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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 5/24/2005

File Folder USSR-SPACE PROGRAMS

FOIA

F06-114/10

Box Number 35

YARHI-MILO

3504

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
11536	MEMO	ZIMMERMAN TO PALMER RE FUTURE OF US-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION: JOINT PLANETARY RESEARCH? [3 - 8] R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10	6	1/16/1985	B1
11537	MEMO	SIMONS TO BURT RE EXPANDED US-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [10 - 11] R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10	2	2/5/1985	B1
11523	MEMO	RYE TO MCFARLANE RE U.S./SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [12 - 12] R 6/25/2009 NLRRF06-114/10	1	3/25/1983	B1
11538	MEMO	TALKING POINTS ON U.S./SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [13 - 14] R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10	2	ND	B1

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
11524	MEMO	SHULTZ RE U.S./SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [15 - 15] R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10	1	ND	B1
11525	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE US-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [16 - 16] R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10	1	3/22/1985	B1
11526	MEMO	AFFORTIT TO KIMMITT RE US-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [19 - 19] R 5/1/2008 NLRRF114/10	1	3/25/1985	B1
11528	MEMO	KIMMITT RE U.S. SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [20 - 20] PAR 7/18/2008 F06-114/10	1	3/25/1985	B3

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
11530	FAX COVER SHEET	KIMMITT RE U.S.-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [21 - 21] R 5/1/2008 NLRRF114/10	1	3/18/1985	B1
11531	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #11526 [22 - 22] R 5/1/2008 NLRRF114/10	1	3/25/1985	B1
11533	FAX COVER SHEET	KIMMITT RE SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [23 - 23] D 7/18/2008 F06-114/10	1	3/25/1985	B2 B3
11534	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #11528 [24 - 24] PAR 7/18/2008 F06-114/10	1	3/25/1985	B3

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

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
11539	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE US-SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION [26 - 26] R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10	1	3/22/1985	B1
11535	MEMO	NSC DISTRIBUTION RECORD RE SPACE [33 - 33] PAR 7/18/2008 F06-114/10	1	3/25/1985	B3

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1
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

TO: Gil Rye
FROM: Jack Matlock
SUB: Attached paper

I was given the attached paper informally by friends at State. (It has not gone forward.) They want my opinion as to whether it is in the ball park.

What is your judgment?
(Please don't distribute further!)

Jack

Informed Jimmy
2/28/85

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Feb 28, '85

Jack Matlock

I think we should encourage State to send Bud a recommendation on this subject. It could serve to break some of ice at Geneva as well as provide substantive advantages.

Personally, I lean toward option B (see pg 4) so as to give the (P) the opportunity to make his own mark — however, I'm not "hard over" on this point.

I'm drafting a speech for the (P) to give at the National Space Club luncheon on March 29. The (P) will also receive the Goddard Memorial Trophy for his contributions to space during his first term. I'd like to insert some words on a U.S./Soviet Space Agreement during the speech. Can we get State to expedite?

Gil



DECLASSIFIED

United States Department of State

NLRR FOI-114/110 #1536 Washington, D.C. 20520

BY CU NARA DATE 1/2/08 January 16, 1985~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
MEMORANDUM

TO: EUR - Mark Palmer

THROUGH: EUR/SOV - B. Lynn Pascoe, Acting *fcz*

FROM: EUR/SOV - John Zimmerman *fcj*

SUBJECT: Future of US-Soviet Space Cooperation: Joint Planetary Research?

We've been reviewing US-Soviet S&T cooperation and have begun to look more seriously at what might be done to breathe some life into bilateral space cooperation. Considering the President's statement of October 30, the Administration may, in fact, be amenable to rebuilding ties in this area (Tab). Following are some of our first thoughts on the subject.

Status of Cooperation

What strictly bilateral cooperation in space still occurs is conducted privately (with USG blessing) or under the 1971 agreement between NASA and the Soviet Academy of Sciences:

- Simulated space rescue mission. This is the only new initiative in the area. We have as yet to receive a substantive Soviet response.
- Biosatellite missions. We recently approved (via a letter from you to Ken Pedersen at NASA) a continuation this year of a series of joint biosatellite missions the most recent of which was completed in December 1983. Since NASA does not currently conduct in-flight primate research, supplying the Soviets with advanced instrumentation and then sharing the data is extremely useful in deepening the understanding by NASA scientists of the physiological effects of space flight.
- 1988 Flyby of Mars and Phobos. NASA has requested permission to provide the Soviets with equipment to analyze interplanetary plasma as their satellite passes by Mars and Phobos, a Martian moon, in mid 1988. The DOD review of possible technology transfer problems is overdue in OES/SAT; the decision should be favorable since the equipment is off-the-shelf stuff from the mid 1970s.
- Halley's Comet Flyby. Last year we approved a request by a University of Chicago professor to work with a group of West German scientists in including some of the professor's instrumentation aboard a Soviet satellite launched successfully in December set to pass close by Venus in June, and then rendezvous with Halley's Comet in March 1986. As

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with the Explorers' Club invitation, this is a private activity with USG approval. Since the US does not intend to launch any platforms to observe the comet, this effort may be the only way for us to participate directly in the important event.

Multilateral cooperation involving the Soviets as key partners has evolved in a rather curious way. American scientists have found it so beneficial to cooperate with the Soviets on a number of projects that they, together with some collusion on the part of the NASA leadership, have established cooperative arrangements through NASA inter alia with the French, Hungarians, and even Bulgarians, in which the Soviets often play a major role. This may be the only exchanges area where we work with the Soviets more through multilateral means than bilateral. These arrangements indicate the seriousness with which the American scientific community views collaborative space research with the USSR.

The President's statement of October 30 issued upon signing S.J.Res 236 (a Matsunaga resolution seeking to get the Administration to put US-Soviet space cooperation on a solid basis) is a good example of Administration positions which lead people on the Hill and elsewhere to expect serious and productive initiatives in the near term. If the time comes to begin ponying up on some of these expectations, then the Presidential statement offers a lever.

What's in it for the US?

If properly prepared, joint projects can be mutually beneficial scientifically and, additionally, lead to considerable cost savings through coordination of programs which require characteristically long-range schedules. Planetary research missions are intrinsically expensive due to the high-costs of launching satellites far out of earth orbit, the state-of-the-art on-board instruments, and the sensitive equipment needed to receive and interpret the faint incoming signals. The chances to explore cost effectively the outer planets are few and far between.

Further, in the absence of active, official cooperative space activities, the private sector has begun to step in and construct collaborative activities which could move beyond direct USG influence.

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There is pressure within the US space research community and in the Congress (as witnessed by the Thomas O'Toole articles last month and the Aviation Week article this week) for increased US-Soviet cooperation. There is obviously a group in the S&T community and on the Hill looking to renewed US-Soviet space cooperation from a "peace" perspective. On the other hand, scarce resources for planetary research and the increasing number of shared opportunities (especially as both space programs become more complementary) are compelling many scientists and science administrators to see US-Soviet cooperation as a sound scientific step with a certain inevitability about it. NASA's use of multilateral agreements, as noted above, reflects this urge.

Options for the Future

The most practical options appear to be the following:

A. Renewal of the Space Cooperation Agreement. This agreement, first signed in 1972, renewed for five years in 1977 and allowed to lapse in 1982 in response to Poland, supported a plethora of mutually beneficial activities and served as the legal support for the Apollo-Soyuz docking.

Advantages: Assuming the Soviets agree, this would be the most direct means to gear up cooperation since the simulated space rescue initiative, future coordinated planetary and asteroid research missions, experts' meetings, joint committee meetings, and practically all other activities would be covered by Article 5: "The Parties may by mutual agreement determine other areas of cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes." If we were formally to propose this option, we would want to suggest some obvious changes to update the text (such as deleting references to the old Cultural Agreement), but essentially there doesn't appear to be anything in the document which would make renewal distasteful if the political climate were appropriate. A second point is that renewal would be far and away the most striking step the Administration could take; it is the type of signal which the Congress and the Western publics would easily appreciate.

Disadvantages: The Agreement fell over Poland. If our relations with Poland have shifted sufficiently, then renewal would not only be acceptable politically but also could be useful in so signaling the Poles. In that case, this disadvantage is greatly eased.

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B. New Umbrella Space Agreement.

Advantages: Not associated with Poland. In addition, it might be advantageous politically to propose talks, make them public, and then proceed at our own pace while giving NASA time to elaborate their preferences for future cooperation. As well, this path might give us a stronger agreement in the long run. We could also use this mechanism to create an agency-to-agency document which would have a lower profile vis-a-vis its earlier incarnation and therefore, possibly less effected by a future chill in relations.

Disadvantages: I think we would end up with the same basic text as the old Space Agreement minus the Article on the Apollo-Soyuz linkup (although the Soviets might still want that event included for their own reasons). It would be difficult to draw up a draft text that was broad enough to encompass the many present -- and possibly -- future aspects of space cooperation without reverting to the old title and text. An umbrella agreement is still an umbrella agreement.

C. Separate Project Memoranda.

Advantages: If we want to move forward on cooperation, but proceed slowly and in a ratcheted approach, then negotiating and signing a separate MOU for each activity is attractive. Also, since none of these would be an umbrella, none would be directly linked to Poland.

Disadvantages: Agony. More opportunities to derail the process without regard to mutual scientific benefit.

What's in it for the Soviets?

The Soviet space program has advanced since the early 1970s; cooperation now is much less of an "AID program"; e.g., we no longer need to teach them how to dock as in Apollo-Soyuz. That they are more secure in their successes is seen, for example, through their increased openness in sharing research results with us in the biosatellite project.

The Soviet program, like ours, is becoming increasingly pressed for funds, especially for planetary research; the most imperative reason for bilateral cooperation could come into play once again -- simply saving money by coordinating research missions and sharing instrumentation and experimental data.

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The Soviets used to concentrate their planetary missions on Venus; this has changed as they now lay plans -- much as we are doing -- to explore the outer planets, Mars, and an unmanned lunar mission. The following are project areas in which the Soviets are currently working (or have plans) which would offer advantages for cooperation; they are also areas which interest our scientists.

Planetary missions. Future Soviet satellite flybys and in-orbit experiments are planned for Mars, other planets, and moons. Our long-range plans are no less ambitious but perhaps strung out longer because of the expense.

US space telescope. We are about to launch a large space telescope which will be available for use by a cadre of international scientists, not including the Soviets at this moment. Although they intend eventually to launch their own telescope, experience in using ours would probably be very attractive to them.

ISTP. The International Solar-Terrestrial Physics Program (ISTP) is an effort involving satellites from the European Space Agency, Japan, and the US in simultaneous, near-earth orbit studies of the solar wind. We know that the USSR would like to join and all parties would gain from the presence of another research satellite dedicated to the project.

Primate research. The US plans to begin flying primates again, this time in the spacelab aboard the Shuttle. Research coordination would be highly useful since the data from our experiments would complement the data obtained through the Soviet primate flights. (TWS Comment: We may wish to sound the Vatican through Ambassador Wilson on sending Glemp as the first joint project.)

Man data. Although the Soviets have a greater data base for long-duration manned space flights, we have a greater sample of flyers; i.e., as in the above area, the data complement each other.

Asteroid flyby. Both countries have plans on the books to launch satellites into the asteroid belt in the 1990s. If for no other reason than cost, this proposed project begs for coordination.

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Venus mappers. The Soviets currently have accumulated an enormous data base through their in-orbit studies of Venus using synthetic aperture radar. They have been so successful, in fact, that we have had to update the equipment for our own flights in 1987/88. Data from our flights would be extremely useful in planning their own follow-on missions in the next decade.

Possible Soviet Response

In spite of this appetizing list of benefits, as always we cannot be totally confident that the Soviets would accept any of the three options. It is entirely possible that the Soviet response would parallel that which they gave to the space rescue mission -- nonsubstantive and linking it with alleged US militarization of outer space.

Comment

The theme of earlier US-Soviet space cooperation was joint manned projects such as Apollo-Soyuz with a slight mix of shared planetary activities. The simulated space rescue mission aside, if we choose to approach the Soviets about some form of new agreement for long-term cooperation, we may wish to stress research of the planets, moons, asteroids, comets, etc. -- projects which would largely conform to activities already on the books for both sides; the result could be "more research for the buck/ruble."

Attachment:

Statement of the President, October 30, 1984.

Clearances: EUR/SOV: TWSimons, Jr. (subs) *JS*
1/5/85, ext. 23456, Doc. #0333Q

CONFIDENTIAL

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 30, 1984

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am today signing Senate Joint Resolution 236, relating to cooperative East-West ventures in space.

Space represents a challenging opportunity for the United States and for all of mankind; a challenge that, I am determined, we will meet. We stand today on the threshold of a great adventure. Beyond are vast opportunities -- for the production of new materials, new medicines, and the expansion of our knowledge of the universe and of ourselves.

This must be a cooperative effort. We have worked with many other nations in our own space program and this cooperation will strengthen and grow. Many countries have taken part in the successful spacelab program, and I have invited other nations to take part in the development of a space station.

I find portions of the language contained in the preamble to the Joint Resolution very speculative. However, I have stated several times our desire to increase contacts with the Soviet Union, and we are prepared to work with the Soviets on cooperation in space in programs which are mutually beneficial and productive. As part of this effort, the United States has offered to carry out with the Soviet Union a joint simulated space rescue mission. We believe this and similar cooperative programs offer practical benefits for all mankind. It is in that spirit that I today sign this Joint Resolution.

#



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 5, 1985

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

TO: EUR - Richard Burt
THROUGH: EUR - Mark Palmer
FROM: EUR/SOV - Thomas W. Simons, Jr.
SUBJECT: Expanded US-Soviet Space Cooperation

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/10 #11537

BY Civ NARA DATE 1/2/08

Issue for Decision

Whether to propose to the NSC increasing official US-Soviet space cooperation for the political benefit of demonstrating the Administration's peaceful intentions in outer space and for the scientific benefit of cooperative planetary research.

Essential Factors

As noted in our recent US-Soviet agenda for the coming months, we believe that a proposal to the Soviets to expand space cooperation presents us with a foil for anti-SDI/"militarization of outer space" propaganda by publicly demonstrating the Administration's peaceful intentions in space. Secondly, if properly structured, a new program would not only offer symbolic value but have definite scientific merit as well.

Our proposal would be threefold:

-- Space rescue. We would continue to press the Soviets on the President's initiative, including weaving it into a speech by either the Secretary or the President sometime this spring.

-- Apollo-Soyuz Anniversary. Mike Armacost has approved the Department developing an event to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the linkup. The Administration's advertised support of the commemoration could be folded into further public discussions of the simulated space rescue mission and, in addition, be presented as standing on its own as the type of peaceful cooperation in space the Administration encourages.

-- Renew the Space Agreement. The US-Soviet Space Cooperation Agreement, which was the legal underpinning for the Apollo-Soyuz mission, lapsed in mid 1982. Renewal now would be seen as a high profile step which we could use not only for the

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DECL: OADR

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symbolism, but also to support joint research projects of strong scientific benefit to the US. As an example of the latter, coordinated satellite exploration of Venus, the moons of Mars, the asteroid belt and other planets would attract public support while simultaneously meshing well with current US and Soviet research plans long on the books. Both NASA and key Soviet scientists have encouraged such joint projects.

There is clear Congressional interest in revived space cooperation as witnessed by S.J. Res 236; in signing that resolution, the President noted that the Administration is prepared to "work with the Soviets on cooperation in space in programs which are mutually beneficial and productive."

Considering the well-known interest of Bud McFarlane, Gil Rye (NSC staff), and Jim Beggs, we expect that a Department proposal along the above lines would be favorably received at the White House.

Recommendation

That you authorize SOV to draw up a Platt-McFarlane memo outlining a USG program of expanding official US-Soviet space cooperation.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Drafter: EUR/SOV: J Zimmerman *JZ* Clearance: EUR/SOV: BL Pascoe
2/4/85, ext. 23456, Doc. #0435Q

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12

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SECRET

March 25, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: GILBERT D. RYE *GR*

SUBJECT: U.S./Soviet Space Cooperation

Matlock

*File!
US-USSR
Space Coop
creation*

As I alerted you earlier, the Department of State has forwarded their recommendation that the President, in his remarks to the National Space Club on March 29, 1985, propose discussions with the Soviet Union on possible renewed bilateral cooperation in outer space (Tab III). The State memorandum includes suggested remarks for the President's speech and a non-paper for immediate forwarding to the Soviet government through Ambassador Dobrynin. Jack Matlock and I support both documents.

We have coordinated the State recommendation with DOD, CIA and NASA. DOD and CIA would prefer additional time to consider the initiative and CIA offers several cautionary notes, none of which appear to be "show stoppers" (Tabs IV and V). Obviously NASA enthusiastically supports this initiative and they orally provided two very minor word fixes. DOD and NASA's minor word changes to the speech insert have been incorporated into the State draft at Tab III.

SM
Jack Matlock concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you discuss this subject with the President at Tuesday's 9:30. Talking points are provided at Tab I.

Approve *RCM* Disapprove _____

That you obtain the President's approval of the non-paper and sign the memorandum at Tab II to Secretary Shultz advising him of the President's approval.

Approve _____ Disapprove *If for now.
Bring up later.*

Attachments

Tab I Talking Points
Tab II Memo for Secretary Shultz
Tab III State Memo, dtd March 22, 1985
Tab IV DOD Comments
Tab V CIA Comments

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Declassify on: OADR

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BY *CN* NARA DATE *6/25/09*

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NLRR *F06-114/10* #11523

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TALKING POINTS

ON

U.S./SOVIET SPACE COOPERATION

- I believe you have seen the memorandum that I forwarded to you concerning Jay Keyworth's recommendations on SDI and our recommendation that you include some remarks in your speech to the National Space Club on March 29, 1985. As you know, this will be the second anniversary of your televised speech on SDI.

- In addition to your SDI remarks, State is recommending that you include in your speech a proposal to the Soviet Union to join with us in discussions of possible renewed bilateral cooperation in outer space. We support this recommendation and believe that it could serve as the first major overture of our Administration to the Soviet Union since Gorbachev's ascendancy to power.

- In addition to the substantive benefits that could be achieved through mutual coordination, discussions that could lead to a possible U.S./Soviet space agreement could serve to defuse much of the Soviet propaganda concerning the "military use of space" and hopefully serve to break the ice in the Geneva negotiations. Obviously, any discussions with the Soviet Union would have to ensure that we do not authorize the unwarranted transfer of U.S. technology.

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BY OH NARA DATE 1/2/88

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- Under the umbrella of such discussions, we may find it possible to obtain the Soviet's agreement to a joint space rescue mission utilizing the Soviet space station and the U.S. Shuttle. In fact, our intelligence indicates that the Soviet Union has lost all communications with the SALYUT 7 space station. They may be receptive a U.S. offer to assist them in regaining control of their very expensive space station.

- With your approval, we would like to authorize Secretary Shultz to deliver a non-paper to Ambassador Dobrynin advising him of our proposal in advance of your speech on March 29.

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13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: U.S./Soviet Space Cooperation (U)

Reference your memorandum on this subject dated March 22, 1985. The President has approved your recommendation for delivering the proposed non-paper to Ambassador Dobrynin prior to the President's speech on March 29, 1985. (S)

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Declassify on: OADR

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DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 106-114/10 12/15/24

BY C1 NARA DATE 1/2/08



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 22, 1985

SECRETMEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: US-Soviet Space Cooperation

On March 29, the President is scheduled to deliver a speech before the Goddard Society following receipt of their award. We understand that his comments on that occasion could present us with an opportunity to announce the Administration's desire to begin discussions with the Soviet Union on possible renewed bilateral cooperation in outer space.

The Soviets have privately expressed keen interest in renewing space cooperation; their desire to renew bilateral space activities could act as leverage to break loose your proposal for a joint simulated space rescue mission. On each occasion when raising the rescue mission, they have rebuffed us with the response that such cooperation would be out of the question as long as the US was seeking to "militarize space." Offering them talks could bring the simulated space rescue mission to the bargaining table.

Before the proposed talks begin, we would work carefully to coordinate this initiative vis-a-vis the Soviet Union with our cooperative space program with our friends and Allies (including the space station). We would also delineate means to eliminate unwarranted technology transfer. Attached is a draft paragraph for the President's speech which would announce the proposal (Tab A). A non-paper for immediate forwarding to the Soviet Government through Ambassador Dobrynin is presented in Tab B.

Involving the Soviet Union in talks on cooperative space activities could act as a foil for the Soviets' anti-SDI propaganda. The proposal will demonstrate clearly our peaceful approach to space at a time when the Soviets continue to emphasize to all and sundry that the United States is seeking to "militarize space."

We therefore recommend that you insert into the President's speech for March 29 the draft language announcing US-Soviet talks on future space cooperation and approve the Secretary delivering the attached non-paper to Ambassador Dobrynin.

Bmekimlar
for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

SECRET
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-14/10 #11525

BY CA NARA DATE 1/2/08

PROPOSED INSERT TO PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The United States has undertaken major cooperative ventures in space with our friends and Allies. The keystone for this cooperation is the permanently manned space station. We also are prepared to work with other nations in exploring space and applying our knowledge to the benefit of mankind. On several occasions, I have expressed my belief that cooperation with the Soviet Union in programs which are mutually beneficial and productive could yield practical benefits to all mankind.

The United States and the Soviet Union should work together to take advantage of the vast opportunities before us in the peaceful exploration of outer space. In this spirit, I have proposed to the Government of the Soviet Union that they meet with us in the coming months to begin discussions to establish a firm basis for future space cooperation. Our talks will seek to build on the current modest joint programs. Cooperation in space research and exploration could serve our common interests and contribute in a significant way to the cause of peace.

The challenges are as evident as the benefits: the linking of our two countries' capacities in peaceful space research and exploration would prove that we can work together to advance man's knowledge of the world he lives in, and is an objective worthy of our best efforts.

Cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union has been framed by a series of agreements which includes the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, and the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes. Since 1982, joint research activities have been supported by implementing arrangements between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

On October 30, 1984, President Reagan signed a statement addressing our long-term interests in East-West ventures in space. The President, in underscoring his desire to increase contacts with the USSR, noted that "we are prepared to work with the Soviets on cooperation in space in programs which are mutually beneficial and productive." In ending his statement, the President expressed his view that "cooperative programs offer practical benefits for all mankind."

We propose that the Soviet Union join us in discussions which would seek to establish a firm basis for future cooperation in space research and exploration. Moreover, we propose the discussions begin in the coming months with the venue agreed upon through diplomatic channels.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

27 MAR 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: (U) US-Soviet Space Cooperation

(S) In response to your request, we have the following comments on the proposed insert in the President's March 29 speech to the Goddard Society:

The proposed call for Soviet cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space may have promise. However, before endorsing a Presidential comment we would need to know more about what such cooperation might entail beyond what we have previously offered and the Soviets rejected. The short time afforded for comments does not permit us to give this matter the kind of attention it deserves. It seems to us that there will be ample opportunity to address this issue in future statements.

If the President, nevertheless, wishes to address this matter in his March 29 speech, we would recommend that, at a minimum, he make it clear that he is reaffirming proposals already made to the Soviets and that he avoid open-ended offers. In this connection, the third sentence in the second paragraph of the draft insert should be changed to read as follows:

"Our talks will seek to build on the current modest joint programs."

Richard E. Apor
R.J. APORIT
Executive Secretary

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NLRR FOI 114/10 #11526
BY CA NARA DATE 5/1/08

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

(b) (3)

25 March 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Robert Kinnitt
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT : U.S. Soviet Space Cooperation

1. We have examined the State proposal in response to your memorandum of today. These quick comments have been approved by the DCI.

2. From the point of view of intelligence, we would emphasize the danger of unwanted technology transfer or gain by the USSR from any such space cooperation. In addition, there are many policy questions to examine. For example, could such a US initiative blunt our SDI negotiating strength or permit the USSR to make "peaceful" propaganda progress at US expense? Also, what would be the optimum timing for any such US initiative--should it not come later than 29 March, if the Potsdam affair and Berlin air corridors questions have not been resolved to US satisfaction by that time? Finally, has this initiative regarding space cooperation been carefully integrated into the total of US negotiating interests with the USSR?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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By HDS, NARA, Date 7/18/08

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FROM Capt Goolsby OFFICE/DESK Executive Secretariat PHONE NBR 697-8388
SUBJECT US-Soviet Space Cooperation (U)

PAGES 1

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	NSC-S			

REMARKS:

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BY CJ NARA DATE 5/1/08



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

27 MAR 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: (U) US-Soviet Space Cooperation

(S) In response to your request, we have the following comments on the proposed insert in the President's March 29 speech to the Goddard Society:

The proposed call for Soviet cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space may have promise. However, before endorsing a Presidential comment we would need to know more about what such cooperation might entail beyond what we have previously offered and the Soviets rejected. The short time afforded for comments does not permit us to give this matter the kind of attention it deserves. It seems to us that there will be ample opportunity to address this issue in future statements.

If the President, nevertheless, wishes to address this matter in his March 29 speech, we would recommend that, at a minimum, he make it clear that he is reaffirming proposals already made to the Soviets and that he avoid open-ended offers. In this connection, the third sentence in the second paragraph of the draft insert should be changed to read as follows:

"Our talks will seek to build on the current modest joint programs."

Richard E. Loomis
R.E. LOMMIS
Executive Secretary

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

(b) (3)

25 March 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Robert Kimmitt
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT : U.S. Soviet Space Cooperation

1. We have examined the State proposal in response to your memorandum of today. These quick comments have been approved by the DCI.

2. From the point of view of intelligence, we would emphasize the danger of unwanted technology transfer or gain by the USSR from any such space cooperation. In addition, there are many policy questions to examine. For example, could such a US initiative blunt our SDI negotiating strength or permit the USSR to make "peaceful" propaganda progress at US expense? Also, what would be the optimum timing for any such US initiative--should it not come later than 29 March, if the Potsdam affair and Berlin air corridors questions have not been resolved to US satisfaction by that time? Finally, has this initiative regarding space cooperation been carefully integrated into the total of US negotiating interests with the USSR?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506
March 25, 1985

UNCLASSIFIED W/SECRET SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL R. J. AFFOURTIT
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MR. JOHN H. RIXSE
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

KENNETH PEDERSEN
Director of International Affairs
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

SUBJECT: U.S. - Soviet Space Cooperation

Please provide your comments on the attached by COB today.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachment

State memo, dated March 22, 1985

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By CU NARA, Date 8/7/02

UNCLASSIFIED W/SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT
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BY CW NARA DATE 1/2/08

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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March 22, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: US-Soviet Space Cooperation

On March 29, the President is scheduled to deliver a speech before the Goddard Society following receipt of their award. We understand that his comments on that occasion could present us with an opportunity to announce the Administration's desire to begin discussions with the Soviet Union on possible renewed bilateral cooperation in outer space.

The Soviets have privately expressed keen interest in renewing space cooperation; their desire to renew bilateral space activities could act as leverage to break loose your proposal for a joint simulated space rescue mission. On each occasion when raising the rescue mission, they have rebuffed us with the response that such cooperation would be out of the question as long as the US was seeking to "militarize space." Offering them talks could bring the simulated space rescue mission to the bargaining table.

Before the proposed talks begin, we would work carefully to coordinate this initiative vis-a-vis the Soviet Union with our cooperative space program with our friends and Allies (including the space station). We would also delineate means to eliminate unwarranted technology transfer. Attached is a draft paragraph for the President's speech which would announce the proposal (Tab A). A non-paper for immediate forwarding to the Soviet Government through Ambassador Dobrynin is presented in Tab B.

Involving the Soviet Union in talks on cooperative space activities could act as a foil for the Soviets' anti-SDI propaganda. The proposal will demonstrate clearly our peaceful approach to space at a time when the Soviets continue to emphasize to all and sundry that the United States is seeking to "militarize space."

We therefore recommend that you insert into the President's speech for March 29 the draft language announcing US-Soviet talks on future space cooperation and approve the Secretary delivering the attached non-paper to Ambassador Dobrynin.

B. McKinley
for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated.

~~SECRET~~
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28

PROPOSED INSERT TO PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The United States has undertaken major cooperative ventures in space with our friends and Allies. The keystone for this cooperation is the permanently manned space station. We also are prepared to work with other nations in exploring space and applying our knowledge to the benefit of mankind. On several occasions, I have expressed my belief that cooperation with the Soviet Union in programs which are mutually beneficial and productive could yield practical benefits to all mankind.

The United States and the Soviet Union should work together to take advantage of the vast opportunities before us in the peaceful exploration of outer space. In this spirit, I have proposed to the Government of the Soviet Union that they meet with us in the coming months to begin discussions to establish a basis for future space cooperation. Our talks will seek an expansion from the current modest joint programs to activities which are broader in scope. Cooperation in space research and exploration could serve our common interests and contribute in a significant way to the cause of peace.

The challenges are as evident as the benefits: the linking of our two countries' capacities in space research and exploration would prove that we can work together to advance man's knowledge of the world he lives in, and is an objective worthy of our best efforts.

30

Cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union has been framed by a series of agreements which includes the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, and the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes. Since 1982, joint research activities have been supported by implementing arrangements between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

On October 30, 1984, President Reagan signed a statement addressing our long-term interests in East-West ventures in space. The President, in underscoring his desire to increase contacts with the USSR, noted that "we are prepared to work with the Soviets on cooperation in space in programs which are mutually beneficial and productive." In ending his statement, the President expressed his view that "cooperative programs offer practical benefits for all mankind."

We propose that the Soviet Union join us in discussions which would seek to establish a firm basis for future cooperation in space research and exploration. Moreover, we propose the discussions begin in the coming months with the venue agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

3
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2333

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED W/SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT

ACTION

March 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: GILBERT D. RYE *GR*

SUBJECT: U.S. - Soviet Space Cooperation

Per our conversation, John Poindexter asked that you forward the State package to your counterparts for comment by COB today. He also asks that the package be handcarried.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you sign the memo at Tab I.

Approve K

Disapprove _____

That you request the memo be handcarried to the agencies.

Approve K

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memo for signature

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White House Guidelines, August 23, 1997

By *CV* NARA, Date *8/7/02*

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By CS NARA, Date 8/7/02

Date 3/25/85

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Carol Johnson 25 Mar 85

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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
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DIRECTOR, DMSPA
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NARA, Date

8/7/12

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3/25/85

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100 Independence Avenue, NW

THE SECRETARY OF HUD
251 7th Street SW

THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION (HEW)
100 Maryland Avenue, SW

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
100 Constitution Avenue, NW

DIRECTOR, FBI
8th & Penn. Avenue, NW

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Ft. George Meade, MD

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Room 3E258, Pentagon

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COMMISSION, 1717 H. Street, NW

PRESIDENT, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
811 Vermont Avenue, NW

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
810 Vermont Avenue, NW

ADMINISTRATOR, EPA
401 M Street, SW

POSTMASTER GENERAL
475 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW

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1023 31st Street, NW

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1919 M. Street, NW

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3/25/85

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John C. Elzy

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