

Bibliography

Primary Resources

Associated Press. People watching John Glenn's launch in Grand Central Station.

1962. *Life: The 60's*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1989. This is a photograph of the nearly four thousand people who jammed into the main concourse of Grand Central Station to watch John Glenn's launch on a twelve-by-sixteen-foot television screen specially installed by CBS for the event. It demonstrates the great importance to America of the first American man's orbit of the Earth, which is a reflection of the competition felt with Russia regarding the space race.

Cover. *Life* magazine. 14 Sep. 1959. The illustration on the cover of this edition of the *Life* magazine is of the seven astronauts of the Mercury program. It demonstrates the extensive media coverage of these astronauts that turned them into celebrities.

Deke Slayton and Alexei Leonov of the Apollo Soyuz Test Project. 1975. Source: "Apollo- Soyuz Test Project Gallery." Goddard Space Flight Center. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 6 Mar. 2007.
<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html>

"Historical Background of ASTP." NASA News. Release NO: 75- 118. 10 June 1975. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This article is about the events leading up to the Apollo Soyuz Test Project. It was useful

because it gave information about the results of Kennedy and Khrushchev's exchanges regarding the establishment of a joint space program.

Kennedy, President John F. "Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union." 30 Jan. 1961. Source: *The American Presidency Project*. University of California, Santa Barbara. 1 Nov. 2006.

<<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=8045#>> This is the first State of the Union Address given by President John Kennedy. In it, states that the United States and Russia would be helping themselves and the rest of the world to stop competing in the space race and instead join together in the name of the progress of science.

Kennedy, President John F. "*We choose to go to the Moon*" speech. Rice University. 12 Sep. 1962. Source: *Johnson Space Center*. NASA. 21 Oct. 2006.

<<http://www1.jsc.nasa.gov/er/seh/ricetalk.htm>> This famous speech was given by John F Kennedy at Rice University in 1962. In it, Kennedy commits to landing a man on the Moon before 1970, saying that it is the United States' duty to be the first nation to gain a foothold in space. This demonstrates that, despite when he says he wants to establish joint space ventures with the USSR, he still feels competition surrounding the space race.

Khrushchev, Nikita. *Khrushchev Remembers*. Trans. Strobe Talbott. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1970. This autobiography is actually a collection of Nikita Khrushchev's writings from his years as a young man to being the

leader of the USSR. Although there is not much reference to the space race, a great deal of insight is given into the USSR's reasons behind entering into the race. Khrushchev says that the USSR was attempting to demonstrate its might through the advances of its space program to awe the United States in an attempt to keep the US from attacking the USSR.

Khrushchev's reply to Kennedy's propositions of joint efforts regarding space.

From Chairman Nikita Khrushchev to President John F Kennedy. 20 Mar. 1962. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This letter is a reply by Khrushchev to Kennedy's proposed joint space missions. He says agrees with Kennedy's proposals, and he even goes so far as to expand upon them. He very enthusiastically states that these ventures should help relations between the two countries, and that further ventures would ensure further peace.

Letter congratulating the US on the successful flight of John Glenn into space.

From Chairman Nikita Khrushchev to President John F Kennedy. 21 Feb. 1962. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This letter from Chairman Khrushchev congratulates Kennedy on the accomplishment of putting John Glenn into space. He also says that if the US and the USSR were to pool their resources, they would be able to make

great advances in science that would benefit mankind and not be used as technology to aid one side or another in the Cold War.

Message thanking President Kennedy for congratulating the USSR on launching a spacecraft to Venus. From Chairman Nikita Khrushchev to President John F Kennedy. 15 Feb. 1961. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006. This message thanks Kennedy for congratulating the USSR on launching a spacecraft to Venus. In addition, Khrushchev says that he agrees with Kennedy's message in his first State of the Union Address wherein Kennedy said that he would like to unite with the Soviet Union in the exploration of space.

Message thanking the Soviet Union for their congratulations of the US's accomplishment in space. From President John F Kennedy to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. Undated. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006. <http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This message, besides thanking the Soviet Union for congratulating the United States on their accomplishment in sending a man into space, states that the peaceful exploration of space needs to be an accomplishment of mankind as a whole. In this, Kennedy implies, once again, that he wants the exploration of space to be a joint venture with the USSR.

Message thanking the US for congratulating the USSR on their accomplishment of putting a man into space. From Chairman Nikita Khrushchev to President

John F Kennedy. 30 Apr. 1961. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> Chairman Nikita Khrushchev sent this message to President Kennedy thanking him for his congratulations to the Soviet Union on their accomplishment in sending a man into orbit of the Earth. He echoes Kennedy's hope that the United States and the USSR can work together to explore the cosmos, and he says that he "considers the mastering of the universe as a part of the great task of creating peace without armaments and war."

Propositions of joint efforts regarding space. From President John F Kennedy to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. 7 Mar. 1962. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006. <http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This letter presents various proposals for joint missions that could be undertaken by the US and the USSR concerning space technology. These missions, Kennedy says, would be helping the whole world scientifically.

Sorensen, Theodore, C. "President Kennedy Made Decision to Go." *Saint Louis Post Dispatch* 21 July, 1969: 7A. This article gives some of the reasons as to why President Kennedy made the decision to go to the Moon. It also reveals that Kennedy actually tried to work together with the Soviet's space program to get to the Moon rather than race them there.

Stafford, Tom. *We Have Capture*. Washington: Smithsonian Institute Press, 2002.

This is the autobiography of Tom Stafford, the commander of the Apollo Soyuz Test Project. He gives insight into how ASTP was removed from the rivalry between the US and the USSR, thus being a triumph for their relationship.

Telegram congratulating the Soviet Union on launching a probe to Venus.

Message from President John F Kennedy to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev.

13 Feb. 1961. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This telegram from Kennedy congratulates Khrushchev on launching a probe to Venus. Khrushchev's reply to this telegram is the first message he sends regarding the establishment of the joint space program between the two nations.

Telegram congratulating the United States on putting a man into space. From Chairman Nikita Khrushchev to President John F Kennedy. 6 May 1961.

Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This telegram from Khrushchev congratulates Kennedy on the United State's accomplishment of putting John Glenn into space. He states that the recent achievements in space flight have opened up "boundless possibilities for understanding nature, in the name of progress," which can

be construed as a statement that the space program is, at this point, a scientific venture alone, not a contest.

Telegram congratulating the USSR on its successful first flight of a man in space.

From President John F Kennedy to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. 12 Apr.

1961. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This telegram congratulates the Soviet Union on successfully and safely putting a man into space. It also proposes that the United States and the Soviet Union work together to advance spaceflight. This demonstrates that Kennedy's original intent for the space program was not for it to be a contest against the Soviets, but for it to be a way of exploring the universe, as well as a way to help achieve peace between the US and the USSR.

Telegram congratulating the USSR on launching a probe to Venus. From President

John F Kennedy to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. 13 Feb. 1961. Source:

"Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 13 Mar. 2007.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> This telegram congratulates the Soviet Union on successfully launching a space probe to Venus. It warranted a quick response from Khrushchev that was the first message regarding a joint space effort between the two nations.

Telegram regarding the cooperation of the US and the USSR in the exploration of

space. From President John F Kennedy to Chairman Nikita Khrushchev. 21 Feb. 1962. Source: "Kennedy- Khrushchev Exchanges." Online archives of the US Department of State. 1 Nov. 2006.

<http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html> In this telegram, President Kennedy states that he welcomes Khrushchev's statements that that the US and the USSR should cooperate in the exploration of space. This is the first message in which it is said that the possibility of a joint space program is being actively discussed.

Whitmore, James. Yuri Gagarin walking a red carpet. 1961. *Life: The 60's*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1989. This photograph is of Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet cosmonaut who became the first man to orbit the Earth, walking a red carpet at the Moscow airport to welcoming ceremonies honoring his flight. The photograph shows how much cosmonauts were made into heroes in the Soviet Union during the space race, which demonstrates how competitive the Soviet Union felt about the space race.

Secondary Resources

Aaseng, Nathan. *The Space Race*. San Diego: Lucent Books, 2002. This book gives a detailed description of the separate steps in the race to space. It also describes some of the reasons behind why the United States entered the race.

“After Apollo and the Moon Race.” *Apollo to the Moon*. Jul. 1999. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. 12 Mar. 2007.

<<http://www.nasm.si.edu/exhibitions/ATTM/nojs/pa.html>> This webpage gives brief descriptions of the final two Apollo missions of the 1970’s, one of which is the Apollo Soyuz Test Project. It gives a brief background of the events leading up to this mission and its connections to detente.

“Apollo 11.” *Secrets of the Universe*. Card 2 of Category 4: Mission Log. Pittsburg: International Masters Publishers AB, 1996. This foldout card is about the United States’ Apollo 11 mission in 1969. This mission was the first time man stepped foot on the lunar surface, and it gave the United States victory over the Soviet Republic in the race to the moon.

“Apollo 1 Disaster.” *Secrets of the Universe*. Card 24 of Category 4: Mission Log. Pittsburg: International Masters Publishers AB, 1996. This foldout card gives information about the fire that killed all three astronauts of the Apollo 1 mission. In describing the reason for the fire, it makes the point that the fire resulted from NASA being too eager to push ahead with the Apollo program and didn’t take enough time to ensure that the capsule was free of problems.

Bond, Peter. *Heroes in Space: From Gagarin to Challenger*. New York: Basic Blackwell, 1987. This book covers the history of manned spaceflight era from Yuri Gagarin's orbit to the Challenger disaster. It has useful information about how the Soyuz 1 mission was launched too hastily, thus causing it to crash when returning to the earth.

Ezell, Edward Clinton and Linda Neuman Ezell. "The End of the Space Race?" Chapter 3- 8 of *The Partnership: A History of the Apollo- Soyuz Test Project*. Published as NASA Special Publication- 4209 in the NASA History Series, 1978. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 17 Jan. 2007. <<http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/SP-4209/toc.htm>> This online publication describes the events leading up to the Apollo Soyuz Test Project in great detail, starting with the suggestion in 1950 for the first International Geophysical Year. It was especially useful in describing what caused Thomas Paine to want to launch a cooperative space mission with the Soviet Union.

"From V-2 to Explorer 1." *Secrets of the Universe*. Card 12 of Category 4: Mission Log. Pittsburg: International Masters Publishers AB, 1996. This foldout card presents information about the United States' unsuccessful attempts to put satellites into Earth orbit, ending with the successful launch of the probe Explorer 1. It also makes the point that the United States could have won the race to put a satellite into space with the Army's Jupiter C rocket, but the Eisenhower administration did not want the space program associated with the military.

May, Ernest R. and Philip D. Zelikow. *The Kennedy Tapes: Inside the White House During the Cuban Missile Crisis*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997. This book mostly contains transcriptions from the tapes that recorded discussions by Kennedy's National Security Council regarding the Cuban missile crisis. It gave insight into the tensions that a major joint space effort between the US and the USSR from happening until the Apollo Soyuz Test Project in 1975.

Oberg, James. *Uncovering Soviet Disasters*. New York: Random House, 1988. This book was written by James Oberg, a space journalist and expert on the Russian space program. The book describes numerous disasters in the Soviet Union that were covered up for propaganda purposes. Of particular interest was the chapter on dead cosmonauts, which provided useful information about the Soyuz 1 disaster, as well as the death of the cosmonaut Valentin Bondarenko.

“Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I).” Online archives of the US Department of State. 12 Mar. 2007.

<<http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/treaties/salt1.html>> This page gives a description of what the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were. It was during these negotiations that an agreement was reached to launch the Apollo Soyuz Test Project.

“Sputnik.” *Secrets of the Universe*. Card 4 of Category 4: Mission Log. Pittsburg: International Masters Publishers AB, 1996. The USSR won the initial race to space by being the first nation to put an artificial satellite into space. This

foldout card describes how the Sputnik was originally just a sideshow to the USSR's ballistic missile program, and how it sparked the race to space.