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Case file Number(s):052000-082999

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
letter case (059818)	from Herbert Reynolds to General Stilwell re: BMP proposal (2pp)	9/28/81	B6 P5 msa 12/21/06
1. memo			
COLLECTION:			
WHORM: Subject File			smf
FILE FOLDER:			
OS Outer Space (052000-082999)			5/23/94

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

ID # 052606

OS

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/12/15

Name of Correspondent: Norman D. Shumway

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Writes on behalf of Mr. Marvin Taylor, who is interested in the study and tracking of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). Mr. Taylor is concerned that there is no systematic method of reporting UFO sightings, and that the AF is no longer required to share UFO information with interested groups. Requests that the President meet with Mr. Taylor.

ROUTE TO: _____ ACTION _____ DISPOSITION _____

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LA File</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8/12/15</u>	<u>MF</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/12/18</u>
<u>SC NEWE</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/12/22</u>	<u>GN</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/20/22</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
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Comments: _____

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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 1240

Prime Subject Code: OS Secondary Subject Codes: EG 016

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

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 - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 - n - 3 - Ron
 - n - 4 - Dutch
 - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 - n - 6 - Ronald
 - n - 7 - Ronnie

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- n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Nancy
 - n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

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- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

February 3, 1982

Dear Mr. Shumway:

Max Friedersdorf forwarded to me, together with a copy of his acknowledgment, your letter of December 14, written on behalf of Mr. Marvin Taylor who would like to meet with the President in order to discuss the subject of unidentified flying objects.

Although Mr. Taylor's willingness to come in and talk with the President is most appreciated, a time is not foreseen when this might be arranged in view of the heavy schedule with which he now is confronted.

Thank you, nevertheless, for your interest and thoughtfulness in contacting us on behalf of Mr. Taylor and please know you have our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Newell
Special Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Norman D. Shumway
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Info copy to Ken Duberstein

CJN:MHR:vml--

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REGRET

DATE 12/28

TR

DATE:

12-18

FOR: GREG NEWELL
FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
SUBJECT: Invitation to the President

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENTS:

December 18, 1981

Dear Norm:

Thank you for your December 14 letter on behalf of Mr. Marvin Taylor, who would like to meet with the President in order to discuss the subject of unidentified flying objects.

Your personal interest in this matter is appreciated, and please be assured that I have forwarded this request to the President's Scheduling Office. I am sure you will be notified just as soon as some determination can be made.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Norman D. Shumway
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MLF:CMP:MDB

cc: w/copy of inc to Greg Newell - for further action

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL INCOMING

DA

Dear Mr. Shumway:

Max Friedersdorf ~~xxxxxxx~~ forwarded to me, together with a copy of his acknowledgement, your letter of December 14, written on behalf of Mr. Marvin Taylor who would like to meet with the President in order to discuss the subject of unidentified flying objects.

Although Mr. Taylor's willingness to come in and talk with the President is most appreciated, a time is not foreseen when this might be arranged in view of the heavy schedule with which he now is confronted.

Thank you, nevertheless, for your interest and thoughtfulness in contacting us on behalf of Mr. Taylor and please know you have our best wishes.

GJN: mhr

inf copy to Ken Duberstein

NORMAN D. SHUMWAY
14TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
COMMITTEE ON BANKING,
FINANCE, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

1228 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-2511
CHRISTOPHER C. SEEGER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

1045 NORTH EL DORADO, ROOM 5
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95202
(209) 464-7612

MARK A. DENERO
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

December 14, 1981

Max L. Friedersdorf
The White House
Washington, D.C.

052605

Dear Max:

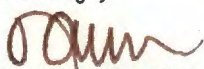
I am writing to request your assistance concerning a rather unusual request I have received from Mr. Marvin Taylor, my constituent. At the outset, I would like to state that I recognize the extraordinary nature of both the request itself and the subject involved, and to assure you that I would not pursue the matter to this degree if I were not convinced of its authenticity.

Mr. Taylor is a dedicated Republican who strongly supports the President, and he is also an intelligent and respected individual. Marvin Taylor is a successful businessman and an articulate, community-minded person who enjoys a fine reputation among those who know him. In addition to his profession and his commitments to his personal life, Mr. Taylor has a life-long avocation: the study and tracing of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). While the subject of UFOs may cause some eyebrows to raise in certain circles, I can assure you that they are a serious and scientific matter for Mr. Taylor. Within the past year, I had the opportunity to attend a symposium on UFOs which Marvin Taylor and his colleagues organized, and I can attest to the professionalism of the gathering, as well as to the sincerity and dedication of Mr. Taylor.

Marvin Taylor is particularly concerned that there is currently no systematic method of reporting UFO sightings, and that the Air Force is no longer required to share UFO information with interested groups such as his own. He would very much like to travel to Washington accompanied by a small delegation of scientific experts to discuss this situation with President Reagan. While I realize that the President's schedule is a busy one, I know that Mr. Taylor would be pleased with even 15 minutes of Mr. Reagan's time, and I can assure you that the time will not have been wasted.

I will look forward to your earliest, hopefully favorable, response to this admittedly unusual request, and I reiterate my belief in Mr. Taylor's motives. With best regards,

Sincerely,


NORMAN D. SHUMWAY
Member of Congress

NDS:tes

Max - This is for real!
wds

OB

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/10

Name of Correspondent: JAMES P. BRUBECK

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: NO RESPONSE TO EARLIER LETTER
IN SUPPORT OF STRONG SPACE PROGRAM,
INCLUDING INCLUDING A MISSION TO
PROBE HALEY'S COMET.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>COHADD</u>	<u>CH</u> ORIGINATOR	<u>8/11/10</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>8/11/10</u>
	<u>NASA</u>	<u>R</u> Referral Note:	<u>8/11/10</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>8/11/10</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
			<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

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Prime Subject Code: OS _____ Secondary Subject Codes: EA _____

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DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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- P - Photo**
- R - Report**
- S - Sealed**
- T - Telegram**
- V - Telephone**
- X - Miscellaneous**
- Y - Study**

025828

Attached is copy for Ms. Sally Kelley,
Director of Agency Liaison, Presidential
Correspondence/White House

DEC 29 1981

EL-4

Mr. James P. Brubeck
6603 Wilber Avenue
Parma, OH 44129

Dear Mr. Brubeck:

Your letter to President Reagan of October 29 has been referred to me for reply. I am unable to respond to your comments about the military aspects of space technology, since this is outside of NASA's charter, but the remainder of your letter covers subjects in which my office has a strong interest. Overall, I find myself in general accord with the views you express. The exploration and utilization of space surely holds a key to the future health of civilization, and the U.S. should continue to maintain its leadership.

With the recent successful flights of Columbia, we have crossed the threshold of an era in which travel from the surface of the Earth to near-Earth space will become routine, and the potential exploitation of asteroidal and lunar materials need no longer be a wild dream. However, there is still a long way to go, and I would expect that it will be several decades before we have the means to utilize near-Earth resources in a major way. As a prerequisite, we must undertake the scientific study of the solar system and develop techniques for the processing of materials in space. Both of these undertakings lie within the responsibility of my office and are being pursued energetically within the available resources. These resources, at present, are highly constrained as a result of the severe pressures on the national economy, and have prevented the Agency from undertaking a mission to Comet Halley. We are, however, involved in ESA's Giotto mission and we are deeply involved in organizing a coordinated worldwide astronomical observation of Halley's Comet.

We are now in the process of reevaluating our mission strategy for the long-term exploration of the solar system, and appropriate weight is being placed on the need to undertake a scientific survey of near-Earth resources -- the Moon and the Earth-approaching asteroids. Our planetary astronomy program, meanwhile, is supporting the telescopic search for, and the remote characterization of, such asteroids. Research on lunar

samples and on meteorites, some of which surely are derived from the Earth-approaching asteroids, also continues so that we have a very good idea of the kinds of materials that are likely to be available for ultimate exploitation. Plans to develop a materials processing capability in space are being formulated at this time.

In addition to this orientation to the future, my office is concerned with what can be done to use space technology to improve our ability to utilize and manage resources available on Earth. The LANDSAT series of spacecraft has been developed to allow us to make a global inventory of terrestrial resources, both renewable (crops, water etc.) and non-renewable (minerals). I believe we have made significant progress and that space survey techniques offer considerable potential for the future. The recent second flight of Columbia carried technology demonstration experiments for the same purpose and the results were very satisfying.

In summary, we are committed to a vigorous program of diverse activities intended to lead the way towards a future in which both space and terrestrial resources will be managed and exploited to maximum advantage. The benefits to be gained will not be realized without considerable further effort, but we have come a long way, and I feel that we can be optimistic about the promise of our research efforts.

Sincerely,

"Original Signed by:
Andrew J. Stofan:

Andrew J. Stofan
Acting Associate Administrator
for Space Science and Applications

EL-4/GABRIGGS:gmp:53730:12/23/81:#3734C
Retyped per E/Rosendhal:clp:53770:12/28/81
A Action: A0026850: Due 12/28/81

cc:
A
AD
AEM

✓ Ms. Sally Kelley, Presidential
Correspondence, White House

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

DECEMBER 18, 1981

TO: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 052856

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29, 1981

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. JAMES P. BRUBECK
6603 WILBER AVENUE
PARMA OH 44129

SUBJECT: NO RESPONSE TO EARLIER LETTER IN SUPPORT OF
STRONG SPACE PROGRAM INCLUDING A MISSION TO
PROBE HALEY'S COMET

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

James P. Brubeck
6603 Wilber Avenue
Parma, Ohio 44129

President Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

I wish you the best of luck during your years in the White House. I hope the programs of your administration will generate significant improvement in our country's economic health, and increase our respect and influence internationally. I have confidence that they will.

Because your stance on the issues in last fall's campaign concurred closely with my own, I cast my vote on your behalf and made a small contribution to the Republican Party. My contribution, or more importantly my future contributions, are valued to a certain degree as indicated by the subsequent correspondence I have received from your office and that of the Republican National Committee.

Judging from your campaign and first few months in office, there exists one major difference in our thinking concerning the proper role and policies of our government at this time. That is, the emphasis to be placed on N.A.S.A. and the space program.

The exploration and utilization of space is vital to the future progress and health of civilization as a whole, and to the future strength and leadership of our country in particular. Human civilization has always had room to grow throughout the centuries, and abundant natural resources to transform, through constantly advancing technologies, into the products needed by society. In the last decade it has become evident that there is very little good land left for agriculture or urbanization left on earth. Also, many key minerals and other resources are becoming scarce. When coupled with the problems of environmental pollution and rapid population growth, the chance of future developments catastrophic to modern civilization becomes great. Space offers the answer to the world's need for resources and room to expand in the future. After the complete utilization of the earth, the next logical step is the utilization of space. The retrieval and consumption of resources from the moon and asteroids will become economically feasible after several more years of ambitious research and development.

Significant use of space resources by nations of the earth will become a reality in the next ten to thirty years. I believe the United States must maintain its lead in the pursuit of this goal.

The most critical reason the U.S. must maintain its lead in space technology is the threat that would be posed by our being outclassed by the Soviets in space warfare technologies. I am much more concerned with the possibility of a Soviet capability to neutralize our I.C.B.M.'s and reconnaissance satellites by use of orbiting lasers or particle-beam weapons, than with our keeping superiority over, or parity with them in the number or power of missiles. Also, new weapon systems and concepts peculiar to earth orbit and the space environment are sure to be developed as research for space exploration continues.

The strength of a nation lies not only in its armed forces and military hardware, but also in the productive capacity and wealth of the underlying economy. Access to the vast mineral riches present in the asteroids and the unlimited solar energy available outside earth's atmosphere would be of enormous economic benefit to any nation with the means to take advantage of it. I do not wish to see the U.S. left by the wayside as other nations or groups, such as the Soviet Union, Japan, or the E.E.C., supplant us as the world's most powerful economic entity.

Popular enthusiasm for the space program seemed to wane following the great achievements of the Apollo missions. This enthusiasm is still present in America as demonstrated by its recent revitalization during the shuttle's first orbital flight. I know that the major benefits of a program to utilize space resources will not begin to be reaped for ten to twenty years, but I am sure that you have the vision needed to value long-range planning.

I strongly support your current efforts to reduce government's role in economic and social life. But a prime reason for the very existence of government is to carry out necessary functions which cannot be efficiently assumed by private individuals or organizations. Space exploration is a perfect example of such a function.

I strongly urge you to work for the funding of a space probe mission to intercept and analyze Halley's Comet in 1986, to ensure an adequately funded shuttle program, and to keep a healthy R&D effort going concerning advanced space operations for the future. Also, the U.S. definitely should not become a signatory to the U.N. Moon Treaty in its present form.

I would very much appreciate knowing your views on the importance of the varied aspects of space exploration.

Sincerely,



James P. Brubeck

29

ID # 053156

05

WHITE HOUSE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 81/12/17

10872

Name of Correspondent: Rep. Bill Lowery

CN Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Concern that budget reductions for 1982 and 1983 may eliminate both the Galileo Jupiter Oriter and Centaur high-energy upper stage. A draft will be prepared by OMB.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>OMB</u>	<u>D</u> ^{CH} <u>81/12/17</u>	<u>C</u> <u>82/01/05</u>
<u>CN MEES</u>	<u>I</u> ^{CH} <u>81/12/17</u>	<u>C</u> <u>81/12/17</u>
<u>CN mees</u>	<u>R</u> <u>82/01/13</u>	<u>A</u> <u>82/01/13</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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 M - Mailgram
 O - Memo
 P - Photo
 R - Report
 S - Sealed
 T - Telegram
 V - Telephone
 X - Miscellaneous
 Y - Study

January 13, 1982

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your concern that planning considerations for 1982 and 1983 may eliminate both the Galileo project to Jupiter and the Centaur high energy upper stage.

Let me assure you that we recognize fully the benefits to the U.S. of continuing planetary exploration projects such as the Galileo mission to Jupiter and expanding Space Shuttle upper stage capability with new upper stage developments such as the Centaur upper stage. I am confident that the Administration's 1983 budget will provide for a strong space program. It will reflect full and fair consideration of the merits of both the Galileo mission to Jupiter and the Centaur upper stage, consistent with established needs and priorities, the merits of competing projects, the relative responsibilities of NASA and DOD, and the overall need for fiscal restraint.

Thank you again for giving us your views on this important matter.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Bill Lowery
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: Ed Meese ✓

EM:OMB:vml--

DRAFT

*approved Harper
1-8-82*

Dear Bill:

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Let me assure you that we recognize fully the benefits to the U.S. of continuing planetary exploration projects such as the Galileo mission to Jupiter and expanding Space Shuttle upper stage capability with new upper stage developments such as the Centaur upper stage. I am confident that the Administration's 1983 budget will provide for a strong space program. It will reflect full and fair consideration of the merits of both the Galileo mission to Jupiter and the Centaur upper stage, consistent with established needs and priorities, the merits of competing projects, the relative responsibilities of NASA and DOD, and the overall need for fiscal restraint.

Thank you again for giving us your views on this important matter.

Best personal wishes,

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

*cc to Meese
EM: OMB*

Honorable Bill Lowery
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: Official File - ESD:SSPB (Rm. 8001)
DO Records-OMB Control #10872
DO Chron
Mr. Harper
~~WH Liaison-Rm. 62-VH Control #53156~~
Mr. Moran Mr. Gerson
Mr. Loweth Mr. Struthers
ESD:SSPB:JStruthers:drb 1/5/82

Mr. Khedouri

DRAFT

Struthers

81/12/21

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
CORRESPONDENCE CONTROL

(need ESD)
12/22

Rec'd 12/22
A.O/NRES
#57

OMB CONTROL NO: 10872
CORRESPONDENT : REP BILL LOWERY
ORGANIZATION :
DATE OF CORR. : 81/12/17

FOR ACTION : ES

INFO :
OTHER REF : 53156

COMMENTS : DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF ED MEESE

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE DRAFT REPLY.
AFTER CLEARANCE, FORWARD DRAFT TO CORRESPONDENCE UNIT.
SEND COPY OF RESPONSE AND ORIGINAL INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE
TO WHITE HOUSE LIAISON, ROOM 62. PUT THE WHITE HOUSE AND
OMB CONTROL NUMBERS ON ALL COPIES.

* RESPONSE DUE TO CORRESPONDENCE UNIT *
* BY 82/01/06 *

SUBJECT: SPACE PROGRAM FUNDING

REMARKS:

The attached letter to Congressman Lowery is in response to his recent letter expressing his concern that the planning considerations for the 1982 and 1983 budgets will force cancellation of the Galileo mission to Jupiter and the Centaur high energy upper stage for the Space Shuttle. Our reply indicates that the benefits of the Galileo project and the Centaur upper stage are fully recognized and that merits of these projects will be fully and fairly considered in the Administration's final action on the 1982 Budget and its 1983 budget to Congress.

	PREPARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED
SURNAME	Struthers	Loweth	Khedouri	Moran	Gerson	Harper
AND	ESD	ESD	AD/NRES	EAD/B	AD	DO
DIVISION:						
INITIALS:						
AND						
DATE						

ESD
12/21/81

OMB
RECEIVED

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

DECEMBER 21, 1981
DIRECTOR'S
CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

10872

TO: OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF EDWIN MEESE

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 053156

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 17, 1981

TO: EDWIN MEESE

FROM: THE HONORABLE BILL LOWERY
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: CONCERN THAT BUDGET REDUCTIONS FOR 82 AND
83 MAY ELIMINATE BOTH THE GALILEO JUPITER
ORBITER AND CENTAUR HIGH - ENERGY UPPER STAGE
A DRAFT WILL BE PREPARED BY OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

BILL LOWERY
41ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN
AFFAIRS
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1331 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3201

DISTRICT OFFICE:
880 FRONT STREET, ROOM 6-S-15
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92188
(714) 231-0957

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

December 17, 1981

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

053156

Dear Ed:

I am deeply concerned that fiscal planning considerations for 1982 and 1983 may eliminate both the Galileo Jupiter Orbiter and Centaur high-energy upper stage.

As you may know, allowing the Centaur option to lapse effectively terminates the Galileo mission. Additionally, a lapse will concede a large amount of commercial space business to the Europeans; hence, degrading U.S. space superiority and negatively impacting our balance of payments.

From a military standpoint, Centaur integration into the Space Shuttle is indispensable. The growing Soviet space threat underscores this nation's need for an upper stage "insurance policy" to protect our vital interests. Our ability to deploy large objects in space, to maneuver in space, and to reconstitute payloads in geo-synchronous orbit is dependent on successful integration of a high-energy launch vehicle with the Space Shuttle.

Ed, I am fully cognizant of budgetary pressures confronting the Administration. Yet, the scientific, commercial, and defense implications of Centaur and Galileo cannot be summarized by ordinary fiscal limitations. Accordingly, I hope you will reassess these essential programs with the foregoing comments in mind.

Sincerely,

Bill Lowery
BILL LOWERY
Member of Congress

BL/bh

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: E.J. Ottwood

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Complains about not receiving a reply to his previous ltr. to the President re UFO's

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD Type of Response Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>MICHAEL K. DEEVER</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>1/5/82</u> ^{TR} <u>MD</u> <u>A</u> <u>82,01,11</u> ^{TR}
<u>David Anderson</u>	Referral Note: <u>A</u>	<u>82,01,05</u> ^{TR} <u>C</u> <u>82,01,11</u> ^{TR}
<u>Central File</u>	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u> <u>MD</u> <u>A</u> <u>11/4/82</u>
_____	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u> _____ <u>1 1</u>
_____	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u> _____ <u>1 1</u>
_____	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u> _____ <u>1 1</u>

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ACTION CODES: | DISPOSITION CODES: |
| A - Appropriate Action | A - Answered |
| C - Comment/Recommendation | B - Non-Special Referral |
| D - Draft Response | C - Completed |
| F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure | S - Suspended |
| I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary | |
| R - Direct Reply w/Copy | |
| S - For Signature | |
| X - Interim Reply | |
- FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOb).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000 _____

Prime Subject Code: OS _____ Secondary Subject Codes: FB 00601 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1982

055537

Dear Mr. Attwood:

Thank you for your recent message. I appreciate your kind words and interest in writing.

Unfortunately, a check of our files shows that your previous correspondence to President Reagan was not received by the White House. I can assure you, however, that should you care to write again to the President, your message will receive careful attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. E. J. Attwood
188 Hat Hill Road
Blackheath 2785
N.S.W.
Australia

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

David -

Please check this
out with Presidential
Correspondence -

Evidently, no response
has gone out to him
from the President.

PATRICIA BYE

Mr Michael Deaver,
Deputy Chief of Staff,
The White House,
Washington D.C.,
United States of America.

David Anderson

188 HAT HILL ROAD
BLACKHEATH 2785
N.S.W.
Australia,
December 20th 1981.

Dear Mr Deaver,

055537

May I congratulate you and your colleagues on the recent prominence given to you and your work by the weekly news magazine " Time " ? Without this publicity I feel sure many millions would have remained in ignorance.

I hope it does not intrude on your important work if I take some of your time with a slightly worrying query.

As long ago as February I wrote to the President with regard to a couple of relatively minor issues I thought he might be interested in.

Firstly, I queried him with regard to his possible experience of or attitude towards the phenomenon of UFOs. Not a great world topic but nonetheless significant in this day and age to a vast number of people. Following this letter I wrote once again to ask if a reference to him in the magazine " Science " was true when it claimed he believed in astrology.

I fully realise these issues are hardly central to the continuing world situation. However, I wrote to Mr Reagan for his own personal response because I still believe that in the age of the " super-powers " the individual has an important role to play.

I have received neither acknowledgement nor reply and I am disappointed. Is there, in fact, a White House policy with regard to approaches from individuals such as myself ? I recently wrote to your Ambassador, Mr Nesen, here in Canberra, to ascertain whether the President has enough staff to handle such correspondence. He has so far remained silent, so I must assume he has insufficient resources. But surely, the President and his aides could find time for some kind of reply ? Which is why I write to you.

Yours sincerely,

E. J. Attwood

E. J. (" Eddie ")
Attwood.

copy sent to ~~Pat~~ Pat Bye

	Date
	9/29/82

Dg/V

WHITE HOUSE
COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 821219

Name of Correspondent: LtG Daniel O Graham-USA(ret)

CN Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Writer provides a pre-publication copy of the full report of the High Frontier Study. Writer believes the High Frontier team can provide a continuing service to the government in developing a co-ordinated space program

ROUTE TO: ACTION DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CNSTRI</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>821210</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82103103</u>
<u>J. Keyworth</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8210211</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>82102124</u>
<u>DNJEWK</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>82102110</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82102110</u>
<u>CNMEES</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>82102110</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82102110</u>
_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>	_____	<u>1 1</u>

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 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
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Prime Subject Code: BS _____ Secondary Subject Codes: PW _____
BS _____

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DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

February 24, 1982

LTG Daniel O. Graham, USA (Ret.)
Project Director, High Frontier
1010 Vermont Ave., NW - Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005

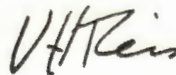
Dear General Graham:

We were pleased to receive the final report of the High Frontier study per your February 18, 1982 transmittal letter to Mr. Meese. As you mentioned, it is indeed a product of much time and effort and deserves our close study.

As you and others in the High Frontier staff have so ably pointed out, we must be appreciative of our technological leadership and use it to full advantage in the military competition with the Soviet Union. We agree with you that technology is the strong suit of the US and must be aggressively applied to close the window of vulnerability. As a result, Dr. Keyworth and I will ensure that one of the first topics the newly announced White House Science Council (WHSC) takes on is an aggressive study of high technology opportunities for national defense application. Clearly, space-related subjects will be a significant part of these discussions. We look forward to the WHSC results to help guide future Government initiatives.

Thank you again for providing us a prepublication copy of your High Frontier study.

Sincerely,



Victor H. Reis
Assistant Director

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

FROM: THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE	DATED: February 12, 1982
SUBJECT: THE HIGH FRONTIER STUDY	
RECEIVED: February 12, 1982	ACTION BY: rd1
ACTION COPY TO: REIS	
INFORMATION COPIES TO:	
SUSPENSE DATE: WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT	
REMARKS:	
White - Director's Copy Blue - Action Copy Green - Information Copy	Yellow - XO Copy Pink - Director's Office Copy Gold - Suspense Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

FEBRUARY 12, 1982

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
ATTN: GEORGE KEYWORTH

ACTION REQUESTED:
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 059818
MEDIA: MEMO, DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1982
TO: EDWIN MEESE
FROM: LTG. DANIEL O. GRAHAM RET.
PROJECT DIRECTOR
HIGH FRONTIER
1010 VERMONT AVENUE, NW
SUITE 1000
WASHINGTON DC 20005

SUBJECT: WRITER PROVIDES A PRE - PUBLICATION COPY OF
THE FULL REPORT OF THE HIGH FRONTIER STUDY
WRITER BELIEVES THE HIGH FRONTIER TEAM CAN
PROVIDES CONTINUING SERVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT
IN DEVELOPING A CO - ORDINATED SPACE PROGRAM

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

February 8, 1982

059818

MEMO FOR: The Honorable Edwin Meese III

FROM: LTG Daniel O. Graham, USA (Ret.) *D.O.G.*

The pre-publication copy I have provided you of the full report on the High Frontier Study represents months of work by a multidiscipline team of more than 20 people. From its sheer size it obviously includes information not available in the short memo given you by Karl Bendetsen or the summary delivered by us.

After comments are received from those distinguished citizens who served on our ad hoc advisory panel we will publish and distribute the report. The Heritage Foundation and High Frontier have an obligation, both ethically and legally, to produce an end product for our financial contributors and those people who gave of their expertise in completing the study.

Although we have judiciously maintained a low profile in our activity the current issue of Air Force Magazine contains an article on High Frontier which is grossly inaccurate. We believe the article is based on a leaked internal DOD memo. This puerile document impugns not only the High Frontier team but supporters inside the government and on the Hill.

When Karl Bendetsen briefed you he was not aware that the Boeing Company, on its own initiative, had set up a task force of engineers to study our concept. After an intensive and objective examination the Boeing task force concluded that the military concepts proposed by High Frontier are technologically and fiscally sound and can be achieved in the time frames described.

This encouraging assessment by a respected aerospace firm gives further evidence of the desirability for establishing specialized management systems for a national space program as recommended in our report. The dramatic change in military strategy and the forward-looking civilian space activity we recommend will involve many elements of the government and varied industries. It is too important to get bogged down in assorted bureaucracies.

We believe that our High Frontier team can provide a continuing service to the government in developing a coordinated space program. The team could ensure that concepts will not be treated as isolated "civilian," "scientific," or "military" recommendations but as the broad strategy alternative it represents. Our team is first class, not only in science and technology, but in strategic planning and management skills.

05 02 78
05

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THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

R W

PM-HIGHFRONTIER 2-5

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- A CONSERVATIVE GROUP TODAY UNVEILED A PROPOSED PROJECT TO LAUNCH 450 SATELLITES, EACH ARMED WITH UP TO 50 NON-NUCLEAR PROJECTILES, TO SHOOT DOWN SOVIET-LAUNCHED MISSILES OR SATELLITES BEFORE THEY COULD ATTACK THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROGRAM, NAMED "HIGH FRONTIER," IS SPONSORED BY THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION, A CONSERVATIVE THINK TANK THAT HAS SUPPLIED POSITION PAPERS TO THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION.

RETIRED LT. GEN. DANIEL GRAHAM, FORMER HEAD OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND A LEADING MOVER BEHIND THE PROGRAM, SAID AN INDEPENDENT SURVEY BY A TOP AEROSPACE COMPANY SHOWED THAT WITH APPROVAL, THE SYSTEM COULD BE OPERATIONAL IN FOUR TO FIVE YEARS AT A COST OF BETWEEN \$10 BILLION AND \$15 BILLION.

ANOTHER \$5 BILLION WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SET UP A "POINT DEFENSE" OF 1,000 MINUTEMAN INTERCONTINENTAL NUCLEAR MISSILES WITHIN TWO TO THREE YEARS.

GRAHAM SAID ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PROJECT WAS TO HAVE BEEN NEXT WEEK, BUT WAS ACCELERATED BY EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF THE POSSIBLE COST.

AIR FORCE MAGAZINE, AN UNOFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY THE AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION, SAID IN ITS FEBRUARY EDITION THAT PENTAGON ANALYSTS ESTIMATED THE PROPOSED SYSTEM COULD COST UP TO \$300 BILLION, NOT COUNTING ANCILLARY COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITIES.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT FROM THE PENTAGON.

THE MAGAZINE SAID, "CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE EXPERTS .. ARE CONCERNED THAT 'PROJECT HIGH FRONTIER' WILL TURN INTO A SUCCESSFUL MEDIA EVENT AND WEAKEN SUPPORT FOR SUCH 'MUNDANE' COMPONENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S ADVANCED STRATEGIC FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGE AS A SURVIVABLY-BASED MX MISSILE AND THE D-5 SLBM" (SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE.)

THE MAGAZINE SAID THE PROGRAM WAS "A COLOSSAL, COMPLEX, SPACE-BASED WEAPON SYSTEM CLAIMED TO BE CAPABLE OF REVOLUTIONIZING STRATEGIC WARFARE WITHIN FIVE YEARS."

IT SAID THE SYSTEM ENVISIONED AN ELABORATE "GLOBAL BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE" SYSTEM CONSISTING OF "432 SPACE TRUCKS ... WHIRLING ABOUT THE GLOBE IN 24 ORBITAL PLANES AT AN ALTITUDE OF 300 NAUTICAL MILES WITH A COMBINED TOTAL OF 21,600 MINIATURE VEHICLES."

THE MINIATURES WOULD BE USED "TO ZAP SOVIET INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES, SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILES OR INTERMEDIATE RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILES IN THE POST-BOOST PHASE," IT SAID.

GRAHAM AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PROJECT SAID THE USUALLY WELL-INFORMED MAGAZINE HAD ITS FIGURES AND ESTIMATES WRONG.

"THE REAL FIGURE WE'RE USING NOW IS \$10 BILLION TO \$15 BILLION OVER A PERIOD OF FOUR TO FIVE YEARS," A PROJECT SPOKESMAN SAID. "IF WE PULLED OUT ALL THE STOPS IT COULD COST MORE THAN THAT."

"WE'RE TALKING ABOUT 450 UNITS WITH ABOUT 50 PROJECTILES ON EACH," HE SAID.

THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS GIVEN A HIGH PRIORITY TO U.S. DEFENSE AGAINST POSSIBLE MISSILE AND BOMBER ATTACK.

BUT THE PENTAGON HAS YET TO FORMULATE A TOTAL PROGRAM INVOLVING A NEW GENERATION OF LAND- AND SEA-LAUNCHED NUCLEAR MISSILES, A RE-BORN B-1 BOMBER AND A HIGH TECHNOLOGY "STEALTH" AIRCRAFT DESIGNED TO BE ALMOST "INVISIBLE" TO RADAR AND DETECTION DEVICES.

UPI 02-05-82 02:42 PES

them separate from the acquisition process would be a tragic mistake," the Commander of the Space Division suggested.

The present way of doing business in space has led to a "distributed resilient" arrangement that provides great survivability and cost-effectiveness. Creation of an operational space command could negate these advantages and delay the onset of a new era of military space utilization, which he predicted would "bring the use of space down to ships, squadrons, and battalions," and the people who actually have to fight and win wars.

Washington Observations

★ At this writing, a heterogeneous group of prestigious defense supporters is about to go public with "Project High Frontier," a colossal, complex space-based weapon system claimed to be capable of revolutionizing strategic warfare within five years. Funded by the politically conservative Heritage Foundation and aided by the ready access to the White House of some of its politically prominent members, "Project High Frontier" promotes an elaborate "Global Ballistic Missile Defense" system (GBMD), consisting of 432 "space trucks." In turn, these trucks whirling about the globe in twenty-four orbital planes at an altitude of 300 nautical miles would carry a combined total of 21,600 miniature vehicles (patterned after Vought's terminal homing kill vehicle to be used by both the Air Force's ASATs and the Army's ballistic missile defenses), ready to zap Soviet ICBMs, SLBMs, or intermediate-range ballistic missiles in the post-boost phase.

The project's aficionados claim the system could be operational in five years at a cost of \$5.2987 billion. Defense Department analyses suggest that, not counting ancillary C³ and other support equipment or operational and life-cycle costs, that figure would be \$300 billion, and that the underlying technology is "one vugraph deep" and unencumbered by practical engineering considerations or the laws of physics. Congressional defense experts, nevertheless, are concerned that "Project High Frontier" will turn into a successful media event and weaken support for such "mundane" components of the Administration's strategic force modernization package as a survivably based MX and the D-5 SLBM.

★ The new Soviet strategic bomber—referred to in this space last month—is thought to be larger than

IN FOCUS...

the B-1B. As yet, the aircraft, a prototype, has not been flight-tested. It is probable that the Soviets wanted the US to "see" the aircraft at this time since it was displayed in a way that, according to US experts, would have made it next to impossible for US spy satellites to miss observing it. Best educated guess in Washington is that by showing their new strategic bomber the Soviets hope to gain leverage at arms-control negotiations with this country. Other experts speculate that the Soviets might have wanted to influence the US political process toward resolute development of the B-1B instead of launching a crash program aimed at fielding a "Stealth" bomber as soon as possible.

★ Last-minute cuts by House/Senate conferees—hammering out the Defense Appropriations bill—of the FY '82 funding of the B-1B program put in jeopardy the very cost ceilings and production schedule mandated by Congress for the Air Force's new strategic bomber. By Congress cutting R&D funding by about \$170 million (and procurement by \$100 million), the Air Force's commitment to produce 100 aircraft at a cost of \$20.5 billion (in FY '81 dollars) and deliver the first aircraft in four years can't be met. As a remedy, the Air Force cut the initial buy of B-1Bs from nine to eight aircraft. Because the cut stretches out the program by at least nine months, overall costs will rise. The Air Force hopes to arrange for some reprogramming of funds to minimize setbacks to the B-1B program.

★ The Reagan Administration's recent decision to promulgate without fanfare a global strategy of meeting adversaries head-on and simultaneously—as opposed to the two-and-a-half and one-and-a-half war postures of previous administrations—may lead to geostrategic overextension on the part of the United States. Concerned military leaders fear a strategy/force level mismatch and prefer the option of countering Soviet-instigated aggression not merely at the point where it occurs but also through retaliatory action under conditions chosen by the US. This approach, so the reasoning goes, would enable the US to pick conditions that are unfavorable to the

USSR, rather than the other way around.

★ The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is advocating that no funds be allocated by the Air Force to construct superhardened fixed silos for MX. OMB's logic—apparently seconded by the Defense Resources Board—is said to pivot on the assumption that Congress will refuse to spend significant funds for such a questionable basing effort. OMB counseled, therefore, that the money be allocated to a politically viable purpose rather than be lost.

★ If the Administration succeeds this year in abolishing the Department of Energy, the White House plans to transfer the national security programs (in the main, nuclear warhead development and nuclear propulsion systems for submarines) to the Department of Commerce. Thirteen members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, including Chairman John Tower (R-Tex.), dispatched a protest letter to President Reagan, asserting "we strongly object to such a move. . . . We would offer two options. The first would be to return to an agency much like the former Atomic Energy Commission. This option appears to be politically acceptable and has been shown to be functionally appropriate in the past. The second option would be to establish a semi-independent agency within the Defense Department. This would have to be carefully and deliberately accomplished, but we believe any concerns could be accommodated if the agency was established in law and civilian control guaranteed."

★ The triservice research and development program ASMS (Advanced Strategic Missile Systems, previously known as ABRES) is being reoriented to promote greater interplay and synergism between ICBM and SLBM R&D and ballistic missile defense technology. Heeding a recommendation by the Defense Science Board, the Senate Appropriations Committee doubled FY '82 funding of ASMS (to \$100 million) to "improve the ability of US ICBMs to respond to advanced Soviet antiballistic missile threats and to improve US offensive capabilities." ASMS is the sole source for advanced technology development of future US ballistic missile systems and subsystems, such as ICBM penetration aids, defense suppression maneuvering reentry vehicles (MaRV), advanced ballistic reentry fuzing systems, and guidance subsystems. ■

CS

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82 02 18

Name of Correspondent: Donald J. Mitchell

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Enclosed a letter from Mr. Raymond Hayes opposes the joint Private Flight schedule in the fall of 1982.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION	DISPOSITION			
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
SA Dale		ORIGINATOR	82102119	KD	A	82, 03, 07
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

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- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
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- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments:

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: L 240 _____

Prime Subject Code: OS _____ Secondary Subject Codes: CC 165 _____
AG 002 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
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- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

March 1, 1982

Dear Don:

Thank you for your February 17 letter on behalf of Mr. Raymond Hayes who has expressed his opposition to the United States' participation in the Joint Primate Flight.

You may be assured that your constituent's views are appreciated and have been brought to the attention of the President's advisers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Donald J. Mitchell
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: w/copy of inc to George Keyworth - FYI ✓

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

KMD:CMF:KIR:ds--

DONALD J. MITCHELL
31ST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:

ARMED SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
AND FACILITIES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MILITARY PERSONNEL
AND COMPENSATION

RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INVESTIGATIONS

ASSISTANT REGIONAL WHIP

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

2305 RAYBURN HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE (202) 225-3665

DISTRICT OFFICES:

319 NORTH MAIN STREET
HERKIMER, NEW YORK 13350
(315) 866-1051

100 WEST MAIN STREET
JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK 12095
(518) 762-4508

CITY HALL, LIBERTY PLAZA
ROME, NEW YORK 13440
(315) 339-0013
(MON-WED-FRI)

6 STEUBEN PARK
UTICA, NEW YORK 13501
(315) 793-8147

February 17, 1982

061087

Mr. Kenneth Duberstein
Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ken:

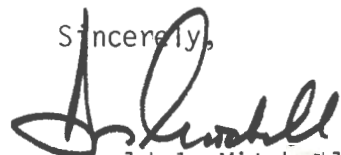
Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Raymond Hayes of Rome, New York relative to our participation in the Joint Primate Flight schedule in the Fall of 1982.

Mr. Hayes feels our participation should be cancelled.

I would appreciate your bringing the concerns of Mr. Hayes to the attention of President Reagan.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,


Donald J. Mitchell
Member of Congress

DJM: pgm/m
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Raymond Hayes

HAYES LOCKSMITH

PHONE 336-4741
AREA CODE 315

303 EAST BLOOMFIELD STREET
ROME, NEW YORK 13440

February 9, 1982

Representative Donald J. Mitchell
House Office Building
Washington D. C. 20515

FEB 16 1982

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am writing to urge you to tell President Regan to let the current agreement with the Soviets expire on May 23, 1982 and to cancel American participation in the joint U.S.A./U.S.S.R. primate flight scheduled for the third quarter of 1982.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond F. Hayes

Raymond F. Hayes

United Action for Animals, Inc.

205 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Contact: Eleanor Seiling

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN-SOVIET PRIMATE EXPERIMENTATION CALLED BARBARIC AND CRUEL

Decrying the barbarism of rocketing helpless animals into orbit in unmanned satellites, United Action for Animals (UAA), a non-profit organization, has called for cancellation of the Joint American-Soviet Primate Flight scheduled for the 3rd quarter of 1982.

UAA pointed out that, unknown to the American people, the United States entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union in May of 1977 to embark upon a cooperative program involving animal experimentation in space for a period of five years. This agreement, which can be modified or extended by mutual consent, will expire on May 23, 1982. Under this agreement, a series of joint USA/USSR primate flights was planned.

The Soviets have announced that the first joint USA/USSR primate flight aboard a Soviet KOSMOS unmanned satellite is scheduled for July, August or September of 1982--even though the American agreement with the Soviets will have run out. The American people can stop this scheduled flight by making their opposition to it known to the President--both directly and through members of Congress.

Why should the American people contribute cruel and costly animal research to teach the Soviets how to vivisect and mutilate monkeys, surgically implant them with electronic sensors and immobilize them in plaster casts in preparation for the joint USA/USSR space flight?

This instruction has been taking place at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, California, and at the

2/

University of Oklahoma. The Yerkes Regional Primate Center in Atlanta, Georgia, will provide "at least four" 11-pound Rhesus monkeys for this summer's scheduled unmanned joint flight--two for the flight and two for identical experiments on the ground. Hundreds of monkeys have suffered and died just to develop and test the sensors, and more monkeys used to train visiting Soviet researchers in preparation for the flight.

The usual justification for using animals in space research is to determine the effects of weightlessness on man in long-duration space flight. But the Soviets themselves have already provided the answers as a result of the 175-day record-breaking flight on their space station SALYUT 6. The cosmonauts became mentally disturbed; psychiatric therapy had to be attempted from the ground; fresh food had to be ferried to them continuously and their bodies were strained by long hours of enforced exercise.

In their 200-page report, the Soviet researchers concluded that the bodily changes in the cosmonauts were caused by many factors in addition to weightlessness and that these changes can best be studied by simulation on earth. As a result of these findings, the USSR will use rotating resident crews on its new space station now under construction. Cosmonauts will no longer have to live and work on long-duration space flights in a hermetically-sealed container.

Why, then, continue to orbit animals under conditions of pain and terror in order to find out what we already know from human experience? T

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

D9

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82103103

Name of Correspondent: Don Young

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Enclosed a letter from George Byer who has embarked on a Campaign to rename the Space Shuttle Columbia "Friendly".

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>ADube</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>82103103</u>	<u>KD</u>	<u>A 82103122</u>
		Referral Note:			
<u>99 OSTP (G. KEYWORTH)</u>		<u>R</u>	<u>82103123</u>	<u>GL</u>	<u>A 82104122</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>ATTN: George Keyworth</u>		
<u>LADUBE</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>82104123</u>		<u>C 82104153</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>FYI</u>		
			<u>L I</u>		<u>I I</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>I I</u>		<u>I I</u>
		Referral Note:			

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Prime Subject Code: 03 _____ Secondary Subject Codes: _____

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- R - Report**
- S - Sealed**
- T - Telegram**
- V - Telephone**
- X - Miscellaneous**
- Y - Study**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1982

Dear Don,

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of March 1, 1982, informing him of Mayor George Byer's efforts to have the spaceship Columbia renamed the "Friendship."

The names of the first four space shuttle orbiters to operate in space were selected in January 1979 under a plan that they be named after sea vessels used in the exploration of the Earth. The names eventually approved were Columbia, Challenger, Discovery, and Atlantis. The enclosed copy of the news release made at the time gives more details.

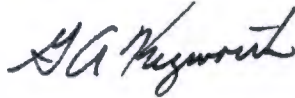
NASA believes that it should not change the names of any of these orbiters because they are already in the records and are well known to the public. They also believe that, because of the reusability of the space shuttle, changing the name of a veteran spacecraft would tend to draw attention away from its reusability and that Columbia now represents the world's first reusable space vehicle. After a review of Mayor Byer's proposal, NASA recommends, for the reasons stated above, that the name of these shuttle orbiters not be changed.

As you may recall, the first United States manned spacecraft to orbit the Earth on February 20, 1962, was named "Friendship 7." This flight received much attention during the early days of the space program and, more recently, as the Friendship 7 pilot, Senator John Glenn, observed the 20th anniversary of that historic mission.

We appreciate your interest in contacting the White House on behalf of Mayor Byer and his proposal. I have shared your correspondence with the appropriate members of the White House staff and NASA. They have been most cooperative in reviewing your suggestion.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. A. Keyworth".

G. A. Keyworth
Science Advisor to the President

The Honorable Don Young
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Enclosure: NASA News Release

NASA News

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C. 20546
AC 202 755-8370

For Release

David Garrett
Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
(Phone: 202/755-3090)

IMMEDIATE

RELEASE NO: 79-10

SHUTTLE ORBITERS NAMED AFTER SEA VESSELS

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has named the first four Space Shuttle orbiters to operate in space after sea vessels used in world exploration.

Orbiter 102, scheduled to be launched into Earth orbit late this year, will be named Columbia. Subsequent orbiters will be named Challenger (Orbiter 099), Discovery (Orbiter 103) and Atlantis (Orbiter 104).

The first orbiter constructed (Orbiter 101) was named Enterprise in 1976 after the flagship in the popular television series "Star Trek." Enterprise also was a sailing ship which took part in an important Arctic expedition between 1851 and 1854.

-more-

January 25, 1979

Enterprise, which flew the Shuttle approach and landing tests in 1976, now is undergoing vibration tests at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

The Challenger made a prolonged oceanic exploration cruise from December 1872 to May 1876 gathering data about the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that filled 50 volumes. Challenger also was the name of the Apollo 17 lunar module that landed on the Moon in December 1972.

The sea-going Columbia, out of Boston, entered and explored the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792. Captain Robert Gray named the river after his sloop. Columbia also was the name of one of the first U.S. Navy ships to circumnavigate the globe and the name of the Apollo 11 command module which circled the Moon during the first manned landing on the lunar surface, July 20, 1969.

The Discovery was used to explore Hudson Bay in Canada and to search for a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1610 and 1611.

The Discovery also was one of two ships in the 1770s used to discover the Hawaiian Islands and explore the coasts of southern Alaska and western Canada.

During the Revolutionary War, Benjamin Franklin issued a safe-conduct request for the English ship Discovery because of interest in the scientific objectives of its expeditions.

The two-masted ketch Atlantis logged half a million miles between 1930 and 1966 as the first American-operated vessel designed especially for ocean research.

-end-

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

MARCH 25, 1982

Reis

*rec'd 5:00 pm
26 mar 82
jm*

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
ATTN: G. KEYWORTH

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 063188

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 1, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE DON YOUNG
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURE A LETTER FROM HIS FRIEND AND THE
FORMER MAYOR OF ANCHORAGE, GEORGE BYER, WHO
HAS EMBARKED ON A CAMPAIGN TO RENAME THE
SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA "FRIENDSHIP"

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL — IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

March 22, 1982

Dear Don:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of March 1 informing him of Mayor George Byer's efforts to have the spaceship Columbia renamed the "Friendship."

We appreciate your interest in contacting the White House of behalf of Mayor Byer and his proposal. I will be pleased to share your correspondence with the President's advisers in the area of Science and Technology. I am sure they will be most interested in reviewing this suggestion.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Don Young
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

KMD:CMF:KIR:jm--

cc: w/copy of inc to George Keyworth - for DIRECT response

cc: w/copy of incoming to Rich Williamson - FYI

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

DON YOUNG
CONGRESSMAN FOR ALL ALASKA

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 1, 1982

WASHINGTON OFFICE

2331 RAYBURN BUILDING
TELEPHONE 202/225-5765

DISTRICT OFFICES

FEDERAL BUILDING AND
U.S. COURT HOUSE
701 C STREET, BOX 3
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513
TELEPHONE 907/271-5978

BOX 10, 101 12TH AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
TELEPHONE 907/456-6949

Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

063188

Dear Mr. President,

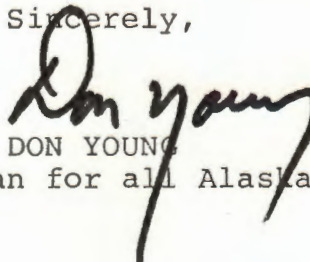
An old friend and former Mayor of Anchorage, George Byer, has embarked on a campaign to rename the Space Shuttle Columbia "Friendship".

I like George's reasons for wanting the name changed, and I have enclosed some information he sent to me. Since the Russians are attaching a different significance to the space shuttle, I think naming it the "Friendship" will deliver a good connotation to everyone throughout the world as to what our true intentions are.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,



DON YOUNG
Congressman for all Alaska

Enclosure

DY:lv

Name Change Urged For Space Shuttle

WITH ACTUALITY

(714) 293-7692



8

If a man in Hemet, California, has his way, the Space Shuttle Columbia will undergo a name change.

George Byer wants to call the shuttle "Friendship."

Byer, director of National Friendship Week, says we're out in space to help all of mankind so the space shuttle should reflect that spirit in its name.

The 70-year-old Byer, who was once the mayor of Anchorage, Alaska, has already put the name "Friendship" in space once.

He succeeded in having a newly identified star dubbed "Friendship."

So Byer has fired off letters to President Reagan, members of Congress and the space agency proposing the name change for Columbia.

Byer envisions the day when the shuttle and the star are both named Friendship.

Says Byer, "Then both man and star will know that each other are where they are for a peaceful purpose known to all mankind."

◆ PHONER: George Byer, Hemet, CA. (714) 926-3104.

(NATIONAL RADIO RELEASE) ...IN A RECENT NATIONAL SYNDICATED RADIO TALK SHOW, THE INTERVIEWER ENDED OUR THREE MINUTE TALK SESSION WITH: "WE AGREE WITH GEORGE-IT'S A GREAT IDEA"...

DON!
I KNOW THIS IS
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SINCE I'M NO
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BUT PERHAPS A
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MY THANKS
George

D9

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82103103

Name of Correspondent: Don Young

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Enclosed a letter from George Burr who has embarked on a campaign to rename the space Shuttle Columbia "friendship".

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>ADude</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>82103103</u>	<u>KD</u>	<u>A 82103122</u>
		Referral Note:			
<u>99 OSTP (G.KEYWORDLI)</u>		<u>R CS</u>	<u>82103123</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
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Washington, D.C. 20515

March 1, 1982

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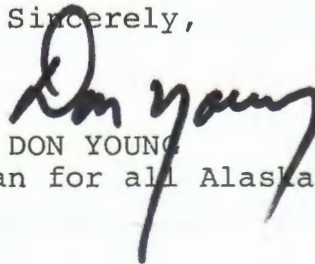
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Central Files
063188
file OS

March 22, 1982

ER

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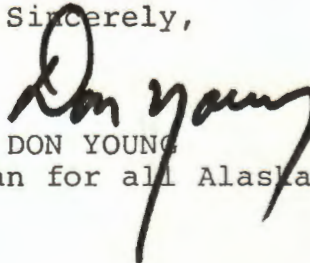
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DON YOUNG
Congressman for all Alaska

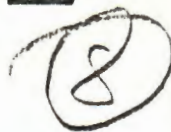
Enclosure

DY:lv

Name Change Urged For Space Shuttle

WITH ACTUALITY

(714) 293-7692



If a man in Hemet, California, has his way, the Space Shuttle Columbia will undergo a name change.

George Byer wants to call the shuttle "Friendship."

Byer, director of National Friendship Week, says we're out in space to help all of mankind so the space shuttle should reflect that spirit in its name.

The 70-year-old Byer, who was once the mayor of Anchorage, Alaska, has already put the name "Friendship" in space once.

He succeeded in having a newly identified star dubbed "Friendship."

So Byer has fired off letters to President Reagan, members of Congress and the space agency proposing the name change for Columbia.

Byer envisions the day when the shuttle and the star are both named Friendship.

Says Byer, "Then both man and star will know that each other are where they are for a peaceful purpose known to all mankind."

◆ PHONER: George Byer, Hemet, CA. (714) 926-3104.

(NATIONAL RADIO RELEASE) ...IN A RECENT NATIONAL SYNDICATED RADIO TALK SHOW, THE INTERVIEWER ENDED OUR THREE MINUTE TALK SESSION WITH: "WE AGREE WITH GEORGE-IT'S A GREAT IDEA"...

*DON!
I KNOW THIS IS
AN ADDED FAVOR
SINCE I'M NO
LONGER IN ALASKA
BUT PERHAPS A
WORD, A CALL MAY
HELP OUR
EFFORTS -
MY THANKS
George*

ID #

082
068181OS

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

 O - OUTGOING H - INTERNAL I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)82 03 125Name of Correspondent: Jesse Helms MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

Subject: Encloses a letter, signed by David Cloutier and Anne Greene-Cloutier, pertaining to American participation with the Soviet Union on Animal Research in Space.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LA Dube</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>82103126</u>	<u>KD</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8204112</u> ^{ER}
<u>99 OSTP/Keyworth</u>	R	<u>82104198</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>82105105</u> ^{ER}
<u>LA DUBE</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>82,05,06</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>82105106</u> ^{ER}
		<u>FYI</u>			
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
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DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

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Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 1230 _____

Prime Subject Code: OS _____ Secondary Subject Codes: CO L65 _____
FO 00502 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1982

Dear Senator Helms:

The President has asked me to respond to your recent letter on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Cloutier who have expressed their concern about the United States' participation in the Joint Primate Flight with the Soviet Union.

The 1977 five-year agreement to which your constituents referred was included in the sanctions announced by the President against the Soviet Union on December 29, 1981, and will not be renewed.

The joint American-Soviet primate flight to which you refer is being conducted under working-level agreements reached between NASA and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. NASA is participating in a planned Soviet biological satellite (biosatellite) mission referred to as COSMOS '82. The monkeys that will be employed on this flight are obtained from the Soviet Union, as is the launcher, the spacecraft, and the majority of the equipment used to make physiological measurements. NASA is providing some equipment and training in exchange for the physiological data obtained from the flight.

We have been informed by NASA that, although the U.S. manned space missions to date have been largely successful, medical and biological problems still remain for which solutions must be found. Of particular concern in this regard are problems associated with space motion sickness (as encountered by both astronauts on the recent Space Shuttle flight), deconditioning of the cardiovascular system, and poorly understood changes in blood chemistry and bone metabolism, any one of which could seriously impair the health and safety of the crew. NASA intends to use animals in space to understand these problems and devise a means for their solution. These investigations will be supported by extensive ground based studies, in qualified animal research laboratories as suggested by your constituents, by experienced scientists whose procedures and facilities have been critically reviewed against standards established by Federal agencies. NASA further stated that, considering the cost of space experiments, only those

animal experiments on the space shuttle will be done that cannot be done in ground-based laboratories; and they would be performed by a payload specialist selected from the current astronaut corps. Among this corps are several licensed M.D. scientist-astronauts who are well qualified to perform physiological research.

NASA also informed us that in the conduct of the necessary research on animals, NASA does not condone or support any inhumane or cruel treatment of animals, either on the ground or in flight experiments. And, NASA is committed to exhaustively scrutinize each animal experiment to ensure that there is a real need for the data, results are of the highest scientific quality, the correct nonhuman model is selected, the minimum number of animals is used, and the experiments are conducted according to rigid protocols for the treatment of animal subjects.

Thank you for your concern, and you may be assured that your constituents' views and interest in the U.S. Space program are appreciated and have been brought to the attention of appropriate staff members and agencies for careful review and consideration.

Sincerely,



G. A. Keyworth
Science Advisor to the President

The Honorable Jesse Helms
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Reis

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

APRIL 16, 1982

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
ATTN: KEYWORD

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 068181

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 23, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE JESSE HELMS
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON DC 20510

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURE A LETTER SIGNED BY DAVID CLOUTIER
AND ANNE GREENE - CLOUTIER, PERTAINING TO
AMERICAN PARTICIPATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION
ON ANIMAL RESEARCH IN SPACE

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

April 12, 1982

Dear Senator Helms:

Thank you for your March 23 letter on behalf of David Cloutier and Anne Greene-Cloutier who have expressed their opposition to the United States' participation in the Joint Primate Flight with the Soviet Union.

You may be assured that your constituents' views are appreciated and have been brought to the attention of the President's advisers in the Office of Science and Technology Policy. I am sure that they will carefully review their comments.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Jesse Helms
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

cc: w/copy of inc to George Keyworth - for DIRECT response
w/copy to KMDuberstein

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

KMD:CMF:KIR:ds--

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 23, 1982

068181

Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Allow me to share with you a letter I recently received from constituents in Williamston, North Carolina pertaining to American participation with the Soviet Union on animal research in space. I think the points made in this letter are both timely and valid and I thank you for any consideration that you may give them.

Sincerely,



JESSE HELMS:opn

Enclosure

16
RFD 3 Box 65
Williamston, North Carolina
10 January 1982

Senator Jesse Helms
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Helms,

We are writing in urgency to ask you to request the President to cancel American participation in the joint American-Soviet Primate Flight scheduled by the Soviet Union for the third quarter of this year. The fact is that the usual justification for using animals in space research "to determine the effects of weightlessness on man in long-duration spaceflight" is no longer valid, as the Soviets themselves demonstrated in their 175-day record-breaking flight on their space station, SALYUT 6. The cosmonauts became mentally disturbed, psychiatric therapy had to be attempted from the ground, fresh food had to be ferried to them constantly, and their bodies were strained by long hours of necessary forced exercise. In their 200-page report, the Soviet researchers concluded that the bodily changes in the cosmonauts were caused not by weightlessness alone, but by many other factors, and that these changes can best be studied by modeling on Earth. "Such studies (on Earth) make a significant contribution to the understanding of the changes that develop in the human body under spaceflight conditions." (N81-18640).

As a result of the Soviet researchers' findings, on its new space station now under construction the USSR will use "exchangeable, rotating resident crews." No cosmonaut will have to live and work on long-duration space flights in what the Soviets call "a hermetically sealed container." There is no longer the faintest excuse for continuing to orbit animals.

Please urge the President to see to it that the USA does not extend or renew its 1977 five-year Agreement with the Soviets for animal research in space. Also, we want all of the monkeys and costly sensors that the United States has given the Soviets returned by May 23, 1982 when the present contract runs out.

The cancellation of this collaboration with the Soviet Union would be completely in keeping with President Reagan's recent refusal to renew eleven U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements on energy, space, science and technology.

Sincerely,

David Cloutier
David Cloutier

Anne Greene-Cloutier
Anne Greene-Cloutier

ID #

068181

OS

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

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Received (YY/MM/DD)

82 03 125

Name of Correspondent:

Jesse Helms

 MI Mail Report

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99 OSTP/Keyworth	R	82104186			1 1
		1 1			1 1
		1 1			1 1
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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

David Cloutier
David Cloutier

Anne Greene-Cloutier
Anne Greene-Cloutier

18 APR 1982

C. Meese

jeed

LAW OFFICES

BLATCHFORD, EPSTEIN & BRADY

1000 POTOMAC STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

TELEPHONE
(202) 337-7360

CABLE: MULTILAW WSH
TELEX: 89-2767 MULTILAW WSH

April 7, 1982

071368

CS

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ed:

I wrote to you on February 10 to inform you of a proposal from the Space Transportation Company of Princeton, New Jersey, to NASA for involving private enterprise in the U.S. space transportation system. STC's proposal of February 8, 1982 stated "STC has determined that under the proposed terms and conditions, private funding for Orbiter V can be obtained from the major domestic sources of funds normally used in the financing of relatively risky and large scale ventures."

This week STC communicated to James Beggs, Administrator of NASA that "as of March, 1982, STC has obtained commitments for such full funding for Orbiter V from the domestic sources, again subject to the terms and conditions as proposed by STC. These commitments are such that any required funding for Orbiter V by fiscal year 1983 is assured, subject to the requisites and agreements with NASA under our proposal."

This is indeed good news and moves the private sector closer to helping achieve the President's goals of giving more opportunity to private enterprise to handle projects of benefit to the American people.

We will continue to keep you informed of further developments in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,

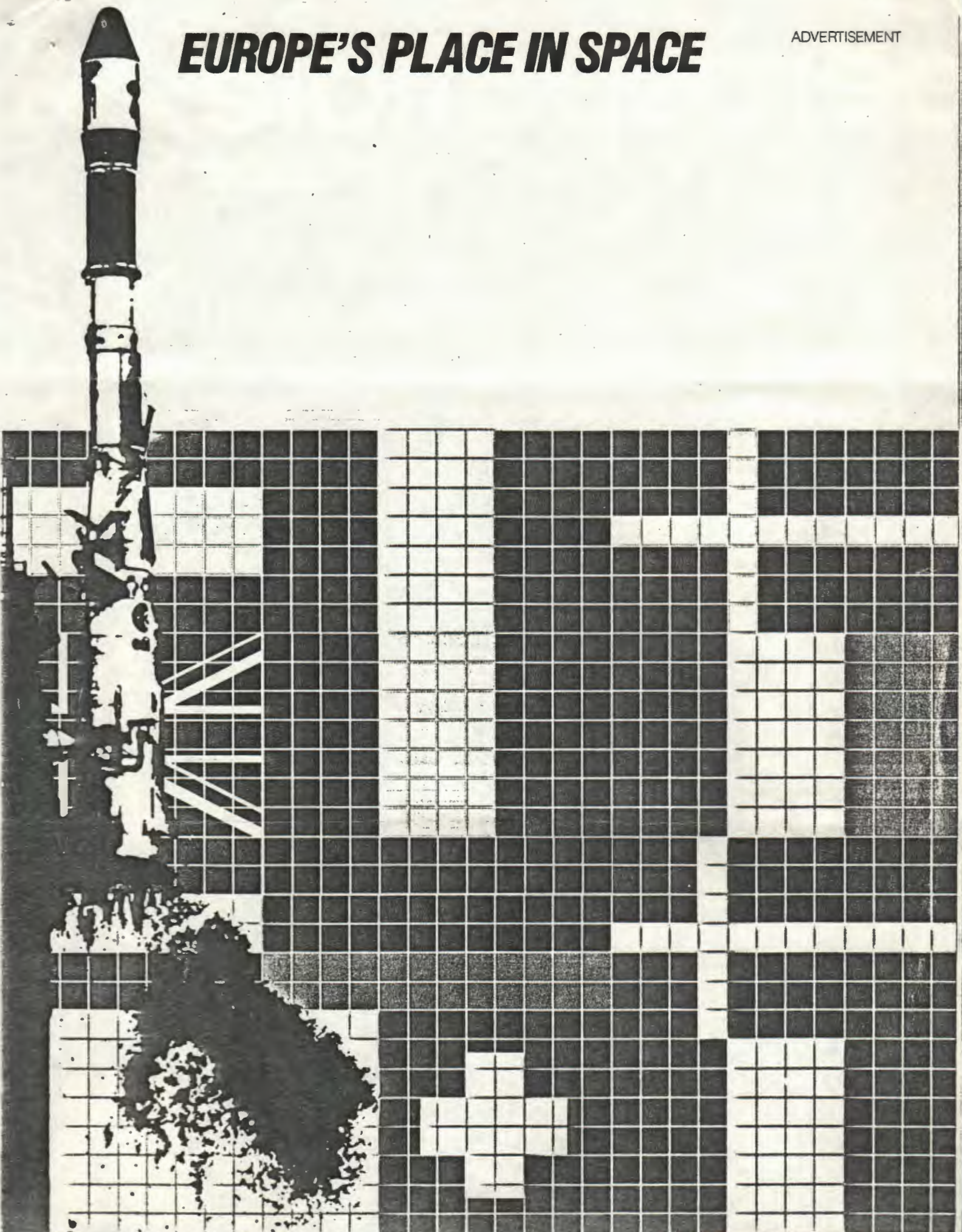
Joe
Joseph H. Blatchford

ac

PS - I have enclosed the advertisement that the Europeans have taken in Fortune highlighting their efforts to make commercial use of space.

EUROPE'S PLACE IN SPACE

ADVERTISEMENT



aerospatiale france

Look out world, here we are!

On the world market Europe's space industry is coming up fast, and **aerospatiale** is a big part of it all.



Satellites

We've more than 20 scientific, communications, and meteorological satellites in orbit, and contribute to such successful programs as Intelsat V. We are the first non-American prime contractor to compete successfully on the international satellite market. Three communications satellites have been sold to the Arab league and others are proposed in Brazil, Mexico, Luxemburg and Colombia.



Launch vehicles

After designing and building Diamant, which made France the third nation in Space back in 1965, we now are the leading manufacturer of Europe's Ariane.



aerospatiale is Europe's first name in Space - watch for it!

Societe Nationale Industrielle
aerospatiale

DIVISION SYSTEMES BALISTIQUES ET SPATIAUX
B.P. 96 - 78130 Les Mureaux - France

U.S. Office: **aerospatiale inc.**, 1101 fifteenth St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20005 - Tel. (202) 223 44 40





PLACE IN SPACE

EUROPE'S

When GTE Satellite Corp. announced in the fall that its next pair of satellites would be launched by a private European company, Arianespace, the news was a signal to the world. It meant that a new and formidable competitor was now in the space business. No longer would the United States—and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—be the only place a company could go when it wished to orbit a satellite. Now there were the Europeans too, through the private company they had established only two years before. The company was Arianespace, created in 1980 by the 11-member-nation European Space Agency, and it was moving fast to capture a substantial share of the market. Arianespace is responsible for production management and financing, marketing, and launching operations. During the 1980s, some 40 satellites will be launched by the new company, most of them to geostationary orbit.

Until GTE said it was investing \$50 million in its venture with Arianespace, few Americans were even aware there was such a possibility. If you wished to

launch a satellite, you went to NASA. There was no alternative. Indeed, that is one reason the Europeans acted when they did in establishing their own new company, recognizing there was a huge potential market between now and the year 2000: Hundreds of satellites will be launched between now and then, a business valued at \$10 billion, perhaps more. If they had an organization in place to go after that market, the Europeans knew they could have a share of it—perhaps as much as \$2 billion worth, if they moved fast.

And they have: GTE is only one of several clients ready to go. Its first satellite will be launched in 1984, its second in 1985. Other potential clients include RCA, Western Union, and Hughes—among the Americans—along with the Arabs, the Colombians, the Swiss, and others.

These launches—all scheduled for the mid-Eighties—will put communications satellites into geostationary orbit of 30,000 kilometers, which is the required altitude for such satellites.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES



Contributions to Ariane technology came from all the founding partners in Europe's billion dollar collaboration, truly a new kind of free enterprise in the world.

It should surprise no one that such European companies as Aerospatiale and Satcom International are concentrating their efforts on communications

ARIANESPACE is a private French company, which was incorporated in March 1980 with 50 shareholders, including the main European aerospace companies and several important European banks. The headquarters is located in Evry, near Paris.

Companies	Banks
BELGIUM	
ETCA FABRIQUE NATIONALE SABCA	
DENMARK	
ROVSING	COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK
FRANCE	
AEROSPATIALE AIR LIQUIDE CNES	BNP BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

Companies	Banks
COMSIP ENTREPRISE CROUZET DEUTSCH INTERTECHNIQUE MATRA SAFT SEP SFENA SFIM SODETEG	BANQUE VERNES CREDIT LYONNAIS SOCIETE GENERALE

GREAT BRITAIN	
AVICA BADG FERRANTI	MIDLAND BANK LTD.

IRELAND	
ADTEC AER LINGUS	

ITALY	
AERITALIA SELENIA SNIA VISCOSA	ISTITUTO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

THE NETHERLANDS	
FOKKER	ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND

Companies	Banks
SPAIN	
CASA SENER	

SWEDEN	
SAAB-SCANIA VOLVO	

SWITZERLAND	
CIR CONTRAVES FW	UNION DES BANQUES SUISSES

WEST GERMANY	
DORNIER ERNO MAN MBB	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK AG DRESDNER BANK AG WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRAL

Many of the above member companies and banks have contributed information and data used in the preparation of the text for this special section. We are grateful for their cooperation and that of the European Space Agency.

arianespace



Sales financing
for Ariane
provided by :



**BANQUE NATIONALE
DE PARIS**



CREDIT LYONNAIS

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



SOUTHERN PACIFIC SATELLITE COMPANY

financing facility
to assist with the purchase of
two ARIANE launches

CREDIT LYONNAIS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

This facility is guaranteed by Southern Pacific Company

8 December 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

financing facility
to assist with the purchase of
one ARIANE launch

CREDIT LYONNAIS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

21 December 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



GTE SATELLITE CORPORATION

financing facility
to assist with the purchase of
two ARIANE launches

CREDIT LYONNAIS

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

This facility is guaranteed by GTE Finance N.V.

5 January 1982

PLACE IN SPACE

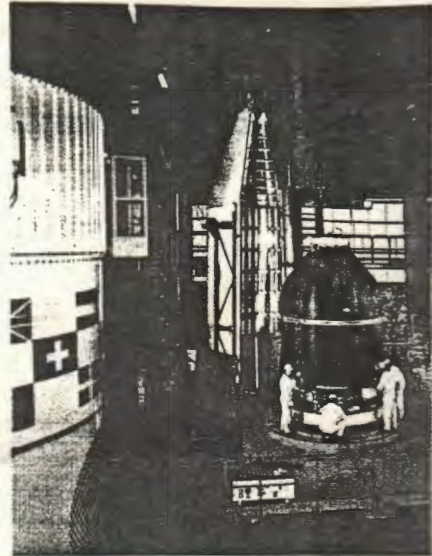
EUROPE'S

satellites: that is where the business will be during these next two decades. And the Europeans have already begun to successfully compete with the United States in this area. Aérospatiale recently won a large international contract against strong U.S. competition. As a result, they are currently building three satellites for Arabsat. The Arabsat system will provide telephone, telex, and semi-direct TV to 22 Arab League countries. This \$134 million contract was a milestone victory for European industry since it was the first time a non-American prime contractor was selected on the open market to develop a major satellite system.

But the Europeans' major strategy is to take a piece of the space market that the United States and NASA's Space Shuttle are not designed to handle. The Space Shuttle itself, for all its technological capability, is designed to orbit satellites at lower altitudes—too low for communications satellites. And this gives the Europeans a wedge. As W. H. Brado, head of the Director General's Cabinet at the European Space Agency, puts it: "We believe that the U.S. Space Shuttle and Ariane are complementary systems, not competing ones. The U.S. is concentrating on

launching bigger payloads at lower altitudes."

A second element worth noting in the European strategy is the technology of the program. Early on, the Europeans saw that they could never match NASA in dollars: the U.S. Space Shuttle alone was costing the U.S. more than \$9 billion to develop. Somehow, the European effort had to do its job for only a small fraction of that, or some \$1.1 billion. And it was done. Instead of trying to match the Americans in new technology, the Europeans devised a technical strategy that would be solidly conventional in design, with no fancy, untested frills to add to the costs. As Arianespace President Frederic d'Allest puts it, "Our philosophy is that the advanced Hovercraft has been crossing the English Channel for ten years now, but there still are plenty of ferries making the trip." Thus the new competitor to the American space vehicles would not attempt to outspend NASA. Rather, it would look to existing technologies and—most important—it would keep a sharp eye on costs, both in the design and in the eventual cost to its customers. Says Arianespace's d'Allest: "We forced our engineers to use technology that was foolproof."



Exemplified here is Ariane's competitive edge: it can carry two satellites into orbit with a single launch. Moreover, Ariane carries its pair of satellites to geosynchronous orbit, 23,300 miles above the equator; this is beyond the reach of today's Space Shuttle technology, which cannot fly above 700 miles.

A NO-FRILLS TECHNOLOGY

Clearly, the no-frills technical strategy makes the Europeans strong com-

THE LAUNCHERS

The European launch program has two objectives. One is to more than triple their launch capacity and the other is to cut the cost of launching satellites. These are the launch vehicles, now in development, that will aim at those two objectives:

ARIANE 1

This is the European launch vehicle for today. It is a three-stage launcher, designed for a variety of missions, from low-orbit to deep-space exploration. Ariane 1 was especially designed to place geostationary satellites in orbit. With

this vehicle now in operation, the Europeans are capable of lifting a 1,800-kg capacity into geostationary transfer orbit (perigee 200 km, apogee 35,800 km).

ARIANE 2

This launcher, for next year onward, will be capable of lifting a payload of 2,000 kg into geosynchronous transfer orbit, an increase of 11% over today's launcher.

ARIANE 3

Ariane 3 will be more powerful still, with a launch capability of 2,400 kg, a 33% increase over today's Ariane. Moreover, it is expected that Ariane 3's first stage will be recovered and reused, meaning a further savings of 10% to 15% in overall costs. This launcher is scheduled for service in 1985, possibly sooner.

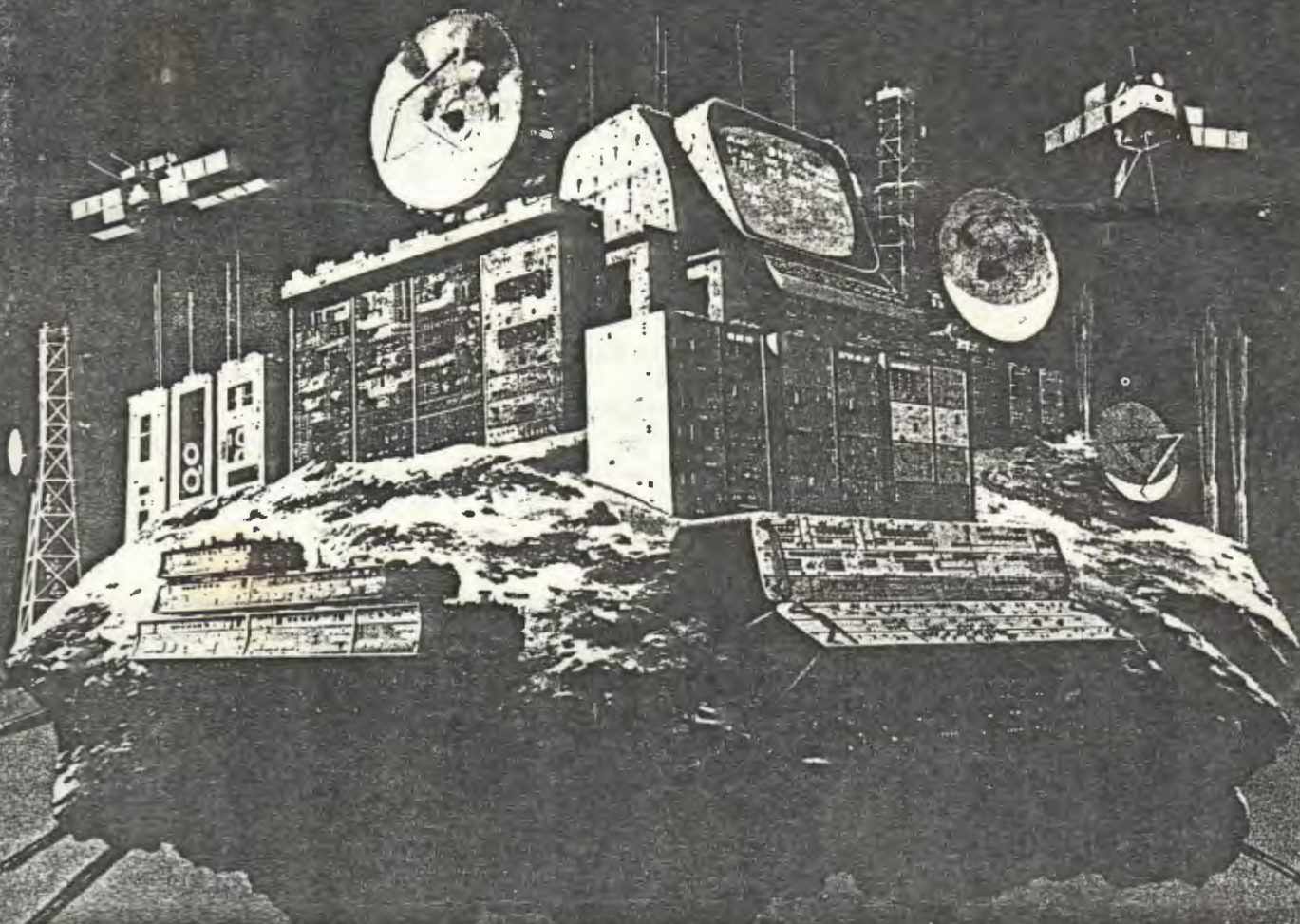
ARIANE 4

This launcher will virtually double the power of today's Ariane, with a lifting capability of 3,500 kg into transfer orbit. Its cost per kg into orbit is targeted to be 55% of today's Ariane. Also designed for multiple launchings, Ariane 4 is planned as the work horse of the European program during the years 1985-90.

ARIANE 5

This launcher, to be ready for operation from 1990 onward, will be a two-stage vehicle with a lifting capacity of 5,500 kg into transfer orbit, more than triple the power of today's Ariane. Ariane 5 will further reduce the launch cost per kg—to 40% of today's costs.

BRINGING SPACE DOWN TO EARTH



Remember the Early Bird satellite? THOMSON-CSF does. The Paris-based corporation has been supplying sophisticated electronic equipment for French, European and international space programs for over two decades. Today, THOMSON-CSF is increasingly involved in numerous space projects and is a member of the worldwide team working on the Intelsat advanced commercial communications satellites.

THOMSON-CSF's space-oriented products include everything from components and electron tubes to satellite payloads, communications earth stations and TV receive only stations. In fact, THOMSON-CSF is capable of manufacturing most spatial and terrestrial equipment for integrated state-of-the-art communications networks and systems - public or private, rural or international. Our expertise ranges from microware links and fiber optics cable to high-speed facsimiles and business terminals.

THOMSON-CSF, with an estimated turnover of about \$ 5 billion in 1981, has 82.000 employees and commercial or manufacturing facilities in over 100 countries. Our objective is to develop cost-effective technology and continue bringing space down to earth, into your office and home. For complete information about THOMSON-CSF, write: 23, rue de Courcelles - B.P. 96-08 - 75362 Paris cedex 08 France or, 75, Rockefeller Plaza New York N.Y. 10019 or 360, N. Sepulveda Blvd, El Segundo, California 90.245.



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EUROPE'S

petitors. For example, the cost per launch—Europe vs. the U.S.—is 15 percent cheaper with the European vehicle than with the U.S.: \$30 million vs. \$36 million. What is more, the European vehicle is capable of taking two satellites into orbit at once, which translates into an even lower cost per satellite: the client who elects to contract with the Europeans for a double launch—two satellites on one lift-off—can expect his cost per satellite to be even less than \$30 million, perhaps as low as \$21 million per satellite.

During the 1980s, Ariespace expects to execute some 40 launchings, each with a pair of satellites, thus vaulting some 80 satellites into space. Indeed, this achievement alone would appear significant, given the newness of the Europeans' commercial enterprise, Ariespace, but it is also expected that the venture will be profitable—and soon. Says Charles Daoud, director of marketing for Ari-

espace: "We intend to make money for our shareholders by 1986."

A NEW COMPETITIVE FORCE

Not many years ago, such a prospect for Europe seemed hardly worth considering. When the European Space Agency was created and its launch development program first funded, there were more skeptics than believers. After all, Europe was not a political or economic entity. And what was more, the U.S. already had a technological lead of almost a full generation. How could the Europeans possibly become a competitive force, given their late start—to say nothing of their political and economic diversity? And yet, by 1982 it had clearly begun to happen. What would account for this new competitor in space?

To be sure, European scientists and engineers made important contributions to space technology and space science during the early years, but the



The Europeans hope to capture as many as a fourth of all commercial satellite launches in the years ahead—perhaps as much as \$2 billion in business.

real dawn of Europe's commercial era in space happened two years ago. The significant date was March 26, 1980,

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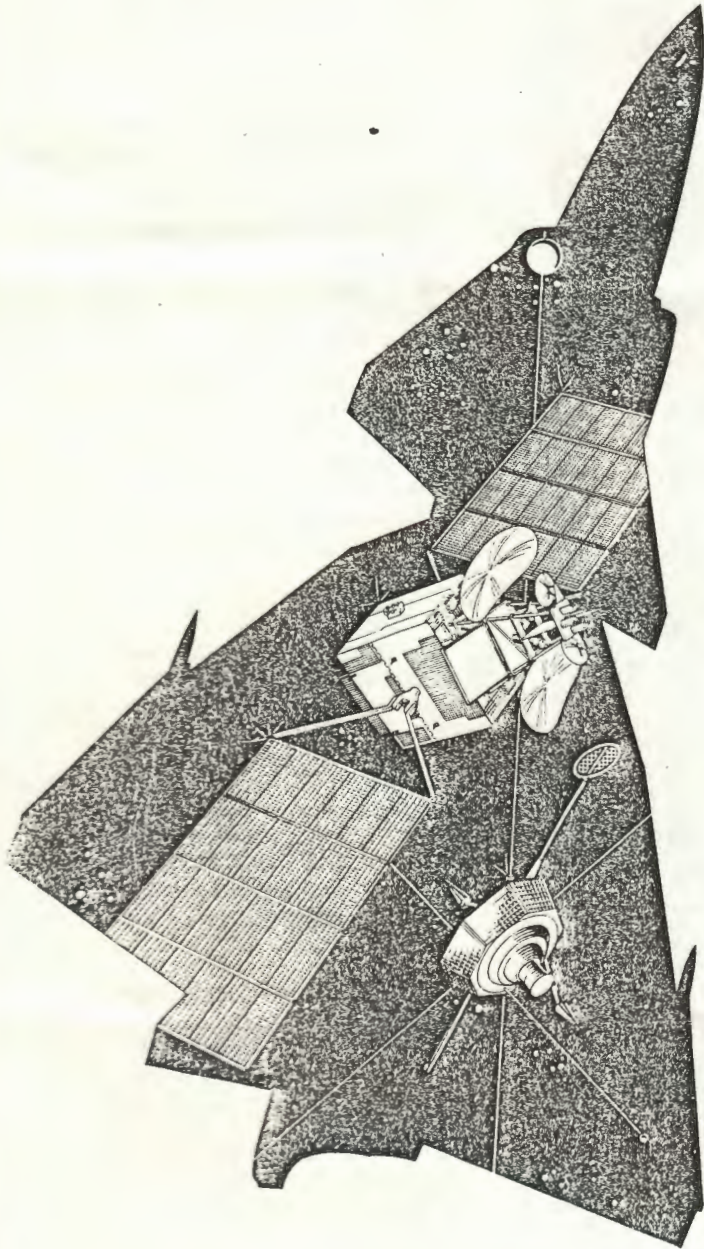
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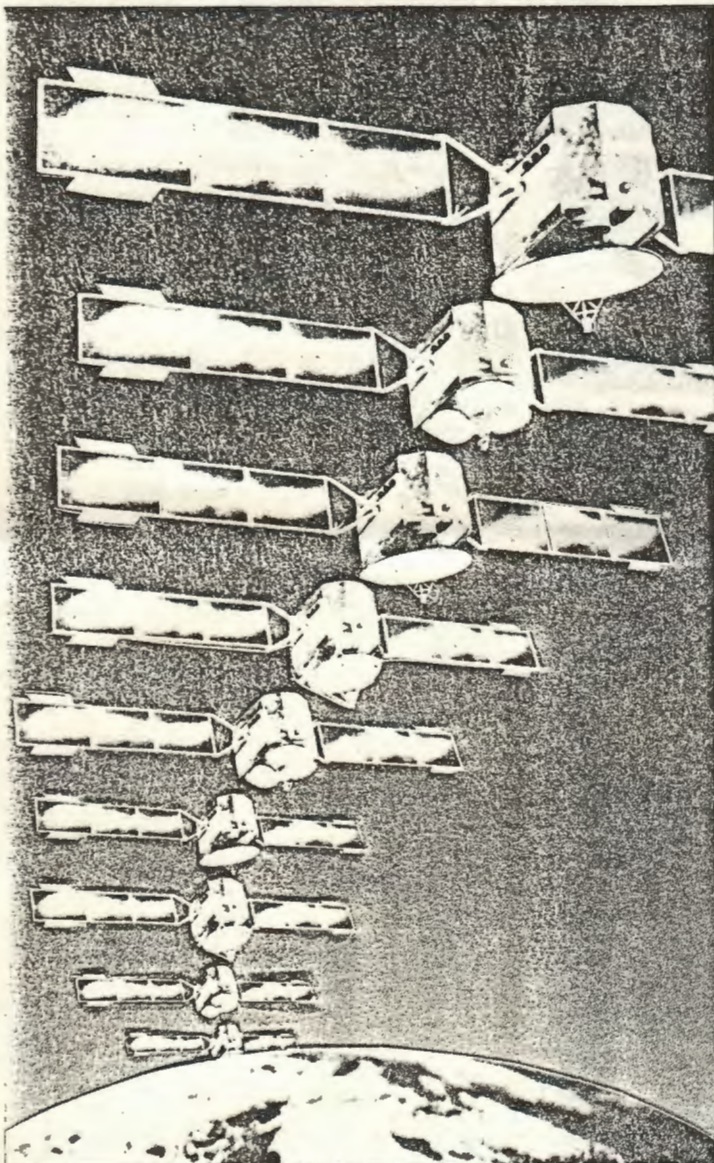
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TD1-A, OTS, MARECS, etc.
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EUROPE'S



IN ORBIT

The Guiana Space Center at Kourou, in French Guiana, is the launch site for Ariane. Since 1968, when this launch site was established, several hundred space vehicles have been sent into space from here. The site's near-equatorial location gives it a payload advantage over Cape Canaveral: for all types of geostationary satellites, an eastward launch benefits from a natural lift. Thus the Guiana Space Center can place in orbit a payload 17% heavier than an equivalent launcher at Cape Canaveral. The most recent Ariane launch occurred at Kourou on December 20; it was the first launch with representative operational constraints, and its success made it possible for Ariane to be declared fully operational on January 25, 1982.

These satellites are scheduled for launch at Kourou during the next years:

MARECS B:

A Maritime European Communications Satellite of the European Space Agency, to be launched in 1982. The Marescs System—two satellites, Marescs A and Marescs B—is designed to improve long-distance radio links between ships and shore stations. The Marescs satellites will be leased by Inmarsat, the newly created international telecommunications organization.

SIRIO 2:

A meteorological satellite of the European Space Agency, to be dual-launched with Marescs B in 1982. Sirio 2 is to be used to disseminate meteorological data on the continent of Africa. The satellite will also carry an experiment designed to facilitate accurate synchronization of high-precision atomic clocks.

EXOSAT:

A scientific satellite of the European Space Agency, to be launched in 1982. Exosat will measure the position, structural features, and spectral and temporal characteristics of cosmic X-ray sources.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES:

These are four communications satellites of the European Space

Agency, the first to be launched in 1982. The ECS system will provide international trunk telephone circuits to complement the terrestrial network of Europe. Eventually, the ECS system will also offer a means of exchanging television programs between European countries.

INTELSAT:

INTELSAT, the International Telecommunications Organization, has contracted with Arianspace for the launching of three communications satellites.

TELECOM 1A AND 1B:

These are French communications satellites, to be launched in 1982 and 1983. Satcom International, a joint French British company—a subsidiary of France's Matra and British Aerospace—is assigned the role of selling the satellites derived from Telecom and ECS.

GIOTTO:

A scientific satellite of the European Space Agency, to be launched in 1985. Giotto will investigate

when 50 of Europe's leading institutions joined forces. These were 13 of Europe's major banks, 36 of its top companies in electronics and aerospace, plus France's Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, the French space agency. Together, these organizations invested about \$31.5 million and incorporated themselves as shareholders in Arianspace. Thus on that spring day in Europe, the world's first space transport company was born, and with it

Halley's Comet when it reappears in 1986.

GSTAR:

These are the two communications satellites of the GTE Satellite Corp., a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corp. The first is to be launched in 1984, the second in 1985. The satellites will be used as relay stations in GTE's nationwide communications system, handling voice, video, and data transmissions.

an example of what real international cooperation can achieve. As Pierre Usunier, general manager of Aero-spatiale's Space & Ballistic Systems Division states: "Through our intra-European and international satellite and launch vehicle programs, we have seen the idea of cooperation grow from an abstract idea into an industrial way of life."

As a result, space will never again be the province only of governments: the Europeans have made it a marketplace for aerospace companies and for venture capital. Indeed Europe's place in space is representative of a new kind of free enterprise in the world.

PROJECT COORDINATOR:

HAROLD HECHTMAN

WRITER:

DAVID ALLISON

GRAPHIC DESIGN:

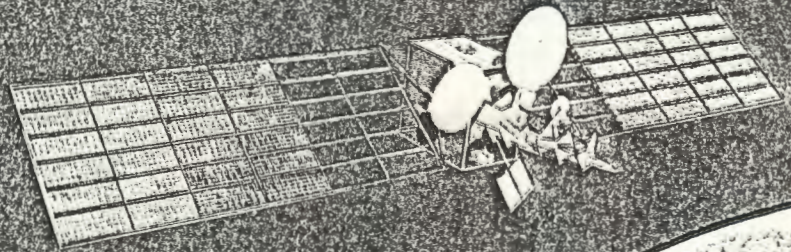
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Half a page is not enough space.

Swedish Space Corporation, SSC, is a state-owned limited corporation under the Ministry of Industry. SSC activities cover the entire range from "think tank" work to the practical application of advanced technology.

We conceive, specify and procure satellites for applications and for space science research.

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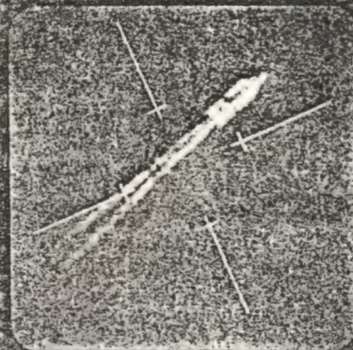
TELE-X, a Swedish experimental telecommunications satellite, for data communications and TV-broadcasting. Launch on Ariane envisaged in 1986.

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- INTELSAT (intelsat V F6, F7, F8, intelsat VA F14, F15)
- DIRECTION GENERALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FRANCE (telecom 1a, 1b)
- WESTERN UNION UNITED STATES (westar 6)
- SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS UNITED STATES (spcc 1, 2)
- ARABSAT ARAB COUNTRIES (arabsat 1)
- GENERAL TELEPHONE ELECTRONICS UNITED STATES (gstar 1, 2)
- CENTRE NATIONAL D'ETUDES SPATIALES FRANCE (spott 1, 2)
- SWEDISH SPACE CORPORATION SWEDEN (viking)
- BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR FORSCHUNG UND TECHNOLOGIE GERMANY (tvsat)
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- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82/4/8

Name of Correspondent: Joseph H. Blatchford

CN Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Space Transportation Company of Princeton has ~~now~~ communicated to James Beggs, that as of March 1982, STC has obtained commitments for such full funding for Orbiter II from the domestic sources subject to the terms and conditions as proposed by STC

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION			
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CNSTR1</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>82/04/14</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>82/05/11</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CNCRIB</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>82/04/14</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>82/05/11</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CNMEES</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>82/04/14</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>82/04/14</u>
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	Referral Note:				

- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
 - C - Comment/Recommendation
 - D - Draft Response
 - F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
 - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 - S - For Signature
 - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
 - B - Non-Special Referral
 - C - Completed
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DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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CPn - Presidential Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 n - 3 - Ron
 n - 4 - Dutch
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 n - 6 - Ronald
 n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Nancy
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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B - Box/package
C - Copy
D - Official document
G - Message
H - Handcarried
L - Letter
M - Mailgram
O - Memo
P - Photo
R - Report
S - Sealed
T - Telegram
V - Telephone
X - Miscellaneous
Y - Study

11 May 1982

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your letter of 7 April 1982. I apologize for the delay in responding.

The proposal from the Space Transportation Company sounds interesting and I appreciate your keeping me informed about their progress.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. Joseph H. Blatchford
Blatchford, Epstein and Brady
1000 Potomac Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

cc: Ed Meese

EM:ES:vml--

8 APR 1982

LAW OFFICES

BLATCHFORD, EPSTEIN & BRADY

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

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(202) 337-7360

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April 7, 1982

071368

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ed:

I wrote to you on February 10 to inform you of a proposal from the Space Transportation Company of Princeton, New Jersey, to NASA for involving private enterprise in the U.S. space transportation system. STC's proposal of February 8, 1982 stated "STC has determined that under the proposed terms and conditions, private funding for Orbiter V can be obtained from the major domestic sources of funds normally used in the financing of relatively risky and large scale ventures."

This week STC communicated to James Beggs, Administrator of NASA that "as of March, 1982, STC has obtained commitments for such full funding for Orbiter V from the domestic sources, again subject to the terms and conditions as proposed by STC. These commitments are such that any required funding for Orbiter V by fiscal year 1983 is assured, subject to the requisites and agreements with NASA under our proposal."

This is indeed good news and moves the private sector closer to helping achieve the President's goals of giving more opportunity to private enterprise to handle projects of benefit to the American people.

We will continue to keep you informed of further developments in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,


Joseph H. Blatchford

ac

PS - I have enclosed the advertisement that the Europeans have taken in Fortune highlighting their efforts to make commercial use of space.

- Copy -

LAW OFFICES

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TELEPHONE
(202) 337-7360

CABLE: MULTILAWWSH
TELEX: 89-2767 SASSOONWSH

February 10, 1982

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

060253

Dear Ed:

A dynamic new proposal to involve private enterprise in the U.S. space program has been developed by a group of scientists, engineers and investment bankers out of Princeton, New Jersey. I have just been retained as the Washington counsel of the firm.

The leader of this enterprise, called the Space Transportation Company Inc., is Dr. Klaus Heiss, a man with impeccable credentials in the science and technology field, one of the pioneers of the space shuttle program and an economic conservative. I am writing to alert you of this endeavor and request an appointment with you to discuss this further. The group will be available to come from Princeton to Washington to meet with you at your earliest convenience.

I think this is timely and important, Ed, and can be a major plank in the President's space program. First of all, the private sector is willing to commit \$1 billion to build the fifth space orbiter and provide it to the U.S. government for civilian and military use. Secondly, private enterprise would take over the function of marketing the U.S. space program to all domestic commercial and foreign users, thus giving the President an opportunity to make our space transportation system available to the world. This could become a kind of "open space" program initiated by the President with the bipartisan support of the Congress. Thirdly, an aggressive private marketing effort of our space shuttle program will compete successfully with the private European aerospace program, which is considerably ahead of the U.S. in civilian commercial use, and would, therefore, be a dynamic part of the President's program to promote exports of American technology and lessen our balance of payments' burden.

A preliminary proposal was presented on Monday to NASA, and yesterday NASA Administrator Jim Beggs released information on it at a hearing before a House Committee (see stories in the New York Times and Post attached).

If you, and perhaps the President, could meet with these gentlemen, the White House can gain the initiative while NASA and the Congress

Mr. Edwin Meese III
February 10, 1982
Page Two

hammer out the details.

I'll call your secretary to see if you are available and when we might meet with you. Many thanks.

Sincerely,


Joseph H. Blatchford

ac
Enclosures

cc: Dr. Klaus Heiss

Air Force to Build \$40 Million Wind Screen for Space Shuttle

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Air Force will have to build a \$40 million wind screen around its space shuttle launch pad at California's Vandenberg Air Force Base to protect the shuttle while it is being fitted with the huge external fuel tank it carries on its way into orbit.

The Air Force is constructing a second launch complex in California to put the shuttle into the North-South, or polar, orbit. That orbit, combined with the Earth's rotation, will carry it over the entire surface of the Earth. Military reconnaissance satellites use this orbit, as do many weather and scientific satellites.

The shuttle cannot go into polar orbit from Cape Canaveral because of safety considerations: it would have to fly over some of the largest cities on the East Coast to do so. From Vandenberg, it would be launched over the Pacific Ocean.

Hans Mark, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, told the House Committee on Science and Technology yesterday that the Vandenberg wind screen will be a massive three-sided building of sheet metal surrounding the launch pad.

A little shorter than the 200-foot-tall tower, the wind screen will be fastened to the tower to shield it from the gusts that could sway it while the fuel tank is being fastened to the shuttle.

"It is essential if we are to provide an environmental shelter for mating the external tank to the shuttle," Mark testified at the committee's

first day of hearings on the NASA budget.

NASA Administrator James M. Beggs told the committee that the space agency has firm plans to buy four space shuttle orbiters, and will make a decision soon on whether to purchase a fifth to use as a backup.

"It is possible we'll ding one of these machines up from time to time," Beggs said, the first time he has mentioned such a possibility in public. "It's very important that we have a backup ready in case we have an accident. I hope to God we never have an accident, but there's always the chance that one will happen."

NASA officials have always worried that a shuttle craft will damage a nose wheel on landing, which would force it to make a crash landing that would seriously damage the electronics in the belly and nose of the craft. Such an accident could put a shuttle out of operation for as long as a year.

According to the shuttle environmental impact statement, winds coming off the Pacific Ocean at Point Arguello, north of Santa Barbara, where Vandenberg is located, average almost 9 mph year round.

Gusts of 47 mph are routine during January, February and March. That would be more than enough to break the connections between the shuttle and the tank and perhaps topple the tank onto the ground.

"There is a tolerance of 31 one-thousandths of an inch between the wall on the external tank and the socket on the shuttle orbiter during the mating procedure," a spokesman

for the Air Force Systems Command said. "Nobody knew this tolerance even existed before the first shuttle launch from Cape Canaveral last year."

There is no need for a wind screen at Cape Canaveral, because the shuttle is mated to its fuel tank inside the giant Vehicle Assembly Building. There is no such building at Vandenberg.

The Air Force said construction of the massive wind screen is expected to begin early next year, pending congressional approval. Construction is to be completed in late 1984, and the first West Coast shuttle launch is scheduled for 1985.

Company Offers to Fund The Fifth Space Shuttle

United Press International

A company based in New Jersey has offered to buy a fifth space shuttle and place it in the space agency's fleet in return for launch fees from commercial and foreign satellites.

NASA Administrator James M. Beggs told a House space subcommittee yesterday that the proposal from the Space Transportation Co. Inc. of Princeton, N.J., will be given serious consideration.

"I think there is the potential for some private participation in that," he said.

NASA now has one shuttle orbiter, the Columbia, and expects delivery of a second in June. Two others are under construction. NASA wants a fifth, but President Reagan's fiscal 1983 budget does not include the necessary funds.

Private Concern Seeks To Buy a Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI) — A private company is seeking to buy a space shuttle from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and place it in the Government's fleet of orbital transports, James M. Beggs, administrator of the space agency, said today.

Mr. Beggs said the proposal to purchase a fifth shuttle orbiter was received Monday from the Space Transportation Company of Princeton, N.J.

The company's president, Klaus Heiss, whose economic analyses helped the space agency justify the re-usable spaceship in the early 1970's, said in a telephone interview that his company expected a shuttle orbiter to cost about \$1 billion.

Agency Will Study Plan

In return, Mr. Heiss said the company wanted to handle all space shuttle marketing services for commercial and foreign organizations whose satellites would be launched from the shuttle. The company would charge the going rate for a shuttle launching and reimburse NASA for its direct costs, including the cost of booster rockets and external fuel tanks.

Mr. Beggs told the House space subcommittee the agency had not yet studied the proposal, but would

give it very serious consideration.

The agency has one shuttle, the Columbia, and three are on order, but President Reagan's budget for the next fiscal year does not include financing for any parts for a fifth shuttle.

Mr. Beggs said the space agency was studying the feasibility of renegotiating its contract with the Rockwell International Corporation to include purchase of the fourth shuttle with a fifth one.

Mr. Heiss said his company had access to the necessary financing and expected that commercial and foreign users would account for 20 to 25 percent of shuttle flights into the 1990's.

Mr. Beggs said the space agency hoped to be able to launch about 24 shuttle missions a year by 1987, using four orbiters. He said a fifth was needed to provide a backup capability.

Tests May End Early

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP) — Technicians expect to complete tests on the Columbia in time to move the shuttle to its launching pad by Feb. 17, four days ahead of schedule, Mark Hess, a NASA spokesman, said today.

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"There is a tolerance of 31 one-thousandths of an inch between the wall on the external tank and the socket on the shuttle orbiter during the mating procedure," a spokesman

for the Air Force Systems Command said. "Nobody knew this tolerance even existed before the first shuttle launch from Cape Canaveral last year."

There is no need for a wind screen at Cape Canaveral, because the shuttle is mated to its fuel tank inside the giant Vehicle Assembly Building. There is no such building at Vandenberg.

The Air Force said construction of the massive wind screen is expected to begin early next year, pending congressional approval. Construction is to be completed in late 1984, and the first West Coast shuttle launch is scheduled for 1985.

Company Offers to Fund The Fifth Space Shuttle

United Press International

A company based in New Jersey has offered to buy a fifth space shuttle and place it in the space agency's fleet in return for launch fees from commercial and foreign satellites.

NASA Administrator James M. Beggs told a House space subcommittee yesterday that the proposal from the Space Transportation Co. Inc. of Princeton, N.J., will be given serious consideration.

"I think there is the potential for some private participation in that," he said.

NASA now has one shuttle orbiter, the Columbia, and expects delivery of a second in June. Two others are under construction. NASA wants a fifth, but President Reagan's fiscal 1983 budget does not include the necessary funds.

Not Found in CF
MHC 12/88

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

072742 CS
EXECUTIVE

05

DATE

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Not found
during
systematic
processing
smf 4/94

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

09

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82103121

Name of Correspondent: E. RAYMOND TABLOUSKI

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: NO RESPONSE TO EARLIER LETTER WITH SUGGESTION ABOUT SPACE PROGRAM

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>COLTARD</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8204116</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>82106107</u>
	<u>99 NASA</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>82104200</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>82105107</u>
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ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Original incoming evidently was sent to you by Bulk Mail.

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOb).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

LFF-12

May 7, 1982

Mr. E. Raymond Jablonski
Engineering Consultant
15 Sherwood Road
Glen Cove, NY 11542

Dear Mr. Jablonski:

This is in response to your letters to President Reagan. We have no record of ever receiving your February 7 communication, but it and your March 19 letter are now in our possession.

While a number of celebrities, such as John Denver, are invited to each launch, the overwhelming number of guests are representatives of the hundreds of contractor firms which build Space Shuttle components, government officials at the national, state and local levels, as well as the international community, such as foreign countries where NASA has cooperative programs. For instance, as you may know, a Canadian delegation was represented at the STS-2 launch because Canada built the Remote Manipulator Arm which flew aboard the Columbia for the first time.

Let me also explain the invitational process. NASA receives nominations for invitations from all of our program and staff offices here at NASA Headquarters and from our field installations. Many of the celebrities whose names appear are submitted by the astronauts themselves. They meet these individuals during the public appearances and establish a friendship. John Denver is an excellent example. He became acquainted with former Astronaut Charles Duke during Apollo 16 and since that time has become a strong advocate of the space program. You may have seen his documentary TV program two years ago which traced the history of manned flight from Kitty Hawk to the Space Shuttle. He and others like him are in a position to help NASA because of the people they meet and the influence they wield.

For each launch and landing we attempt to strike a balanced guest list to include all segments of our society, such as contractors, educators, prominent business leaders, the Congress and Administration.

Page 2

Thousands of individuals like yourself are accommodated at each launch, but it is never possible to include all who wish to attend. However, because of the increased frequency of launches and landings, we are hopeful that every American will have an opportunity to witness one. Our position is to accommodate anyone who takes the time to write to us.

Had we known of your interest prior to the March 22 launch, we would have extended an invitation to you.

Since that was not possible, you will receive an invitation to attend the fourth Space Shuttle launch currently set for June 27. The invitation will reach you about a month prior to the launch date, but you had better make travel and lodging plans now because we expect another record crowd at the Kennedy Space Center.

Sincerely

151

Gene Marianetti
Deputy Chief of Public Services

bcc:

AEM-2/A0030208/5-6-82

L/0003625/5-6-82

LFF-3

LFF-12

LFF-12/GMarianetti/srl/58364/5-7-82

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

APRIL 20, 1982

TO: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

REMARKS: ORIGINAL INCOMING EVIDENTLY WAS SENT TO YOU BY BULK MAIL

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 073842

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 19, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. E. RAYMOND JABLONSKI
ENGINEERING CONSULTANT
15 SHERWOOD ROAD
GLEN COVE NY 11542

SUBJECT: NO RESPONSE TO EARLIER LETTER WITH SUGGESTION
ABOUT SPACE PROGRAM

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL — IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

37 46
7341

E. RAYMOND JABLONSKI
ENGINEERING CONSULTANT
15 SHERWOOD ROAD
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK 11542

March 19, 1982

073842

no response

S.K.

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President
United States of America

Dear President Reagan:

I previously sent a letter to you, about six weeks ago - it was dated February 7, 1982.

The purpose of this first letter was to describe to you an idea which I had, concerning our space program and the individual's who have contributed to it's outstanding success over the years.

You chose not to respond to this suggestion.

Perhaps you didn't think much of the idea. That is fine. I still think that it would be great for the morale of the program participants and for the public relations effort which is continually required in order to keep the American people behind it.

What does get to me though, is the fact that you didn't see the need even to respond to an effort which I had made to bring to your attention, a situation which should be acted upon.

I am disappointed in you. Your efforts to right the difficulties which presently exist in our United States are, in my opinion, correct. However, we both know that you will need all of the support that you can muster to be successful.

That you choose to ignore efforts made by people who are interested enough in the future of our nation, just doesn't make any sense. And yet I have a personal circumstance which tells me that in fact, this is just what is happening.

Respectfully yours,

E. Raymond Jablonski
E. Raymond Jablonski

A30208

E. RAYMOND JABLONSKIENGINEERING CONSULTANT
15 SHERWOOD ROAD
GLEN COVE, NEW YORK 11542

February 7, 1982

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President
United States of America

Dear President Reagan:

Well, I see that we have another space launch scheduled to take place on March 22, of this year.

I have been involved in our space program, almost since it's inception, as a designer of both airborne and ground support equipment. Some programs which come to mind immediately are: Atlas ICBM, Titan ICBM, Surveyor, and Saturn. Most recently, the news photographs which were distributed by The Associated Press showing the Columbia flight, were transmitted on a portable facsimile transmitter which I designed for The Associated Press.

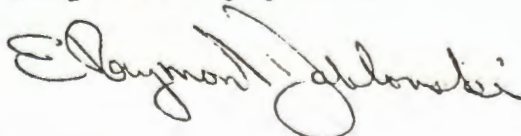
Through all of these years, I have been troubled by one aspect of these many space launches. In other words, I have a gripe.

I see a reviewing stand full of invited guests. Invariably these people are celebrities, VIP's, or others with enough influence to get themselves invited. This is O.K., I guess. But there is a group of people who have been completely ignored in the many accolades given for our outstanding space successes. They should be honored. These are our engineers and technicians who have put together all of this hardware which has served our astronauts so well.

I suggest that you set aside a section of the launch grandstand area for selected persons, as described above, and conduct some kind of ceremony to show them that their efforts are recognized and appreciated. It seems to me to be only fair and just.

Yes, I consider myself one of these people. I would like to witness a space launch, after these many years. Besides, the landing is scheduled for March 29 - my birthday.

Respectfully yours,





BROUGHT FORWARD

077773 cu
05

Previously filed Date

Name Richard Parman

Organization _____

077773 cu
50001

New File Symbol Date

Final Action _____
