

APPENDIX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
RICHARD M. NIXON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 2, 1968

Mr. D. Fry
Merlin, Oregon 97532

Dear Mr. Fry:

As you may know, I have pledged to bring into this Administration men and women who by their qualities of youthfulness, judgment, intelligence and creativity, can make significant contributions to our country. I seek the best minds in America to meet the challenges of this rapidly changing world. To find them, I ask for your active participation and assistance.

You, as a leader, are in a position to know and recommend exceptional individuals. The persons you select should complete the enclosed form and return it to you. I ask that you then attach your comments. My staff will carefully review all recommendations for inclusion in our reservoir of talent from which appointments will be made.

I will appreciate greatly, Mr. Fry, your taking time from your busy schedule to participate in this all-important program.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon
Richard M. Nixon

Fig. 4.2
Letter from President-elect Richard Nixon to UFO contactee Daniel Fry, 2 December 1968.

ALIEN LIA

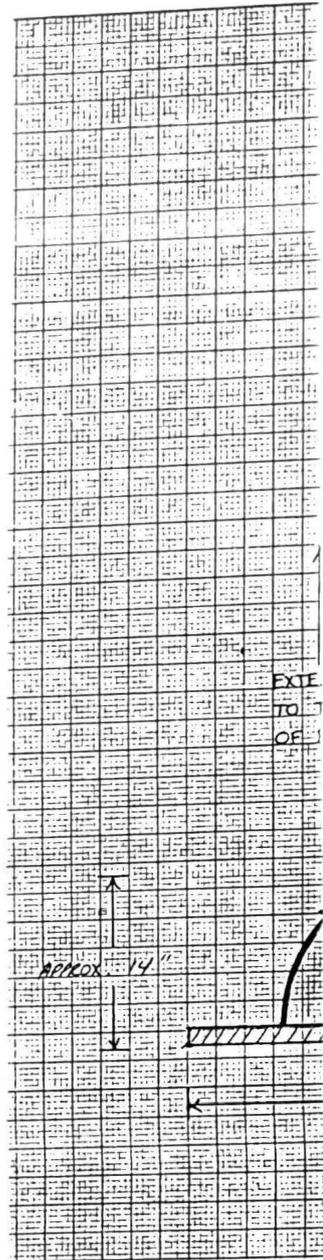


Fig. 8.2
Diagram by Robert Lazar sl
claims to have worked on. ((

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Subject Outer Space Box 13

Palacios
16 Palacios

November 15, 1973

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your November 6 letter with which you forwarded a copy of the letter to the President from Mayor W. C. Jackson of the City of Palacios.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the response that was sent to Mayor Jackson on November 1.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Tom C. Korologos
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable John Tower
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Enclosure

TCK:EF:VO:vo

9

NOV 15 1973

November 1, 1973

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The President has asked me to thank you for your thoughtful letter enclosing a copy of the proclamation you issued designating the City of Palacios as The Interplanetary Capital of the Universe.

Your suggestion that the President also sign the proclamation was appreciated, but it would not be in accord with presidential policy to comply with your request. I am sure you will understand.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Roland L. Elliott
Special Assistant
to the President

The Honorable W. C. Jackson
Mayor of Palacios
Post Office Box 845
Palacios, Texas 77465

RLE:SEV:rs

DECLASSIFIED

Authority E012958
By 2007 NARA Date 9/15/00

Ex FG-16 D'p + 4AE
10/20/69 - 12/31/69 Bx)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



AFXOXP

14 March 1969

Report of Survey Visit to ^X Homestead AFB

EXECUTIVE

111
TW
579
W.H.C.

AFXOX AFSMEK AFXOXY AFIIS
AFOCCOP AFXOXO AFXOTZ

1. Purpose: To assure that the President is provided the best Air Force support possible during his trips to the Miami area.

2. Period of Visit: 3 March 1969 through 5 March 1969.

3. Survey Team Consisted of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Maj General G.B. Simler (AFXOP) | Lt Colonel S. Katz (AFXOXOD) |
| Colonel L.J. Bjorgen (AFXOXP) | Lt Colonel M.H. Long (USAF-MPC) |
| Colonel F.S. Evans (AFOCCOP) | Lt Colonel J.J. McKenna (HQ TAC) |
| Colonel N.G. Greathouse (HQ AFCS) | Mr. J.W. Hafley (HQ TAC) |
| Colonel T.J. Tierman (HQ TAC) | Mr. W.W. Hunter (HQ TAC) |
| Lt Colonel T.J. Skiffington (AFIIS) | Maj J.P. Scarff (AFXOTZ) |
| Lt Colonel F. McIntosh (AFSMEK) | Maj J.V. Lapko (Det 1, ARRS) |
| Lt Colonel D.E. Wiggins (AFXOXY) | SMSGt R.A. Melton (USAF-MPC) |

4. Highlights:

a. Upon arrival of the Survey Team, the 4531 TFW Presidential Support Project Officer presented a briefing which provided an overview of the operational, concepts employed, and on-going actions in support of the mission. The Survey Team and 4531 TFW were briefed by General Simler as to the purpose of this visit and which major areas would be looked at.

b. The Survey Team presented a briefing of the findings and recommendations to Major General Simler, Brigadier General Douglas (836th Air Division), and the 4531 TFW personnel. Findings and recommendations are contained in the attachments hereto.

c. On 6 March 1969 General Momyer and his immediate staff were briefed on the findings and recommendations of the team. General Momyer concurred in all recommendations.

5. Findings, Recommendations, and Actions Taken to Date:

- a. Atch 1 - Safety.
- b. Atch 2 - Local Base Rescue.
- c. Atch 3 - Communications.

Underwrite Your Country's Might - Buy U.S. Savings Bonds

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d. Atch 4 - Personnel.

e. Atch 5 -- Navigational Aids and Air Traffic Control.

6. A listing of outstanding actions will be monitored by AFXOXP. Those actions required to accomplish the recommendations will be the responsibility of the appropriate Air Staff officer.

L.L. Bjorgen

L.L. BJORGEN, Colonel, USAF
Chief, Special Missions Division
Directorate of Operations

5 Atch

- 1. Safety
- 2. Local Base Rescue
- 3. Communications
- 4. Personnel
- 5. Navigational Aids and Air Traffic Control

DECLASSIFIED
 AUTHORITY: EOI 2958
 BY: MJA/DAW 9/15/00

STAFF VISIT

NAME & RANK OF INSPECTOR: Lt Col Thomas J. Skiffington

FUNCTIONAL AREA INSPECTED: Crash Rescue Fire Department

FINDINGS:

1. Base Fire Department is providing adequate crash fire protection at Homestead AFB for the Combat Picture program.
2. Adequate action has been taken to insure trained fire personnel are assigned to the Local Base Rescue Unit (LBR).
3. Additional guidance is required to clarify the fire protection requirements for the proposed heliport at Key Biscayne.
4. Additional assistance is required to insure Homestead AFB gets priority in delivery of an R-2 Rescue Vehicle and two 750A trucks water distribution.
5. A call director telephone unit should be installed in the Fire Department Communications Center in lieu of all the other circuits presently installed.

SPECIFIC EVALUATIONS OF AREA INSPECTED:

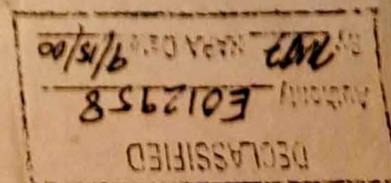
1. The Base Fire Department is providing adequate crash rescue protection to the Combat Picture program by combining the assets of two work shifts. This insures fully trained and qualified personnel are on duty during arrival and departure times.
2. Three qualified firemen are presently in training and additional personnel are presently scheduled for assignment to Homestead AFB.
3. Clarification is required on what fire protection equipment is to be in place at the Key Biscayne heliport. The Fire Department

atch 1

DECLASSIFIED
 AUTHORITY E012958
 DATE 9/15/00

originally deployed mobile equipment to cover all arrival and departure periods. This policy was rescinded due to the possibility of adverse publicity. The present procedure is to dispatch 3 personnel with 4 twenty gallon CB dispensers. This provides a questionable fire protection capability. The Base Civil Engineer has proposed a fixed firefighting (FOAM/WATER) installation for the proposed heliport at Key Biscayne. Informal information to the base indicates this was turned down. Clarification is required in that either adequate equipment should be on hand or the proposed fixed installation should be installed. The fixed installation could also provide a permanent firefighting capability to the complete compound covering not only air movement but protection to the auxiliary power generators and other equipment.

4. The present R-2 Rescue Vehicle is considered unreliable. A review of records indicates it was out of commission an excessive amount of time. This vehicle was originally scheduled for salvage in December 1968. Because of Combat Picture TAC authorized the expenditure of funds to make it operational pending delivery of a new R-2 vehicle. In a letter dated 17 Feb 1969, TAC advised the base that an R-2 would be procured under the FY69 Vehicle Authorization but there was no expected delivery date. This action also applies to the delivery of one 750A water distribution truck. The additional 750A truck is scheduled for delivery in March but Homestead has not received any additional information.



Spiro T. Agnew (1918-1996) was elected Vice President of the United States in November 1968, serving under Richard M. Nixon. He served as chair of the 1969 Space Task Group that developed a long-range plan for a post-Apollo space effort. The Post-Apollo Space Program: Directions for the Future (Washington, DC: President's Science Advisory Council, September 1969) developed an expansive program that included building a space station, a space shuttle, a lunar base, and a mission to Mars (the latter goal had been endorsed by the Vice President at the time of the Apollo 11 launch in July 1969). This plan was not accepted by the president and only the Space Shuttle was approved for development. Agnew died 17 September, 1996 of leukemia. See Roger D. Launius, "NASA and the Decision to Build the Space Shuttle, 1969-72," *The Historian* 57 (Autumn 1994): 17-34.

WHCF. Box 52

Research from Movement Logs 1969-73

DATE	DATE	NUMBER OF NIGHTS (To Miami)
January 1, 1969	January 30	1
January 7	January 10	1
January 21	January 24	1
February 4	February 7	1
February 18	February 21	1
February 25	February 28	1
March 4	March 7	1
March 11	March 14	1
March 18	March 21	1
March 25	March 28	1
April 1	April 4	1
April 8	April 11	1
April 15	April 18	1
April 22	April 25	1
April 29	May 2	1
May 6	May 9	1
May 13	May 16	1
May 20	May 23	1
May 27	May 30	1
June 3	June 6	1
June 10	June 13	1
June 17	June 20	1
June 24	June 27	1
July 1	July 4	1
July 8	July 11	1
July 15	July 18	1
July 22	July 25	1
July 29	August 1	1
August 5	August 8	1
August 12	August 15	1
August 19	August 22	1
August 26	August 29	1
September 2	September 5	1
September 9	September 12	1
September 16	September 19	1
September 23	September 26	1
September 30	October 3	1
October 6	October 9	1
October 13	October 16	1
October 20	October 23	1
October 27	October 30	1
November 3	November 6	1
November 10	November 13	1
November 17	November 20	1
November 24	November 27	1
November 30	December 3	1
December 7	December 10	1
December 14	December 17	1
December 21	December 24	1
December 28	December 31	1

Nights the President has spent in Key Biscayne, Florida and San Clemente, California during his first and second terms (up to August 30, 1973)

33 Nights in 1970

33 Nights in 1971

Dates that the President has spent in Key Biscayne, Florida (first term)

ARRIVAL DATE	DEPARTURE DATE	LENGTH OF STAY (In Nights)
February 7, 1969	February 10	3
March 7	March 10	3
April 2	April 6	4
May 7	May 11	4
May 28	May 31	3
May 31	June 1	1
July 2	July 4	2
July 5	July 6	1
October 2	October 5	3
November 6	November 7	1
November 8	November 9	1
November 27	November 30	<u>3</u>
		29 Nights in 1969
February 11, 1970	February 14	3
February 15	February 15	0
March 6	March 8	2
March 26	March 27	1
March 28	March 30	2
May 14	May 16	2
May 17	May 18	1
June 12	June 13	1
June 14	June 14	0
October 8	October 9	1
October 11	October 11	0
October 27	October 28	1
November 6	November 7	1
November 9	November 10	<u>1</u>
		16 Nights in 1970
February 12, 1971	February 12	0
February 13	February 15	2
March 12	March 14	2
March 15	March 15	0
May 14	May 17	3
May 22	May 25	3
June 18	June 22	4
September 30	October 4	4
November 5	November 8	3
November 18	November 19	1
December 2	December 5	3
December 15	December 18	3
December 26	December 31	<u>5</u>
		33 Nights in 1971

Dates that the President has spent in Key Biscayne, Florida - 2

ARRIVAL DATE	DEPARTURE DATE	LENGTH OF STAY (IN NIGHTS)
January 21, 1972	January 21	0
January 23	January 23	0
February 3	February 6	3
February 10	February 11	1
February 12	February 13	1
March 1	March 5	4
April 6	April 9	3
April 26	April 28	2
April 29	April 30	1
June 2	June 5	3
June 18	June 19	1
August 22	August 23	1
November 8	November 12	4
November 30	December 4	4
December 20	December 26	6
		<u>34</u> Nights in 1972
January 12, 1973	January 18	6 Nights in 1973 (first term)

Total number of nights spent during the first term - 118

Dates the President has spent in Key Biscayne, Florida (second term)

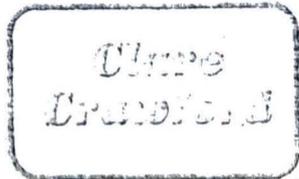
ARRIVAL DATE	DEPARTURE DATE	LENGTH OF STAY (IN NIGHTS)
January 26, 1973	January 28	2
January 29	January 29	0
February 16	February 20	4
March 22	March 26	4
April 20	April 22	2
April 23	April 24	1
May 3	May 5	2
May 6	May 7	1
May 25	May 26	1
May 27	May 28	1
June 8	June 10	2
June 15	June 17	2
August 17	August 20	3
		<u>25</u> Nights in 1973 (as of August 30)

Dates that the President has spent at San Clemente, California (first term)

ARRIVAL DATE	DEPARTURE DATE	LENGTH OF STAY (IN NIGHTS)
March 21, 1969	March 23, 1969	2
June 4	June 7	3
June 9	June 10	1
August 9	September 8	30
December 30	January 4, 1970	5
		<u>41</u> Nights spent in 1969
January 6, 1970	January 8	2
April 19	April 20	1
May 28	June 1	4
June 25	July 6	11
July 24	July 29	5
July 30	August 3	4
August 21	September 6	16
October 29	November 4	7
		<u>50</u> Nights spent in 1970
January 6, 1971	January 14	8
March 27	April 5	9
April 30	May 1	1
May 2	May 3	1
July 6	July 18	12
August 19	September 3	15
November 24	November 28	4
		<u>50</u> Nights spent in 1971
January 3, 1972	January 8	5
July 1	July 18	17
August 25	August 30	5
September 1	September 5	4
November 4	November 7	3
		<u>34</u> Nights spent in 1972

Total number of nights spent
during the first term - 175

President Nixon has spent more than one year of the year-and-a-half he has been President at the Key Biscayne or San Clemente White Houses.



He has been at Key Biscayne 147 days and San Clemente 224 days for a total of 371 days, according to a White House spokesman.

To date, this means that the \$10 million spent by the Government to secure and spruce the two vacation White Houses, breaks down to more than \$25,000-a-day. The \$10 million figure does not include maintenance, rental of the two extra houses at Key Biscayne or the salary of the secret service agents who guard the houses year-round—whether or not the President or his family is there.

The guards also apparently keep an eye on the home of Nixon's friend, Bebe Rebozo, which is in the Key Biscayne compound.

The White House said that in 1969, the President was at Key Biscayne 21 days and 35 days at San Clemente; in 1970, 20 days in Florida, and 53 in California. In 1971, he went to Florida, 42 days and California, 53; in '72, Florida 38 days and San Clemente, 34. So far this year, he has been in Key Biscayne, 23 days and 49 in California—counting today.

"STARTING OVER," Dan Wakefield's novel about a divorced man which is moving up the best seller lists, is puzzling the author. He's gotten mostly favorable reviews, but those who don't like it have attacked him personally.

One critic has even reviewed his picture on the jacket, which shows him sitting beside a bar with three bottles.

"He said it was obvious I was decadent and evil—I only did the picture that way for a change. Almost all jacket pictures show the author sitting at his typewriter or leaning against an elm tree. Next book, I'm going to be kissing a baby.

"Another reviewer said obviously I must have writ

Continued on C-3

WASHINGTON STAR-NEWS
Washington, D. C., Friday, August 31, 1973

NIXON'S OTHER HOUSES

\$25,000-a-Day Habit

Continued from C-1
ten about a lousy year in my lousy life." Wakefield, who has been twice divorced, says the book is not autobiographical. "I am going to get a card printed saying these things did not happen to me."

He says, "I was writing about now and what I know: the WASP, college-educated, overpsychoanalyzed, middle-class divorced generation."

Wakefield does allow that the section condemning Christmas came out of the typewriter easily. He said he thinks the Holiday Season is a plot planned by married people to make singles suffer. "I hope never to be in this country again for Christmas—I plan to visit either a non-Christian country or Hollywood."

He has also included a recipe for "Starting Over Beef Stew" in his publicity portfolio. The first ingredient is a pint of bourbon, which "is to be drunk while the stew is being prepared

alone or with a recruited neighbor, friend or prospective new lover. The stew provides lots of leftovers to give the cook a "continuous sense of security. In the event that guests arrive, there will be enough to eat. In the event that no one arrives, the cook will not be reduced to sticking either a TV dinner and/or his or her head into the oven."

ANOTHER BOOK out next week is about America's newest folk hero. It's "The Wisdom of Sam Ervin" by Bill Wise, Sen. Birch Bayh's Administrative Assistant.

A typical Ervin story. "One clear thing about elections is that some men who are not willing to spend a penny of another man's money are willing to steal elections.

"We cannot hope that everybody will be as honest as the two men who went to a cemetery in a county in my state to get names from the gravestones.

"One of them was reading off the gravestones and the other was writing them down. One man read, 'Sacred to the Memory of Israel Sherinstein.'

"The other man said, 'Wait a minute—that's a long name. We can divide that into two parts and two voters here.'

"The other fellow said, 'No, sir. If I'm going to have anything to do with this, it's going to have to be honest.'"

Some of the troops over at the Republican National Committee are upset with Vice-Chairman Janet Johnston's redecoration of her office.

They have been expecting raises for a long time and some other people have been cut from the staff.

Chairman Johnston says, the office was "freshened up" for around \$2,000—"not enough to give everybody a raise, certainly."

She said that there were

water stains under the windows and spots on the rug and so she had it repainted and purchased new drapes and a carpet.

Festival Goes on

HOLLAND, Vt. (AP) — Local officials here yesterday dropped their last legal attempt to stop a Labor Day rock concert on a nearby farm.

An estimated 16,000 young people are expected for the gathering.

Appearing before Newport County Superior Court Judge Stephen Martin, town attorney Andrew Pepin said a request for an order to stop the festival was being withdrawn.

In its place, he said, the promoters promised to post a \$25,000 bond guaranteeing cleanup and repair of any personal property damage.



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

Space _____ 0
 24
EXECUTIVE
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 FG164

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

January 15, 1970

The President
 The White House
 Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

John Ehrlichman and Bob Mayo have advised me that you have found it necessary to make further reductions in the FY 1971 budget estimates of the Government and that a figure of \$200 million in outlays has been suggested as a further reduction that NASA might be required to make.

As you know, NASA has already accepted drastic reductions in the FY 1971 budget process, resulting in our lowest budget in eight years, with a reduction of 50,000 people out of our current work force of 190,000. At the same time, we appreciate the current fiscal pressures and will do everything within our power to reduce expenditures consistent with a minimal space program. By making a series of reductions across the board, including reductions of the NERVA nuclear rocket program, advanced research and technology items, applications programs, and other areas, we can, and will if absolutely necessary, effect a further reduction of \$51 million in FY 1971 budget authority and outlays. Further reductions in the space program to approach the suggested \$200 million would require actions which you have specifically instructed me you do not wish us to take -- actions which would cripple the space goals of your Administration and dissipate the Apollo team. This would mean terminating lunar missions after Apollo 16 in 1971 and all space flight by U.S. astronauts at the end of 1972. Such a decision would mean the immediate closure of major facilities in California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama for an additional reduction of 15,000 people. It would also make it impossible, in my judgment, for you to make a strong statement in support of a vigorous and forward-looking space program.

If it is now necessary to consider making this additional reduction, I feel that I must discuss the problems involved with you personally so that you and I will have a clear common understanding of all of the implications. I am, of course, prepared to meet with you at Camp David or in Washington at any time that you wish.

Respectfully yours,

T. O. Paine
 T. O. Paine
 Administrator

cc: Mr. Robert P. Mayo
 Mr. John D. Ehrlichman
 Mr. Peter M. Flanigan

RECEIVED
 GENERAL FILES

24-1

EXECUTIVE4/16/4
7/24/42/16/4
05THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Meeting with Dr. Thomas Paine, Administrator
of NASA
Thursday, January 22, 1970
4:00 P.M.

I. PURPOSE

Dr. Paine has requested this meeting in order to express his convictions regarding the importance of the Space Program as it relates to your Administration and his concern that the recent cuts may prevent the Administration from maximizing the potential benefits of the Program.

II. BACKGROUND

- A. By the mid '60s the NASA budget had reached a level of \$5 billion. Since that time its outlays have been on a declining path with a projected FY'71 outlay the lowest in eight years. Dr. Paine had asked for outlays of \$4 billion in FY'71 and was initially cut back to a \$3.8 billion level. Subsequently that was reduced to \$3.6 billion and in the final budget cut it was reduced to \$3.4 billion.
- B. Dr. Paine took each of these cuts, up to the last, in a spirit of complete cooperation. While he had differences of opinion as to where the cuts should be made, he did not resist the reduction. With regard to the final cut, he did resist as he believed NASA was bearing a disproportionate share of the reduction. Nevertheless, he continued to express clearly his support of the Administration.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

-2-

- C. I conveyed to Dr. Paine the President's personal enthusiasm for the Space Program and his assurance that additional funds would be forthcoming when available in future years. Dr. Paine has been consistently loyal and cooperative and has evidenced his personal interest in the success of the Administration.
- D. Peter Flanigan will be attending the meeting with Dr. Paine.

III. POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- A. In reaching the \$3.4 billion level, NASA plans to delay the Apollo Applications Workshop launch from early '72 to late '72. For political reasons, I have told Dr. Paine that this delay beyond September would be unacceptable. Dr. Paine understands this and will make every effort in the interim to make sure the Apollo is launched in the late Summer or early Fall of '72.

RECOMMENDATION

I do not suggest you bring this subject up but you should be aware of the implications should Dr. Paine mention it.

- B. No doubt you will wish to assure Dr. Paine of your personal interest in and support for the Space Program in the long run. Dr. Paine will ask when you propose to respond to the Space Task Force Report.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Space Message is ready to be released. I recommend you tell Dr. Paine that it is currently being scheduled with other Messages and you expect its release within the next couple of weeks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

-3-

C. You may wish to express to Dr. Paine your conviction that the international trips of the astronauts have been a diplomatic success. However, with most of our foreign opportunities gone, you may wish to outline your program for a small cities tour for the Apollo 13 astronauts, which program I have already passed on to NASA.


Peter W. Flanigan

Jan. 22, 1970
4:00 P.M.

January 20, 1970
Tuesday - 10:15 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Peter Flanigan
Mr. John Ehrlichman

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Presidential Appointment for Dr. Paine, NASA

This will confirm that the President will see Dr. Paine at 4:00 p. m.
on Thursday, January 22.

CC: Mr. Hugh Sloan, Jr.
Mr. John Brown
Mr. Stephen B. Bull

DLC:ny

p. 1, p. 6, p. 7, & on front Whitehead copy
for p. 8

Proposed Statement on the Future Of
the U. S. Space Program

Over the last decade, the principal goal of our nation's space program has been the Moon. By the end of that decade men from our planet had traveled to the Moon on four occasions and twice they had walked on its surface. With these unforgettable experiences, we have gained a new perspective on ourselves and our world.

I believe these accomplishments should help us gain a new perspective on our space program as well. Having completed that long stride into the future which has been our objective for the past decade, we must now define new goals which make sense for the Seventies. We must build on the successes of the past, always reaching out for new achievements. But we must also recognize that many critical problems here on this planet make high priority demands on our attention and our resources. By no means should we allow our space program to stagnate. But -- with the entire future and the entire universe before us -- we should not try to do everything at once. Our approach to space must continue to be bold -- but it must also be balanced.



When this Administration came into office, there were no clear, comprehensive plans for our space program after the first Apollo landing. To help remedy this situation, I established in February of 1969 a Space Task Group, headed by the Vice President, to study

"Space Message"
Nixon statement
response to

possibilities for the future of that program. Their report was presented to me in September. After reviewing that report and considering our national priorities, I have reached a number of conclusions concerning the future pace and direction of the nation's space efforts. The budget recommendations which I have sent to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1971 are based on these conclusions.

Three General Purposes

In my judgment, three general purposes should guide our space program.

One purpose is exploration. From time immemorial, man has insisted on venturing into the unknown despite his inability to predict precisely the value of any given exploration. He has been willing to take risks, willing to be surprised, willing to adapt to new experiences. Man has come to feel that such quests are worthwhile in and of themselves -- for they represent one way in which he expands his vision and expresses the human spirit. A great nation must always be an exploring nation if it wishes to remain great.

A second purpose of our space program is scientific knowledge -- a greater systematic understanding about ourselves and our universe. With each of our space ventures, man's total information about nature has been dramatically expanded; the human race was able

to learn more about the Moon and Mars in a few hours last summer than had been learned in all the centuries that had gone before. The people who perform this important work are not only those who walk in spacesuits while millions watch or those who launch powerful rockets in a burst of flame. Much of our scientific progress comes in laboratories and offices, where dedicated, inquiring men and women decipher new facts and add them to old ones in ways which reveal new truths.

The abilities of these scientists constitute one of our most valuable national resources. I believe that our space program should help these people in their work and should be attentive to their suggestions.

A third purpose of the United States space effort is that of practical application -- turning the lessons we learn in space to the early benefit of life on Earth. Examples of such lessons are manifold; they range from new medical insights to new methods of communication, from better weather forecasts to new management techniques and new ways of providing energy. But these lessons will not apply themselves; we must make a concerted effort to see that the results of our space research are used to the maximum advantage of the human community:

A Continuing Process

We must see our space effort, then, not only as an adventure

of today but also as an investment in tomorrow. We did not go to the Moon merely for the sport of it. To be sure, those undertakings have provided an exciting adventure for all mankind and we are proud that it was our nation that met this challenge. But the most important thing about man's first footsteps on the Moon is what they promise for the future.

We must realize that space activities will be a part of our lives for the rest of time. We must think of them as part of a continuing process -- one which will go on day in and day out, year in and year out -- and not as a series of separate leaps, each requiring a massive concentration of energy and will and accomplished on a crash timetable. Our space program should not be planned in a rigid manner, decade by decade, but on a continuing flexible basis, one which takes into account our changing needs and our expanding knowledge.

We must also realize that space expenditures must take their proper place within a rigorous system of national priorities. What we do in space from here on in must become a normal and regular part of our national life and must therefore be planned in conjunction with all of the other undertakings which are also important to us.

The space budget which I have sent to Congress for Fiscal Year 1971 is lower than the budget for Fiscal Year 1970, a condition which

reflects the fiscal constraints under which we presently operate and the competing demands of other programs. I am confident, however, that the funding I have proposed will allow our space program to make steady and impressive progress.

Six Specific Objectives

With these general considerations in mind, I have concluded that our space program should work toward the following specific objectives:

1. We should continue to explore the Moon. Future Apollo manned lunar landings will be spaced so as to maximize our scientific return from each mission, always providing, of course, for the safety of those who undertake these ventures. Our decisions about manned and unmanned lunar voyages beyond the Apollo program will be based on the results of these missions.

2. We should move ahead with bold exploration of the planets and the universe. In the next few years, scientific satellites of many types will be launched into Earth orbit to bring us new information about the universe, the solar system, and even our own planet. During the next decade, we will also launch unmanned spacecraft to all the planets of our solar system, including an unmanned vehicle which will be sent to land on Mars and to investigate its surface. In the late

1970s, the "Grand Tour" missions will study the mysterious outer planets of the solar system -- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. The positions of the planets at that time will give us a unique opportunity to launch missions which can visit several of them on a single flight of over three billion miles. Preparations for this program will begin in 1972.

There is one ^{major but} longer range goal we should keep in mind as we proceed with our exploration of the planets. As a part of this program we ^{will} should eventually send men to explore the planet Mars.

3. We should work to reduce substantially the cost of space operations. Our present rocket technology will provide a reliable launch capability for some time. But as we build for the longer-range future, we must devise less costly and less complicated ways of transporting payloads into space. Such a capability -- designed so that it will be suitable for a wide range of scientific, defense and commercial uses -- can help us realize important economies in all aspects of our space program. ^{*}[We are currently examining in greater detail the ^{design} ~~feasibility~~ of re-usable space shuttles as one way of achieving this objective.]^{*}

4. We should seek to extend man's capability to live and work in space. The Experimental Space Station ~~is~~ -- a large orbiting

* P. 1 with insert #1 attached

Insert 1 to replace last sentence of par. 3 on page 6

We are currently examining the design of a reusable space shuttle that could evolve into a new space capability. With this capability, we could fully exploit and use space for the benefit of all mankind and at the same time substantially reduce the cost of space operations.

(Wording adapted from Page 99 of the FY 71 Budget.)

workshop -- will be an important part of this effort. We are now building such a station -- using systems originally developed for the Apollo program -- and plan to begin using it for operational missions in the next few years. We expect that men will be working in space for months at a time during the coming decade.

We have much to learn about what man can and cannot do in space. On the basis of our experience ^{and studies} with the XSS, we will decide when and how to develop longer-lived space stations. Flexible, long-lived space station modules could provide a multi-purpose space platform for the longer-range future and ultimately become a building block for manned interplanetary travel.

5. We should hasten and expand the practical applications of space technology. The development of earth resources satellites -- platforms which can help in such varied tasks as surveying crops, locating mineral deposits and measuring water resources -- will enable us to assess our environment and use our resources more effectively. We should continue to pursue other applications of space-related technology in a wide variety of fields, including meteorology, communications, navigation, air traffic control, education and national defense. The very act of reaching into space can help man improve the quality of life on Earth.

6. We should encourage greater international cooperation in space. In my address to the United Nations last September, I indicated that the United States will take positive, concrete steps "toward internationalizing man's epic venture into space -- an adventure that belongs not to one nation but to all mankind." I believe that both the adventures and the applications of space missions should be shared by all peoples. Our progress will be faster and our accomplishments will be greater if nations will join together in this effort, both in contributing the resources and in enjoying the benefits. ^{insert attached} The Administrator of NASA recently met with the space authorities of Western Europe, Canada, Japan and Australia in an effort to find ways in which we can cooperate more effectively in space.

* * *

It is important, I believe, that the space program of the United States meet these six objectives. A program which achieves these goals will be a balanced space program, one which will extend our capabilities and knowledge and one which will put our new learning to work for the immediate benefit of all people.

As we enter a new decade, we are conscious of the fact that man is also entering a new historic era. For the first time, he has reached beyond his planet; for the rest of time, we will think of ourselves as

(* See change)

men from the planet Earth. It is my hope that as we go forward with our space program, we can plan and work in a way which makes us proud both of the planet from which we come and of our ability to travel beyond it.

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INSERT ON PAGE 8

Unmanned scientific payloads from other nations already
make use of our space launch capability on a cost-shared
basis; we look forward to the day when these arrangements can
be extended to larger ^{space projects} ~~applications satellites~~ and astronaut crews.