

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S; 1999-0093-F

FOIA Number:

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13496
Folder ID Number: 13496-004

Folder Title:
20th Anniversary of the Moon Landing 7/20/89 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	25	6	4	2

A COMMITMENT TO THE NATION ON SPACE

We believe Space is the key to a better educated, more competitive America and benefits all of humanity. Therefore, we the undersigned, representing a united Space Community, support an aggressive Space Program and agree to work publicly and privately together to ensure this end. To do otherwise is to default on this nation's heroic Aviation and Space Heritage.

*Hereby signed this twentieth day of July,
nineteen hundred and eighty-nine.*

Mr. Richard P. MacLeod
President
United States Space Foundation

Mr. Benjamin J. Everidge
President/CEO
The Astronauts Memorial
Foundation

Dr. Chris Shove
Vice President
Space Research Foundation

Mr. Charles D. Walker
President
National Space Society

Mr. T. Wendell Butler
Executive Director
Young Astronaut Council

Mr. Ed Buckbee
Director
The Space & Rocket Center
United States Space Camp

Mr. Dennis Stone
President
Spaceweek, Nat'l Headquarters

Mr. Douglas R. King
President
Challenger Center for
Space Science Education

Mr. Mark Hopkins
President
Spacecause

Mr. E. Larry Heacock
President
American Astronautical Society

Mr. Joe Allen
Chairman
The Space Foundation/
Space Business Roundtables

Mr. Robert L. Staehle
President
World Space Foundation

Mr. Gerard K. O'Neill
President
Space Studies Institute

Mr. Rick Norman Tumlinson
President
Space Frontier Foundation

*The Honorable
Gilbert A. Robinson*
President
Willard F. Rockwell, Jr.
Space Foundation

Ms. Margaret Roberts
President
Women in Aerospace

Mr. Gayle May
President
U.S. Foundation for the
Int'l Space University

Mr. Scott Pace
Executive Director
Spacepac

Mr. Will Reynolds
President
Space Community
Foundation

DATE: July 20, 1989

FOR RELEASE: Immediately

CONTACT:

**U.S. SPACE GROUPS UNITE ON APOLLO 11 ANNIVERSARY;
ISSUE COMMITMENT TO THE NATION ON SPACE**

Washington, July 20 -- Major space groups from around the United States today said they would like to see a more aggressive National Space Program and pledged to the nation to work publicly and privately together toward this goal.

On the 20th Anniversary of America's First Moon Landing, the space groups' action provided a vivid demonstration of President Bush's "thousand points of light" philosophy for volunteer support of worthy non-profit causes. Representing Americans from all walks of life who voluntarily work for the advancement of space, science and education, the groups asserted, "We believe space is the key to a better-educated, more competitive America and benefits all humanity."

The twenty-one space groups who pledged their support include the United States Space Foundation, the National Space Society, the International Space University and The Astronauts Memorial Foundation.

"Therefore, we the undersigned, representing a united Space Community, support an aggressive Space Program and agree to work publicly and privately together to ensure this end," they said.

"To do otherwise is to default on this nation's heroic aviation and Space heritage," their statement concluded.

Spokesmen for the groups said their Commitment To The Nation on Space grew out of discussions held earlier this year at the U.S. Space Foundation's Fifth National Space Symposium and the National Space Society's annual meeting. Group representatives are gathering today in Houston to demonstrate support for the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the first moon landing.

"During each of our meetings, it became quite evident to all that there is a strong and vital need to facilitate a much greater dialogue on Space in the United States," explained the spokesmen.

"Our nation's technological and economic preeminence, and its national security -- and particularly our ability to compete and advance further the known and unknown scientific and technological frontiers -- depend greatly on such dialogue," said the spokesmen.

-MORE-

"Yet, the United States has been dangerously on the verge of 'floundering in the backwash' of the world's Space Movement because we have had for too long a time no clear direction, as to where this nation should be going in the next several decades with its Space-related programs.

"Until today the problem has remained as it was in 1985 when the National Commission on Space warned in its 1985 report, Pioneering The Space Frontier, that this nation has not sustained the momentum of its earlier space efforts," they said.

"An aggressive space program in the United States, therefore, will be essential if we are again to assert and demonstrate America's traditional leadership in Space and thus protect and ensure not only our children's future, but the future of America.

"As the national Commission on Space so aptly noted in its report, 'A citizenry able to understand and appreciate our nation's Space Program is a key ingredient to the future of the program.' More importantly, we believe the Space Program is vital to the future of this country and all of humanity.

"For this reason, we have agreed to work together, both publicly and privately, to show that there is in fact a strong community of interest on Space.

"And by working with the public, the Congress, and the White House--while at the same time keeping in mind the other needs and interests of the Federal Government -- we hope to create both the dialogue and renewed momentum to help move this nation constructively and proudly into the 21st Century.

"This is our commitment to the nation on Space."

Those signing the commitment include: Richard MacLeod, President, United States Space Foundation; Benjamin Everidge, President/CEO, The Astronauts Memorial Foundation; Dr. Chris Shove, Vice President, Florida Space Research Foundation; Charles Walker, President, National Space Society; T. Wendell Butler, Executive Director, Young Astronauts Council; Edward Buckbee, Director, The Space and Rocket Center, United States Space Camp; Dennis Stone, President, Spaceweek - National Headquarters; Douglas King, President, Challenger Center for Space Science Education; Mark Hopkins, President, Spacecause; E. Larry Heacock, President, American Astronautical Society; Joe Allen, Chairman, The Space Foundation/Space Business Roundtables; Robert L. Staehle, President, World Space Foundation; Gerald K. O'Neil, President, Space Studies Institute; Rick Norman Tumlinson, President, Space Frontier Foundation; The Honorable Gilbert A. Robinson, President, Willard F. Rockwell, Jr. Space Foundation; Margaret Roberts, President, Women in Aerospace; Gayle May, President, U.S. Foundation for the International Space University; Scott Pace, Executive Director, Spacepac; and Will Reynolds, President, Space Community Foundation.

V
E. J. (JAKE) GARN
UTAH

SD 505 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 202-224-3444

JEFF M. BINGHAM
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 23, 1989

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES
RULES AND
ADMINISTRATION

Dear Colleague:

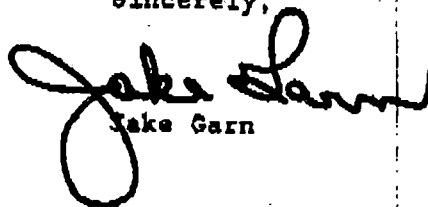
This year marks the 20th anniversary of that moment when the nation and the world watched in awe as Neil Armstrong took that first "giant leap for mankind" onto the surface of the moon. For the past several years, we have honored the anniversary of that historic event by proclaiming July 20 as "Space Exploration Day." I intend to introduce legislation to declare July 20, 1989 as "Space Exploration Day", as well as July 20, 1990, as the same.

Our spirit of exploration has a long tradition. It moved our ancestors to settle in the new country and, later, called them westward to expand our frontiers. It was that same spirit which inspired those brave men of Apollo 11 to step beyond the realm of the known to land on and explore the lunar surface. The pioneering work of the U.S. in the area of space exploration continues to be awe-inspiring and demands our attention.

We, as a nation, need to revitalize our vision of the limitless possibilities which space offers. We must rekindle our desire to explore our universe and recognize that the benefits to be gained from expanding our space exploration efforts far outweigh the investments we must initially make. As we contemplate our vision for the future of space exploration, we must also keep in mind the dreams of the next generation and the new worlds they will explore. Let us focus on the next "giant leap for mankind."

While this resolution commemorates the achievements of the past it also serves to represent our hopes and dreams for the future. I hope you will join me in this effort to pay tribute to the adventurous spirit and inquiring mind of the American people. Please contact Michele Maddox of my staff (X 4-1347) if you wish to cosponsor the resolution to establish a "Space Exploration Day" for 1989 and 1990. I have attached a copy of the bill for your review.

Sincerely,


Jake Garn

JG/mm
Enclosure

S. J. RES.

174

(Note—This is a bill of the House of Representatives and is not a bill of the Senate.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GARN (for himself and others --- see attached list)

introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate July 20, 1989 as "Space Exploration Day".

(Insert title of joint resolution here)

Whereas twenty years ago, on July 20, 1969, people of the world were brought closer together 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.

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

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

DRAFT

POSSIBLE REMARKS
FOR PRESIDENT: RE
"SPACE UNITY" STATEMENT

President Bush -

For use either in Air and Space Museum address or to the Astronauts and other Space leaders at the White House Barbecue July 20, 1989:

I'm particularly gratified that the major Space advocacy organizations, representing thousands of volunteers throughout the country, today announced agreement to work together to support an aggressive National Space Program.

In "A Commitment to the Nation on Space" these organizations recognized that the pride and excitement Americans feel for Astronauts and the Space program can boost education by stimulating student achievement, improve our economic competitiveness with commercial application of Space technologies and add to the thousands of benefits already realized for people throughout the world by pushing ^{the} technological ^{frontier} ~~advances~~.

719-550-1000

possible 3 min 5.17
whose RE: Helen Hayes

DRAFT

President Bush

At the White House Barbecue July 20, 1969

Consider introducing "America's Leading Lady", Helen Hayes.

All of you here have had important roles in the development of the U.S. Space Program. But to demonstrate that many prominent Americans not directly involved in our space efforts also have a strong commitment to space achievement, I want to recognize "America's Leading Lady", Helen Hayes.

Helen contributed her time and talent to the public service ad. series developed by Doug Morrow for the U.S. Space Foundation. Many of you have seen these ad. Council spots that highlight how space technology benefits all of humanity.

This series, "Space Technology - This is What's in it for You" is another great example of volunteer support that is absolutely essential to social, economic, and technological advancement in this country. Thank you, Helen for emphasizing the benefits we enjoy as a result of America's space technology advancement.

(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 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 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 and shine down on an America that is prosperous and secure. For those old enough to remember that historic night -- 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 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 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. They called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. **But America dreamed it. And America did it.**

It began on the morning of July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time 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 -- watched live 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, unlikely, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us remember the night.

Barbara and Doro were with me in our white frame 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 listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only 17 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: [[PAUSE]] **"Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."** [[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 -- not only is this an occasion to thank our astronauts for their courage and skill -- we also thank the American people for their faith -- 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 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 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: "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.

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, spacefaring

nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the purchase of Alaska -- 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.

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.

[To do this, I don't have a 10-year plan like Apollo. I 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 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 security of our Nation.

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 considering what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the possibility of dramatic international cooperation -- and

realistic timetables and 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 -- charting a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.]

There are at least 10 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 orbit 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. 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.

#

**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.**

- 2 -

**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.**

- 3 -

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.



- 4 -

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.

- 5 -

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.



- 6 -

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.

- 7 -

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.



- 8 -

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.

- 11 -

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.



- 12 -

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.

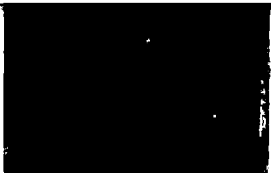


TODAY THE U.S. IS THE RICHEST NATION ON EARTH -- WITH THE MOST POWERFUL ECONOMY IN THE WORLD. AND OUR GOAL IS NOTHING LESS THAN TO ESTABLISH THE UNITED STATES AS THE PRE-EMINENT SPACEFARING NATION.

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.

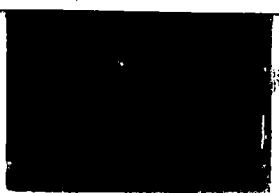


THERE ARE MANY REASONS TO EXPLORE THE UNIVERSE, BUT 10 VERY SPECIAL REASONS WHY AMERICA MUST NEVER STOP SEEKING DISTANT FRONTIERS -- THE 10 COURAGEOUS ASTRONAUTS WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF SPACE EXPLORATION. THEY HAVE TAKEN THEIR PLACE IN THE HEAVENS -- SO THAT AMERICA CAN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

#

[TO BE READ AT CONCLUSION OF APOLLO SPEECH]

TODAY -- ON THIS HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY, AND WITH THE
PROMISE OF GREAT DAYS AHEAD -- I TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN
SIGNING A PROCLAMATION DECLARING THIS SPACE EXPLORATION
DAY.

(McNally/Simon)
July 19, 1989, 8:30 p.m.
Draft 5 (BBQ)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ASTRONAUTS BARBECUE PICNIC
WHITE HOUSE SOUTH LAWN
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1989, 12:45 P.M.

Thank you, and welcome -- welcome all of you -- America's astronauts and spouses, our friends in Congress, NASA officials, and other honored guests. Welcome back to the White House.

Barbara and I appreciate you joining us for this important anniversary. Planning the picnic was a little hectic. We weren't sure whether you preferred your hamburgers grilled or squeezed out of a tube.

And thanks also for joining us earlier today for the Apollo commemoration at the Air and Space Museum. From the sound of things there, it did seem like one or two of you might be interested in going back to the Moon.

Although for some, maybe that's just because we're a little older. I hear Alan Shepard wants to go back just so he can remember what it's like to hit a golf ball more than 200 yards.

Alan was the first man to swing a golf club on the moon. Talk about a sand trap.

And Alan -- if you do go back -- I'd watch out for the new chairman of the National Space Council. The Vice President hits a mean 3-iron.

Like the Vice President, all of you here have had important roles in supporting the U.S. space program. And that support comes from many corners. Many of you have seen these wonderful

Ad Council spots that highlight how space technology benefits all humanity. And I'd like to take a moment to recognize someone here who has contributed her time and talent to this campaign -- "America's leading lady" -- Helen Hayes.

As you might expect from a former Navy pilot who lived much of his adult life in Houston -- I, too, am a long-time supporter of the space program -- and the fine work of the men and women gathered here. In our Administration's first budget proposal -- the largest single percentage increase is for the space agency.

Thanks to you and your colleagues at NASA, 20 years after Apollo 11, we still live in a world that is alive with wonder. Two weeks ago, Voyager Two discovered a new moon around Neptune. We are still getting acquainted with neighborhoods we didn't even know about.

On the way back from our own Moon, Buzz Aldrin spoke of the never-ending wonder of space. "This has been far more than three men on a voyage to the moon," he said. "This stands as a symbol of the insatiable curiosity of all mankind to explore the unknown."

And, I might add, that voyage -- like the efforts that came before, and the efforts that have come since -- is also a symbol of all the men and women of unique talent and character who made it possible -- a tribute to the commitment, ingenuity, and nerve of tens of thousands of people working all across the Nation.

No one knows better than those assembled here, that Apollo's missions to the Moon raised more questions than they answered.

My commitment today to forge ahead with a sustained manned exploration program -- mission by mission -- **the space station, the Moon, Mars and beyond** -- is a continuing commitment to ask new questions, to seek new answers. Both in the heavens -- **and on Earth.**

James Michener was right when he told Congress: "There are moments in history when challenges occur of such a compelling nature that to miss them is to miss the whole meaning of an epoch. Space is such a challenge."

Well, today's announcement is our recognition that the challenge was not merely one that belonged to the 1960's -- it is one that will occupy Americans for generations to come. And the American people have led the way on this -- **the American people want us back in space -- and this time -- back in space to stay.**

Somewhere out there -- maybe on the Mall today, maybe listening on a radio somewhere out there -- the Americans who will first walk on Mars are now only children -- perhaps your children. And along with our congratulations to all of you -- we leave you today with the hope of that day, when another President stands with those pioneers, and echoes the last words spoken to the departing Apollo 11: "Good luck, and Godspeed."

Thanks for your contributions to the greatness of this country. God bless you. And "God bless the U.S.A."

#

(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.

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.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY

SUBJECT: ADDITIONS YOU REQUESTED FOR MOON LANDING SPEECH

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration are the draft "inserts" that you requested (via Christina from Europe) be prepared for the Moon landing speech.

II. DISCUSSION

A. One More Applause Line

(Insert at the middle of page 3 -- after "The Eagle has landed.")

"And in July of 1969 -- while a vocal few burned flags here on Earth -- these quiet heroes planted one on the Moon."

B. "Mission to Planet Earth" paragraph

(To be inserted after the 4th full paragraph near the bottom of Page 6 of "Draft Two," following the words: "...growth, prosperity and security 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 ~~without borders or nations~~ -- rising above the arid desert of Tranquility Base."

(To "bridge" this insert, the last full paragraph on page 6 also needs a minor insert: "Whether for 'Mission to Planet Earth' or for sustained manned exploration, the space

station is a first and necessary step -- one that we're pleased has been endorsed by...")

C. Substitute for "Beam Me Up" joke on page 1

(Simplest alternative: Same joke -- but substitute in the name of Dick Truly -- former Space Shuttle astronaut and now the Administrator at NASA -- who will be onstage and speak just before the Apollo astronauts and the President.)

"We hope that neither the motorcade nor the metal detectors caused too much delay. In the future, I'll just signal Dick Truly at NASA and say: 'Beam me up.'"

(Alternative jokes)

"In preparation for your visit, I did some research. I learned that, in order to reach the moon, a spacecraft must reach a speed of nearly 25,000 miles per hour. [[PAUSE]] Of course, your mileage may vary."

(or)

"You know, Alan Shepard was America's first man in space -- and also the first astronaut to swing a golf club on the moon. [[PAUSE]] That's one small step for a man. One giant bogey for mankind."

(or)

"Senator John Glenn was another of our original astronauts. Part of his mission was to search for signs of intelligent life out there. It turned out to be excellent training for his work inside the Congress."

(or)

"From their ranks will emerge the men and women who will one day walk on Mars -- and we can establish once and for all whether Shirley MacLaine ever lived there."

D. Alternative Jokes for the Astronauts Barbecue

"Who would have dreamed that someday we'd be attending a barbecue with men who left footprints on the moon? Someone said that would happen the year Hugh Hefner ties the knot."

(or -- after the two "Jake Garn" jokes --)

"Today Jake says his flight was all a mistake. When he heard the shuttle described as 'the ultimate flight experience' -- he assumed they were talking about Donald Trump's."

(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 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 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 and shine down on an America that is prosperous and secure. For those old enough to remember that historic night -- 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 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 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. They called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. But America dreamed it. And America did it.

It began on the morning of July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time 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 -- watched live 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, unlikely, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us remember the night.

Barbara and Doro were with me in our white frame 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 listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only 17 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: [[PAUSE]] "Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." [[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 -- not only is this an occasion to thank our astronauts for their courage and skill -- we also thank the American people for their faith -- 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 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 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: "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.

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, spacefaring

nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the purchase of Alaska -- 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.

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.

[To do this, I don't have a 10-year plan like Apollo. I 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 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 security of our Nation.

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 considering what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the possibility of dramatic international cooperation -- and

realistic timetables and 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 -- charting a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.]

There are at least 10 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 orbit 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. 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.

#

(McNally/Simon)
July 13, 1989, 7:00 p.m.
Draft One (MOON)

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 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 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 operators of the moonwalk~~
~~we hear that when they asked one young kid if he knew which~~
~~American made the first moonwalk, he answered: "Sure -- Michael~~
~~Jackson."~~

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, ~~as the~~ nearly full moon will rise out of the ocean to the east and shine down on an America that is prosperous and secure. For those old enough to remember that historic night -- step outside tonight with your children or grandchildren. Lift your eyes skyward, and tell them of the flag that still flies in the ancient soil of Tranquility Base. ~~beaming down~~ ^{proudly} ~~haunting us~~ ~~taunting~~ ~~us to return.~~

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. They called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. But America dreamed it. And America did it.

It began on the morning of July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time 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 -- watched live 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, unlikely, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us

3

~~We remember the night of the landing, the way we remember the other signposts of that tumultuous decade: The first American in orbit. The assassination of a young President. The songs of the Beatles. The voice of Martin Luther King. Brave men and helicopters in the jungles of a distant land.~~

~~It was the summer of Woodstock and the ^{when} ~~Amazin' Mets~~. And like these other moments, America ^{watched} ~~shared~~ ^{that first step} the moon landing in our living rooms, television screens glowing blue as dusk fell across the land.~~

Barbara and Doro were with me in our white frame house on the outskirts of Washington, where we had moved to represent Houston in Congress. ^{Twelve-} 12 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 listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only 17 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the

static came the words: [[PAUSE]] "Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." [[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 -- not only is this an occasion to thank our astronauts for their courage and skill -- we also thank the American people for their faith -- 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 across this great expanse of grass ~~behind granite pillars and beneath inch-thick glass~~ are preserved the founding documents of the idea that made it all possible -- the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity.

And standing 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 twenty 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.

~~Once tiny countries like England and Portugal enjoyed sustained prosperity and security through their primacy as seafaring nations. And when they lost the mastery of the seas -- they lost hold of the helm of their peoples' own destiny.~~

~~Well, I wasn't elected President to preside over America's decline to a second-class nation.~~ 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, spacefaring nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the purchase of Alaska -- to the journey to the Moon itself -- history proves that we have never lost by pressing the limits of our frontiers. ~~No nation ever went bankrupt by expanding its fleet. No nation regrets that its exploration went too far.~~

Of course, many doubted Columbus. And many doubted JFK. But ours is not a nation of doubters. It is a nation of doers.

When President Kennedy made his declaration in 1961, an American news magazine asked "Why Go to the Moon?" -- and one of their columnists labeled the program "an expensive stunt."

Twenty years later, that same magazine reports 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 calling Apollo "the best return on an investment...since Leonardo da Vinci bought himself a sketch pad."

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.

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.

Hesitation and indecision have thwarted that opportunity. Well, it's time to end the soul-searching -- and start the searching out there. Because our leaders must recognize what our people already know: It is time to do more. It is time to go back -- to go back for good.

[To do this, I don't have a 10-year plan like Apollo. I have three of them.

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

For the new century -- for the first decade -- back to the Moon. Back to the future. And this time -- back to stay.

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

Some will say these goals are audacious and premature. They forget that -- on the day John F. Kennedy called on Congress to fund a flight to the Moon and back -- America had a grand total of 15 minutes and 22 seconds of manned space experience.

~~In fact, this new venture is a journey that begins here on Earth.~~ Each mission will lay the ground work for the next. And the pathway to the stars begins 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 security of our nation.

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 is only a first step.

Today I am asking Vice President Quayle to lead the National Space Council in considering what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, ^{manpower} ~~men~~ and material -- the possibility of dramatic international cooperation -- and realistic timetables and steps along the way. The Space Council will report back to me as soon as possible with concrete recommendations -- a road map for the Year 2000 -- charting a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.]

There are at least 10 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. ~~"Come, my friends," wrote Tennyson, " 'tis not too late to seek a newer world. Push off...for my purpose holds to sail beyond the sunset, and...all the western stars."~~

[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.

~~On the day before he died, President Kennedy declared that this nation had tossed its cap over the wall of space. The metaphor became real six years ago, when Pioneer 10 sailed beyond the orbit of Pluto -- the first man-made object to leave the solar system -- its destination unknown. It has now journeyed through~~ ^(the Universe) ~~five Presidents -- four billion miles from Earth. In the decades ahead,~~ ^{the path of Pioneer 10.} ~~As Kennedy predicted, we will follow. This~~ ^{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.~~

And perhaps one day my ~~grandson~~ George P. will stand on that windswept rock at Walker's Point -- beside his own grandchild -- and point confidently to the stars -- to eternity -- and to the future of this great nation.

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.

(McNally/Simon)
July 19, 1989 1:05 p.m.
Draft Three (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 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 -- the originators of the moonwalk.

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.

Four days and four nights they journeyed. It was a
perilous, unlikely, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us remember the night.

Barbara and Doro were with me in our ^{red} brick ^{house} ~~home~~ 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

their colleagues -- the thousands of talented men and women across the country whose ~~commitment~~ creativity, and courage brought this dream to life.

- 3 -

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, 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.

So today is not only an occasion to thank *these* ~~our~~ astronauts and ~~the entire space family for their courage and skill,~~ 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 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 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."

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.

"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

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

-- '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 what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the feasibility of international cooperation -- and 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 universal, 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.

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**



Date: 7-17-89

TO: Ed McNally

FROM: JUSTINE D'ANDREA *zola*
Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs

Attached is a suggested insert for the speech on July 20th, sent to me by H.P. Goldfield.

1716

SUGGESTED SPEECH LANGUAGE

As we develop the frontier of space, I believe our national experience in developing our own frontier more than a century ago can point the way. We will need innovative new approaches to the relationship between government, industry and the academic community just as we did then. And just as it did a century ago, American private enterprise must supply the energy to push open the doors of the new frontier. Space is a vast resource and we have only begun to understand how it can serve the needs of the people of this nation and the world. Therefore, I will do all I can as president to encourage commercial investment in space, and to broaden the opportunities for private sector involvement. Space will be commercialized. I intend to make certain that the United States leads the way.

29 ✓

(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 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 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.

- 2 -

Later this evening, after the crowd disperses and the sun goes down, a nearly full Moon will rise ~~(out of the ocean to the~~ ^{in the} east and shine down on an America that is prosperous and ~~secure.~~ ^{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 that still flies proudly in the ancient soil of ~~Tranquility Base.~~ ^(mention the plague they left? "Where men from"?) the moon.

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. ^{? decade?}

Project Apollo. The first men on the Moon. ^{Some} They called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. But America dreamed it. And America ~~did it.~~ ^{near dawn} ^{On}

It began ^{that morning} ~~on the morning~~ of July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time 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 -- ^{held their breath} ~~watched live~~ as the Earth shook beneath their feet -- and our view of the heavens was changed for all time. ⁴ ✓

⁴ ~~Three~~ days and ~~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 ^{brick} ~~white frame~~ house on the outskirts of Washington, where we had moved to represent Houston in Congress. Twelve-year-old Marvin was on a trip out

- 3 -

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 listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only ²⁰~~17~~ seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: [[PAUSE]] "Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." [[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 -- not only is this an occasion to thank our astronauts for their courage and skill -- we also thank the American people for their faith -- the drive and daring of an entire nation committed to a dream.

In the building behind me are the testaments to Apollo and

monuments?

"Houston,"
or is
my memory
faulty?

here you need to recognize
the thousands
of engineers
and ground
support
people - both
NASA &
industry
who built
these fabulous
machines

what
powered
the radio?

actually,
everyone
around
the
world was
fixed

- 4 -

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~~ ^{standing} 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~~ ^{come} 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.

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~~ ^{the pre-eminent} permanent, spacefaring

- 5 -

nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the purchase of Alaska -- 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 *research and development* invested in the Moon program -- Apollo returned seven to eight dollars in benefits to our economy. *(I'd definitely leave in)*

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.

To seize this opportunity
(weak) [To ~~do~~ this, I don't have a 10-year plan like Apollo. I *propose* have three of them. *propose*]

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

a poor analogy since we only bought it, didn't explore or discover it.

(or expeditions) exploration of Lewis & Clark

- 6 -

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

(a huge word to our international partners in station that it would be used by the military) ~~security~~ of our Nation. *technological superiority*

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 ~~considering~~ *determining* what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the ~~possibility~~ *feasibility* of ~~dramatic~~ international cooperation -- and

(we are already cooperating with many countries in space, so to do so wouldn't be considered dramatic)

realistic timetables and ^{milestones} 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~~ ^{and beyond} -- charting a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.]

^{There are many reasons to explore the universe, but}
There are at least 10 ^{specific} reasons why America must never stop seeking distant frontiers -- the 10 courageous ^{pioneers} 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.

(actually all weren't astronauts)

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 orbit of ^{Neptune and} 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.

^{This part needs work. It needs the point that we'll be discovering all along the way -- not start now for something even my children won't live to realize!}
In the decades ahead, we will follow the path of Pioneer 10. We will travel to neighboring stars, to discover whatever lies waiting ^{for us}. 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.

See next pg.

- 8 -

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

* * *

This seems a weak ending for two reasons:

- 1. It again recognizes just the astronauts, who are arguably the least important to these great undertakings - at least compared to the designers, engineers, etc. - the men and women who make it happen, not to mention political leadership.*
- 2. "Wishing them good luck on their quest" is just plain not how it will happen! They, i.e. "all of you here and astronauts" don't have a quest unless the Pres. & Cong. approve one! A ringing endorsement for the quest and HF's support would be more concrete - and doesn't have to be specific. It could be as general as a "Some ask how can we dream such dreams or propose such programs? I say How can the United States of America - the country that put these ~~astronauts~~ on the Moon - do any less?" Or some such.*

Thanks for opportunity to comment -

Shirley Green

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: BOB SIMON *BS*
SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON MOON LANDING SPEECH

On page 5, graph 2, I have had trouble checking this assertion.

NASA Administrator Richard Truly has used similar language in a recent speech and is rather widely quoted by other NASA types. To back this up, NASA has two studies, one from 1971 and one from 1988. Frankly, I question a number of the key assumptions used in the studies and don't think their conclusions are supported by the evidence. For this reason, I recommend deleting this sentence.

As a substitute, Ed and I suggest restoring this paragraph from the first draft:

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."

insert A

If you decide to keep this sentence, given NASA's willingness to support its accuracy, I suggest the following rewrite:

"Indeed -- it is now estimated that -- for every dollar NASA invested in research and development, seven to eight dollars in benefits were returned to the economy."

This wording reflects the studies' conclusions more closely without addressing the studies' underlying assumptions.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

Date: 7/17/89

TO: Ed McNally

FROM: JUSTINE D'ANDREA *jda*
Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs

Ed, attached are draft remarks that Admiral Truly has suggested that the President give.

Let me know if you have any questions.

x2800

DRAFT

Thank you, Dan. And thank all of you here for the opportunity to join you in paying tribute to these great explorers here on the platform, and to the great national effort that put them on the moon twenty years ago.

I don't think there is anyone in the world who does not envy them that visionary experience or who does not remember in detail that gripping moment when the world we live in was changed forever. When America decided to accept the Apollo challenge, we rolled up our sleeves and did that terribly difficult and dangerous job just as well as we could. When Apollo 11 proved we could meet our commitments to ourselves and to the world, we felt the powerful surge of pride, of relief, of delight, and wonder. These three men of Apollo 11 are the testament to what America can achieve. They lifted the spirit of a generation and raised forever the horizons of the human race.

Today, we are still enjoying the dividends that flowed from Apollo's outpouring of new science and new technology; today we take for granted

knowledge and capabilities that simply were unthought-of when President Kennedy enunciated the objective of a manned lunar landing and return within the decade. One legacy we often overlook is that the Apollo objective forced a technical reeducation throughout the country; during that short decade we tripled the number of graduating physical scientists, more than doubled the engineers, and doubled the mathematicians. Apollo energized a generation of intellect, a generation we have relied on for the past twenty years to make our complex modern society work competitively and successfully.

There is another legacy from America's first steps away from the Earth that the whole world has taken to heart, a legacy that is especially important to us today. When astronauts looked back at the Earth, back toward mankind's home, they saw no boundaries or nations, just one blue planet of continents and oceans and clouds bright and beautiful against the black of space. That poetic and prophetic vision of our fragile planetary home, repeated again and again by every space traveler, awakened a careless world to the reality and immediacy of global environmental issues.

As we are here today to honor our past, I believe it is fitting at the same time to celebrate our future. I have promised to emphasize our civil space activities, to place America at the forefront of spacefaring nations, to provide coherence and continuity as we move thoughtfully toward new visionary goals and expand the reach and grasp of mankind outward from the Earth.

We have already begun. We have defined Space Station Freedom as the doorway to a whole range of space futures. We are building the great scientific space observatories that will make the universe, both past and future, more accessible and understandable to all of us. We have embarked on an intensive robotic exploration of the outer planets. We are committed to the extensive use of space systems to study and monitor and understand and repair the stresses to the global environment. I am confident that the people of America and the Congress are enthusiastic proponents and supporters of a strong and balanced civil space program. And, I am going

4

to be personally involved in making sure we get the people and the money and the facilities required for a first-class program.

I am equally certain that every part of our society also feels the time has come to enunciate our nation's long-term goals beyond the projects already in process of being approved and carried out. It is time to fill out the national agenda for our country's future in space---to recognize our destiny and to commit to its pursuit.

I have asked for help. The Vice President and the NASA Administrator have been soliciting advice and counsel on this matter of our ultimate place in space. They have engaged a broad spectrum of responsible opinion. We have consulted with legislators from both Houses and both parties. We have listened to the views of the top scientists in the country. We have talked to the leaders of the industries most involved in the technologies of space exploration. We have heard the informed views of many individuals, groups, and associations. We have received a wide range of programmatic suggestions, but virtually all of them agree that it is time

to forge a new national consensus, to enter into a new lasting partnership with the Congress, and to take our stand for our future.

I can tell you all today what I see as one of the broad outlines of our space future: some time in the next century, I know that people will visit Mars; I want to be certain that Americans will be there. One recommended way to get there is by building an early, permanent scientific outpost on the Moon because we need to learn to walk before we run, we need to learn how to live off-planet before facing the daunting task of exploring Mars, and we can expect enormous returns from the unique research we can do there. But there are other valid concepts to examine and understand as well.

I am therefore asking the Vice President today to take the lead in working with NASA and the rest of my Administration and the Congress to hammer out the specifics of our program options, including schedules and participation and costs. This is the critical first step in the dialogue that will consolidate and define America's space responsibilities into the next century. I can see a robust acceptance of America's commitment to

6

exploration once again energizing our national will, our young people, our economy, and our knowledge of the nature of the universe.

Today, after twenty years, we all look back with wonder and pride at our first steps of lunar exploration. At this time, let us also look forward with excitement and dedication to making the promises of the next millennium come true.

I have faith in American and in Americans. If we all want to do it, we will--and we will do it well. Let's get on with it. God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: NELSON LUND 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: 20th Anniversary of
Apollo Moon Landing

This will confirm our oral advice to your office that Counsel's office has reviewed the captioned draft remarks. We have no legal objections.

We appreciate having had the opportunity to review these remarks.

cc: James W. Cicconi

SENSITIVE

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 07/15/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

NOON Sunday 07/16SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 20th ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO MOON LANDING

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

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
BATES	☐	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	<u>Kristal</u>	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>Pin Kenton</u>	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>Rogers</u>	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

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 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 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.

Not Presidential *Should include the thousands of unsung behind scenes technicians, engineers, etc.*
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." *NO!!*

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 ^{American} 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.

Great
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 and shine down on an America that is prosperous and secure. For those old enough to remember that historic night -- 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 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 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. They called it quixotic. Impossible. It had never been done. But America dreamed it. And America did it.

It began on the morning of July 16, 1969. The sun rose a second time as the awesome fireball of the Saturn Five lifted these three ^{American} pioneers beyond the clouds. A crowd of one million -- including half the ^{United States} Congress -- watched live 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, unlikely, breathtaking voyage.

Each of us remember the night.

Barbara and Doro were with me in our white frame ^{home} 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. *indeed the whole world*

America listened with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. Only 17 seconds of fuel remained. And then out of the static came the words: [[PAUSE]] "Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." [[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 -- not only is this an occasion to thank our astronauts *and the entire space family* for their courage and skill -- we also thank the American people for their faith -- 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 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 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: "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.

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, spacefaring

nation.

From the voyages of Columbus -- to the ~~purchase of Alaska~~ --
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.

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.

[To do this, I don't have a 10-year plan like Apollo. I
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 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 security of our Nation.

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 considering what's needed for the next round of exploration -- the necessary money, manpower and material -- the possibility of dramatic international cooperation -- and

realistic timetables and 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 -- charting a new and continuing course to the Moon and Mars and beyond.]

There are at least 10 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 orbit 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. 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.

#