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## Development includes military

Develop includes military purposes- National Space Act proves

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 63 [Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists May 1963 pg.13]

The other issue of public policy which I would flag briefly is the silent—and sometimes not so silent—strug¬gle between the notion of civilian control and of mili¬tary control regarding the emphasis of ihe United States space program. In 1958 when the National Space Act was passed and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration es¬tablished, the issue appeared to have been resolved: a basic public policy had been adopted favoring a prima¬rily civilian approach to space, with adequate attention to military requirements and close liaison between the two It is no secret that the close liaison between the two was almost nonexistent for a while, but it has im¬proved of btc. It is no secret tlut some military plan¬ners, in their legitimate concern for all the eventualities they can foresee in the security field, have been increas¬ingly uneasy with a program that is not primarily geared to military requirements, even if those requirements cannot really be spelled out at the moment And it is certainly no secret that those who favor a significantly greater military control over the moon shot and the man in space program have been agitating with increas¬ing vigor for a reapportionment of the civil-military space pie. The President has

had to reaffirm several times in the last year and a half the principle of civilian em¬phasis and leadership in the space program.

Development is inextricably linked to military components of space

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 64 [Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Manhattan Project Scientists, Jun 1964 pg. 31]

What is the proper military role in space? In the eyes of the world, pow-er—particularly military power—is coming to be equated with success in space. If a huge scientific satellite can be orbited, could not an equally large bomb? 'Mr- cold war is a contest in technologies and any startling new technology, such as space technology, has military potential. But what that potential is and how it should be used arc still not clearly understood. Since the primary national objective is the maintainance of peace, the Department of Defense is lead to a paradox, intrinsic in all its efforts: the mil-itary applications of space technology must be so chosen as to promote con¬tinued peace throughout the world. This is why Dr. E. C. Welsh, Execu¬tive Secretary of the National Aero¬nautics and Space Council, continual¬ly reiterates that distinction can be made in the space program between nonmilitary and military endeavors, but should not be made between sci¬entific efforts on the one hand and nonscicntific efforts on the other. To gain insight into the specific military applications of space technol¬ogy, it is useful to ask what is really to be won in the race for space. Although international prestige is generally con¬sidered the prize, I believe the real prize is knowledge, which, as Bacon reminds us, is power. We must have, for example, the best information available as to other nations\* capabili¬ties and intentions if we are to be able to thwart ambitions that might lead to actual hostilities. Only through the ex-i tat ion of space technology can we gain the ability for quick reaction needed for modem military planning

## Exploration includes military

**Exploration includes efforts to further scientific, security and economic interests**

National Academy of Science 8 [*A Constrained Space Exploration Technology Program: A Review of NASA's Exploration Technology Development Program*, The National Academies Press, Committee to Review NASA’s Exploration Technology Development Program Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Copyright 2008 by the National Academy of Sciences ]

In January 2004, President George W. Bush announced new elements of the nation’s space policy by issuing the Vision for Space Exploration (VSE). Extracted from the document are the following key statements: The fundamental goal of [the VSE] is to advance U.S. scientific, security, and economic interests through a robust space exploration program. In support of this goal, the United States will: • Implement a sustained and affordable human and robotic program to explore the solar system and beyond; • Extend human presence across the solar system, starting with a human return to the Moon by the year 2020, in preparation for human exploration of Mars and other destinations; • Develop the innovative technologies, knowledge, and infrastructures both to explore and to support decisions about the destinations for human exploration; and • Promote international and commercial participation in exploration to further U.S. scientific, security, and economic interests.

**Exploration includes national defense**

Launius 4 [Roger, chair of the Division of Space History at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.,*Frontiers of space exploration* Greenwood Publishing Group, 2004 pg.5]

Why spend staggering sums to carry out a space exploration program? There have been essentially five priorities:

• National defense

• National prestige

• Discovery of the unknown

• Economic competitiveness

• Survival of the species

**Exploration includes security interests**

BNSC 9[British National Space Center, Space Exploration Review, http://www.lpi.usra.edu/lunar/strategies/UKSpaceExporationReview2009.pdf]

The United States has the largest space budget of any nation (NASA received $17bn in 2008) and thus its plans dominate the international effort. Its programme supports Earth and space science, aeronautics and construction and operation of the majority of the International Space Station. In 2004 the Vision for Space Exploration set out US plans to set up a permanent outpost on the Moon for science and exploration and to implement a sustained and affordable human and robotic exploration programme. The goal is ‘to advance US scientific, security, and economic interests through a robust space exploration program.’17 It also uses space exploration as ‘a strategic tool of U.S. diplomacy to strengthen relations with allies, reduce future conflicts, and engage members of the developing world.’18