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**Folder Title:**  
20th Anniversary of the Moon Landing 7/20/89 [1]

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07/20/89 <sup>Historical</sup>  
Pres. Remarks  
20<sup>th</sup> Anni. of  
moon Landing

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR:

C. BOYDEN GRAY  
DAVID Q. BATES, JR.  
FREDERICK D. McCLURE  
ROGER B. PORTER  
DAVID DEMAREST  
STEPHEN STUDDERT  
GREGG PETERSMEYER  
JOSEPH W. HAGIN II (FYI)

FROM:

Dolores Daly for  
SHIRLEY GREEN  
93 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)  
Space Exploration Day

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating July 20, 1989 as Space Exploration Day.

It was submitted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than July 19 at 12:00 noon. For routine clearance, questions, or discussion, call Dolores Daly extension 2276. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler


NC



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 17 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James C. Murr   
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

SUBJECT: Space Exploration Day, 1989

Attached is a proclamation which, in accordance with S.J.Res. 174, would designate July 20, 1989, as "Space Exploration Day." S.J.Res. 174 passed the Senate on July 13th, and House passage of the joint resolution is expected shortly.

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and editorial and format changes were made in this Office.

Attachment

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY, 1989

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, American astronauts landed on the Moon, changing forever our perception of the universe and our relation to it. That "giant leap for mankind," a quarter of a million miles from Earth, was more than a triumph of human ingenuity, skill, and courage -- it was a tribute to the indomitable American spirit.

The lunar landing would not have been possible without the vision, determination, and technological genius that Americans, working together, have demonstrated throughout our Nation's history. Like the Viking and Voyager missions, the space shuttle, and other programs that have since followed, the lunar landing gave compelling testimony to the faith and tenacity of the American people. It also reflected the extraordinary talent and dedication of men and women throughout the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States aerospace industry, and educational institutions across the country. Those are qualities of which we are still very proud today.

Three decades into our great adventure into space, we have learned more about our planet, the solar system, and the universe than was once imaginable. We have entered space for peaceful and scientific purposes; and, in the process, we have demonstrated what Americans can do when we put our will and our resources to work in pursuit of a worthy national goal.

As a Nation, we have traveled hundreds of millions of miles into space, but we have only begun our journey. In the coming decades, we will continue to forge ahead, transforming dreams into reality. Beginning in the mid-1990's, Space Station Freedom -- which we are developing in cooperation with our friends and allies -- will create new opportunities for commerce and discovery and provide a base for further exploration of the infinite frontier of space.

Two decades ago, the men of Apollo 11 began our journey into the universe, taking with them our heartfelt prayers and our highest hopes. They opened a door that can never be closed and, in so doing, changed forever the course of human history. As we continue to follow the steps of those brave pioneers, wherever we travel, we will, like them, have come in peace for all mankind.

In recognition of our achievements and the promise of our space exploration program, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 174, has designated July 20, 1989, as "Space Exploration Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1989, as Space Exploration Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of  
the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY, 1989

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, American astronauts landed on the Moon, changing forever our perception of the universe and our relation to it. That "giant leap for mankind," a quarter of a million miles from Earth, was more than a triumph of human ingenuity, skill, and courage -- it was a tribute to the indomitable American spirit.

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(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1989, as Space Exploration Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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SPACE EXPLORATION DAY

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, ~~two~~ <sup>astronauts</sup> Americans <sup>^</sup> landed on the Moon, ~~and changed~~ <sup>changing</sup> forever our ~~concept~~ <sup>perception</sup> of the universe and our relation to it. That "giant leap for mankind," a quarter of a million miles from Earth, was more than a tribute to human ~~skill~~, <sup>skill,</sup> ingenuity, and courage -- it was a tribute to the indomitable American spirit.

<sup>The lunar landing</sup>  
It would never have been possible without the <sup>vision,</sup> ~~resolution,~~ <sup>determination,</sup> ~~courage~~ and technological genius that Americans, working together, have demonstrated throughout our history. ~~← ADD \*\* →~~

Three decades into our great adventure into space, we have learned more about our planet, the solar system and the universe than was ~~previously known~~. <sup>once imaginable</sup> We have ~~gone into~~ <sup>entered</sup> space for peaceful <sup>and scientific</sup> purposes; and, in the process, we have demonstrated what Americans can do when we put our will and resources to work in pursuit of a <sup>worthy</sup> great national goal.

<sup>As a nation we</sup> Americans have traveled ~~far~~ <sup>hundreds of millions of miles</sup> in space, but we have only begun our journey. In the coming decades, <sup>we</sup> ~~Americans~~ will continue to <sup>forge ahead,</sup> ~~lead in~~ transforming dreams into reality. Beginning in the mid-1990's, Space Station Freedom <sup>^</sup> which we are developing <sup>in cooperation</sup> with <sup>^</sup>

our friends and allies <sup>will create</sup> will <sup>open</sup> open new opportunities <sup>to expand</sup> to expand commerce and <sup>discover</sup> learning, and provide a base for further exploration of the <sup>infinite</sup> endless frontier of space. ~~ADD?~~

The men of Apollo 11 began our journey into the universe, <sup>taking in</sup> them our heartfelt prayers and our highest hopes. They opened a door that can never be closed, and, in so doing, changed forever the course of human history. As we continue to <sup>follow the steps of those brave pioneers,</sup> ~~explore~~ space, wherever we <sup>travel</sup> reach, we will, like <sup>them;</sup> the Apollo astronauts, have come in peace for all <sup>manhood.</sup> people.

In recognition of our achievements and the promise of our space exploration program, the Congress, by S.J.Res. 174, has designated July 20, 1989, as "Space Exploration Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1989, as "Space Exploration Day." I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

*smg* *7d*

edited version

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY *1989*

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

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The lunar landing would not have been possible without the vision, determination, and technological genius that Americans, working together, have demonstrated throughout our nation's history. Like the Viking and Voyager missions, the space shuttle, and other programs that have since followed, the lunar landing gave compelling testimony to the faith and tenacity of the American people. It also reflected the extraordinary talent and dedication of men and women throughout the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States aerospace industry, and educational institutions across the country. Those are qualities we are still very proud of today.

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*Two decades ago,*  
The men of Apollo 11 began our journey into the universe, taking with them our heartfelt prayers and our highest hopes. They opened a door that can never be closed, and in so doing, changed forever the course of human history. As we continue to follow the steps of those brave pioneers, wherever we travel, we will, like them, have come in peace for all mankind.

In recognition of our achievements and the promise of our space exploration program, the Congress, by S.J. Res. 174, has designated ...

example, establishing their data integrity boards and negotiation the terms of their matching agreements. In light of these good faith efforts at compliance and practical startup difficulties, this bill provides a limited extension of the effective date of the statute for ongoing matches. In contrast to these ongoing matches, all new computer matches will be required to meet the law's original effective date, July 19, 1989.

I support the immediate passage of this bill and, again, commend the principal sponsor of the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act, Senator COHEN, for his excellent work on and commitment to this subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill is deemed read a third time and passed.

So the bill (H.R. 2848) was passed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### ORDER TO INDEFINITELY POSTPONE CERTAIN ITEMS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following calendar items be indefinitely postponed:

Calendar No 56: S. 104, authorizing the documentation for vessel *Liberty*;

Calendar No 58: S. 475, authorizing the documentation for a vessel;

Calendar No 59: S. 572, authorizing the documentation for the vessel *Naratak I*; and

Calendar No 60: S. 638, authorizing the documentation for the vessel *Nor-Wester*.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DISCHARGED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN ITEMS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following: Senate Joint Resolution 129, Senate Joint Resolution 132, Senate Joint Resolution 174, and House Joint Resolution 174, and that the Senate proceed to their immediate consideration en bloc; that they be read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider the votes by which they were passed be laid on the table en bloc and that their preambles, where appropriate, be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 129) to provide for the designation of Sep-

tember 15, 1989, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day" was considered, ordered to a third reading, and read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 129), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. Res. 129

Whereas the United States has fought in many wars;

Whereas thousands of Americans who served in those wars were captured by the enemy or listed as missing in action;

Whereas many American prisoners of war were subjected to brutal and inhuman treatment by their enemy captors in violation of international codes and customs for the treatment of prisoners of war, and many such prisoners of war died from such treatment;

Whereas many of these Americans are still missing and unaccounted for, and the uncertainty surrounding their fates has caused their families to suffer acute hardship; and

Whereas the sacrifices of Americans still missing and unaccounted for and their families are deserving of national recognition and support for continued priority efforts to determine the fate of those missing Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That September 15, 1989, is hereby designated as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to recognize that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT MONTH

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 132) designating September 1 through 30, 1989, as "National Alcohol and Drug Treatment Month" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 132), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. Res. 132

Whereas alcohol and other drug abuse and dependence are major public health problems that are preventable and treatable;

Whereas the economic costs to society of alcohol and drug abuse in 1983 alone were over \$176,000,000,000;

Whereas alcohol and drug abuse treatment provides an effective means toward independence from substance dependence and is a necessary element in solving the problems associated with alcohol and other drug abuse;

Whereas more than one-third of the families of the Nation are affected by alcoholism and an estimated 10,000,000 Americans are problem drinkers or alcoholics;

Whereas alcohol abuse during pregnancy is one of the leading causes in the Nation of mental retardation in infants and is the only preventable cause;

Whereas over 70 percent of the pediatric acquired immunodeficiency syndrome cases are related to intravenous drug use by one or both parents of the infant;

Whereas drug abuse treatment is an effective way of preventing the spread of AIDS among intravenous drug abusers;

Whereas alcoholism and drug dependence are illnesses requiring prevention, treat-

ment, and rehabilitation through the assistance and cooperation of a broad range of Federal, State, and local health, law enforcement, and social service agencies, families, employers, employees, and organizations concerned about alcohol and other drug abuse; and

Whereas despite our national policy goal of making treatment available to all who request it, the existence of waiting lists highlights the need to increase the availability and quality of alcohol and other drug treatment services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That September 1 through 30, 1989 is designated "National Alcohol and Drug Treatment Month", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### SPACE EXPLORATION DAY

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 174) to designate July 20, 1989, as "Space Exploration Day" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 174), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. Res. 174

Whereas twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, people of the world were brought closer by the first manned exploration of the Moon;

Whereas a purpose of the United States space program is the peaceful exploration of space for the benefit of all mankind;

Whereas the United States space program has provided scientific and technological benefits affecting many areas of concern to mankind;

Whereas the United States space program, through Project Apollo, Viking and Voyager missions to the planets, the space shuttle, and other space efforts, has provided the Nation with scientific and technological leadership in space;

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States aerospace industry, and educational institutions throughout the Nation contribute research and development to the United States space program, and to the strength of the economy of the Nation;

Whereas the space program reflects technological skill of the highest order and the best in the American character—sacrifice, ingenuity, and the unrelenting spirit of adventure;

Whereas the spirit that put man on the Moon may be applied to all noble pursuits involving peace, brotherhood, courage, unity of the human spirit, and the exploration of new frontiers; and

Whereas the human race will continue to explore space for the benefit of future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That July 20, 1989, is designated as "Space Exploration Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

#### DECADE OF THE BRAIN

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 174) to designate the decade beginning Jan-

*Handwritten notes:*  
H.J. Res. 174  
H.R. 2848

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 20, 1989

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY, 1989

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, American astronauts landed on the Moon, changing forever our perception of the universe and our relation to it. That "giant leap for mankind," a quarter of a million miles from Earth, was more than a triumph of human ingenuity, skill, and courage -- it was a tribute to the indomitable American spirit.

The lunar landing would not have been possible without the vision, determination, and technological genius that Americans, working together, have demonstrated throughout our Nation's history. Like the Viking and Voyager missions, the space shuttle, and other programs that have since followed, the lunar landing gave compelling testimony to the faith and tenacity of the American people. It also reflected the extraordinary talent and dedication of men and women throughout the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States Armed Forces, the American aerospace industry, and educational institutions across the country. Those are qualities of which we are still very proud today.

Three decades into our great adventure into space, we have learned more about our planet, the solar system, and the universe than was once imaginable. We have entered space for peaceful and scientific purposes; and, in the process, we have demonstrated what Americans can do when we put our will and our resources to work in pursuit of a worthy national goal.

As a Nation, we have traveled hundreds of millions of miles in space, but we have only begun our journey. In the coming decades, we will continue to forge ahead, transforming dreams into reality. By the end of the century, Space Station Freedom -- which we are developing in cooperation with our friends and allies -- will create new opportunities for commerce and discovery and provide a base for further exploration of the infinite frontier of space.

Two decades ago, the men of Apollo 11 began our journey into the universe, taking with them our heartfelt prayers and our highest hopes. They opened a door that can never be closed and, in so doing, changed forever the course of human history. As we continue to follow the steps of those brave pioneers, wherever we travel, we will, like them, have come in peace for all mankind.

more

(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1989, as Space Exploration Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 20, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
APOLLO MOON LANDING

The Steps of the Air and Space Museum  
Washington, D.C.

10:30 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very, very much. And thank you, Mr. Vice President, for your introduction and for your introduction and for undertaking to head the National Space Council and for -- already for demonstrating your skill for leadership there.

And thanks to all of you, who have braved the weather to join us today. Behind me stands one of the most visited places on Earth -- a symbol of American courage and ingenuity. And before me stand those on whose shoulders this legacy was built -- the men and women of the United States astronaut corps.

And we are very proud to be part of this unprecedented gathering of America's space veterans -- and to share this stage with three of the greatest heroes of this or any other century -- the crew of Apollo 11.

It's hard to believe that 20 years have passed. Neil and Buzz, who originated the moonwalk 15 years before Michael Jackson ever even thought of it. (Laughter.)

And Michael Collins -- former director of this amazing museum -- and the brave pilot who flew alone on the dark side of the Moon, while Neil and Buzz touched down. Mike, you must be the only American over age 10 that night who didn't get to see the Moon landing. (Laughter.)

And later this evening, after the crowd disperses and the sun goes down, a nearly full Moon will rise out of the darkness and shine down on an America that is prosperous and at peace. And for those old enough to remember that historic night 20 years ago -- step outside tonight with your children or your grandchildren. Lift your eyes skyward, and tell them of the flag -- the American flag -- that still flies proudly in the ancient lunar soil.

And for those who were not yet born, or then too young to recall -- you who are the children of the new century -- raise your eyes to the heavens and join us in a great dream -- an American dream -- a dream without end.

Project Apollo. The first men on the Moon. Some called it quixotic, impossible -- had never been done. But America dreamed it. And America did it. And it began on July 16th, 1969. The sun rose a second time that morning as the awesome fireball of the Saturn Five lifted these three pioneers beyond the clouds. A crowd of one million -- including half of the United States Congress -- held its breath as the Earth shook beneath their feet -- and our view of the heavens was changed forevermore.

Three days and three nights they journeyed. It was a perilous, unprecedented, breathtaking voyage. And each of us remember the night.

Barbara and our daughter Dorothy were with me in our red

MORE

brick house right here on the outskirts of Washington, where we moved up here to represent Houston in the United States Congress. Our 12-year-old kid, Marvin, was on a trip out West with family friends and remembers stopping at a roadside motel to watch. Second boy, Jeb, 16 that summer, teaching English and listening by radio in a small Mexican village, where electricity had yet to arrive.

The landing itself was harrowing. Alarms flashed -- and a computer overload threatened to halt the mission while Eagle dangled thousands of feet above the Moon. Armstrong seized manual control to avoid a huge crater strewn with boulders. With new alarms signalling a loss of fuel -- and the view now blocked by lunar dust -- Mission Control began the countdown for a mandatory abort.

America -- indeed the whole world -- listened -- a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. And only 20 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: "Houston. Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

Within one lifetime, the human race had traveled from the dunes of Kitty Hawk to the dust of another world. Apollo is a monument to our nation's unparalleled ability to respond swiftly and successfully to a clearly stated challenge -- and to America's willingness to take great risks for great rewards.

We had a challenge. We set a goal. And we achieved it.

So today is not only an occasion to thank these astronauts and their colleagues -- the thousands of talented men and women across the country whose commitment, creativity, and courage brought this dream to life. It's also a time to thank the American people for their faith -- because Apollo's success was made possible by the drive and daring of an entire nation committed to a dream.

In the building behind me are the testaments to Apollo and to what came before -- the chariots of fire flown by Armstrong, Yeager, Lindbergh, and the Wrights. And in the National Archives -- across the great expanse of grass -- are preserved the founding documents of the idea that made it all possible -- the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity.

And here -- standing between these twin legacies -- is a fitting place to look forward to the future.

Because the Apollo astronauts left more than flags and footprints on the Moon. They also left some unfinished business. For even 20 years ago, we recognized that America's ultimate goal was not simply to go there and go back -- but to go there and go on.

Mike Collins said it best: "The Moon is not a destination -- it's a direction."

And space is the inescapable challenge to all the advanced nations of the Earth. And there's little question that, in the 21st century, humans will again leave their home planet for voyages of discovery and exploration. What was once improbable is now inevitable.

The time has come to look beyond brief encounters. We must commit ourselves anew to a sustained program of manned exploration of the solar system -- and yes -- the permanent settlement of space. We must commit ourselves to a future where Americans and citizens of all nations will live and work in space.

And today, yes, we are, the U.S. is the richest nation on Earth -- with the most powerful economy in the world. And our goal is nothing less than to establish the United States as the preeminent spacefaring nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the Oregon Trail -- to

the journey to the Moon itself -- history proves that we have never lost by pressing the limits of our frontiers.

Indeed, earlier this month, one news magazine reported that Apollo paid down-to-earth dividends -- declaring that man's conquest of the Moon "would have been a bargain at twice the price." And they called Apollo "the best return on investment since Leonardo da Vinci bought himself a sketch pad." (Laughter.)

In 1961, it took a crisis -- the space race -- to speed things up. Today we don't have a crisis. We have an opportunity.

To seize this opportunity, I'm not proposing a 10-year plan like Apollo. I'm proposing a long-range, continuing commitment.

First, for the coming decade -- for the 1990's -- Space Station Freedom -- our critical next step in all our space endeavors.

And next -- for the new century -- back to the Moon. Back to the future. And this time, back to stay. (Applause.)

And then -- a journey into tomorrow -- a journey to another planet -- a manned mission to Mars. (Applause.)

Each mission should -- and will lay the groundwork for the next. And the pathway to the stars begins, as it did 20 years ago, with you -- the American people. And it continues just up the street there -- to the United States Congress -- where the future of the space station -- and our future as a spacefaring nation -- will be decided.

And yes, we're at a crossroads. Hard decisions must be made now as we prepare to enter the next century.

As William Jennings Bryan said -- just before the last turn of the century: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

And to those who may shirk from the challenges ahead -- or who doubt our chances of success -- let me say this:

To this day, the only footprints on the Moon are American footprints. The only flag on the Moon is an American flag. And the know-how that accomplished these feats is American know-how. What Americans dream -- Americans can do.

And 10 years from now -- on the 30th anniversary of this extraordinary and astonishing flight -- the way to honor the Apollo astronauts is not by calling them back to Washington for another round of tributes. It is to have Space Station Freedom up there, operational, and underway -- a new bridge between the worlds -- (applause) -- and an investment in the growth, prosperity and technological superiority of our nation.

And the space station will also serve as a stepping stone to the most important planet in the solar system -- Planet Earth.

As I said in Europe just a few days ago, environmental destruction knows no borders. A major national and international initiative is needed to seek new solutions for ozone depletion, and global warming, and acid rain. And this initiative -- "Mission to Planet Earth" -- is a critical part of our space program. And it reminds us of what the astronauts remember as the most stirring sight of all. It wasn't the Moon or the stars, as I remember. It was the Earth -- tiny, fragile, precious, blue orb -- rising above the arid desert of Tranquility Base.

The space station is a first and necessary step for sustained manned exploration -- one that we're pleased has been

endorsed by Senator Glenn, and Neil Armstrong, and so many of the veteran astronauts we honor today. But it's only a first step.

And today I'm asking my right hand man, our able Vice President, Dan Quayle, to lead the National Space Council in determining specifically what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower, and material -- the feasibility of international cooperation -- and develop realistic timetables, milestones along the way. The Space Council will report back to me as soon as possible with concrete recommendations to chart a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.

There are many reasons to explore the universe, but 10 very special reasons why America must never stop seeking distant frontiers -- the 10 courageous astronauts who made the ultimate sacrifice to further the cause of space exploration. They have taken their place in the heavens, so that America can take its place in the stars.

Like them, and like Columbus, we dream of distant shores we've not yet seen.

Why the Moon? Why Mars? Because it is humanity's destiny to strive, to seek, to find. And because it is America's destiny to lead.

Six years ago, Pioneer 10 sailed beyond the orbits of Neptune and of Pluto -- the first man-made object to leave the solar system. Its destination unknown. It's now journeyed through the tenures of five Presidents -- four billion miles from Earth.

In the decades ahead, we will follow the path of Pioneer 10. We will travel to neighboring stars, to new worlds, to discover the unknown. And it will not happen in my lifetime, and probably not during the lives of my children, but a dream to be realized by future generations must begin with this generation. We cannot take the next giant leap for mankind tomorrow unless we take a single step today. (Applause.)

To all of you here, our able director of NASA and others who've served so well -- to all of you here -- and especially the astronauts -- we wish you good luck in your quests, wherever that may take you. Godspeed to you, one and all. And God bless the United States of America.

Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:46 A.M. EDT

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/20/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 20th ANNIVERSARY OF MOON LANDING

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRISTOL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

**RESPONSE:**

89 JUL 20 4 8 : 35

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
July 19, 1989 8:05 p.m.  
Draft Five (APOLLO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO MOON LANDING  
THE STEPS OF THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1989, 10:30 A.M.

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for your introduction and for your skillful leadership of the National Space Council.

And thanks to all of you, who have braved the crowds and heat to join us today. Behind me stands one of the most visited places on Earth -- a symbol of American courage and ingenuity. And before me stand those on whose shoulders this legacy was built -- the men and women of the United States astronauts corps.

We are very proud to be part of this unprecedented gathering of America's space veterans -- and to share this stage with three of the greatest heroes of this or any other century -- the crew of Apollo 11.

It's hard to believe 20 years have passed. Neil and Buzz -- who originated the moonwalk 15 years before Michael Jackson ever thought of it.

And Michael Collins -- former director of this amazing museum -- and the brave pilot who flew alone on the dark side of the Moon, while Neil and Buzz touched down. Mike -- you must be the only American over age 10 that night who didn't get to see the Moon landing.

Later this evening, after the crowd disperses and the sun goes down, a nearly full Moon will rise out of the darkness and

shine down on an America that is prosperous and at peace. For those old enough to remember that historic night 20 years ago -- step outside tonight with your children or grandchildren. Lift your eyes skyward, and tell them of the flag -- the American flag -- that still flies proudly in the ancient lunar soil.

And for those who were not yet born, or then too young to recall -- you who are the children of the new century -- raise your eyes to the heavens and join us in a great dream -- an American dream -- a dream without end.

Project Apollo. The first men on the Moon. Some called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. **But America dreamed it. And America did it.**

It began on July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time that morning as the awesome fireball of the Saturn Five lifted these three pioneers beyond the clouds. A crowd of one million -- including half the United States Congress -- held its breath as the Earth shook beneath their feet -- and our view of the heavens was changed for all time.

Three days and three nights they journeyed. It was a perilous, unprecedented, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us remember the night.

Barbara and Doro were with me in our red brick house on the outskirts of Washington, where we had moved to represent Houston in Congress. Twelve-year-old Marvin was on a trip out West with family friends, and remembers stopping at a roadside motel to watch. Jeb was just 16 that summer, teaching English and

listening by radio in a small Mexican village, where electricity had yet to arrive.

The landing itself was harrowing. Alarms flashed -- and a computer overload threatened to halt the mission while Eagle dangled thousands of feet above the Moon. Armstrong seized manual control to avoid a huge crater strewn with boulders. With new alarms signalling a loss of fuel -- and the view now blocked by lunar dust -- Mission Control began the countdown for a mandatory abort.

America -- indeed the whole world -- listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only 20 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: **[[PAUSE]]**  
**"Houston. Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."**  
**[[PAUSE]]**

Within one lifetime, the human race had traveled from the dunes of Kitty Hawk to the dust of another world. Apollo is a monument to our Nation's unparalleled ability to respond swiftly and successfully to a clearly stated challenge -- and to America's willingness to take great risks for great rewards.

**We had a challenge. We set a goal. And we achieved it.**

So today is not only an occasion to thank these astronauts and their colleagues -- the thousands of talented men and women across the country whose commitment, creativity, and courage brought this dream to life. It is also a time to thank the American people for their faith -- because Apollo's success was made possible by the drive and daring of an entire nation

committed to a dream.

In the building behind me are the testaments to Apollo and to what came before -- the chariots of fire flown by Armstrong, Yeager, Lindbergh, and the Wrights. And in the National Archives -- across this great expanse of grass -- are preserved the founding documents of the idea that made it all possible -- the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity.

And here -- standing between these twin legacies -- is a fitting place to look forward to the future.

Because the Apollo astronauts left more than flags and footprints on the Moon. They also left some unfinished business. For even 20 years ago, we recognized that America's ultimate goal was not simply to go there and go back -- but to go there and go on.

Mike Collins said it best: The Moon is not a destination -- it's a direction.

Space is the inescapable challenge to all the advanced nations of the Earth. And there is little question that, in the 21st Century, humans will again leave their home planet for voyages of discovery and exploration. What was once improbable, is now inevitable.

The time has come to look beyond brief encounters. We must commit ourselves anew to a sustained program of manned exploration of the solar system -- and yes -- the permanent settlement of space. We must commit ourselves to a future where Americans and citizens of all nations will live and work in

space.

Today the U.S. is the richest nation on Earth -- with the most powerful economy in the world. And our goal is nothing less than to establish the United States as the pre-eminent spacefaring nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the Oregon Trail -- to the journey to the Moon itself -- history proves that we have never lost by pressing the limits of our frontiers.

Indeed, earlier this month, one news magazine reported that Apollo paid down-to-earth dividends -- declaring that man's conquest of the Moon "would have been a bargain at twice the price." They called Apollo "the best return on an investment ... since Leonardo da Vinci bought himself a sketch pad." [[PAUSE]]

In 1961, it took a crisis -- the space race -- to speed things up. Today we don't have a crisis. We have an opportunity.

To seize this opportunity, I'm not proposing a 10-year plan like Apollo. I'm proposing a long-range, continuing commitment.

First, for the coming decade -- for the 1990's -- Space Station Freedom -- our critical next step in all our space endeavors.

Next -- for the new century -- back to the Moon. Back to the future. And this time -- back to stay.

And then -- a journey into tomorrow -- a journey to another planet -- a manned mission to Mars.

Each mission should -- and will -- lay the groundwork for

the next. And the pathway to the stars begins, as it did 20 years ago, with you -- the American people. And it continues just up the street there

-- to the American Congress -- where the future of the space station -- and our future as a spacefaring nation -- will be decided.

Yes, we are at a crossroads. Hard decisions must be made now as we prepare to enter the next century.

As William Jennings Bryan said -- just before the last turn of the century: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

To those who may shirk from the challenges ahead -- or who doubt our chances of success -- let me say this:

To this day, the only footprints on the Moon are American footprints. The only flag on the Moon is the American flag. And the know-how that accomplished these feats is American know-how. **What Americans can dream -- Americans can do.**

And 10 years from now -- on the 30th anniversary of this extraordinary and astonishing flight -- the way to honor the Apollo astronauts is not by calling them back to Washington for another round of speeches. It is to have Space Station Freedom up there, operational, and underway -- a new bridge between worlds -- and an investment in the growth, prosperity and technological superiority of our Nation.

And the space station will also serve as a stepping stone to

the most important planet in the solar system -- Planet Earth.

As I said in Europe a few days ago, environmental destruction knows no borders. A major national -- and international -- initiative is needed to seek new solutions for ozone depletion, global warming, and acid rain. This initiative -- "Mission to Planet Earth" -- is a critical part of our space program. And it reminds us of what the astronauts remember as the most stirring sight of all. It wasn't the Moon or the stars. It was the Earth -- tiny, fragile, precious, a blue orb -- rising above the arid desert of Tranquility Base.

The space station is a first and necessary step for sustained manned exploration -- one that we're pleased has been endorsed by Senator Glenn, and Neil Armstrong, and so many of the veteran astronauts we honor today. But it is only a first step.

Today I am asking Vice President Quayle to lead the National Space Council in determining specifically what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the feasibility of international cooperation -- and develop realistic timetables and milestones along the way. The Space Council will report back to me as soon as possible with concrete recommendations to chart a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.

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To all of you here -- and especially the astronauts -- we wish you good luck in your quests, wherever they may take you. Godspeed you, one and all. And God bless the United States.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1989 JUL 19 11 3 02

July 19, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
FROM:               EDWARD E. McNALLY *EM*  
SUBJECT:            MARS ANNOUNCEMENT AND THE 20TH  
                     ANNIVERSARY OF THE APOLLO MOON LANDING

I.    SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration and review are draft remarks for tomorrow morning's address commemorating the Apollo 11 Moon landing -- and directing the Vice President and the Space Council to chart a course for the manned exploration of Mars.

II.   DISCUSSION

At approximately 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, July 20, 1989, you are scheduled to arrive at the National Air & Space Museum to participate in a photo op in front of the lunar module, along with the Vice President and the three Apollo 11 astronauts.

You will then proceed outside to the steps of the museum, where a crowd of approximately 5,000 people -- including NASA VIP's and nearly every living astronaut -- will hear brief comments by the Apollo 11 veterans. You will be introduced by the Vice President.

Your keynote address is scheduled to last approximately 15 minutes, and is expected to be prepared for TelePrompter.

(McNally/Simon)  
July 19, 1989 2:05 p.m.  
Draft Four (APOLLO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO MOON LANDING  
THE STEPS OF THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1989, 10:30 A.M.

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And Michael Collins -- former director of this amazing museum -- and the brave pilot who flew alone on the dark side of the Moon, while Neil and Buzz touched down. Mike -- you must be the only American over age 10 that night who didn't get to see the Moon landing.

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shine down on an America that is prosperous and at peace. For those old enough to remember that historic night 20 years ago -- step outside tonight with your children or grandchildren. Lift your eyes skyward, and tell them of the flag -- the American flag -- that still flies proudly in the ancient lunar soil.

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Each of us remember the night.

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To seize this opportunity, I'm not proposing a 10-year plan like Apollo. I'm proposing three of them.

First, for the coming decade -- for the 1990's -- Space Station Freedom -- the critical next step in all our space endeavors.

Then, for the new century -- [for the first decade] -- back to the Moon. Back to the future. And this time -- back to stay.

And third -- [for the second decade of the new millennium] -- a journey into tomorrow, a journey to another world -- a **manned mission to Mars.**

Each mission will lay the groundwork for the next. And the pathway to the stars begins, as it did 20 years ago, with you -- the American people. And it continues just up the street there -- to the American Congress -- where the future of the space station -- and our future as a spacefaring nation -- will be decided.

Yes, we are at a crossroads. Hard decisions must be made now as we prepare to enter the next century.

As William Jennings Bryan said -- just before the last turn of the century: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

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the most important planet in the solar system -- Planet Earth.

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To all of you here -- and especially the astronauts -- we wish you good luck in your quests, wherever they may take you. Godspeed you, one and all. And God bless the United States.

# # #

*Revised  
techs*

SENSITIVE

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 07/15/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

NOON Sunday 07/16

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 20th ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO MOON LANDING

(07/15 1:00 p.m. draft two)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Kristal</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Pin Kenton</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Rogers</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston in the Senior Staff Office, Rm. 1051, by NOON, Sunday 07/16, with an info copy to Jim Cicconi, Rm. 1051. Thanks

RESPONSE:

SENSITIVE

James W. Cicconi  
Assistant to the President  
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)  
July 15, 1989 1:00 p.m.  
Draft Two (APOLLO)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO MOON LANDING  
THE STEPS OF THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1989, 10:00 A.M.

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for your introduction and for your skillful ~~new~~ leadership <sup>of</sup> ~~on~~ the National Space Council.

And thanks to all of you, who have braved the crowds and heat to join us today. Behind me stands one of the most visited places on Earth -- a <sup>symbol of</sup> ~~temple to~~ American courage and ingenuity. And before me stand those on whose shoulders this legacy was built -- the men and women of the United States astronauts corps.

We hope that neither the ~~motorcade~~ nor the metal detectors caused too much delay. In the ~~future~~, I'll just signal the Vice President and say: "Dan -- Beam me up."

We are very proud to be part of this unprecedented gathering of America's space veterans -- and to share this stage with three of the greatest heroes of this or any other century -- the crew of Apollo 11.

It's hard to believe 20 years have passed. Neil and Buzz -- the originators of the moonwalk.

And we ~~also honor~~ Michael Collins -- former director of this amazing museum -- and the brave pilot who flew alone on the dark side of the Moon, while Neil and Buzz touched down. Mike -- you must be the only American over age 10 that night who didn't get to see the Moon landing.

Later this evening, after the crowd disperses and the sun goes down, a nearly full Moon will rise ~~out of the ocean to the east~~ <sup>out of the darkness</sup> and shine down on an America that is prosperous and ~~secure~~ <sup>at peace</sup>. For those old enough to remember that historic night, <sup>20 years ago</sup> -- step outside tonight with your children or grandchildren. Lift your eyes skyward, and tell them of the flag that still flies proudly in the ancient <sup>lunar</sup> ~~soil of Tranquility Base~~.

And for those who were not yet born, or then too young to recall -- you who are the children of the new <sup>?</sup> century -- raise your eyes to the heavens and join us in a great dream -- an American dream -- a dream without end.

Project Apollo. The first men on the Moon. <sup>Some</sup> They called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. But America dreamed it. And America did it.

It began <sup>on the morning</sup> ~~on the morning~~ of July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time <sup>that morning</sup> as the awesome fireball of the Saturn Five lifted these three pioneers beyond the clouds. A crowd of one million -- including half the U.S. Congress -- <sup>held its breath</sup> ~~watched live~~ as the Earth shook beneath their feet -- and our view of the heavens was changed for all time.

<sup>Four</sup> Three days and <sup>four</sup> ~~three~~ nights they journeyed. It was a perilous, unlikely, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us remember the night.

Barbara and Doro were with me in our ~~white frame~~ <sup>brick home</sup> house on the outskirts of Washington, where we had moved to represent Houston in Congress. Twelve-year-old Marvin was on a trip out

West with family friends, and remembers stopping at a roadside motel to watch. Jeb was just 16 that summer, teaching English and listening by radio in a small Mexican village, where electricity had yet to arrive.

The landing itself was harrowing. Alarms flashed -- and a computer overload threatened to halt the mission while Eagle dangled thousands of feet above the Moon. Armstrong seized manual control to avoid a huge crater strewn with boulders. With new alarms signalling a loss of fuel -- and the view now blocked by lunar dust -- Mission Control began the countdown for a mandatory abort.

America<sup>-indeed the whole world-</sup> listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only <sup>20</sup>17 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: <sup>det det Houston,</sup> [[PAUSE]] <sup>?</sup> Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed. <sup>det</sup> [[PAUSE]]

Within one lifetime, humankind had traveled from the dunes of Kitty Hawk to the dust of another world. Apollo is a testament to our Nation's unparalleled ability to respond swiftly and successfully to a clearly stated challenge -- and to America's willingness to take great risks for great rewards.

We had a challenge. We set a goal. And we achieved it. And it ~~reminds us that~~ <sup>So today is</sup> ~~not only is this~~ an occasion to <sup>(and the entire space family)</sup> thank our astronauts for their courage and skill. <sup>It is a time to</sup> we also thank the American people for their faith <sup>because Apollo's</sup> ~~in~~ the drive and daring of an entire nation committed to a dream.

In the building behind me are the testaments to Apollo and

*Apollo's success was made possible by*

to what came before -- the chariots of fire flown by Armstrong, Yeager, Lindbergh, and the Wrights. And across this great expanse of grass are preserved the founding documents of the idea that made it all possible -- the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity.

And ~~standing~~ <sup>standing</sup> here between these twin legacies, ~~it~~ is a fitting place to look forward to the future.

Because the Apollo astronauts left more than flags and footprints on the Moon. They also left some unfinished business. For even 20 years ago, we recognized that America's ultimate goal was not simply to go there and go back -- but to go there and go on.

Mike Collins said it best: ~~X~~ "The Moon is not a destination - it's a direction."<sup>W</sup>

Space is the inescapable challenge to all the advanced nations of the Earth. And there is little question that, in the 21st Century, humans will again leave their home planet for voyages of discovery and exploration. What was once improbable, is now inevitable.

The time has come to look beyond brief encounters. We must commit ourselves anew to a sustained program of manned exploration of the solar system -- and yes -- the permanent settlement of space. <sup>WE MUST COMMIT OURSELVES TO A FUTURE WHERE AMERICANS AND CITIZENS OF ALL NATIONS WILL LIVE AND WORK IN SPACE.</sup>

Today the U.S. is the richest nation on Earth -- with the most powerful economy in the world. And our goal is nothing less than to establish the United States as ~~a permanent~~ <sup>the pre-eminent</sup> spacefaring

~~Text~~

nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the ~~purchase of Alaska~~ <sup>Oregon Trail</sup> -- to the journey to the Moon itself -- history proves that we have never lost by pressing the limits of our frontiers.

Indeed -- ~~it is now estimated that -- for every dollar invested in the Moon program -- Apollo returned seven to eight dollars in benefits to our economy.~~ <sup>insert A</sup>

~~insert~~

In 1961, it took a crisis -- the space race -- to speed things up. Today we don't have a crisis. We just have an opportunity.

<sup>seize this opportunity</sup>  
~~X~~ To do this, I <sup>im</sup> ~~don't~~ <sup>not proposing</sup> have a 10-year plan like Apollo. I'm <sup>proposing</sup> have three of them.

First, for the coming decade -- for the 1990's -- Space Station Freedom -- the critical next step in all our space endeavors.

Then, for the new century -- [for the first decade] -- back to the Moon. Back to the future. And this time -- back to stay.

And third -- [for the second decade of the new millennium] -- a journey into tomorrow, a journey to another world -- a manned mission to Mars.

Each mission will lay the groundwork for the next. And the pathway to the stars begins <sup>as it did 20 years ago</sup> with you -- the American people. And it continues just up the street there -- to the American Congress -- where the future of the space station -- and our future as a spacefaring nation -- will be decided.

Yes, we are at a crossroads. Hard decisions must be made

now as we prepare to enter the next century.

As William Jennings Bryan said -- just before the last turn of the century: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

To those who may shirk from the challenges ahead -- or who doubt our chances of success -- let me say this:

To this day, the only footprints on the Moon are American footprints. The only flag on the Moon is the American flag. And the know-how that accomplished these feats is American know-how. What Americans can dream -- Americans can do.

X And 10 years from now -- on the 30th anniversary of this extraordinary and astonishing flight -- the way to honor the Apollo astronauts is not by calling them back to Washington for another round of speeches. It is to have Space Station Freedom up there, operational, and underway -- a new bridge between worlds -- and an investment in the growth, prosperity and *technological superiority* ~~security~~ of our Nation. *must b*

The space station is a first and necessary step for sustained manned exploration -- one that we're pleased has been endorsed by Senator Glenn, and Neil Armstrong, and so many of the veteran astronauts we honor today. But it is only a first step.

Today I am asking Vice President Quayle to lead the National Space Council in *determining* ~~considering~~ what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the *feasibility* ~~possibility~~ of ~~dramatic~~ international cooperation -- and

realistic timetables and <sup>milestones</sup> steps along the way. The Space Council will report back to me as soon as possible with concrete recommendations -- ~~a roadmap for the year 2000~~ <sup>to</sup> -- charting a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond. X

*There are many reasons to explore the universe, but*  
There are ~~at least 10~~ <sup>very special reasons</sup> reasons why America must never stop seeking distant frontiers -- the 10 courageous astronauts who made the ultimate sacrifice to further the cause of space exploration. They have taken their place in the heavens -- so that America can take its place in the stars.

Like them, and like Columbus, we dream of distant shores we've not yet seen.

X Why the Moon? Why Mars? X Because it is humanity's destiny "to strive, to seek, to find..." And because it is America's destiny to lead.

Six years ago, Pioneer 10 sailed beyond the orbit <sup>of Neptune and</sup> of Pluto - the first man-made object to leave the solar system. Its destination unknown. It has now journeyed through the tenures of five Presidents -- four billion miles from Earth.

*We will travel to neighboring stars, to new worlds, to discover the unknown.*

? It will not happen in my lifetime, and probably not during the lives of my children. But a dream to be realized by future generations must begin with this generation. We cannot take the next giant leap for mankind tomorrow -- unless we start with a single step today.

To all of you here -- and especially the astronauts -- we wish you good luck in your quests, wherever they may take you.

- 8 -

Godspeed you, one and all. And God bless the United States.

# # #

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, DC

July 18, 1989

Note to: David Demarest

From: Bill Kristol

like  
Moon  
speech

Here's the speech that the Vice President gave today in California on Space. You might find one or two useful things in it for the President's Thursday speech -- perhaps the challenge to Congress.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Embargoed until delivery -- approx. 9:30 AM P.D.T., July 18, 1989

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

GENERAL DYNAMICS FACILITY  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

I am delighted to be here to talk to workers interested in the future and interested in tomorrow.

You are the men and women who are opening the door to tomorrow. And, having seen the Space Launch systems you build here, which support both our government and private sector needs in space, I feel that I myself have gotten a brief glimpse of the future.

In my remarks to you this morning, I thought I'd try to describe some of the features of tomorrow's world --the world that all of you are helping to build.

I am convinced that as the human spirit is liberated from the political and economic shackles that have constrained it in the past, our innate desire for knowledge and adventure, for learning and discovery, will give birth to a new Age of Exploration -- an Age of Space Exploration.

This is a vision of America's future in space that President Bush and I share. The President and I are committed to American leadership in the exploration, understanding, economic use and eventual settlement of space. We Americans have been pushing back frontiers

throughout our history. Today, space is America's frontier, and America's destiny is to discover and pioneer in space.

The Bush Administration intends to help America realize this destiny by providing vibrant, forward-looking leadership. We believe that the potential gains from space are great. Space can inspire current and future generations of the American people. It can further scientific understanding by many orders of magnitude. It can provide incentives to reinvigorate education in this country. It can provide the basis for whole new industries, spur the economy and add technologies which will improve the life of mankind and further the competitiveness of American industry. And it can also provide very tangible benefits in the area of education. For example, Apollo so inspired the youth of the 1960's that advanced degrees in the science and engineering fields more than doubled. By contrast, the number of such degrees awarded today has decreased markedly. Further, many of these degrees granted by American universities are going to foreign nationals and relatively few to American citizens. These negative trends can be reversed through a renewed commitment to space. In sum, space is a high-yield investment -- a very high yield investment -- in our nation's future.

For these reasons, the Bush Administration is moving forward to put the pieces in place for another great leap forward in space. If 1969 -- the year America landed on the moon -- can be compared to 1492 -- the year Columbus discovered the New World, then the time is now at hand for Americans to begin preparing for the equivalent of 1620 -- the year the Pilgrims landed on the shores of Plymouth Bay and settled the New World. We, too, must begin to think about the voyage of a new Mayflower -- about expanding the human presence into the Solar System -- as a long-term goal.

The National Space Council, which I chair, was established to provide a high-level Administration focus on space. With many of the President's top advisors participating, the Council provides clarity, coherence and continuity to our space efforts.

In the brief period since its establishment, the Space Council has made a mark. It has provided clear guidance and set our course on the Nation's civil earth remote sensing program. As a result, the LANDSAT program will make a long term contribution to research on the global environment and be part of the "Mission to Planet Earth" program.

The Space Council has also provided recommendations on the National Aerospace Plane Program -- commonly called

NASP -- which will result in a strong, forward-looking research effort into the early 21st Century. In the long term, NASP will form the basis for future aerospace transportation systems and enhance our competitiveness.

Finally, the Space Council has revised, enhanced and revalidated our National Space Policy. The broad goals of our space policy are easily stated:

- o We believe space leadership is critically important for achieving economic, scientific, technical, national security and foreign policy goals.
- o We believe in the importance of exploring and using outer space for the benefit of mankind.
- o We believe that encouraging private sector investment in space related activities will benefit our economy and national well-being.
- o We believe our space programs must be geared to improving our quality of life on earth and to strengthening our national security.
- o And we believe in the long-term goal of pioneering space -- pushing back the frontiers of our Solar System.

We must ask ourselves where we want to be in space by the dawn of the 21st Century, and then work out the best route to get there.

As we approach the year 2000:

- o We must continue economic development with jobs and opportunities for all who want to work.
- o We must be able to protect our space assets and interests.
- o We must be on our way to pioneering the Solar System and establishing outposts on the Moon and Mars.
- o We must supply the inspiration and leadership necessary to provide for more scientists, engineers and aerospace engineers.
- o And we must reestablish our role as the dominant leader when it comes to space.

This is why the United States must continue to press ahead in space.

I therefore call on the Congress to join in a great national undertaking. As a first step, Congress should support full funding for Space Station Freedom, for LANDSAT and for the National Aerospace Plane. Recent funding reductions proposed by House Appropriation Subcommittees would have the effect of seriously undermining these important programs.

Beyond these major near-term programs, we ask the Congress to join with us in a bipartisan approach to planning our future in space. We are a compassionate Nation that looks to the safety and welfare of our people first, but we are also a people that look to the future --

the future of our posterity and the future of our planet.

Two days from now -- on July 20 -- Americans will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Moon landing. We will recall the heroism of Apollo 11 astronauts Neal Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin -- three Americans who, it was rightly said, "opened the door to infinity." And we will remember the words of John F. Kennedy: "We choose to go to the Moon in this decade," President Kennedy said at the ground-breaking of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston back in 1961, "not because [it] is easy, but because [it] is hard... because there is new knowledge to be gained and new rights to be won, and they must be won and used for the progress of all mankind."

That adventure has not ended; indeed, it has just begun. Having opened the door to the infinite reaches of space with Apollo 11, we must not hesitate at the threshold. We have the resources necessary to follow up on the achievements of Apollo 11, and the courage necessary to open a new chapter in human history. We are a Nation of pioneers, and we welcome the challenge of the unknown. As President Bush has said, "We must keep America first in space." And with your help, dedication, partnership and enthusiasm, we shall.

Thank you and God Bless you.

520-3015

REMARKS: 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO MOON LANDING  
THE STEPS OF THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1989, 10:30 A.M.

THANK YOU, MR. VICE PRESIDENT, FOR YOUR  
INTRODUCTION AND FOR YOUR SKILLFUL LEADERSHIP OF THE  
NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL.

AND THANKS TO ALL OF YOU, WHO HAVE BRAVED THE  
WEATHER TO JOIN US TODAY. BEHIND ME STANDS ONE OF THE  
MOST VISITED PLACES ON EARTH -- A SYMBOL OF AMERICAN  
COURAGE AND INGENUITY. AND BEFORE ME STAND THOSE ON  
WHOSE SHOULDERS THIS LEGACY WAS BUILT -- THE MEN AND  
WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES ASTRONAUTS CORPS.

WE ARE VERY PROUD TO BE PART OF THIS UNPRECEDENTED  
GATHERING OF AMERICA'S SPACE VETERANS -- AND TO SHARE  
THIS STAGE WITH THREE OF THE GREATEST HEROES OF THIS OR  
ANY OTHER CENTURY -- THE CREW OF APOLLO 11.

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE 20 YEARS HAVE PASSED. NEIL  
AND BUZZ -- WHO ORIGINATED THE MOONWALK 15 YEARS BEFORE  
MICHAEL JACKSON EVER THOUGHT OF IT.

AND MICHAEL COLLINS -- FORMER DIRECTOR OF THIS AMAZING MUSEUM -- AND THE BRAVE PILOT WHO FLEW ALONE ON THE DARK SIDE OF THE MOON, WHILE NEIL AND BUZZ TOUCHED DOWN. MIKE -- YOU MUST BE THE ONLY AMERICAN OVER AGE 10 THAT NIGHT WHO DIDN'T GET TO SEE THE MOON LANDING.

LATER THIS EVENING, AFTER THE CROWD DISPERSES AND THE SUN GOES DOWN, A NEARLY FULL MOON WILL RISE OUT OF THE DARKNESS AND SHINE DOWN ON AN AMERICA THAT IS PROSPEROUS AND AT PEACE. FOR THOSE OLD ENOUGH TO REMEMBER THAT HISTORIC NIGHT 20 YEARS AGO

-- STEP OUTSIDE TONIGHT WITH YOUR CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN. LIFT YOUR EYES SKYWARD, AND TELL THEM OF THE FLAG -- THE AMERICAN FLAG -- THAT STILL FLIES PROUDLY IN THE ANCIENT LUNAR SOIL.

AND FOR THOSE WHO WERE NOT YET BORN, OR THEN TOO YOUNG TO RECALL -- YOU WHO ARE THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW CENTURY -- RAISE YOUR EYES TO THE HEAVENS AND JOIN US IN A GREAT DREAM -- AN AMERICAN DREAM -- A DREAM WITHOUT END.

PROJECT APOLLO. THE FIRST MEN ON THE MOON. SOME CALLED IT QUIXOTIC. IMPOSSIBLE. IT HAD NEVER BEEN DONE. BUT AMERICA DREAMED IT. AND AMERICA DID IT.

IT BEGAN ON JULY 16, 1969. THE SUN ROSE A SECOND TIME THAT MORNING AS THE AWESOME FIREBALL OF THE SATURN FIVE LIFTED THESE THREE PIONEERS BEYOND THE CLOUDS. A CROWD OF ONE MILLION -- INCLUDING HALF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS -- HELD ITS BREATH AS THE EARTH SHOOK BENEATH THEIR FEET -- AND OUR VIEW OF THE HEAVENS WAS CHANGED FOR ALL TIME.

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS THEY JOURNEYED. IT WAS A PERILOUS, UNPRECEDENTED, BREATHTAKING VOYAGE.

EACH OF US REMEMBER THE NIGHT.

BARBARA AND DORO WERE WITH ME IN OUR RED BRICK HOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WASHINGTON, WHERE WE HAD MOVED TO REPRESENT HOUSTON IN CONGRESS. TWELVE-YEAR-OLD MARVIN WAS ON A TRIP OUT WEST WITH FAMILY FRIENDS, AND REMEMBERS STOPPING AT A ROADSIDE MOTEL TO WATCH. JEB WAS JUST 16 THAT SUMMER, TEACHING ENGLISH AND LISTENING BY RADIO IN A SMALL MEXICAN VILLAGE, WHERE ELECTRICITY HAD YET TO ARRIVE.

THE LANDING ITSELF WAS HARROWING. ALARMS FLASHED -- AND A COMPUTER OVERLOAD THREATENED TO HALT THE MISSION WHILE EAGLE DANGLED THOUSANDS OF FEET ABOVE THE MOON. ARMSTRONG SEIZED MANUAL CONTROL TO AVOID A HUGE CRATER STREWN WITH BOULDERS. WITH NEW ALARMS SIGNALLING A LOSS OF FUEL -- AND THE VIEW NOW BLOCKED BY LUNAR DUST -- MISSION CONTROL BEGAN THE COUNTDOWN FOR A MANDATORY ABORT.

AMERICA -- INDEED THE WHOLE WORLD -- LISTENED WITH A LUMP IN OUR THROAT AND A PRAYER ON OUR LIPS. ONLY 20 SECONDS OF FUEL REMAINED. AND THEN OUT OF THE STATIC CAME THE WORDS: [[PAUSE]] "HOUSTON. TRANQUILITY BASE HERE. THE EAGLE HAS LANDED." [[PAUSE]]

WITHIN ONE LIFETIME, THE HUMAN RACE HAD TRAVELED FROM THE DUNES OF KITTY HAWK TO THE DUST OF ANOTHER WORLD. APOLLO IS A MONUMENT TO OUR NATION'S UNPARALLELED ABILITY TO RESPOND SWIFTLY AND SUCCESSFULLY TO A CLEARLY STATED CHALLENGE -- AND TO AMERICA'S WILLINGNESS TO TAKE GREAT RISKS FOR GREAT REWARDS.

WE HAD A CHALLENGE. WE SET A GOAL. AND WE ACHIEVED IT.

SO TODAY IS NOT ONLY AN OCCASION TO THANK THESE ASTRONAUTS AND THEIR COLLEAGUES -- THE THOUSANDS OF TALENTED MEN AND WOMEN ACROSS THE COUNTRY WHOSE COMMITMENT, CREATIVITY, AND COURAGE BROUGHT THIS DREAM TO LIFE. IT IS ALSO A TIME TO THANK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THEIR FAITH -- BECAUSE APOLLO'S SUCCESS WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE DRIVE AND DARING OF AN ENTIRE NATION COMMITTED TO A DREAM.

IN THE BUILDING BEHIND ME ARE THE TESTAMENTS TO APOLLO AND TO WHAT CAME BEFORE -- THE CHARIOTS OF FIRE FLOWN BY ARMSTRONG, YEAGER, LINDBERGH, AND THE WRIGHTS. AND IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES -- ACROSS THIS GREAT EXPANSE OF GRASS -- ARE PRESERVED THE FOUNDING DOCUMENTS OF THE IDEA THAT MADE IT ALL POSSIBLE -- THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPERIMENT IN FREEDOM AND DIVERSITY.

AND HERE -- STANDING BETWEEN THESE TWIN LEGACIES -  
- IS A FITTING PLACE TO LOOK FORWARD TO THE FUTURE.

BECAUSE THE APOLLO ASTRONAUTS LEFT MORE THAN FLAGS AND FOOTPRINTS ON THE MOON. THEY ALSO LEFT SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS. FOR EVEN 20 YEARS AGO, WE RECOGNIZED THAT AMERICA'S ULTIMATE GOAL WAS NOT SIMPLY TO GO THERE AND GO BACK -- BUT TO GO THERE AND GO ON.

MIKE COLLINS SAID IT BEST: THE MOON IS NOT A DESTINATION -- IT'S A DIRECTION.

SPACE IS THE INESCAPABLE CHALLENGE TO ALL THE  
ADVANCED NATIONS OF THE EARTH. AND THERE IS LITTLE  
QUESTION THAT, IN THE 21ST CENTURY, HUMANS WILL AGAIN  
LEAVE THEIR HOME PLANET FOR VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY AND  
EXPLORATION. WHAT WAS ONCE IMPROBABLE, IS NOW  
INEVITABLE.

THE TIME HAS COME TO LOOK BEYOND BRIEF ENCOUNTERS.  
WE MUST COMMIT OURSELVES ANEW TO A SUSTAINED PROGRAM OF  
MANNED EXPLORATION OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM -- AND YES --  
THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF SPACE. WE MUST COMMIT  
OURSELVES TO A FUTURE WHERE AMERICANS AND CITIZENS OF  
ALL NATIONS WILL LIVE AND WORK IN SPACE.

TODAY THE U.S. IS THE RICHEST NATION ON EARTH --  
WITH THE MOST POWERFUL ECONOMY IN THE WORLD. AND OUR  
GOAL IS NOTHING LESS THAN TO ESTABLISH THE UNITED  
STATES AS THE PRE-EMINENT SPACEFARING NATION.

FROM THE VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS -- TO THE OREGON  
TRAIL -- TO THE JOURNEY TO THE MOON ITSELF -- HISTORY  
PROVES THAT WE HAVE NEVER LOST BY PRESSING THE LIMITS  
OF OUR FRONTIERS.

INDEED, EARLIER THIS MONTH, ONE NEWS MAGAZINE REPORTED THAT APOLLO PAID DOWN-TO-EARTH DIVIDENDS -- DECLARING THAT MAN'S CONQUEST OF THE MOON "WOULD HAVE BEEN A BARGAIN AT TWICE THE PRICE." THEY CALLED APOLLO "THE BEST RETURN ON AN INVESTMENT ... SINCE LEONARDO DA VINCI BOUGHT HIMSELF A SKETCH PAD." [[PAUSE]]

IN 1961, IT TOOK A CRISIS -- THE SPACE RACE -- TO SPEED THINGS UP. TODAY WE DON'T HAVE A CRISIS. WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY.

TO SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY, I'M NOT PROPOSING A 10-YEAR PLAN LIKE APOLLO. I'M PROPOSING A LONG-RANGE, CONTINUING COMMITMENT.

FIRST, FOR THE COMING DECADE -- FOR THE 1990'S -- SPACE STATION FREEDOM -- OUR CRITICAL NEXT STEP IN ALL OUR SPACE ENDEAVORS.

NEXT -- FOR THE NEW CENTURY -- BACK TO THE MOON.  
BACK TO THE FUTURE. AND THIS TIME -- BACK TO STAY.

AND THEN -- A JOURNEY INTO TOMORROW -- A JOURNEY TO ANOTHER PLANET -- A MANNED MISSION TO MARS.

EACH MISSION SHOULD -- AND WILL -- LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE NEXT. AND THE PATHWAY TO THE STARS BEGINS, AS IT DID 20 YEARS AGO, WITH YOU -- THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. AND IT CONTINUES JUST UP THE STREET THERE -- TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESS -- WHERE THE FUTURE OF THE SPACE STATION -- AND OUR FUTURE AS A SPACEFARING NATION -- WILL BE DECIDED.

YES, WE ARE AT A CROSSROADS. HARD DECISIONS MUST BE MADE NOW AS WE PREPARE TO ENTER THE NEXT CENTURY.

AS WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN SAID -- JUST BEFORE THE LAST TURN OF THE CENTURY: "DESTINY IS NOT A MATTER OF CHANCE -- IT IS A MATTER OF CHOICE. IT IS NOT A THING TO BE WAITED FOR -- IT IS A THING TO BE ACHIEVED."

TO THOSE WHO MAY SHIRK FROM THE CHALLENGES AHEAD -  
- OR WHO DOUBT OUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS -- LET ME SAY  
THIS:

TO THIS DAY, THE ONLY FOOTPRINTS ON THE MOON ARE  
AMERICAN FOOTPRINTS. THE ONLY FLAG ON THE MOON IS THE  
AMERICAN FLAG. AND THE KNOW-HOW THAT ACCOMPLISHED  
THESE FEATS IS AMERICAN KNOW-HOW. WHAT AMERICANS CAN  
DREAM -- AMERICANS CAN DO.

AND 10 YEARS FROM NOW -- ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY AND ASTONISHING FLIGHT -- THE WAY  
TO HONOR THE APOLLO ASTRONAUTS IS NOT BY CALLING THEM  
BACK TO WASHINGTON FOR ANOTHER ROUND OF SPEECHES. IT  
IS TO HAVE SPACE STATION FREEDOM UP THERE, OPERATIONAL,  
AND UNDERWAY -- A NEW BRIDGE BETWEEN WORLDS -- AND AN  
INVESTMENT IN THE GROWTH, PROSPERITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL  
SUPERIORITY OF OUR NATION.

AND THE SPACE STATION WILL ALSO SERVE AS A  
STEPPING STONE TO THE MOST IMPORTANT PLANET IN THE  
SOLAR SYSTEM -- PLANET EARTH.

AS I SAID IN EUROPE A FEW DAYS AGO, ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION KNOWS NO BORDERS. A MAJOR NATIONAL -- AND INTERNATIONAL -- INITIATIVE IS NEEDED TO SEEK NEW SOLUTIONS FOR OZONE DEPLETION, GLOBAL WARMING, AND ACID RAIN. THIS INITIATIVE -- "MISSION TO PLANET EARTH" -- IS A CRITICAL PART OF OUR SPACE PROGRAM. AND IT REMINDS US OF WHAT THE ASTRONAUTS REMEMBER AS THE MOST STIRRING SIGHT OF ALL. IT WASN'T THE MOON OR THE STARS. IT WAS THE EARTH -- TINY, FRAGILE, PRECIOUS, A BLUE ORB -- RISING ABOVE THE ARID DESERT OF TRANQUILITY BASE.

THE SPACE STATION IS A FIRST AND NECESSARY STEP FOR SUSTAINED MANNED EXPLORATION -- ONE THAT WE'RE PLEASED HAS BEEN ENDORSED BY SENATOR GLENN, AND NEIL ARMSTRONG, AND SO MANY OF THE VETERAN ASTRONAUTS WE HONOR TODAY. BUT IT IS ONLY A FIRST STEP.

TODAY I AM ASKING VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE TO LEAD THE NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL IN DETERMINING SPECIFICALLY WHAT'S NEEDED FOR THE NEXT ROUND OF EXPLORATION -- THE NECESSARY MONEY, MANPOWER AND MATERIAL -- THE FEASIBILITY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION -- AND DEVELOP REALISTIC TIMETABLES AND MILESTONES ALONG THE WAY. THE SPACE COUNCIL WILL REPORT BACK TO ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH CONCRETE RECOMMENDATIONS TO CHART A NEW AND CONTINUING COURSE TO THE MOON AND MARS AND BEYOND.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS TO EXPLORE THE UNIVERSE, BUT 10 VERY SPECIAL REASONS WHY AMERICA MUST NEVER STOP SEEKING DISTANT FRONTIERS -- THE 10 COURAGEOUS ASTRONAUTS WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF SPACE EXPLORATION. THEY HAVE TAKEN THEIR PLACE IN THE HEAVENS -- SO THAT AMERICA CAN TAKE ITS PLACE IN THE STARS.

LIKE THEM, AND LIKE COLUMBUS, WE DREAM OF DISTANT SHORES WE'VE NOT YET SEEN.

WHY THE MOON? WHY MARS? BECAUSE IT IS HUMANITY'S DESTINY "TO STRIVE, TO SEEK, TO FIND..." AND BECAUSE IT IS AMERICA'S DESTINY TO LEAD.

SIX YEARS AGO, PIONEER 10 SAILED BEYOND THE ORBITS OF NEPTUNE AND OF PLUTO -- THE FIRST MAN-MADE OBJECT TO LEAVE THE SOLAR SYSTEM. ITS DESTINATION UNKNOWN. IT HAS NOW JOURNEYED THROUGH THE TENURES OF FIVE PRESIDENTS -- FOUR BILLION MILES FROM EARTH.

IN THE DECADES AHEAD, WE WILL FOLLOW THE PATH OF PIONEER 10. WE WILL TRAVEL TO NEIGHBORING STARS, TO NEW WORLDS, TO DISCOVER THE UNKNOWN. IT WILL NOT HAPPEN IN MY LIFETIME, AND PROBABLY NOT DURING THE LIVES OF MY CHILDREN. BUT A DREAM TO BE REALIZED BY FUTURE GENERATIONS MUST BEGIN WITH THIS GENERATION. WE CANNOT TAKE THE NEXT GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND TOMORROW -- UNLESS WE START WITH A SINGLE STEP TODAY. [[PAUSE]]

TO ALL OF YOU HERE -- AND ESPECIALLY THE ASTRONAUTS -- WE WISH YOU GOOD LUCK IN YOUR QUESTS, WHEREVER THEY MAY TAKE YOU. GODSPEED YOU, ONE AND ALL. AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES.

# # #