

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

New Material
Functions: NASA RAR-
19m

66-5336

5

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

22 OCT 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Space Council Meeting of October 17, 1966

The Space Council met on October 17, 1966 to receive a report from the FAA on aeronautical planning (with emphasis on new safety developments) and to be informed of the progress made in regard to activities for increasing international cooperation in space. The Vice President chaired the meeting. In response to your request, I attended the meeting as your representative; attachment (1) is a full list of attendees.

The following summarizes the principal points of the discussions.

EROS

The Vice President raised the question of the recent announcement by the Department of Interior concerning the EROS Program (Earth Resources Observation Satellite). He expressed his concern and apparent annoyance that neither the President nor he knew anything about the project prior to its announcement. He emphasized the need for their receiving the information on a timely basis in the future and wondered whether policy level consideration was needed. Mr. Webb responded with an extended discussion. He agreed that it was a very real problem that impinged on questions of military security. He indicated that there was a NSAM now being considered for the purpose of informing other agencies such as Agriculture and Department of Interior that NASA has the central responsibility in regard to civil space programs. He felt that NASA should serve as an intermediary for all other agencies. Dr. Walsh pointed out that NASA was explicitly given the responsibility for civilian space research and development by the Space Act of 1958. The Vice President endorsed this view and requested that the Council's observations be passed along.

Mr. Leonard Marks expressed concern that the COMSAT Corporation, which in the eyes of the world appears to be speaking officially for the U.S., has been making public statements concerning broadcast

DS 66 - 5365 - A/1

~~SECRET~~

660588

DECLASSIFIED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS: NOT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR-5200.10

327-66

~~SECRET~~

2

satellites. He pointed out that this is a controversial subject and highly sensitive to smaller nations who fear its use for propaganda.

Aeronautical Planning.

As a result of his visit to the FAA facility in Atlantic City, the Vice President expressed a desire to be more fully informed on new safety developments and provisions to handle the rapidly increasing air traffic. General William F. McKee, Administrator of FAA, reviewed present air traffic conditions and projected the situation to 1975. As an example he indicated that the current 70 billion passenger miles per year would grow to 200 billion passenger miles per year by 1975. Similarly, air freight is expected to expand dramatically from its present level of 1.7 billion ton miles per year and reach 7 to 8 billion ton miles per year by 1975.

General McKee then commented on the SST situation. He noted that the French and British are pursuing the Concord Program very seriously as indicated by the fact that the French are reported to be working a three-shift basis on the project. Their completion date is expected to be 1971. This compares to the U.S. completion of an SST by 1974. He stressed the importance of the SST to such countries as Australia and Japan who have indicated that this aircraft would bring them more effectively into the world market.

In regard to general aviation, General McKee characterized the growth as fantastic, particularly as more business jets are entering the picture.

Mr. David D. Thomas, Deputy Administrator of FAA reviewed current methods of air traffic control and indicated efforts for improvements. For the future system FAA plans to use computers and incorporate altitude information in the radar displays.

Mr. Thomas then discussed the problem of accident fatalities. The present record indicates two fatal accidents per 100,000 hours flown and an expectation of 1,250 fatalities this year. Among the efforts to improve the record he listed as:

- (1) experiments with jelly fuel,
- (2) improvement of exits from aircraft,
- (3) better seating arrangements, and
- (4) semi-automatic landing techniques.

~~SECRET~~

In conclusion, Mr. Thomas emphasized that their biggest problem continues to be the weather, that is, how do they get the information and how do they use it. He also commented that communications over the North Atlantic presents one of their major problems since during the transit, an aircraft is out of communication most of the time. As one means of correcting the situation the FAA is considering using communications satellites. He stated that the COMSAT Corporation is presently engaged in developing a proposal for them for this purpose.

Mr. Webb commented on the ability to land an aircraft fully automatically. He stated that "it was absolutely astonishing what can be done technically" and appeared convinced that the capability exists now to land an aircraft under 0-0 conditions without a man. He was uncertain as to how these technological accomplishments can be accepted and introduced into the system. To a large extent he thought it was a question of policy.

International Space Exhibit.

In response to the request of the Vice President at the Space Council meeting of March 23, 1966, Mr. Leonard Marks, Director USIA, with cooperation of representatives of NASA, DoD and other agencies, developed a proposal for an exhibit of U.S. space programs. These exhibits, the first to open in the Fall of 1967, would be shown in major cities throughout the world. It is expected that it will take three years to complete the display of the exhibits to the proposed 50 cities. The total cost of the program is estimated at \$10.9 million.

In response to the Vice President's question, Mr. Marks recommended that the USIA be given the administrative responsibility for carrying out the program.

A discussion ensued concerning the best means for obtaining the estimated funds of \$10.9 million. Mr. Marks stated that the funding could be spread over a three-year period and that there were two alternative approaches. Either the USIA could request allocation of the entire amount from the Bureau of the Budget or NASA, DoD and other agencies could make appropriate contributions from its respective budgets. If the first approach were to be pursued,

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Marks stated that it would be important to have the Space Council's written endorsement. Based on a suggestion from Mr. Webb, the Vice President stated that the Space Council would draft a resolution making appropriate recommendations to the President. Before presenting the resolution to the President, a draft is to be reviewed first by Mr. Marks, Mr. Webb and Mr. McNamara.

Progress Report of the Development of a Plan for Improving International Cooperation in Space.

At the March 23, 1966 meeting of the Space Council the Vice President requested U. Alexis Johnson, at that time the Deputy Under Secretary of State, working in concert with DoD, NASA and other agencies, to develop recommendations for means of enhancing the U. S. international cooperation in space. The State Department presented an interim report.

Secretary Rusk emphasized the need to establish precise guidelines on the limitations and the degree to which the U. S. can and cannot cooperate in space ventures. He observed that even senior officials appear to be uncertain as to what these limitations are and, as a consequence, occasionally find themselves in embarrassing positions as a result of negotiations with foreign representatives. The most important questions, he observed, had to do with release of launch vehicle information (NSAM 294) and technology for communication satellites (NSAM 333).

Mr. Webb discussed at some length the problems in carrying out NSAM 333 and stated that he thought the policy to be a foolish one.

Mr. Herman Pollack, Acting Director of the State Department's Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, presented the report (attachment (2)) of a Working Group which was engaged in examining these policies. He noted that the Working Group gave its first attention to cooperation with ELDO. The new policy that evolved, NSAM 354, encourages support of ELDO and has been made known to U. S. industry and to the ELDO nations.

In regard to NSAM 333 (Communication Satellite) Mr. Pollack stated that its current wording and manner in which it has been

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

5

applied has inhibited some international cooperation. Mr. James D. O'Connell, Special Assistant to the President for Telecommunications has been requested to undertake a review of the policy which is currently in progress.

Signed

Norman S. Paul

NORMAN S. PAUL

Under Secretary of the Air Force

Attachments (2)

~~SECRET~~

SPACE COUNCIL MEETING
October 17, 1966
Executive Office Building, Room 213

ATTENDANCE

Members

Vice President Humphrey, Chairman
Secretary of State, Dean Rusk
Under Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Norman S. Paul
(representing Mr. McNamara)
NASA Administrator, James Webb
AEC Administrator, Dr. Glen Seaborg

Invited Guests

General William F. McKee, Administrator, FAA
Mr. David Thomas, Deputy Administrator, FAA
Mr. Leonard Marks, Director, USIA

Space Council

Dr. Edward Welsh, Executive Secretary
Dr. Charles Sheldon
Mr. Paul Means
Mr. Mrozinski
Mr. Hirsch
Mr. R. Hale
Mr. W. Berg

Observers

Mr. Arnold Frutkin, NASA
Mr. Leonard Jaffee, NASA
Mr. Wilson Dizard, USIA
Mr. Albert Weinstein, DoD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Interim Report on the Work of the Council's Ad Hoc Committee on
Expanded Space Cooperation

(Agenda Item 3 -- Space Council Meeting on October 10, 1956)

At the Space Council meeting on March 23, 1955 (attended by Deputy Under Secretary Johnson in your place) the Vice President appointed an internal ad hoc committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Johnson, to examine our objectives and programs for international cooperation in space to see whether proposals might be developed for making such cooperation even more effective than it is. Members were asked to submit their ideas in writing to Mr. Johnson. This action was reported to you in a letter from Dr. Welch, Executive Secretary of the Council, on March 29, 1955 (Tab E).

Mr. Johnson in turn asked Mr. Herman Pollack, as acting Director of the Department's Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, to organize a working group to conduct this examination. Written suggestions were received from all Council members by late April and the Working Group held its first meeting in mid-May. The Working Group is composed of representatives of Dr. Hovsig and Gen. C. Connell as well as the Space Council agencies. The Working Group has agreed on a schedule of topics, covering the entire spectrum of possible cooperation in space activities and is midway through a systematic examination of those topics. They include: (1) the development of launch vehicle and satellite technology, including the release of pertinent technology; (2) exchange of other space-related technology -- spin off --; (3) exchange of personnel and visits, including American astronauts and foreign leaders; (4) space research and applications projects, including communications, meteorology, navigation, resource surveying etc.; (5) launch sites; (6) space applications of nuclear energy and (7) international institutions in support of space cooperation.

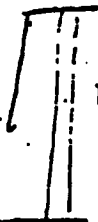
Starting with the most pressing of these matters the Working Group has completed, or initiated action, as follows:

1. A proposed policy for an extension of US cooperation with the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) was prepared, approved individually by Council members, and forwarded to the White House in late July. This was considered a matter of urgency in view of the debate under way at that time among the members of ELDO as to the efficacy of ELDO's programs and the measure of their continued support for space vehicle development within Europe on a non-military, multi-national basis. The

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

policy was designed to support US objectives with respect to the role of European multi-national institutions in space activities while, at the same time, safeguarding US concerns about the proliferation of nuclear delivery systems and communication satellite technology. The President concurred in that statement of policy, and it was promulgated as NSAM 334 on July 20 (Tab F). The NSAM enumerates additional areas of possible US cooperation with ELDO and charges the Department of State, in consultation with other responsible agencies, to make the new policy known to members of ELDO and to take specific action responsive to ELDO's interests. Both the governments of the ELDO countries and the American aerospace industry have been so informed, and we await ELDO's response to these new opportunities.

2. The Working Group then considered the inhibiting effects which certain provisions of current US policy on US assistance in the development of foreign communications satellite capabilities are having upon the development of cooperation in other areas of space activity. The provisions at issue are contained in NSAM 333 of September 10, 1965 (Tab G). They require (1) that the US withhold assistance -- launch vehicles, ground support and spacecraft technology -- which could stimulate proliferation of communications satellite capabilities and (2) that we obtain foreign governmental assurances as to the use of that technology whenever it is determined suitable for release. It was the consensus of the Working Group that these provisions of NSAM 333 and the direct effect of inhibiting other countries from developing the technical knowhow to compete effectively in contracts for the space segment of the single global commercial communications satellite system -- INTISLATS. Of more consequence, they have the indirect effect of deterring cooperation in other types of space activities by limiting both the flow of technology and the prospects for meaningful cooperation. This circumstance has become an increasingly political irritant.



NSAM 333 covers a broad range of problems involved in the development of communication satellites, many of which are beyond the purview of the Space Council itself. Therefore, the Working Group has urged that its member agencies refer the matter to the Special Assistant to the President for Telecommunications (Gen. O'Connell) for review and suitable revision of NSAM 333.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

The Department and NASA have both done so; the Department in a letter from Deputy Under Secretary Johnson to Gen. O'Connell on September 3 (Tab E), and Gen. O'Connell has already commenced this review.

3. In other respects the Working Group has found that US policy and efforts toward cooperation in launch vehicle and satellite technology are adequate for the opportunities available. In the case of Japan, the Group was concerned that Japanese export of the solid rocket technology which they have developed in their sounding rocket program enhance foreign capability in the missile delivery field. (Japanese sounding rockets have been developed to a level approaching missile capability. The Japanese are not only offering these rockets for sale, but offering licensing arrangements for their production abroad.) The Working Group has suggested, and the Department is now considering, an approach to the Japanese which would, on one hand, seek limitations on the export of this technology by the Japanese themselves and, on the other, reiterate possibilities for cooperation with the US in space projects which would engage Japanese technological interests in this field.

4. The Working Group is considering the possibilities of proposing an exchange program under which influential foreign non-scientific personnel would be selected for visits to this country specifically for the purpose of visiting NASA installations and receiving a direct exposure to the purposes and effects of the US space program. Such a program would be in addition to NASA's existing exchange program for scientists and technicians and to the many visits to NASA installations of non-scientific foreigners who are in this country on other business. It would constitute an additional concerted effort to use the US space program and its objectives as an instrument of influence abroad. At the moment the Department is examining this possibility along lines similar to, or as an extension of, the Leader Grant Program.

At its next meeting in mid-October the Working Group will turn its attention to additional possibilities for cooperation in space projects involving space research and applications.

SC:RPFackard:by
10/6/66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~