essential always that interim achievements not be mistaken for final success. This Treaty I transmit to the Senate today is such an interim achievement -- a significant, but not a final step forward.

It carries forward the thrust of the past decade to enlarge the perimeters of peace by shrinking the arenas of potential conflict. This is a thrust to which the Senate has given its support by ratifying the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea in 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

As we have dealt with the sea, the atmosphere and the vast unpopulated continent of Antarctica, now in this Treaty we extend reason to the activities of nations in the endless realm of outer space.

The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

-- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space, to the moon or to other celestial bodies.

-- All nations have the right to conduct space activities.

-- No one may use outer space or celestial bodies to begin a war. The rules of the United Nations Charter apply to space activities.

-- No country may station in space or orbit around the Earth nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction.

-- No country may install such weapons on a celestial body.

-- No nation may establish military bases, installations or fortifications, on a celestial body. Nor may any weapons be tested or military maneuvers be conducted there. The right to visit another country's installations and space vehicles on a celestial body is guaranteed.

-- Astronauts are "envoys of mankind." If an astronaut lands on another country's soil, he must be returned safely, promptly and unconditionally.

-- Space activities and their results are to be reported for the benefit of all.

-- Each country is to avoid harmfully contaminating outer space and adversely changing the environment of the Earth by introducing extra-terrestrial matter.

These and other provisions of the Treaty are described in detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

III

Space exploration has become an intimate part of our lives. The exploits of men and machines in outer space excite and thrill us all. The valiant young men who have become symbolic of our national effort as Astronauts are close to every American family. The deaths in line of duty of Lieutenant Colonel Virgil Grissom, Lieutenant Colonel Edward White and Lieutenant Commander Roger Chaffee touched every American home and heart.

Yet, we must remember that these are only primitive years in the epoch of space exploration and utilization -- an epoch that will run to the end of time. In the next decade and in all the decades to come, the capabilities of nations in space will multiply far beyond our comprehension today. If we should flag or falter in our support of this great extension of human knowledge, the concern and anxiety we felt so keenly a decade ago would be known again to other Americans in future times.

When we ask what this nation or any nation expects to find from exploration in space, the answer is one word: knowledge -- knowledge we shall need to maintain Earth as a habitable environment for man.

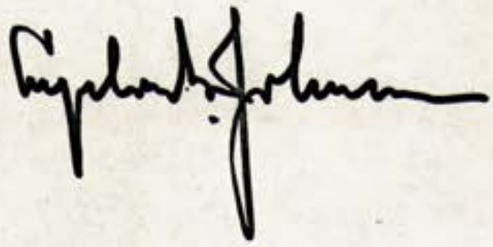
The resources of this planet are already taxed to support human existence. Now and even more each day, as the family of man increases so rapidly, fertile soil, clear water, clean air and a safe atmosphere all become more precious to men and nations than the metals and jewels of ages past.

The quest for gold and silver, and diamonds and rubies, once led men to explore the Earth seeking enrichment for themselves and their nations. So now the realities of this and future ages require that nations pursue together the exploration of space within this galaxy, seeking new knowledge and new capabilities to enrich the life of all mankind.

The future leaves no option. Responsible men must push forward in the exploration of space, near and far. Their voyages must be made in peace for purposes of peace on earth. This Treaty is a step -- a first step, but a long step -- toward assuring the peace essential for the longer journey.

I strongly recommend -- in appropriate commemoration of the Senate's own role in charting the course that the world now seems willing to follow -- that the Senate act promptly in giving consent to the ratification of this Treaty. I hope that I may be able to affirm as President of the United States, what I said as a Senator to the United Nations in 1958:

> "On the goal of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, there are no differences within our government, between our parties or among our people."



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 7, 1967

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

JAN 27 1967

The President:

I have the honor to submit to you, with the recommendation that it be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, a copy of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed at Washington, London and Moscow on January 27, 1967 on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A number of other States have also signed the treaty in one or more of the three capitals.

This treaty is the result of intensive effort by many men and many nations to set up reasonable rules and

procedures

The President,

The White House.

procedures for the exploration of space -- rules and procedures that will contribute to the peace and security of all mankind because they will be mutually beneficial and therefore mutually acceptable. It embodies all the essential elements proposed in your statement of May 7, 1966:

-- freedom for all in the exploration and use of outer space;

-- international cooperation in scientific activities relating to celestial bodies;

-- recognition of the need to avoid harmful contamination of space;

-- assurance that man's activities on the moon and on other celestial bodies will be peaceful activities and that they will help to solve, rather than complicate, the problems we face here on earth.

The treaty we have just signed is part of a historic progression of outstanding international agreements

designed

designed to prevent the extension of conflicts into new realms. First was the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, which reserved that area for exclusively peaceful activity and provided for cooperation in scientific endeavors. The Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was second. And third is the present treaty -- a milestone for the new age of space exploration.

The treaty consists of a preamble and seventeen articles.

The preamble recognizes that the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes is of common interest to all mankind and should be carried out for the benefit of all peoples. It expresses the desire of the States parties to further international cooperation in the scientific and the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Article I of the treaty requires that the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other

celestial

celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit of all mankind and in the interest of all countries. It provides for freedom of access to all areas of celestial bodies and freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States are to facilitate and encourage international cooperation in such investigation.

These free-access provisions are reinforced in Article II, which prohibits national appropriation of outer space, including the moon or other celestial bodies, by claim of sovereignty, by use, or by any other means.

Article III extends to the exploration and use of outer space the rule of law among nations by requiring all parties to carry on such activities "in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations."

You aptly described the intent of Article IV when you welcomed this treaty as "the most important arms

control

control development since the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963." Article IV restricts military activities in two ways. The parties agree that they will not place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, and that they will not install such weapons on celestial bodies or otherwise station them in outer space. The parties also agree that the moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes; they forbid the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers on celestial bodies. However, neither the use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes, nor the use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies is to be prohibited.

Article V

Article V applies to astronauts in outer space the universal respect for life and limb that has been traditional among mariners at sea for many centuries. If an astronaut lands elsewhere than planned, the appropriate party is obliged to return him safely and promptly. In all outer space activities and on celestial bodies the astronauts of each State party to the treaty are required to render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States parties. Any party to the treaty discovering any conditions in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, that would endanger the life or health of astronauts is required immediately to inform all the other parties or the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Under the terms of Article VI each State party is internationally responsible for all its national activities in outer space, whether they are carried on by governmental or nongovernmental entities, and for assuring that such activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions

of the

of the treaty. Authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State party is required with respect to activities of nongovernmental entities in outer space. Where international activities in outer space are carried on by an international organization, both that organization and the States parties to this treaty participating in that organization are responsible for compliance with the treaty.

Article VII further defines the responsibilities of States parties to the treaty by making the launching State internationally liable to another State party to the treaty or any of its persons for damage caused by an object launched or its component parts on the earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII provides that a State party to the treaty shall retain jurisdiction over any object launched into outer space which is carried on its registry and

over any

over any personnel thereof while they are in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to earth. When such objects or their component parts are found beyond the limits of the State party to the treaty on whose register they are carried, they are required to be returned to that State upon the furnishing of identifying data.

In Article IX the States parties to the treaty agree to conduct their outer space activities in a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance with "due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States parties to the Treaty". Each State party is required to pursue its studies and exploration in such a manner as to avoid the harmful contamination of outer space and celestial bodies and guard against adverse changes in the environment

of the

of the earth that might result from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter. If a State party has reason to believe that any activity it plans to undertake in outer space might cause harmful interference with peaceful outer space activities of other States parties, it is required to undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding. At the same time, if a State considers that an outer space activity or experiment planned by another State party would cause potentially harmful interference with peaceful exploration and use of outer space, it may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X requires that a State party to the treaty shall consider on an equal basis requests for tracking facilities by other States parties. The nature of such an opportunity for tracking facilities and the conditions under which it could be afforded are to be determined by agreement between the States concerned. While Article X

requires

requires a State party to consider requests for tracking facilities on an equal basis, a host country remains free, for whatever reasons it considers appropriate, to grant or deny a request. This subject was discussed in detail by Ambassador Goldberg in the General Assembly's Political Committee on December 17, 1966. A copy of his statement is attached.

The provisions of Article XI embody a principle that the United States of America has voluntarily observed since the beginning of the space age -- the maximum possible reporting of outer space activities. States parties to the treaty agree to inform the United Nations, as well as the public and the international scientific community, "to the greatest extent feasible and practicable," of the nature, conduct, locations and results of their activities in outer space and on celestial bodies. The information reported is to be disseminated immediately and effectively to all the world.

Article XII,

Article XII, like Articles I and II, assures free access to all celestial bodies and provides means for assuring each party that the other parties are living up to the provisions of the treaty. It requires that all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles of one or more parties on celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of all other States parties to the treaty on a basis of reciprocity. The provision on access does not incorporate any right or power of veto. The words "on a basis of reciprocity" were the subject of a full analysis by Ambassador Goldberg in the statement of December 17, referred to above.

Article XIII provides that the treaty shall apply to outer space activities of States parties to the treaty whether such activities are carried out by a single State or jointly with other States, including cases where those activities are carried on within the framework of intergovernmental organizations. Provision is also made

for resolving

for resolving practical questions arising in connection with outer space activities of intergovernmental organizations.

The broad signature and accession clauses contained in Article XIV specify that the treaty shall be open to all States for signature and that States which do not sign the treaty before its entry into force may accede to it. These provisions were adopted in view of the exceptional circumstances favoring a very wide geographical coverage for the treaty. Naturally, signature or accession by a regime which the United States does not recognize would not in any way alter the status of the regime so far as the United States is concerned. Under international law and practice, recognition of a Government or of the existence of a State is effected by a deliberate decision and a course of conduct on the part of the Government intending to accord recognition. Recognition of a regime or acknowledgment of an entity as a State cannot be

inferred

inferred from the signature or ratification of a multilateral agreement, or from accession thereto.

The treaty is subject to ratification by signatory States and will come into force when instruments of ratification have been deposited by five governments, including the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article XV permits any State party to the treaty to propose amendments to it and provides that those amendments shall enter into force for each State accepting them upon their acceptance by a majority of the States party to the treaty.

In accordance with Article XVI any State may give notice of withdrawal from the treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the depositary Governments. The withdrawal will take effect one year after the date of receipt of such notification.

Article XVII

Article XVII provides that the English, Russian, French, Spanish, and Chinese texts of the treaty are equally authentic and that the treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the three depositary Governments, which shall transmit certified copies to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

I consider the negotiation of this treaty to be a significant achievement. The treaty is an outstanding example of how the law and political arrangements can keep pace with science and technology.

We hope by this treaty to establish an open and rational regime for outer space which will permit the greatest benefit to be derived from man's exploits there. It is important that this be done now before the vesting of any interest which could be a likely source of conflict. And we should act now to provide against the extension of the nuclear arms race to this new environment.

It is my

It is my sincere hope that the United States will promptly ratify the treaty.

Respectfully submitted,

Dean Rusk

Enclosures:

1. Copy of the treaty.
2. Ambassador Goldberg's statement to Committee I of the General Assembly, December 17, 1966.

TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without

discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has

on to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it
ts nationals in outer space, including the moon and other
stial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with
vities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and
of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies,
hall undertake appropriate international consultations before
eeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party
he Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or
riment planned by another State Party in outer space, including
moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially
ful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration
use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial
es, may request consultation concerning the activity or
riment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the
oration and use of outer space, including the moon and other
stial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty,
States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of
lity any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be
ded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects
hed by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the
tions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by
ment between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such

activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international inter-governmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connection with activities carried on by international inter-governmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of and accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XVII

This Treaty, of which the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release No. 5034
December 17, 1966

Statement by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, United States Representative to the United Nations, in Committee I, on the Outer Space Treaty, December 17, 1966.

The Treaty on Outer Space which now lies before this Committee is an achievement in which all of us here, I am sure -- find cause for great satisfaction and great hope. We are happy to be a co-sponsor of the resolution commending this Treaty. We hope and trust that it will command the virtually unanimous support of the Committee and the General Assembly. We share the wish that the Treaty will be opened for signature very soon and will gain the widest possible adherence.

I should like to take this occasion to pay tribute to our distinguished colleague who opened this debate, Judge Manfred Lachs of Poland. He has shown admirable skill and impartiality in his role as Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, within whose framework this Treaty was negotiated in Geneva last July and more recently here in New York. Much of the credit for the success of our negotiations is due to him. We are also greatly indebted to Ambassador Kurt Waldheim of Austria, the Chairman of the parent Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, who played an outstanding role in bringing this project to fruition. There is no need for me to repeat what Professor Lachs has just now so ably explained about the history and procedural status of this Treaty. But, speaking for the United States, which takes a very great interest in the exploration of outer space, and in recognition of all that this implies for the peace of the world, I do wish to make some general observations.

We of the United States regard this Treaty as an important step toward peace. We do not wish to exaggerate its significance, but neither do we underrate it. It will greatly reduce the danger of international conflict, and promote the prospects of international cooperation for the common interest, in the newest and most unfamiliar of all realms of human activity -- a realm in which the actions of nations are sure to be fateful for good or ill.

MORE

The greatest danger facing us in outer space comes not from the physical environment, however cold and hostile it may be, but from our own human nature, and from the discords that trouble our relationship here on earth. Therefore, as we stand on the threshold of the space age, our first responsibility as governments is clear. We must make sure that man's earthly conflicts will not be carried into outer space.

We know that not all these conflicts are easily or quickly ended. But it has for years been the deep desire and hope of many countries, my own included, that the danger which they pose might be reduced; that the extension of them into new realms might be prevented; and that this might be achieved in ways which would advance the interests of all nations.

This Treaty responds to that desire and hope. It thus takes its place in a historic progression. First was the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, reserving that large area of the world for exclusively peaceful activity. Second was the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. And third is the Treaty which now lies before this Committee.

We hope and believe this series of peace-building agreements will continue to grow. Nothing would make us happier than if the Treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons should soon be added as the fourth item on this historic list.

Thus step by step, we may manage to relieve our fellow man of the increasingly heavy burden of conflict and armaments and danger he has borne for so long. And, step by step, we may also advance the rule of law into further areas of the relations between states.

In this great endeavor we can take much encouragement from the record of the negotiations on this Treaty, which took place in the Legal Sub-Committee beginning last July 12 in Geneva, and were completed here in New York. These negotiations were remarkable for their speed and for the businesslike and reasonable attitude of all concerned.

In such a successful negotiation no party gains all that it wanted, but no party's major interests are injured -- and every party gains something as the areas of common interest are discovered and defined. It was in this spirit of reasonable compromise that the negotiators reached agreement on a number of points of difference, not only between the two principal space powers, but also between them and the other powers. The result is a Treaty which reflects a very fair balance of interests and obligations from the standpoint of all concerned, including the countries which as yet have little or no space program of their own.

The aim of the negotiators of this Treaty was not to provide in detail for every contingency that might arise in the exploration

and use of outer space -- many of which are unforeseeable -- but rather to establish a set of basic principles. The Treaty's provisions are purposely broad. But they are provisions which should be welcomed by the United Nations and particularly by the General Assembly, for a great many of them derive from the recommendations which the Assembly made in two of its important resolutions of 1963: The Declaration of Legal Principles Governing Activities in Outer Space, and the "no bombs in orbit" Resolution. Moreover, the Treaty responds to some of the most important concerns assigned to the General Assembly by the Charter: Disarmament and the regulation of armaments; international cooperation in the political and other fields; and, by no means least in importance, the progressive development of international law.

Indeed, one of the most important principles in the Treaty is that contained in Article Three, which binds all parties to carry on their activities in outer space "in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations." As man steps into the void of outer space, he will depend for his survival not only on his amazing technology, but also on this other gift which is no less precious: The rule of law among nations.

I shall not detain the Committee with a full discussion of the Treaty's provisions. But I do wish to comment both on its arms control provisions and on those relating to peaceful cooperation.

ARMS CONTROL

The United States view of the significance of the Treaty's provisions on arms control was summed up by President Johnson in his statement a week ago, when he welcomed this Treaty as "the most important arms control development since the limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963." The substance of the arms control provisions is in Article Five. This Article restricts military activities in two ways:

-- First, it contains an undertaking not to place in orbit around the earth, install on the moon or any other celestial body, or otherwise in outer space nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction.

-- Second, it limits the use of the moon and other celestial bodies exclusively to peaceful purposes, and expressly prohibits their use for establishing military bases, installations or fortifications; testing weapons of any kind; or conducting military maneuvers.

MORE

Quite as important as these arms control provisions are the means available for assuring each party that the others are living up to them. I wish to call attention particularly to Articles One, Two and Twelve. The principle used is similar to that embodied in the Antarctic Treaty of 1959; namely, free access by all parties to one another's installations.

This principle finds expression first in Article One, which provides that "there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies." It is reinforced by the prohibition in Article Two against national appropriation of outer space or of celestial bodies. And it is further reinforced as regards celestial bodies by Article Twelve, under which "all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other states parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity."

The words "on a basis of reciprocity" in Article Twelve do not confer, or imply the existence of, any right or power to veto proposed visits to other countries' facilities on a celestial body. As I said on this point in the Legal Subcommittee in Geneva last August 3, a veto is not compatible with the idea of reciprocity and reciprocal rights. If there is a veto, there are no meaningful rights; without the existence of rights there can be no reciprocity.

The meaning of the words "on the basis of reciprocity" in Article Twelve is in fact the meaning which common sense would dictate -- and which was fully accepted by all the members of the Legal Subcommittee in Geneva, namely: that representatives of a state party to the Treaty conducting activities on celestial bodies will have a right of access to the stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles of another state party on a celestial body, regardless of whether the second state has ever claimed, or has ever exercised, a right of access itself. The fact that the second state may not have asserted such a right, or may not have exercised it, in no way impairs the first state's right to access. However, if the first state has denied access to representatives of the second state, then the latter is not required, on the principle of reciprocity, to grant access to representatives of the first state. Indeed, the same logical result would follow whether or not this Treaty provision contained any express mention of reciprocity.

Moreover, any denial of access to facilities contemplated in this Article would entitle the other party to exercise such other remedies as it would have under international law.

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In my statement of August 3 to the Subcommittee, I made clear that the United States Delegation was prepared to agree to inclusion of the words "on a basis of reciprocity" if the understanding I have just outlined, and have just repeated here, Mr. Chairman, was generally shared -- and, in particular, was shared by the Soviet Union; and if the remaining provisions in the Article were consistent with the idea of reciprocity and meaningful Treaty rights. I stated explicitly that the veto clause was not consistent and not acceptable. Nor does the requirement of advance notice of a projected visit suggest any veto right or power. The United States accepted the advance notice provision on the suggestion of our friends from Japan who pointed out at an early date that concern for the safety of our astronauts and the integrity of our facilities on celestial bodies requires that a visitor be asked to give reasonable advance notice of his intended visit. The restricted purpose of this notice requirement is expressly stated in Article Twelve to be "in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited." There is no veto.

PEACEFUL COOPERATION

Now I turn to the more affirmative provisions of the Treaty -- those which lay down some basic ground rules for peaceful cooperation among nations in the exploration and use of outer space.

The keynote is struck in the very first operative words of the Treaty, in Article One: "The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind."

The same article goes on to make clear that the exploration and use of outer space shall be the right of all states without any discrimination and on a basis of equality. This and other provisions -- particularly that which prohibits claims of territorial sovereignty -- make clear the intent of the Treaty that outer space and celestial bodies are open not just to the big powers or the first arrivals, but shall be available to all, both now and in the future. This principle is a strong safeguard for the interests of those states which have, at the present time, little or no active space program of their own. Their interests are also protected by other provisions, for example:

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-- Article Seven, which fixes on the launching state the responsibility for any damage caused by objects launched by or for them, or from their territory;

-- Article Nine, which requires states to conduct their space activities "with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other states parties to the Treaty." This includes a specific obligation to avoid harmful contamination of outer space or of celestial bodies, and also to avoid adverse changes in the terrestrial environment;

-- And Article Eleven, which requires the fullest practicable public reporting, by parties conducting space activities, of "the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities" -- a practice which my own country has voluntarily followed since the Space Age began. This provision seeks to assure that the full scientific harvest from space research will be available to all the world -- not just to the parties that do most of the exploring.

It is wise and proper that the Treaty should secure these rights and benefits to all parties, including the non-launching nations. For their cooperation also is necessary in many respects, some of which the Treaty also provides for -- such as assistance to and return of any astronauts who may make emergency landings on their territory and return to the owner of objects launched into outer space which fall on their territory. In addition, maximum benefits from the exploration of outer space depend on the cooperation of the international scientific and technical community in all nations, large and small alike.

We are all in this venture together and we need one another's cooperation.

The same spirit of cooperation, let me say emphatically, should prevail also along the major space countries, specifically my own country and the Soviet Union -- and any others that may later develop comparable programs of space launchings and manned flight. Two provisions of the Treaty concretely illustrate this desirable relationship. Article Nine calls for international cooperation and mutual assistance and includes a provision for consultation in the case of potentially harmful experiments. Article Five requires that the same universal respect for life and limb which has been traditional among mariners at sea for many centuries shall also govern among astronauts in outer space. In all space activities, under this Article, "The astronauts of one state party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other states parties." And any Party which discovers conditions in outer space that could endanger the life or health of astronauts is obliged to report this to the other parties or to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

MORE

As the space age proceeds, and particularly as manned space flights develop, many forms of cooperation between astronauts of major space powers are sure to develop which today cannot be foreseen. The framers of this Treaty did not try to peer into the unforeseeable; but rather we tried to ensure, by laying down broad principles, that all concerned will enter this unknown realm as friends and partners in peace.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Before concluding, I wish to make brief additional comments on two of the Articles of the Treaty.

The first of these is Article Ten, dealing with the granting of tracking facilities. In this I speak on behalf of a large number of states, some of which have granted tracking facilities and some of which have not.

We welcome the revised form in which this Article appears in the final text of the Treaty. The Article requires that if a party has granted tracking facilities to another party it is obliged, on an equal basis, to consider a request for tracking facilities by a third party. It is quite clear from the text of the Article, however, that there must be agreement between the parties concerned for the establishment of a tracking facility. The Article as thus revised recognizes that the elements of mutual benefit and acceptability are natural and necessary parts of the decision whether to enter into an agreement concerning such a facility, and it properly incorporates the principle that each state which is asked to cooperate has the right to consider its legitimate interests in reaching its decision.

Finally, I wish to comment briefly on the accession clause in Article Fourteen of the Treaty. The adoption of the accession clause now included in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space -- urged because of exceptional circumstances favoring a very broad geographical coverage for the Space Treaty -- does not, of course, bring about the recognition or otherwise alter the status of an unrecognized regime or entity which may seek to file an instrument of accession to the Space Treaty. Under international law and practice, recognition of a Government or acknowledgement of the existence of a state is brought about as the result of a deliberate decision and course of conduct on the part of a government intending to accord recognition. Recognition of a regime or acknowledgement of an entity cannot be inferred from signature, ratification or accession to a multilateral agreement. The United States believes that this viewpoint is generally accepted and shared, and it is on this basis that we join in supporting the present final clauses of the Space Treaty.

MORE

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can best express my country's feelings about this Treaty by recalling an encounter which several of us, including the Secretary General, shared here at the United Nations last year with an American astronaut. He is Colonel Edward White, and he had then only recently returned from a four-day Gemini mission in which he had carried out the first American "walk in space."

Colonel White had carried with him on this flight a memento which he was eager to present to the United Nations -- a United Nations flag, probably the first ever to fly in space. The Secretary General very graciously agreed to accept this flag for the United Nations.

We had a little ceremony in which the Colonel made a short speech, and in that speech he said something I shall never forget. He said that, as he looked down from space at the earth passing below, and recognized thefamiliar shapes of the oceans and continents moving past, one thing that struck him very forcefully was something he did not see. He saw no national boundaries.

Most of us who sit in this room as envoys of our respective governments will probably never see that sight, which history has reserved for a younger generation than ours. But perhaps it is not too much to hope that we will see it in our mind's eye, and that in the work we have to do we too will be able to serve also, in some small measure, as "envoys of mankind."

On behalf of the United States I have the privilege of commending this Treaty to the First Committee of the General Assembly, and urge that the resolution which will speed it forward be promptly unanimously approved.

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FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON (EST) February 7, 1967

NOTICE: There should be no premature release of this Message to the Senate, nor should its contents be paraphrased, alluded to or hinted at in earlier stories. There is a total embargo on this message until 12:00 noon, February 7, 1967, which includes any and all references to any material in this message.

George Christian

THE WHITE HOUSE

MESSAGE ON THE OUTER SPACE TREATY

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I

I am today transmitting to the Senate, for your advice and consent, the first Treaty on Outer Space.

The provisions of this Treaty reflect the will and desire of the signatory states, already numbering more than half the nations of the world, that the realms of space should forever remain realms of peace.

The privilege of transmitting this milestone agreement to you before the end of the first decade of space exploration is especially gratifying for me.

Only ten years ago, as a Senator, I chaired the first Congressional hearings called to determine what response our national policy should make to the challenges of the exploration of outer space. The hearings and the events of those times seem now a world away for us all. Yet I remember -- and I know you do -- the climate of great awe and greater anxiety in which Senators addressed themselves to their responsibilities. At that time:

-- No American satellite had yet been orbited.

-- The readiness of our rockets was much in question.

-- There was no NASA, no vast complex at what is now Cape Kennedy, no Manned Spaceflight Center at Houston. The very word, "astronaut," was not in our vocabulary.

-- Men questioned the capacity of our educational system to yield up the incalculably valuable resource of minds trained for the great tasks of the space age.

-- The stature of our advanced technology and our ability to participate as leaders in the explorations of the universe was far from being established with certainty.

In that uncertain climate, our concerns about space were quite different from now. We were rightly concerned for the safety of our nation and for the survival of humankind. We directed our concern to the organization of our society and to the priority of our values as free men.

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In November 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked me to appear before the United Nations to present the United States resolution urging that the exploration of outer space be undertaken for peaceful purposes, as an enterprise of international cooperation among all member nations.

On that occasion, speaking for the United States, I said:

> "Today, outer space is free. It is unscarred by conflict. No nation holds a concession there. It must remain this way. We of the United States do not acknowledge that there are landlords of outer space who can presume to bargain with the nations of the Earth on the price of access to this domain. We must not -- and we need not -- corrupt this great opportunity by bringing to it the very antagonisms which we may, by courage, overcome and leave behind forever if we proceed with this joint adventure into this new realm.
>
> "We know the gains of cooperation. We know the losses of the failure to cooperate. If we fail now to apply the lessons we have learned, or even if we delay their application, we know that the advances into space may only mean adding a new dimension to warfare. If, however, we proceed along the orderly course of full cooperation we shall, by the very fact of cooperation, make the most substantial contribution toward perfecting peace.
>
> "Men who have worked together to reach the stars are not likely to descend together into the depths of war and desolation."

I believe those words remain valid today.

The "very fact of cooperation" in the evolution of this Treaty is to be taken as a "substantial contribution toward perfecting peace." As long ago as 1958, President Eisenhower initiated an exchange of letters with the leadership of the Soviet Union, seeking agreements binding the uses of outer space to peaceful purposes. President Kennedy repeatedly reaffirmed our willingness to cooperate toward these ends.

In October 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations called on nations of the world not to station nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Two months later the Assembly adopted a Declaration of Legal Principles to govern activities in space. On May 7, last year, I repeated, and Ambassador Goldberg reiterated many times thereafter, our view of the urgency of doing all that we could to assure that exploration of outer space would take place in peace, for peaceful ends.

In July 1966, negotiations on the Treaty were formally begun at Geneva in the 28-member United Nations Outer Space Committee. Accord was subsequently reached at renewed negotiations in New York. The Treaty was unanimously endorsed by the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly just over a month ago.

On January 27, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union were among the sixty-two countries signing the Treaty in Washington. Other nations are expected to add their signatures in the near future.

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The climate in which such accord has been reached is clearly an encouraging omen for continuing in other realms our constant quest for understandings that will strengthen the chances for peace.

II

In the diplomacy of space, as in the technology of space, it is essential always that interim achievements not be mistaken for final success. This Treaty I transmit to the Senate today is such an interim achievement -- a significant, but not a final step forward.

It carries forward the thrust of the past decade to enlarge the perimeters of peace by shrinking the arenas of potential conflict. This is a thrust to which the Senate has given its support by ratifying the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea in 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

As we have dealt with the sea, the atmosphere and the vast unpopulated continent of Antarctica, now in this Treaty we extend reason to the activities of nations in the endless realm of outer space.

The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

-- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space, to the moon or to other celestial bodies.

-- All nations have the right to conduct space activities.

-- No one may use outer space or celestial bodies to begin a war. The rules of the United Nations Charter apply to space activities.

-- No country may station in space or orbit around the Earth nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction.

-- No country may install such weapons on a celestial body.

-- No nation may establish military bases, installations or fortifications, on a celestial body. Nor may any weapons be tested or military maneuvers be conducted there. The right to visit another country's installations and space vehicles on a celestial body is guaranteed.

-- Astronauts are "envoys of mankind." If an astronaut lands on another country's soil, he must be returned safely, promptly and unconditionally.

-- Space activities and their results are to be reported for the benefit of all.

-- Each country is to avoid harmfully contaminating outer space and adversely changing the environment of the Earth by introducing extra-terrestrial matter.

These and other provisions of the Treaty are described in detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

more

III

Space exploration has become an intimate part of our lives. The exploits of men and machines in outer space excite and thrill us all. The valiant young men who have become symbolic of our national effort as Astronauts are close to every American family. The deaths in line of duty of Lieutenant Colonel Virgil Grissom, Lieutenant Colonel Edward White and Lieutenant Commander Roger Chaffee touched every American home and heart.

Yet, we must remember that these are only primitive years in the epoch of space exploration and utilization -- an epoch that will run to the end of time. In the next decade and in all the decades to come, the capabilities of nations in space will multiply far beyond our comprehension today. If we should flag or falter in our support of this great extension of human knowledge, the concern and anxiety we felt so keenly a decade ago would be known again to other Americans in future times.

When we ask what this nation or any nation expects to find from exploration in space, the answer is one word: knowledge -- knowledge we shall need to maintain Earth as a habitable environment for man.

The resources of this planet are already taxed to support human existence. Now and even more each day, as the family of man increases so rapidly, fertile soil, clear water, clean air and a safe atmosphere all become more precious to men and nations than the metals and jewels of ages past.

The quest for gold and silver, and diamonds and rubies, once led men to explore the Earth seeking enrichment for themselves and their nations. So now the realities of this and future ages require that nations pursue together the exploration of space within this galaxy, seeking new knowledge and new capabilities to enrich the life of all mankind.

The future leaves no option. Responsible men must push forward in the exploration of space, near and far. Their voyages must be made in peace for purposes of peace on earth. This Treaty is a step -- a first step, but a long step -- toward assuring the peace essential for the longer journey.

I strongly recommend -- in appropriate commemoration of the Senate's own role in charging the course that the world now seems willing to follow -- that the Senate act promptly in giving consent to the ratification of this Treaty. I hope that I may be able to affirm as President of the United States, what I said as a Senator to the United Nations in 1958:

> "On the goal of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, there are no differences within our government, between our parties or among our people."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 7, 1967.

# # # #

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I

I am today transmitting to the Senate, for your advice and consent, the first Treaty on Outer Space.

The provisions of this Treaty reflect the will and desire of the signatory states, already numbering more than half the nations of the world, that the realms of space should forever remain realms of peace.

The privilege of transmitting this milestone agreement to you before the end of the first decade of space exploration is especially gratifying for me.

Only ten years ago, as a Senator, I ~~took part in~~ chaired the first Congressional hearings called to determine what response our national policy should make to the challenges of the exploration of outer space. The hearings and the events of those times seem now a world away for us all. Yet I remember -- as I know you do -- the climate of great awe and greater anxiety in which Senators addressed themselves to their responsibilities. At that time:

-- No American satellite had yet been orbited.

-- The readiness of our rockets was much in question.

-- There was no NASA, no vast complex at what is now Cape Kennedy, no Manned Spaceflight Center at Houston. The very word, "astronaut," was not in our vocabulary.

-- Men questioned the capacity of our educational system to yield up the incalculably valuable resource of minds trained for the great tasks of the space age.

On January 27, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union were among the sixty-two countries signing the Treaty in Washington. Other nations are expected to add their signatures in the near future.

The climate in which such accord has been reached is clearly an encouraging omen for continuing in other realms our constant quest for understandings that will strengthen the chances for peace.

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In the diplomacy of space, as in the technology of space, it is essential always that interim achievements not be mistaken for final success. This Treaty I transmit to the Senate today is such an interim achievement -- a significant, but not a final step forward.

It carries forward the thrust of the past decade to enlarge the perimeters of peace by shrinking the arenas of potential conflict. This is a thrust to which the Senate has given its support by ratifying the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea in 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

As we have dealt with the sea, the atmosphere and the vast unpopulated continent of Antarctica, now in this Treaty we extend reason to the activities of nations in the endless realm of outer space.

The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

-- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space, to the moon or to other celestial bodies.

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TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a copy of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed at Washington, London and Moscow on January 27, 1967. The treaty was signed on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the three capitals, where it remains open for signature until it enters into force. A number of other States have also signed the treaty in one or more of the three capitals.

This treaty represents a great step in the development of international law and cooperation among nations not

only in

only in the interest of scientific endeavor but for the promotion of peace and security throughout the world.

. . . Existing international law is applied to the exploration and use of outer space, including celestial bodies.

. . . Rules are established to assure that such exploration shall be open to all nations, that activities on celestial bodies shall be limited to peaceful purposes, and that space activities generally shall be carried out for the benefit of all mankind.

. . . No part of outer space or celestial bodies is subject to national claims.

. . . The rights and responsibilities of States are defined with respect to objects they launch.

. . . States are obligated not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction or install such weapons on celestial bodies.

. . . The

. . . The right of visit to all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on celestial bodies is assured.

. . . States are required to avoid harmful contamination of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, as well as adverse changes in the earth's environment that might result from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter.

. . . Along with these significant rules is the important requirement that astronauts shall be given every needed assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State or on the high seas, and that they shall be safely and promptly returned if they make such a landing.

. . . Scientific findings in outer space are to be reported and disseminated for the benefit of all.

The provisions of the treaty are described in further detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

I believe

I believe that this treaty is a substantial achievement, representing the development of law to accord with space-age technology, and I strongly recommend that the Senate advise and consent to its ratification.

Enclosures:

1. Report of the Secretary of State, with statement by Ambassador Goldberg.
2. Copy of the treaty.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 8, 19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Received from Mr. Califano's office at noon today. The original of the letter from the Secretary of State was needed desperately yesterday to transmit to the Senate with the President's message. Since Mr. Califano's office insisted they did not have it (this after being told by Mr. Rostow's office that they had sent it to Mr. Califano's office) it was necessary to send with the President's message to the Senate a xerox copy of the letter made from a copy that was with the Printer's Copy.

Original letter to Sec. of State delivered to Exec Clerk of Senate 2/8/67 wjh

Close

February 7, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Charles I. Bevans
Assistant Legal Adviser
for Treaty Affairs
Department of State

Herewith for the files of the Department is the text of the President's message, transmitting to the Senate for advice and consent, the first Treaty on Outer Space.

William J. Hopkins
Executive Assistant
to the President

Message to the Senate- 2/7/67.

WJH:rah

rec'd 2/6/67 7:20P

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1967
Monday, 4:45 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano

Attached is the signature copy of the Message on the Outer Space Treaty, which you approved on Sunday.

The press release copies have been run and George Christian has scheduled a background briefing for 10:30 tomorrow morning. Goldberg, Katzenbach, Sisco, Jim Webb, Air Force Secretary Harold Brown and Walt Rostow will be at the briefing.

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5:45 p.m., Saturday
February 4, 1967

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano JCJr.

Attached is a draft of the Outer Space Message. The draft was done by Buzz. Harry has edited and sharpened it and picked up the comments of Katzenbach, Goldberg, Hornig, Webb and Schultze. McNamara had no comments on the original draft.

If you approve, we can have the signature copies typed and go with it either Tuesday or Wednesday.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

I'd get this to Editorial Writers Times Post Star etc Monday - also Pearson White Meyer Fletcher Columnists -

L

DRAFT 2/4/67

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

MESSAGE ON THE OUTER SPACE TREATY

I

I am today transmitting to the Senate, for your advice and consent, the first Treaty on Outer Space. ~~Its~~ The provisions of this Treaty reflect the will and desire of the signatory states, ~~now~~ already numbering more than half the nations of the world, that the realms of space should forever remain realms of peace.

The privilege of transmitting this milestone agreement to you before the end of the first decade of space exploration is especially gratifying for me. ~~personally.~~

Only ten years ago, as a Senator, I took part in the first Congressional hearings called to determine what response our national policy should make to the challenges of the exploration of outer space. The hearings and the events of those times seem now a world away for us all. Yet I remember -- as I know you do -- the climate of great awe and greater anxiety in which Senators addressed themselves to their responsibilities. ~~then:~~ At that time:

-- No American satellite had yet been orbited.

-- The readiness of our rockets was much in question.

-- There was no NASA, no vast complex at what is now Cape Kennedy, no Manned Spaceflight Center at Houston. The very word, "astronaut," was not in our vocabulary.

-- Men questioned the capacity of our educational system to yield up the incalculably valuable resource of minds trained for the great tasks of the space age.

-- The stature of our advanced technology, ~~and~~ our ability to participate as leaders in the explorations of the universe, was far from being established with certainty.

In that uncertain climate, our concerns ~~regarding~~ about space were quite different from now. We were rightly concerned for the safety of our nation and for the survival of humankind. We directed our concern to the organization of our society, and to the priority of our values as free men.

In November ~~of~~ 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked me to appear before the United Nations to present the United States resolution urging that the exploration of outer space be undertaken for peaceful purposes, as an enterprise of international cooperation among all member nations.

On that occasion, speaking for the United States, I said:

"Today, outer space is free. It is unscarred by conflict. No nation holds a concession there. It must remain this way. We of the United States do not acknowledge that there are landlords of outer space who can presume to bargain with the nations of the Earth on the price of access to this domain. We must not -- and we need not -- corrupt this great opportunity by bringing to it the very antagonisms which we may, by courage, overcome and leave behind forever if we proceed with this joint adventure into this new realm.

"We know the gains of cooperation. We know the losses of the failure to cooperate. If we fail now to apply the lessons we have learned, or even if we delay their application, we know that the advances into space may only mean adding a new dimension to warfare. If, however, we proceed along the orderly course of full cooperation we shall, by the very fact of cooperation,

make the most substantial contribution toward perfecting peace.

"Men who have worked together to reach the stars are not likely to descend together into the depths of war and desolation."

I believe those words remain valid today.

The "very fact of cooperation" in the evolution of this Treaty is [redacted] to be taken as a "substantial contribution toward perfecting peace." As long ago as 1958, President Eisenhower initiated an exchange of letters with the leadership of the Soviet Union, seeking agreements binding the uses of outer space to peaceful purposes. President Kennedy repeatedly reaffirmed our willingness to cooperate toward these ends.

In October 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations called on nations of the world not to station nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Two months later the Assembly adopted a Declaration of Legal Principles to govern activities in space. On May 7, last year, I repeated, and Ambassador Goldberg reiterated many times, thereafter our view of the urgency of doing all that we could to assure that exploration of outer space would take place in peace, for peaceful ends.

In July 1966, negotiations on the Treaty were formally begun at Geneva in the 28-member United Nations Outer Space Committee. Accord was subsequently reached at renewed negotiations in New York, ~~and~~ The Treaty was unanimously endorsed by the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly just over a month ago. On January 27, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies ~~it~~ was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union were among the sixty-two countries signing the Treaty in Washington. Other ~~states~~ nations are expected to add their signatures in the near future.

The climate in which such accord has been reached is clearly an encouraging omen for continuing in other realms our constant quest for understandings that will strengthen the chances for peace.

II

In the diplomacy of space, as in the technology of space, it is essential always that interim achievements not be mistaken for final success. This Treaty I transmit to the Senate today ~~on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies~~ is such an interim achievement -- a significant, but not a final step forward.

It carries forward the thrust of the past decade to enlarge the perimeters of peace by shrinking the arenas of potential conflict. This is a thrust to which the Senate has given its support by ratifying the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea in 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

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The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

- -- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space, to the moon, or to other celestial bodies.
- -- All nations have the right to conduct space activities.
- -- No one may use outer space or celestial bodies to begin a war. The rules of the United Nations Charter apply to space activities.
- -- No country may station in space or orbit around the Earth nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction.
- -- No country may install such weapons on a celestial body.
- -- No nation may establish military bases, installations or fortifications, on a celestial body. Nor may any weapons be tested or military maneuvers be conducted there. The right to visit another country's installations

and space vehicles on a celestial body is guaranteed.

-- Astronauts are "envoys of mankind." If an astronaut lands on another country's soil, he must be returned safely, promptly and unconditionally.

-- Space activities and their results are to be reported for the benefit of all.

-- Each country is to avoid harmfully contaminating outer space and adversely changing the environment of the Earth by introducing extra-terrestrial matter.

These and other provisions of the Treaty are described in detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

III

~~The Importance of Space Exploration~~

Space exploration has become an intimate part of our lives. The exploits of men and machines in outer space excite and thrill us all. The valiant young men who have become symbolic of our national effort as Astronauts are close to every American family. The deaths in line of duty of Lt. Col. Virgil Grissom, Lt. Col. Edward White and Lt. Cmdr. Roger Chafee touched every American home and heart.

Yet, we must remember that these are only primitive years in the epoch of space exploration and utilization -- an epoch that will run to the end of time. In the next decade and in all the decades to come, the capabilities of nations in space will multiply far beyond our comprehension today. The concern and anxiety we felt so keenly a decade ago would be known again to other Americans in future times. If we should flag or falter in our support of this great extension of human knowledge,

When we ask what this nation or any nation expects to find from exploration in space, the answer is one word: knowledge -- knowledge we shall need to maintain Earth as a habitable environment for man.

The resources of this planet are already taxed to support human existence. ~~Already,~~ Now and even more each day, as the family of man increases so rapidly, fertile soil, clear water, clean air and a safe atmosphere all become more precious to men and nations than the metals and jewels of ages past.

~~As~~ The quest for gold and silver, and diamonds and rubies, once led men to explore the Earth seeking enrichment for themselves and their nations. So now the realities of this and future ages require that nations pursue together the exploration of space within this galaxy, seeking new knowledge and new capabilities to enrich the life of all mankind.

The future leaves no option. Responsible men must push forward in the exploration of space, near and far, ~~and~~ Their voyages must be made in peace for purposes of peace on earth. This Treaty is a step -- a first step, but a long step -- toward assuring the peace essential ~~that necessary condition of peace~~ for the longer journey.

~~I hope and~~ I strongly recommend -- in appropriate commemoration of the Senate's own role in ~~helping to~~ charting my course that ~~which~~ the world seems now willing to follow -- that the Senate act promptly in giving consent to the ratification of this Treaty. I hope ~~so~~ that I may be able to affirm as President of the United States, what I said as a Senator to the United Nations in 1958:

> "On the goal of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, there are no differences within our government, between our parties or among our people."

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 28, 1967
Saturday, 7:30 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano JAC

Attached is a draft of the proposed message to the Senate urging ratification of the Outer Space Treaty. Also attached are Secretary Rusk's memorandum to you, inclosing a statement by Ambassador Goldberg, and a copy of the Treaty itself. These attachments would accompany your message to the Senate.

The message was written by Katzenbach and reflects the comments of Rusk, McNamara, Goldberg, Webb, Hornig, Rostow and Schultze. I am sending a copy of this draft to Katzenbach for a final accuracy check.

If you approve, we can prepare the signature copies and send the message up on Tuesday or Thursday of next week, depending on the scheduling of other messages.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachments

Talk to Rusk & Katzenbach to include quote from my UN speech in late 50's - '58 -

Orig. to Mrs. Ferrito

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

OUTER SPACE TREATY MESSAGE

The space age is now ten years old. In that decade, we have witnessed a forward march of science and technology unprecedented in human history. The strengths of science and technology have been coupled with advanced management to give us a new, far-reaching capability.

Men have orbited the Earth -- and walked in space. Men have photographed in space, as has our own planet, and the moon -- both sides -- with striking clarity and definition. We have obtained the first close-ups of the distant planet Mars.

Through man's efforts in space we have multiplied our knowledge of our own solar system and of the Earth itself. We are learning more about the weather, how to predict it further in advance, and we are approaching the time when we may be able to do something about it. Communications satellites are relaying messages and pictures around the world with the speed of light. Spacecraft in orbit have docked with others. Soon the first man will land on the moon.

From the beginnings of the space age men of vision have worked hard to make man's adventure into this unexplored and challenging world

benefit all mankind. They have sought to make this great adventure serve both the cause of knowledge and the cause of peace. The United States has long taken the lead in this effort.

Under President Eisenhower, in 1957 we joined with other countries in urging that studies on space disarmament and on means to guarantee peaceful uses of outer space be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations. In 1958 President Eisenhower began an exchange of letters with the leadership of the Soviet Union on the same subject.

These first steps were followed by others, in the United Nations and elsewhere, aimed at the development of international law and international understandings that would assure that the conflicts that divide men on Earth shall not be extended to outer space. In October 1963 the General Assembly called on the nations of the world not to station nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Two months later the Assembly adopted a Declaration of Legal Principles to govern activities in space.

It was our conviction that these important advances in the development of law for outer space should be cast in the form of binding treaty obligations. On May 7 last year I said we must do everything we could to assure that the exploration of outer space would take place in peace. This is a contribution we must make for the sake of future generations as well as our own.

Negotiations on the Space Treaty were begun in Geneva in July 1966 in the United Nations Outer Space Committee. The Treaty was endorsed unanimously by the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, just over a month ago. It was signed on January 27 in Washington, London and Moscow. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union were among the sixty countries signing the Treaty in Washington. It is expected that many more will add their signatures in the near future.

It is with deep satisfaction, therefore, that I transmit to the Senate the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. I urge that it recieve prompt advice and consent for ratification .

I believe that the Treaty will take its place with other great international instruments to which the Senate in recent years has given its advice and consent -- the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea of 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

The Outer Space Treaty is a major step in the continuing process of building a better world. It is a notable contribution of the United Nations to the creation of world order.

It will promote international cooperation. It will help secure the peace by reducing potential conflict on Earth from space activities. It will stimulate nations to share the immense treasure of science and to apply new knowledge to the solution of old problems.

The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

-- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space or the moon or other celestial bodies.

-- All nations have the right to conduct space activities.

-- No one may use outer space or celestial bodies to begin a war. The rules of the United Nations Charter apply to space activities.

-- No country may station in space or orbit around the Earth nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction; no country may install such weapons on a celestial body.

-- No nation may establish military bases, installations or fortifications, on a celestial body. Nor may any weapons be tested or military maneuvers be conducted there. The right to visit another country's installations and space vehicles on a celestial body is guaranteed.

-- Astronauts are "envoys of mankind". If an astronaut lands on another country's soil, he must be returned safely, promptly and unconditionally.

-- Space activities and their results are to be reported for the benefit of all.

-- Each country is to avoid harmfully contaminating outer space and adversely changing the environment of the Earth by introducing extra-terrestrial matter.

These and other provisions of the Treaty are described in detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

Ratification of the Treaty will develop the law in accordance with the new requirements of the Space Age. It will further the national interest of the United States.

And, as I said when I signed this Treaty last week,

"It holds promise that the same wisdom and good will which gave us this space treaty will continue to guide us as we seek solutions to the many problems that we have here on this earth."

Lyndon B. Johnson

Enclosures:

1. Report of the Secretary of State, with statement by Amb. Goldberg.
2. Copy of the Treaty.

File Outer Space

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

JAN 27 1967

The President:

I have the honor to submit to you, with the recommendation that it be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, a copy of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed at Washington, London and Moscow on January 27, 1967 on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A number of other States have also signed the treaty in one or more of the three capitals.

This treaty is the result of intensive effort by many men and many nations to set up reasonable rules and

procedures

The President,

The White House.

Filed 5/v7/67

procedures for the exploration of space -- rules and procedures that will contribute to the peace and security of all mankind because they will be mutually beneficial and therefore mutually acceptable. It embodies all the essential elements proposed in your statement of May 7, 1966:

-- freedom for all in the exploration and use of outer space;

-- international cooperation in scientific activities relating to celestial bodies;

-- recognition of the need to avoid harmful contamination of space;

-- assurance that man's activities on the moon and on other celestial bodies will be peaceful activities and that they will help to solve, rather than complicate, the problems we face here on earth.

The treaty we have just signed is part of a historic progression of outstanding international agreements

designed

designed to prevent the extension of conflicts into new realms. First was the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, which reserved that area for exclusively peaceful activity and provided for cooperation in scientific endeavors. The Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was second. And third is the present treaty -- a milestone for the new age of space exploration.

The treaty consists of a preamble and seventeen articles.

The preamble recognizes that the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes is of common interest to all mankind and should be carried out for the benefit of all peoples. It expresses the desire of the States parties to further international cooperation in the scientific and the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Article I of the treaty requires that the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other

celestial

celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit of all mankind and in the interest of all countries. It provides for freedom of access to all areas of celestial bodies and freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States are to facilitate and encourage international cooperation in such investigation.

These free-access provisions are reinforced in Article II, which prohibits national appropriation of outer space, including the moon or other celestial bodies, by claim of sovereignty, by use, or by any other means.

Article III extends to the exploration and use of outer space the rule of law among nations by requiring all parties to carry on such activities "in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations."

You aptly described the intent of Article IV when you welcomed this treaty as "the most important arms

control

control development since the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963." Article IV restricts military activities in two ways. The parties agree that they will not place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, and that they will not install such weapons on celestial bodies or otherwise station them in outer space. The parties also agree that the moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes; they forbid the establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers on celestial bodies. However, neither the use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes, nor the use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies is to be prohibited.

Article V

Article V applies to astronauts in outer space the universal respect for life and limb that has been traditional among mariners at sea for many centuries. If an astronaut lands elsewhere than planned, the appropriate party is obliged to return him safely and promptly. In all outer space activities and on celestial bodies the astronauts of each State party to the treaty are required to render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States parties. Any party to the treaty discovering any conditions in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, that would endanger the life or health of astronauts is required immediately to inform all the other parties or the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Under the terms of Article VI each State party is internationally responsible for all its national activities in outer space, whether they are carried on by governmental or nongovernmental entities, and for assuring that such activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions

of the

of the treaty. Authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State party is required with respect to activities of nongovernmental entities in outer space. Where international activities in outer space are carried on by an international organization, both that organization and the States parties to this treaty participating in that organization are responsible for compliance with the treaty.

Article VII further defines the responsibilities of States parties to the treaty by making the launching State internationally liable to another State party to the treaty or any of its persons for damage caused by an object launched or its component parts on the earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII provides that a State party to the treaty shall retain jurisdiction over any object launched into outer space which is carried on its registry and

over any

over any personnel thereof while they are in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to earth. When such objects or their component parts are found beyond the limits of the State party to the treaty on whose register they are carried, they are required to be returned to that State upon the furnishing of identifying data.

In Article IX the States parties to the treaty agree to conduct their outer space activities in a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance with "due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States parties to the Treaty". Each State party is required to pursue its studies and exploration in such a manner as to avoid the harmful contamination of outer space and celestial bodies and guard against adverse changes in the environment

of the

of the earth that might result from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter. If a State party has reason to believe that any activity it plans to undertake in outer space might cause harmful interference with peaceful outer space activities of other States parties, it is required to undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding. At the same time, if a State considers that an outer space activity or experiment planned by another State party would cause potentially harmful interference with peaceful exploration and use of outer space, it may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X requires that a State party to the treaty shall consider on an equal basis requests for tracking facilities by other States parties. The nature of such an opportunity for tracking facilities and the conditions under which it could be afforded are to be determined by agreement between the States concerned. While Article X

requires

requires a State party to consider requests for tracking facilities on an equal basis, a host country remains free, for whatever reasons it considers appropriate, to grant or deny a request. This subject was discussed in detail by Ambassador Goldberg in the General Assembly's Political Committee on December 17, 1966. A copy of his statement is attached.

The provisions of Article XI embody a principle that the United States of America has voluntarily observed since the beginning of the space age -- the maximum possible reporting of outer space activities. States parties to the treaty agree to inform the United Nations, as well as the public and the international scientific community, "to the greatest extent feasible and practicable," of the nature, conduct, locations and results of their activities in outer space and on celestial bodies. The information reported is to be disseminated immediately and effectively to all the world.

Article XII,

Article XII, like Articles I and II, assures free access to all celestial bodies and provides means for assuring each party that the other parties are living up to the provisions of the treaty. It requires that all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles of one or more parties on celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of all other States parties to the treaty on a basis of reciprocity. The provision on access does not incorporate any right or power of veto. The words "on a basis of reciprocity" were the subject of a full analysis by Ambassador Goldberg in the statement of December 17, referred to above.

Article XIII provides that the treaty shall apply to outer space activities of States parties to the treaty whether such activities are carried out by a single State or jointly with other States, including cases where those activities are carried on within the framework of intergovernmental organizations. Provision is also made

for resolving

for resolving practical questions arising in connection with outer space activities of intergovernmental organizations.

The broad signature and accession clauses contained in Article XIV specify that the treaty shall be open to all States for signature and that States which do not sign the treaty before its entry into force may accede to it. These provisions were adopted in view of the exceptional circumstances favoring a very wide geographical coverage for the treaty. Naturally, signature or accession by a regime which the United States does not recognize would not in any way alter the status of the regime so far as the United States is concerned. Under international law and practice, recognition of a Government or of the existence of a State is effected by a deliberate decision and a course of conduct on the part of the Government intending to accord recognition. Recognition of a regime or acknowledgment of an entity as a State cannot be

inferred

inferred from the signature or ratification of a multilateral agreement, or from accession thereto.

The treaty is subject to ratification by signatory States and will come into force when instruments of ratification have been deposited by five governments, including the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article XV permits any State party to the treaty to propose amendments to it and provides that those amendments shall enter into force for each State accepting them upon their acceptance by a majority of the States party to the treaty.

In accordance with Article XVI any State may give notice of withdrawal from the treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the depositary Governments. The withdrawal will take effect one year after the date of receipt of such notification.

Article XVII

Article XVII provides that the English, Russian, French, Spanish, and Chinese texts of the treaty are equally authentic and that the treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the three depositary Governments, which shall transmit certified copies to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

I consider the negotiation of this treaty to be a significant achievement. The treaty is an outstanding example of how the law and political arrangements can keep pace with science and technology.

We hope by this treaty to establish an open and rational regime for outer space which will permit the greatest benefit to be derived from man's exploits there. It is important that this be done now before the vesting of any interest which could be a likely source of conflict. And we should act now to provide against the extension of the nuclear arms race to this new environment.

It is my

It is my sincere hope that the United States will promptly ratify the treaty.

Respectfully submitted,

Dean Rusk

Enclosures:

1. Copy of the treaty.
2. Ambassador Goldberg's statement to Committee I of the General Assembly, December 17, 1966.

Mrs. Roberts:

Why

SIX signatures please

Wayne Hawks

Mr. President:

This treaty will be signed at three places:

Washington
London
Moscow

Therefore, Rusk, Thompson, and Bruce, should have authority to sign. The Washington ceremony would have you presiding, but since no other head of state will sign, it was anticipated Rusk would sign at the ceremony for the U.S.

Jake

304

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Levinson, ~~Dean~~

January 27 1967

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

There is enclosed for signature by the President a message transmitting to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

The President has indicated that Friday January 27 at 5 p.m. would be an appropriate time for a signing ceremony in the East Room of the White House. This date has been agreed to by the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

After the treaty is signed and before it is sent forward to the Senate, the attached photographic copy of the English text will be replaced by a photographic copy of the treaty in all the five languages in which it is being done. That copy will include the signatures affixed on the day the treaty is opened for signature.

We are not aware of any opposition to the treaty on the part of individual Senators. In accordance with the President's request, Ambassador Goldberg has begun informal consultations with key Senators on the treaty.

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Message to the Senate for signature by the President.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The space age is ten years old. In those ten years we have witnessed a forward march of science and technology unprecedented in human history. Since 1957, when a small round object named Sputnik first broke the bonds that tie us to our planet, there has been one step after another in the advancement of man's mastery of the vast ocean of space.

Men have orbited the Earth -- and walked in space. They have photographed themselves in space, photographed our own planet, and the moon -- both sides -- with striking clarity and definition. Through man's efforts in space we have multipled our knowledge of our own solar system and of the Earth itself. We are learning more about the weather, and are even getting to a point where we can do something about it. Communications satellites are

relaying messages and pictures around the world with virtually the speed of light. One spacecraft in orbit docked with another. Soon the first man will land on the moon.

From the beginnings of the Space Age men of vision have worked to make man's adventure into this unexplored and challenging world benefit all mankind. They have sought to make this great adventure serve both the cause of science and the cause of peace. I am proud that the United States has long taken the lead in this effort.

Already in 1957, under President Eisenhower, we joined with other countries in urging that studies on space disarmament and on means to guarantee peaceful uses of outer space be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations. In 1958 President Eisenhower began an exchange of letters with the leadership of

the Soviet Union on the same subject.

These first steps were followed by others, in the United Nations and elsewhere, aimed at the development of international law and international understandings that would assure that the conflicts that divide men on Earth shall not be extended to outer space. On May 7 last year I said we must do what we can to assure that the exploration of outer space will take place in peace. This is a contribution we must make for the sake of future generations as well as our own.

It is with deep satisfaction, therefore, that I submit to the Senate the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other

Celestial Bodies. I hope that it will receive early advice and consent for ratification.

The Outer Space Treaty is a major step in the continuing process of building a better world. I believe that the Treaty will take its place with other great international instruments to which the Senate in recent years has given its advice and consent -- the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea of 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

The Outer Space Treaty will promote cooperation among nations. The Treaty will help secure the peace by reducing potential conflict on Earth from space activities. It will stimulate nations to share the immense treasure of science.

The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

-- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space or the moon or other celestial bodies.

-- All nations have the right to conduct space activities.

-- No one may use outer space or celestial bodies to begin a war. The rules of the United Nations Charter apply to space activities.

-- No country may orbit around the Earth nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction, nor install such weapons on a celestial body.

-- No nation may establish military bases, installations or fortifications, on a celestial body. Nor may any weapons be tested or military maneuvers be conducted there. The right to visit another country's installations and space vehicles on a celestial body is guaranteed.

-- Astronauts are "envoys of mankind". If an astronaut lands on another country's soil, he must be returned safely and promptly.

-- Scientific findings will be reported for the benefit of all.

-- Each country is expected to avoid harmfully contaminating outer space and adversely changing the

environment of the Earth by introducing extra-terrestrial matter.

-- These and other provisions of the Treaty are described in detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed the Outer Space Treaty on January 27 in Washington, London and Moscow. Many other countries signed the Treaty in one or more of the three capitals.

The Treaty will further the national interest of the United States. Its ratification will develop the law in accordance with the new requirements of the space age.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Enclosures:

1. Report of the Secretary of State, with statement by Amb. Goldberg.

2. Copy of the Treaty.

THE WHITE HOUSE

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Statement by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg in the General Assembly's Political Committee on the Outer Space Treaty, December 17, 1966.

The Treaty on Outer Space which now lies before this Committee is an achievement in which all of us here, I am sure -- find cause for great satisfaction and great hope. We are happy to be a co-sponsor of the resolution commending this Treaty. We hope and trust that it will command the virtually unanimous support of the Committee and the General Assembly. We share the wish that the Treaty will be opened for signature very soon and will gain the widest possible adherence.

I should like to take this occasion to pay tribute to our distinguished colleague who opened this debate, Judge Manfred Lachs of Poland. He has shown admirable skill and impartiality in his role as Chairman of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, within whose framework this Treaty was negotiated in Geneva last July and more recently here in New York. Much of the credit for the success of our negotiations is due to him. We are also greatly indebted to Ambassador Kurt Waldheim of Austria, the Chairman of the parent Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, who played an outstanding role in bringing this project to fruition. There is no need for me to repeat what Professor Lachs has just now so ably explained about the history and procedural status of this Treaty. But, speaking for the United States, which takes a very great interest in the exploration of outer space, and in recognition of all that this implies for the peace of the world, I do wish to make some general observations.

We of the United States regard this Treaty as an important step toward peace. We do not wish to exaggerate its significance, but neither do we underrate it. It will greatly reduce the danger of international conflict, and promote the prospects of international cooperation for the common interest, in the newest and most unfamiliar of all realms of human activity -- a realm in which the actions of nations are sure to be fateful for good or ill.

MORE

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
CHECK TEXT AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release No. 5034
December 17, 1966

Statement by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, United States Representative to the United Nations, in Committee I, on the Outer Space Treaty, December 17, 1966.

The Treaty on Outer Space which now lies before this Committee is an achievement in which all of us here, I am sure -- find cause for great satisfaction and great hope. We are happy to be a co-sponsor of the resolution commending this Treaty. We hope and trust that it will command the virtually unanimous support of the Committee and the General Assembly. We share the wish that the Treaty will be opened for signature very soon and will gain the widest possible adherence.

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MORE

The greatest danger facing us in outer space comes not from the physical environment, however cold and hostile it may be, but from our own human nature, and from the discords that trouble our relationship here on earth. Therefore, as we stand on the threshold of the space age, our first responsibility as governments is clear. We must make sure that man's earthly conflicts will not be carried into outer space.

We know that not all these conflicts are easily or quickly ended. But it has for years been the deep desire and hope of many countries, my own included, that the danger which they pose might be reduced; that the extension of them into new realms might be prevented; and that this might be achieved in ways which would advance the interests of all nations.

This Treaty responds to that desire and hope. It thus takes its place in a historic progression. First was the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, reserving that large area of the world for exclusively peaceful activity. Second was the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. And third is the Treaty which now lies before this Committee.

We hope and believe this series of peace-building agreements will continue to grow. Nothing would make us happier than if the Treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons should soon be added as the fourth item on this historic list.

Thus step by step, we may manage to relieve our fellow man of the increasingly heavy burden of conflict and armaments and danger he has borne for so long. And, step by step, we may also advance the rule of law into further areas of the relations between states.

In this great endeavor we can take much encouragement from the record of the negotiations on this Treaty, which took place in the Legal Sub-Committee beginning last July 12 in Geneva, and were completed here in New York. These negotiations were remarkable for their speed and for the businesslike and reasonable attitude of all concerned.

In such a successful negotiation no party gains all that it wanted, but no party's major interests are injured -- and every party gains something as the areas of common interest are discovered and defined. It was in this spirit of reasonable compromise that the negotiators reached agreement on a number of points of difference, not only between the two principal space powers, but also between them and the other powers. The result is a Treaty which reflects a very fair balance of interests and obligations from the standpoint of all concerned, including the countries which as yet have little or no space program of their own.

The aim of the negotiators of this Treaty was not to provide in detail for every contingency that might arise in the exploration

and use of outer space -- many of which are unforeseeable -- but rather to establish a set of basic principles. The Treaty's provisions are purposely broad. But they are provisions which should be welcomed by the United Nations and particularly by the General Assembly, for a great many of them derive from the recommendations which the Assembly made in two of its important resolutions of 1963: The Declaration of Legal Principles Governing Activities in Outer Space, and the "no bombs in orbit" Resolution. Moreover, the Treaty responds to some of the most important concerns assigned to the General Assembly by the Charter: Disarmament and the regulation of armaments; international cooperation in the political and other fields; and, by no means least in importance, the progressive development of international law.

Indeed, one of the most important principles in the Treaty is that contained in Article Three, which binds all parties to carry on their activities in outer space "in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations." As man steps into the void of outer space, he will depend for his survival not only on his amazing technology, but also on this other gift which is no less precious: The rule of law among nations.

I shall not detain the Committee with a full discussion of the Treaty's provisions. But I do wish to comment both on its arms control provisions and on those relating to peaceful cooperation.

ARMS CONTROL

The United States view of the significance of the Treaty's provisions on arms control was summed up by President Johnson in his statement a week ago, when he welcomed this Treaty as "the most important arms control development since the limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963." The substance of the arms control provisions is in Article Five. This Article restricts military activities in two ways:

-- First, it contains an undertaking not to place in orbit around the earth, install on the moon or any other celestial body, or otherwise in outer space nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction.

-- Second, it limits the use of the moon and other celestial bodies exclusively to peaceful purposes, and expressly prohibits their use for establishing military bases, installations or fortifications; testing weapons of any kind; or conducting military maneuvers.

Quite as important as these arms control provisions are the means available for assuring each party that the others are living up to them. I wish to call attention particularly to Articles One, Two and Twelve. The principle used is similar to that embodied in the Antarctic Treaty of 1959; namely, free access by all parties to one another's installations.

This principle finds expression first in Article One, which provides that "there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies." It is reinforced by the prohibition in Article Two against national appropriation of outer space or of celestial bodies. And it is further reinforced as regards celestial bodies by Article Twelve, under which "all stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other states parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity."

The words "on a basis of reciprocity" in Article Twelve do not confer, or imply the existence of, any right or power to veto proposed visits to other countries' facilities on a celestial body. As I said on this point in the Legal Subcommittee in Geneva last August 3, a veto is not compatible with the idea of reciprocity and reciprocal rights. If there is a veto, there are no meaningful rights; without the existence of rights there can be no reciprocity.

The meaning of the words "on the basis of reciprocity" in Article Twelve is in fact the meaning which common sense would dictate -- and which was fully accepted by all the members of the Legal Subcommittee in Geneva, namely: that representatives of a state party to the Treaty conducting activities on celestial bodies will have a right of access to the stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles of another state party on a celestial body, regardless of whether the second state has ever claimed, or has ever exercised, a right of access itself. The fact that the second state may not have asserted such a right, or may not have exercised it, in no way impairs the first state's right to access. However, if the first state has denied access to representatives of the second state, then the latter is not required, on the principle of reciprocity, to grant access to representatives of the first state. Indeed, the same logical result would follow whether or not this Treaty provision contained any express mention of reciprocity.

Moreover, any denial of access to facilities contemplated in this Article would entitle the other party to exercise such other remedies as it would have under international law.

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In my statement of August 3 to the Subcommittee, I made clear that the United States Delegation was prepared to agree to inclusion of the words "on a basis of reciprocity" if the understanding I have just outlined, and have just repeated here, Mr. Chairman, was generally shared -- and, in particular, was shared by the Soviet Union; and if the remaining provisions in the Article were consistent with the idea of reciprocity and meaningful Treaty rights. I stated explicitly that the veto clause was not consistent and not acceptable. Nor does the requirement of advance notice of a projected visit suggest any veto right or power. The United States accepted the advance notice provision on the suggestion of our friends from Japan who pointed out at an early date that concern for the safety of our astronauts and the integrity of our facilities on celestial bodies requires that a visitor be asked to give reasonable advance notice of his intended visit. The restricted purpose of this notice requirement is expressly stated in Article Twelve to be "in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited." There is no veto.

PEACEFUL COOPERATION

Now I turn to the more affirmative provisions of the Treaty -- those which lay down some basic ground rules for peaceful cooperation among nations in the exploration and use of outer space.

The keynote is struck in the very first operative words of the Treaty, in Article One: "The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind."

The same article goes on to make clear that the exploration and use of outer space shall be the right of all states without any discrimination and on a basis of equality. This and other provisions -- particularly that which prohibits claims of territorial sovereignty -- make clear the intent of the Treaty that outer space and celestial bodies are open not just to the big powers or the first arrivals, but shall be available to all, both now and in the future. This principle is a strong safeguard for the interests of those states which have, at the present time, little or no active space program of their own. Their interests are also protected by other provisions, for example:

MORE

-- Article Seven, which fixes on the launching state the responsibility for any damage caused by objects launched by or for them, or from their territory;

-- Article Nine, which requires states to conduct their space activities "with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other states parties to the Treaty." This includes a specific obligation to avoid harmful contamination of outer space or of celestial bodies, and also to avoid adverse changes in the terrestrial environment;

-- And Article Eleven, which requires the fullest practicable public reporting, by parties conducting space activities, of "the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities" -- a practice which my own country has voluntarily followed since the Space Age began. This provision seeks to assure that the full scientific harvest from space research will be available to all the world -- not just to the parties that do most of the exploring.

It is wise and proper that the Treaty should secure these rights and benefits to all parties, including the non-launching nations. For their cooperation also is necessary in many respects, some of which the Treaty also provides for -- such as assistance to and return of any astronauts who may make emergency landings on their territory and return to the owner of objects launched into outer space which fall on their territory. In addition, maximum benefits from the exploration of outer space depend on the cooperation of the international scientific and technical community in all nations large and small alike.

We are all in this venture together and we need one another's cooperation.

The same spirit of cooperation, let me say emphatically, should prevail also along the major space countries, specifically my own country and the Soviet Union -- and any others that may later develop comparable programs of space launchings and manned flight. Two provisions of the Treaty concretely illustrate this desirable relationship. Article Nine calls for international cooperation and mutual assistance and includes a provision for consultation in the case of potentially harmful experiments. Article Five requires that the same universal respect for life and limb which has been traditional among mariners at sea for many centuries shall also govern among astronauts in outer space. In all space activities, under this Article, "The astronauts of one state party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other states parties." And any Party which discovers conditions in outer space that could endanger the life or health of astronauts is obliged to report this to the other parties or to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

MORE

As the space age proceeds, and particularly as manned space flights develop, many forms of cooperation between astronauts of major space powers are sure to develop which today cannot be foreseen. The framers of this Treaty did not try to peer into the unforeseeable; but rather we tried to ensure, by laying down broad principles, that all concerned will enter this unknown realm as friends and partners in peace.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Before concluding, I wish to make brief additional comments on two of the Articles of the Treaty.

The first of these is Article Ten, dealing with the granting of tracking facilities. In this I speak on behalf of a large number of states, some of which have granted tracking facilities and some of which have not.

We welcome the revised form in which this Article appears in the final text of the Treaty. The Article requires that if a party has granted tracking facilities to another party it is obliged, on an equal basis, to consider a request for tracking facilities by a third party. It is quite clear from the text of the Article, however, that there must be agreement between the parties concerned for the establishment of a tracking facility. The Article as thus revised recognizes that the elements of mutual benefit and acceptability are natural and necessary parts of the decision whether to enter into an agreement concerning such a facility, and it properly incorporates the principle that each state which is asked to cooperate has the right to consider its legitimate interests in reaching its decision.

Finally, I wish to comment briefly on the accession clause in Article Fourteen of the Treaty. The adoption of the accession clause now included in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space -- urged because of exceptional circumstances favoring a very broad geographical coverage for the Space Treaty -- does not, of course, bring about the recognition or otherwise alter the status of an unrecognized regime or entity which may seek to file an instrument of accession to the Space Treaty. Under international law and practice, recognition of a Government or acknowledgement of the existence of a state is brought about as the result of a deliberate decision and course of conduct on the part of a government intending to accord recognition. Recognition of a regime or acknowledgement of an entity cannot be inferred from signature, ratification or accession to a multilateral agreement. The United States believes that this viewpoint is generally accepted and shared, and it is on this basis that we join in supporting the present final clauses of the Space Treaty.

MORE

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can best express my country's feelings about this Treaty by recalling an encounter which several of us, including the Secretary General, shared here at the United Nations last year with an American astronaut. He is Colonel Edward White, and he had then only recently returned from a four-day Gemini mission in which he had carried out the first American "walk in space."

Colonel White had carried with him on this flight a memento which he was eager to present to the United Nations -- a United Nations flag, probably the first ever to fly in space. The Secretary General very graciously agreed to accept this flag for the United Nations.

We had a little ceremony in which the Colonel made a short speech, and in that speech he said something I shall never forget. He said that, as he looked down from space at the earth passing below, and recognized thefamiliar shapes of the oceans and continents moving past, one thing that struck him very forcefully was something he did not see. He saw no national boundaries.

Most of us who sit in this room as envoys of our respective governments will probably never see that sight, which history has reserved for a younger generation than ours. But perhaps it is not too much to hope that we will see it in our mind's eye, and that in the work we have to do we too will be able to serve also, in some small measure, as "envoys of mankind."

On behalf of the United States I have the privilege of commending this Treaty to the First Committee of the General Assembly, and urge that the resolution which will speed it forward be promptly unanimously approved.

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[This copy of the treaty is not to be sent to the Senate. After the treaty is signed this copy will be replaced by an authoritative copy of the treaty in all the five languages in which it is done and will contain the signatures affixed.]

TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without

discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the State concerned. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has

reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such

activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international inter-governmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connection with activities carried on by international inter-governmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of and accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XVII

This Treaty, of which the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in ....., at the cities of Washington, London and Moscow, the ..... day of ..... one thousand nine hundred .....

Name	Date
J. Ratchford	2-14-62

JMT/pw

EXECUTIVE 5327

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALT W. ROSTOW
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Full Powers for Dean Rusk, Arthur J. Goldberg, David K. E. Bruce (or, in his absence Philip M. Kaiser), and Llewellyn E. Thompson (or, in his absence, John C. Guthrie) to Sign the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

There are enclosed for the President's signature six Full Powers authorizing Dean Rusk, Arthur J. Goldberg, David K. E. Bruce (or, in his absence Philip M. Kaiser), and Llewellyn E. Thompson (or, in his absence John C. Guthrie) to sign the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

The treaty is annexed to a resolution endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 19, 1966.

The United States is proposing that the treaty be signed on the same date, in Washington, London, and Moscow by representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. Thereafter, it will be open to all states for signature until its entry into force. It will enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five governments including the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union.

CBrown
for Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Six Full Powers.

12/31/66 Sgd & dated
1/3/67 20 State Dept. Rm 7512

Noted
RECORDS
a RH 1/4/67

Name	Date
M. Patchford	2-14-67

Name	Date
Sally Jen. Jus	10/9/57