Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/03/16: CIA-RDP88G01116R001202360024-2

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ROUTING SLIP

| TO: | L | | ACTION | INFO | DATE | INITIAL |
|---------|----|----------|---|------|--------------------|-----------|
| | 1 | DCI | | | | |
| | 2 | DDCI | | | | |
| | 3 | EXDIR | | | | |
| | 4 | D/ICS | | | | |
| | 5 | DDI | | | | |
| | 6 | DDA | | | | İ |
| | 7 | DDO | | | | |
| | 8 | DDS&T | | | | |
| | 9 | Chm/NIC | | | | |
| | 10 | GC | | | | |
| | 11 | IG | | | | |
| | 12 | Compt | | | | <u> </u> |
| | 13 | D/OLL | | | | |
| | 14 | D/PAO | | χ | | <u> </u> |
| | 15 | D/PERS | | | | |
| | 16 | VC/NIC | | | | |
| (| 17 | ER | | | | |
| 7 | 18 | | | | | |
| | 19 | | 1 | | | |
| Ī | 20 | | | | | |
| | 21 | | | | | |
| | 22 | | | + | | |
| | | SUSPENSE | | Date | · | |
| Remarks | | | | | | - |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | Г | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | ======================================= | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Executive 5 Jun | Secretary |
| | | | | | 5 1 | 0.6 |

Excerpt from newspaper article in ER file. Newspaper article sent to $\ensuremath{\text{D/PAO}}$.

STAT

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/03/16 : CIA-RDP88G01116R001202360024-2

Chicago Tribune

1615 L STREET SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 Exacutive Registry

86- 2470X

NICHOLAS HORROCK

Constitution of

TELEPHONE 202/785-9430

Sanga - A

June 2, 1986

I hope you will find the attached special $\mbox{Tribune}$ report useful and informative.

Nicholas Horrock



Section 5

Chicago Tribunc Surday, June 1, 1986

U.S. Space Program at Crossroads

25 years after Kennedy's challenge, nation takes off rose-colored glasses

"I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to Earth."

—President John F. Keanedy, May 25, 1961.

By Storer Rowley and Michael Tackett

ASHINGTON—With those words, President Kennedy challenged Congress to taunch Americans on a bold space exploration by putting astronauts on the moon

space exploration by putting astronauts on the moon.

A quarter century later—after spenting \$120 hillion on 153 successful manned space flights and probes that scouted every planet but Neptune and Phiny After U.S. astronauts walked and drove on the hunar surface, and surve on the hunar surface, and surve space travel seemed almost routine for a whole spectrative seemed almost routine for a whole spectrative of Americans—the nation is grounded in history a worst, space disaster for the first space flight, died in full view of the world as their Challenger spacecraft exploded 73 seconds after takeoff Jan. 28 and plunged nine inflied wind the Allantic Ocean-

fatal Challenger flight, is asking yet another president to spend billions of dollars on a new expedition into the unknown—to launch a new, futuristic space project at what will be astronomical cost.

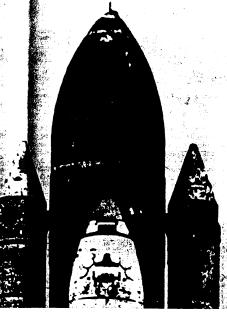
expending into the unknown—to launch a new, futuristic space project at what will be astronomical cost.

Yet, as one presidential task force talks of civilian space exploration to the edge of the envelope, of, man's, imagination, another presidential commission will report June 9 on the gitty reality of the Challenger accident and on the actual state of civilian space exploration.

The four-month investigation by the presidential commission on the Challenger accident, has found a beleaguered National Aeronautica has found flawed judgment, mismanagement, launch pressures and exaggerated plans for space operations. Its report will talk of a space agency having difficulty carrying floward were mundame operational matters amid dwinding historial support for its venture.

Once again the Durited States at a spot food on space policy astential as sany to American began their journey, to the mother than the follow the publication of in Challenger Commission's findings.

'My reading of the American public as an they rewormed about the deficited in gitter they want to move out into space. They read



American public keeps faith, but honeymoon ends

By Jon Margolis

ASHINGTON—Full speed ahead, but be very careful.

That, according

That, according to the polls, the politicians and the experts, is what the American people are telling their leaders about sending people into space, now that seven astronauts have died there.

The continuing faith in the space program despite the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger last January stems from two very old American beliefs—that the future will be better than the past, and that technology can help make it that way.

make it that way.

"It goes way back," said Bernard Mergen, the director of the American Studies Program at George Washington University. "There's something about the history of this country. A technological improvement—sailing—made the discovery of America possible. And a lot of those ships went down. There were tragedies then, stock".

But the ships, the explorers, the trappers, the settlers, kept coming.

"This notion of risk-taking, of frontiers and