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Space Council Executive Order Signing Ceremony 4/20/89 [OA 6263]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Cabinet
Comp. admin. office

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Space Council

9:12

the science and technology advisor to the President warrants an elevated status in the White House.

- The President believes that the Federal science and technology process must be better coordinated with the private sector. Scientists, engineers, and executives from industry and academia should also be actively involved in the development of Federal science and technology policy.

POLICIES

The President proposes to designate the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. This would elevate the status of the Science Advisor to that of the National Security Advisor. The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology will report directly to the President and be an active member of high-level interagency policy groups, such as the Economic Policy Council, and will also be involved with national security planning processes.

In addition, the President proposes a 28 percent increase in the budget for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, reflecting the importance that the President attaches to the advice and counsel provided by OSTP on a wide variety of issues with scientific and technological aspects.

This budget will allow OSTP to play a central role in developing and coordinating Federal science and technology strategies, and in analyzing crosscutting issues in research and development. The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology would also assist the Office of Management and Budget in developing plans for multi-year authorizations and appropriations for research and development programs, building on efforts already underway for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation.

As soon as feasible, the President will also establish a Council of Science and Technology Advisors, comprised of leading scientists, engineers and distinguished executives from the private sector.

c. Maintaining America's Leadership in Space

OVERVIEW

The Administration is committed to an aggressive program to maintain and press ahead with "the American edge"—U.S. leadership in key areas of space activity.

Our commitment to space is important to our national security, continued economic growth, and our quality of life here on Earth. Space is where important scientific and commercial breakthroughs of the future may be made, where medicines of the future may be manufactured, where some of our descendants may even make their living.

"In very basic ways, our exploration of space defines us as a people—our willingness to take great risks for great rewards, to challenge the unknown, to reach beyond ourselves, to strive for knowledge and innovation and growth. Our commitment to leadership in space is symbolic of the role we seek in the world.

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Space Station Freedom, planned for operation in the mid-1990's, is a keystone of the Nation's space policy.
- There must be a balanced and flexible space transportation system, including a safe and sustainable flight rate for the Space Shuttle and the purchase of commercially available launch services of expendable rockets.
- The President believes in a vigorous program of space science and applications and in the development of new technologies that will enable the future exploration and exploitation of space for the Nation's benefit.
- International cooperation in appropriate space activities is an important element of space policy.
- Private sector initiatives in space should be strongly encouraged, including creation of additional research and manufacturing opportunities.

POLICIES

The President proposes to increase funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by \$2.4 billion (BA) or 22 percent over 1989, to help ensure U.S. leadership in

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	10,898	13,274	+2,376	+22
Outlays	10,596	12,597	+2,001	+19

key areas of space activity.

This will allow NASA to continue on schedule the development of Space Station Freedom. The President proposes advance appropriations for 1991 and 1992 and a ceiling on total development costs for this program. The President also proposes to spend the remaining \$515 million of 1989 Space Station funding, which, by law, cannot be used until May 15, 1989. This will maintain the momentum of the development phase of the Space Station.

In addition, the funding proposed for the Space Shuttle reflects the President's commitment to this program by enabling the buildup of the flight rate to 9 flights in 1990.

Also included in the President's budget is support for the new international Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby (CRAF) mission and the Cassini mission to Saturn, and continued strong support for aeronautics and space technology, including the National Aerospace Plane and the Pathfinder Project.

The budget recognizes the importance of private sector participation in the space program. The budget includes proposals for private sector investment in portions of space transportation and ground-support facilities for the Space Station.

The National Space Council has been established in the Executive Office of the President and will serve as the central focus for the coordination of a comprehensive national space policy.

The Vice President will chair the Council, which will be comprised of the heads of agencies including NASA, Defense, State, Commerce, Transportation, the Office of Management and Budget, and others.

FUNDING SUMMARY					
(In millions of dollars)					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Budget Authority	10,898	13,274	14,364	15,670	16,318
Outlays	10,596	12,597	14,021	15,088	15,858

d. Increasing Investment in Basic Research

OVERVIEW

America's greatest single strength and opportunity for the future is the ability to expand the limits of our knowledge. As the Nation moves into the 1990's and the 21st century, the Administration believes that America's economic success and national security depend to an ever greater extent on our scientific and technological progress. The Nation must be prepared to step up to the challenge.

The Federal investment in R&E should focus on basic research and allow the private sector—which is also a tremendous source of R&E spending—to decide which technologies will have the most potential in the marketplace. The economy must provide a climate which encourages businesses to take risks and invest in new, bold technologies.

"Scientific and technological advancement have always been at the very heart of our nation's pioneer spirit, pushing the boundaries of our knowledge, creating economic opportunity, and increasing our standard of living.

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Federal investments in research and development should be increased even beyond the current strong levels. Such investments should focus on basic research.
- Mathematics and science education should be improved so as to develop and nurture "human capital", the well-qualified scientists and engineers of the future, who will expand the frontiers of knowledge in the coming decades.
- Increased investment in research and development by industry and State and local governments should be encouraged.
- Research partnerships between government laboratories, the private sector, and universities should be encouraged and facilitated to take better advantage of fundamental scientific advances.

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OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1958

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1958

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And to all of the people with whom you meet back in your own countries, my warm personal greetings, and the wish that we could all meet together on this occasion to say "How do you do" to each other.

Goodbye and good luck.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

105 ¶ Statement by the President in Support of the Administration Bill Relative to Space Science and Exploration. *May 14, 1958*

IN MY MESSAGE to Congress on space science and exploration I recommended that space science activities sponsored by the United States Government be conducted under the direction of a civilian agency except for those projects primarily associated with military requirements. I recommended that we have a civilian agency because of the clear evidence that space exploration holds promise of adding importantly to our knowledge of the earth, the solar system and the universe, and because it is of great importance to have the fullest cooperation of the scientific community at home and abroad in moving forward in these fields. Moreover, a civilian setting for the administration of space science and exploration will, in my judgment, emphasize the concern of our nation that outer space be devoted to peaceful and scientific purposes.

In recommending that we have a civilian space agency and that there be created a new National Aeronautics and Space Agency into which the present National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics would be absorbed, I made clear that the Department of Defense should continue to be responsible for space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with military weapons systems or military operations. The bill sponsored by the Administration (S. 3609 and H. R. 11881) embodies these objectives.

I strongly support and endorse this bill in the conviction that it provides most effectively for the advancement of space science and technology by our Government. For purposes of clarification, three minor but important modifications in wording have been suggested in this bill. These changes make clear that activities peculiar to or primarily associated with weapons systems or military operations will be the responsibility of the Department

of Defense, that the majority of members of the board of the new agency should be from within Government, and that at least three members of this board should be from the Department of Defense. In any unresolved question about the allocation of projects to the new agency, the President, in accordance with normal procedure, will decide.

The program and the organization which I recommended are designed to contribute to (1) the expansion of human knowledge of outer space and the use of space technology for scientific inquiry, (2) the improvement of the usefulness and efficiency of aircraft, (3) the development of vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment, and living organisms into space, (4) the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology, (5) the making available of discoveries of military value to agencies directly concerned with national security, (6) the promotion of cooperation with other nations in space science and technology, and (7) assuring the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States and the avoidance of duplication of facilities and equipment.

NOTE: The President's message to Congress on space science and exploration appears as Item 64, above.

106 ¶ Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Urging Legislation To Carry Out Recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee. May 14, 1958

[Released May 14, 1958. Dated May 13, 1958]

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On numerous occasions I have warned against the dangers of over-centralizing power and authority in the National Government. Similarly have I made clear my deep conviction that to avoid these dangers State and local governments must be strengthened.

To this end the Administration has sought continually to examine and to improve the balance in our system of divided governmental responsibilities. Early in 1953 I recommended and the Congress authorized the establishment of a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. In its report of June 1955 the Commission concluded that we should:

"Leave to private privately; use the le public functions it arrangements where popular approval; where State and loc continuing responsit undertake."

More recently, in Conference at Willia force to take specific a

"One—to designat to assume and finan in part by the Federal

"Two—to recomm quired to enable the S

"Three—to identifi State or Federal atte State effort, or Fede effective action."

This task force proj of last year the Joint posed of ten Govern mitting their initial re Conference, the Co-C

"The purpose of fi action. The Commi legislative implementa legislatures for consid

This report, which sage, contained six sp mendations requiring Government—(1) dis continue its grants 1 Section 6 of the Water 10% tax on local telep financial responsibility a tax credit device wou

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to provide a coordinated process for developing a national space policy and strategy, and for monitoring its implementation, it is hereby ordered as follows: *National Space*

Section 1. Establishment of the President's National Space Council

(a) There is established the ^{*President's*} National Space Council. *"the Council"*

(b) The Council shall be composed of the following

members:

- (1) The Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;
- (2) The Secretary of State;
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury;
- (4) The Secretary of Defense;
- (5) The Secretary of Commerce;
- (6) The Secretary of Transportation;
- (7) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (8) The Chief of Staff to the President;
- (9) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- (10) The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology;
- (11) The Director of Central Intelligence; and
- (12) The Administrator of the National

Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(c) The Chairman shall, from time to time, invite the following to participate in meetings of the Council:

- (1) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
and
- (2) The heads of other ~~Executive~~ Departments and agencies and other senior officials in the Executive Office of the President. ✓

Sec. 2. Functions of the Council. (a) The Council shall advise and assist the President on national space policy and strategy, and perform such other duties as the President may from time to time prescribe.

- (b) In addition, the Council is directed to:
- (1) review United States ⁵ government space policy, including long-range goals, and develop a strategy for national space activities; ✓
 - (2) develop recommendations for the President on space policy and space-related issues;
 - (3) monitor and coordinate implementation of the objectives of the President's national space policy by ~~Executive~~ departments and agencies; and ✓
 - (4) foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors, and facilitate resolution of differences concerning major space and space-related policy issues.

(c) The creation and operation of the Council shall not interfere with existing lines of authority and responsibilities in the departments and agencies.

Sec. 3. Responsibilities of the Chairman. (a) The Chairman shall serve as the President's principal advisor on national space policy and strategy.

(b) The Chairman shall, in consultation with the members of the Council, establish procedures for the Council; and, [he shall] establish the agenda for Council activities. *Planer*

(c) The Chairman shall report to the President on the activities and recommendations of the Council. The Chairman shall advise the Council as appropriate regarding the President's directions with respect to the Council's activities and national space policy generally.

(d) The Chairman shall authorize the establishment of such committees of the Council, including an executive committee, and of such working groups, composed of senior designees of the Council members and of other officials invited to participate in Council meetings, as he deems necessary or appropriate for the efficient conduct of Council functions.

Sec. 4. National Space Policy Planning Process. (a) The Council will establish a process for developing and monitoring the implementation of national space policy and strategy.

(b) To implement this process, each agency represented on the Council shall provide such information regarding its current and planned space activities as the Chairman shall request.

(c) The head of each ~~Executive~~ department and agency shall ensure that its space-related activities conform to national space policy and strategy and that the Council is kept fully informed. ✓

Sec. 5. Establishment of Vice President's Space Policy Advisory Board. (a) The Vice President shall establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), governing Presidential advisory committees, an advisory committee of

private citizens to advise the Vice President on the space policy of the United States (^uthe Boardⁿ). ✓

(b) The Board shall be composed and function as follows:

(1) The Board shall be composed of members appointed by the Vice President.

(2) The Vice President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Board. The Executive Secretary of the National Space Council shall serve as the Secretary to the Board.

(3) Members of the Board shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Board. However, they shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707), to the extent funds are available for that purpose.

(4) Necessary expenses of the Board shall be paid from funds available for the expenses of the ^{Members of} National Space Council. ✓

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to ^{the} Congress, which are applicable to the Board established by this ^{order}, shall be performed on a reimbursable basis by the Director of the Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 6. Microgravity Research Board. Section 1(c) of Executive Order No. 12660 is amended by deleting "Economic Policy Council" and inserting in lieu thereof ^{President's} "National Space Council." ✓

Sec. 7. Administrative Provisions. (a) The Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President shall provide the Council with such administrative support on a reimbursable basis as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Council.

(b) The President shall appoint an Executive Secretary who shall appoint such staff as may be necessary to assist in the performance of the Council's functions.

(c) All Federal departments, agencies, and interagency councils and committees having an impact on space policy shall extend, as appropriate, such cooperation and assistance to the Council as is necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this order.

(d) The head of each agency serving on the Council or represented on any working group or committee of the Council shall provide such administrative support as may be necessary, in accordance with law and subject to the availability of appropriations, to enable the agency head or its representative to carry out his responsibilities.

Sec. 8. Report. The Council shall submit an annual report setting forth its assessment of and recommendations for the space policy and strategy of the United States government.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

4/15/89

Space Council

Dr. Post (ED) 5101 or 37410
Mary English (PD) 3840

V.P.'s off.

Speechwriter
Karen

6770 0126

Mark Albrecht 6175
Ex Sec

Liz Bushy
- 6175

D R A F T

April 17, 1989

REMARKS FOR SPACE COUNCIL E.O. SIGNING CEREMONY

Thursday

Barack
Commercial
civilian
military

- Here today fulfilling a promise I made almost 18 months ago in Huntsville, AL at the George C. Marshall Space Center.

- At that time I pledged that as President I would reestablish the National Space Council chaired by the Vice President and composed of the heads of such departments as State, Commerce, Defense, and Transportation in addition to NASA. The Space Council will reinvigorate our space efforts and reassert U.S. preeminence in space by developing a comprehensive strategy for space.

- Today, with the bipartisan support of Congress (which shares my vision), I sign the Executive Order which establishes the National Space Council as my principal advisory body on space matters and its chairman as my principal advisor on space.

- I have assigned Vice President Quayle and the Council the responsibility for developing national space policy and strategy and overseeing the implementation of our policies. I'm confident the Council will bring coherence, continuity and commitment to an area of increasing complexity and competition.

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↓

- Twenty years ago, U.S. space leadership was unchallenged. Our space exploits inspired an entire generation of Americans--young and old alike.

- Today, ^{our} America's commitment to space leadership needs restatement and focus. Other ~~spacefaring~~ nations have made their own commitments to high technology space ventures that we pioneered.

- ~~As a nation,~~ I believe we must continue on the path we've blazed ~~with~~ with a renewed sense of dedication. Space is critically important to our nation's future, our national security, our continued economic growth, and the quality of life here on Earth.

security & stability of workforce

- Space offers us a frontier to preserve and expand our competitive edge so that there will be a bright future for our young people. Space means jobs in high technology areas that will constitute tomorrow's labor market. Our space programs also stimulate an interest in math, science, and engineering that must be nurtured in our young people to allow us to compete in the increasingly competitive world marketplace of high technology.

- *Already, the shuttle exper. in anti-cancer enzymes.*

- Space is no longer just for science or exploration--although these activities remain the important centerpiece of our civil space program. Today ~~we find~~ our national security, economic competitiveness, and foreign policy ^{are} more and more dependent on space activities.

Commercialization jobs

D R A F T

April 17, 1989

- Mr. Vice President, I sign this Executive Order as the first step toward fulfilling my pledge to renew America's space leadership. I look to you and the Space Council, Dan, to establish challenging space goals, and the strategy to achieve them, that are worthy of this great nation.

Space Council

Goddard Space Flight Center
G. B. MD

David Bates - project officer

Attendees:

Sec: Comm

Truss

Dir. DMB

Adm. NASA

V.P.

(Lange/Blessey)
April 18, 1989
8:00 a.m.
[SPACE.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY
SPACE COUNCIL EXECUTIVE ORDER
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989
[PLACE] V.P.'s office
[TIME] 1:15

photo open
writing pool

Thank you. It is a great pleasure to be with you today, on an occasion like this.

((You know, last month I asked Millie if she was interested in being a Space Dog. She looked at me for a moment -- sort of a pregnant pause... but no go. I think she was overcome by the gravity of the situation...))

I can see why. One of my staff just told me that space is the "final frontier." And I spent the last two years thinking the final frontier was New Hampshire...))

I want to thank all of you, for being here. You're helping me fulfill a promise I made almost 18 months ago, in Huntsville, Alabama -- at the George Marshall Space Center.

I pledged then -- and I'm pleased and proud now -- to reestablish the National Space Council. I have asked Vice President Quayle to chair this council -- and to work with the

Staff from Space Council

Staff from Space Council

BABA p. 36

heads of key departments -- to reassert America's preeminence in space.

With the Vice President's leadership, I'm confident that the Space Council will bring coherence, continuity, and commitment to our efforts -- and give voice and leadership to a great American ambition.

You know, when people talk about space exploration -- what it represents to us, in this country -- some say it captures the American imagination. I disagree.

Shared national efforts like the space program unleash the imagination. They set it free.

Draft from Space Council
Twenty years ago, an entire generation of Americans was inspired by our efforts in space. Today, our commitment to lead in space needs restatement and focus. We must continue on the path we've blazed in earlier decades, with a renewed sense of direction.

Space is vitally important to our nation's future -- our national security, our continued economic growth, and the quality of life here on earth. It offers a technological frontier, creating jobs for tomorrow's labor market. And space programs

inspire an interest in math, science, and engineering in young people, so important for a competitive future.

((You know, I read a lot about the commercialization of space. But it's important that we don't go too far. Already, every time I go out, I see so many signs that say, "Space for Rent." Who owns this stuff, anyway?))

There was a time when the thought of putting a man into space demanded a great leap of faith. Now we make those leaps all the time. We must set our sights ever higher.

Space offers us the chance to unlock secrets billions of years old, and millions of miles away. In space, man is no accidental tourist. Space is our manifest destination -- in every direction. It means a universe of infinite possibilities, limited only by our will to imagine.

Staff for Space Council
 Mr. Vice President, I sign this Executive Order as one small step, to renew America's leadership in space. I look to you and the Space Council, to establish the right goals; pick up the pace; and keep America first in space.

**REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY
 SPACE COUNCIL EXECUTIVE ORDER
 THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1989
 VICE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE
 1:05 P.M.**

**THANK YOU. IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO BE WITH YOU
TODAY, ON AN OCCASION LIKE THIS.**

- 2 -

I WANT TO THANK ALL OF YOU, FOR BEING HERE. YOU'RE HELPING ME FULFILL A PROMISE I MADE ALMOST 18 MONTHS AGO, IN HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA -- AT THE GEORGE C. MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER. I PLEDGED THEN -- AND I'M PLEASED AND PROUD NOW -- TO REESTABLISH THE NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL.

I HAVE ASKED VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE TO SERVE AS CHAIRMAN.

- 3 -

UNDER HIS ABLE LEADERSHIP, I'M CONFIDENT THAT THE SPACE COUNCIL WILL BRING COHERENCE, CONTINUITY, AND COMMITMENT TO OUR EFFORTS TO EXPLORE, STUDY, AND DEVELOP SPACE.

I LOOK TO THE COUNCIL TO COORDINATE OUR CIVIL, MILITARY, AND COMMERCIAL EFFORTS.

- 4 -

WE MUST ESTABLISH A PERMANENT MANNED PRESENCE IN SPACE, BY BUILDING THE SPACE STATION FREEDOM. WE MUST ENCOURAGE PRIVATE INITIATIVES AND INVESTMENT. AND WE MUST ENSURE OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, THROUGH EFFECTIVE DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN SPACE. YOU KNOW, WHEN PEOPLE TALK ABOUT SPACE EXPLORATION -- WHAT IT REPRESENTS TO US, IN THIS COUNTRY -- SOME SAY IT CAPTURES THE AMERICAN IMAGINATION. BUT IT'S MORE THAN THAT. OUR EFFORTS IN SPACE UNLEASH THE IMAGINATION.

- 5 -

TWENTY YEARS AGO, AN ENTIRE GENERATION OF AMERICANS WAS INSPIRED BY THE SPACE PROGRAM. WE MUST CONTINUE ON THE PATH WE'VE BLAZED IN EARLIER DECADES -- WITH RENEWED DEDICATION.

SPACE IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO OUR NATION'S FUTURE, AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE HERE ON EARTH. IT OFFERS A TECHNOLOGICAL FRONTIER, CREATING JOBS FOR TOMORROW.

- 6 -

AND SPACE PROGRAMS INSPIRE AN INTEREST IN MATH,
SCIENCE, AND ENGINEERING IN YOUNG PEOPLE -- KNOWLEDGE
SO IMPORTANT FOR A COMPETITIVE FUTURE.

SPACE OFFERS US THE CHANCE TO UNLOCK SECRETS
BILLIONS OF YEARS OLD, AND BILLIONS OF LIGHT YEARS
AWAY. SPACE IS THE MANIFEST DESTINY OF A NEW
GENERATION -- AND A NEW CENTURY.

- 7 -

MR. VICE PRESIDENT, I SIGN THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER
WITH ONE OBJECTIVE IN MIND: TO KEEP AMERICA FIRST IN
SPACE. IT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE THE WORLD
SALUTES THE FIRST MEN AND WOMEN ON THEIR WAY OUTWARD
INTO THE SOLAR SYSTEM. ALL OF US WANT THEM TO BE
AMERICANS.

#