THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release January 24, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

3:00 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Please be seated and thanks for that warm welcome. The Vice President and I are just delighted to be with you. And, of course, I might say I'm so proud of the leadership that the Vice President is giving in this all-out effort to support the space program, strengthen it, build on it. And this is a great day.

Let me say to Wendell Butler, the CEO of Young Astronauts, we appreciate all your good work. I am also so proud that Dick Truly is here -- Admiral Dick Truly, the first astronaut to serve as Administrator of NASA. All told, well, you've seen them, there are 23 veteran astronauts here today. And I'm told this is one of the largest gatherings of space explorers ever at the White House.

Our thoughts also are with seven other astronauts who right now are orbiting the Earth in a space shuttle mission. We're proud of all these men and women. They take risks, they do it with great courage and they do it with great determination and dedication.

I'm also glad to see so many boys and girls here, from kindergarten through 9th, in this Young Astronauts program. And as President, I've set a goal that involved you young people, and my goal is for young Americans like you who are in grade school right now to travel to Mars someday.

New travels in space will give us answers to some of the things that children wonder about -- I might add, many adults who contemplate our great universe wonder about these same things, too. The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders about. One of my staff members asked his five-year-old kid if we should build new spaceships and send people to the Moon again. And the kid said, yes, of course, we should. His father said, well, why, why should we send them to the Moon? He said, "That's easy," the kid said. "It's to see if there's any Martians there." (Laughter.)

Well, we can chuckle about that, but the kid got it about right. As most of you young astronauts know, we've challenged America to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. And sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is the first step on the journey to explore the gigantic rift valleys and mountains of Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown we not only help ourselves, we learn a lot more about ourselves. And when we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering about life on other planets. We can learn whether we can extract air and water from materials on Mars to sustain life. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

And pushing foward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by our space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs alone grew by 14 percent in 1991, and this year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much as money as all the receipts at the movie theatres all over the United States. If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars -- (laughter) -- and that might be all right. (Laughter.)

America now exports $1 billion -- $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans. Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers and fishermen and surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands, speed the shipment of goods on our own highways.

Ten years from now the older kids here will be finished with college; some of you may be even finished with graduate school. And when that day comes, when you're ready to start careers and families, I hope many of you will be prepared to become the movers and shakers in our space program. It's up to your parents and grandparents and the congressmen they elect to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration in commercial space enterprises.

To stress how important this is, a few weeks from now I will formally direct the establishment of a new national space exploration office led by NASA and including scientific talent from our Defense and Energy Departments and other agencies as well. Space exploration should be and will be a national effort. And I should again state that Dan Quayle's leadership as Chairman of the National Space Council has been absolutely vital to the renewed focus and momentum of our space programs.

When I send my annual budget -- when I send it up to Congress next week, it is going to mark the third straight year that I've called for a real increase in spending on our civil space program. And this includes full funding for Space Station Freedom, $2.25 billion, an increase of 11 percent. Space Station is back on track and on schedule. Last year we had an honest debate with those in the Congress who wanted to kill Space Station. We won because the American people agree that Space Station Freedom is not only a very valuable scientific program but it is essential to our destiny as a pioneering nation -- a pioneering nation in space.

And I know many are concerned about the balance between science and exploration in our space program, and the budget that I will propose next week will not short-change science. Space science will remain; more than 23 percent of NASA's program will increase by 10 percent over the current year. But America's destiny must include manned exploration. So my budget increases funding for technologies we need to send man beyond Earth's orbit. And that includes propulsion technologies, life support technologies, two new missions to complete the mapping of the Moon. And finally the budget will include a dramatic expansion of two exciting new programs -- $250 million to triple funding for our new launch system to develop a new family of rockets for the 21st century, and $80 million for the National Aerospace Plane which may one day enable direct flights from Earth to orbit.

For you to fulfill your dream in space exploration when you become adults we must make a new public investment in our space program now. And I'm asking Americans to make a farsighted

commitment, one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you young people, too: Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the USA the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make you families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give your very best and America will be better for it.

In doing this, you not only help our space program, you'll also help us meet one of the most demanding goals that I've set for our schools. It aims to involve parents more with our schools, to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by the start of the new century.

Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education. If we want to reach the Moon and Mars, we've got to aim high. And if you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, and if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, and if you share my dream of discovering the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money.

And it's going to take teamwork across the years. That includes parents -- your parents and then my generation's. Most of all, for a long time to come, it will call for your own best efforts. And I applaud this Council for making a positive different with America's children. The Council is committed to our America 2000 education goals and is playing a true leadership role in our observance of 1992 to celebrate exploration, not only as the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage, but also as International Space Year.

Barbara and I are very proud to serve as honorary cochairmen of the Young Astronauts Council. And it's a pleasure to recognize three dedicated Americans who have been honored as 1992 Young Astronaut Teachers of the Year: Glenda Parker, of Denver, North Carolina, right here. (Applause.) Arthur Perchino -- Arthur, from Norwalk, Connecticut. (Applause.) And Karyn Sotero from right here in Washington, DC. (Applause.)

And now I understand that three young astronauts, Russell Frisby, Rachel Heckmann, and Conner Sabatino, have something they're going to give me. See, this is a very nice ending to this thing. (Laughter.) So you guys come on up here.

(Presentation of gift and representation of NASA/Young Astronaut Council poster contest.)

(Telephone conversation with the Discovery crew.)

THE PRESIDENT: Are we on the air -- I mean, way out there on the air? Colonel Grabe, can you hear me?

COMMANDER GRABE: Yes, sir, Mr. President, we hear you loud and clear.

THE PRESIDENT: What happened? Can you guys here me up there all right?

COMMANDER GRABE: We hear you loud and clear, Mr. President. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Loud and clear. (Applause.) Well, let me just say to Commander Grabe and all the rest of you all, I'm here with a lot of the young astronauts and some of the older astronauts, as a matter of fact -- (laughter) -- four of the crews here in the White House complex. And we just called up to wish you well. The Vice President is with me. Admiral Truly is with me. And we just want to get from you all how it's doing down there.

A lot of these kids want to get going and get out to Mars. Have you got any advice, first of all, for these young guys here -- young kids, boys and girls?

COMMANDER GRABE: Well, certainly, Mr. President. For any young astronauts that want to pursue a career as an astronaut, they ought to be emphasizing math and science in their studies and just doing as well as they can. It's a long, hard road to get there and it takes a little luck along the way as well. But it's certainly worth the effort.

THE PRESIDENT: We've been talking a little bit about the contribution that these journeys make to science. Can you tell us a little bit about the -- in layman's terms, please -- about the experiments that you all are conducting?

COMMANDER GRABE: Let me turn that over to Bob Thagard; he's our payload commander here on my right.

COMMANDER THAGARD: Well, Mr. President, taking the experiments to orbit is an excellent way to do experiments in some areas in science and it makes this whole journey well worthwhile. The two principal things or areas that come to mind are physiology, both plants and animals, and crystal growing and other material science experiments.

And we have some 55 experiments, I think, in the IML complement, most of those are working even as we speak. And it is our plan to do some more TV, some more explanation later on about some more details of that science.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that is very interesting. Now, if you guys have a couple more minutes -- we don't want to detract you from all this experimentation, but it might be fun if one of these young astronauts, or maybe a couple, would like -- here comes my man. (Laughter.) He's back. This guy just gave a great speech here.

Tell them your name and see if you've got a question for them.

Q My name is Russell Frisby, and here's my question. What's it like in zero gravity?

THE PRESIDENT: Did you get that? He wanted to know what it's like in zero gravity.

COMMANDER GRABE: Yes, sir, we understood the question, what's it like in zero gravity. And I'll turn that over to Bill Readdy, who's on Bob's left.

ASTRONAUT READDY: It's great. just floating around and everything. And a lot of things it just makes a whole lot easier, besides putting your pants on both legs at the same time. (Laughter.) It's easy to translate back and forth. It makes it a whole lot easier to do a lot of the science because any particular orientation you choose works the same as any other. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: That makes it all very clear. (Laughter.) Thank you.

Any other -- come on, you come up and ask one. This is a rare opportunity. Fire away.

Q I wanted to know what was your favorite experiment you've taken up so far?

COMMANDER GRABE: That sounds like a good question for Steve Oswald, our pilot, to answer. Steve's over here on Bill's left.

ASTRONAUT OSWALD: Actually, I guess I'm not sure that, being in the front of the bus, we're working the experiments all that hard. But we've got the I-90 camera aboard. And Bill and Ron and I have been having a great time taking those movies that you see on the big screen. And we're taking pictures right now for a movie that will be coming out here within a year or two.

Q I would like to know, which one do you like better --

ASTRONAUT OSWALD: -- to show that to you, how big it is.

ASTRONAUT READDY: You're asking about what's great about zero G. Well, this camera on Earth probably weighs about, oh, 110, 120 pounds. Even a big moose like Os has trouble lifting it. But you can see you can quite easily do it with just fingers.

ASTRONAUT OSWALD: The camera probably weighs as much as Roberta, who's manipulating it right now, and you can see she has no trouble at all with it.

THE PRESIDENT: That's great. Do you have one?

COMMANDER GRABE: Mr. President, the one crew member --

Q Which one do you like better, being in space or being on Earth? (Laughter.)

COMMANDER GRABE: I'd like to introduce our Canadian payload specialist, Roberta Bondar, who will be glad to answer that one. (Laughter.)

DR. BONDAR: Actually living, both in space and on the Earth really makes you appreciate the good and the bad of both. I think right now we're enjoying very much the limited opportunity we've had so far with being up here. We've certainly enjoyed looking back at the Earth during our brief moments when we're not in the lab working the sciences. And we're really looking forward to a return to Earth to bring back all the scientific information and all the enthusiasm and experience that we've gained in this flight.

So, for all of us, I think right now we're just enjoying where we are, and we're going to be enjoying where we're going to be when we come back. And I think it's just great to have had this opportunity to be assigned with this great crew.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Bondar, this is not a young astronaut, this is the President speaking now. But I just want to say how pleased we are that you, representing Canada, are a part, a fundamental part of this. I think it's a wonderful thing, and I think in a wonderful way it shows the strength of ties between our two great countries.

So I understand the Prime Minister, my friend, Brian Mulroney, called. Did he actually get through the other day?

DR. BONDAR: That was right about the time we were having a briefing, just near launch time, and instead, I had a lovely telegram from him and he wished us all well and Godspeed.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, keep up the good work. Now, have you got time for one more question? We've got a real eager one right here. Front of the line. Here we go.

Q I wonder how you feel in space.

THE PRESIDENT: They're trying to decide here.

COMMANDER GRABE: The question was, how do we feel in space?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

COMMANDER GRABE: Well, in space it takes a little bit of time to get used to it. When you first get up, you might feel just the slightest bit queasy or so. But by about today -- this is our third day in space -- we're beginning to adapt pretty well. I think you can see we all feel pretty comfortable up here. So after you get over the initial adjustment, you can live in space quite well and do things that you do on Earth.

THE PRESIDENT: I have a rather technical question. What happens if you get the flu in space? (Laughter and applause.)

COMMANDER GRABE: Some of the older astronauts -- same enthusiasm a kid has, has got to be a great experience. And I feel like I'm about 12.

Q What planets have you seen?

THE PRESIDENT: What planets have you seen?

COMMANDER GRABE: Well, of course, we've got the world's greatest view of our world. But on some of our night passes we can see Saturn and Jupiter and Mars and Venus. It's really spectacular up here. Hope we can go to Mars here one of these days.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're going to keep trying to get this program geared up to do just that. And maybe -- just maybe, Colonel, one of these kids will here today will be a part of that. Maybe sooner, maybe later. But I'll bet one of them will be a part of that mission.

But listen, I'm told we've got to run on. I've got a lot of eager questioners, but unfortunately, I guess we don't have the time. But we certainly want to wish you well. Your fellow astronauts are standing here quietly in the shadows, and I know that they are wishing you well for a successful conclusion of this productive journey.

You have our blessings and our support, and keep up the fine work. You're on the cutting edge and you're setting a great example for the rest of our country, the rest of the world. Congratulations, and thanks for taking the time out. (Applause.)

END 3:27 P.M. EST

Document No. 299801

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/24/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

REVISED

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL, 01/24 (01/23 draft five)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE		✓
SCOWCROFT		✓	PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN		✓	PORTER		✓
BRADY		✓	ROGICH		✓
BROMLEY		✓	SMITH		✓
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT		✓
DEMAREST		✓	FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY		✓			
HOLIDAY		✓			

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

92 JAN 22 P5:31

JANUARY 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW TS

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN JPD

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, January 24, 1992 at 3:00 p.m. you will address The Young Astronauts Council in room 450, the Old Executive Office Building. There will be approximately 170 people in attendance, mostly teachers and students from elementary and junior high schools nationwide. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander will attend.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 12 minutes / cards) emphasize the future of space exploration to Mars, and encourage students to enhance their math and science education. At the end of your remarks, 3 students will present you with a work of art by Robert McCall.

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 23, 1992
Draft Five
Astro

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
3:00 p.m.

Thank you for that welcome. Wendell Butler [Young Astronauts' CEO], we appreciate all your good work. And it's great to see Admiral Dick Truly -- the first astronaut to serve as Administrator of NASA. All told, there are 23 veteran astronauts here today -- I'm told this is one of the largest gathering of space explorers ever at the White House. Our thoughts also are with seven other astronauts who right now are orbiting the Earth in a Space Shuttle mission. We're proud of all these men and women. \\

And I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Program. As President, I've set a goal that involves you young people. My goal is for young Americans like you who are in grade school right now, to travel to Mars someday.

New travels in space will give us answers to some of the things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, many adults who contemplate our great universe wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, why should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

We may chuckle, but that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is the first step on the journey to explore the gigantic rift valleys and mountains of Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering about life on other planets. We can learn whether we can extract air and water from materials on Mars to sustain life. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by our space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs alone grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend

continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the ones in Hollywood.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older kids here will be finished with college -- some of you will even be finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- I hope many of you will be prepared to become the movers and shakers in our space program.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, in a few weeks I will formally direct the establishment of a <u>New National Space Exploration Office</u> -- led by NASA and including scientific talent from our Defense Department and other agencies. Space exploration should be -- and <u>will</u> be -- a <u>national</u> effort. I should add that Vice President Quayle's leadership as chairman of the National Space Council has been absolutely vital to the renewed focus and momentum of our space programs.

When I send my annual budget to Congress next week, it will mark the third straight year I've called for a real increase in spending on our civil space program. This includes full funding for Space Station Freedom -- 2.25 billion dollars, an increase of 11 percent. Space Station is back on track and on schedule. Last year, we had an honest debate with those in the Congress who wanted to kill Space Station. We won because the American people agree that Space Station Freedom is not only a valuable scientific program, but it is essential to our destiny as a pioneering nation in space.

I know many are concerned about the balance between science and exploration in our space program. The budget I will propose next week will not short-change science. Space science will remain more than 23 percent of NASA's program and will increase by 10 percent over the current year.

But America's destiny must include manned exploration -- so my budget increases funding for technologies we need to send man beyond earth's orbit. That includes propulsion technologies, life support technologies, and two new missions to complete the mapping of the Moon. And finally, my budget will include a dramatic expansion of two exciting new programs -- 250 million dollars to triple funding for our New Launch System to develop a new family of rockets for the 21st century, and 80 million dollars for the National Aerospace Plane, which may one day enable direct flights from Earth to orbit.

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you young people, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by the start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education. If we want to reach the Moon and Mars, we've got to aim high. \\

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending

American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of discovering the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take teamwork across the years. That includes your parents' and my generations. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will call for your own best efforts. \\

I applaud the Young Astronauts Council for making a positive difference with America's children. The Council is committed to our America 2000 education goals. And it's playing a true leadership role in our observance of 1992 to celebrate exploration -- not only as the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage, but also as International Space Year. Barbara and I are proud to serve as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Young Astronauts Council.

It's a pleasure to recognize three dedicated Americans who have been honored as 1992 Young Astronaut Teachers of the Year: Glenda Parker of Denver, North Carolina; Arthur Perchino [per-CHEE-no] of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Karyn Sotero [so-TAIR-oh] from right here in Washington, D.C. Won't you please stand and accept our thanks and applause? \\

I also understand that three Young Astronauts -- Russell Frisby, Rachel Heckmann, and Conner Sabatino -- have something they would like to give me. If they please would come up on stage, I'd like to meet them. \\ [The children present President with a "Mission to Mars" original painting by space artist Robert McCall.]

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Document No. 29980lss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/23/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: - - -

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE		✓
SCOWCROFT		✓	PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN		✓	PORTER		✓
BRADY		✓	ROGICH		✓
BROMLEY		✓	SMITH		✓
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT		✓
DEMAREST		✓	FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY		✓			
HOLIDAY		✓			

REMARKS:

THE ATTACHED HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

92 JAN 22 P5:30

JANUARY 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW TS

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN JPD

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, January 24, 1992 at 3:00 p.m. you will address The Young Astronauts Council in room 450, the Old Executive Office Building. There will be approximately 170 people in attendance, mostly teachers and students from elementary and junior high schools nationwide. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander will attend.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 12 minutes / cards) emphasize the future of space exploration to Mars, and encourage students to enhance their math and science education. At the end of your remarks, 3 students will present you with a work of art by Robert McCall.

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 23, 1992
Draft Four
Astro

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
3:00 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm told this is the largest gathering of space explorers ever to take place at the White House -- 27 veteran astronauts are here today. Our thoughts also are with seven other astronauts who right now are orbiting the Earth in a Space Shuttle mission. We're proud of all these men and women. \\

And I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. As President, I've set a goal that involves you young people. My goal is for young Americans like you who are in grade school right now, to travel to Mars someday.

New travels in space will give us answers to some of the things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, many adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, why should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

We may chuckle, but that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is the first step on the journey to explore the gigantic rift valleys and mountains of Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering about life on other planets. We can learn whether we can extract air and water from materials on Mars to sustain life. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by our space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs alone grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the ones in Hollywood.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older kids here will be finished with college -- some of you will even be finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- I hope many of you will be prepared to become the movers and shakers in our space program.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, in a few weeks I will formally direct the establishment of a new national space exploration office -- led by NASA and including scientific talent from our Defense Department and other agencies. Space exploration should be -- and will be -- a national effort.

When I send my annual budget to Congress next week, it will mark the third straight year I've called for a real increase in spending on our civil space program. We also intend to press forward this year with Space Station Freedom: I'm asking for 2.25 billion dollars -- an 11 percent increase -- for this pioneering program. I'm asking Congress to triple its funding for our National Launch System to develop a new family of rockets

that will help launch America into the 21st century. I am also seeking more funds for two important missions to complete our mapping of the Moon, and another exciting unmanned mission called Mars Observer.

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you young people, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by the start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and

science education. If we want to reach the Moon and Mars, we've got to aim high. \\

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of discovering the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take teamwork across the years. That includes your parents' and my generations. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will call for your own best efforts. \\

I applaud the Young Astronauts Council for making a positive difference with America's children. The Council is committed to our America 2000 education goals. And it's playing a true leadership role in our observance of 1992 to celebrate exploration -- not only as the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage, but also as International Space Year. Barbara and I are proud to serve as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Young Astronauts Council.

It's a pleasure to recognize three dedicated Americans who have been honored as 1992 Young Astronaut Teachers of the Year: Glenda Parker of Denver, North Carolina; Arthur Perchino of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Karyn Sotero from right here in Washington, D.C. Won't you please stand and accept our thanks and applause? \\

I also understand that three Young Astronauts -- Russell Frisby, Rachel Heckmann, and Conner Sabatino -- have something

they would like to give me. If they please would come up on stage, I'd like to meet them. \\ [The children present President with a "Mission to Mars" original painting by space artist Robert McCall.]

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

~~For~~ J.D.'s copy

For Don from Joe
suggested abbreviation
of Grady's
material.

INSERT FOR YOUNG ASTRONAUTS SPEECH (1/24/92):

(Third paragraph, after "...civil space program."

~~One key element of that increase is~~ This includes full funding for Space Station Freedom, ~~-- I will ask for~~ $2.25 billion, an increase of 11 percent over last year. ~~You know, this year, for the first time in many years, after a series of Congressionally-mandated redesigns,~~ Space Station is back on track and on schedule. Last year, we had an honest debate with those in the Congress who want to kill Space Station. We ~~pointed out~~ that Space Station Freedom is not only a~~n enormously~~ valuable ~~part of America's~~ *scientific* program in space, but it is essential to our *destiny* as a pioneering nation in space. ~~It is the logical next step in any sound program of space exploration.~~ We won ~~that very tough vote in Congress last year. Now is not the time to turn back on manned exploration of space. Now is not the time to turn back on Space Station Freedom.~~ because the American people agree

I ~~understand that~~ know many are concerned about the balance between science and exploration in our space program. The budget I will propose next week will not short-change science. ~~It will contain funds for the Mars observer, a new X-Ray telescope, and our internationally-recognized global change research program -- with Mission to Planet Earth at its heart.~~ Space science will remain more than 23% of NASA's program, and will increase by 10% over the current year.

But America's destiny must include manned exploration -- so my budget ~~will include~~ increases funding for ~~the~~ technologies we will need to send man beyond earth's orbit. That includes propulsion technologies, life support technologies, and two new missions to explore the moon (with robots so that man can return there to live and work.) And finally, my budget will include a dramatic expansion of two exciting new programs that this Administration has begun -- $250 million for a New Launch System to give us the infrastructure for a new generation of space missions, and $80 million for the National Aerospace Plane, which may one day enable direct flights from earth to orbit.

(Note: these paragraphs can replace the rest of the existing paragraph on pp. 3-4 that ends with "...called Mars Observer.")

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

92 JAN 22 P5:31

JANUARY 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW TS

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN JPD

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, January 24, 1992 at 3:00 p.m. you will address The Young Astronauts Council in room 450, the Old Executive Office Building. There will be approximately 170 people in attendance, mostly teachers and students from elementary and junior high schools nationwide. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander will attend.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 12 minutes / cards) emphasize the future of space exploration to Mars, and encourage students to enhance their math and science education. At the end of your remarks, 3 students will present you with a work of art by Robert McCall.

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 23, 1992
Draft Five
Astro

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
3:00 p.m.

Thank you for that welcome. Wendell Butler [Young Astronauts' CEO], we appreciate all your good work. And it's great to see Admiral Dick Truly -- the first astronaut to serve as Administrator of NASA. All told, there are 23 veteran astronauts here today -- I'm told this is one of the largest gathering of space explorers ever at the White House. Our thoughts also are with seven other astronauts who right now are orbiting the Earth in a Space Shuttle mission. We're proud of all these men and women. \\

And I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Program. As President, I've set a goal that involves you young people. My goal is for young Americans like you who are in grade school right now, to travel to Mars someday.

New travels in space will give us answers to some of the things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, many adults who contemplate our great universe wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, why should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

We may chuckle, but that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is the first step on the journey to explore the gigantic rift valleys and mountains of Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering about life on other planets. We can learn whether we can extract air and water from materials on Mars to sustain life. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by our space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs alone grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend

continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the ones in Hollywood.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older kids here will be finished with college -- some of you will even be finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- I hope many of you will be prepared to become the movers and shakers in our space program.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, in a few weeks I will formally direct the establishment of a <u>New National Space Exploration Office</u> -- led by NASA and including scientific talent from our Defense Department and other agencies. Space exploration should be -- and <u>will</u> be -- a <u>national</u> effort. I should add that Vice President Quayle's leadership as chairman of the National Space Council has been absolutely vital to the renewed focus and momentum of our space programs.

When I send my annual budget to Congress next week, it will mark the third straight year I've called for a real increase in spending on our civil space program. This includes full funding for Space Station Freedom -- 2.25 billion dollars, an increase of 11 percent. Space Station is back on track and on schedule. Last year, we had an honest debate with those in the Congress who wanted to kill Space Station. We won because the American people agree that Space Station Freedom is not only a valuable scientific program, but it is essential to our destiny as a pioneering nation in space.

I know many are concerned about the balance between science and exploration in our space program. The budget I will propose next week will not short-change science. Space science will remain more than 23 percent of NASA's program and will increase by 10 percent over the current year.

But America's destiny must include manned exploration -- so my budget increases funding for technologies we need to send man beyond earth's orbit. That includes propulsion technologies, life support technologies, and two new missions to complete the mapping of the Moon. And finally, my budget will include a dramatic expansion of two exciting new programs -- 250 million dollars to triple funding for our New Launch System to develop a new family of rockets for the 21st century, and 80 million dollars for the National Aerospace Plane, which may one day enable direct flights from Earth to orbit.

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you young people, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by the start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education. If we want to reach the Moon and Mars, we've got to aim high. \\

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending

American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of discovering the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take teamwork across the years. That includes your parents' and my generations. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will call for your own best efforts. \\

I applaud the Young Astronauts Council for making a positive difference with America's children. The Council is committed to our America 2000 education goals. And it's playing a true leadership role in our observance of 1992 to celebrate exploration -- not only as the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage, but also as International Space Year. Barbara and I are proud to serve as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Young Astronauts Council.

It's a pleasure to recognize three dedicated Americans who have been honored as 1992 Young Astronaut Teachers of the Year: Glenda Parker of Denver, North Carolina; Arthur Perchino [per-CHEE-no] of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Karyn Sotero [so-TAIR-oh] from right here in Washington, D.C. Won't you please stand and accept our thanks and applause? \\

I also understand that three Young Astronauts -- Russell Frisby, Rachel Heckmann, and Conner Sabatino -- have something they would like to give me. If they please would come up on stage, I'd like to meet them. \\ [The children present President with a "Mission to Mars" original painting by space artist Robert McCall.]

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JANUARY 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW TS

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN JPD

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, January 24, 1992 at 3:00 p.m. you will address The Young Astronauts Council in room 450, the Old Executive Office Building. There will be approximately 170 people in attendance, mostly teachers and students from elementary and junior high schools nationwide. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander will attend.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 12 minutes / cards) emphasize the future of space exploration to Mars, and encourage students to enhance their math and science education. At the end of your remarks, 3 students will present you with a work of art by Robert McCall.

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 23, 1992
Draft Four
Astro

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
3:00 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm told this is the largest gathering of space explorers ever to take place at the White House -- 27 veteran astronauts are here today. Our thoughts also are with seven other astronauts who right now are orbiting the Earth in a Space Shuttle mission. We're proud of all these men and women. \\

And I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. As President, I've set a goal that involves you young people. My goal is for young Americans like you who are in grade school right now, to travel to Mars someday.

New travels in space will give us answers to some of the things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, many adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

We may chuckle, but that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is the first step on the journey to explore the gigantic rift valleys and mountains of Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering about life on other planets. We can learn whether we can extract air and water from materials on Mars to sustain life. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by our space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs alone grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the ones in Hollywood.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older kids here will be finished with college -- some of you will even be finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- I hope many of you will be prepared to become the movers and shakers in our space program.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, in a few weeks I will formally direct the establishment of a new national space exploration office -- led by NASA and including scientific talent from our Defense Department and other agencies. Space exploration should be -- and will be -- a national effort.

When I send my annual budget to Congress next week, it will mark the third straight year I've called for a real increase in spending on our civil space program. We also intend to press forward this year with Space Station Freedom: I'm asking for 2.25 billion dollars -- an 11 percent increase -- for this pioneering program. I'm asking Congress to triple its funding for our National Launch System to develop a new family of rockets

that will help launch America into the 21st century. I am also seeking more funds for two important missions to complete our mapping of the Moon, and another exciting unmanned mission called Mars Observer.

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you young people, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by the start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and

science education. If we want to reach the Moon and Mars, we've got to aim high. \\

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of discovering the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take teamwork across the years. That includes your parents' and my generations. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will call for your own best efforts. \\

I applaud the Young Astronauts Council for making a positive difference with America's children. The Council is committed to our America 2000 education goals. And it's playing a true leadership role in our observance of 1992 to celebrate exploration -- not only as the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyage, but also as International Space Year. Barbara and I are proud to serve as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Young Astronauts Council.

It's a pleasure to recognize three dedicated Americans who have been honored as 1992 Young Astronaut Teachers of the Year: Glenda Parker of Denver, North Carolina; Arthur Perchino of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Karyn Sotero from right here in Washington, D.C. Won't you please stand and accept our thanks and applause? \\

I also understand that three Young Astronauts -- Russell Frisby, Rachel Heckmann, and Conner Sabatino -- have something

they would like to give me. If they please would come up on stage, I'd like to meet them. \\ [The children present President with a "Mission to Mars" original painting by space artist Robert McCall.]

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

92 JAN 22 AM 9:31

January 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER RBP

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Young Astronauts Council

We have reviewed the attached set of presidential remarks and have noted a few suggested changes on the draft.

If you have any questions or we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

cc: Phillip D. Brady

Document No. 299801ss

JMH
-ED

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER		
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore THE TREMENDOUS MOUNTAINS AND GIGANTIC RIFT VALLEYS OF Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. ~~We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars.~~ REPETITIVE We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

~~We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.~~

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. THANKS TO OUR INVESTMENT IN SPACE TECHNOLOGY. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Document No. 29980lss

92 JAN 22 P4:31

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: See comments

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, why should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

INSERT -- next page

INSERT

- **New Launch System:** I will propose $250 million for NASA and the Department of Defense to develop a new family of rockets that will help launch America into the 21st century. This funding is nearly 3 times what the Congress appropriated in 1992. The first flight of this new system is planned for 2002.

- **Upcoming Space Launches:** Space Shuttles will fly 8 times this year -- one was launched just this week with an exciting new laboratory aboard -- and 8 times in 1993. Shuttles will rescue a stranded communications satellite -- something only America can do -- and will carry the first commercially-developed space laboratory. Expendable rockets, supplied by American commercial launch companies -- will loft exciting missions such as Mars Observer (our first trip back to the Red Planet in many years), and Polar and Wind (to study our own Sun).

- **Space Station Freedom:** I will propose $2.25 billion for Space Station Freedom, an 11 percent increase over 1992. This will continue the excellent progress we have already made toward establishing a permanent manned presence in space for America. Freedom is the centerpiece of our space program and is the first step on the road to manned exploration of the planets.

- **Space Exploration:** I will propose $29 million for NASA to begin 2 new missions to explore the Moon so that Americans can live and work and learn there. We will also fund missions like Cassini, an unmanned mission to explore Saturn, and we will learn more about new technologies, such as nuclear powered spaceflight, that will bring manned exploration closer. I'm sure some of you will be on that first flight to another planet. Send me a postcard, won't you?

Grady
1/4 8pm

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by the start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Document No. 299801ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE N/C	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH N/C	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH N/C	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

MASTER + INSERTS

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, why should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20500

92 JAN 22 A10:53

1-22-92

JOE:

HERE ARE MY COMMENTS ON THE 1-24 SPEECH. PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL AT 6175.

— Liz Prestridge

Document No. 29980lss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

B DOTUS should mention Adm. Truly + NASA's space educ. program — NASA does lots of good work in Education
B mention goals!

Prestridge mark-up
Education

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many ~~girls and boys~~ young people -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

~~Space exploration takes a long time to prepare.~~ It (Counsel) for space exploration ~~We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact,~~ as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some young ~~girls and boys~~ American who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars ~~20 or 30 years from now~~.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things ~~children~~ young people wonder about. \ And, I might add, many (Space C) adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, why should we send people to the Moon?

minerals like Helium-3

We could extract potentially valuable ~~materials like Helium-3~~ for use here on Earth. Clean, environmentally safe solar power could be collected and trasmitted back to Earth directly from the lunar surface.

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

We may chuckle, but (Science)

~~Actually~~, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

the tremendous mountains & gigantic rift of valleys (Porter)

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. ~~We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars~~. We can learn whether ~~any plants or animals can live on Mars.~~ We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the ~~wellspring~~ origins of life itself.

(Science) (Porter)

we can extract air + water from materials on Mars to sustain life.

Learning how to function in a totally different environment + help us function better right here on earth. (OSTP)

delete (Porter) (OSTP)

~~We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.~~

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by ~~commercial~~ our space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs alone grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Are we just using the general figure, or is this figure accurate for this partic. ind. industry (Gardner)

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. thanks to our investment in space technology. (Porter) Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older ~~boys and girls~~ among you here will be finished with college -- some of you will even be finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- ~~it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.~~ I hope many of you will be prepared to become the movers and shakers in our space programs.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, ~~I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:~~ (see Insert A)

See Inserts

~~[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]~~

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

Insert A

[To stress how important this is,] I will be giving the order in a few weeks to establish a national space exploration office. The effort will be led by NASA, but it will also be staffed by many of the talented engineers and scientists from other federal agencies, including the Departments of Defense and Energy. Space exploration should be -- and will be -- a national effort. Also, the budget I will be submitting to Congress next week will be the third straight year I have called for a real increase in spending on our civil space program. We also intend to press forward during 1992 with programs like Space Station Freedom and our National Launch System that will get us started on our way back to the Moon and on to Mars.

Space Council

5% increase for NASA
— second largest
increase in any agency

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and ~~the~~ other ~~things that tend to preoccupy us today.~~ our daily cares.

And I'm challenging you ~~boys and girls~~, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Document No. 299801ss

92 JAN 22 AM 8:3

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: Comments from Cabinet Affairs are attached.

Thanks,

EL

Elizabeth Luttig

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Comments from Education:

1) POTUS should mention ~~Hall~~ admiral Truly and Nasa's space educ progra - Nasa does lots of good work in education

2) No mention of the goals - they should be mentioned.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

92 JAN 22 A10:20

January 17, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: **STEVE OLSON**

SUBJECT: **PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH ON SPACE**

Despite the initial tone of this speech, it's an important one. It's being given next Friday in Room 450, and in it the President is going to announce the details of his space budget requests. The details aren't included in this draft, but when they are included they've likely to make this speech a major media event.

I'll also give a copy of the speech to Karl. Comments are due to Tony Snow Wednesday morning. I'll check with you and with Karl on Tuesday to see if you have any suggested changes.

cc: Karl Erb

Steve - I urge that we make changes on page 2. Karl suggests >.

Please see w/

Karl

1/20

Document No. 299801ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, many adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

~~Actually~~, We may chuckle, but that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. ~~We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars~~. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

Learning how to function in a totally different environment can help us function better right here on Earth.

delete OSTP

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we ~~should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.~~

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

ID #_____ CU

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

92 JAN 21 A10:14

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

Name of Correspondent: PHIL BRADY

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

Subject: Presidential Remarks: Young Astronauts Council; Friday, January 24; 2:50 p.m.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CUOFC	ORIGINATOR	92/01/17			/ /
	Referral Note:				
CUAT 28	A	92/01/17		S	92/01/22 10:00am
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:
A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:
A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Comments to Snow then Close out RTS 1/22/92

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

5/81

Document No. 29980lss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY					
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

~~Space exploration~~ If for Space Exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and ~~the~~ our other ~~things that tend to preoccupy us today.~~ daily cares

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

STAFFED Turnaround late pm Tues

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Document No. 299801ss

92 JAN 17 P2:46

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK
As is
S.R

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Gershowitz)
January 16, 1992
Draft Three
Astro

92 JAN 16 P5:18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992
2:50 p.m.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be with so many girls and boys -- from Kindergarten through 9th Grade -- in the Young Astronauts Council. I want to thank your parents and teachers and other supporters of the Young Astronauts Council for all you've done to bring us together today.

Space exploration takes a long time to prepare. We are planning space missions today that won't be launched until you are adults with children of your own. And in fact, as President, I've set a goal that involves you. My goal is for some American girls and boys who are in grade school today, to travel to Mars 20 or 30 years from now.

New travels in space will give us answers to some things children wonder about. \ And, I might add, adults who are truly wise wonder about these same things, too. \\

The other day I heard what one five-year-old wonders. \ One of my staff members asked his five-year-old son if we should build new space ships and send people to the Moon again.

The little boy said, yes, of course we should. Then his father asked him, <u>why</u> should we send people to the Moon?

"That's easy," the little boy said. \ "It's to see if there's Martians." \\

Actually, that little boy got it just about right. As most of you Young Astronauts know, I've challenged Americans to go back to the Moon to stay, and then onward to Mars. Sending people back to the Moon for more experience in an environment different from ours is a key step we must take before sending people on the longer journey to explore Mars.

When we break through barriers of the unknown, we not only help ourselves, we learn more about ourselves. When we reach our goal of sending men and women to Mars, we can find out the answer to that little five-year-old's wondering. We can see if there are any signs of life on Mars. We can learn whether any plants or animals can live on Mars. We can look for clues on Mars not only to teach us how the Earth developed, but also about the wellspring of life itself.

We know already that such vital things as air and water can be manufactured on Mars. This could be of great value if ever we should need to strengthen our supplies of these resources.

Pushing forward into space already is helping us here and now. More and more of the new jobs for people of your parents' generation are being provided by commercial space programs. Revenues from American commercial space programs grew by 14 percent in 1991. This year they're projected to grow by 20 percent. The commercial space business has grown so far and so fast that it now takes in about as much money each year as all

the receipts at movie theaters in the United States. \\ ((If this trend continues, the celestial stars will be getting more attention than the Hollywood stars.)) \\ America now exports $1 billion a year in commercial space goods and services. Those exports alone translate into jobs for 20,000 Americans.

Real progress is happening almost faster than we can imagine. Navigation satellites that helped guide our troops in Desert Storm just a year ago now help hikers, fishermen, surveyors and motorists find their way. Personal navigation receivers now help us manage our forests and wetlands. They help speed the shipment of goods on our highways.

Just 10 years from now, the older boys and girls here will be finished with college -- some of you even finished with graduate school. When that day comes -- when you're ready to start careers and families -- it will be commonplace to find jobs in the commercial space industry.

It's up to your parents and grandparents -- and the Congressmen they elect -- to keep us on track for this promising future of space exploration and commercial space enterprises. To stress how important this is, I am announcing right now the details of the space program proposals that will be in the new Federal budget I'll send to Congress next week:

[Placeholder for details, e.g., Space Station, SEI, upcoming new launches]

For you to fulfill your dreams of space exploration when you become adults, we must make a new public investment in our space

programs now. I'm asking Americans to make a far-sighted commitment -- one that looks dozens of years and millions of miles beyond the recession and the other things that tend to preoccupy us today.

And I'm challenging you boys and girls, too: \ Start your preparations for tomorrow's new age of space exploration right now. \\ Keep that pledge you've made in joining the Young Astronauts Council. Make yourselves better and better students of math and science. Make the United States of America the leading country in the world in early education for math and science. Make your families proud. Make your teachers proud. Give it your very best -- and America will be better for it. \\

In doing this, you'll not only help our space program. You'll also help us meet one of the demanding goals I've set for our schools. With leadership from Secretary Lamar Alexander, who is here today, we're pursuing a strategy we call America 2000. It aims to involve parents more with our schools -- to revolutionize our schools with higher standards and better performance by start of the new century. Among the goals of America 2000 is to make America the world leader in math and science education.

If you share my aim of making America's students and teachers the best in the world, if you share my goal of sending American men and women to explore Mars, if you share my dream of learning the unknown to make our lives better, you'll see it will require time and effort and study and money. It's going to take

teamwork. That includes your parents and people of my generation. But most of all, for a long time to come, it will mean your own best efforts. \\

Now I take great pleasure in recognizing America's Young Astronaut Student of the Year. [Name to be provided] Congratulations. And our Young Astronaut Teacher of the Year. [name to be provided] Congratulations to you both, and keep up the good work.

Finally, I am pleased to accept on behalf of all Americans a piece of original artwork by Robert McCall. Robert McCall is a man of great imagination and talent. He's the artist responsible for those beautiful murals at the Air and Space Museum. This new painting is entitled, "Mission to Mars: The Journey Begins." Mr. McCall, thank you very much.

Thanks again to all of you. May God bless you, and may he help us fulfill our dreams for a better future for the United States.

# # #

Document No. 29980lss

92 JAN 21 All : 45

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

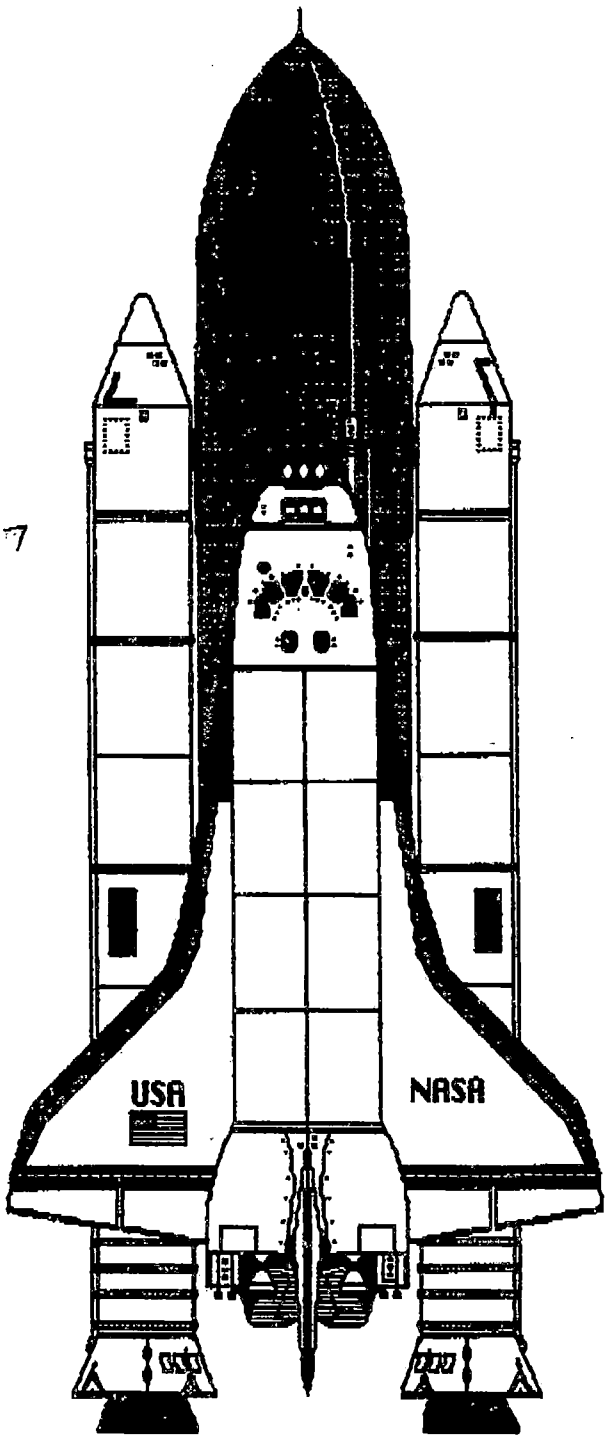
REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

NASA HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET



DATE: 1/17/92

TO: Jim Schaefer 456-1647

FROM: Sue Richards

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES
INCLUDING COVER SHEET

13

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANY QUESTIONS, CALL (202)453-1898

Talking Points for President Bush
ISY Kick-off Events
January 24, 1992

This is the largest gathering of space explorers ever assembled at the White House (23 astronauts and 17 spouses). How fitting that we should also have aspiring Young Astronauts who will be the space explorers and pioneers of tomorrow - the future pioneers who will man Space Station Freedom; will live and work on an outpost on the Moon; and will lead the greatest adventure of all - a manned voyage to Mars.

Linking the discovery of the new world to unprecedented global cooperation in space in 1992 could not be more appropriate. In the spirit of discovery and exploration of the greatest, and final frontier, 29 space agencies from around the world along with and the U.N. have endorsed 1992 as the International Space Year.

The late Senator Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii had vision. He first proposed ISY in 1985, Congress adopted ISY in 1986, the United National General Assembly endorsed ISY in 1989; and today it has developed into a worldwide space activity.

One of the major, unifying, ISY themes is Mission to Planet Earth, a NASA initiative. Nations are working together to study the complex, interactions between land, sea, ice and air.

There are hundreds of scientific, public and education activities planned around the world.

As I stand here, the Space Shuttle Discovery is orbiting the Earth. The crew is international - with a member from Canada and a member from Germany who is representing the European Space Agency. The mission -- NASA's International Microgravity Laboratory -- is international. The experiments they will conduct involve hundreds of scientists representing 16 countries. The results may lead to new treatments of diseases. Other results will provide the knowledge that is essential if plants will be grown in space for food, enzymes, hormones, air and water purification, and other life sustaining products. These experiments will provide valuable information for future, great voyage -- the great mission to the Moon and on to Mars.

Calling All Kids . . .

Explore your imagination and draw your future. . .
Enter: ***Outer Sight.***

NASA and the Young Astronaut Council invite all students in grades 1 to 9 to take a trip to their sketchpad and design their vision of space exploration. The winning design will become the United States' commemorative ISY poster.

Information about the poster contest we will announce.

Astronaut Facts:

STS-40
Spacelab Life Science-1 mission
(first Shuttle mission dedicated to studying the effects of microgravity on the human body: flew three medical doctors)
7 crewmembers
Mission elapsed time is 218 hours, 14 minutes, and 20 seconds
(over 1,526 total flight hours logged by crew on mission)
146 orbits
3,290,226 miles travelled

STS-43
August 2-11, 1991
Deployment of Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS)
(8th landing at KSC; 4th operational satellite of TDRS)
5 crewmembers
Mission elapsed time is 213 hours, 21 minutes, 25 seconds
142 orbits
3,700,400 miles travelled
(1,066 total flight hours logged by crew on mission)

STS-48
Sept. 12-18, 1991
Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite
(first in the mission to Mission to Planet Earth program; and fifth night landing
5 crewmembers
Mission elapsed time is 128 hours, 27 minutes, and 34 seconds
81 orbits
2,193,067 miles travelled
(Over 642 total flight hours logged by crew on UARS mission)

STS-44
Nov. 24-Dec. 1, 1991
Department of Defense mission
(Deployed a defense satellite, called Liberty, to detect missiles launched; and the 7th night launch)
6 crewmembers
Mission elapsed time is 166 hours, 50 minutes, 42 seconds
110 orbits
2,890,067 miles
(Over 1,001 total flight hours logged by crew on DOD mission)

Total miles travelled during 4 missions = 12,073,760
Total crew time spent in space during 4 missions = 4235 hours
Total number of orbits around Earth during 4 missions = 429

Fred Gregory was the first black Commander
Shannon Lucid has the most hours in space of any American woman
Story Musgrave has the most hours logged onboard the Space Shuttle
Bryan O'Connor chaired NASA Shuttle Safety Council

STS-44 CREW BIOGRAPHIES

Frederick D. Gregory, 50, Col., USAF, will serve as commander of STS-44 and will be making his third flight. Gregory, from Washington, D.C., was selected as an astronaut in January 1978. Gregory's first space flight was as pilot on STS-51B in April 1985. He next flew as commander of STS-33, a Department of Defense-dedicated shuttle mission in November 1989.

Gregory graduated from Anacostia High School, Washington, D.C., in 1958, received a bachelor's degree from the United States Air Force Academy in 1964 and a master's degree in information systems from George Washington University in 1977.

He has logged more than 288 hours in space and more than 6,500 hours of flying time in more than 50 types of aircraft, including 550 combat missions in Vietnam.

Terence T. Henricks, 39, Col., USAF, will serve as pilot. Selected as an astronaut in July 1986, Henricks considers Woodville, Ohio, his hometown and will be making his first space flight.

He graduated from Woodmore High School in Woodville in 1970; received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1974, and received a master's degree in public administration from Golden Gate University in 1982.

Henricks flew the F-4 in fighter squadrons in England and Iceland. In 1980, he was reassigned to Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas. After attending the USAF Test Pilot School in 1983, he remained at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., as an F-16C test pilot and chief of the 57th Fighter Weapons Wing Operating Location until his selection as an astronaut.

Henricks has logged more than 3,300 hours flying time in more than 30 different types of aircraft.

James S. Voss, 42, Lt. Col, USA, will serve as mission specialist 1 (MS1). Selected as an astronaut in June 1987, Voss will be making his first space flight and considers Opelika, Ala., his hometown.

Voss graduated from Opelika High School; received a bachelor's degree in aerospace engineering from Auburn University in 1972; and received a master's degree in aerospace engineering sciences from the University of Colorado in 1974.

Voss taught for three years in the Department of Mechanics at the U.S. Military Academy and attended the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School. He was involved in four major flight test projects before being detailed to the Johnson Space Center in November 1984 as a vehicle integration test engineer.

STS-48 CREW BIOGRAPHIES

John O. Creighton, 48, Capt., USN, will serve as Commander of STS-48 and will be making his third space flight. Creighton, from Seattle, Wash., was selected as an astronaut in January 1978.

Creighton graduated from Ballard High School in Seattle in 1961; received a bachelor of science from the United States Naval Academy in 1966 and a masters of science in administration of science and technology from George Washington University in 1978.

Creighton received his wings in October 1967. From July 1968 to May 1970, he flew F-4Js and made two combat deployments to Vietnam aboard the USS Ranger. In June 1970, he attended the Naval Test Pilot School. After graduation, he served as the F-14 engine development project officer with the Service Test Division at the Naval Air Station in Patuxent River, Md. He later became a member of the first F-14 operational squadron. At the time of his selection by NASA, he was assigned as an operations officer and an F-14 program manager in the Naval Air Test Center's Strike Directorate.

Creighton first flew as pilot aboard Shuttle mission STS-51G in June 1985, a mission that deployed communications satellites for Mexico, the Arab League, and the U.S. Creighton next flew as Commander of STS-36, a March 1990 Department of Defense-dedicated Shuttle flight. He has logged [redacted] hours in space.

Kenneth S. Reightler, Jr., 40, Cmdr., USN, will serve as pilot. Selected as an astronaut in June 1987, Reightler considers Virginia Beach, Va., his hometown and will be making his first space flight.

He graduated from Bayside High School in Virginia Beach in 1969; received a bachelor of science in aerospace engineering from the Naval Academy in 1973; and received a masters of science in aeronautical engineering from the Naval Postgraduate School and a masters in systems management from the University of Southern California in 1984.

Reightler was designated a naval aviator at Corpus Christi, Texas., in 1973, and then served as Mission Commander and Patrol Plane Commander to Patrol Squadron 16 in Jacksonville, Fla. Reightler graduated from the Naval Test Pilot School in 1978, and he served as a senior airborne systems instructor pilot and later as a chief flight instructor there until his selection by NASA.

Charles D. (Sam) Gemar, 36, Major, USA, will be Mission Specialist 1. Selected as an astronaut in June 1985, Gemar will be making his second space flight and considers Scotland, S.D., his hometown.

Gemar graduated from Scotland Public High School in 1973 and received a bachelor of science in engineering from the U.S. Military Academy in 1979.

Gemar was assigned to the 18th Airborne Corps at Ft. Bragg, N.C., in November 1973. After attending the Military Academy, he studied entry rotary wing aviation and fixed-wing, multi-engine aviation. Until his selection by NASA, he was assigned with the 24th Infantry Division, where he served as Wright Army Airfield Commander, among other duties.

Gemar served as a mission specialist on STS-38, a Department of Defense-dedicated flight in November 1990. Gemar has logged 245 hours in space.

James F. Buchli, 46, Col., USMC, will be Mission Specialist 2. Selected as an astronaut in August 1979, Buchli considers New Rockford, N.D., his hometown and will be making his fourth space flight.

Buchli graduated from Fargo Central High School, Fargo, N.D., in 1973; received a bachelor of science in aeronautical engineering from the Naval Academy in 1967.and received a masters of science in aeronautical engineering systems from the University of West Florida in 1975.

Buchli served as Platoon Commander of the 9th Marine Regiment and later as a Company Commander and Executive Officer of "B" Company, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, in Vietnam. In 1969, he went through naval flight officer training at Pensacola, Fla. After graduation, he was assigned to various fighter attack squadrons in Hawaii, Japan and South Carolina.

Buchli first flew as a mission specialist on STS-51C, the first Department of Defense-dedicated Shuttle mission in January 1985. He next flew on STS-61A, a German Spacelab flight, as a mission specialist in November 1985. His third flight was mission STS-29 in March 1989, a flight that deployed the third Tracking and Data Relay Satellite. Buchli has logged 390 hours in space.

Mark N. Brown, 40, Col., USAF, will be Mission Specialist 3. Selected as an astronaut in May 1984, Brown considers Valparaiso, Ind., his hometown and will be making his second space flight.

Brown graduated from Valparaiso High School in 1969; received a bachelor of science in aeronautical and astronautical engineering from Purdue University in 1973; and received a masters of science in astronautical engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology in 1980.

Brown received his pilot wings at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, in 1974, and was assigned to the 87th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich. In 1979, Brown was transferred to the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Brown was employed by NASA's Johnson Space Center at the time of his selection as an astronaut, with duties that included a Flight Activities Officer in Mission Control and development of many contingency procedures for the Shuttle.

Brown first flew on STS-28, a Department of Defense-dedicated flight in August 1989. He has logged a total of 409 hours in space.

STS-43 CREW BIOGRAPHIES

John E. Blaha, 48, Col., USAF, will serve as Commander of STS-43 and will be making his third space flight. Blaha, from San Antonio, Texas, was selected as an astronaut in May 1980.

Blaha graduated from Granby High School in Norfolk, Va., in 1960, received a bachelor of science in engineering science from the USAF Academy in 1965, and received a master of science in astronautical engineering from Purdue University in 1966.

He received his pilot wings at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz., in 1967, and subsequently was assigned as an operational pilot completing 361 combat missions in Vietnam. He attended the USAF Aerospace Research Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., in 1971, and following graduation, served as an F-104 instructor pilot. In 1973, he was assigned as a test pilot working with the Royal Air Force, Boscombe Down, United Kingdom. He then attended the USAF Air Command and Staff College and upon graduation was assigned to USAF Headquarters in the Pentagon.

Blaha was pilot on Shuttle mission STS-29, flown March 13-18, 1989, to deploy a Tracking and Data Relay Satellite. Blaha next flew in space as pilot on STS-33 from Nov. 22-27, 1989, a Department of Defense-dedicated mission. Blaha has logged a total of [redacted] hours in space.

Michael A. Baker, 37, Cmdr., USN, will serve as Pilot. Selected as an astronaut in 1985, Baker, from Lemoore, Calif., will be making his first space flight.

Baker graduated from Lemoore Union High School in 1971 and received a bachelor of science degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Texas in 1975.

He earned his wings at NAS Chase Field, Beeville, Texas, in 1977 and attended the USN Test Pilot School in 1981, becoming an instructor at the school after graduation.

After his selection as an astronaut, Baker was assigned as a member of the team pursuing redesign, modification and improvements to Shuttle landing and deceleration systems before the return to flight following the Challenger accident. Baker also has served as a CAPCOM in Mission Control for 11 Shuttle flights.

Shannon W. Lucid, 48, Ph.D., will serve as Mission Specialist 1 (MS1). Selected as an astronaut in 1978, Lucid considers Bethany, Okla., her hometown and will be making her third space flight.

Lucid graduated from Bethany High School in 1960; received a bachelor of science degree in chemistry from the University of Oklahoma in 1963; and received a master of science followed by a doctorate in biochemistry in 1970 and 1973, respectively, from the University of Oklahoma.

Lucid flew as a mission specialist on STS-51G, June 17-24,1985, on which the crew deployed three communications satellites and used the mechanical arm to deploy and retrieve an X-ray astronomy platform. She next flew on STS-34, Oct. 18-23, 1989, that deployed the Galileo planetary probe on its way to explore Jupiter and operated the Shuttle Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet instrument. Lucid has logged more than [redacted] hours in space.

G. David Low, 35, will serve as Mission Specialist 2 (MS2). Selected as an astronaut in 1984, Low will be making his second space flight.

Low graduated from Langley High School, McLean, Va., in 1974; received a bachelor of science in physics-engineering from Washington and Lee University in 1978; a bachelor of science in mechanical engineering from Cornell University in 1980; and received a master of science in aeronautics and astronautics from Stanford University in 1983.

Low served as a mission specialist on STS-32, Jan. 9-20, 1990, a flight that retrieved the Long Duration Exposure Facility using the Shuttle's mechanical arm. Low has logged more than 170 hours in space.

James C. Adamson, 45, Col., USA, will serve as Mission Specialist 3 (MS3). Selected as an astronaut in 1984, he will be making his second space flight and considers Monarch, Mont., his hometown.

Adamson received a bachelor of science in engineering and was commissioned in the Army at West Point in 1969. In 1977, he received a master of science in aerospace engineering from Princeton University.

He completed undergraduate and graduate pilot training and paratrooper training in the Army and has served as a test pilot, logging over 3,000 hours in 30 different aircraft. Adamson worked for NASA in mission control, serving as a guidance, navigation and control officer prior to his selection as an astronaut. Adamson flew on STS-28, Aug. 8-13, 1989, a Department of Defense-dedicated mission. He has logged 230 hours in space.

STS-40 CREW BIOGRAPHIES

Marine Corps Col. Bryan D. O'Connor, 44, will serve as Commander of STS-40 and will be making his second space flight. O'Connor, from Twentynine Palms, Calif., was selected as an astronaut in May 1980.

He graduated from Twentynine Palms High School in 1964, received a bachelor of science degree in engineering from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1968 and received a master of science in aeronautical engineering from the University of West Florida in 1970.

He was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1968 and following several overseas assignments, graduated from the Navy Test Pilot School and began duty as a test pilot at the Naval Air Test Center's Strike Test Directorate. He served as project pilot for various very short take off and landing (VSTOL) research aircraft, including preliminary evaluation of the YAV-88 advanced Harrier prototype.

After selection as an astronaut, he served as a T-38 chase pilot for STS-3 and as spacecraft communicator for STS-5 through STS-9. He then served as pilot of Atlantis on STS-61B from Nov. 26 through Dec. 3, 1985, during which the crew deployed three communications satellites and conducted two Space Station assembly test spacewalks. O'Connor has logged more than 160 hours in space and more than 4,100 hours flying time in jet aircraft.

Air Force Lt. Col. Sidney M. Gutierrez, 39, will serve as Pilot. Selected as an astronaut in 1984, Gutierrez, from Albuquerque, N.M., will be making his first space flight.

Gutierrez graduated from Valley High School, Albuquerque, in 1969, received a bachelor of science in aeronautical engineering from the Air Force Academy in 1973 and received a master of arts in management from Webster College in 1977.

He was a member of the Air Force Academy collegiate parachute team while in college with a master parachutist rating and over 550 jumps. After graduating from the Air Force Academy, he was assigned as a T-38 instructor pilot from 1975-1977 at Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas. He attended the Air Force Test Pilot School in 1981 and was assigned to the F-16 Falcon Combined Test Force upon graduation, where he stayed until joining NASA.

At NASA, his duties have included work in the Shuttle Avionics Integration Laboaratory and as the lead astronaut for Shuttle software development, verification and future requirements definition. He has logged more than 3,000 hours flying time in 30 different types of aircraft, sailplanes and balloons.

Francis Andrew Gaffney, M.D., 44, will serve as Payload Specialist 1 (PS1). Gaffney will be making his first space flight and his hometown is Carlsbad, N.M.

Gaffney graduated from Carlsbad High School in 1964, received a bachelor of arts from the University of California-Berkley in 1968, received a doctor of medicine degree from the University of New Mexico in 1972 and received a fellowship in cardiology from the University of Texas in 1975.

He completed a 3-year medical internship and residency at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1975, and went on to receive a fellowship in cardiology at the University of Texas' Southwestern Medical Center

Millie Hughes-Fulford, Ph.D., 46, will serve as Payload Specialist 2 (PS2). Hughes-Fulford, from Mineral Wells, Texas, will be making her first space flight.

Hughes-Fulford graduated from Mineral Wells High School in 1972, received a bachelor of science in chemistry from Tarleton State University, Stephenville, Texas and received a doctorate in chemistry from Texas Woman's University, Denton, in 1972.

Since 1973, she has worked at the University of California and the Veterans Administration Medical Center, doing extensive research on cholesterol metabolism, cell differentation, DNA synthesis and cell growth. After assignment by NASA, she has continued her research, concentrating on a study of cellular and molecular mechanisms for bone formation as it relates to space flight.

file

Document No. 299801ss

92 JAN 22 A11 : 55

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 1/22/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 - 2:50 p.m.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT		✓	HORNER		
SKINNER		✓	MCCLURE	✓	
SCOWCROFT	✓		PETERSMEYER		
DARMAN	✓		PORTER	✓	
BRADY		✓	ROGICH	✓	
BROMLEY	✓		SMITH	✓	
CARD		✓	ALBRECHT	✓	
DEMAREST	✓		FINDLAY		✓
FITZWATER		✓	SNOW		✓
GRAY	✓				
HOLIDAY	✓				

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

ok DS

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL \ ROOM 450, OEOB
FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1992 \ 3:00 P.M.

THANK YOU FOR THAT WELCOME. VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE, I'M PROUD OF YOUR LEADERSHIP ON SPACE POLICY AND GLAD YOU COULD JOIN US TODAY. WENDELL BUTLER [YOUNG ASTRONAUTS' CEO], WE APPRECIATE ALL YOUR GOOD WORK. AND IT'S GREAT TO SEE ADMIRAL DICK TRULY -- THE FIRST ASTRONAUT TO SERVE AS ADMINISTRATOR OF NASA. ALL TOLD, THERE ARE 23 VETERAN ASTRONAUTS HERE TODAY -- I'M TOLD THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST GATHERINGS OF SPACE EXPLORERS EVER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

OUR THOUGHTS ALSO ARE WITH SEVEN OTHER ASTRONAUTS WHO RIGHT NOW ARE ORBITING THE EARTH IN A SPACE SHUTTLE MISSION. WE'RE PROUD OF ALL THESE MEN AND WOMEN. \\

AND I'M DELIGHTED TO BE WITH SO MANY GIRLS AND BOYS -- FROM KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 9TH GRADE -- IN THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS PROGRAM. AS PRESIDENT, I'VE SET A GOAL THAT INVOLVES YOU YOUNG PEOPLE. MY GOAL IS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS LIKE YOU WHO ARE IN GRADE SCHOOL RIGHT NOW, TO TRAVEL TO MARS SOMEDAY.

NEW TRAVELS IN SPACE WILL GIVE US ANSWERS TO SOME OF THE THINGS CHILDREN WONDER ABOUT. \ AND, I MIGHT ADD, MANY ADULTS WHO CONTEMPLATE OUR GREAT UNIVERSE WONDER ABOUT THESE SAME THINGS, TOO. \\

THE OTHER DAY I HEARD WHAT ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD WONDERS. \ ONE OF MY STAFF MEMBERS ASKED HIS FIVE-YEAR-OLD SON IF WE SHOULD BUILD NEW SPACE SHIPS AND SEND PEOPLE TO THE MOON AGAIN.

THE LITTLE BOY SAID, YES, OF COURSE WE SHOULD. THEN HIS FATHER ASKED HIM, WHY SHOULD WE SEND PEOPLE TO THE MOON?

"THAT'S EASY," THE LITTLE BOY SAID. \ "IT'S TO SEE IF THERE'S MARTIANS." \\

WE MAY CHUCKLE, BUT THAT LITTLE BOY GOT IT JUST ABOUT RIGHT. AS MOST OF YOU YOUNG ASTRONAUTS KNOW, I'VE CHALLENGED AMERICANS TO GO BACK TO THE MOON TO STAY, AND THEN ONWARD TO MARS.

SENDING PEOPLE BACK TO THE MOON FOR MORE EXPERIENCE IN AN ENVIRONMENT DIFFERENT FROM OURS IS THE FIRST STEP ON THE JOURNEY TO EXPLORE THE GIGANTIC RIFT VALLEYS AND MOUNTAINS OF MARS.

WHEN WE BREAK THROUGH BARRIERS OF THE UNKNOWN, WE NOT ONLY HELP OURSELVES, WE LEARN MORE ABOUT OURSELVES. WHEN WE REACH OUR GOAL OF SENDING MEN AND WOMEN TO MARS, WE CAN FIND OUT THE ANSWER TO THAT LITTLE FIVE-YEAR-OLD'S WONDERING ABOUT LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS.

WE CAN LEARN WHETHER WE CAN EXTRACT AIR AND WATER FROM MATERIALS ON MARS TO SUSTAIN LIFE. WE CAN LOOK FOR CLUES ON MARS NOT ONLY TO TEACH US HOW THE EARTH DEVELOPED, BUT ALSO ABOUT THE WELLSPRING OF LIFE ITSELF.

PUSHING FORWARD INTO SPACE ALREADY IS HELPING US HERE AND NOW. MORE AND MORE OF THE NEW JOBS FOR PEOPLE OF YOUR PARENTS' GENERATION ARE BEING PROVIDED BY OUR SPACE PROGRAMS.

REVENUES FROM AMERICAN COMMERCIAL SPACE PROGRAMS ALONE GREW BY 14 PERCENT IN 1991. THIS YEAR THEY'RE PROJECTED TO GROW BY 20 PERCENT. THE COMMERCIAL SPACE BUSINESS HAS GROWN SO FAR AND SO FAST THAT IT NOW TAKES IN ABOUT AS MUCH MONEY EACH YEAR AS ALL THE RECEIPTS AT MOVIE THEATERS IN THE UNITED STATES. \\ ((IF THIS TREND CONTINUES, THE CELESTIAL STARS WILL BE GETTING MORE ATTENTION THAN THE ONES IN HOLLYWOOD.)) \\

AMERICA NOW EXPORTS $1 BILLION A YEAR IN COMMERCIAL SPACE GOODS AND SERVICES. THOSE EXPORTS ALONE TRANSLATE INTO JOBS FOR 20,000 AMERICANS.

REAL PROGRESS IS HAPPENING ALMOST FASTER THAN WE CAN IMAGINE. NAVIGATION SATELLITES THAT HELPED GUIDE OUR TROOPS IN DESERT STORM JUST A YEAR AGO NOW HELP HIKERS, FISHERMEN, SURVEYORS AND MOTORISTS FIND THEIR WAY.

PERSONAL NAVIGATION RECEIVERS NOW HELP US MANAGE OUR FORESTS AND WETLANDS. THEY HELP SPEED THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS ON OUR HIGHWAYS.

JUST 10 YEARS FROM NOW, THE OLDER KIDS HERE WILL BE FINISHED WITH COLLEGE -- SOME OF YOU WILL EVEN BE FINISHED WITH GRADUATE SCHOOL. WHEN THAT DAY COMES -- WHEN YOU'RE READY TO START CAREERS AND FAMILIES -- I HOPE MANY OF YOU WILL BE PREPARED TO BECOME THE MOVERS AND SHAKERS IN OUR SPACE PROGRAM.

IT'S UP TO YOUR PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS -- AND THE CONGRESSMEN THEY ELECT -- TO KEEP US ON TRACK FOR THIS PROMISING FUTURE OF SPACE EXPLORATION AND COMMERCIAL SPACE ENTERPRISES. TO STRESS HOW IMPORTANT THIS IS, IN A FEW WEEKS I WILL FORMALLY DIRECT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW NATIONAL SPACE EXPLORATION OFFICE -- LED BY NASA AND INCLUDING SCIENTIFIC TALENT FROM OUR DEFENSE AND ENERGY DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER AGENCIES.

SPACE EXPLORATION SHOULD BE -- AND WILL BE -- A NATIONAL EFFORT. I SHOULD ADD THAT VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE'S LEADERSHIP AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL HAS BEEN ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO THE RENEWED FOCUS AND MOMENTUM OF OUR SPACE PROGRAMS.

WHEN I SEND MY ANNUAL BUDGET TO CONGRESS NEXT WEEK, IT WILL MARK THE THIRD STRAIGHT YEAR I'VE CALLED FOR A REAL INCREASE IN SPENDING ON OUR CIVIL SPACE PROGRAM.

THIS INCLUDES FULL FUNDING FOR SPACE STATION FREEDOM -- 2.25 BILLION DOLLARS, AN INCREASE OF 11 PERCENT. SPACE STATION IS BACK ON TRACK AND ON SCHEDULE. LAST YEAR, WE HAD AN HONEST DEBATE WITH THOSE IN THE CONGRESS WHO WANTED TO KILL SPACE STATION. WE WON BECAUSE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AGREE THAT SPACE STATION FREEDOM IS NOT ONLY A VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM, BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR DESTINY AS A PIONEERING NATION IN SPACE. //

I KNOW MANY ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE BALANCE BETWEEN SCIENCE AND EXPLORATION IN OUR SPACE PROGRAM. THE BUDGET I WILL PROPOSE NEXT WEEK WILL NOT SHORT-CHANGE SCIENCE. SPACE SCIENCE WILL REMAIN MORE THAN 23 PERCENT OF NASA'S PROGRAM AND WILL INCREASE BY 10 PERCENT OVER THE CURRENT YEAR.

BUT AMERICA'S DESTINY MUST INCLUDE MANNED EXPLORATION -- SO MY BUDGET INCREASES FUNDING FOR TECHNOLOGIES WE NEED TO SEND MAN BEYOND EARTH'S ORBIT.

THAT INCLUDES PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES, LIFE SUPPORT TECHNOLOGIES, AND TWO NEW MISSIONS TO COMPLETE THE MAPPING OF THE MOON. AND FINALLY, MY BUDGET WILL INCLUDE A DRAMATIC EXPANSION OF TWO EXCITING NEW PROGRAMS -- 250 MILLION DOLLARS TO TRIPLE FUNDING FOR OUR NEW LAUNCH SYSTEM TO DEVELOP A NEW FAMILY OF ROCKETS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY, AND 80 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE NATIONAL AEROSPACE PLANE, WHICH MAY ONE DAY ENABLE DIRECT FLIGHTS FROM EARTH TO ORBIT.

FOR YOU TO FULFILL YOUR DREAMS OF SPACE EXPLORATION WHEN YOU BECOME ADULTS, WE MUST MAKE A NEW PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN OUR SPACE PROGRAMS NOW. I'M ASKING AMERICANS TO MAKE A FAR-SIGHTED COMMITMENT -- ONE THAT LOOKS DOZENS OF YEARS AND MILLIONS OF MILES BEYOND THE RECESSION AND THE OTHER THINGS THAT TEND TO PREOCCUPY US TODAY.

AND I'M CHALLENGING YOU YOUNG PEOPLE, TOO: \

START YOUR PREPARATIONS FOR TOMORROW'S NEW AGE OF SPACE EXPLORATION RIGHT NOW. \\ KEEP THAT PLEDGE YOU'VE MADE IN JOINING THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL. MAKE YOURSELVES BETTER AND BETTER STUDENTS OF MATH AND SCIENCE. MAKE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE LEADING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD IN EARLY EDUCATION FOR MATH AND SCIENCE. MAKE YOUR FAMILIES PROUD. MAKE YOUR TEACHERS PROUD. GIVE YOUR VERY BEST -- AND AMERICA WILL BE BETTER FOR IT. \\

IN DOING THIS, YOU'LL NOT ONLY HELP OUR SPACE PROGRAM. YOU'LL ALSO HELP US MEET ONE OF THE DEMANDING GOALS I'VE SET FOR OUR SCHOOLS. IT AIMS TO INVOLVE PARENTS MORE WITH OUR SCHOOLS -- TO REVOLUTIONIZE OUR SCHOOLS WITH HIGHER STANDARDS AND BETTER PERFORMANCE BY THE START OF THE NEW CENTURY.

AMONG THE GOALS OF AMERICA 2000 IS TO MAKE AMERICA THE WORLD LEADER IN MATH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION. IF WE WANT TO REACH THE MOON AND MARS, WE'VE GOT TO AIM HIGH. \\

IF YOU SHARE MY AIM OF MAKING AMERICA'S STUDENTS AND TEACHERS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, IF YOU SHARE MY GOAL OF SENDING AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN TO EXPLORE MARS, IF YOU SHARE MY DREAM OF DISCOVERING THE UNKNOWN TO MAKE OUR LIVES BETTER, YOU'LL SEE IT WILL REQUIRE <u>TIME</u> AND <u>EFFORT</u> AND <u>STUDY</u> AND <u>MONEY</u>.

IT'S GOING TO TAKE TEAMWORK ACROSS THE YEARS. THAT INCLUDES YOUR PARENTS' AND MY GENERATIONS. BUT MOST OF ALL, FOR A LONG TIME TO COME, IT WILL CALL FOR YOUR OWN BEST EFFORTS. \\

I APPLAUD THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL FOR MAKING A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE WITH AMERICA'S CHILDREN. THE COUNCIL IS COMMITTED TO OUR AMERICA 2000 EDUCATION GOALS.

AND IT'S PLAYING A TRUE LEADERSHIP ROLE IN OUR OBSERVANCE OF 1992 TO CELEBRATE EXPLORATION -- NOT ONLY AS THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE, BUT ALSO AS INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR. BARBARA AND I ARE PROUD TO SERVE AS HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS COUNCIL.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO RECOGNIZE THREE DEDICATED AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN HONORED AS 1992 YOUNG ASTRONAUT TEACHERS OF THE YEAR:

GLENDA PARKER OF DENVER, NORTH CAROLINA; ARTHUR PERCHINO [PER-CHEE-NO] OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT; AND KARYN SOTERO [SO-TAIR-OH] FROM RIGHT HERE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WON'T YOU PLEASE STAND AND ACCEPT OUR THANKS AND APPLAUSE? \\

I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT THREE YOUNG ASTRONAUTS -- RUSSELL FRISBY, RACHEL HECKMANN, AND CONNER SABATINO -- HAVE SOMETHING THEY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE ME. IF THEY PLEASE WOULD COME UP ON STAGE, I'D LIKE TO MEET THEM.

[THE CHILDREN PRESENT PRESIDENT WITH A "MISSION TO MARS" ORIGINAL PAINTING BY SPACE ARTIST ROBERT MCCALL.]

THANKS AGAIN TO ALL OF YOU. MAY GOD BLESS YOU, AND MAY HE HELP US FULFILL OUR DREAMS FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

# # #