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A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY NUMBER 4 ON THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Text of Presidential announcement on need for treaty governing
exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies.

"Just as the United States is striving to help achieve peace on this Earth, we want to do what we can to ensure that explorations of the moon and other celestial bodies will be for peaceful purposes only. We want to be sure that our astronauts and those of other nations can freely conduct scientific investigations of the moon. We want the results of these activities to be available for all mankind.

"We want to take action now to attain these goals. In my view, we need a treaty laying down rules and procedures for the exploration of celestial bodies. The essential elements of such a treaty would be as follows:

"--The moon and other celestial bodies should be free for exploration and use by all countries.

"--No country should be permitted to advance a claim of sovereignty.

"--There should be freedom of scientific investigation, and all countries should cooperate in scientific activities relating to celestial bodies.

"--Studies should be made to avoid harmful contamination.

"--Astronauts of one country should give any necessary help to astronauts of another country.

"--No country should be permitted to station weapons of mass destruction on a celestial body. Weapons tests and military maneuvers should be forbidden.

"I am convinced that we should do what we can -- not only for our generation but for future generations--- to see to it that serious political conflicts do not arise as a result of space activities. I believe that the time is ripe for action. We should not lose time.

"I am asking Ambassador Goldberg in New York to seek early discussions on such a treaty in the appropriate United Nations Body."

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.105/32
17 June 1966

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES
OF OUTER SPACE

DRAFT TREATY GOVERNING THE EXPLORATION OF
THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Letter dated 16 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the
United States of America addressed to the Chairman of the Committee
on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

16 June 1966

On 9 May, I informed you of the statement by President Johnson of 7 May in which he proposed early discussion of a treaty governing the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies.

The purpose of my letter was to request an early convening of the Outer Space Legal Sub-Committee to prepare a draft treaty for submission to the General Assembly at the next session.

Shortly after that request, we consulted with members of the Outer Space Committee to give them our views in some detail on the twelve points which we believed should be included in a celestial bodies treaty.

One of the first to be consulted was the Soviet Mission, on whose Permanent Representative I called on 11 May. At that time I gave him a written outline as follows:

"Outline of Points for Inclusion in Celestial Bodies Treaty

- "1. The Moon and other celestial bodies should be free for exploration by all in accordance with international law.
- "2. Celestial bodies should not be subject to any claim of sovereignty.
- "3. There should be freedom of scientific investigation, and all countries should co-operate in scientific activities relating to celestial bodies.

66-16357

- "4. A State conducting explorations on a celestial body should report on the results of a mission.
- "5. Open access to all areas of celestial bodies should be assured.
- "6. Celestial bodies should be used for peaceful purposes only. No country should be permitted to station weapons of mass destruction on a celestial body. Military fortifications, weapons tests, and military manoeuvres should be forbidden.
- "7. A launching State should be entitled to exercise authority over its facilities on a celestial body and persons participating in its activities there.
- "8. Ownership of objects landed, constructed or used on a celestial body should be retained by the launching State.
- "9. Astronauts of one country should render assistance to other astronauts as may be required by circumstances.
- "10. States should pursue studies and take appropriate steps to avoid harmful contamination.
- "11. Consideration should be given to a provision for the settlement of any disputes that might arise.
- "12. Final clauses - there should be appropriate provisions on signature, ratification, depositary, entry into force, amendment, duration, and registration with the United Nations."

In the course of our consultations with the Committee's membership, we made clear our desire to make early progress on this subject as well as on the other international agreements which the General Assembly asked the Committee to prepare in resolution 2130 (XX).

In response to the United States request, you were good enough, on 18 May, to consult the Committee's membership with regard to an early meeting. I understood that thus far none of those who have replied have opposed an early session; in fact there is, I believe, considerable support for the idea of using the time between now and the General Assembly to prepare a draft treaty which could be presented to the Assembly this fall.

We have been encouraged by the substantial area of apparent agreement between the points we had proposed for inclusion in a treaty, and the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR which was circulated as a United Nations

document on 30 May. My Government then made known its welcome of what appeared to be an affirmative interest in President Johnson's proposal and again expressed the wish that maximum progress be made without further delay in the hope that the Assembly could give its approval to a completed text at its twenty-first session.

In order to take advantage of the favourable response to President Johnson's proposal, I have the honour herewith to present the attached draft "Treaty Governing the Exploration of the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies" and request that it be circulated as a United Nations document.

Further, I have the honour to propose that the Outer Space Legal Sub-Committee be convened on 12 July so that work on this important subject be gotten under way at the earliest time.

The speed with which men's actual progress in outer space is being recorded requires that we allow no delay in assuring the prompt extension of international law and the United Nations Charter.

(Signed) Arthur J. GOLDBERG

16 June 1966

TREATY GOVERNING THE EXPLORATION OF THE MOON
AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

The Contracting Parties,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII), concerning weapons of mass destruction, adopted by acclamation on 17 October 1963,

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all mankind that celestial bodies should be used for peaceful purposes only,

Anticipating the substantial contributions to scientific knowledge which will flow from international co-operation in the scientific investigation of celestial bodies,

Convinced that a treaty on the use of celestial bodies will further the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Agree that:

Article 1

Celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law. They are not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by other means.

Article 2

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation on celestial bodies.

Article 3

States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in scientific investigations concerning celestial bodies.

Article 4

A State conducting activities on a celestial body shall (a) promptly provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a descriptive report of the nature, conduct, and locations of such activities and (b) make the findings of such activities freely available to the public and the international scientific community.

Article 5

States in a position to do so shall, where requested or required by the circumstances, render assistance to nationals of other States engaged in activities on celestial bodies.

Article 6

All areas of celestial bodies, including all stations, installations, equipment, and space vehicles on celestial bodies, shall be open at all times to representatives of other States conducting activities on celestial bodies.

Article 7

A State may exercise authority over its facilities and persons participating in its activities on a celestial body. Ownership of objects shall not be affected by their being landed, constructed or used on a celestial body.

Article 8

In accordance with the sense of General Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII), adopted by acclamation on 17 October 1963, no State shall station on or near a celestial body any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

Article 9

Celestial bodies shall be used for peaceful purposes only. All States undertake to refrain from conducting on celestial bodies any activities such as the establishment of military fortifications, the carrying out of military

Article 4

A State conducting activities on a celestial body shall (a) promptly provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a descriptive report of the nature, conduct, and locations of such activities and (b) make the findings of such activities freely available to the public and the international scientific community.

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A State may exercise authority over its facilities and persons participating in its activities on a celestial body. Ownership of objects shall not be affected by their being landed, constructed or used on a celestial body.

Article 8

In accordance with the sense of General Assembly resolution 1884 (XVIII), adopted by acclamation on 17 October 1963, no State shall station on or near a celestial body any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

Article 9

Celestial bodies shall be used for peaceful purposes only. All States undertake to refrain from conducting on celestial bodies any activities such as the establishment of military fortifications, the carrying out of military

manoeuvres, or the testing of any type of weapons. The use of military personnel, facilities or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose shall not be prohibited.

Article 10

States shall pursue studies of and, as appropriate, take steps to avoid harmful contamination of celestial bodies and adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the return of extraterrestrial matter.

Article 11

Any disputes arising from the interpretation or application of this Agreement may be referred by any Contracting Party thereto to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 12

This Agreement shall be open for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies of Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party. Any such State which does not sign this Agreement may accede to it at any time.

Article 13

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or approval by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or approval and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 14

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of the second instrument of ratification, approval, or accession. It shall enter into force as to a State ratifying, approving, or acceding thereafter upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, approval, or accession.

Article 15

A Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Agreement. Amendments shall come into force for each Contracting Party accepting the amendments on acceptance by a majority of the Contracting Parties and thereafter for each remaining Contracting Party on acceptance by it.

Article 16

A Contracting Party may give notice of its withdrawal from this Agreement one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification.

Article 17

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 12 of signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification, approval, or accession, the date of entry into force of this Agreement, proposals for amendment, notification of acceptances of amendments, and notices of withdrawal.

Article 18

This Agreement shall be registered in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 19

The original of this Agreement, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall send certified copies thereof to the States referred to in article 12.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at _____, this _____
day of _____, 196__.

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/6341
31 May 1966
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Twenty-first session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ITEM IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA
OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON LEGAL PRINCIPLES
GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND
CONQUEST OF THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Letter dated 30 May 1966 from the Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from A.A. Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, containing a request for the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, as a separate and important question, of the item "Conclusion of an international agreement on legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies".

I should be glad if you would arrange to have the attached letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations.

(Signed) N. FEDORENKO

Sir,

On the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I request the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, as a separate and important question, of the item "Conclusion of an international agreement on legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies".

As you know, great new scientific and technological successes have been achieved this year in the exploration of the moon.

The Soviet Union successfully launched the automatic station "Luna-9", which for the first time in history made a soft landing on the earth's natural satellite. The Soviet automatic station "Luna-10" was for the first time successfully placed in a circumlunar orbit and became an artificial satellite of the moon. With these scientific experiments a further significant advance was made in man's exploration and conquest of the moon and of the other planets of the solar system. The flights of the "Luna-9" and "Luna-10" stations opened a new era in the exploration of space and convincingly demonstrated the real possibility of man's conquest of the moon in the very near future - a feat which will undoubtedly be the outstanding event of our century.

It is still difficult at the present time to enumerate all the spheres of human knowledge which will be further developed through the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies. But there is no doubt that this exploration will enrich mankind with new data on the secret laws of nature.

The conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies, however, raises not only technical and scientific problems but also the question in what direction and on what basis States will conduct their activities in this sphere. This is a question of exceptional importance for all States.

The Soviet programme for the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies is designed exclusively to serve science. The Soviet Government considers that

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York

the conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies should be carried out in the interests of peace and progress exclusively, for the benefit of all mankind. No one State has the right to regard its achievements in this sphere as a basis for claims to dominion over the moon and other celestial bodies or to use those achievements for activities directed against other States.

In the Soviet Government's view, it has now become essential to begin the formulation of rules of international law in accordance with which States would take practical measures for the conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies, and above all to take steps to prohibit the use of the moon and other celestial bodies for military purposes.

It is quite obvious that plans for the military use of the moon and other celestial bodies cannot in any way be justified by reference to the national security interests of States and are intended merely to serve the purposes of aggression, the purposes of preparing for global war.

The Soviet Union, as is known, is consistently working for the conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament, for the limitation of the armaments race and the relaxation of international tension. To prohibit the use of the moon and other celestial bodies for military purposes would be a major step in that direction, and would be calculated to ensure peace on earth and the security of peoples. At the same time, the prohibition of any military use of the moon and other celestial bodies and the establishment of a solid foundation of international law on which States would carry out practical measures for their conquest would help to promote broad international co-operation in various aspects of the exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies, and thereby foster mutual understanding and strengthen friendly relations among States and peoples.

The conquest of the moon will proceed the faster the more countries make their contribution to the necessary investigations and experiments. That means that equal opportunities should be opened to all States. In taking advantage of these opportunities, States should conduct their activities with due regard for the relevant interests of other States. Co-operation of this kind has consistently been advocated by the Soviet Union, which has always regarded and still regards its successes in space exploration as achievements not of the Soviet people alone but of all mankind as well.

As early as 1958 the Soviet Government proposed the conclusion of an international agreement providing for co-operation in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space, and referred the question to the United Nations for its consideration. In 1961, after the first manned space flight, the Soviet Union again took steps designed to establish and develop co-operation with other countries in the conquest of space.

On the basis of the USSR's proposals, the United Nations in 1963 adopted a declaration of legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space. Thanks to the Soviet Union's efforts, a resolution was adopted calling on all States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or installing such weapons on celestial bodies.

The Government of the Soviet Union, desiring to place the achievements of science and technology in the conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies at the service of peace and progress and to make it possible for all States to benefit by the practical results of research and make their own contributions to such research, proposes the conclusion of an international agreement, which could be based on the following principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies:

1. The moon and other celestial bodies should be open for exploration and use by all States, without discrimination of any kind. All States enjoy freedom of scientific research in regard to the moon and other celestial bodies on equal terms and in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law.

2. The moon and other celestial bodies should be used by all States exclusively for peaceful purposes. No military bases or installations of any kind, including facilities for nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction of any type, should be established on the moon or other celestial bodies.

3. The exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies shall be carried on for the good and in the interest of all mankind; the moon and other celestial bodies shall not be subject to appropriation or territorial claims of any kind.

4. In the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies, States shall be guided by the principles of co-operation and mutual aid and shall carry out

their activities with due regard for the relevant interests of other States and with a view to the maintenance of international peace and security.

An agreement based on principles of that kind would ensure the necessary climate for the peaceful exploration and conquest of the moon, would prevent any possibility of this sphere of human activity being made a source of international dissension, and would create favourable conditions for the future concretization of the international legal aspects of State activities relating to the conquest of other celestial bodies.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics counts on the General Assembly to give due attention at its twenty-first session to the question of the "Conclusion of an international agreement on legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies".

I should be glad if you would regard this letter as an explanatory memorandum as provided in rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and circulate it as an official United Nations document.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) A. GROMYKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

A summary of Senator Barry Goldwater's report to the President on his visit to the Paris Air Show follows:

- His embarrassment at what he saw and heard at the show turned into concern and even fright.
- Feels that the leaders of European industry -- aviation and engineering -- are now convinced that America no longer looks to the future but only wants to stay where it is and become an isolated country with a minimum military force.
- Visitors at the show were flocking to see the exhibits of other nations because the U.S. had nothing new to offer.
- He found it difficult to explain why a Senate and House, made up of officials of the U.S., refused to back the President's ongoing view of the future.
- The same people who found it easy to understand the reaction of the liberal doves to the war in Vietnam found their attitude on the SST, the withdrawal of troops from Europe and on the Lockheed proposal quite beyond their comprehension.
- While the SST held first place in the interest of those attending, the efforts to prevent Lockheed from going bankrupt were also being discussed.
- Was extremely impressed to see the great advancements the French have made in the development and manufacturing of aeronautic components. The Concorde was exceedingly quiet in the cabin during take-off, climb and cruise. The test instrumentation is highly sophisticated.
- The Russian 144 appeared to be unsophisticated but "no one knows what they were hiding under the floor." It has a decibelic noise level that would be above what we call acceptable, but believe they will be able to quiet it down.
- A survey made by the British-French shows that the average air traveler in Europe would accept a thirty percent increase in fare for SST flights across the ocean.
- Believes that the Concorde or the Russian 144, and probably both, will be in Trans-Atlantic service by 1975, whether or not they make money on them.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Simms

AL
RAY ZUMWALT
RANDY NELSON

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER
DESALTING INFORMATION FOR CABINET BRIEFING

We appreciate this opportunity to provide you with a highlight summary of the saline water conversion program.

The development of large-scale technology for desalting could mark the dawn of a new era in the conservation and protection of our Nation's water supplies because we are reaching a saturation point in the traditional impoundment of fresh water.

This briefing paper reviews the progress we have made in desalination since the Office of Saline Water (OSW) was established by the Congress in 1952. It covers the current state of the desalting art and some of the objectives in the immediate and long-range future.

The Office of Saline Water -- in the broad sense -- has a twofold mission:

1. To develop practicable low-cost means for producing water of a quality suitable for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other beneficial consumptive uses from seawater, brackish water, and other sub-standard waters.
2. To bring about the actual application of desalting and thus encourage its widespread use in providing supplemental and improved water supplies for our Nation.

Through its research and development program, OSW has made substantial gains in reducing the costs of desalting sea and brackish waters. These reductions have been brought about by applying the results of basic and applied research through engineering development of new or improved processes and techniques. In several areas, OSW has gone from test tube, laboratory and pilot plants to test bed operations to obtain the required data and prove-out processes under realistic conditions at test facilities.

Back in 1952, the costs for desalting seawater in a few small land-based plants ranged upward from \$7.00 per 1000 gallons in terms of current dollars. Now, seawater distillation plants of 7-10 million gallons per day (mgd) are producing fresh water for costs ranging from 75 to 85 cents per 1000 gallons.

These cost figures relate to the distillation of high salinity waters. When lower salinity waters are treated with processes using membranes, the cost is considerably lower. The membrane processes, which were either laboratory curiosities or unknown in 1952, can desalt brackish water in plants up to several million gallons-per-day in a cost range of 30-40 cents per 1000 gallons.

From these cost comparisons of actual production, you can see that not only is desalting feasible, its technology is commercially available for municipal and industrial use in plants up to 10 mgd. On top of that, the technology has advanced to the point where serious consideration is being given to its use in meeting current water supply needs and in the planning of long-range water supply programs.

At the present rate of advancement, water production costs for large desalting plants are projected at \$100 per acre-foot, or less, by 1985; that is, 31 cents per 1000 gallons.

With the smaller-type desalting plants now an economic reality, OSW is concentrating its resources for the development of technology that would pave the way for plants of 200 million gallons and greater. A five-year plan, already submitted to the Congress reflects the desalting growth from pilot plant programs to larger hardware or prototype projects, both for distillation and reverse osmosis. These two processes offer the brightest promise for reaching minimum costs in the large-scale conversion of saline waters for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses.

The module and prototype programs are pointed in three major directions:

- Construction of a 3 mgd module, which could be expanded to 15 mgd, in cooperation with the Orange County Water District in Orange County, California.

- Construction of a prototype distillation plant, with a capacity of 30 to 50 mgd, in cooperation with the state of California in San Luis Obispo County.

- Construction of three reverse osmosis prototype plants ranging from 1 to 5 mgd.

To realize the full potential of desalting and to assess its full impact on future water supply and demand, the groundwork must be laid now for large-scale technology by obtaining the necessary data from prototype plants. In this way, the technological gap existing between the largest desalting plants now in operation and the facilities of 150 to 500 mgd projected for the 1980s will be bridged.

Hand in hand with these prototype plants, OSW would:

Sponsor and support a broad spectrum of research and development efforts;

Incorporate desalting into water planning and determine potential needs;

Encourage the development of the desalting industry in the United States;

Demonstrate the application of desalting technology in water supply systems throughout the nation;

Cooperate with water planning and supply agencies, public and private;

Use desalting technology as an instrument of foreign policy.

It is significant to note that the reverse osmosis process has demonstrated a surprising versatility and provided an impressive list of spin-off benefits. Among these are: renovation of sewage waters, depollution of acid min drainage, and renovation of pulp and paper mill liquor.

From the progress that has been achieved to date, and based on the advances in technology realistically expected to be developed, it is believed that desalination will have a substantial impact on the future water resource programs of the Nation. This will be accomplished by providing a source of new water to supplement our limited supplies of natural fresh water by desalting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the salty waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California, by desalting the vast quantities of presently unusable brackish inland waters available throughout the mid-West and Southwest United States, and through the treatment of waste waters that now can be reclaimed for beneficial use.

The Gulf of California is identified as a source of feed water for desalting plants because the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, and the Department of State, together with appropriate agencies of the Government of Mexico and the International Atomic Energy Agency completed a preliminary assessment of the possibility of constructing nuclear reactors to produce large blocks of electric power and vast quantities of fresh water. The study, in fact, considered the possibility of constructing a series of 1-billion gallons per day desalting plants, with part of the water to be used for irrigation in Mexico and part to be used to augment the flow and improve the quality of the Colorado River.

A more recent development, with exciting potential, is the possibility of desalting the geothermal brines available in California, south of the Salton Sea. Very tenuous preliminary estimates indicate this geothermal resource may have sufficient energy to produce 20,000 megawatts of power and 1 billion gallons of water per day for at least 200 years. Several bureaus and agencies of the Department, including the Office of Saline Water, have formed a task force to aggressively explore and develop this great new area of opportunity.

The cost of desalted water is controlled to a large degree by the cost of energy. In fact, energy can account for as much as 50% of the total cost of the product water. Thus, the essentially "free energy" in the geothermal area can make a substantial reduction in the cost of desalting operations.

Another "new" energy source may be provided by solid waste disposal programs which will utilize advanced incineration methods. One estimate indicates a municipal solid waste disposal program would provide sufficient energy to enable a desalination plant to provide 20% of the city's water supply.

In addition to joint desalting programs that may be developed with Mexico, there are many other foreign opportunities. From a commercial point of view, the need for desalting plants in foreign countries, particularly in the arid areas of the world, offers a substantial market for U. S. equipment. There is, however, keen competition for the business from industries in England, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Foreign assistance programs that have received varying degrees of attention include:

1. The Department of the Interior has provided the design and construction supervision for a 5 million gpd plant at Jidda, Saudi Arabia. This plant has just been completed, and should be in commercial operation by July 1.
2. The so-called Eisenhower-Straus proposal which envisioned the construction of nuclear reactors to produce both power and water in the Middle East.
3. \$20 million has been appropriated toward the construction of a 40 million gpd desalting plant in Israel.

The new technology being developed and tested in the Orange County project is scheduled to provide technology for the Israel plant.

4. The construction of desalting plants throughout the Caribbean area, especially in the Virgin Islands, is providing new opportunities for industrial development and an expansion of tourism.

Desalting is moving ahead much more rapidly than most people realize. From a few small widely scattered desalting plants throughout the world in 1952, there are now more than 700 plants producing about 325 million gallons of fresh water per day.

The potential of desalting is just beginning to be realized. In view of the dividends that are beginning to accrue, the \$200 million that has been expended to date, has been well invested. Within a few years, it is believed the Federal program can begin to phase-out and a viable industry, which we are helping to create, will be able to take over the task of applying technology that we will have acquired, to apply a remarkable new solution to water supply problems.

x x x

**RICHARD NIXON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY
DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET**

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Darnell was not on duty
at 7:45 pm Nov 21st

He investigated a hit + run
at 11:44 p.m. at 495 + 95 -
on 495.

No record of Alex's accident
at State Police Hq, Alex City
Police Hq, or Fairfax Co police
Hq.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Europe visits

Calls on P by European Ldes

Prince Bernhard

Marshall Ky

Sihanouk

Kittakachon

China Vice Premier stag

Gorton Dinner

(H) Redo Board brief unless otherwise directed
no reply.

(H) Posting to S.C. - nothing

(H) P's action Sched - nothing

2 sep day's left word to get in - no word;

(L) Dean folder - called 8 pm - had to
cancel dinner plan
w/Cha

(L) Lobby plan - brief advice
Shelby - Hamlet
all office staffs
work with Kotch, Gail,
Micael ^{ETZ} Gate
cancel

* Petersmeyer checking for L in plan - implied L too busy
I too am busy

(L) Gave Ruth project (not memo) - ¹²⁻¹³ ~~some~~ memos taken off
tape + L's random thoughts instructions regarding
editing & rewriting. About 4 hrs on busy day for me.
She had asked for 5:30 off so I was trying to finish early.
Carol left 7 pm. Ruth 8:45.

FACT SHEET: 1970 ELECTION RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

The national campaign of 1970 turned a traditional minus into an unprecedented plus.

THE SENATE

In terms of numbers, the pick-up of two or three Senate seats was not only more than many analysts expected, but it is six or seven seats more than the traditional off-year results for the Administration in office.

In terms of support for the President's policies, the complexion of the U.S. Senate has changed.

Shift in the balance: In the next Senate, Goodell's seat will be occupied by Buckley, Gore's by Brock, Young's by Taft, Yarborough's by Bentsen, Dodd's by Weicker, Tydings' by Beall, and possibly Hartke's by Roudebush. Subtract from this the loss of two seats, and the net gain is a change of up to four votes on great issues. That means a 54 to 46 vote against the President's policies could well become a 54 to 46 vote in support.

The new complexion of the Senate means that the President can count on far greater support for his policies to bring peace with honor, and this will not go unnoticed abroad.

THE HOUSE

The results in the House of Representatives, which has strongly supported the President in foreign affairs and defense, represent a marked departure from the usual erosion. The average loss of seats at a mid-year election ranges from thirty to fifty, depending how far back you go; in 1970, the loss was cut to eight seats. As Walter Lippmann wrote in 1962: "According to the rules of the political game as played for half a century, when the party in power loses little if anything in a mid-term election, it really wins a victory."

STATE RACES

The results of the gubernatorial races, which invariably turn on State issues and reflect local problems, cannot be said to reflect any kind of referendum on national issues. The results of State races were generally disappointing, although the two largest States, California and New York, saw Republican governors returned overwhelmingly.

In sum, the central message of the 1970 campaign, as expressed by the American voters, is this: The President has been given far more than the "majority of one" he asked for, and he enters the second half of his term with much greater support in the Congress for his policies.

The campaign of 1970, viewed as a whole, was well worth his effort. The result gives the President a far stronger voice in international affairs and was a victory for a strong America.

HISTORICAL

Some examples of House races in the first mid-term of recent Presidents: Wilson lost 59, Truman lost 55, Eisenhower lost 18, Kennedy lost 4, Johnson lost 47. Nixon lost 8.

In the past 100 years, there have been 18 "first mid-term" elections in the Senate. In only four of these did the Administration in office gain more than three seats; in ten of them, the Administration in office had substantial losses.

UNITED STATES ~~SECRET~~ SERVICE

SEND TO:

*A. Butterfield*_____
DIRECTOR_____
DEPUTY DIRECTOR_____
AD (Investigations)_____
AD (Inspection)_____
ATD (Public Affairs)_____
AD (Administration)_____
AD (Protective Forces)_____
AD (Prot. Intelligence)

Inspector _____

Administrative Operations_____
Communications Division_____
Counterfeit Division_____
Data Systems Division_____
Executive Protective Ser._____
Financial Management Div._____
Foreign Dig. Prot. Div._____
Forgery Division_____
Intelligence Division_____
Legal Counsel_____
Liaison Division_____
Mail Unit_____
Management & Organization_____
Personnel Division_____
Presidential Prot. Div._____
Procurement and Supply_____
Protective Support Div._____
Records Management Br._____
Special Investigations Div._____
Tech. Dev. & Planning Br._____
Technical Security Div._____
Training Division_____
Treasury Security Force_____
Vice Pres. Prot. Div._____
Visual Intelligence Br._____
Washington Field Office_____
Approval_____
Attention_____
Call Me_____
Comment_____
Information_____
Per Our Conversation_____
See Me_____
Circulate_____
Signature_____
Note and Forward_____
Note and Return_____
Recommendation_____
Reply_____
FILES*Re: your request*

FROM:

AW-TSU

DATE:

6/26/72

GPO 923.730

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ZIEGLER
FROM: ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD
RE: Daily Reporting

On October 7th the President asked that a Media Monitoring Report be established ~~and~~ and prepared each week day for his review. On that same date you named yourself as the individual who would assume responsibility for monitoring the Washington Post and the New York Times. I explained to you then that monitors would be required to take note of any cases of significantly unfair reporting -- and optionally, any cases of particularly favorable reporting from a writer or commentator other than a "known friend" -- and bring such information to my attention, in any form whatever ^{(memo, handwritten note, telephone call),} by 10:45 each week day morning.

The report was initiated on October 9th, and on that day, after failing to hear from you by 11:00 a. m. , I tried ^{unsuccessfully} to get through to your office ~~but unsuccessfully~~ (I believe because your morning press conference was in session at the time.) With no alternative I scanned the 2 papers quickly and reported for you.

Again on October 10th I failed to hear from you. At about 11:15, at my own initiative, I managed to see you in your office and

obtained information sufficient for the daily reporting purpose~~s~~.

you failed to contact me
~~I did not hear from you~~ ^{it was} on the succeeding 4 days and only with
some difficulty, and by devoting extra time of my own ~~was~~ ^{that I was}
able to get your part of the ^{media monitoring} material into the report. (Jerry
Warren was helpful during this period.)

at Bob Haldeman's direction
On October 17th we combined the Media Monitoring Report
with the Daily News Plan Critique, ^{a daily review of news} being rendered already,
in your name, by Tim Elbourne). Throughout the following
week I took time to monitor the 2 newspapers and insert
whatever information was appropriate in the Media Monitoring
portion of the new comprehensive report. Tim Elbourne's
section was well prepared each day and submitted to me in the
manner prescribed.

It then became obvious that because Tim had to read over the Post
and the Times as a part of his early morning news review there
was no reason for me to do the same ^{him}... so, I asked him (Tim)
to take special note of, and bring to my attention, any instances

of unfair reporting by staff writers of the 2 newspapers.

Tim did not feel that this would present any extra burden, ^{but} and I don't think it has, for all has gone well with the Media Monitoring portion of the report ever since.

Let me focus now on the Daily News Plan Critique -- the week day review of newspaper and TV play given to White House news items mentioned in your news forecast of the previous day. Five times in the past 5 weeks your office has failed to render this material which constitutes part I of our daily report to the President. The first delinquency occurred on Monday, October 27th. Evidently Tim Elbourne was out of town and the designated "back-up" man, Bruce Whelihan, had not monitored the newspapers or evening TV news shows because he "was at Camp David" over the weekend. " Tim was away on a second occasion and Bruce was out of town also, ^{was} attending a funeral. The date was November 5th. There was no report on November 10th because all of your staff had spent the weekend in Florida. The 4th delinquency occurred on Friday, November 28th . . . presumably because that day was a sort of half-holiday . . . a part of the (Thursday through Sunday) Thanksgiving vacation. Today marked

the 5th time that a report failed to reach my office.

Understandably relocations of your staff members during Presidential trips generate some problems; but certainly nothing insurmountable. To my own way of thinking, a week day report is a week day report ... even though ^{conditions are such that} it may have to be rendered as "negative". ^{Hence} Moreover, it would seem to me that ^{this particular reports having been} ~~the reports~~ having been instituted at the request of the President, ^{and the fact that it is} ~~and the fact that it is~~ something which he expects to receive each working week day, would lend some special significance to its ^{through} preparation and warrant its regular and timely submission.

I am writing all of this ~~now~~ so that you will have an opportunity to review whatever internal system has been set up within the Press Office prior to my shifting the office to which your portion of this comprehensive report is submitted from mine to John Brown's.

Beginning on Wednesday morning, December 3rd ~~--(10:45)--~~

John Brown, in his capacity as Staff Secretary, will be expecting the Media Monitoring Report from Herb Klein's office and the Daily News Plan Critique from your office. Assuming each report has been

properly prepared, John will have only to staple them together,
add a cover sheet, and handcarry them to Bob Haldeman by
11:30. Your personal interest in this report will be of great
help.

h
/

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for: Mr. Butterfield

From: Rex Scouten

The following wines have been purchased for the President:

3 cases - Chateau Margaux - 1955 @ \$ 369. 50 per case	\$ 1,108. 50
2 cases - Chateau Margaux - 1959 @ \$274. 50 per case	549. 00
2-1/2 cases (1/2 btl.) Chateau Margaux - 1959 @ \$ 283. 50 per case	708. 75
5 cases (1/2 btl.) - Chateau Lafite Rothschild - 1955 @ \$ 495. 00 per case	2,475. 00
5 cases (1/2 btl.) - Chateau Lafite Rothschild - 1959 @ \$ 495. 00 per case	2,475. 00
1 case (5th btl.) - Chateau Lafite Rothschild - 1959 @ \$ 495. 00 per case	495. 00
2 cases (1/2 btl.) - Chateau Haut Brion - 1955 @ \$ 345. 00 per case	690. 00
2 cases (5th btl.) - Chateau Haut Brion - 1959 @ \$ 345. 00 per case	690. 00

Grand total of wines bought for the President in
February and March

\$ 9,191. 25

THE PRESIDENT'S WINES

VINTAGE WINES	BTLs PUR- CHSED	USED TO DATE	BTLs ON HAND	DISTRIBUTION							
				WH	CD	KB	SC	ACFT	BOAT		
55 MARGAUX	FULL										
	HALF										
55 LAFITE	FULL										
	HALF										
55 HAUT BRION	FULL										
	HALF										
59 MARGAUX	—										
59 LAFITE	—										
51 HAUT BRION											
62 LAFITE											
66 MARGAUX											
66 LAFITE											
66 HAUT BRION											

THE PRESIDENT'S WINES

VINTAGE WINES		BTLS PUR- CHSD	USED TO DATE	BTLS ON HAND	DISTRIBUTION						FULL BTL EQUIVAL'TS ON HAND	COST & OTHER INFORMATION
					WH	CD	KB	SC	ACFT	BOAT		
55 MARGAUX	FULL											
	HALF											
55 LAFITE	FULL											
	HALF											
55 HAUT BRION	FULL											
	HALF											
55 MOUTON	FULL											
	HALF											
59 MARGAUX	FULL											
	HALF											
59 LAFITE	FULL											
	HALF											
59 HAUT BRION	FULL											
	HALF											
62 LAFITE	FULL											
	HALF											
66 MARGAUX	FULL											
	HALF											
66 LAFITE	FULL											
	HALF											
66 HAUT BRION	FULL											
	HALF											

Daily Maintenance of the President's Log

In a discussion with Mr. Butterfield today, guidelines for maintaining

the President's log were amplified. The Military Office will *be responsible for*

compiling all data concerning daily activities of the President
~~routinely compile a complete report of Presidential activities when the~~
President is:

a. ~~is~~ *is* traveling ~~(Domestic and Foreign)~~

b. ~~is~~ *is* at Key Biscayne

c. ~~is~~ *is* at Camp David

usually the ~~The usual sources of information to complete the report will be the~~ *most pertinent are*

Military Aides, Manolo, Stewards, Secret Service, Bebe Rebozo and the

Doctor or any other person with the President during an activity when the

Military Aide was not present. Telephone call sheets will be attached as

a part of each report. These reports will cover a 24-hour period, 0001-2400

and will be turned into the responsible staff member (Mr. Butterfield,

Mr. Chapin, Mr. Bull ^{or} Mr Higby) ^{by} ~~prior to~~ noon of the following day. Accuracy,

completeness and timely submission are essential. Submission should not be

delayed for typing or redrafting. A legible handwritten report is acceptable.

Mr. Butterfield's office will compile *each day's* ~~the~~ report *when he is at* ~~at~~ the Western White House

and the White House/EOB complex. Information for these reports *as required,* will be

requested from the Military Office.

*Mr. Butterfield
Mil. Office Distribution*

REPORT ON CAMBODIA

All American troops have withdrawn from Cambodia on the schedule announced at the beginning of the operation. Together with our South Vietnamese allies, they have just completed successfully the destruction of enemy base areas along the Cambodian-South Vietnamese frontier.

Results of the Operations

Allied sweeps through enemy occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia will:

1. Save American and allied lives in the future;
2. Assure that the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam can proceed on schedule;
3. Enable the program of Vietnamization to continue on its current timetable;
4. Enhance the prospects for a just peace.

These results will flow from the following:

- the elimination of an immediate threat to our forces and the security of South Vietnam.
- the capture of great amounts of enemy supplies.
- the ending of the concept of immune Cambodian sanctuaries for the enemy.
- the dislocation of enemy supply lines and strategy in the southern part of South Vietnam.
- the bolstering of the morale and self-confidence of the South Vietnamese army.
- the maintenance of U. S. credibility.

Underlying Basis for U. S. Action

-- It was North Vietnam -- not the U. S. -- which brought the Vietnam war into Cambodia.

-- It was the presence of North Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil that contributed to the downfall of Prince Sihanouk.

-- It was the government appointed by Prince Sihanouk and ratified by the Cambodian National Assembly -- not a group of usurpers -- which overthrew him, with the approval of the National Assembly.

-- It was the major expansion of enemy activity in Cambodia that ultimately caused allied troops to end five years of restraint and attack the Communist base areas.

Future U. S. Policy for Cambodia

The following will be the guidelines of U. S. policy for Cambodia:

-- There will be no U. S. ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of the U. S. Embassy in Phnom Penh.

-- There will be no U. S. advisers with Cambodian units.

-- The U. S. will conduct -- with the approval of the Cambodian Government -- air interdiction missions against the enemy efforts to move supplies and personnel through Cambodia towards South Vietnam and to re-establish base areas relevant to the war in Vietnam.

-- The U. S. will turn over material captured in the base areas in Cambodia to the Cambodian Government to help it defend its neutrality and independence.

-- The U. S. will provide military assistance to the Cambodian Government in the form of small arms and relatively unsophisticated equipment in types and quantities suitable for their army.

-- The U. S. will encourage other countries of the region to give diplomatic support to the independence and neutrality of Cambodia and welcomes efforts of the Djakarta Group of countries to encourage Asian cooperation to this end.

-- The U. S. will encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish Cambodia with troops or material to help Cambodia preserve its neutrality and independence.

Saigon's Role

The U. S. understands that Saigon will remain ready:

-- To prevent reestablishment of base areas along South Vietnam's frontier.

-- To assist in the evacuation of Vietnamese civilians and respond selectively to appeals from the Cambodian Government should North Vietnamese aggression make this necessary.

Most of the South Vietnamese operations will be launched from within South Vietnam and there will be no U. S. air, logistic support or U. S. advisers on these operations. The primary objective of the South Vietnamese remains Vietnamization within their country.

The Search for Peace

The President reaffirms his paramount objective of achieving a negotiated settlement and appeals to Hanoi to join in this effort, emphasizing:

-- Hanoi cannot impose its will through military means. The U. S. has no intention of imposing its own will.

-- The U. S. has not raised the terms for a settlement as a result of Cambodian successes nor will it lower its minimum terms in response to enemy pressure.

-- The U. S. reiterates all previous proposals -- public and private -- searching for a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people and allows them to determine their future without outside interference.

-- The U. S. recognizes that a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces. The U. S. pledges to abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon by the South Vietnamese.

-- The U. S. pledges renewed efforts to bring about genuine negotiations for a just peace in Southeast Asia.

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