



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 28, 1968

10:00 A.M.

*Rec'd
Sub. June 29
1968*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launches. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 228 on June 21 and Cosmos 229 on June 26. These are the 4th and 5th satellites launched this month of the type normally recovered after eight days.
2. Apollo. The spacecraft for the first manned Apollo mission has been approved for flight by NASA officials after lengthy testing. The redesigned spacecraft has been thoroughly fireproofed and otherwise improved. On June 24, it completed its latest test: an eight-day simulation during which three astronauts were confined in the Apollo while it was suspended in a vacuum chamber. Launch from Cape Kennedy is scheduled for late this summer.
3. Nimbus. Replacement for the Nimbus weather satellite lost after launching at the Western Test Range on May 18 has been approved by NASA Headquarters. The Nimbus launched last month was intentionally destroyed when it veered from its planned course two minutes after launching, and its SNAP-19 nuclear auxiliary power unit was lost in the ocean. The replacement, which will carry the same experiments as the lost spacecraft, is expected to cost only one-third as much because of the availability of hardware for many of the experiments.
4. Moscow-New York Service. Regular jet passenger flights between Moscow and New York are expected to begin within a month, following Presidential approval on June 21 of a CAB award of the route to Aeroflot, the Soviet airline. Pan American World Airways was previously certified to fly the route.
5. Space Overcutting. Considerable attention was given by the news media to a speech and press conference in San Antonio on June 24 by the Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council cautioning against "overcutting" of the space budget. The speech stressed the potential damage to U.S. technological leadership and economic well-being posed by such action.

6. Astronomy. A unique radio astronomy satellite, whose antennas are designed to "grow in space" to a height equal to the Empire State Building, is scheduled for launch July 3.

7. Nuclear Rocket Test. The AEC held a successful ground test of the experimental Phoebus 2A nuclear rocket reactor at the Nevada test site on June 26. The reactor was operated at a planned peak power of 5,000 megawatts for about ten minutes.

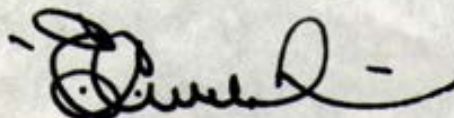
8. Nuclear Rocket Funds. The Senate AEC Appropriations Subcommittee will review the AEC FY 1969 budget, including those items covering nuclear rocket reactors and space power, on June 28.

9. NASA Funds. The Senate Appropriations Committee plans to mark up the NASA budget before the July 4 recess.

10. U.S. -European Space Cooperation. An inter-governmental mission of the European Space Conference plans to visit the U.S. in July to discuss U.S. -European space cooperation.

11. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(June 28)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	47	29	33	33
Escape	4	1	1	1



E. C. Welsh

1968 JUN 15 55

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

1. Expenditures. A major factor in the increase in expenditures was the increase in the cost of the military, which rose from \$1.5 billion in 1960 to \$2.5 billion in 1961.

2. Revenue. The revenue from the sale of the military equipment was \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961. The revenue from the sale of the military equipment was \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961.

3. Expenditures. The expenditures for the military were \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961. The expenditures for the military were \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961.

4. Revenue. The revenue from the sale of the military equipment was \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961. The revenue from the sale of the military equipment was \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961.

5. Expenditures. The expenditures for the military were \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961. The expenditures for the military were \$1.5 billion in 1960 and \$2.5 billion in 1961.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense
(1961)

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Revenue	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5
Expenditures	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5

[Signature]
JUL 1 1961

1968 JUN 28 PM 12 22

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JUL 1 1968
CENTRAL FILES



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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6/18/68

June 21, 1968
10:00 A.M.

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4/22/68
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. NASA Funds.

a. On June 18 the House, by unanimous consent, concurred with the Senate \$4.013 billion NASA FY 1969 authorization figure. This figure is \$18 million less than that passed previously in the House and \$357 million less than the Administration's \$4.370 billion request.

b. Senate Appropriation hearings on NASA funds are expected to be renewed on June 24. The House last month voted a NASA FY 1969 appropriation of \$4.008 billion.

2. AEC Space Funds. On June 19, the House cut the AEC FY 1969 appropriation request by \$39 million for NERVA and \$9.1 million for space power development. This leaves no funds for NERVA, \$31 million for other nuclear propulsion, and \$43.5 for nuclear space power development.

3. Launches.

a. The Soviet Union on June 18 launched Cosmos 227 into an orbit from which the spacecraft is usually recovered after eight days.

b. The Department of Defense on June 20 launched a classified spacecraft into orbit from the Western Test Range, using a Thor-Agena vehicle.

4. Pending Launch. NASA is scheduled to launch a radio astronomy satellite from the Western Test Range aboard a Delta vehicle on July 3. A new third stage for the Delta will be used for the first time in this launching.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546



June 21, 1968
10:00 A.M.

Mr. [Name] [Address]

Subject: [Topic]

Dear Sir:

On June 19, 1968, the House of Representatives, Committee on Science and Astronautics, held a hearing on the proposed legislation to establish a new agency to coordinate the activities of the Federal Government in the field of space research and development. The hearing was held in the House of Representatives, Room 2100, at 10:00 A.M.

The hearing was presided over by the Honorable [Name], Chairman of the Committee. The following members of the Committee were present: [List of members]. The hearing was held in the House of Representatives, Room 2100, at 10:00 A.M.

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Sincerely,

1. The House of Representatives, Committee on Science and Astronautics, held a hearing on the proposed legislation to establish a new agency to coordinate the activities of the Federal Government in the field of space research and development. The hearing was held in the House of Representatives, Room 2100, at 10:00 A.M.

2. The hearing was presided over by the Honorable [Name], Chairman of the Committee. The following members of the Committee were present: [List of members]. The hearing was held in the House of Representatives, Room 2100, at 10:00 A.M.

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CENTRAL FILES

5. Space Activity. During the three years of 1958, 1959, and 1960 the United States attempted to launch 69 satellites and, in so doing, managed a 46% success record. In contrast during the year 1967, the record was 87 successes to only 4 failures: a success percentage of 96%. From the first Sputnik in 1957 to the present time there have been about 890 spacecraft placed into Earth orbit or sent on missions toward the Moon and on the planets. Of this total about two thirds were launched by the U. S. A.

6. Asteroid Tracked. The asteroid Icarus passed within 3,954,000 miles of Earth on June 14 at a speed of 66,215 miles per hour, providing NASA and Department of Defense radar antennas with a very small target on which to test their most sensitive equipment. The asteroid, believed to be the solid rock remains of a comet, passes close to the Earth every 19 years.

7. Apollo.

a. NASA has indicated that it plans live television coverage of the first manned Apollo flight scheduled for late this summer. The 11-day Earth orbital mission will use an uprated Saturn I launch vehicle. The astronauts are Schirra, Cunningham, and Eisele.

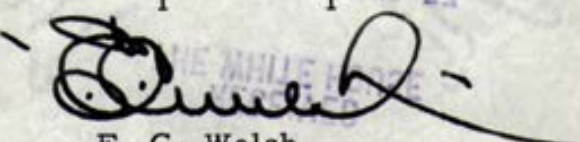
b. Three Apollo astronauts have begun a test program of 7-1/2 days duration, which simulates vacuum conditions to be experienced in an Apollo mission. The test is being conducted with a 100% oxygen system inside a capsule placed in a vacuum chamber.

8. ComSat Ground Station. India has received a \$4 million loan from Canada for construction of a communications satellite ground station near Bombay. Total cost of the station is estimated at \$7 million.

9. Tropical Storm. U. S. weather satellites tracked a tropical storm in the South Pacific June 14-16, and another off the Florida coast June 18-20. Warnings were issued.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(June 21)

	U. S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	45	29	33	31
Escape	4	1	1	1


E. C. Welsh

3. Space Activity. During the three years of 1953, 1954, and 1955 the United States attempted to launch 10 satellites and, in so doing, managed a 14 launch record. In contrast during the year 1956, the record was 37 launches to only 1 failure; a success percentage of 97.3%. During the first 9 months of 1956 the present time there have been about 18 launches. It is expected that the total number of launches for the year will be about 25. Of this total about 10 launches were launched by the U.S.A.

4. Automatic Landing. The automatic landing system within 3,000 miles of Earth's surface is at a speed of 10,000 ft/sec. The system is designed to land on a very small area with a very small target on which to land. The automatic landing system is designed to be the only one remaining of a total system close to the Earth every 10 years.

7. Apollo

1. The Apollo has indicated that it plans five television coverage of the first manned Apollo flight scheduled for late this summer. The 11-day Apollo orbital mission will use an advanced chemical launch vehicle. The astronauts are Schirra, S. M. (Gus) Grissom, and White.

2. Three Apollo astronauts have begun a test program of 7-10 days duration, which simulates various conditions to be experienced in an Apollo mission. The test is being conducted with a 100% oxygen system, inside a chamber placed in a vacuum chamber.

3. Ground Station. India has received a 10 million loss from the U.S. for construction of a communication satellite ground station near Bombay. Total cost of the station is estimated at 25 million.

4. Weather Station. U.S. weather satellites tracked a tropical storm in the Pacific Ocean June 15-16, and another off the Florida coast June 18-19. The satellites are named.

5. Space Program. The following is a summary of the space program for 1956.

Month	1956	1957	1958
Jan	1	1	1
Feb	1	1	1
Mar	1	1	1
Apr	1	1	1
May	1	1	1
Jun	1	1	1
Jul	1	1	1
Aug	1	1	1
Sep	1	1	1
Oct	1	1	1
Nov	1	1	1
Dec	1	1	1

1968 JUN 21 AM 10 33

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THE WHITE HOUSE

H. G. Walsh

1331
Dorothy,

Perhaps Dr. Grover would like to send copies of this to the oral history people ---and others he knows are working on "something" involving space. As you and I know, Dr. Welsh understands the President's role in space -- not flying, not hardware, etc --- and that Dr. W. has been with the Pres in his space roles from including the 1957 hearings of the subcommittee that led to the first space act.

mjdr/Jun 17

June 15, 1968

FOR: Juanita Roberts

Some time ago you asked for an outline which will give some perspective for the space portion of the President's library. The attached notes, while very brief, may be helpful.


E. C. Welsh

Attachment

EXECUTIVE

3

6/17/68
FE12/Johnson, Lyndon/2-4

05

FG 11-4

FE12/Johnson, Lyndon



43
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE
05
FBI-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 14, 1968
10:30 A.M.

Rec'd
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PS
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. NASA Authorization. The Senate passed a \$4.013 billion NASA FY 1969 Authorization on June 10, after cutting \$357 million from the Administration's \$4.370 billion request. The final vote was 66 to 4; earlier the Senate rejected by a vote of 38 to 33 an amendment to cut a full billion dollars. Last month, the House approved a \$4.032 billion Authorization and a \$4.008 billion Appropriation.

2. Launches.

a. The Soviet Union on June 11 launched Cosmos 225 into an orbit normally used for scientific research, and Cosmos 226 on June 12 into an orbit usually employed for meteorological satellites.

b. The Department of Defense on June 13 successfully launched eight military communications satellites into a near-stationary equatorial orbit from Cape Kennedy, using a Titan IIC vehicle. The eight have joined those previously launched to form a world-wide military communications network of 23 spacecraft.

3. Satellite Communications in South America.

a. The first permanent satellite communications ground station in South America will go into operation this July in Chile. This U. S. built facility will serve as a ground terminal for the Intelsat system.

b. An Italian consortium has been selected by the Argentine Government to build an Intelsat Earth station in Buenos Aires province. The station is scheduled to be operational in May 1969.

c. The Government of Peru has selected a Japanese firm to build an Intelsat ground station. The station is scheduled to be operational in June 1969.

4. Space Reactor Test. The AEC held a successful live-system checkout of the large Phoebus nuclear rocket reactor at the Nevada Test Site on June 8. This experimental reactor has a power of 5,000 megawatts, more than triple that of any previously tested reactor.

5. Soviet Observatory. Cosmos 215, launched on April 18, has now been described by the Soviets as an astronomical observatory equipped with eight small-diameter reflecting telescopes and an X-ray telescope. The Soviets say it has made measurements in the X-ray, visible, and ultraviolet portions of the spectrum.

6. Aircraft Noise. On June 11, the House approved by unanimous vote legislation requiring the FAA to set aircraft noise limits, including sonic booms. The standards would be applied in the issuance of certificates approving the design of each new aircraft.

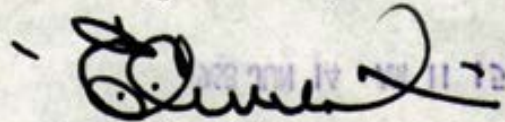
7. Turbotrain. Demonstration runs began here this week for a new high-speed lightweight passenger train applying aerospace know-how. The train, using the existing roadbed, is powered by aircraft turbine engines and is capable of a top speed of 170 miles per hour. Two hour and 36 minute service between Washington and New York is due to start next year.

8. International Space Event. A U.S. / Brazilian space probe was successfully launched on June 11 from Natal, Brazil. The probe, using a Canadian-built launch vehicle, made measurements of the South Atlantic anomaly of the Van Allen radiation belt.

9. Communist Visit. A party of Romanian officials will visit Kennedy Space Center on June 22 for a general orientation and tour.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(June 14)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	42	28	32	30
Escape	4	1	1	1


E. C. Welsh

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

4. Space Reactor Test. The AEC is conducting a series of tests on the latest Thorium nuclear reactor at the Nevada Test Site on June 1. This experimental reactor, with a power of 3,000 megawatts, is expected to be the first of a series of reactors.

5. Soviet Observatory. Cosmos 15, launched on April 8, has now been described by the Soviets as an astronomical observatory equipped with eight all-sky cameras, telescopes and an X-ray telescope. The Soviets say it has made measurements in the X-ray, visible, and all-sky portions of the spectrum.

6. Aircraft Noise. On June 11, the House approved legislation requiring the FAA to set aircraft noise limits, including noise barriers. The standards would be applied in the issuance of certification approving the design of each new aircraft.

7. Turbotrain. Demonstration runs began today for a new high-speed light-weight passenger train carrying 200 passengers. The train, using the existing roadbed, is powered by diesel turbine engines and is capable of a top speed of 170 miles per hour. Two hours and 15 minutes service between Washington and New York is the first in 10 years.

8. International Space Event. A U.S.-Sovietian space probe was successfully launched on June 11 from Plesetsk, Russia. The probe, using a German-built launch vehicle, was to measure the South Atlantic magnetic field of the Van Allen radiation belt.

9. Communist Visit. A party of four main officials will visit Kennedy Space Center on June 12 for a general orientation and tour.

10. Space Shuttle. The shuttle is expected to be launched on June 15.

Earth Orbit	U.S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Orbit	4	4	3	3
Escape	4	4	3	3

1968 JUN 14 AM 11 15

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THE WHITE HOUSE

#EXECUTIVE

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05

June 8, 1968

Dear Mr. Knox:

I have been asked to respond to your recent letter sent to the President at the LBJ Ranch.

We have noted your hope to visit with the President either at the ranch or in Washington but his schedule and the demands on his time are so heavy right now that we simply do not foresee a time when this could be arranged.

We are passing your letter along to the appropriate official on the Staff here to keep in mind for any possible openings in which you might be interested.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

James R. Jones
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Frank A. Knox
326 Hurstgreen Lane
Alvin, Texas 77511

CC with incoming to John Macy office.



105

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

05
FBI-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 7, 1968
10:30 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launches.

a. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 223 on June 1 and Cosmos 224 on June 4, both into orbits from which the spacecraft is normally recovered after eight days.

b. The Department of Defense sent a classified spacecraft into orbit from the Western Test Range on June 5, using a Titan IIIB-Agena vehicle.

2. Pending Launches.

a. The Department of Defense plans to launch the last in its current series of defense communications satellites from Cape Kennedy on June 13. A Titan IIIC vehicle is scheduled to place eight satellites, each weighing about 100 pounds, into an equatorial near-synchronous orbit at an altitude of approximately 18,200 nautical miles. The new spacecraft will join the 15 now operating in the Interim Defense Communication System.

b. On July 3, NASA is scheduled to launch a radio astronomy satellite from the Western Test Range aboard a Delta vehicle. A new third stage for the Delta will be used for the first time in this launch.

c. On July 24, NASA expects to launch an ATS-D (Applications Technology Satellite) aboard an Atlas-Centaur vehicle from the Eastern Test Range. This will be the first ATS spacecraft to be launched on an Atlas-Centaur; the first three used Atlas-Agena vehicles, which have now been phased out of the NASA vehicle inventory.

3. NASA Authorization. The Senate floor debate on NASA's FY 1969 Authorization is scheduled for June 10.

4. Science Education. The House Science and Astronautics Committee plans to hold three weeks of hearings beginning June 25 on a bill to provide \$150 million annually over a five-year period to support institutions of scientific education. Government, university, and foundation witnesses will testify during the hearings, which are designed to publicize the need for greater national support of scientific training.

5. Airline Growth. U. S. airlines set new records in traffic and revenue during 1967, according to the Air Transport Association. Total passenger miles rose nearly 20% in 1967, as 132,000,000 passengers were carried 98.7 billion revenue passenger miles.

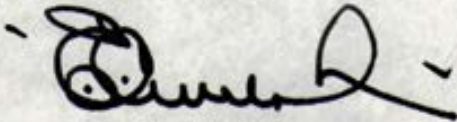
6. ComSat Stock. International Telephone and Telegraph Company announced on June 5 that it was selling 316,250 common shares in the ComSat Corporation for more than \$19 million, i. e. at more than triple the purchase price. ITT, which still is the second largest ComSat shareholder, said it was reducing its commitment because of its investment in ground stations used in the INTELSAT system. In May 1967, ITT sold some 235,000 shares.

7. Aerospace Museum. The State of Nebraska and the U. S. Air Force are negotiating an agreement for the construction of an aerospace museum building at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, headquarters of the Strategic Air Command.

8. Hurricane. During the week U. S. weather satellites tracked Abby -- the first hurricane of the 1968 season, which struck the West Coast of Florida on June 4. Warnings were issued.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(June 7)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	42	20	29	28
Escape	3	1	0	1


E. C. Welsh

1968 JUN 11 11 52
THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

6. Science Education. The House Science and Astronautics Committee plans to hold a series of hearings beginning June 10 on a bill to provide \$150 million annually over a five-year period to support institutions of scientific education, Government, university, and research facilities will testify during the hearings, which are designed to highlight the need for greater national support of scientific training.

7. Wildlife Growth. U. S. Wildlife Service records in 1967 and revenue for 1967, according to the U. S. Wildlife Service, total \$100 million, which was nearly 10% more than in 1966, and \$100 million more than in 1965.

8. Goldman Sachs. International Telephone and Telegraph Company announced on June 1 that it was selling 5,000,000 common shares in the Goldman Sachs Corporation for more than \$10 million, 10% more than triple the purchase price. I.T.T., which sells the second largest common stock, said it was reducing its commitment because of its investment in growth stocks.

9. Foreigner Meeting. The State of Nevada and the U. S. Air Force are negotiating an agreement for the construction of an aerospace museum, which will be built at the Nevada Test Site, headquarters of the Nevada Air Force.

10. Hurricanes. During the week of June 10, weather satellites tracked 10 hurricanes on the 10th season, which struck the West Coast of Florida on June 10. Victims were issued.

Space Launches Successfully Launched
(Time T)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Earth Orbit	42	50	50	50
Geosync	5	1	0	0

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JUN 10 1968
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1968 JUN 7 AM 11 25

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THE WHITE HOUSE

INFORMATION MEMO:

GAH/dg

June 4, 1968

EXECUTIVE

OS	ST 51
RE	LA 2
JL 4-3	TN
FG 600/Task Force	IT 47
FI 11	HS 3
FG	LG
FG 600/Task Force/T*	FG 296
FI 11-3	FG 300
FG 165-4-1	VA
FG 11-8-1/McPherson	

Box no. 1414 containing the following material sent to Central Files on the above date from Mr. McPherson's Office.

Space

Sports

Supreme Court Decisions

Task Force (General)

Tax Policy

xTask Force on ^{*}Tax Reform

Taxes (Auto Excise)

Teacher Corps

Territories

Training of the Disadvantaged

Transportation

United Nations

Urban Affairs

Urban America

USIA

Veterans Administration Affairs



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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 31, 1968
3:00 P. M.

*Rec'd
File
90*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Congress.

a. Senate consideration of the NASA FY 1969 Authorization bill is expected during the week of June 10 at the earliest.

b. House Appropriations Committee has cut \$7 million from the \$27 million request by ESSA for the Environmental Satellite System. This appropriation, out of ESSA's total \$115 million budget request, covers costs of observing environmental conditions from satellites and processing data for environmental forecasting.

2. Nimbus Search. The Pacific Ocean search by five vessels for the SNAP 19 auxiliary nuclear power devices carried aboard the Nimbus B payload, which veered off course on May 18, has failed. Consideration is being given to various retrieval approaches, including possible use of a diving bell to scrutinize the ocean bottom off San Miguel Island at the point of impact.

3. Picture Record. The millionth weather satellite picture since April 1, 1960, was taken by ESSA VI over the North American Continent on May 27. In all, some 43,000 cloud analyses, 300 violent storm sightings, and 6,000 storm advisories have resulted from photographs taken by U. S. weather satellites to date.

4. Echo I. The first passive reflector communication satellite re-entered the atmosphere and burned near the West Coast of South America on May 23. Launched from Cape Kennedy August 12, 1960, Echo I logged 36,000 earth orbits and one billion miles of space travel.

5. Concorde. The recent strikes in France have delayed work on the second prototype of the Anglo-French Concorde SST. Its early July rollout date is now in question.

6. C5-A. The first flight of the huge C5-A military transport is scheduled for the latter part of June.

7. Launch. The USSR put Cosmos 222 into earth orbit, May 30. It is identified by the Soviets as a scientific research satellite.

8. International Cooperation.

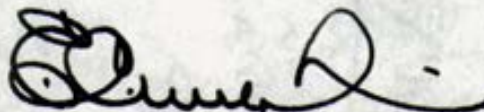
a. A U. S. /Brazilian cooperative project calls for a space probe launching over the South Atlantic from Natal, Brazil, on June 10 to measure the inner radiation (Van Allen) belt. The information obtained will be useful in planning protection for astronauts in relatively low altitude missions. An added international flavor is provided as the launch vehicle, which will boost the 80-pound payload to 535 nautical miles, is Canadian.

b. NASA is negotiating with the Italian San Marco Group to arrange for two new cooperative space missions, a Small Astronomical Satellite and a Small Scientific Satellite. They will both utilize Scout launch vehicles, and will be launched from the Italian sea platform off the east coast of Kenya in 1970.

9. Soviet Tests. The Soviet Union announced completion on May 28 of the operations in the Pacific to test their "landing system of space apparatuses".

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(May 31)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	41	19	27	26
Escape	3	1	0	1



E. C. Welsh

1. The first night of the 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

2. The 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

3. International Cooperation.

4. A 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

5. A 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

6. A 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

7. A 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

8. A 1968-69 military season is scheduled for the latter part of June.

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JUN 5 1968
MAIL ROOM



(7)
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE

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FH11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 24, 1968

11:40 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Nimbus. NASA's attempt to launch the third experimental weather satellite on May 18 from the Western Test Range ended in failure when the Thor-Agena launch vehicle was destroyed by the range safety officer, because it veered off course. The Nimbus spacecraft was equipped with two SNAP-19 nuclear power units to supplement its solar cell auxiliary power. The SNAP devices were designed to withstand such a launch failure without becoming a radiation hazard. Search operations for recovery of the SNAP devices are continuing off the coast of California. This version of the Thor has had eleven straight successes prior to this failure.

2. Successful Launches.

a. The Department of Defense launched a classified spacecraft into orbit on May 23 from the Western Test Range using a Thor Burner II launch vehicle.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 221 on May 24 into an orbit similar to those previously used for geophysical research.

3. NASA Funds.

a. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee published its report on the NASA FY 1969 Authorization on May 21. The report explains the Committee's actions in recommending funds of \$4,150.5 million for NASA.

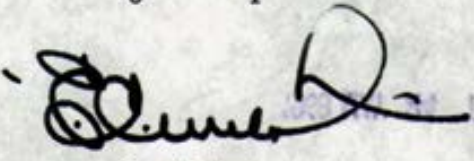
b. The Senate Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee expects to recall NASA Administrator Webb for further questioning on NASA funds after the Senate has passed on the NASA Authorization.

4. Manned Spaceflight. NASA now plans for the first manned Apollo flight to be held this summer aboard a Saturn 1B booster, with the first Saturn V manned launch in the Fall.

5. Soviet Tests. The USSR announced that during the period between May 20 and June 30, 1968, they plan to conduct tests of the "landing system of space apparatuses" in two specified target areas in the Pacific.
6. Airways and Airports. On May 20th, the Department of Transportation sent to Congress a proposed new airport and airways modernization plan. Costs would be passed on to aviation users, ending U. S. grants to airports serving major airlines and making one billion dollars in loans available to communities unable to finance new construction with private funds. Smaller airports servicing local subsidized airlines would be given construction grants. The plan also calls for increased taxes on aircraft fuels, commercial airline passengers, air cargo, and general aviation.
7. Comsat. The Comsat Corporation, on May 22, filed with the FCC a proposal to develop and procure for first launch in 1971 eight INTELSAT IV communication satellites. Each satellite would provide the equivalent of 5,000 voice circuits.
8. Balloon-Borne Telescope. The U. S. 's Stratoscope II balloon was recovered on May 19, after a flight of 14 hours. The balloon carried a 3-1/2 ton, 36 inch, reflecting telescope for eight hours at an altitude of 80,000 feet above 95% of the Earth's atmosphere. Objects in the solar system and beyond were photographed and some 100 pictures are now being examined.
9. Cooperation with Switzerland. NASA and the Swiss Committee for Space Research have agreed to cooperate in a project for the high altitude balloon experiment for stellar and ultraviolet observations. The balloon payload, developed at the Observatory of Geneva, will be launched in late 1968. NASA will provide the high altitude balloon.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(May 24)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	33	19	26	25
Escape	3	1	0	1


E. C. Welsh

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

3. Soviet Test. The USSR announced that during the period between May 20 and June 20, 1967, they plan to conduct tests of the "Leningrad" system of navigation in the Pacific.

4. The USSR and the United States. On May 20, the Department of Transportation was informed that the USSR has agreed to allow the U.S. Navy to use the Soviet Union's air bases and facilities in the Pacific for the purpose of conducting tests of the "Leningrad" system of navigation. The USSR also agreed to allow the U.S. Navy to use the Soviet Union's air bases and facilities in the Pacific for the purpose of conducting tests of the "Leningrad" system of navigation.

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Special Representative, Washington
(May 20, 1967)

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100	100	100
100	100	100

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MAY 27 1968
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May 24, 1968

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your telegram of May 23 to the President suggesting the appointment of a Presidential Commission for Space to assess the entire "Space Age."

Your thoughtful suggestion is appreciated and it will have careful study.

Sincerely,

Mike
Mike Manatos
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

fs/jf
○

Referred to NASA Space Council
by Route Slip 5-24-68



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

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 18, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Failure

A Nimbus weather satellite shortly after launch about 4 o'clock this morning was destroyed by the range safety officer at the Western Test Range.

It had failed to go into the planned orbit. Preliminary analysis points to a gyro failure in the Thor launch vehicle. The spacecraft impacted in the Pacific Ocean about 45 miles south of the Range and offshore from uninhabited San Miguel Island.

The spacecraft contained two 25 watt nuclear isotopic power generators which were to supplement the solar power system and give the spacecraft a longer useful life.

The small amount of nuclear fuel is expected to present no hazard to people or marine life as the nuclear containers were designed to withstand ocean impact and salt water corrosion.

Efforts will probably be made to recover the spacecraft from the ocean which has a depth in the impact area of about 500 feet.

E. C. Welsh

1968 MAY 18 PM 15 21

THE WHITE HOUSE
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION



EXECUTIVE SECRETAR

May 12, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space Station

A station in earth orbit is being planned for the purpose of conducting research in the fields of biology, medicine, and earth resources. The station is to be in orbit at an altitude of approximately 100 miles.

The station is to be a permanent structure in earth orbit. It is to be capable of supporting a crew of four to six persons for a period of six months. The station is to be capable of conducting research in the fields of biology, medicine, and earth resources.

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[Signature]

12 May 1968

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 MAY 20 1968
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE

05
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 17, 1968
3:00 P. M.

Reg. 5/18/68
9a

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. International Launch. An ESRO scientific spacecraft was launched successfully from the Western Test Range by NASA on May 17, using a Scout vehicle. It carries seven British, Dutch, and French experiments to study solar astronomy and cosmic rays. The spacecraft is operating normally.

2. Pending Launch. The Nimbus B polar-orbiting weather satellite is now scheduled for launch by NASA from the Western Test Range on May 18, aboard a Thor-Agena vehicle. The satellite, third in the Nimbus series, is the first to carry a SNAP-19 nuclear auxiliary power unit. In the same launch, a Department of Defense SECOR geodetic satellite is scheduled to be taken piggyback into a separate orbit.

3. Space Funds.

a. The Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on May 13 recommended a NASA FY 1969 Authorization of \$4,150,560,000. This represents \$119.1 million more than the House-approved Authorization and \$142.3 million more than the House appropriated, but is still \$220 million less than the President requested. The Senate Committee proposed restoration of some funds cut by the House for Apollo Applications, nuclear rockets, and administrative operations.

b. The Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council appeared before the Senate Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee on May 17. He was followed on the same date by the NASA Administrator.

4. Apollo.

a. For the first time since the 1967 Apollo fire, NASA has resumed manned tests of a Lunar Module with a 100% oxygen environment at 6 pounds per square inch of pressure. The tests are being conducted in an altitude

chamber at the Manned Spacecraft Center for a 90-hour period, and are to simulate the first manned flight of a lunar-landing module. NASA plans to use a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen in the Apollo spacecraft during its launch, and then change to 100% oxygen for the balance of the mission.

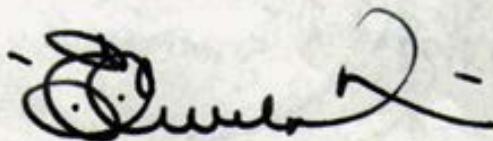
b. NASA has ordered a prototype of a new light-weight less bulky Apollo space suit that would be used by astronauts while inside the spacecraft. For extravehicular activity, a heavier suit will be used.

5. Fog Dispersal. Cold fog is now routinely dispersed at many airports by seeding from the air with dry ice. However, warm fog, which accounts for 95% of U. S. fog conditions, does not respond to dry ice. New developments with chemical compounds are being tested as a promising means of eliminating warm fog at airports.

6. Airmail Anniversary. The fiftieth anniversary of airmail service in the United States was observed on May 15 in ceremonies at the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. The Postmaster General issued a 10-cent airmail stamp commemorating the start of service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York on May 15, 1918.

7. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(May 17)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	30	18	24	24
Escape	3	1	0	1



E. C. Welsh

MAY 17 1968

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MAY 17 1968

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 MAY 20 1968
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EXECUTIVE

May 10, 1968
Friday - 5:00 p.m.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mike Manatos

cm
Senator Dan Inouye^x just called from Honolulu to say that he has spent an hour with Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos who, as you know, is en route to the United States. Accompanying Mrs. Marcos, according to Dan, are her two daughters and her son, Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., who is 12 years old.

Dan indicates that young Marcos is extremely interested in space and he suggests that if the President were to arrange for Ferdinand to see Cape Kennedy and/or the Houston Space Center while his mother is here for hospitalization it could prove to be a 10-strike in relations with the Marcos family and the Filipino people. Would you want me to check this out with NASA?

Yes _____

No _____

MM/mca

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 6/10/68
E.H.

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MAY 10 1968
CENTRAL



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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 10, 1968
10:20 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Peace Talks. Three major U. S. commercial television and radio networks have made arrangements for the Communications Satellite Corporation to supply via satellite a flow of information and analyses direct from Paris regarding the preliminary talks about peace in Vietnam. The coverage will be on a pool basis, with periodic intermissions for reports and commentary from representatives of individual networks.

2. Launch. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 220 on May 7, placing the spacecraft in a circular orbit at an altitude similar to that used by U. S. navigation satellites.

3. Pending Launches.

a. The launch of the ESRO-B spacecraft from the Western Test Range, previously scheduled for May 9, has been delayed for seven to ten days because of problems with the electronic equipment in the NASA Scout launch vehicle.

b. Launch of the Nimbus B weather satellite from the Western Test Range aboard a Thor-Agena vehicle is still scheduled for May 16. The spacecraft will carry a SNAP-19 nuclear auxiliary power unit.

4. Space Funds.

a. The House on May 8 passed the FY 1969 Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, including \$4,008,223,000 for NASA (a cut of \$362 million or 8.3%) and \$500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Council (a cut of \$24,000 or 4.6%). The House had rejected by a roll call vote of 216-173 a move to recommit the entire bill to Committee with instructions to make additional reductions.

b. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee began its markup of the NASA Authorization on May 9, and expects further markup meetings during the week of May 13.

c. The Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council is scheduled to testify before the Senate Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee on May 17.

5. Astronaut Escape. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong on May 6 parachuted safely after his Lunar Landing Research Vehicle developed trouble and crashed from an altitude of 200 feet near Houston. Loss of the craft is not expected to affect the Apollo lunar landing program. It had previously been flown without a mishap more than 300 times over a 30-month period, 21 of those flights by Armstrong.

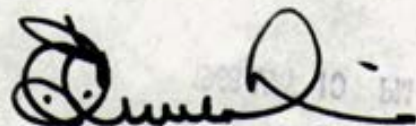
6. TV to Thailand. The ceremony at the White House of the Prime Minister of Thailand on May 8 was telecast by satellite to Thailand, marking the first trans-Pacific telecast of a visiting head of state to his home nation.

7. Collier Trophy. The Vice President on May 7 presented the Collier Trophy for achievement in astronautics to the Government-industry team which conducted the highly successful Surveyor lunar landing project. On that occasion, the Vice President pledged his continued strong support for that program, based on its current beneficial contributions and its even greater potential.

8. Tropical Storm. U. S. weather satellites have been tracking a tropical storm in the Bay of Bengal since May 6. Warnings have been issued.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(May 10)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	29	17	20	24
Escape	3	1	0	1



E. C. Welsh

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WHITE HOUSE
MAY 14 1968

1. The Committee on the Status of the Republic of China in the United Nations, established in 1946, has been working to secure the Republic's admission to the United Nations.

2. The Committee has been successful in securing the Republic's admission to the United Nations in 1946.

3. The Committee has been successful in securing the Republic's admission to the United Nations in 1946.

4. The Committee has been successful in securing the Republic's admission to the United Nations in 1946.

5. The Committee has been successful in securing the Republic's admission to the United Nations in 1946.

6. The Committee has been successful in securing the Republic's admission to the United Nations in 1946.

Office of the Secretary of the Republic of China
(1946)

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

EXECUTIVE

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 3, 1968
10:20 A.M.

em.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Manned Saturn-Apollo Flights. NASA announced on April 27 that the next (third) flight of the Saturn V, the world's largest operational launch vehicle, will carry a three-man crew into orbit aboard an Apollo spacecraft. After studying the second unmanned Saturn V-Apollo flight, the first manned Saturn V-Apollo launch was tentatively scheduled for the fourth quarter of this year. The initial manned flight of an Apollo spacecraft, aboard the smaller Uprated Saturn I vehicle, is expected in September.
2. House Action on NASA Budget. By a vote of 262 to 105, the House passed a NASA authorization of \$4.032 billion. This is \$338.9 million less than the President requested. Of the reduction, \$185.3 million took place on the floor and \$153.0 was the Committee's recommended cut. The largest major project reduction was in Apollo Applications.
3. Launch. The Department of Defense launched a classified spacecraft into orbit on May 1 from the Western Test Range, using a Thor-Agena vehicle.
4. Pending Launches.
 - a. The ESRO II-B spacecraft is scheduled for launch on May 9 from the Western Test Range aboard a NASA Scout vehicle. The 164-lb. spacecraft will carry experiments designed by British, Dutch, and French scientists to measure solar and cosmic radiation.
 - b. The Nimbus B meteorological satellite is now scheduled to be launched from the Western Test Range on May 16, using a Thor-Agena vehicle. The satellite will carry a SNAP-19 nuclear auxiliary power unit.
5. Suborbital Launch. A re-entry capsule was successfully tested in a sub-orbital trajectory from NASA's Wallops Island Station aboard a Scout vehicle on April 26. The 600-lb. payload reached an altitude of 115 miles, reentered at 13,600 miles per hour, and impacted in the Atlantic about 140 miles north-east of Bermuda. It is expected to contribute to the development of an improved re-entry body.

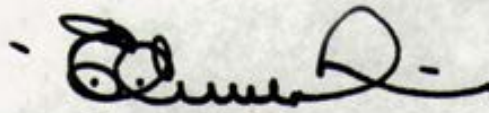
6. Communications Satellite. The first commercial telecast service between Washington, D. C. and Manila was inaugurated on May 2. The Philippines' new Earth station can now receive all types of communications working through an Intelsat II satellite station some 22,300 miles over the mid-Pacific.

7. Tornadoes. ESSA reports a highly successful week in photographing tornadoes from space, using the ATS-3 synchronous-orbit satellite. A preliminary screening shows rapid and dramatic changes of clouds in severe storm areas over the U.S. Midwest. A motion picture film is being prepared as an aid to more detailed understanding of tornado development and how to warn against such storms.

8. Safety. NASA has established an Aerospace Safety Institute to centralize the safety information responsibility and to extend aerospace safety technology. The Institute will be located in NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(May 3)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	26	17	20	23
Escape	3	1	0	1


E. C. Welsh

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UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

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1006 JILA Bldg.

2 May 1968

Mr. Douglass Cater
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cater:

X
Howard Higman tells me that it might be useful to you to have a brief statement about the UFO study. Perhaps the enclosed letter sent today to Harold Brown will meet the need. Will be glad to supply anything additional. Nick Golovin on Hornig's staff knows the earlier story.

James X McDonald in an April 1967 speech to the X American Society of Newspaper Editors advocated an UFO budget comparable to NASAs, and in a January 1968 speech in Hartford, Conn., advocated UFO studies whose cost would "dwarf the space program," thereby raising the ante.

Sincerely,

E. U. Condon

X
E. U. Condon

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Encl: 1tr to Secy. Harold Brown

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MAY 9 1968
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UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

DEPARTXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1006 JILA Bldg.

2 May 1968

Hon. Harold Brown
Secretary of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Probably the article about flying saucers in the current issue of Look Magazine (dated May 14) has been called to your attention. When I read it last Sunday it seemed amazing to me that Gardner Cowles would allow Look to be used for such a tawdry piece of yellow journalism. I sent him a telegram at once urging him to review the situation with me, to which he has not yet replied.

Ever since I learned on February 7 of the earlier theft of certain papers from the personal files of my associate, Robert Low, we have been expecting a coordinated attack. Two staff members here who admitted involvement were discharged the next day. Despite its falsehoods and misrepresentations, the Look article contains some material that is factually correct, such as the mention of the passing of one item of the stolen material in Denver on December 12, 1967, to Prof. James McDonald of the University of Arizona during the course of a dinner party attended by the two staff members who were later discharged, McDonald, and Prof. J. Allen Hynek of Northwestern University, who has long served as consultant to Project Blue Book. The article says that Hynek left before the stolen material changed hands; on this point I have no information.

McDonald revealed his possession of this stolen item in a letter to Low dated January 31, 1968. Incidentally, although the date of this stolen item was August 9, 1966, this was my first knowledge of its existence because it was not part of the project files. McDonald's letter led to the inquiry that led to discharge of our two staff members. I also took steps to inform McDonald that the item had been stolen from Low's files and asked him to return it. He refused, saying that he knew that a number of people besides himself had copies - this could easily be true, thanks to the speed and efficiency of modern electrostatic copying devices. We soon learned that other copies exist because, on February 12, a local newspaperman came to me saying that he had a copy. Also, this week (April 30) at his press conference in Washington, Donald Keyhoe of NICAP handed out copies of this stolen item to the press. We have been told by a man who was present that Keyhoe himself referred to the material handed out as "stolen" and that a reporter present asked him about the propriety of his giving stolen material to the press. He is said to have replied defensively that the stolen material was not classified. The reporter persisted, asking what Keyhoe would do if one of his NICAP staff stole material from NICAP files and passed it around. To this Keyhoe is said to have replied, "I'd fire him!"

2 May 1968

When our staff members admitted their involvement they also admitted that they had expected McDonald would try to use his copy of the stolen item in a way unfavorable to the University of Colorado and to the Air Force, that is, they admitted conscious intent to produce an effect harmful to the interests of their employer.

Such an action on McDonald's part was not long in coming for on February 9 he wrote a letter to President Frederick Seitz of the National Academy of Sciences, criticising our project, and transmitting to him a copy of the stolen item. (There was an ingenious piece of deceitfulness involved here: McDonald behaved with formal correctness in sending me a copy of his February 9 letter to Seitz, the text of which makes no reference to the stolen item; that he also sent a copy of this to Seitz we learned from another source.) This was after McDonald had been told that the item had been stolen and had refused to return it.

John Fuller, author of the Look article, came to Boulder in March and attempted to put Low and myself off guard by saying he was not working on UFOs any more, but was merely paying a social call while on his way to Arizona to write a book on Indian archeology. But he gave himself away by importuning both of us for details about the discharge of the two staff members, which we refused to give him. We have been told that he struck a bargain with the local newspaperman mentioned above (who in the meantime is no longer employed by the Boulder Daily Camera) to get materials from him for his yellow piece in Look.

The coordinated nature of the attack is evident from the Keyhoe press conference (April 30) a few days after the appearance of Look, but more particularly, from the fact that on Monday, April 28 at 11 a.m., I was served with two summonses initiating threatened libel actions against me, the two discharged staff members being the plaintiffs, each demanding damages in the amount of \$165,000. This set a date of Wednesday, May 1, for the taking of my deposition, but this was soon called off by the plaintiffs' attorney. I can only surmise that the attorney realizes that the Look article has knocked the props out from under an already weak case.

Despite these harrassments we are going forward on our project and expect to be able to submit its final report by the presently scheduled date of September 30.

Turning to other matters, allow me to say how delighted I am to learn of the recent promotion of Col. Hector Quintanilla, head of Project Blue Book. In my opinion this dedicated officer is performing an exceedingly difficult task with great skill and competence. He richly deserves his promotion.

When I visited him at Wright-Patterson on April 15 and 16 we discussed, among other things, the disposition of the UFO case files at Project Blue Book in the event that at some time in the future UFOs might be handled by the Government in some other way. We agreed that a good place to send these files might be the Library of Congress.

2 May 1968

I have thought of this some more during this week's furore, which includes demands for congressional investigation. Anticipating such demands I discussed the situation by telephone Monday with my friend, the Hon. Frank Evans of Pueblo, Colorado, who is a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

I am inclined now to think these files should be moved to Washington at once, perhaps to the Pentagon, perhaps to the Library of Congress. Although they have long been completely declassified, their location at Wright-Patterson makes access to them inconvenient for the press and congressional staff members. If they were freely and conveniently available in Washington, I think this would do a great deal to knock out the clamor of the UFO cultists who still say that they can not be seen by the public.

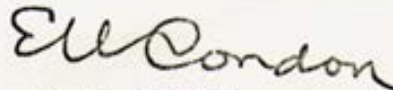
Another consideration is that the Project Blue Book office at Wright-Patterson is in a building which seems to me to be something of a fire hazard. These files are valuable to the study of one peculiar phase of American history, and so should be carefully preserved. I shudder at the thought of the loud charges of Air Force carelessness which would be made if they were unfortunately to be lost in a fire.

I do, therefore, recommend that the old files, and possibly also the current files and working office of Project Blue Book, be moved to fireproof quarters in the Washington area as soon as possible.

I apologize for this long intrusion on your time, but a good deal has been happening, the full details of which would be much longer. As you know by now, I telephoned on Monday to your military aide, Col. E. C. Cook, and expressed a willingness to come to Washington any time this month at your convenience to give you and your staff such additional details as you and they may desire.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



E. U. Condon

EUC:kes

cc: Dean T. E. Manning, vice-president, University of Colorado
Mr. John Holloway, Resident Counsel, University of Colorado
President Frederick Seitz, National Academy of Sciences



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

EXECUTIVE

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 26, 1968
3:25 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Space Agreement. The Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space was signed by representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union in Washington, London, and Moscow on April 22. Forty-five other nations have also signed. The treaty provides for immediate notification when astronauts land in other countries' territory; assistance to such astronauts, including rescue on the high seas; prompt return of the astronauts; and notification and return to the parent country of objects launched into space.

2. Soviet Acceleration. The Soviet Union has had what is probably the most active twelve days in space launching history of any nation, during which it successfully launched nine spacecraft in nine separate launches. In addition to the Cosmos 212 and 213 which rendezvoused and docked April 15, the activity included:

- a. Cosmos 214 on April 18 into an orbit from which it is normally recovered after eight days.
- b. Cosmos 215 on April 18 into an orbit normally used for geophysical research.
- c. Cosmos 216 on April 20 into an orbit from which the spacecraft is normally recovered after eight days.
- d. Molniya 8 on April 21 into a highly elliptical 12-hour orbit as the eighth Soviet communications satellite in the Orbita network.
- e. Cosmos 217 on April 24 into an orbit similar to those previously used to exercise a maneuverable spacecraft.
- f. Cosmos 218 on April 25 into an orbit from which the spacecraft is normally recovered prior to completion of the first orbit.

g. Cosmos 219 on April 26 into an orbit previously used for geophysical research.

3. Docked Spacecraft Recovered. The Soviets announced that Cosmos 212 and Cosmos 213, the two unmanned spacecraft that were automatically docked in orbit last week, were recovered in the USSR on April 19 and April 20 respectively. This is a repeat of the Soviet space event of last November.

4. Astronaut Resigns. One of NASA's 16 scientist-astronauts has resigned because he did not like pilot training, which is required of all astronauts.

5. Space Program Hearings.

a. Members of the National Academy of Sciences have advised the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee that pending Congressional cuts in the NASA FY 1969 budget jeopardize "seed money" vital for scientific exploration of space in the 1970's.

b. Top-level Government witnesses urged the Senate Committee to give strong support to development of nuclear engines for space, both to give the space program greater propulsion capability and to meet the anticipated advances by the Soviet Union in space nuclear development.

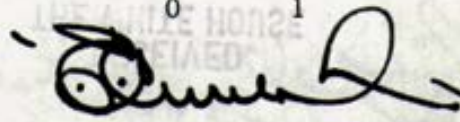
6. New Air Service. The Soviet Government announced that the long-delayed start of flights by its commercial passenger aircraft from Moscow to New York will take place late next month.

7. ESRO Curtailment. ESRO suffered another program setback as two of its space satellite projects have been cancelled.

8. Preparations for Mars Test. NASA announced that a Mars spacecraft model landed on Earth at a speed simulating Mars impact, after it had undergone some heat sterilization.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(April 26)

	U. S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	26	16	20	23
Escape	2	1	0	1


E. C. Welsh

1. General... on... in... of...
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THE WHITE HOUSE

CENTRAL FILES

APR 29 1968

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EXECUTIVE

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April 26, 1968

CHECKED BY
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APR 27 1968

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Although this reply has been somewhat delayed, we would very much like to borrow a copy of the film, "2001: A Space Odyssey," for the President to view at his convenience. It would then be returned to you.

Thank you, also, for your kind letter; the President was most appreciative of your warm sentiments.

Sincerely yours,

Juanita D. Roberts
Personal Secretary
to the President

Mr. Robert H. O'Brien
President and Chief
Executive Officer
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
1350 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

JDR/lf/mek/maj

Gift/OFFER

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APR 29 1968
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

CA5
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HE 8-1
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CM/Gases, Topic
Ottinger, Richard
Airline Passengers Assn.

April 22, 1968

MEMO FOR: COL CHARLES BENNETT

Sir, Colonel Cross said that he had discussed the attached with you, and asked that I forward the enclosed for your info and action.

Many thanks!!

Ann Webb

Attachments

X

Letter from William A. Jennings, Director of Aviation Safety + Report of Proceedings, Subcommittee on Transportation & Aeronautics, dated March 26, 1968

CENTRAL FILE:JUC:aw

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 5/31/68
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 19, 1968
10:35 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 212 on April 14 and Cosmos 213 on April 15, both unmanned spacecraft going into low-altitude Earth orbits. During the 16th orbit of the first satellite and the initial orbit of the second, the two were automatically rendezvoused and docked. The docking and separation about 4 hours later were photographed by a TV camera aboard Cosmos 212. The mission was essentially a repeat of Russia's rendezvousing and docking of two unmanned spacecraft last October 30. This development has potential for re-supply and rescue capabilities.

The U.S. has an experience lead on this intricate maneuvering, having rendezvoused 10 times and docked 9 times with manned spacecraft. The first U.S. rendezvous was in December 1965 and the first docking in March 1966.

b. The Department of Defense launched a classified payload into orbit on April 17 from the Western Test Range, using a Titan IIIB-Agena vehicle.

c. The U. S. S. R. launched Cosmos 214 on April 18th into an orbit from which the spacecraft is normally recovered. (They now have put up one more spacecraft than we have in Calendar 1968 -- an unusual situation, which indicates the high level of activity of the Soviet space program.)

2. Space Agreement. The Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space will be opened for signature April 22 in Washington, London, and Moscow.

3. Apollo.

a. NASA is expected to decide momentarily whether the third Saturn V/Apollo flight will be manned or unmanned. Agency officials have examined the data on malfunctioning of the huge vehicle's second and third stages during the second

launch on April 4 and believe the problem can be readily solved.

b. The first stage of an Up-rated Saturn I was moved to its launch pad at Cape Kennedy this week. It is expected to lift a three-man Apollo crew on an Earth-orbital flight sometime in September.

c. NASA Headquarters has reaffirmed the decision to carry TV cameras aboard the manned Apollo spacecraft. Having reached orbit, the cameras will be mounted to take pictures of the astronauts inside the cabin and hand-held by them for taking pictures out of the spacecraft windows.

4. NASA Authorization. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee will resume its hearings on the NASA program on April 23, with testimony from scientist witnesses. On April 24, 25, and 30, it will hear witnesses from NASA and AEC.

5. Aerospace Business.

a. U.S. aerospace exports during January totaled \$272 million, compared with \$154 million for the same month in 1967, according to the Aerospace Industries Association. Aerospace imports for the same month totaled only \$30 million.

b. Net income after taxes for 55 aerospace companies in 1967 was 4% less than in 1966. Income after taxes totaled \$625 million, compared with \$652 million in 1966.

6. Awards.

a. The Arnold Air Society on April 9 presented its John F Kennedy award to Dr. Edward C. Welsh, for his "outstanding contributions to the national space program."

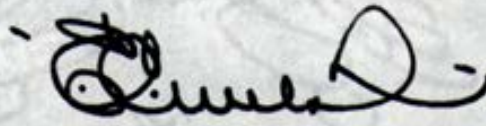
b. The National Aeronautic Association announced that it has awarded the 1967 Robert J. Collier trophy to the Surveyor lunar spacecraft team for "the greatest U.S. achievement in aeronautics or astronautics for the preceding year." The presentation is scheduled to be made on May 7 by the Vice President.

7. U.K. Space Cutback. The British will cease support for the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) after 1971. Also, they will not participate in a proposed European experimental TV relay satellite system.

8.

Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(April 19)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	21	16	18	18
Escape	2	1	0	1

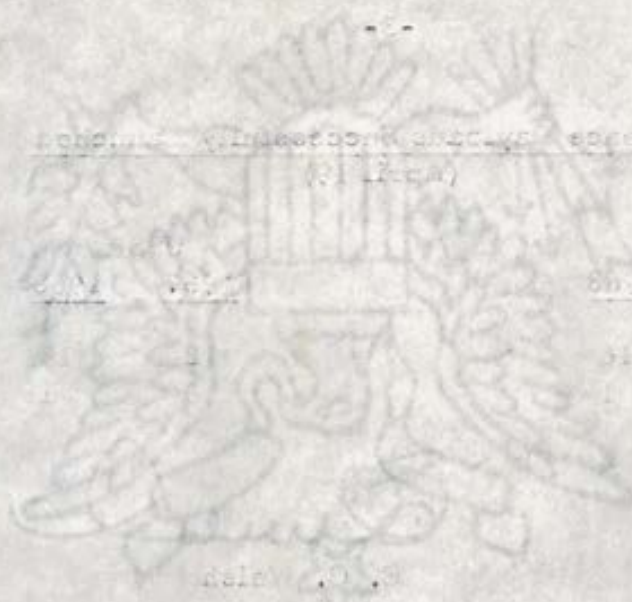


E. C. Welsh

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MAY 13 1968
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FG 11-4



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

p 2

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 12, 1968
10:25 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The Department of Defense launched two OV-1 research satellites into orbit from the Western Test Range on April 6, using an Atlas booster. One spacecraft has nine experiments to measure the effects of radiation and of friction and wear on specific materials in space. The other is measuring electromagnetic interference.

b. The Soviet Union launched its Luna 14 scientific satellite on April 7 and placed it in an elliptical orbit around the Moon on April 10. The Soviet's announced missions of the spacecraft include measuring the lunar gravitational field, charged solar particles, and the Moon's movement. These missions are similar to those of the U.S. Explorer XXXV, launched successfully last July 19th.

c. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 211 on April 9 into an orbit indicating that it is a scientific satellite.

d. France launched a Veronique sounding rocket from its South American Guiana range on April 9. This was the first shot from the new facility and was used to test ground instrumentation. The French plan to launch a satellite from this base in late 1969.

2. Saturn V. NASA is studying the two stages of the Saturn V launch vehicle which failed partially in the April 4 unmanned launch of an Apollo spacecraft from Cape Kennedy. No conclusions have been reached as yet, but the next flight will probably be unmanned.

3. AEC Funds. On April 8, the Senate passed by voice vote an AEC FY 1969 authorization of \$2.618 billion, \$293 million less than the Agency had requested. AEC's nuclear rocket figure was cut only \$3 million from the \$72 million request.

4. NASA Authorization.

a. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee plans to hear testimony from space-related scientists on April 23.

b. The NASA authorization is scheduled for House floor consideration on May 1.

5. Early Bird Anniversary. The Early Bird communications satellite is entering its fourth year of operation, although it was originally designed with only an 18-month life expectancy. Launched by NASA for the Communications Satellite Corporation on April 6, 1965, Early Bird is still 100% reliable. From its synchronous orbit it is providing 148 transatlantic voice circuits on a routine basis.

6. ComSat. The ComSat Corporation, as manager for the INTELSAT consortium, has leased antenna and ground equipment in Italy for use in commanding and controlling communication satellites.

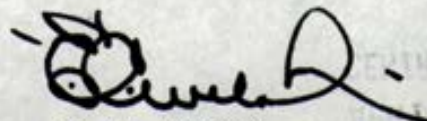
7. First Satellite Tornado Movies. The ATS-3 synchronous-orbit satellite photographed detailed cloud features in active tornado areas of the United States on April 2, 3, and 4, enabling scientists to make motion pictures of tornado clouds for the first time in history.

8. Medical Spin-off. The heart rate, brain waves, and sleep pattern of a U. S. Marine patient in a hospital near Tokyo were transmitted to Houston and Washington by satellite April 9 in a demonstration of how satellites can be used in support of medicine.

9. Materials Spin-off. A new light-weight fiber filament-wound type product (non-metallic and non-corrosive) has been developed as a direct fall-out of space rocket technology.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(April 12)

	U. S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	19	15	18	14
Escape	1	1	0	1


E. C. Welsh

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1. General Information

2. Background

3. Objectives

4. Methodology

5. Results

6. Conclusions

7. References

8. Appendices

9. Summary

Year	1961		1962	
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
1961	10	15	12	18
1962	15	20	18	25

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 5, 1968
10:15 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. President's Speech. The intense international interest aroused by the President's Sunday evening speech caused a dramatic increase in requests for INTELSAT satellite capacity to carry TV programs both trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic.
2. Saturn/Apollo. For the second time, a giant Saturn V orbited an Apollo spacecraft. The launch took place on April 4 from Cape Kennedy. Because two engines of the second stage shut down prematurely, the planned Earth orbit was not attained precisely but the Apollo was placed in a slightly elliptical orbit. When the third stage engine was called upon to restart, it did not respond, but other propulsion was used to take the spacecraft to a 12,000 mile apogee from which re-entry was initiated at normal rather than lunar-return velocity. The spacecraft was recovered in the Pacific target area. Decision as to the next program step has yet to be made.
3. Soviet Launch. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 210 into orbit on April 3.
4. SNAP. On May 15 NASA is scheduled to launch a Nimbus weather satellite from the Western Test Range, using a Thor-Agena launch vehicle. A 50-watt SNAP-19 nuclear power source to increase the useful life of the spacecraft will be aboard.
5. Congressional Action.
 - a. House floor consideration of the NASA FY 1969 Authorization bill has been delayed at least to the week of April 22.
 - b. The House Appropriations Committee plans to report the FY 1969 appropriations bill package to the House on May 3.

6. ComSat Report. The President sent his annual report on space communications, as required by the ComSat Act of 1962, to Congress on April 3, noting that communication by satellite is one of the most promising tools for attaining "the understanding and tolerances from which peace springs."

7. Soviet Lunar Rocket. A leading Soviet space official stated that the rockets needed for a manned lunar trip "have already been constructed." He emphasized, however, that the safe return to Earth still presents a formidable problem that needs additional work.

8. Indonesia. The Director of the Indonesian National Aeronautics and Outer Space Agency stated that the Indonesian government would like to cooperate with the U.S. in the use of a satellite for the survey of Indonesian resources. He suggested that a receiving station be set up in his country.

9. SST. FAA revised time table for the SST aims at first prototype flight in the first quarter of 1972.

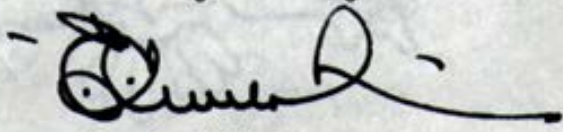
10. Moon. Working with Lunar Orbiter and Surveyor photographs and their own laboratory models, NASA scientists have developed methods of calculating soil depths in most locations on the Moon.

11. Satellite Tropical Storm Surveillance. ESSA III photographed three tropical storms in the South Indian Ocean during the period March 24-31, and one tropical storm in the South Pacific on March 26.

12. Scout. Difficulties with Scout launch vehicle have been determined and launching delays are expected to be discontinued.

13. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(April 5)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	19	13	16	13
Escape	1	1	0	0


E. C. Welsh

1. General Report. The report contains an analysis of the current situation in the field of international law, as reflected by the Commission of the United Nations on International Law, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

2. Soviet Union Report. A detailed report on the activities of the Soviet Union in the field of international law, as reflected by the Commission of the United Nations on International Law, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

3. Indonesia Report. The report of the Indonesian National Conference on International Law, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1965, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

4. U.S. Report. The report of the United States on the activities of the United States in the field of international law, as reflected by the Commission of the United Nations on International Law, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

5. Other Reports. A collection of reports from other countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan, on their activities in the field of international law, as reflected by the Commission of the United Nations on International Law, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

6. General Comments. General comments on the activities of the Commission of the United Nations on International Law, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

7. Concluding Remarks. Concluding remarks on the activities of the Commission of the United Nations on International Law, and a summary of the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

Approved: _____
(Signature)

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APR 5 1968
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DIVISION



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 29, 1968

10:50 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

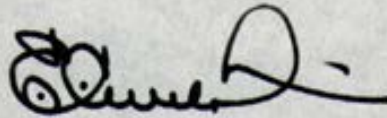
1. Cosmonaut Death. Yuri Gagarin, first human to travel in space, was killed in a jet aircraft training accident on March 27, Radio Moscow reported. The broadcast said the crash also took the life of a second officer. Gagarin's historic flight took place on April 12, 1961. The President, the Vice President, other high-level officials connected with the U. S. space program, and the NASA astronauts as a group sent condolences.
2. Launch. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 209 into a near-circular low-altitude orbit on March 22. On the following day, the satellite's engine was restarted and it was elevated into a circular orbit of about 600 miles altitude.
3. Pending Launch. The second unmanned launch of an Apollo spacecraft by a Saturn V vehicle is scheduled for 7:00 A.M. EST April 3. The purpose of the flight is to qualify the launch vehicle, the spacecraft, and the tracking facilities for a manned flight later this year.
4. NASA Authorization. House consideration of the NASA FY 1969 authorization is planned for April 4. The Committee already cut \$153,000,000 and further cutting action is expected when the bill reaches the House floor.
5. Space Hearings. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee heard the Director of Defense Research and Engineering in closed session on March 26. The Committee has tentative plans to hear nuclear rocket experts and other scientist witnesses.
6. Jet Engine Air Pollution. The Department of Transportation has announced a three-year program to work with other government laboratories and industry to develop cleaner jet engine operations. The objective is to establish acceptable engine emission levels.

7. Earth Resources Survey. Senator Carlson asserts that the potential benefits from earth resources observation satellites alone would justify the cost of the entire U. S. space program. He said the program should be a boon to farmers, geologists, and even forest fire wardens.

8. Weather. The ESSA III satellite photographed a tropical storm in the South Indian Ocean on March 24-25. Advisories were sent.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(March 29)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	18	12	15	12
Escape	1	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

APR 11 1968

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1. South Atlantic Survey. Monitor station reports that the potential
benefit of the survey is considerable and that the data obtained
the cost of the survey is a small fraction of the cost of the
a team to conduct, geologists, and even forest fire.

2. Weather. The South Atlantic has a tropical climate in the
South Atlantic, even on a small scale. The weather is very

South Atlantic (March 1968)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

March 26, 1968

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To: Commissioner Howe

From: Douglass Cater

Will you respond for the President,
and send a copy of reply to this office
for completion of file?

Attachment

Letter to The President, dated March 12, 1968,
from Edward C. ^XPino, Superintendent, ^XCherry
Creek Schools, Englewood, Colorado (w/encl:
A PAPER-DOES AMERICA NEED MOON SCHOOLS?
by Edward C. Pino ^X

Charles F. Kettering II, dated March 1, 1968)

^X

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

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 22, 1968
10:20 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launches. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 207 on March 16 and Cosmos 208 on March 21, both into orbits from which the spacecraft is normally recovered after eight days.
2. Orbiting Observatory. NASA's fifth Orbiting Geophysical Observatory, OGO V, became fully operational on March 16, when two 30-foot-long antennas were deployed. The satellite, launched from Cape Kennedy on March 4, carries a total of 24 experiments to study the effects of the Sun on the Earth's atmosphere. Four of the experiments were contributed by foreign groups--two in Britain, one in France, and one in the Netherlands.
3. Supersonic Transports.
 - a. The FAA announced on March 21 that the year's delay in the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) program caused by design changes will result in a reduction of more than \$100 million in the \$223-million funding request for FY 1969.
 - b. The FAA estimates that the sale of one U.S. SST abroad would offset the import of 8 million fifths of whisky, or 20,000 Volkswagens, or 10 million transistor radios, or the visit of 23,000 tourists to Europe for a month.
 - c. In the face of budget austerity, the British Minister of Technology still has urged a House of Commons committee to approve continued financing of the Anglo-French Concorde SST project. If the U.S. SST program is substantially delayed, the Concorde might capture most of the world supersonic transport market.
4. NASA Authorization. The House Science and Astronautics Committee's report on the NASA FY 1969 Authorization, published on March 19, explains most of the Committee's \$153-million cut in funding on the basis of economy. Funds for nuclear rockets were cut from \$60 million to \$11.7 million on that

reasoning and because of the absence of specific requirements or missions. There are indications that further cuts on the House floor may come in Apollo Applications, Mariner Mars 1973, and Administrative Operations.

5. Space Hearings. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee restarted its hearings on March 19th. It has scheduled DOD's Director of Research and Engineering as the next witness, in executive session March 26.

6. Soviet Weather Data. First data from the Soviet weather satellite Cosmos 206, launched on March 14, were furnished to the U.S. over the Washington-Moscow link on March 18. Photographs are now available within three hours after an orbital pass as compared with the previous long delays.

7. Saturn-Apollo Delay. The second unmanned flight of an Apollo spacecraft launched by a Saturn V vehicle has been delayed again and the mission target date is now April 3.

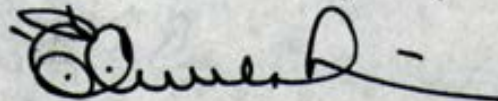
8. Air Safety. To provide for safer air travel in the future, and be able to handle ever increasing numbers of air travelers and aircraft, FAA has proposed changes in air traffic control rules to apply in zones around New York, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, and Los Angeles. This would move most general aviation flying away from Washington National out into Virginia and Maryland airports and airfields.

9. Aviation Growth. FAA issued a forecast that in 1979 U.S. airlines would fly 342 billion revenue units and 444 million passengers. Last year's figures show U.S. airlines flew 86 billion miles and 126 million passengers.

10.

Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(March 22)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	17	12	13	11
Escape	1	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

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MAR 25 1968
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 15, 1968
10:18 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The Department of Defense successfully launched two classified satellites from the Western Test Range, one on March 13, and the other on March 14.

b. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 206 on March 14 into an orbit similar to that of Soviet weather satellites.

2. Apollo.

a. The second launch of an unmanned Apollo spacecraft by a Saturn V vehicle is now scheduled for March 28 at Cape Kennedy. This is to be another step toward man-rating of the Saturn/Apollo hardware.

b. NASA has adopted a two-gas (60% oxygen, 40% nitrogen) atmosphere within the Apollo cabin during pad operations. This is to minimize the possibility of fire. In orbit, the atmosphere will be switched to 100% oxygen at reduced pressure. The astronauts will breathe 100% oxygen within their space suits.

c. Because of the complete success of the first unmanned flight of the Apollo Lunar Module (LM) in January, NASA has eliminated from its schedule a second unmanned flight. The next LM mission, scheduled for late this year, will be manned.

3. NASA Funds.

a. The House Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee held three days of closed hearings on NASA's FY 1969 budget March 11-13.

b. House floor action on the NASA Authorization is planned for early in April.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT



MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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c. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee hearings on the NASA authorization are to be resumed soon, having been interrupted by the Civil Rights floor debate and concern with the House Committee action re NERVA.

4. Antarctic Ice. Photographs from the ESSA III weather satellite are being used by the British Antarctic Survey to help ships navigate through the ice pack this season.

5. Weather.

a. ATS-3, a synchronous-orbit weather satellite, has been programmed to respond to tornado alerts in the United States by focusing its camera on the United States and providing a specially timed sequence of color film which is expected to assist forecasts.

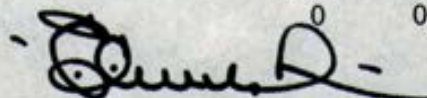
b. U. S. weather satellites sighted two tropical storms in the South Indian Ocean and one in the South Pacific during the past week. Advisories were issued.

6. European Plans. A special committee of consultants have outlined a proposed ten-year program for the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) and European Space Research Organization (ESRO). It is reported to be heavily oriented toward space applications in communications, including direct broadcast, and meteorology. It also recommends cancellation of the projected large astronomical telescope because of rising costs.

7. Echo Falling. NASA's Echo I communications satellite, which was launched August 12, 1960, and has probably been seen by more people than any other man-made object in space, is descending toward the Earth's surface and may land before summer. The 100-foot-diameter hollow plastic globe has flown more than one billion miles in Earth orbit.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(March 15)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	16	11	10	9
Escape	1	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

March 8, 1968

EXECUTIVE

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Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Your kind invitation to attend the world premiere of "2001: A Space Odyssey" is appreciated and I regret that I am unable to attend.

I have heard about the production and the uniqueness of its presentation and I wish you every success with the motion picture. My interest in space predates the Space Act of 1958 which created the Nation's space programs. If this motion picture adds to public understanding of our goals in space, it will serve a large and important purpose.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert H. O'Brien
President and Chief
Executive Officer
*Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
*1350 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

LBJ:WRS:NASA:ajg

CC: Juanita Roberts, Will Sparks, Loyd Hackler, Mary Hooper, CF.

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MAR 9 1968
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

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FH 11-4



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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 8, 1968
10:35 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Six Successes.

a. The Department of Defense launched a navigation satellite from the Western Test Range on March 1, using a Scout vehicle. The spacecraft is functioning well.

b. NASA successfully launched its fifth Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO-5) from Cape Kennedy on March 4, using an Atlas-Agena vehicle. The spacecraft, carrying 24 experiments to study the Sun's influence on conditions on Earth, is performing successfully.

c. A Solar Explorer satellite was launched from Wallops Island aboard a Scout vehicle on March 5. The spacecraft, designed to measure solar radiation and help forecast solar flares that might be a threat to astronauts, is carrying out its missions effectively.

d. The Soviet Union announced the launch of Zond IV, "an automatic station," on March 2 into a parking orbit from which it was ejected into a highly elliptical path. It is probable that its mission is a reentry test for a lunar-distance trip, as part of the Russian moon program.

e. The Soviet Union launched both Cosmos 204 and 205 on March 5. Cosmos 204 is in an orbit typical of Soviet research satellites; Cosmos 205 is in an orbit from which the spacecraft is usually recovered after eight days.

2. Apollo Safety Measure. NASA is considering the use of a mixture of 60% oxygen and 40% nitrogen in the cabin of the Apollo spacecraft during its launching phase. This will minimize the risk of fire. After liftoff, the atmosphere will be altered to 100% oxygen.

3. Lunar Institute. While in Houston March 1 the President announced that NASA has awarded a \$580,000 grant to Rice University and the National Academy of Sciences to establish a Lunar Science Institute near the Manned Spacecraft Center.

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March 1, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Subject: [Illegible]

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CENTRAL FILES

4. Largest Aircraft. The President participated in a rollout ceremony for the world's largest aircraft, the first C5A transport, at Marietta, Georgia, on March 2. The huge jet will be capable of carrying 55 tons for 5,500 miles at a cruising speed of 505 miles per hour.

5. Space Honors.

a. Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., recently retired Deputy Administrator of NASA, was awarded the Goddard Memorial Trophy by the President in a White House ceremony on March 5.

b. Dr. Edward C. Welsh, Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, was awarded the National Space Club Press award.

c. Hughes Aircraft Company was given the private contractor award for its success with the Surveyor lunar soft-lander.

6. NASA Authorization. The House Science and Astronautics Committee on March 7 approved a NASA FY 1969 authorization of \$4.217 billion, representing a cut of \$153 million (3.5%) in the President's request. The Committee cut \$48.3 million of \$60 million requested for the NERVA nuclear rocket program; \$44 million from the \$439 million Apollo Applications Program; and \$13.8 million from Apollo. The Committee reassigned \$2.5 million from aircraft resources observation to the use of satellites for that purpose.

7. Swiss Experiment. The first foreign experiment proposal has been selected for incorporation in the Apollo. From Switzerland's Berne University, the experiment consists of an aluminum-foil screen to be deployed on the Moon to measure solar winds.

8. Job Training. Aerospace concerns continue to expand their commitment to train hard-core unemployed in response to the President's appeal for intensified industry efforts in this area. In one of the latest moves, a Maryland aerospace firm has formed a partnership with the District of Columbia, with a goal of assuring jobs for successful trainees and of training individuals to become managers as well as owners of profit-oriented enterprises.

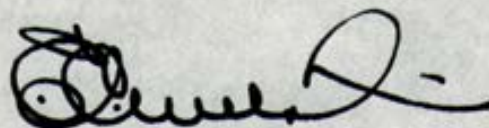
9. Weather.

a. The ESSA 1 and 2 satellites have completed two years of successful operation since their launch in February 1966. They have taken over 100,000 usable pictures, developing thousands of cloud analyses and storm advisories.

b. U.S. weather satellites tracked a tropical storm in the South Pacific Ocean between Fiji and New Caledonia from March 1-4, and a storm in the West Pacific near the Philippines on February 27-29. Warnings were issued.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(March 8)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	16	9	9	8
Escape	1	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

1968 MAR 8 PM 11 30

THE WHITE HOUSE
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9. Weather.

a. The ESSA 1 and 2 satellites have completed two years of successful operation since their launch in February 1966. They have taken over 100,000 usable pictures, developing thousands of cloud analyses and storm advisories.

b. U.S. weather satellites tracked a tropical storm in the South Pacific Ocean between Fiji and New Caledonia from March 1-4, and a storm in the West Pacific near the Philippines on February 27-29. Warnings were issued.

Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(March 8)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	16	9	9	8
Escape	1	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

1968 MAR 8 AM 11 36

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1968

EXECUTIVE

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(P)

MEMO FOR: Jim Jones

FROM : Barefoot Sanders

The following will be coming for the ^{*}Goddard Trophy presentation tomorrow, Tuesday, at 12:30 p.m. in the President's Office:

^X
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Seamans. Dr. Seamans is the recipient of the Goddard Trophy which is presented by the Space Club. Also his two children, Daniel, 8, and May, 14.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Chairman and Mrs. George P. Miller, House Committee on Science and Astronautics, last year's recipient of Trophy.

E Frank
Nammill

Mr. Edward Welch. Executive Secretary of Space Council.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith

Admiral Land, personal friend of Dr. Seamans'

Mrs. Robert Goddard, Widow of Dr. Goddard.

Greg Barthold, Current President of the Space Club which presents the trophy.

James Murray. Incoming President of the Space Club.

Robert Hood. Immediate past President of the Space Club.

Dr. Donald Hornig.

Mr. Fungu of NASA

EXECUTIVE

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10/19/68/ST9 (Col. Hackler)

March 1, 1968

Dear Doctor Waggoner:

I am delighted to greet all who attend the 39th Annual Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association.

Your comprehensive agenda reflects the very wide range of aviation and space activity with which the aerospace physician and the biomedical engineer must concern himself. I am certain that such constructive interest as yours in the challenging aspects of aerospace medicine and science will continue to contribute significantly to the Nation's space program.

My warmest congratulations go to the distinguished scientists whom you honor and to the newly selected Fellows of your Association.

May you have another rewarding meeting, both for your members and for the country you serve so well.

Sincerely,

Dr. James N. Waggoner
President
*Aerospace Medical Association
*Washington National Airport
Washington, D. C. 20001

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LBJ:WRS:EH:Col. Cross:sar - 2

CC: Juanita Roberts, Will Sparks, E. Hasek, Col. Cross 9FYI, Loyd Hackler, M. Hooper, CF

Due: Mar 1st...for printing purposes
Event: May 9, 1968

///Req'd by: The Assn and
Col. Cross.



P2

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

EXECUTIVE

05
F#11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 1, 1968
10:15 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Pending Launches.

a. The Solar Explorer satellite, delayed one day by bad weather, is scheduled to be launched on a Scout vehicle from Wallops Island March 1 P. M.

b. A navigation satellite is due for launch from the Western Test Range on a Scout booster on March 1 P. M.

c. NASA's fifth Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO), which had been scheduled for launch from Cape Kennedy today on an Atlas-Agena vehicle, is now rescheduled for March 4. The satellite will carry 24 experiments, more than any previous unmanned U.S. satellite.

d. The second unmanned Saturn V-Apollo flight is now scheduled for March 25 at Cape Kennedy.

2. Biosatellite. The National Academy of Sciences and NASA held a joint symposium February 23-24 on the results of last year's successful Biosatellite mission. Additional Biosatellites will be orbited in 1969 and 1970 with tissues of primates and other mammals to determine whether prolonged flight in the presence of radiation fields is a serious threat to humans.

3. Surveyor. Surveyor VII, which soft-landed in the lunar highlands last month, found more rocks, fewer craters, and a thinner layer of debris than were reported about other sites by earlier Surveyors. Chemical analysis of the surface and sub-surface indicated lower iron content and lower density than that sampled by Surveyors V and VI.

4. Technology Transfer. NASA's contractors have reported approximately 4,600 examples of non-aerospace application of space technology during 1967, a 10% increase over the total for 1966.

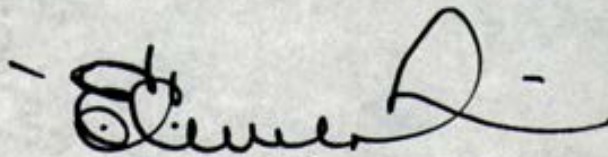
5. Apollo Atmosphere. A decision re the fire hazard in the Apollo spacecraft and its Lunar Module is expected shortly on whether 100% oxygen will be used as the atmosphere while the spacecraft is on the pad, or a switch will be made to a mixture of 60% nitrogen and 40% oxygen.

6. Senate Hearings. NASA witnesses began testifying on February 27 before the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, which is holding hearings on the Agency's FY 1969 authorization. Members of the Committee told the Administrator that NASA should make a greater effort to portray to the public the benefits of the space program and our many space successes. Questions were also raised as to whether sufficient effort was being made in the Earth Resources Satellite area.

7. Supersonic Transports. Delay for technical changes in the U.S. SST has been announced. This competitive advantage has encouraged the British to reaffirm their support of the Concorde project.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(March 1)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	15	6	7	5
Escape	1	1	0	0


E. C. Welsh

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

EXECUTIVE

05
FH11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 23, 1968
10:10 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 202 and 203 into Earth orbit on February 20. The former is probably a scientific satellite and the latter is in a circular orbit at an altitude similar to that of U.S. navigational satellites.

2. Pending Launches.

a. NASA plans to launch an Orbiting Geophysical Observatory (OGO) satellite on an Atlas-Agena vehicle from Cape Kennedy on February 29. The spacecraft is to explore the environment in a highly elliptical orbit out to distances of 97,000 miles from Earth.

b. A Solar Explorer satellite is scheduled to be launched from Wallops Island, Virginia, on a Scout booster on February 29. The spacecraft, being launched by NASA for the Naval Research Laboratory, will collect solar data from Earth orbit.

c. NASA has set March 21 as the launch target date for the second unmanned Saturn V-Apollo flight. The mission plan is to repeat the successful launch of last November 9.

2. Lunar Orbiter Photographed. For the first time, a spacecraft orbiting the Moon has been photographed through a telescope on Earth. Studies of photographs made through a telescope at the University of Arizona have identified Lunar Orbiter V as it appeared on January 21 beyond the left edge of the Moon.

3. NASA Authorization.

a. Subcommittees of the House Science and Astronautics Committee held simultaneous hearings this week on the manned space flight, space sciences, and advanced research portions of the NASA FY 1969 budget request. It is too early to ascertain any definitive Congressional reaction to NASA's program presentation. The House hearings are scheduled to continue through March 1.

b. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee is scheduled to review NASA's program from February 27 through March 14. The Committee plans to devote three days to the nuclear rocket program.

4. Credit from USSR. A leading Soviet scientist (Professor G. V. Petrovich) has credited the United States with "valuable contributions" to space technology -- specifically communications, television, meteorology, navigation, discovery of the Earth's radiation belt, data on conditions on Mars, Venus, and the Moon, and piloted space rendezvous and docking. The article, in the magazine TRUD, is the most favorable account of the U.S. space program yet made publicly by a Soviet spokesman.

5. Weather.

a. Oceanic Winds. NASA has begun to furnish U.S. weather experts with daily photographs of the Pacific Ocean taken from the ATS-1 synchronous-orbit satellite. Five pictures taken near noon each day provide a motion picture strip of wind movements over the ocean. This is an important step in improvement in weather forecasting.

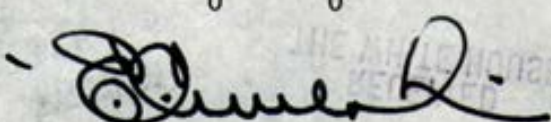
b. Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan, using an Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) ground station, has successfully tested that nation's first weather satellite station. Using U.S. weather satellites, the result is improved forecasts of the customarily disastrous cyclones which frequently strike East Pakistan.

6. ComSat Profits. The Communications Satellite Corporation reported on February 21 that preliminary figures showed it had net income in 1967 of \$4,638,000, or 46 cents per share. Satellite system operations became profitable for the first time during the fourth quarter.

7. NASA Launches. NASA launch teams have scheduled in 1968 a total of 29 major launches from Kennedy Space Center and the Western Test Range, as compared with 25 in 1967. As usual, this is expected to be less than the number of DOD launches.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(February 23)

	U. S.		USSR	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	14	6	5	5
Escape	1	1	0	0


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

February 16, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Council Meeting. The National Aeronautics and Space Council met on February 14 under the chairmanship of the Vice President. The agenda included examination of U. S. plans for international aerospace exhibits, such as the Paris Air Show, and the policy and informational aspects of NASA's Apollo Applications Program and DOD's Manned Orbiting Laboratory Program. Reexamination of DOD's withdrawal from the Paris Air Show was urged. No duplication of missions between AAP and MOL was found.
2. Space Benefits. The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences reports that the benefits to be obtained from practical space applications appear to be "enormous" and much larger than the costs of achieving those benefits. The report also said that "these benefits are unquestionably real, substantial and potentially close at hand." One of the Council's principal recommendations was for improved and accelerated planning for the use of satellites for Earth resources surveying.
3. Surveyor. Equipment aboard the Surveyor VII spacecraft survived its first two-week lunar night and responded to reactivation signals sent from NASA's tracking station in Spain.
4. Transit. The Department of Transportation will request industry proposals of design studies of an air-cushioned vehicle for high-speed ground travel. The vehicle is expected to be available for testing within two years.
5. Communications Satellites
 - a. The FCC has authorized use of 130 additional Intelsat communication satellite circuits to supplement the 171 authorized circuits to carry transatlantic traffic normally routed by cable. The two newest of the four transatlantic cables were disabled earlier this week, resulting in more than 70% of transatlantic traffic going by satellite. This illustrates the advantage of this more efficient, and possibly less vulnerable, system.



February 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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b. Belgium has joined the French-German experimental communication satellite program, Symphonie. Italy has also indicated interest in joining. This indicates broadening acceptance of Symphonie as the first step in a European regional communications satellite system.

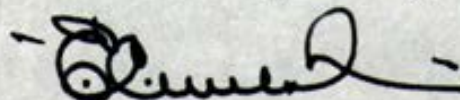
c. ComSat Corp., as manager for Intelsat, has requested proposals from industry for two new advanced communication satellites. The first is to be ready for launch in mid-1969 and the second in mid-1970.

6. Airport Study. An FAA staff study has recommended immediate development of new major airports and facilities at New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. It points out that unless such action is taken promptly, scheduling delays at the busiest airports may become intolerable from the point of view of safety and convenience.

7. Venus Map. Cornell University astronomers using the large radar telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, have mapped approximately one-third of the surface of the Planet Venus. For the first time, they have accurately located a number of rough areas which may prove to be mountains.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(February 16)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	13	6	5	3
Escape	1	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

Friday, February 16
Time: 10:30 a. m.

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

EXECUTIVE

OS

FG 11-4

February 9, ¹⁹⁶⁸1969

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launch. The Soviet Union on February 6 launched Cosmos 201 into a low Earth orbit, from which a spacecraft is normally de-orbited after eight days.

2. Lunar Landing Sites. Using information gathered by the Surveyor lunar soft-landing and Lunar Orbiter programs, NASA has narrowed from eight to five the number of prospective landing sites for the first manned Apollo flight to the Moon, expected in 1969. Final selection of a single prime site will not be made until the launch date is fixed. Each of the 3 x 5 mile landing areas was picked primarily with astronaut safety in mind.

3. Saturn V Readied. The second Saturn V launch vehicle was rolled out of the Vertical Assembly Building at Cape Kennedy and moved to its launch pad on February 6, as scheduled. The vehicle is to take an unmanned Apollo spacecraft, including a boilerplate Lunar Module, into Earth orbit on a flight similar to the highly successful first Saturn V mission last November 9. Launch is expected on March 21.

4. Space Budgets

a. The House Science and Astronautics Committee held hearings on the FY 1969 NASA Authorization request on February 7-8, with testimony from the NASA Administrator and his principal assistants. The Administrator stated that an initial manned landing on the Moon in 1969 was still possible provided there were no serious failures in the Apollo flight schedule. He warned, however, that the Soviet Union is likely to regain its advantage in space propulsion and may take an overall lead in the space competition in view of NASA's sharply reduced budget. The next phase of the hearings will be conducted by subcommittees between February 19 and March 1.

b. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy met on February 6 to review portions of the NASA FY '69 budget covering nuclear-powered engines (NERVA) and nuclear-electric auxiliary power systems (SNAP). NASA and Atomic Energy Commission witnesses testified.

5. Scientist-Astronauts. The first group of NASA scientist-astronauts is scheduled to make its first visit to the Marshall Space Flight Center on February 12-14. The 12-man group, all of whom hold doctorate degrees, will inspect Saturn launch vehicles and a mockup of an orbital workshop.

6. Paris Air Show. The Department of Defense announced on February 7 that it would not participate in the 1969 Paris Air Show. The decision, based on budgetary considerations and the directive to reduce overseas travel and expenditures, is expected to reduce sharply U. S. representation at the Show. Other Government agencies and industry firms are in the process of deciding on the extent of their participation.

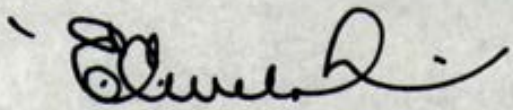
7. Weather

a. Tornado Watch. Beginning February 12, ATS-3 synchronous orbit satellite will cover potential tornado-producing areas in the United States. Photographs, taken at 15-minute intervals on tornado-alert days, will be converted to color motion pictures to improve forecasting.

b. Automatic Picture Transmission. ESSA is testing an operational weather network designed to eliminate 40-50 local APT receivers in the United States by furnishing facsimiles to users from four central stations which will acquire satellite photographs. Cost savings and better pictures are expected.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(February 9)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	13	6	4	3
Escape	1	1	0	0


E. C. Welsh

Friday, February 9
Time: 10:45 a. m.

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3. Colombian-attorneys. The first group of 1000 Colombian-attorneys is scheduled to make its first visit to the National Press Photo Center on February 12-13. The 1000-attorneys, all of whom hold doctorate degrees, will present various technical vehicles and a number of an official

4. Technical. The Department of Defense announced on February 10 that it would not participate in the 1968 Paris Peace Show. The decision, based on budgetary considerations and the desire to reduce overseas travel and expenditures, is expected to reduce sharply U.S. representation at the show. Other government agencies and industry firms are in the process of deciding on the extent of their participation.

Weather

5. Forecast. Beginning February 1, 1968, synchronous orbits will cover potential forecast-producing areas in the United States. Photographs taken at 15-minute intervals on forecast days, will be converted to color motion pictures to improve forecasting.

6. Automatic Picture Transmission. The APT is testing an operational western network designed to eliminate 10-15 local APT receivers in the United States by transmitting localities to receive from four central stations which will receive satellite photographs. Cost savings and better pictures are expected.

Space Payloads Successfully Launched (February 9)

	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	13	6
Escape	1	1

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1968 FEB 9 AM 11 16

February 9, 1968
Time: 10:13 a.m.

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

EXECUTIVE
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FE 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 2, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Budget. The Fiscal Year 1969 budget, sent to Congress on January 29, contains a total new obligational request of \$6.6 billion for space activities. This figure is slightly larger than that appropriated for FY 1968. The NASA total is nearly 5% lower than FY 1968 and the DOD figure is about 13% higher than the FY 1968 appropriation. Total space expenditures for FY 1969 are expected to rise slightly, from \$6.7 billion to \$6.8 billion.
2. President's Report. The Annual Report on U. S. Aeronautics and Space Activities, accompanied by the President's Message, was sent to the Congress on January 30. It has been distributed to all members of the Congress, key individuals in the Executive Branch, members of the press, university officials, and others.
3. Explorer Anniversary. The tenth anniversary of the launching of Explorer I, which was the initial U. S. success of the Space Age, was observed on January 31 in ceremonies held at appropriate locations about the nation, including Washington, D. C. Leaders of the Explorer I team were honored.
4. Launch. The Department of Defense launched two classified satellites from the Western Test Range on January 24, using a Thor-Agena D launch vehicle.
5. Pending Launches. The next NASA space launchings will be that of an OGO-E, to be launched by an Atlas/Agena booster from the Eastern Test Range on about February 29, and a NASA-Naval Research Laboratory Solar Explorer, to be launched from the Wallops Island station with a Scout booster either in late February or early March.
6. Lunar Orbiter. Lunar Orbiter V on January 31 crashed into the Moon's surface on command from Earth. The spacecraft, launched on August 2, 1967, had nearly consumed its supply of attitude-control fuel. Other Orbiters have been similarly destroyed so as not to create electronic interference for future spacecraft. The Orbiter series, now concluded, returned high-quality photographs of 98 percent of the lunar surface.

7. Apollo.

a. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee on January 30 published a report on the January 27, 1967 fire, including recommendations that NASA: (1) keep the program moving forward toward its "within-this-decade" goal; (2) emphasize safety in all of its operations; and (3) keep Congress informed on any significant problems that arise in any of its programs.

b. The Saturn V launch vehicle for the next unmanned test flight of the lunar-landing booster is now scheduled to be moved to the launch pad at Cape Kennedy on February 6. Launch is expected no earlier than March 21.

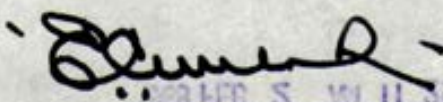
8. Aeronautics Research Report. The Senate Aeronautical Space Sciences Committee published a report on the status of the nation's aeronautics research effort. Recommendations include: (1) that NASA and the Department of Transportation study the level and allocation of research activity, and (2) that the National Aeronautics and Space Council play a key role in coordinating Federal aeronautics research.

9. Satellite Weather Film. A NASA-sponsored university team has assembled a color film of Western Hemisphere weather based on photographs from the Applications Technology Satellite 3 (ATS-3) satellite in synchronous orbit. The technique shows promise for real-time satellite weather information.

10. India. Dedication of the International Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station took place February 2. As Chairman of the Space Council, the Vice President sent a congratulatory message.

11. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(February 2)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	12	6	2	2
Escape	0	1	0	0


E. C. Welsh

Friday, February 2, 1968
Time: 10:45 a. m.

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2. The Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee on January 22, 1968, issued a report on the January 22, 1968, incident. The report contains that (1) the incident involved a rocket to test its "within-the-atmosphere" goals; (2) the incident was not a test of the rocket's ability to operate in any of its previous operational modes; and (3) the incident involved no significant rocket activities in any of its previous.

3. The Senate V Space Vehicle for the first time in the history of the Senate V Space Vehicle is now scheduled to be moved to the launch pad at Cape Kennedy on February 1, 1968. It is expected no earlier than March 1.

4. Astronomical Research Report. The Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee published a report on the state of the nation's astronomical research effort. Recommendations include: (1) that the Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee should be reauthorized and its activities, and (2) that the Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee play a key role in coordinating astronomical research.

5. Artificial Weather. The Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee issued a report on the state of the nation's artificial weather research effort. Recommendations include: (1) that the Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee should be reauthorized and its activities, and (2) that the Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee play a key role in coordinating artificial weather research.

6. India. Delegation of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) to the Senate Astronomical and Space Sciences Committee. The delegation was a congratulatory message.

Space Vehicle Operations Summary
(February 1, 1968)

	U.S.S.R.		U.S.	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	1	1	1	1
Escape	0	0	0	0

1968 FEB 2 AM 11 29

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THE WHITE HOUSE

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1968
CENTRAL FILES

Friday, February 2, 1968
Time: 1:45 p.m.

EXECUTIVE

MA 2/G*

OS

Miller, George P.

③

GEORGE P. MILLER, CALIF., CHAIRMAN

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JOHN E. HUNT, N.J.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUITE 2321 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

CHARLES F. DUCANDER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
CHIEF COUNSEL

JOHN A. CARSTARPHEN, JR.
PHILIP B. YEAGER
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W. H. BOONE
RICHARD P. HINES
PETER A. GERARDI
JAMES E. WILSON
HAROLD A. GOULD
PHILIP P. DICKINSON
JOSEPH M. FELTON
ELIZABETH S. KENNAN
FRANK J. GIBSON
DEMS C. QUIGLEY

January 31, 1968

Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Esq.
Legislative Counsel to the President
The White House Office
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Barefoot:

Following up our conversation regarding the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy, as I told you, I have been asked to intercede with the White House to determine whether it will be possible for the award to be presented in the White House again this year.

As a governor of the National Space Club, which makes this award annually, I would be very grateful if an arrangement could be made whereby the President, or in his absence the Vice President, as Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, would participate in the presentation ceremony.

By way of background, the Goddard Trophy is the premier award of the National Space Club and is presented each year to an individual who has made significant contributions to United States leadership in the field of rocketry and astronautics.

The trophy has been presented in the White House the last two years in a row. Needless to say, the officers of the Club would like very much to continue the practice. Moreover, we feel that it would be appropriate since it is understood that other trophies are awarded annually in the White House, such as the Collier Trophy.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 3/25/68

WR

BB/

EX-100 (5)
16/Cape Kennedy
OS
FG 260
H42
PU 2-2

January 31, 1968

Dear Mr. Webb:

The attached feature story on Cape Kennedy and NASA's program was written by Frosty^XTroy, now Washington correspondent for the Tulsa Oklahoma^X Tribune. *not attached* *OKLA.*

I think this is a good piece which you might like to read if you have not already seen it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jim
James R. Jones
Deputy Special Assistant
to the President

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

Enclosure *clipping*

JRJ:dbm

7

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1968
CAPITOL



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

EXECUTIVE

OS
FBI-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 26, 1968

Rec'd 11:05a

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

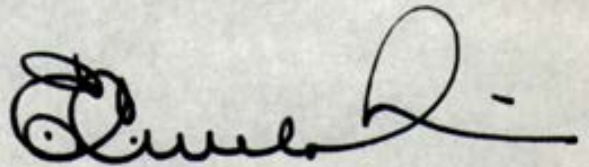
1. President's Report. The Annual Report on Aeronautics and Space is scheduled to go to the Congress, with the President's Message, next week. The timing is set by statute for January each year.
2. Apollo Program. An unmanned 31,700 pound Apollo Lunar Module was successfully placed in Earth orbit on January 22 from Cape Kennedy by an Up-rated Saturn I launch vehicle with 1.6 million pounds of thrust. The flight mission was to simulate in Earth orbit what the spacecraft is expected to do near the Moon. Despite some initial difficulty arising from the misreading by a sensor that might have well been overcome had astronauts been aboard, the launch and the maneuver were outstanding successes.
3. Surveyor VII
 - a. The soft-lander spacecraft, launched from Cape Kennedy aboard an Atlas-Centaur on January 7, has returned more than 21,000 high quality pictures during its first two weeks on the Moon. It is hoped that transmission can be resumed after the close of the current lunar night, during which temperatures will drop several hundred degrees.
 - b. On January 20, and again on January 21, laser beams aimed at the Surveyor spacecraft from Earth were photographed. Also, chemical analysis of the lunar soil continues and results will be announced within a few weeks.
4. Congress
 - a. The Vice President met with and spoke to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics during its meeting with its Science and Technology Panel and guests from other countries, January 24.
 - b. The Joint Atomic Energy Committee plans to begin hearings on the AEC FY 1969 Authorization on January 30.
5. USSR. On January 20, the Soviet Union launched Cosmos 200 into a low-altitude, circular Earth orbit.

6. Soviet Jet Service. Having first obtained Federal authorization, the Soviet airline has now received official permission from the Port of New York Authority to operate regularly scheduled flights of its IL-62 jet transport to and from Kennedy International Airport.

7. Weather. U. S. weather satellites tracked one tropical storm in the South Indian Ocean and two tropical storm centers in the South Pacific. Warnings were issued.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(January 26)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	11	4	2	2
Escape	0	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 26
Time: 11:00

1. Soviet Jet Service, having been placed under Soviet supervision, the Soviet Airline has now received official permission from the Port of New York Authority to operate regularly scheduled flights of its IL-14 jet transport to and from Kennedy International Airport.

2. Further, U.S. Customs authorities have been requested to permit the Soviet Airlines to operate from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union to operate from the Soviet Union.

3. Once it is possible to establish contact with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will be able to operate from the Soviet Union.

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
1968	12:00	1
1968	12:00	1
1968	12:00	1

[Signature]
S. K. Walsh

Stamp: January 27, 1968
Time: 11:00

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JAN 27 1968
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE.

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76 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 25, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE CHRISTIAN

Subject: President's Report to the Congress on Aeronautics
and Space

The subject report, required by statute in January of each year, has been prepared under the auspices of the Space Council, with contributions from the 12 other agencies also having some aeronautics and space responsibilities.

Last year, I submitted and you released a brief press release regarding this Annual Report. Attached is a suggestion for this year, which contains a few paragraphs about the report followed by the text of the President's Message of Transmittal.

If I can be helpful in explaining the contents of the report or on any other related matter, please let me know.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. C. Welsh". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

E. C. Welsh

Nothing else sent to
General Electric of -----

ANNUAL REPORT ON AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACTIVITIES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1967

The President today sent to the Congress his annual Report on this country's Aeronautics and Space Activities for the year 1967.

The Report informs the Congress of the achievements, difficulties, and broad progress in the vital fields of aeronautics and astronautics. In this tenth year of the Space Age, the United States advanced its technology to new heights and intensified its attention toward the use of such capabilities for improving man's life on Earth.

In 1967, 87 spacecraft were put into earth orbit or launched on missions to the Moon or the planets. This is 13 less spacecraft than were successfully launched in the preceding year, but a wide range of successes was recorded, with the world's largest payload ever orbited among them.

This was a year with an outstanding record of high reliability in both launch vehicles and spacecraft, with the smallest percentage of launch or mission failures in our space history.

This was a peak year in the volume of space activity by the USSR and one which showed growth in space capability by other nations as well. Particularly noteworthy was progress in international agreements for peaceful cooperation in the area of space.

As the year progressed, the National Space Program experienced significant funding competition from other high priority programs, and this competition will continue. There is, however, continued strong support for the program's objectives and policy. The same observations are relevant in regard to the development of new aircraft and the progress toward greater air flight safety.

Following is the text of the President's Message to the Congress regarding this Report:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

This report details a year -- and climaxes a decade -- of American progress in space.

On January 31, 1958, a 31-pound EXPLORER I was fired from a JUPITER C rocket with 150,000 pounds of thrust. Ten years later, on November 9, 1967, a 280,000-pound APOLLO payload was launched into orbit by a SATURN V rocket with 7.5 million pounds of thrust.

In the time spanning those two events, the United States has placed 514 spacecraft in earth orbit. Twenty-eight others have been sent on flights to the moon or distant planets.

The technology amassed through those expeditions has justified this nation's commitment to conquer the challenge of space. It has encouraged us to lift our eyes beyond our initial goals and plan for the decade ahead.

The fruits of that technology have not been limited to space exploration alone. The knowledge built through our space program has benefited our earthbound lives. It has:

- revolutionized communications throughout the world;
- given us better weather information and more accurate navigational and geographic data;
- brought improved medical instruments and techniques, advanced education, and added to our store of scientific knowledge;
- spurred the development of more sophisticated aircraft and improved flight safety;
- strengthened both the security of this nation and our leadership in the search for a peaceful and secure world.

We can look with confidence to an expansion of these benefits as our space program moves into its second decade.

Our accomplishments thus far point to the path of progress ahead: fuller observations of the earth, increasingly productive manned flights, and planetary exploration.

The year 1967 itself began with a major tragedy. Three of our gallant astronauts died in a fire while testing the APOLLO capsule on the launching pad. Even as we saluted these men for the contributions they had made, we moved to improve the spacecraft as well as the safety procedures surrounding its use.

But though the year was shadowed by that disaster, its accomplishments significantly advanced our progress. The SATURN-APOLLO flight in November was the greatest launch triumph to date. As the result of our success in photographing lunar landing sites, we have for the first time a complete mapping of the moon.

It is most heartening to me that our space program moved forward in a spirit of international cooperation, giving new hope that the conquest of space can contribute to the establishment of peace. Eighty-four nations participated in cooperative space activities with us. The Outer Space Treaty went into effect, after Senate approval. The United Nations unanimously recommended a procedure for the emergency rescue and return of astronauts and space equipment. I shall shortly be sending that treaty to the Senate.

It is with pleasure that I transmit this record of achievement to the Members of Congress, whose judgment and support have been essential to our aerospace progress.

/s./ Lyndon B. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE

The year 1967 itself began with a major tragedy. Three of our
largest astronauts died in a fire while testing the Apollo 1 capsule
on the launching pad. Yet as we waited for the capsule
to be launched, we knew that the tragedy was well
on its way to becoming a disaster.

But through the year we answered by that disaster, the magnificent
spirit of humanity advanced our progress. The Apollo 11 mission
in November was the greatest triumph in history. As the
results of our success in photographing lunar landings, we have
for the first time a complete mapping of the moon.

It is most heartening to find that our space program moved forward
in a spirit of international cooperation, giving new hope that the
concept of space can contribute to the betterment of peace.
Eighty-four nations have joined in cooperative space activities with
us. The United States Treaty with the Soviet Union for the
United Nations has been signed. The United Nations has agreed to the
Treaty on the Outer Space Treaty with the Soviet Union. I
shall shortly be sending this Treaty to the Senate.

It is with pleasure that I transmit this good
news to Congress, whose help and aid have been essential
to our space program.

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1968
CENTRAL FILE

W. J. Johnson, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

ANNUAL REPORT ON AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ACTIVITIES FOR CALENDAR
YEAR 1967

The President today sent to the Congress ~~his~~ annual Report on this country's Aeronautics and Space Activities for the year 1967.

The Report informs the Congress of the achievements, difficulties, and broad progress in the vital fields of aeronautics and astronautics. In this tenth year of the Space Age, the United States advanced its technology to new heights and intensified its attention toward the use of such capabilities for improving man's life on Earth.

In 1967, 87 spacecraft were put into earth orbit or launched on missions to the Moon or the planets. This is 13 less spacecraft than were successfully launched in the preceding year, but a wide range of successes was recorded, with the world's largest payload ever orbited among them.

This was a year with an outstanding record of high reliability in both launch vehicles and spacecraft, with the smallest percentage of launch or mission failures in our space history.

This was a peak year in the volume of space activity by the USSR and one which showed growth in space capability by other nations as well. Particularly noteworthy was progress in international agreements for peaceful cooperation in the area of space.

As the year progressed, the National Space Program experienced significant funding competition from other high priority programs, and this competition will continue. There is, however, continued strong support for the program's objectives and policy. The same observations are relevant in regard to the development of new aircraft and the progress toward greater air flight safety.

THE WHITE HOUSE

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This report details a year -- and climaxes a decade -- of American progress in space.

On January 31, 1958, a 31-pound EXPLORER I was fired from a JUPITER C rocket with 150,000 pounds of thrust. The years later, on November 9, 1967, a 280,000-pound APOLLO payload was launched into orbit by a SATURN V rocket with 7.5 million pounds of thrust.

In the time spanning those two events, the United States has placed 514 spacecraft in earth orbit. Twenty-eight others have been sent on flights to the moon or distant planets.

The technology amassed through those expeditions has justified this nation's commitment to conquer the challenge of space. It has encouraged us to lift our eyes beyond our initial goals and plan for the decade ahead.

The fruits of that technology have not been limited to space exploration alone. The knowledge built through our space program has benefited our earthbound lives. It has:

- revolutionized communications throughout the world;
- given us better weather information and more accurate navigational and geographic data;
- brought improved medical instruments and techniques, advanced education, and added to our store of scientific knowledge;
- Spurred the development of more sophisticated aircraft and improved flight safety;
- strengthened both the security of this nation and our leadership in the search for a peaceful and secure world.

We can look with confidence to an expansion of these benefits as our space program moves into its second decade.

Our accomplishments thus far point to the path of progress ahead: fuller observations of the earth, increasingly productive manned flights, and planetary exploration.

The year 1967 itself began with a major tragedy. Three of our gallant astronauts died in a fire while testing the APOLLO capsule on the launching pad. Even as we saluted these men for the contributions they had made, we moved to improve the spacecraft as well as the safety procedures surrounding its use.

But though the year was shadowed by that disaster, its accomplishments significantly advanced our progress. The SATURN-APOLLO flight in November was the greatest launch triumph to date. As the result of our success in photographing lunar landing sites, we have for the first time a complete mapping of the moon.

MORE

It is most heartening to me that our space program moved forward in a spirit of international cooperation, giving new hope that the conquest of space can contribute to the establishment of peace. Eighty-four nations participated in cooperative space activities with us. The Outer Space Treaty went into effect, after Senate approval. The United Nations recommended a procedure for the emergency rescue and return of astronauts and space equipment. I shall shortly be sending that treaty to the Senate.

It is with pleasure that I transmit this record of achievement to the Members of Congress, whose judgment and support have been essential to our aerospace progress.

/s/ LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE

gah
TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

This report details a year -- and climaxes a decade -- of American progress in space.

It was on January 31, 1958, that the 31-pound EXPLORER I was fired from a JUPITER C rocket with 150,000 pounds of thrust. Nearly ten years later, on November 9, 1967, a SATURN V vehicle was launched for the first time. With 7,500,000 pounds of thrust, it boosted into orbit a 280,000 pound APOLLO spacecraft it was carrying.

In the time spanning those two events, the United States has placed 514 spacecraft in earth orbit. Twenty-eight others have been sent beyond orbit on flights to the moon and more distant planets.

The technology amassed through those expeditions has proved the feasibility of the commitment this nation made in 1961: a manned expedition to the moon. It has encouraged us to lift our eyes beyond that initial goal and plan for the decade ahead.

But that technology is not wedded to space exploration alone. In numerous important ways, the knowledge built through our space program has benefitted our earthbound lives. It has:

- revolutionized communications throughout the world;
- given us better weather information and more accurate navigational and geographic data;
- developed improved medical instruments and techniques, advanced education, and added to our store of scientific knowledge;
- and finally, strengthened both the security of this nation, and our leadership in the search for a peaceful and secure world.

The space year 1967 itself began with a major tragedy. Three of our gallant astronauts died in a fire while testing the APOLLO capsule on the launching pad. Even as we saluted these men for the contributions they had made, we took measures to improve the spacecraft as well as the safety procedures surrounding it.

But though the year was shadowed by that disaster, its accomplishments significantly advanced our progress both in space and in the atmosphere of the earth. These included:

- completion of a project to photograph lunar landing sites, which resulted in a complete mapping of the moon;
- the SATURN-APOLLO flight in November -- the greatest launch triumph to date;
- another step forward in the development of a Supersonic Transport aircraft. The SST moved into its prototype development phase in May. The first prototype is scheduled to fly in 1970.

Our space program moved forward in a spirit of international cooperation, giving new hope that the conquest of space can contribute to the establishment of peace. Eighty-four nations participated in cooperative space activities with us. The Outer Space Treaty went into effect, after Senate approval. The United Nations unanimously recommended a procedure for the emergency rescue and return of astronauts.

It is with pleasure that I transmit this record of achievement to the Members of Congress, whose judgment and support are indispensable to aerospace progress.

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JAN 11 1968
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THE WHITE HOUSE



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

January 19, 1968

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Launches

a. The DOD launched two classified satellites from the Western Test Range, one on January 17 using a Thor Agena D, and the second on January 18 using a Titan III B.

b. On January 16, the Soviet Union launched Cosmos 199 into a low altitude orbit from which the spacecraft is normally recovered after eight days.

2. Pending Launches. The current date for the launching at Cape Kennedy of the first Apollo Lunar Module on an Uprated Saturn I is January 22.

3. Apollo Tests

a. A boiler-plate fireproofed Apollo Command Module met the very rigid standards set by NASA. Even in the few instances where there was some fire, the flame duration and speed were within the fire-fighting capability of the redesigned spacecraft.

b. A redesigned fire-resistant Apollo space suit was successfully tested on January 13 and approved for use in future manned space experiments.

4. Apollo Applications. The initial 14-day Earth Orbital Manned Apollo Applications Program flight with its extensive Earth resources observation experiments has been cancelled. However, plans continue for manned AAP activity in astronomy and in the orbital workshop.

5. X-15. NASA is phasing out the X-15 rocket aircraft test program for budgetary reasons. Much valuable data and experience have been obtained from this 8-year \$300 million program.

6. New Zealand Satellite Link. The New Zealand Post Office has recommended the use of satellite communications rather than placing another underseas cable to Australia, since studies have shown that the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE COURTS
WASHINGTON, D.C.



January 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Subject: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

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JAN 20 1968
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total cost of the satellite ground station and supporting equipment will be less than that for a cable.

7. Airglow. Fourteen universities and research organizations in Canada and the United States will be participating in the study of "Northern Lights" and polar cap airglow. The program will permit study of phenomena from ground, aircraft, sounding rockets, and satellites flying above 250 miles.

8. Weather. U. S. weather satellites tracked a tropical storm in the South Indian Ocean and in the South Pacific Ocean during the week. Warnings were issued.

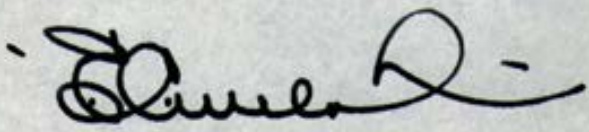
9. The Congress

a. The House Science and Astronautics Committee began hearings on environmental pollution on January 17. The Committee also has tentative plans to begin its hearings on the NASA FY 1969 Authorization on February 5.

b. The House Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee has indicated that its hearings may begin with the Executive Secretary of the Space Council as the first witness on the FY 1969 budget on February 5.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(January 19)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	10	3	1	1
Escape	0	1	0	0


E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 19
Time: 11:45 a. m.

1968 JAN 19 11 11 35

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

total cost of the satellite ground station and any other equipment will be less than \$100,000.

4. The U.S. Government will continue to support the Canadian Government in the United States with a view to the establishment of a permanent station in the United States. The program will provide a series of permanent stations, ground stations, satellite stations, and satellite stations.

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6. The Committee

a. The House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources are authorized to conduct a study of the feasibility of establishing a permanent station in the United States.

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7. Committee on Science and Astronautics

U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
1961	1962	1963	1964
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1

Committee on Science and Astronautics

[Signature]

W. C. Wilson

January 19, 1968
Page 1 of 1

1968 JAN 19 AM 11 32

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THE WHITE HOUSE



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

EXECUTIVE

OS
EX-11-4

January 19, 1968

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 1/24/68
W.R.

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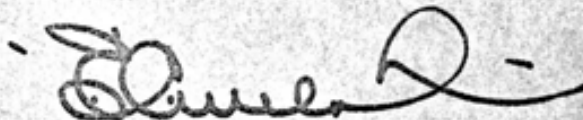
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(January 19)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	10	3	1	1
Escape	0	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 19
Time: 11:45 a. m.

January 11, 1968
TO JIM JONES
FROM: Marvin Watson

EXECUTIVE
TR 137
ST 43
PR 8
AG
OS

John
Suggestion of Governor Connally that the President might want to call Homer Garrison some time while at the ranch...

B. K. *x* Johnson and Dr. Gene *x* Caneesi would like to see the President -- 20 minutes each -- Caneesi at UT on Kleberg professorship expert in space program and life sciences. Johnson to talk about tropical agriculture. President suggested it be done in February because January so full.

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JAN 15 1968
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Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of *2/24/68*
L.B.



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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 12, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

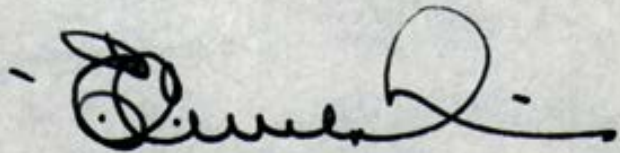
Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. The Moon. The Surveyor VII spacecraft, launched from Cape Kennedy aboard an Atlas-Centaur on January 7, successfully soft-landed on the Moon 1-1/2 miles from its target site in a rugged area near the Crater Tycho on January 9. Some 2,200 excellent TV pictures already taken by the spacecraft show dramatically the boulder-strewn and deeply cratered surface of the previously unexplored lunar southern hemisphere. Surface bearing strength measurements and other soil properties will be reported within a few days. This was the seventh and last mission in the Surveyor series, which has scored five successes. This was the last scheduled flight in the U. S. unmanned lunar exploration program, which has a record of 13 successes in the last 15 attempts. The next planned lunar landing will be manned.
2. The Earth. NASA's ExplorerXXXVI geodetic Earth-orbiting satellite was successfully sent aloft on a Thor-Delta launch vehicle from the Western Test Range on January 11. The 460-pound spacecraft achieved a good orbit for its mission of surveying the Earth's sphere.
3. Pending Launch. The first test flight of an Apollo Lunar Module is scheduled for no earlier than January 21 at Cape Kennedy.
4. Franco-Soviet Space Cooperation. It is reported that the Soviet Union and France have agreed on a program of space cooperation including the following projects: a French scientific payload to be launched by a Soviet rocket in late 1968; launching of a French Earth-orbiting satellite on a Soviet vehicle in 1971-72; and use of France's base in Guiana for the launching of a manned satellite.
5. Weather. U. S. weather satellite sighted tropical storms in the South Indian Ocean and the South Pacific. Warnings were issued.
6. The European Space Effort. The Spanish Government has submitted a "declaration of intent" to withdraw from the European Space Research Organization (ESRO). Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and Great Britain are other members.

7.

Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(January 12)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Earth Orbit	1	1	0	0
Escape	0	1	0	0



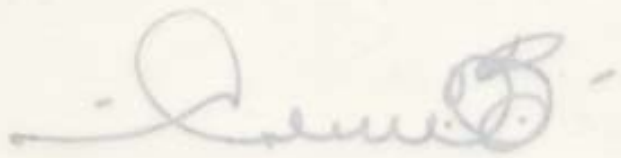
E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 12
Time: 10:30 a. m.

RECEIVED
JAN 12 1968
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Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(January 15)

	U. S.		U. S. S. R.	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Earth Orbit	1	1	0	0
Escape	0	1	0	0



E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 15
Time: 10:30 a. m.

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1968
CENTRAL FILES



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

January 5, 1968

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. Pending Launches

a. The seventh and final Surveyor spacecraft is scheduled to be launched January 7 toward the Moon from Cape Kennedy aboard an Atlas-Centaur vehicle. It is expected to make a soft landing in the rugged area of the Crater Tycho.

b. The first orbital flight test of the Apollo Lunar Module is now scheduled for January 18 from Cape Kennedy, using an uprated Saturn I launch vehicle. The unmanned Earth-orbital mission, from which the Module will not be recovered, will test both the ascent and descent stage engines.

2. NASA Launch Schedule. NASA plans to conduct 29 major space launches during this calendar year, 19 from Cape Kennedy and 10 from the Western Test Range. This compares with a total of 25 actually carried out during 1967. In addition, some 250 sounding rockets and scientific probes of the upper atmosphere will be launched.

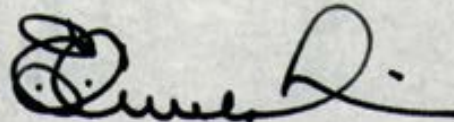
3. NASA Authorization. The House Science and Astronautics Committee plans to review NASA's Fiscal Year 1969 authorization early in the year. Hearings are tentatively scheduled to start in February, and the Authorization Bill will be prepared for House floor action by mid-March, under current plans.

4. Weather. U. S. weather satellites tracked a tropical storm in the Indian Ocean from December 26 through January 2. Warnings were issued.

5. Public Education. There is growing effort on the part of aerospace companies to inform the public, through institutional-type advertisements, of the benefits and values of the national space program. This is encouraging.

6. Medical Spinoff. Blood-pressure sensors so small they can pass through a dog's artery into his heart have been developed by NASA. Now used on research animals, they show great promise as a diagnostic and monitoring instrument for humans.

7. Space Statistics. In the ten years ending December 31, 1967, 826 spacecraft (542 U. S. and 284 USSR), weighing approximately 4.2 million pounds (1.8 million U. S. and 2.4 million USSR) have been launched into earth orbit or on escape missions to the moon or planets.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. C. Welsh", with a stylized flourish at the end.

E. C. Welsh

Friday, January 5
Time: 10:15 a. m.

1968 JAN 2 10 15 00

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

3. Medical History. Blood-pressure remains so on all four visits through a hospital into his heart have been developed by 1957. Now seen on research animals, they show great promise as a diagnostic and monitoring instrument for humans.

4. Research History. In the ten years ending December 31, 1957, 300 experiments (240 in 1957, and 60 in 1958), involving approximately 4.5 million hours (4.5 million in 1957, and 60 million in 1958) have been conducted into heart attack or on other diseases in the heart or animals.



E. C. Wilson

Friday, January 5
Time: 10:30 a.m.

1968 JAN 5 PM 12 09

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JAN 6 1968

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

EXECUTIVE

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 29, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: U. S. Space and Aeronautics Highlights for 1967

1. Manned Space Activity

No U. S. manned flights took place during the year, although developmental progress occurred in both the Apollo and MOL programs. Tragedy, during a ground test of an Apollo capsule, occurred early in the year and a major success of the Saturn V-Apollo gave encouragement toward the year's end.

In its first flight test, the Saturn V, the world's largest operational rocket with 7,500,000 pounds of thrust put a world record weight of 280,000 pounds into orbit. This is preparatory to the manned trip to the Moon expected in late 1969.

The Apollo accident stimulated improvements in the spacecraft, in safety procedures, and in organization.

2. Lunar and Planetary Exploration

This was an active and productive year of unmanned lunar exploration. Mechanical properties of the lunar soil were measured, and chemical analyses of the soil were performed at two sites. A photographic survey of both the near and far side of the Moon was made and possible Apollo landing sites selected.

On October 19, Mariner V flew within 2,410 miles of Venus and measured atmospheric composition, density and temperature, as well as the planet's magnetic field and ionosphere.

3. International Activities

Culminating an effort initiated by the President of the United States, the U. N. Outer Space Treaty entered into force. The treaty forbids the placing of weapons of mass destruction in outer space or on celestial bodies and bars claims of sovereignty and national appropriation. Subsequently, an agreement providing for rescue and return of astronauts in



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

DATE: JAN 8 1969

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

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JAN 8 1969
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distress, and return of objects launched into outer space, was devised under United Nations auspices and unanimously approved by the General Assembly.

Outstanding examples of U. S. space assistance to other nations were: (a) the successful launching aboard a Scout vehicle of Italy's San Marco II satellite, the first spacecraft to be orbited from a platform at sea; and (b) Australia's entry into the "Space Club" when it orbited its first satellite, a scientific payload, using a modified U. S. Redstone booster.

4. Applications Satellites

a. Communications. The impact of satellites on communications intensified in 1967. Three Intelsat II series satellites, one over the Atlantic and two over the Pacific, were launched. Satellites were used on June 25 to tie together 26 nations for a two-hour live TV program including contributions from 14 countries. In July, the Department of Defense declared operational the trans-Pacific link to Vietnam provided by the Initial Defense Communication Satellite Project (IDCSP).

b. Weather. Three ESSA satellites were launched to augment our daily cloud-cover photography, and the total of Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) receivers in the U. S. and abroad grew to more than 300. The ATS-3 transmitted impressive cloud-cover color photographs of the Earth.

c. Navigation. The Transit navigation satellite system, which has played a significant defense role since 1961, was made available to non-military users on July 29. Commercial production of shipboard receivers is being encouraged, and the system offers benefits to fisheries, petroleum companies, oceanographers, and many others.

5. Aeronautics

During the year the Supersonic Transport program proceeded into the construction phase. Two prototype aircraft are scheduled for test flights commencing in 1970. The giant C5A transport is expected to make its first flight test next June. The X-15 rocket aircraft set a new speed record of 4,534 miles an hour, and continues to investigate hypersonic flight. The F-111 became operational in October.

5. Propulsion and Spacecraft Power

The 260-inch-diameter solid rocket motor, largest single motor ever tested, was successfully static fired, generating 5.4 million pounds of thrust.

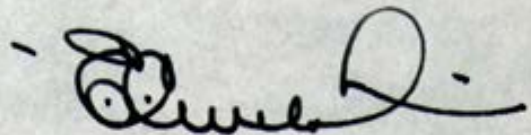
A nuclear rocket reactor was tested for 60 minutes, generating about 1,500 megawatts of power.

6. Launch Record

The U. S. during the year successfully placed into Earth orbit or escape missions 88 spacecraft, as compared with 100 for last year. This represents a drop of 12 percent.

Space Payloads Successfully Launched (December 29, 1967)

	U. S.			USSR		
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1957-67</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1957-67</u>
Earth Orbit	95	78	515	46	66	263
Escape	5	10	28	5	1	21



E. C. Welsh

Friday, December 29
Time: 11:45 a.m.

DEC 30 11 41 AM '67

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1. Introduction and Background

The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the problem. This is a description of the problem, as it is seen from the point of view of the person who is responsible for the solution.

The second part of the report is a description of the solution. This is a description of the solution, as it is seen from the point of view of the person who is responsible for the solution.

2. Methodology

The methodology used in this report is a combination of the two main parts of the report. This is a description of the methodology, as it is seen from the point of view of the person who is responsible for the solution.

3. Results and Discussion

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Revenue	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
Expenses	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
Profit	20	25	30	35	40	45	50

[Handwritten signature]

J. G. Wilson

Received by
The White House

1967 DEC 29 PM 1 41

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THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE

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December 23, 1967

Dear Mike:

Your gracious letter arrived just as I was leaving for Australia to join in the memorial service for our good friend Harold Holt.

But I could not help thinking that since I last saw Prime Minister Holt, we have made some measurable progress toward a meaningful world peace.

Two actions, in which you have been instrumental, stand out in particular: ratification of the Consular Treaty and the Outer Space Treaty.

As you say, we did not get all the legislation I requested. But I want you to know that your Nation and your President stand in your debt for these two landmark achievements.

There were other accomplishments, of course. But today, these are very much on my mind. You have every reason to feel proud of gaining their approval.

Sincerely,

Honorable Mike Mansfield
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

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JAN 1 1968

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MAILED FROM
JAN 2 1968
JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS

LBJ:RLH:WRS:WWR:mz

cc: Juanita Roberts, Will Sparks, Bob Hardesty, Loyd Hackler,
Mary Hooper, CF

191

NY TIMES
12/31/67

Ch has
Reem

Dear Ashton -
Mr. Lisker told
me Mr. J. would
like to see this - Thanks
N68m
12/14/67

23 L

POLL FINDS A DROP IN SPACE INTEREST

Five Issues Rate Higher in Check of Six Cities

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Interest in the space program has dropped to its lowest level in more than four years, a poll conducted in six American cities indicated today.

Five other current public issues rated much higher than space as problems that the public would like to see the Government do more about.

The poll is the ninth conducted since July of 1963 by Trendex, Inc., the polling concern, for the Thiokol Chemical Corporation, which makes rocket engine fuels. The results were put into the Congressional Record by Representative Olin E. Teague, Texas Democrat who is a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee.

The leading issues and the percentage of those asked who thought more should be done were: water pollution, 83 per cent; air pollution, 82; job training for the unskilled, 66; programs to keep America beautiful, 51; antipoverty drive, 45; space exploration 26.

Thiokol had the first study conducted for its own use but found the interest within the company and in the aerospace industry so great that it began making the polls public.

The apparent decline in public interest coincides with the deepest cuts that Congress has made in Administration budget requests for space in four years. The request of just over \$5-billion was reduced by a little more than \$500-million.

Interpreting the results of the polls over the four and a half years would present a challenge to social and political scientists, since support for space programs has sometimes

EXECUTIVE
pp5/Johnson
Judy Bush

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE .

OS
FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 22, 1967
10:20 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Astronaut Rescue. The United Nations General Assembly on December 19 unanimously approved an agreement providing for assistance in the rescue and return of astronauts in distress. The document, which will now be submitted for ratification by member governments, provides for immediate notification of astronaut landings, recovery assistance, and prompt return of astronauts and space equipment.

2. Launches.

a. The Soviet Union on December 16 launched Cosmos 195 into a low-altitude orbit from which a satellite is normally recovered after eight days.

b. The Soviet Union on December 19 launched Cosmos 196 into earth orbit. No announcement as to its mission was made except the general identification as a scientific satellite.

3. Satellite Communication from Australia. NASA's Applications Technology Satellite 1 was used to transmit the President's TV and radio broadcasts from Australia and the Prime Minister Holt Memorial Service. Signals were sent to the satellite from Australia and relayed to a NASA station at Rosman, N. C., from which they were delivered via land line to U. S. TV and radio stations.

4. SNAP 19 Safety Review. On December 19, an interagency meeting, scheduled and cleared by the Executive Secretary of the Space Council, reviewed the safety plans for the Nimbus B weather satellite mission scheduled for spring of 1968. The proposal is to have this spacecraft carry a 50-watt SNAP 19 radioisotope auxiliary power unit.

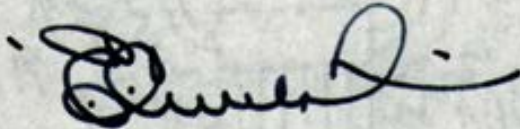
5. NERVA Test Success. The NERVA nuclear reactor was successfully tested in a full-power operation for more than 60 minutes on December 15 at Jackass Flats, Nevada. The test was about twice as long in duration as previous full-power trials and gave additional evidence that rocket reactors will be useful for advanced space missions.

6. Satellite Circuits. AT&T has filed with the FCC a request to lease from INTELSAT an additional 50 transatlantic satellite circuits, which, if authorized, will make a total of 224 circuits in use.

7. Aerospace Industry. The Aerospace Industries Association announced that 1967 sales totaled \$27.3 billion, a 13% increase over 1966. It is expected that next year the sales will be close to \$30 billion. Only about 12% of this year's sales were attributed to military demands generated by the Viet Nam war.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(December 22)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	94	77	46	64
Escape	5	10	5	1



E. C. Welsh

1967 DEC 25 PM 11 34

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1. General Information. The T-100 is a new type of missile, designed for use in the T-100 program. It is a solid-fuel, air-to-air missile, with a range of 100 miles. It is designed to be used in the T-100 program, which is a part of the T-100 program. The T-100 program is a part of the T-100 program, which is a part of the T-100 program.

2. General Information. The T-100 is a new type of missile, designed for use in the T-100 program. It is a solid-fuel, air-to-air missile, with a range of 100 miles. It is designed to be used in the T-100 program, which is a part of the T-100 program. The T-100 program is a part of the T-100 program, which is a part of the T-100 program.

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General Information
(continued)

U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

1967 DEC 22 AM 11 34

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DEC 26 1967
THE WHITE HOUSE
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fyul CONGRESSIONAL

GENERAL

December 22, 1967

FI 4/FB 260

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Dear Senator:

Thank you for your letter of December 19 to the President regarding the^XNERVA program.

Your comments about the importance of the program will be given careful consideration, and your letter is being called to the attention of the appropriate officials of the Bureau of the Budget for consideration in reviewing items to be included in the FY 1969 budget.

Sincerely,

Mike

Mike Manatos
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Honorable Alan^XBible
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

j1/jf

Referred to Bureau of Budget
by Route Slip 12-22-67



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

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG 11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 15, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities

1. President's Speech. The President spoke on December 12 to an assemblage of government and industry personnel at NASA's Michoud, Louisiana space facility. He predicted vast benefits from the nation's space investment and further forecast that, even though there may be reductions and interruptions due to budget constraints, the people of the nation will continue to give it strong support.
2. Space Investment. During the last 10 fiscal years (1958-1967), the U. S. Government has had space budgets totaling about \$40 billion. The space expenditures or investments of the Government during that decade have been about \$37-1/2 billion. This annual average of \$3.75 billion has already returned impressive benefits.
3. Launches
 - a. On December 13, NASA successfully launched into solar orbit a Pioneer interplanetary spacecraft from Cape Kennedy, using a Delta vehicle. The probe will attempt to clearly define the "tail" of the Earth's atmosphere and will also monitor solar events. During the flight, the same launch vehicle put into Earth orbit a communications payload to be used in testing and training the Apollo tracking network.
 - b. The Department of Defense on December 9 launched a military satellite from the Western Test Range aboard a Thor-Agena vehicle.
4. Astronaut Fatality. On December 8, Air Force Major Robert H. Lawrence, Jr., the first negro astronaut, was killed when his jet fighter aircraft crashed on a runway in landing at Edwards AFB, California. Lawrence, in training for the Manned Orbiting Laboratory program, was the ninth U. S. astronaut to die in an accident.
5. Rescue Treaty. The draft text of the treaty on recovery of astronauts in emergencies has been released by the U. N.'s Outer Space Committee. While substantial agreement seems to have been reached, there still remain a few language features to be ironed out.

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6. Czech Satellite. Radio Prague announced that Czechoslovakia is building a satellite to be launched by the Soviets. This is the first announced result of the June, 1967 Moscow conference on joint space efforts attended by nine Communist countries.

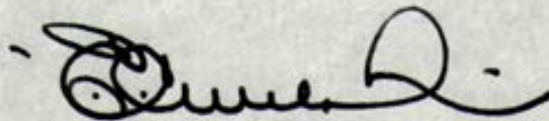
7. Weather

a. Oceanographic data concerning sea surface forecasts have been transmitted by satellite to ships at sea for the first time. This experiment used the ATS-1 synchronous satellite and its associated Automatic Picture Transmission circuits.

b. U. S. weather satellites sighted and tracked one tropical storm in the South Indian Ocean and one in the South Pacific during the week. Warnings were issued.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(December 15)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	94	77	43	62
Escape	5	10	4	1



E. C. Welsh

Friday, December 15
Time: 10:15 a. m.

1967 DEC 12 11 5 25

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6. Czech Satellite. Radio Prague announced that Czechoslovakia is building a satellite to be launched by the Soviets. This is the first announced result of the June, 1967 Moscow conference on joint space efforts attended by nine Communist countries.

7. Weather

a. Oceanographic data concerning sea surface forecasts have been transmitted by satellite to ships at sea for the first time. This experiment used the ATS-1 synchronous satellite and its associated Automatic Picture Transmission circuit.

b. U. S. weather satellites sighted and tracked one tropical storm in the South Indian Ocean and one in the South Pacific during the week. Warnings were issued.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(December 15)

	U. S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	94	77	43	65
Escape	5	10	4	1



E. C. Walsh

Friday, December 15
Time: 10:15 a. m.

RECEIVED
THE WHITE HOUSE
1967 DEC 15 PM 2 52



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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 8, 1967
11:05 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The Department of Defense on December 5 launched an OV3-6 spacecraft carrying scientific instrumentation from the Western Test Range aboard a Scout vehicle.

b. The Department of Defense on December 5 launched a military satellite into orbit from the Western Test Range, using a Titan-Agena vehicle.

c. The Soviet Union on December 3 launched Cosmos 194 into a low-altitude orbit from which a spacecraft is normally recovered after 8 days.

2. Pending Launch. Pioneer C, third in the current series of inter-planetary spacecraft, is scheduled for launch on December 13 from Cape Kennedy. The probe will seek a clear definition of the "tail" of the Earth's magnetosphere and monitor solar events.

3. ELDO Failure. The last scheduled sub-orbital test of the Europa-1 launch vehicle of the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) failed at the Woomera, Australia, test range on December 5 when the French-built Coralie second stage failed to separate and ignite.

4. Surveyor. The highly successful Surveyor VI, which soft-landed on the Moon on November 9, will be reactivated after a warming-up period following the next lunar dawn about December 14. It was turned off for the two-week lunar night.

5. SST. The prototype of the Concorde supersonic jet aircraft being built jointly by Britain and France will have its "Roll-out" ceremony on December 11. The 136-passenger plane, designed for 1,450-mph speed, is expected to make its first flight early next year.

December 7, 1967

MRS. ROBERTS:

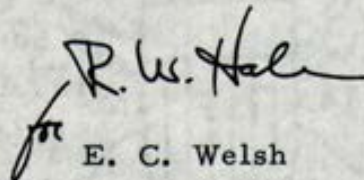

William J. Hopkins

6. Lunar Landing. The Director of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center said this week that the highly satisfactory results of the Apollo/Saturn V mission on November 9 indicate that the United States can land its first men on the Moon in 1969.

7. ComSat Purchase. The Communications Satellite Corporation has awarded a \$2.4 million contract to a Japanese firm for electronic equipment for five U.S. Earth stations which will operate with INTELSAT satellites. This was the best design offered in the competition, which included foreign and domestic firms, and is the largest foreign procurement yet made by ComSat.

8. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(December 8)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	90	75	42	62
Escape	5	9	4	1


E. C. Welsh

DEC 9 11 15 AM '67

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6. Launch Facility. The Director of NASA's Marshall Spaceflight Center said this week that he had no doubt that the Apollo program would be a success. He pointed out that the United States had the first man on the Moon in 1968.

7. Foreign Assistance. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has approved a bill which would provide for the continuation of the foreign assistance program. The bill would also provide for the continuation of the foreign assistance program. This was the first time since 1964 that the House has passed a bill on foreign assistance. The bill would provide for the continuation of the foreign assistance program. The bill would also provide for the continuation of the foreign assistance program.

Space Policy (Continued)

U.S.		U.S.S.R.	
1966	1967	1966	1967
20	25	15	20
2	3	1	2

1967 DEC 8 PM 12 47

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DEC 1 1967
CENTRAL FILES

RECEIVED
THE WHITE HOUSE

December 5, 1967

EXECUTIVE

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MEMORANDUM FOR
JULIAN SCHEER:

James
Thank you for your memorandum of
December four concerning recent honors
Administrator Webb has received. I
appreciate having this information and
will pass it along.

W. MARVIN WATSON

Mr. Julian X Scheer
Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Washington, D. C. 20546
WMW:NY:cc
FILE TO NIGHT READING

National Aviation Club

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of *12/12/67*
w.r.

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1967
CENTRAL FILES



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

EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 1, 1967

11:15 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Launches.

a. The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 193 on November 25 into a low-altitude earth orbit from which a spacecraft is normally recovered after 8 days.

b. Australia became the fifth nation to launch its own satellite when, on November 29, a 110-lb. WRESAT-1 (Weapons Research Establishment Satellite) was sent into orbit from the Woomera Range aboard a modified U.S. -built Redstone vehicle. The satellite for scientific measurements including solar radiation is being tracked by the NASA network.

2. Soviet Pacific Tests. The Soviet Union announced that two circular areas in the mid-Pacific would be targets for a series of "carrier rocket" firings between November 28 and December 30. The first test in this series took place on November 28.

3. Mariner V. The highly successful Mariner V, which flew by Venus in October, has completed its current mission. It will be re-activated next September when it will be in position to resume making deep space environment measurements.

4. Pending Launch. The next Apollo Program launch is scheduled for January 16. This will be the first flight test of the Lunar Module in earth orbit. This Apollo system will be launched by a Saturn IB.

5. Pending Reactor Test. The AEC plans a full-power 45 minute test of an 1,100 megawatt NERVA experimental nuclear rocket reactor (NRX A-6) on December 6 at the Jackass Flats, Nevada test site.

6. Weather. U.S. weather satellites reported a typhoon in the Western Pacific and a tropical storm in the South Pacific.

7. Soviet Visitor. The Director of the Central Computing Center at Novosibirsk, USSR recently visited the National Environmental Satellite Center at Suitland, Maryland to discuss computer problems associated with the processing of weather satellite sensor data.

8. Moscow Air Service. A Soviet airline spokesman indicated that regular New York-Moscow service with their new IL-62 jet will begin about December 15. He said, however, that there were still several questions to be settled with the Port of New York Authority.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(December 1)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	88	73	41	61
Escape	5	9	4	1

for R. W. Hale
E. C. Welsh

DEC 1 1966

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

EXECUTIVE
OS
FG11-4

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 24, 1967
10:20 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Soviet Spectacular. The anticipated unannounced circumlunar attempt by the Soviets has not been successful by this time and the lunar window for this month becomes unfavorable after today.
2. A Space First. The Surveyor VI spacecraft, successfully soft-landed on the Moon on November 9, scored a space "first" on November 17 when its vernier engines were fired and the spacecraft was lifted about 12 feet from the surface and moved to a new location about 10 feet away. It marked the first time a spacecraft has been lifted off the Moon. Prior to this move, 13,239 excellent pictures had been taken by the spacecraft. Photographs taken and transmitted from the new position, when combined with those received from the original location, will provide stereo-depth perception for the area.
3. Saturn/Apollo.
 - a. Examination of the Apollo 4 spacecraft following its re-entry over the Pacific on November 9, showed that temperatures within the spacecraft never exceeded 70° F, although the heat shield was subjected to 5,000° F.
 - b. Flame damage to the Saturn V launch complex at Cape Kennedy, from which the first Saturn V and its Apollo payload were sent into orbit on November 9, was relatively slight.
4. Launches. The Soviet Union announced the launch of Cosmos 191 and 192 into earth orbit on November 21 and November 23 respectively.
5. Apollo Crews. NASA announced its selection of three-man crews for the second and third manned missions of Apollo, which are scheduled to be flown in late 1968 and early 1969 respectively. Air Force Lt. Col. James A. McDivitt is to command the second flight, and Air Force Col. Frank Borman the third. Both are veterans of Gemini flights. Navy Captain Walter M. Schirra, Jr., who has flown in both the Mercury and Gemini programs, will command the crew for the first Apollo manned flight, scheduled for next summer.

6. NASA FY 1968 Plans. The House Science and Astronautics Committee on November 21 reviewed in closed session the NASA FY 1968 programs which have been adjusted to comply with Congressional budget cuts. This is a repetition of the review given earlier to the Senate Committee.

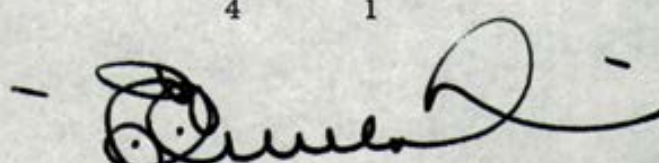
7. Indian Aid to Cosmonauts. In response to a recent Soviet request, the Government of India has promised to give all possible assistance to the recovery of cosmonauts and spacecraft from future Russian missions.

8. ATS Relays Aircraft Messages. The third Applications Technology Satellite (ATS-3) has been used successfully to transmit messages between a commercial jet airliner and ground stations in the U. S. , Europe, and South America. The multi-purpose satellite, launched on November 5, was used in the transmission demonstration on November 21. From its synchronous orbit over the South Atlantic, it relayed 34 transmissions from an aircraft en route from New York to London.

9. Anti-Submarine Aircraft. DOD has announced plans to build a new anti-submarine aircraft under a \$3 billion program. To be ready for military deployment in approximately five years, the aircraft would be carrier-based and industrial competition is expected to be narrowed down to two contractors in the coming months.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(November 24)

	U. S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	88	73	40	60
Escape	5	9	4	1


E. C. Welsh

1. Worship of the State. The House of Representatives and the Senate have passed bills to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which would increase the amount of federal aid to the states for the purpose of providing for the education of the children of the armed forces.

2. Indian and Alaska Lands. In response to a request from the President, the Government of India has agreed to the transfer of certain Indian lands to the Government of India.

3. U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier. The Navy has announced that it will purchase a new aircraft carrier, the USS Zumwalt (DDG-981), which will be the first of a new class of guided missile cruisers. The ship will be named after the late Admiral Zumwalt, who was the Chief of Naval Operations from 1973 to 1977.

4. Anti-Submarine Warfare. The Navy has announced plans to build a new anti-submarine warfare ship, the USS Zumwalt (DDG-981), which will be the first of a new class of guided missile cruisers. The ship will be named after the late Admiral Zumwalt, who was the Chief of Naval Operations from 1973 to 1977.

5. Space Shuttle Program. The NASA has announced plans to build a new space shuttle, the Space Shuttle Columbia, which will be the first of a new class of space shuttles.

U.S.	U.S.
1974	1975
100	100
100	100
100	100

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NOV 27 1967
CENTRAL FILES

Memo for the files, March 5, 1970

"On-the-shelf #72" transferred to Museum

Storage. (C.W.C.)

ACE ADMINISTRATION
20546

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20, 1967

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MAR 20 1968
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OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

EXECUTIVE

SC 2
Central *PR 6*
Rls *FG 260*
OS

November 20, 1967

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Charles Maguire
The White House

Ed Welsh asked that I send this to you.
If you need any other help, please call.

Julian Scheer
Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs

cc: Dr. Ed Welsh

Color Photo of the Earth
filed + Scheer #

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1968
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE ①

OS

FG 11-4



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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 17, 1967
10:15 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Saturn/Apollo Success. The Apollo spacecraft launched on a spectacularly successful flight by a Saturn V vehicle early on November 9 landed close to its recovery ship in the Pacific later on the same day. Re-entry was made from an altitude of 11,400 miles at a lunar return-equivalent speed of 25,000 miles per hour. Preliminary inspection of the recovered spacecraft showed no damage, and the heat shield apparently was more than adequate to protect the Apollo from the heat generated by re-entering Earth's atmosphere after a flight to the Moon.
2. Mooncraft. Surveyor VI, launched on November 7 from Cape Kennedy, soft-landed in the Moon's Central Bay within four miles of its aiming point on November 9. The spacecraft has returned more than 11,500 pictures of excellent quality, and is now performing a chemical analysis of soil at the landing site.
3. Applications Satellite. The third Applications Technology Satellite (ATS-3), launched November 5, is returning excellent color photographs of Earth taken from its synchronous altitude over the South Atlantic. All experiments appear to be working as planned.
4. Launch. NASA successfully launched the ESSA VI weather satellite from the Western Test Range on November 10, using a Thor-Delta vehicle. The spacecraft, equipped with two APT (Automatic Picture Transmission) cameras, can take and transmit one cloud-cover picture every six minutes. Photographs so far received are of fine quality.
5. X-15 Accident. A NASA X-15 research aircraft broke up during a flight over the Mojave Desert on November 15, killing its Air Force pilot. It was the first fatality in eight years of the X-15 flight program, which includes a total of 191 flights by three aircraft. The X-15 apparently disintegrated at about 70,000 feet during a descent from an altitude of 260,000 feet. A Board of Review is preparing a report on the accident.

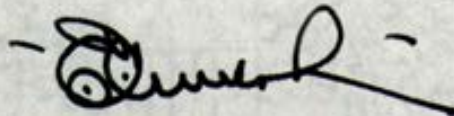
6. Soviet Jet. The Soviet IL-62 jet transport, scheduled for future New York-Moscow direct flight, is due to arrive at Dulles International Airport late on November 20. The plane can carry 150 passengers at cruising speeds of up to 560 miles an hour.

7. Weather. U.S. weather satellites sighted and tracked three tropical storms in the Western Pacific, one in the Southwest Pacific, and one in the Arabian Sea during the past week. Warnings were issued.

8. Arresting Gear. The Federal Aviation Agency will re-examine the potential value of providing arresting equipment at the end of landing field runways to prevent airliners from rolling off the end of runways when they encounter power failure on take-off.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(November 17)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	88	73	39	58
Escape	5	9	4	1



E. C. Welsh

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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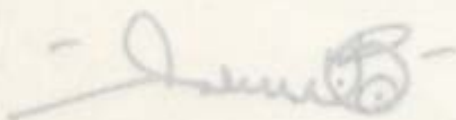
6. Soviet Jet. The Soviet IL-62 jet transport, scheduled for future New York-Moscow direct flight, is due to arrive at Dallas International Airport late on November 20. The plane can carry 150 passengers at cruising speeds of up to 560 miles an hour.

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Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(November 17)

	U.S.		USSR	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Earth Orbit	88	73	39	58
Escape	5	9	4	1


E. C. Welsh

1967 NOV 17 AM 11 51

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THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE

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GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 13th, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

Chancellor Kiesinger has asked me to transmit to you the following telegram:

"Ich gratuliere Ihnen sehr herzlich zu dem großen Erfolg, den die amerikanische Raumfahrt mit dem Abschuss der Saturn V Rakete errungen hat.

Kiesinger

Bundeskanzler der Bundesrepublik Deutschland."

In English, the telegram reads as follows:

"I congratulate you most cordially on the great success which the United States space program has achieved by the launching of the Saturn V rocket.

Kiesinger, Kurt G.

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Nothing else sent to

Central Files on or 2/21/68

Respectfully yours,

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



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 9, 1967

10:40 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Saturn V Launch. In a magnificent payoff for our investment of time, money, and competence, the Saturn V, with an Apollo spacecraft on board, made a perfect launch at Cape Kennedy this morning. This was the most powerful launch vehicle ever fired (7.5 million lbs. of thrust in the first stage) and the payload the heaviest ever put into orbit (280,000 lbs.).

2. Other Launches.

a. An Applications Technology Satellite (ATS-3) was successfully launched aboard an Atlas-Agena vehicle from Cape Kennedy on November 5, going into a synchronous orbit over the Atlantic Ocean. The 850 lb. multi-purpose payload will perform navigation, communications, weather, and other experiments. It is transmitting color photographs of the full face of the Earth.

b. Surveyor VI was successfully launched toward the Moon from Cape Kennedy on November 7, using an Atlas-Centaur vehicle. A mid-course correction was made successfully and the Surveyor was expected to soft-land within 10 miles of its target area in the rugged Central Bay late on November 9. The experimental program for Surveyor VI is basically the same as that previously conducted with Surveyor V, but that the landing areas differ considerably.

3. Pending Launch. An ESSA weather satellite is scheduled to be launched aboard a Delta vehicle from the Western Test Range in the next few days.

4. Apollo Launch Schedule. NASA announced an Apollo/Saturn launch schedule for 1968 and 1969. It calls for six flights (two manned) in 1968; and five in 1969 (four manned lunar development flights and one manned lunar lander).

5. NASA Review. The Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee held a closed session on November 8 to review NASA's program planning in the aftermath of Congressional budget cuts.

From the desk of

E. C. WELSH

6/15/67
11/11/67

James F. Roberts

This was returned
to me, probably
inadvertently. —

E. C. Welsh

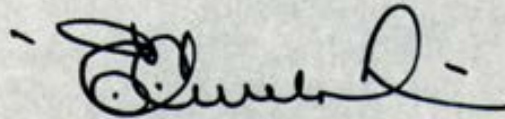
6. Fractional Orbital Bombardment System. Some orbiting Soviet spacecraft have been described by the Secretary of Defense as possibly being tests for an orbital bombing system. Without warheads, such tests obviously do not violate the Space Treaty, but they are orbiting spacecraft whether or not they make complete orbits of the Earth.

7. Apollo Drogue Chutes Fail. The first combined test of the new Apollo drogue parachutes and the spacecraft's main parachutes ended in failure. The test was conducted with a 13,000 lb. parachute test vehicle, simulating the increased weight of the Apollo command module. Cause of the failure is being investigated.

8. Weather. U.S. weather satellites continued to track tropical storms and typhoons in the Western Pacific and the Bay of Bengal during the week. Although early warnings were issued, Typhoon Emma, which struck the Philippines on November 3-4, caused a reported death toll of 300.

9. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(November 9)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	86	72	38	58
Escape	5	9	4	1



E. C. Welsh

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J. E. White

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 3, 1967

10:35 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Space and Aeronautics Activities.

1. Soviet Space Activity.

a. The Soviet Union on October 30 successfully rendezvoused and docked two unmanned Soyuz-type spacecraft, Cosmos 186 and 188, which then separated after 3-1/2 hours and later made controlled re-entries. This success indicated that the stabilization and re-entry difficulties, experienced in the Komarov fatal flight, had been corrected.

b. The rendezvous and docking of Cosmos 186 and 188 was the first such exercise ever achieved by the Soviets. The U.S. has rendezvoused 10 times and docked 9 times, using astronauts on every occasion. The Russians' "automatic" performance represents a significant stride toward either a large space platform or a manned trip to the Moon, or both.

c. The great surge of Soviet space activity during October found 11 spacecraft orbited, each on a separate launch, between October 3 and October 31. Previously, the average Soviet launch rate for the month was about 5. In addition, the Soviets soft-landed a spacecraft on Venus in October.

2. Apollo Saturn V Launch at Hand. A key step in the U.S. lunar landing program is now scheduled for November 9 at Cape Kennedy, when a Saturn V launch vehicle is to make its first flight. The vehicle, generating 7.5 million pounds of thrust in its first stage, is slated to put an unmanned Apollo spacecraft into a 117 mile high earth orbit. The spacecraft will later re-enter the atmosphere over the Pacific at a speed of 25,000 miles an hour, simulating Apollo re-entry after a manned lunar expedition. The 363 foot high combination of the Saturn/Apollo will weigh about 6-1/4 million pounds on the pad and the weight of the payload orbited will be about 280,000 pounds -- many times the heaviest weight ever orbited in space.

3. Launches.

a. The Soviets launched Cosmos 186 (October 27), Cosmos 187 (October 28), Cosmos 188 (October 30), Cosmos 189 (October 31), and Cosmos 190 (November 3).

b. The Defense Department placed two military payloads in orbit from the Western Test Range on November 2, via a Thor-Agena.

4. Pending Launches.

a. An Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) carrying 11 experiments is due to be launched November 3 from Cape Kennedy, using an Atlas-Agena vehicle.

b. The Surveyor VI spacecraft is scheduled to be launched November 7 for a soft landing on the Moon, using an Atlas-Centaur vehicle.

c. An ESSA weather satellite is due to be launched from the Western Test Range aboard a Delta vehicle on November 8.

d. The new launching target date for Saturn V is November 9.

5. ComSats.

a. The USSR's space TV and radio network, employing Molniya satellites, began broadcasting service November 2 to some 23 earth stations in the Soviet Union.

b. The second Pacific Intelsat satellite will begin commercial operation on November 4.

6. Mariner. Mariner IV, launched on November 28, 1964, successfully retransmitted two TV pictures of Mars stored on board for over two years after its successful Mars flyby on July 14, 1965.

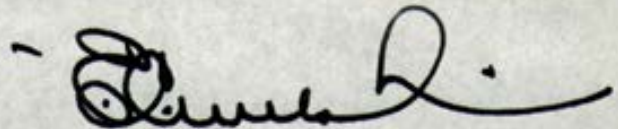
7. Technology Spinoff. Fuel cell space technology is an example of potential spinoff benefits to the civilian economy. This fuel cell development is expected to be useful as power plants for commercial establishments and homes.

8. Lives Saved. Weather Bureau officials in India have reported that warnings and photographs received from U.S. weather satellites with respect to the tropical storm that caused great damage in the Bay of Bengal area on October 9 were most timely. Although 500,000 persons were left homeless, loss of life was reported at 150. This contrasts with pre-satellite days when such storms cost 10,000 - 15,000 lives.

9. Russian Weather Data. Transmission of Soviet satellite weather data over the Washington-Moscow link resumed November 2 with photographs and cloud-cover data collected by Cosmos 184, which was launched October 27. The new pictures were the first the Soviets had ever supplied on the same day they were taken by a satellite.

10. Space Payloads Successfully Launched
(November 3)

	U.S.		USSR	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Earth Orbit	85	70	38	58
Escape	4	8	4	1



E. C. Welsh

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