

**The Outer Space Treaty:  
Rocketing to Peace Through Universal Compromise**

**Annotated Bibliography**

**Primary Sources**

**Artifacts**

**Unknown. "Outer Space Treaty Signing Pen." London, Moscow, Washington DC,  
London, Moscow, Washington DC, 27 Jan. 1967.**

Considering the fact that the Outer Space Treaty was primarily created to allow for to occur in space, the pen to sign the treaty is invaluable to the treaty's existence. The pen itself symbolized the compromise and the congregation of nations to create resolve for a world conflicted in space. This pen was also vital in the process of the Outer Space Treaty, simply due to the fact that it represented the final step in this sequence. Although we never experienced the pen first-hand, we felt that including a replica of the pen was useful in allowing viewers to gain a better understanding of the treaty and give them a fully immersive experience. Through examining the pens within the treaty signing videos, we decided to purchase a replica of the pen in order to add to our project's content. We didn't necessarily find this source, but realized it would be important in adding to our exhibit's content.

**Books**

**Leonov, Alexei, and David Scott. *Two Sides of the Moon: Our Story of the Cold War Space Race*. Macmillan Publisher, 2006.**

This book was extremely helpful to our research as it gave us insight on two primary perspectives from the space race. Additionally, as it was written by both American and Soviet astronauts, it helped give us a thorough understanding of both the US, and the USSR's perspectives as well. Furthermore, through both cosmonaut's accounts and retellings of their space expeditions, we also gained more insight on the space race itself. Overall, this source was invaluable to our research, as unlike to most sources, it presented an abundance of information on both the USSR, and the US's perspectives. Furthermore, the information we gathered from this book is reliable seeing as it was written by two astronauts who were alive and played big roles for their respective countries during the time. We found this source when researching for books which related to the space race.

### **Email Correspondence**

**Dutta Gupta, Neel, and Rakesh Sharma. "Questions Regarding the Outer Space Treaty." 14 Dec. 2017.**

Our correspondence with Rakesh Sharma, the first Indian man in space and a member of the Soviet mission the Soyuz T-11, was one of our most important sources out of all the research we acquired. From our previous correspondence with Sanu K, we were able to get in contact with Rakesh and interview him through means of email.

Through the questions we asked him, we deepened our understanding of the topic itself. His answers allowed us to gain perspective because of the fact that he was involved with space at the time, while also being someone who had gone to space with the Russians, meaning he had a perspective we didn't have as we had mainly researched the US perspective. This source was not in favor of either side but still gave us invaluable information and analysis. This source was undoubtedly reliable due to the interviewee's seniority in this department as well as his multiple commendable achievements.

## **Documents**

**“Memorandum on the Exchange of Visits with Russian Astronauts.” National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, 21 Oct. 1959, [catalog.archives.gov/id/4662499](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/4662499).**

This source was a document regarding the proposal for the exchange of visits with Russian Astronauts. The purpose of this visit was to gain information from the Russian man-in-space program, without seeming inferior, or giving in and showing the Russians that they were behind in the race to space. It also showed multiple reasons as to why that was a good time for a visit such as this one. For example, had they suggested a move like this after they had sent men into space, it would look like they were showing off. On the flip side, however, if they proposed the idea after the Russians had sent men into space, it would look like they were trying to get information because they could find it on their own. Therefore, this was a proper time

to do this. This source helped us because it helped us better interpret the US's stance in the space race. This could, potentially, along with other events, have sparked the idea for a treaty such as the Outer Space Treaty, because they knew what the Soviet Union could do. This source was biased in favour of the US, seeing as it was written by US government officials, and talked about events which would benefit them, and would make them look better. The document has reliable information due to the fact that it was written by a US government employee. We found this source from a website which our Social Studies teacher had recommended us to use.

**Owen, Henry. *"Space Goals After Lunar Landing"*. N.p.: State Department Policy Planning Council, 1966. Print.**

This document was written by Henry Owen, Assistant Secretary of State, and at the time was the Chairman of the State Department Policy Planning Council. This publication outlines the views of the Johnson Administration in the time leading up to the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. This publication was useful to our project because it taught us how the president was concerned about the budget for the Vietnam War and how a treaty, such as the Outer Space Treaty, can be used to initiate joint exploration with the Soviet Union. It contained many useful quotes that provide strong evidence to the point we make in our captions such as "US Conflicts". We were first aware of this document after reading the Space Review article on the Space Race and Vietnam war, and how the U.S used Outer Space Treaty to end one conflict to make it easier to end another. In the article, it brought up the document and highlighted some very useful quotes.

**“Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space.” *United Nations General Assembly, United Nations, 13 December 1963.***

This source was a resolution that was unanimously adopted by the general assembly. Entitled the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, was passed to ensure that all activities in space were carried out for the benefit of mankind. The resolution also states that countries must be responsible for what they send into space, and countries may not make sovereignty claims on celestial bodies. The idea was first raised after the first man was put into orbit, and multiple countries were worried that without some form of accountability, multiple things could go wrong in the dawn of space exploration. So, the resolution was passed and served as the basis of space law up until the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. We came across the treaty while reading a different source, intrigued about what this treaty was we researched, and found it on the United Nations’ website.

**“Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.” *United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, United Nations, 27 January 1967.***

Our annotated bibliography is incomplete with the very document that our National History Day topic is based on: the Outer Space Treaty. Signed in the Soviet Union, United Kingdom and the United States, this document bounds and conditions all of the countries associated to peaceful and safe exploration of space. This 60-page treaty,

which has a replica posted on our project, served as the basis of our group exhibit and opened gates of research for us to delve into. Events associated with this document provided us with the “historical context” and “Cold War” captions in our group exhibit, whilst the long-term, indelible effects it left were the fundamental topics of our “Short-term Impact,” “Treaty Disadvantages,” and the conclusion part of our exhibit. Finally, this document was the center of our multimedia timeline, serving as the transition from deadly, disastrous nuclear warfare to peaceful, scientific exchanges and advancements. Therefore, not only was this document the framework for space law today, but it was also the foundation and primary topic of our group exhibit. The source is reliable, as it was posted by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs. We found this treaty while looking on sources from the United Nations for topics we could base our exhibit on.

**United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law. “USSR’s Draft Declaration for Basic Principles Governing the Activities of States Pertaining to Outer Space.” 10 Sept. 1962.**

This document shows the Soviet Union’s original draft for an ‘Outer Space Treaty’, which was submitted to the UN on September 10, 1962. This is an extremely important document to our project as it shows the USSR’s original proposal for what the OST should include. Additionally, it also shows how the treaty has changed, compared to what was included in the proposals. This document would be useful inclusion to our ‘Local and Global compromises’ section, as we mention the proposals which were passed through the Kremlin and Senate respectively. The document is reliable as we found it from the official United Nations library of international law. We found this source when researching the different draft treaties which were submitted to the UN by the USSR and the US.

**United Nations. "Annex 3, Page 1." Proc. of United Nations: Report of Legal Sub-Committee to Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (proposals for Treaty on Exploration of Outer Space). Cambridge University Press, International Legal Materials, 01 Nov. 1966. Web.**

This document shows the process of Outer Space Treaty going through Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and the treaty being explained to the General Assembly. After viewing this document, we learned that the Outer Space Treaty was proposed by the USSR, and that the Committee of Peaceful Uses of Outer Space went through a rigorous revision process. This document was even more useful to our project as it provided a great item that we could display on our boards in the "Local and Global Compromise" section. We knew that the Outer Space Treaty was proposed through the United Nations, but we had very little knowledge of what that process consisted of. So, we researched online and found this document, which ended being very valuable to our project.

## **Letters**

**Kennedy, John Fitzgerald. "Khrushchev Correspondence." Received by Nikita Khrushchev, Washington D.C., 15 Sept. 1962, Washington D.C.**

This letter was supremely important in terms of laying the foundation for our project due to the fact that the letter was one of the primary reasons why the treaty itself was signed. The letter discussed how America and Russia would react after the success of Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, setting deadlines for their actions as well as discussing the involvement of France and Britain. The letter itself allowed for both parties to cater to the needs of each other, making compromises to find out how to best deal with this situation. This source gave us historical context in terms of the main reasons the treaty

was signed, and how the consideration between parties allowed for an agreement to be made. This source was biased towards America due to the fact that the country's president at the time wrote the letter. He would thus want the best situation for his country. This letter was undoubtedly reliable as it is a primary source written by the main negotiating parties which formed the treaty. We found this source through searching through the US Department of State 'Office of the Historian' archives, where the letter had been republished.

**Tikhonov, Nikolai Semenovich. "Memorandum on an Artificial Earth Satellite."**

**Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Washington, D.C.**

A letter to the government of the Soviet Union regarding an ambitious proposal to build the Soviet Union's first satellite (dubbed Sputnik), this primary source was useful in giving us a reason on why the Soviets were interested in space exploration and travel, and ultimately gave us more background knowledge on what kicked off the space race. This letter, written by Nikolai Tikhonov, the First Premier of the Soviet Union, ambitiously discussed on a creation of a satellite and what the benefits were in creating it. Although not telling us on how the satellite actually works and what the technology is needed to create it, it tells us on what the duties of Sputnik were and how that will eventually benefit the Soviet Union as a whole. This source was biased for the Soviet Union as it was created by a Soviet government official. In addition, this is a reliable source as it, being a primary source, is not only written by a high-ranking government official, but it was also written during the time of where the space race started. We found this source by going through the Wilson Center's website, a government-recognized presidential memorial and a "think tank" that was

ranked top 10 among Smithsonian institutes.

## **Speeches/Quotes**

### **Brezhnev, Leonid. "It Is Madness for Any Country to Build Its Policy with an Eye to Nuclear War." *Indefensible Weapons: The Political and Psychological Case Against Nuclearism*, 1992.**

This book, written in 1992, was the source of a quote that we used on our exhibit. Quoted from then-Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, it provided us with an understanding that both the superpowers involved in the Cold War did not want it to reach to a point of nuclear warfare, therefore telling us that both sides were willing to compromise in order to avert future conflict. We used this quote on our project to define the Soviet Union's stance on using nuclear warheads. A reliable source, we found this quote and book while checking out and buying books and material related to our topic.

### **Brezhnev, Leonid. "The Highest Peace Is Peace between Opposites.""**

This source was a quote from Leonid Brezhnev and was supremely important to our project as it defined the compromise made between the US and USSR. It allowed us to understand that only when compromise is made will true peace occur, just as the compromises between the US and USSR deviated the history of the world. This also allowed us to understand that success of this peace 'achieved' can also be used as an example for conflicts to incite compromise and reform. We found this source when researching quotes by Leonid Brezhnev.

**Gagarin, Yuri. “When I Orbited the Earth in a Spaceship, I Saw for the First Time How Beautiful Our Planet Is. Mankind, Let Us Preserve and Increase This Beauty, and Not Destroy It!” Words From Space. *New Mexico Museum of Space History*.**

This quote was useful to our project as it allowed us to further understand the diplomatic Russian approach to peace in space. Considering Gagarin’s prominence within the space program in Russia, this quote allowed us to understand that international unity between the two was always required. As a result, this compromise was successful in allowing this peace to occur. We found this source when researching about the Russian’s approach to peace in space.

**Johnson, Lyndon B. “In Defense of Truman Doctrine.” 80th Congress, 2nd session. 80th Congress, 2nd session, 9 Mar. 1949, *Congressional Record*.**

Prior to his presidency, this speech, used in our project specifically as a quote, was President Johnson’s view on the atomic bomb and its conclusive effect on World War II. From this lecture, we used the line, “The atomic bomb certainly is the most powerful of all weapons, but it is conclusively powerful and effective only in the hands of the nation which controls the sky,” putting it in our historical context section of our project. This quote was useful in the fact that it confirmed the devastating effects of nuclear warheads, while also introducing President Johnson early into our project. It is very likely that this is biased towards the US, as the “nation” of which he references here is his own. A reliable source, we found this quote while searching

through Congress sessions in government websites such as the Library of Congress or National Archives.

**Johnson, Lyndon B. “Speech at Michoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans.” National Aeronautics and Space Administration. New Orleans, Louisiana.**

This source was specifically a quote in a speech given by Lyndon B. Johnson at the Saturn V space shuttle construction location. In this quote, Johnson says “It’s too bad. We have this great capability, but instead of taking advantage of it, we’ll probably just piss it away.”, talking to the astronaut Wally Schirra. This quote was very useful in terms of giving us an idea of why the treaty itself was signed; the US couldn’t afford to spend money to continue the Space Race with the Soviets due to the demanding expenses required for the Vietnam War. This opened an entirely new field of research for us, allowing us to understand one of the primary reason the treaty was signed. This source was biased towards the US, considering their president at the time said this quote. The quote is undoubtedly reliable due to the fact that the country’s president said this quote, who would manifestly know the state his country is in. We found this source after searching through NASA’s archives.

**Kennedy, John F. “Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Soviet Arms Buildup in Cuba.” Radio and Television. *JFK Presidential Library*.**

This source was useful in giving us an alternative perspective to the Cuban Missile Crisis as opposed to the Russian perspective. Through this speech, we understood the veracity and intensity of the conflict itself, allowing us to understand the intense build

up which eventually led to the Outer Space Treaty being signed. As previously stated, if these two countries didn't compromise during this crisis, they would be unable to resolve the conflict. We found this source when researching the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Kennedy, John F. "We Choose to Go to the Moon." 12 Sept. 1962, *JFK Presidential Library*.**

A speech given by President John F. Kennedy at Rice University in Houston Texas, this source was useful in the fact that it provided a quote for our exhibit and a clip for our multimedia. This speech was for an effort to get the American people to endorse the Apollo program, which eventually set a man on the moon. This allowed us to get a better understanding of the space race and why it was important that "American and western superiority" should stay on top. This was biased towards the American people, as President Kennedy speaks of western ideals and chugging ahead. We found this source through a reliable government database: the JFK Presidential Library.

**"Lyndon B. Johnson: Remarks At Ceremony Marking The Entry Into Force Of The Outer Space Treaty.." Presidency.ucsba.edu. N. p., 2017. Web. 1 Oct. 2017.**

This speech was of essential use in our research and in allowing us to create a successful project. The source itself was a speech given after the Outer Space Treaty, speaking to the US's role and importance in the future of space exploration. Johnson quoted 'This is an inspiring moment in the history of the human race,'. This quote was supremely important in allowing us to understand the influence the treaty itself

had on our future society, as well as allowing confirming to us that this was a moment where the world came together to make a compromise to ultimately enforce peace around the world and make positive impacts on future society. The world had come to a standstill and showed human decency to make the world the better place. Although this conflict was never present, the compromise these countries made stopped the potential conflict in our society. Ultimately, it was a fundamental speech which allowed us to form a better understanding of how conflict and compromise applied to our topic itself, and the veracity of the compromise itself. This source was biased towards the US and the demilitarization of space, as it was a speech recited by the president of the US after the signing of the Outer Space Treaty, discussing the treaty's supreme importance. It was biased towards the US as the source specifically discussed how important this was the US. The source was undoubtedly reliable as it was delivered directly after the signing of the Outer Space Treaty and is also widely corroborated. We found this source when searching through Lyndon B Johnson's archives.

**Khrushchev, Nikita. "Due to the Fact That a Real Danger Arose of an Open Conflict between Nuclear Powers, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., the Cuban Crisis Turned from a Local One to a World Crisis."**

This source was useful in enhancing our understanding of the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Cold War itself. This allowed us to understand the buildup of conflict between the two parties and how this influenced the world. This also was clear evidence of the consequences of nuclear conflict and its impact on the world itself, an idea we included within our captions. We found this source when researching about the Cuban

Missile Crisis and its impact on the world.

**Musk, Elon. "We Want a New Space Race." Business Insider. Falcon Heavy Rocket Launch, 7 Feb. 2018, Brevard County, Kennedy Space Center.**

A rather recent speech, this lecture by SpaceX CEO Elon Musk hours after the Falcon Heavy rocket was launched into space was the source of a quote in our exhibit. The quote, which was Musk's sentence about "wanting a new space race," was put inside our long-term effect section of our project and provided another view of our project on modern day. Evidently, this new "space race" that the SpaceX CEO is talking about could lead to military and armament, therefore pulling our NHD topic, the Outer Space Treaty in. This is a reliable source that was recorded by a journalist from a magazine called Business Insider. With no clear bias, this source was found when looking through modern-day events and how the treaty impacts them.

**Reagan, Ronald Wilson. "Star Wars." Presidential Speeches. Washington D.C., History.com, White House.**

This speech, given by President Ronald Reagan, was given to tell Americans that the U.S would begin to make an effort to diminish the nuclear threat from other countries. Reagan talked about how the United States would work with no end until all nuclear weapons were obsolete. This helped our project by teaching us about the 'Star Wars' idea. The idea of 'Star Wars' was based on Reagan's fear of the USSR's ballistic missiles. It was during this speech that Reagan vowed to make the nuclear weapons of the USSR obsolete so he could reduce the risk of a nuclear war. This source is biased

towards the Americans because it was given by an American President. We know that this source is reliable because it is the exact speech that President Ronald Reagan gave. It also helped place our event in historical context by teaching us more about some of the fears the United States had before proposing the idea of the 'Outer Space Treaty.' Our NHD advisor, Mr Elms, recommended that we look into the 'Star Wars' idea, so we researched it online and found this speech.

**Spencer-Churchill, Winston Leonard. "Sinews of Peace (Iron Curtain Speech) at Westminster College." National Churchill Museum. Fulton, Missouri.**

This speech was given at Westminster College by former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Post-World War II, Sir Winston Churchill talks about the remaining iron curtain (metaphorically the clashing and different ideals of westernized democracy and eastern communism) that halves Europe. This was helpful in giving us preliminary research and some historical context, but most importantly it summarized the challenging beliefs and ideals that the Soviet Union posed to the United States. This speech was undoubtedly biased for the western side of Europe as it overall favors democracy over communism. Given that it was Sir Winston Churchill himself who said this, and that it came from his own museum, this is a reliable source. We found this source by browsing through Sir Churchill's speeches at the National Churchill Museum.

### **Newspaper Articles**

**Associated Press. "U.S. and the Soviet Are Reported Close To Treaty on Space." The**

**New York Times, 27 Nov. 1966, pp. 78–78. The New York Times.**

This article was simply a short column in the daily newspaper at the time but nonetheless served its purpose. The article was useful to us as it gave us valuable information on how both the Americans and the Soviets were reacting to each other at the time, and making compromises to fulfil each other's needs. The article was also useful as it gave us an idea of how well the negotiations of space's demilitarization was presented to the public (specifically the US public). The article also allowed us to understand one of the reasons why the US were initially reluctant for the treaty to be signed; this reason being that their exploration in space had just started and that they were unsettled on what space exploration would lead to. This source had a slight bias to the US as it is written by an American newspaper who are addressing the US public and will tell the public what they want to hear. This article is reliable as it was written by a widely-recognised newspaper company with a seasoned history. We found this source by searching the New York Times archives.

**Teltsch, Kathleen. "Moscow Promises At U.N. to Provide Space Data for All." The New York Times, 14 Oct. 1964. The New York Times [ProQuest].**

This source allowed us to gain an understanding of some of the acts taken to create peace among nations when space militarization was a possibility. This source allowed us to understand how the Soviet Union subtly introduced the idea of the treaty being signed itself through the use of acts which would allow space to be more peaceful and diplomatic, ultimately leading to the Outer Space Treaty being signed. In addition, the provision of space data to all ultimately changed space to become a secular part of

society, allowing there to be a universal understanding between all nations and causing peace between all nations. This source also helped us gain an understanding of how information on the demilitarization of space was presented to the US public. The source gave us an understanding of the Outer Space Treaty's historical context in terms of previous attempts to ensure the prevention of space warfare. This source was biased towards the US as it is written by a US newspaper company, as well as highlighting the fact that the US would have more space data to use when exploring space. The article is reliable due to the fact that the source itself is written by a widely recognized and corroborated source in the New York Times. We found this source through searching the New York Times archives on previous attempts of space demilitarization before the Outer Space Treaty.

## **Photographs**

**“American Soldier Instructing Vietnamese Soldiers.” *Public Broadcasting System*, 17 Sept. 2017.**

This source is a photo of an American Soldier instructing vietnamese soldiers. As the Vietnam war played such a large role in the creation of the Outer Space Treaty, it is a vital inclusion to our exhibit. We found this photo while we were searching for photos of the Vietnam War.

**“American Soldier Stands With Vietnamese Children.” *The Intercept*, 28 Sept. 2017.**

This image shows an American Soldier standing next to 4 vietnamese children,

watching their hut burn. This photo helps our project because it depicts some of the struggles during the Vietnam war, which played a big role in the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. The photo shows the perspective of some of the local vietnamese people who were impacted by the war. We found this photo when researching the Vietnam War.

**“Anatoly Dobrynin and President Lyndon B. Johnson Shake Hands at the Signing of the Outer Space Treaty.” *Today In British History.com*, 27 Jan. 2014.**

This photo, which shows Soviet Union ambassador to the US, Anatoly Dobrynin, and President Lyndon B Johnson shaking hands, was taken on the day of the Signing of the Outer Space Treaty. The photo is important to our project because the handshake symbolizes the compromise between the two great nations. Additionally, it was taken at the actual signing of the treaty, so it is a very useful primary source to have. We found this source when researching for primary sources from the signing of the Outer Space Treaty.

**“Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Union Ambassador to the US from 1962 to 1986.” *LBJLibrary.com*, 23 June 1967.**

This image is a portrait of Anatoly Dobrynin, former Soviet Union ambassador to the US from 1962 to 1986. This image is important to our project because Anatoly Dobrynin was present at the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. Since he is not as well-known as leaders such as Leonid Brezhnev or Nikita Khrushchev, it would be useful to have a photo of him for viewers to know who he is. We found this source

when researching for portrait photos of Anatoly Dobrynin.

**Associated Press. *Lunokhod 1 Lunar Rover*. Nov. 1970.**

This image shows the Soviet Union's Lunokhod 1 lunar rover on the moon. Lunokhod holds a lot of relevance to our project, as it shows one of the USSR's biggest achievements in space since it was the first ever lunar rover on the moon. We found this photo when

**Associated Press. "President Kennedy's Speech On Efforts to Reach the Moon", September 12, 1962." *History.com*.**

This image shows President John F. Kennedy giving his speech on the US' efforts to reach the moon. We used the famous "We chose to go to the moon" quote which was extracted from this speech as well. This speech ties into the space race between the Soviet Union and the US, as President Kennedy highlighted that the US was striving to break the space exploration barriers. We found this image through researching the speech itself, as it was extremely important to our topic.

**Associated Press. "Strategic Arms Limitation Talks." *Avengers In Time.com*, 12 Feb. 2013.**

In this image we can see US President Richard Nixon and Soviet Union leader Leonid Brezhnev signing papers during a meeting of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) on May 26, 1972. The SALT conferences unofficially ended conflict between the US and the Soviet Union. We briefly refer to the SALT in our long-term impact

caption, so we can use this photo in that section. We found this source when researching the SALT conferences.

**Bosworth, Ellis. "Deactivated Missiles." *Associated Press*, 1965.**

This image is a photograph depicting nuclear warheads and missiles being deactivated. This shows the nuclear arsenal that supplied the United States, while also signifying lowering tensions due to the fact that these nuclear missiles are no longer in use. It is most likely drawn to the perspective of the Americans, as it shows both their power and their flexibility to compromise. We found this source when researching about the weapons used in the Cold War.

**Briskin, Veniamin. *Peace to the World!***

This image is a Soviet Union space propaganda poster. It shows Soviet people standing beside a globe, and behind a large shield that says "World Peace". On the other side there are Americans holding torches and pirate flags. The poster is definitely drawn through the perspective of the Soviet people, as it depicts Americans as medieval and barbaric. We found this source through our Social Studies teacher, Mr Matthew Elms, who gave us a booklet full of Soviet Union propaganda poster.

**British Pathé. *Outer Space Treaty Signed in Moscow. 27 Jan. 1967.***

This photograph was taken at the signing of the OST in Moscow. The photo shows three men signing the treaty, these men being Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Harrison, British Ambassador, and Llewellyn Thompson, American Ambassador. This photo is a key primary source for our project

as it shows the actual signing of the OST. We came across this photograph when researching for media surrounding the different signings of the OST in Washington, London, and Moscow.

**“Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.” Audiovisual Library Of International Law, 12 Apr. 1966.**

This image captures a few members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space having a discussion. This image is useful to our project because it was the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space that the Outer Space Treaty was developed and brought up in. So we searched the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space online and came across this picture.

**“David Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State 1961-1969.” Britannica, 18 Sept. 2017.**

This image is a portrait of David Dean Rusk, former US Secretary of State from 1961 to 1969. This image is important to our project because David Dean Rusk was present at the signing of the Outer Space Treaty in Washington. Therefore, this photograph would be useful in helping viewers understand who all of the people in the photo of the signing are. We found this photo when researching David Dean Rusk’s relation to the Outer Space Treaty.

**Edmonston Studio. *Harry S Truman*. 27 June 1945.**

This photo is a portrait of President Harry S. Truman. President Truman was important to our project as he was prevalent in the start of the cold war, which was

when the space race and subsequently the signing of the outer space treaty took place. Additionally, he worked closely with start of the US's nuclear weapons program, which we mention in our historical context caption. We found this source when searching for photos of President Truman.

**“Elon Musk on Commercial Space Travel.” *Entrepreneur.com*, 8 Feb. 2018.**

This photo shows Elon Musk, the CEO of SpaceX, talking. The photo was taken when he was giving a speech on SpaceX's Falcon Heavy space shuttle. The Falcon Heavy shuttle is a reusable spacecraft. This relates to our project as we talk about how the Outer Space Treaty will need tweaking as space commercialization develops. We found this source when researching SpaceX.

**“First Session of the Legal Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.” Audiovisual Library of International Law, 26 May 1959, [legal.un.org/avl/ha/tos/tos.html](http://legal.un.org/avl/ha/tos/tos.html).**

This is a photo of a meeting of the Legal Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the UN headquarters. This photo would be useful to our exhibit because we can use to show when the efforts to preserve peace in space started. We found this source by researching the Audiovisual Library of International Law for media relating to the Outer Space Treaty or Space Law.

***First Soviet Atomic Bomb. 1949. Atomic Heritage Foundation. Web.***

This image shows the first Soviet Atomic Bomb which was detonated August 29th

1949. This photo is useful to our exhibit because it provides the other side of the atomic bomb race, which was important to the creation to the Outer Space Treaty. This is because, the development of the atomic bomb and other nuclear weapons caused the fear of these weapons overflowing into space. We found this photo by researching the Soviet atomic bomb project.

**Getty Images. *Outer Space Treaty Signed in London. London, 27 Jan. 1967.***

This photo shows three diplomats from the US, USSR, and the UK signing the Outer Space Treaty in London. The three men were David Bruce, US ambassador to the UK, George Brown, British Foreign Secretary, and M. Vladillen M. Vasev, Soviet Charge D' Affairs. This photo is vital to our project as it is a primary source of the actual signing of the OST on January 27, 1967. We found this photo when researching for photos of the signings of the Outer Space Treaty in Washington, London, and Moscow.

**“Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev Meet In Vienna to Negotiate the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.” *History.com, 18 June 1972.***

This image shows US President Jimmy Carter and USSR President Leonid Brezhnev discussing during a meeting in Vienna, Austria. The discussion held to negotiate the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). This photograph is relevant to our project seeing as in our conclusion caption we allude to the SALT conferences. We found this source by researching for media surrounding the SALT conferences.

**"Kennedy And Khrushchev Meet In Vienna - John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum ." Jfklibrary.org. N. p., 2017. Web. 20 Dec. 2017.**

This source is a photo of President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev conversing during a meeting at the US Embassy Residence in Vienna, Austria. The photo is helpful to us because we could use it on our exhibit to help show that there was a compromise between the US and the Soviet Union during this time. We found this source from the Library of Congress, which then directed us to the original source of the photo, JFKlibrary.org, which is an archive of John F. Kennedy's time as president.

**"Kennewick High School Class Of 1966." Khs1966.org. N. p., 2018. Web. 25 Jan. 2018.**

This image is a photo of a newspaper from October 23, 1962, about the Cuban Missile Crisis which was going on at the time. This photo would be useful to our exhibit because in our historical context section we talk about the effect that the Cuban Missile Crisis had on the Nuclear Arms Race. The photo is biased towards the US, seeing as it was written by the New York Times, an American newspaper company. We found this source by researching for images regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**LBJ Library Collection. *United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg. 1960.***

This photo shows Ambassador Arthur Goldberg speaking at a conference. Goldberg was present at the signing of the treaty in Washington, and played an important role in being the liaison between the US and the UN. Also, as he was at the signing of the treaty, it is important to show viewers his relevance. We found this photo when

researching Arthur Goldberg.

**“Man Holding Soviet Symbol, Space Race Propaganda.” [Russia Trek.org](#).**

This photo is an image of a man in a red space suit proudly holding the Soviet symbol of communism. Because the Space Race was essential to the creation of the the Outer Space Treaty, it was important for us to not get photos of the events that took place, but also of the media that both governments (U.S.A and USSR) were putting out to their people. We had already found lots of American propaganda, so we decided we needed Soviet as well. We found this image by searching for USSR space race propaganda.

**Museum, Lavochkin, and AP Photo. “Oleg Ivanovsky with Yuri Gagarin before the Launch of Vostok I.” [Phys.org](#), AP, 12 Apr. 1961.**

This photo shows Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space, standing next to Soviet Scientist Oleg Ivanovsky, who played a big role in the launch of the *Vostok I*. The *Vostok I* was the spaceship in which Yuri Gagarin orbited the Earth. This event was a huge milestone in the space race between the USSR and the US. Therefore, this image would be useful in our historical context section. We found this photo by researching for information regarding the USSR space program.

**"[Lyndon B. Johnson, Head-And-Shoulders Portrait, Facing Left] ." [Loc.gov](#). N. p., 2017. Web. 18 Dec. 2017.**

This image shows Lyndon B. Johnson, who was the US president at the time of the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. Having done lots of research around him, and also due to his involvements in the Outer Space Treaty, this photo would be a great addition to our exhibit. We found this source from the Library of Congress.

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration . “Apollo-Soyuz Test Project.” NASA, NASA, 1958, nasa.org.**

This image shows astronauts and cosmonauts Thomas P. Stafford, Vance D. Brand, Deke Slayton, Alexey Leonov, and Valeri Kubasov in their launch photo prior to the launch of the Apollo-Soyuz mission. This image confirmed the successful compromise made between the Soviets and the US, and this mission embodied the compromise to prevent conflict from escalating. This was useful as it gave us more information on how the Soviet Union and the US achieved further compromise in future years following the signing of the Outer Space Treaty itself. We found this source through searching NASA’s (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) archives.

**“Neil Armstrong Lands On the Moon.” *National Geographic*, 10 Aug. 2016.**

This image shows Neil Armstrong, wearing his full space suit, on the moon. The moon landing was a huge step forward in the space race for the US. This photo would be a valuable inclusion to our short-term section where we reference the race for space between the US and the Soviet Union. We found this photo when researching for photos connected to the moon race.

**"[Nikita Khrushchev (Left) And Leonid Brezhnev (Right), Attending A Session Of The Supreme Soviet, Moscow, 1961] ." Loc.gov. N. p., 2017. Web. 18 Dec. 2017.**

This photo shows Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev sitting next to each other. These two men were both former leaders of the Soviet Union and were leaders during the making of the Outer Space Treaty. We found the photo while researching the Library of Congress for any sources related to our topic.

**"North Korea Launch an ICBM ." *Cable News Network* , 10 Feb. 2016.**

This image shows a North Korean test ICBM which was launched into orbit in February 2016. Because of the terms of the Outer Space Treaty, the modern day North Korean missile crisis cannot enter space. We reference this in our long term conclusion caption. Therefore, this photo would be a great inclusion to our exhibit. We found this image when researching the North Korean missile crisis.

**"President Johnson Addresses the Nation Over the Gulf of Tonkin Attack ." *History.com*, Aug. 1964.**

In this photo, President Lyndon B. Johnson is giving a speech to the nation about the Gulf of Tonkin attack that happened on August 2, 1964. North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked the USS Maddox when the ship was stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin. This photo helps our project because it clearly references the cost of the Vietnam War, which was a huge factor in the creation of the Outer Space Treaty. We found this

source when researching for President Lyndon B Johnson's relations to the Vietnam War.

**“President Johnson Congratulates Astronauts.” *NASA*, 14 June 1965.**

In this photo you can see Lyndon B. Johnson congratulating an astronaut with photos of him in space. This image is useful to our project because it shows Johnson's interest in space exploration and how much he cares about space exploration by giving an award to an astronaut. Space Exploration was very important to the outer space treaty, not only because it is the reason for the very signing of the outer space treaty, but it also caused multiple conflicts because of how expensive it was. Thus, making it harder for the U.S to fund other wars such as Vietnam. We found this source on a website we had found earlier, than researched the image further to figure out what it was.

**Rockwell, Norman. *From Concord to Tranquility*. 1973.**

This image shows an astronaut and five boys (white and black, old and young) saluting the American flag. This photo was made as American propaganda during the Space Race. Because the Space Race was essential to the creation of the the Outer Space Treaty, it was important for us to not get photos of the events that took place, but also of the media that both governments (U.S.A and USSR) were putting out to their people. We were searching for Space Race propaganda and came across this image by Norman Rockwell.

**“Ronald Reagan Addresses the Nation, March 23 1983.” *Journal Sentinel*, 23 Mar. 2017,**

This photo shows President Ronald Reagan speaking about the Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as the ‘Star Wars’ program. The purpose of this program was to provide defense against any nuclear missiles coming from other nations, specifically the USSR seeing as the Cold War was still at large. This photo would be a great addition to our project seeing as we talk a lot about the nuclear arms race, and the ongoing rivalry between the US and the USSR. We found this source by researching for more information surrounding the Star Wars program.

**Science Photo Library. “Alexey Leonov .” *Worn and Wound.com*, 24 June 2015.**

This source is an image of Soviet cosmonaut Alexey Leonov. Leonov was part of the *Voskhod 2*, and was the first ever human to partake in EVA (Extravehicular Activity). He exited the spacecraft for a 12 minute space walk. Having played a big role in the space race, Alexey Leonov is extremely important to our project. We found this source while researching Alexey Leonov.

**“Signing of the ATS (Antarctic Treaty System) in Washington .” *Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition*, 1 Dec. 1959.**

This image shows the ATS being signed in Washington D.C by the American representative. The ATS is important to our topic because it paved the ‘groundwork’ for the creation of the Outer Space Treaty in terms of what you can and can’t do with the land. So, because of its relevance to our topic, it was important for us to put a

photo of the signing on our exhibit. We found this image by searching signing of the Antarctic Treaty System online.

**“Simonetta Di Pippo, Director of UNOOSA.” *United Nations*, 2016.**

This image shows Simonetta Di Pippo, Director of United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs, at a United Nations Conference. This image is useful to our project as we have interviewed Simonetta and as she hold such an important role in UNOOSA, it was important for us to include a photo of her in our project. We found this image by searching for images of Simonetta at a United Nations conference, and came across this one.

**Sky News. “Rohingya Refugees Use a Makeshift Raft.” *Sky News*, 2017.**

This photo shows Refugees from the ongoing Rohingya Crisis using a raft to cross a river. The Rohingya Crisis is the mass migration of thousands of people from Myanmar and Bangladesh. This image is relevant to our project as we mention the Rohingya Crisis in our Conclusion caption. We came across this image while researching the Rohingya Crisis.

**“Soviet Union Leader Leonid Brezhnev.” *Jewish Business News*, 4 Nov. 2016.**

This image is of Leonid Brezhnev, who was the leader of the Soviet Union at the time of the signing Outer Space Treaty. He is important to our project because he was influential on the creation of the treaty, so we knew we would definitely have to

include him in our final exhibit. We found this image while researching more about Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet Union

**“Sputnik.” *Russian News Agency*, 4 Oct. 1957.**

This image depicts the Soviet satellite Sputnik in orbit of the earth. This image is important because sputnik was the first satellite in space and effectively initiated the space race, which saw the American capitalists and Soviet communists battle for superiority in space. From previous research we new that the space race was important to the creation of the Outer Space Treaty and that Sputnik started the space race, so we knew we needed an image of the satellite in our exhibit. We came across this image while searching online for images of Sputnik.

**"ST-A26-25-62. Meeting Of The Executive Committee Of The National Security Council - John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum." *Jfklibrary.org*. N. p., 2017. Web. 20 Dec. 2017.**

This is a photo of a meeting that President Kennedy had with the members of the Executive Committee of the National Security Council regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis. The photo is helpful to us because one of the key events that lead up to the Outer Space Treaty was the Cuban Missile Crisis. So, we can use this photo in our historical context panel. We found this source from JFKlibrary.org after we were directed there from the Library of Congress.

**“Ted Cruz Remarks at Senate Hearing on Outer Space Treaty.” *Space News*, 17 May**

**2017.**

This photo shows Senator Ted Cruz, chairman of the Senate's space subcommittee, speaking during the Senate hearing on the Outer Space Treaty held in May 2017. In this meeting, Senator Cruz spoke about how the Outer Space Treaty was a very successful compromise in its time, but will need changing to better suit today's commercialized world. This photo helps our project because it shows some of the disadvantages of the treaty. We found this source when researching for some possible shortcomings of the Outer Space Treaty.

**“The ‘Fat Man’ Nuclear Warhead.” *Truman Library.org.***

This source is a photo of the “Fat Man” nuclear bomb which was produced from 1945-1949. The buildup of nuclear warheads in the nuclear arms race played a monumental role in the forming of the Outer Space Treaty. The threat of nuclear warfare in space was getting increasingly feasible, and showed that there was a need for a compromise. This photo would be a great addition to our historical context section, where we talk about the buildup of nuclear weapons. We found this source when researching nuclear warheads in the time period.

**The Red Iceberg. 1960.**

This image shows Uncle Sam on a USA boat avoiding the ‘red iceberg’. On the iceberg there are the names of many nations such as East Germany and China. This image was a cartoon to make young Americans believe that communism is bad. This

source is useful to our project because the fight between communism and capitalism was huge leading up to the Outer Space Treaty. So, propaganda from the capitalist side (anti-communism) would be a phenomenal addition to our project. We came across this image while searching online for U.S.A cold war propaganda.

***TIME: Defending Defense Cover. 3 Apr. 1983. By TIME Magazine.***

This image is the cover of the April 3rd 1983 Time Magazine cover. In this image you can see president John F. Kennedy and behind him two satellites and a few rockets.

From previous research we were aware of JFK's Star Wars speech that was made well after the signing of the treaty. In the speech Kennedy placed emphasis on improving the USA's ballistic missile defense system. So, we knew that this image would be a great addition to our exhibit. We found this image while searching for JFK stars wars speech images.

***TIME: Race for the Moon Cover. 1968. N.p. By TIME Magazine.***

This image is the cover of the December 6th 1968 Time Magazine cover. This image depicts two men, one Soviet and one American, in space suits literally running towards the moon. From previous research we were aware that the Space Race was a major reason for the creation of the Outer Space Treaty. So, we knew that this image would be a great addition to our exhibit. We found this source while searching for space race images.

***United Nations Debate on South China Sea Sovereignty Claims. 2017. By UNIAN***

**Information Agency. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag. Web.**

This image shows a United Nations Debate on who and if countries should be allowed to claim parts of the South China Sea. This image is important to our project because just like the Outer Space Treaty, one of the major conflicts is if countries should be allowed to claim this land. We knew that South China Sea land conflicts were similar to the ones in the Outer Space Treaty, so we researched United Nations meetings on the issue.

**United Nations. *Signing of the Outer Space Treaty*. The Verge, 27 Jan. 2017.**

This image shows the signing of the Outer Space Treaty on January 27, 1967. The photo is an essential primary source to add to our project, as it is of the actual signing of the treaty. The photo shows 3 ambassadors, representing the US, the UK, and the USSR. Alongside them was US president at the time, Lyndon B Johnson. The photo is also helpful because it gives us an idea of what the signing was like. We found this source by researching for images relating to the Outer Space Treaty.

**“United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law.” United Nations, United Nations, [legal.un.org/avl/ha/tos/tos.html#](http://legal.un.org/avl/ha/tos/tos.html#).**

Among the other primary sources this historic archive from the United Nations houses, there is a series of photographs taken during the time of the sessions and meetings of the Assembly. These sessions discussed the treaty and ultimately lead to its actual creation. These photographs gave us an understanding of who exactly the

treaty affected, who was in favor of creating it and most importantly, why did these certain figures and countries dislike or like the treaty. It also gives us an insight of exactly how many countries this treaty was important to, ranging from the Philippines, to countries in Africa and to those in the Western hemisphere. These photos were slightly biased for the creation of the treaty and those supporting it, as each photograph showed rather happy and agreeable faces of heads of states when they were discussing the treaty, including a picture of Russian cosmonauts standing and smiling beside UN officials and other representatives. This is a reliable source as these photographs were taken and provided by the United Nations themselves, the organization which created the treaty in the first place. We found this source while browsing and looking through the UN's historical archives.

**“US Navy Ships in South China Sea.” *Sputnik News.com*, 20 Sept. 2017.**

In this image we can see 5 US Navy ships in the South China Sea. The South China sea issue is a dispute between a number of southeast Asian countries, namely China, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Vietnam. We reference this issue in our long-term impact section, in which we talk about how the Outer Space Treaty serves as an exemplar for multi-national conflicts such as this one. Therefore, this image would be a very important addition to our project. We found this image when researching for media surrounding the South China Sea conflicts.

**US Air Force. “X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle.” *US Air Force*, Oct. 2007.**

This source is a photo of the “X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle”. This vehicle is an unmanned reusable spacecraft, which is boosted into space via a launch vehicle, and then returns to Earth’s atmosphere and lands. This relates to the Outer Space Treaty as it has the potential to carry arms into outer space. Therefore, it exploits one of the disadvantages of the treaty. It exploits the law that the treaty only prevents the armament of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction. We can include this image in our “Treaty Disadvantages” section. We found this source when researching more about the X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle.

**US National Archive. “First International Treaty on Outer Space Opened For Signature.”***United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, 27 Jan. 1967.*

This source, a photo of the signing of the Outer Space Treaty on January 27 1967, is a vital inclusion to our exhibit. As it is a photo of the actual signing of the treaty, it is a perfect addition to our project. It also shows us some of the people who were there, and what the signing was like. We found this source by researching for media regarding the Outer Space Treaty.

## **Video**

**British Pathe, director. Unidentified Flying Objects (1967). Unidentified Flying Objects (1967), British Pathe, 1967.**

This source, a video broadcast about UFOs, otherwise known as ‘Unidentified Flying

Objects', discusses the topic of how these UFOs were found during the time period of when the Outer Space Treaty itself was being signed. The source gave us an understanding of what other events in the world of space and air power were happening during the time period, giving us a better understanding of the tensions itself. These suspect UFOs could have affected the way the compromise was made. The source also allowed us to understand that space might have to be militarized in future years due to the fact that we might encounter space warfare later, although the two combatants could possibly not be from the same planet. This gave us a different viewpoint on the Outer Space Treaty. This source allowed us to place our topic in its historical context with an understanding of how and why space tensions were rising during the time. This source was biased towards monitoring UFOs, as the video itself discussed the possible effects of these objects. This source was reliable seeing as it is published by a corroborated news source in the British Pathe. We found this source by searching the British Pathe for sources relating to the Outer Space Treaty.

**“First Satellite in Space.” Performance by Douglas Edwards, CBS, CBS, 4 Oct. 1957.**

This video, a news broadcast by CBS, portrayed the launch of Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite in space. Throughout the video, we can see a reporter, Douglas Edwards, explaining the launch of Sputnik and its trajectory. We can see a rocket launched, with a tiny white ball attached to the top of the rocket, and thereafter, as the satellite entered the space, progressively ejected each rocket, until we had a spinning, loud, white ball moving around in space. This source was undoubtedly reliable due to the fact that it is published by the esteemed and historic news network CBS and had multiple experts researching and helping with the production of the broadcast itself.

The video gave us historical context of the events leading to the Space Race which ultimately led to the Outer Space Treaty being signed. This source was slightly biased towards America, constantly stating their plans to jump ahead in this race. We found this video through researching broadcasts of the Space Race.

**Gallen, Ira H. “World War II Is Over.” TvDays, c. 1950.**

This video was a compilation of newsreel videos following the events of World War II, made by a “baby-boomer” or a person that was alive during the conflict. This video was used in our multimedia to signify that, though the treaty was some 20 years after, the worldwide conflict still had an lasting effect on our treaty. It also sets the beginning of our timeline, symbolizing that the events of this war was before the Outer Space Treaty and the Cold War. We found this source from browsing the website and YouTube during the creation of our timeline.

**“Khrushchev Speaks About American Imperialism.” United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, c. 1960.**

This video, taken at the United Nations General Assembly, is footage of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev speaking about American capitalism, dubbing it imperialism. We used this footage in our multimedia to signify the Soviet Union’s perspective on the Cold War, layering it over American President Harry S. Truman’s speech on communism to symbolize the conflicting ideologies during the conflict. We found this source while browsing through the various sources and footage. United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law.

**“Kennedy Address, Cuba.” National Archives and Records Administration, 1965.**

This footage was from President John F. Kennedy’s state of the union address to the nation during the Cuban Missile Crisis. We used this footage in our multimedia timeline to signify the nuclear warfare and threats that lead up to the creation of the Outer Space Treaty, while also enforcing the importance of the events in the Cold War. We found this source through the National Archives while looking for footage from the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Cold War.

**“Outer Space Treaty Signed In Moscow (1967).” British Pathe, British Pathe, 1910.**

This source was a video of the signing of the Outer Space Treaty itself. In it, we see representatives of multiple nations, including the US and the Soviet Union, signing the treaty at a table, one after the other. Although the video itself was silent, the visual still gave us a good idea of what the signing of the treaty looked like, and the manner in which countries went about signing the treaty. This source was mostly unbiased but could be considered biased towards the not militarizing space, due to the fact that the video itself shows a treaty which played a major part in doing so. This source is reliable due to the fact that it is a real-time video of the treaty being signed itself. We found this source through looking at videos pertaining to the treaty itself. We found the British Pathe archive and searched through this archive to ultimately find the video.

**Pathé, British. “Outer Space Treaty Signed In London.” The World's Finest News and Entertainment Video Film Archive, British Pathé.**

This source was about the signing of the Outer Space Treaty that happened in London. This was one of 3 signings, the other two happening in Moscow and Washington. This video was helpful to us because it gave us an idea of what the actual signing of the treaty was like. It also told us who was present at the signing. This helped with our project because we were able to use this video to get media for our project. The video isn't really biased in favour of any side, seeing as it is just a video with commentary, and there isn't any opinion being shared. This source is definitely reliable seeing as it is an actual video of the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. We found this video by searching the British Pathe archives for any videos about the Outer Space Treaty.

**“Launch of Sputnik.” Russian Academy of Sciences, 4 October 1957.**

This source, taken from the Russian Academy of Sciences (which, back then, was the Soviet Academy of Sciences) is footage from the first ever satellite that orbited space, Sputnik. Launched by the Soviet Union, we used footage of this satellite in our multimedia, symbolizing the beginning of the Space Race while putting the Soviet Union over the United States in terms of global superiority. We found this video by looking through YouTube and the archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

**“We Choose to Go to the Moon.” JFK Presidential Library, 12 September 1962.**

This is footage, harvested from his presidential library, is from President John F. Kennedy's “We Choose to Go to the Moon” speech. A speech that emphasizes the United States' involvement in the Space Race, we used this footage to signify the

Americans and their interest in trumping the Soviets in the race to the moon. Along with this video, we used quotes from this speech on our actual project. We found this source by looking through President Kennedy's presidential archives.

**Traub, Sydney R. "War or Peace?" Universal-International News, 1950.**

This source, which, admittedly, contained most of the footage within the multimedia, was a newsreel/propaganda film voiced by Ed Herlihy directed at the Soviet Union, commenting on "the red disease known as communism." We used this source to signify the conflicting ideologies in the Cold War and rising tensions between the two global superpowers. In order to show the American's perspective, we used the beginning of the newsreel which targeted the very idea of communism. We found this source by browsing through YouTube for historical videos made during the events of the Cold War.

**"The Space Race." NBC News, c. 1970.**

This source, though published after significant events (such as the first man on the moon and the satellite Sputnik), is a summary of the events produced by NBC News for the whole country of America to see. This served as the basis of our Space Race footage in our multimedia, giving footage of scientists at NASA and astronauts and cosmonauts alike. This compilation of footage also included footage from the Apollo-Soyuz mission -- a significant event that symbolizes the after-effects of the treaty. We found this source by browsing through YouTube for historical videos made during the events of the Space Race.

**“Truman Talks on Communism.” *British Pathe*, Warner Pathe News, 1953.**

A piece of footage of President Truman talking about communism, this film was taken from British Pathe during the Cold War. This footage was put inside our multimedia, layered over Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev’s speech on American capitalism to signify the conflicting ideologies in the Cold War. We found this source, along with many others, while looking through the British Pathe YouTube channel and website.

**“Vietnam War Special.” CBS, 1967.**

A special, rare newsreel from television network CBS, this newsreel was filmed in the middle of the raging Con Thien Battle during the Vietnam War. This reel, which was broadcasted across America, is contained within our multimedia and signifies the proxy wars and previous conflicts that were precursors to the Outer Space Treaty. We found this source while looking for historical and primary source-footage on YouTube and other streaming websites.

**Secondary Sources**

**Books**

**Dudley, William. *The 1960s: Opposing Viewpoints*. Greenhaven Press, 1997.**

This book centres around the events happening in the 1960s, what the different ideals were during this time and how they directly contrasted each other. This book helped us understand what the different viewpoints were, particularly for our project, where the Soviets believed in communism and the Westerners believed in democracy: two very different beliefs. This book also helped our project by giving us more historical context and preliminary research through helping us understand what events were circulating in the 1960s, which was during the time when the 1967 Outer Space Treaty was made. This is biased towards the Western side (especially the United States) of the Cold War, due to the fact that almost all of the sections in the book outline what the U.S.'s viewpoints were during this time. This is a reliable source as it is a secondary source comprised of primary sources (photos, interviews and speeches from the specified time period). We found this book in our school library.

**Falkof, Lucille. Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President of the United States. Garrett Educational Corp., 1989.**

This book, which essentially is a biography of Lyndon B. Johnson (who held the U.S. presidency during the creation of the Outer Space Treaty) was useful to our project as it highlighted an American's view of the Space Race and how Sputnik, the Soviet Union and its "state of the art" space equipment was not only an underlying threat from the Soviets, but also might be interpreted as the Soviets having the "upper hand" and being the "true superpower" of the world. As this book furthered our historical context and preliminary research around the Outer Space Treaty, we used it to develop a better bank of background knowledge and understanding around the treaty. This is biased for the American-side of the Cold War, as said before, it is essentially a

biography of a U.S. president. This is a reliable source as it was proven accurate by the Library of Congress when it used it in its data publication catalogue. We found this source in our school library.

**Feinstein, Stephen. Decades of the 20th Century: The 1960s from the Vietnam War to Flower Power. Enslow, 2006.**

A book highlighting the events of the 1960s, this was a useful source to our group as it went deeper into the Cuban Missile Crisis and the rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. As our project focuses on the Space Race and the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, this book helped to give us more historical context and preliminary research through giving us more information on prior events that happened around the time of the creation of the treaty. We used this source to develop our understanding of the Cuban Missile Crisis, which is a significant and important event to our project. This is biased for the American-side of the Cold War, as not only was it written by an American, but it also highlighted many Westernized ideals and what the events were in America, telling us from an American point of view. This is a reliable source as, alike to Lucille Falkof's biography of Lyndon B. Johnson, it was put in the Library of Congress' publication data catalogue. We found this source in our school library.

**Gerdes, Louise I. "The Cold War (Great Speeches in History)." AbeBooks, Greenhaven, 1 Jan. 1970, [www.abebooks.com/book-search/isbn/0737708697/](http://www.abebooks.com/book-search/isbn/0737708697/).**

This book is a compilation of historical speeches and talks that were given during

times such as the American Revolution, World War II, and, most importantly, the Cold War. This book was useful in giving us a deeper and more in-depth knowledge of the Cold War, what it was really about and what were the contrasts of the different ideals presented by the two opposing sides. It also gave us a little bit of historical context and preliminary research. This source is biased towards the Western-democracy side of the Cold War as it features Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech, with no Soviet speeches. This is a reliable source as it is merely a secondary source that is compiled from primary sources, with insight and interpretation from the author weaved in. We found this book in our school library.

**Moltz, James Clay. *Crowded Orbits: Conflict and Cooperation in Space*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print.**

This book looks deeply at how and why Space has become so crowded after the Cold War. It also focuses on space policy and how it affects space actions today. This book was useful to our project as it gave all our members a strong foundation on space technology, diplomacy, scientific exploration, and how space policies (such as the Outer Space Treaty) restrain military space activity. Another important aspect of the book is how it looks ahead in the future and shows how past space policies may restrict future space expansion, such as commercial space exploration. We know that this book is reliable because it was written by James Clay Moltz. James has written many books on very similar topics and also is part of the Department of National Security Affairs and the Space System Academic Group. We were looking for books that clearly framed the conflict and compromise that was involved in the Outer Space Treaty, then came across this book.

**Oznobishchev, Sergey. Outer Space. Edited by Alexei Arbatov and Vladimir Dvorkin, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2010. JSTOR.**

This book discusses the effects of the propositions currently made in the present-day to further limit and control armament of space. The book discusses the COC, otherwise known as the Codes of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, and the agreements this code could possibly make. However, the book also debates the influence of both Russian and American administrations to control the militarization of space in the present-day. The book showed us the futility of Russia's attempts to draft treaty that would demilitarize space; one of the drafts being entitled the 'Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space'. Although these attempts remained in vain, they still played a part in taking a step forward to make compromises in this situation. According to the White House, treaties would not be required and a solution could be formed if nations had transparency and trust between one another. This source allowed us to better understand the treaty's present-day context and the attempts of compromise being made in the present day. The source has a slight bias towards the Russian, not only due to the fact that it was written by Russian authors but also as the book focused more on Russia's attempts to make a compromise, portraying Russian decisions as the right decisions. The source was reliable as the authors themselves are actually individual negotiating compromises in the present day. We found this source by looking through JSTOR archives.

**Sibley, Katherine A.S. The Cold War. Greenwood Press, 1998.**

This book is a general analysis overview of the Cold War, written by Katherine A.S. Sibley. The piece of writing analyzed each moment and act in the cold war, showing how each individual event had an influence on the outcome of the war itself. The book taught us how the buildup of nuclear arms on earth ultimately led to the possibility of space being militarized. We were also shown how Sputnik, the first space satellite, eventually led to a new era of space exploration. The source's historical context also gave us good insight on what preliminary events could have ultimately led up to the treaty being a possibility. This source was fairly unbiased against any specific party, although it portrayed America as a more superior and diplomatic faction. Reliability was unquestionable due to the fact that the annotated bibliography of the book was very detailed, and was formed primarily from primary sources. We found this book looking through our school library.

**Sirimarco, Elizabeth. The Cold War. Benchmark Books, 2005.**

The Cold War, by Elizabeth Sirimarco, is a collection of primary source that are from the time of the Cold War. It talked about the behind-the-scenes action America completed, and the reasoning behind it. This book aided our project by providing useful information about multiple presidents' roles in the Cold War. The book is biased towards those presidents because it makes them seem like they were the key to winning the cold wars. This book is useful for our project because it helped us understand more about the historical context surrounding the 'Outer Space Treaty'. We know that this book is a reliable source because it is a compilation of multiple primary sources, so we can easily see where she has gotten all of her research from.

We came across this book by scanning our middle school library, looking for books that would help us understand more about the Cold War.

## **Database**

**"Home | Library of Congress." The Library of Congress. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Dec. 2017.**

The Library of Congress was essential to the creation of our project because it provided some of the most useful sources to help us further our understanding of the Outer Space Treaty. It also consisted of many sources that focused on events that were of utmost importance to the historical context of our event. We know that this source is reliable because it consists of multiple primary and secondary sources that have no discrepancies with each other. This source was unbiased unless America was mentioned. When that is the case the Library of Congress tends to be slightly biased towards America and towards the actions, it has taken throughout the years. As mentioned before, this database was useful in terms of helping us understand our topic because it provided various primary and secondary sources which were essential to our historical context. These were things such as the Apollo Soyuz mission, Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War. Our NHD advisor made a suggestion to look into this database as he was aware that it consisted of useful sources to our project. So we researched 'Library of Congress' online and found this source.

**National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 13 Dec. 2017.**

Very similar to the Library of Congress, the National Archives is a collection of primary and secondary sources that explain multiple events that have happened through history. Also, like the Library of Congress, the National Archives aided our project by providing some of the most useful sources to our project by teaching us a lot about the Outer Space Treaty itself and a lot of the historical context surrounding it. We know that this source is reliable because none of the sources has discrepancies with each other or any other sources we have viewed. This source has little to no bias as it provides facts and perspectives from each side of the problem. This database helped us understand the historical context of our topic by teaching us a lot about both the Space Race and the Cold War. Our NHD advisor made a suggestion to look into this database as he was aware that it consisted of useful sources to our project. So we researched 'National Archives' online and found this source.

### **Email Correspondence**

**Dutta Gupta, Neel, and Alan Wasser. "Questions Regarding the Outer Space Treaty."**

**21 Mar. 2018.**

After reading Alan Wasser's previous piece on why the Outer Space Treaty was signed, we realized he presented us with a new perspective. His information on the Vietnam War helped us massively in terms of formulating our project, and as a result, we decided to interview him because of this. After finding his email and interviewing him, his answers helped us better understand treaty revisions required, in addition to

better describing the need for the Outer Space Treaty at the time due to circumstances in the Cold War. With Alan Wasser being the director of the Space Settlement Institute, he also presented us information on the future of space exploration and what it held. He described the need for space in the future due to its resources, thus meaning the Outer Space Treaty needs to be altered to cater to humanity's needs. We found this source through searching for interviews which would better help us understand the primary reasons for the Outer Space Treaty being signed.

**Dutta Gupta, Neel, and Mazlan Othman. "Student Interview." 12 Feb. 2018.**

Our correspondence with Mazlan Othman was very useful to our understanding of the Outer Space Treaty from a diplomatic viewpoint. Mazlan Othman is a former director of the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs, otherwise known as 'UNOOSA', and offered great insights which deepened our understanding. Having interviewed someone from a diplomatic viewpoint allowed us to better understand the resolve of conflict between the two cold war rivals. This source was of utmost usefulness to our project.

**Dutta Gupta, Neel. "The Outer Space Treaty." Received by Sanu Kainikara, The Outer Space Treaty, 13 Oct. 2017**

Our correspondence with Sanu Kainikara was of utmost usefulness to our research as he allowed us to get in contact with multiple cosmonauts and space law experts, while also giving us resources to research on the topic of space law itself. He also gave us

his opinion on space law, which largely favoured non-proliferation. Sanu Kainikara, dubbed 'Sanu K', was previously a member of the air force and now serves as a professor at the University of New South Wales in Canberra. He has written multiple books on the topic of air power, and thus had insight on space law as well. His opinions were biased towards the demilitarization of space, due to the consequences the human species could face if the world went into space warfare. This email was reliable due to the experience and knowledge of the interviewee, Sanu K. We found his contact information through common friends, and thereafter sent him an email using the contact information provided.

**Dutta Gupta, Neel, and Shervin Shambayati. "Questions Regarding the Outer Space Treaty." 3 May 2018.**

This interview was of utmost usefulness to our project as it allowed us to our project as it helped us better understand developments from non-governmental organizations within space, thus enhancing our treaty disadvantages caption. In addition, this interview provided insight from an American perspective, considering that Shervin Shambayati had previously worked for JPL. He introduced new policies within space and non-governmental organizations we previously did not know about. He also informed us on risks in space, and how useful the Outer Space Treaty was in terms of protecting this risk. This interview was great in terms of offering us an alternative perspective to our writing, helping us understand the non-governmental ideas towards space and their reactions to the Outer Space Treaty. We found this source through searching for interviews to better understand needed revisions to the treaty from the creators themselves, which in this case, was non-governmental organizations. .

**Dutta Gupta, Neel, and Simonetta Di Pippo. “Questions Regarding Outer Space Treaty.” 12 Mar. 2018.**

Our interview and email correspondence with Simonetta Di Pippo was arguably our most useful email correspondence. This was an email we sent for which we did not expect a response considering Simonetta’s seniority within this department; however, we were exceptionally pleased to hear from her; and that too, her reply was exceptional. She provided us with insightful information from one of the most powerful positions within this industry, allowing our ideas to fortify them within our project. In addition, her ideas also gave us great accountability considering the fact that we could understand that our ideas were properly backed up. Her ideas allowed us to properly place our ideas within a UN perspective, in addition to helping us see the future. Even from a non-NHD point of view, her answers gave us great hope for our future as a planet. We found this source through looking for possible interview subjects for our project.

**McBride VIII, Andrew Maxwell, and Joanne Irene Gabrynowicz. “Questions Regarding the Outer Space Treaty.” 17 Jan. 2017.**

Joanne Gabrynowicz was a former Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Space Law for 12 years. She was also a research Professor and Director of the National Center for Remote Sensing, Air, and Space Law of the University of Mississippi School of Law from 2001 to 2013, in addition to being a director at the International Institute of

Space Law. Our email correspondence with Joanne Gabrynowicz was very useful to our research as it helped us understand the short and long term impacts the Outer Space Treaty had. Her answers also taught us about how she thinks the Outer Space Treaty could be improved for future use. We know that all of her answers were well reasoned, not only because of her past experience with space law, but also the evidence and reasoning she included with each answer. Being a professor in space law, it was natural for Mrs. Gabrynowicz to be slightly biased towards the treaty in terms of what needed to be compromised in 1967. We researching space law experts to help us better understand the Outer Space Treaty, then we came across Joanne's profile.

**Rapaka, Jai, and Ram Jakhu. "Questions Regarding the Outer Space Treaty."**

This source was an interview with professor Ram S. Jakhu, who teaches at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. We asked him questions about his view on the Outer Space Treaty, both positive and negative. This interview was especially important because we were able to learn more about some of the shortcomings of the Outer Space Treaty. Some of the issues that professor Jakhu brought to light were; the Outer Space Treaty does not prohibit weapons which are not nuclear or weapons of mass destruction, space debris is still uncontrolled and is affecting space exploration efforts. The information given to us by Ram Jakhu is definitely reliable seeing as he is a professor at the well-known McGill University. We heard about Ram Jakhu by researching for experts in the field of space law.

**Rapaka, Jai, and Tanja Masson-Zwaan. "Questions Regarding the Outer Space**

## **Treaty.”**

This interview with Tanja Masson-Zwaan, Deputy Director of the International Institute of Air and Space Law (IIASL), gave us another important perspective on the Outer Space Treaty. From the information provided to us in this interview, we were able to understand more about the difference between the USSR and the US’s ideas of what ‘peaceful uses of outer space’ meant. The USSR thought that this meant banning any military weapons in space, while the US thought that it meant non-aggressive use of weapons, but defensive uses such as surveillance could be allowed. We know this information is reliable as it was given to us directly by the Deputy Director of the IIASL. We conducted this interview because we knew that Dr. Masson-Zwaan would have a lot of knowledge about the OST, as she is a professional in this field of work.

## **Essays**

**Batsanov, Sergey. Celebrating the Space Age: 50 Years of Space Technology, 40 Years of the Outer Space Treaty— Conference Report 2–3 April 2007. United Nations, 2007, Celebrating the Space Age: 50 Years of Space Technology, 40 Years of the Outer Space Treaty— Conference Report 2–3 April 2007.**

This essay was published in the conference report from 2007 when the UN hosted a meeting to analyze society’s progress in space and the what the future held for space exploration. This essay in the report was useful as it gave us another reason for why the Outer Space Treaty needed further changing. This reason was due to increasing

amounts of globalisation and dependence on space in the modern society, and how space is being used more freely. Also, the increasing need for military power could lead to the compromise being broken. The essay also gave us an idea of one of the reasons why the treaty was signed, this reason being the increasing militarization tensions after the Cuban Missile Crisis. This allowed us to gain a better understanding of the historical context when armament pressures were rising. This source was biased towards the demilitarization of space, stating the underlying consequences of it. This source was very reliable as it is corroborated by the UN, the world's leading peace union. We found this source by searching the web for what particularly influenced the treaty's creation and the treaty's influence on the modern age.

**Listner, Michael. "The Moon Treaty: Failed International Law or Waiting in the Shadows?" The Space Review: The Moon Treaty: Failed International Law or Waiting in the Shadows?, The Space Review, 24 Oct. 2011, [www.thespacereview.com/article/1954/1](http://www.thespacereview.com/article/1954/1).**

This source provided us with a thorough explanation of what the treaty entails and its comparison to other treaties such as the Sea Treaty. This allowed us to better understand the treaty as a treaty itself and how it compared to other treaties. The source told us that the treaty was fairly simple, containing a mere 17 articles as opposed to the enormity of other treaties. This shortness was likely due to the fact that space was so unexplored at the time. The essay was biased towards further action on the demilitarization of space as it stated multiple of underlying consequences if this didn't happen. This source is reliable as it is published by a site dedicated to simply exploring space, and their essays are written by multiple experts on the topic. We

found this source when researching our the Outer Space Treaty from a logistical point of view.

## **Interviews**

### **Dutta Gupta, Neel, and Sanu Kainikara. "Interview with Sanu K." 17 Oct. 2017.**

After corresponding with Sanu K through email, we then went and met Dr Kainikara in person at his daughter's home in Singapore. When a member of the group met the man himself, he provided us with list resources which were of utmost importance to our research and have been cited in this bibliography as well. Dr Kainikara also helped us by putting us in touch with Rakesh Sharma, the first Indian man in space, who had work conjointly with the Soviet Union when entering space. This contact was of utmost importance to our research. Sanu K also shared some of his own opinions on the topic of space: he lectured us on space's importance in today's society, and how we humans will have to become more and more reliant on space and must thus preserve it. He also spoke to space's relation to the topic of air power, enhancing our understanding of space's influence on our world. Dr Kainikara was biased towards not militarizing of space, stating the fundamental consequences of this action. Sanu K is undoubtedly a reliable source due to his seniority and experience; he is a military strategist in Australia. We got in contact with Dr Kainikara through a common friend.

### **International Astronautical Federation. "Interview Regarding The Outer Space Treaty." E-mail interview. 11 Apr. 2018.**

This interview was conducted via. E-mail with the International Astronautical Federation, which is an organization based out of Paris and was created to give scientists around the world the opportunity to have discussions with each other about space. In this interview we asked about the Outer Space treaty, how it affects commercial space travel, and what changes need to be made to improve the future of how humans use space. The response we received from the International Astronautical Federation was tremendous, and deepened our knowledge of how the treaty. For example, we learned by providing basic principles, the treaty improved space exploration, but needs to be revised as space exploration continues to develop. We were looking to improve our knowledge of the treaty, and wanted to get in touch with some experts on space, so we researched online and found the International Astronautical Federation.

**Powell, Alvin, and Martin Elvis. "Eternal Light, Up for Grabs." Harvard Gazette, Harvard University, 12 July 2016, Accessed 12 Oct. 2017.**

The interview itself speaks to the multiple loopholes in the treaty and the change required with it. Alvin Powell, the interviewee, commented on how the inability for violence in space could lead to countries exploiting space resources without bearing any restriction. This also helped us understand just how much modernizing the treaty would be needed; it was impossible to understand how space's implications would change over time when the treaty had been signed, and would thus need constant changing. This source provided us with the present-day context of today's treaty, and what the treaty's future would hold. This source was biased towards change, saying

that change is required to maintain space as a peaceful environment. The source was reliable as it is published by arguably the most renowned university (Harvard) newspaper, meaning that the source was corroborated by a quality university and could thus be considered reliable. We found this source through searching the web for the treaty's present-day context.

**Ganschow, Thomas W, et al. *Dean Rusk Interview*. Apr. 1985.**

This source was a document showing an interview between Thomas W. Ganschow and David Dean Rusk. Rusk was the secretary of state during the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. He was also present at the signing of the treaty on January 27, 1967. This document was important to our project as it provided us with useful quotes from Dean Rusk. The document is definitely reliable as we found it from the Dean Rusk Oral History Collection. We found this source when researching Dean Rusk quotes.

## **Research Papers**

**Grego, Laura. *A History of Anti-Satellite Programs*. Union of Concerned Scientists. N.p., Jan. 2012. Web.**

This source is a research paper that focuses on the history of anti-satellite programs, and how they have continued to develop to modern day. This 16 page paper helped us build our knowledge of the capabilities of anti satellite weapons, which countries have done what to develop their programs, and different countries' perspectives on anti-satellite weapons. This was crucial to our project as the Outer Space treaty is

actual very vague when it comes to anti satellite programs. As article IV does state that weapons of mass destruction may not be placed in orbit of this earth, it fails to address anti-satellite weapons. In the future this could become very important as satellites are crucial to communication and exploration, and anti satellite weapons could make it difficult for both to develop. From previous research we were aware of how the OST does not address anti-satellite weapons, but we had very little knowledge of what they actually are. So, we researched online and came across this source.

**Jakhu, Ram S. “Sixty Years of Development of International Space Law.”**

This source is a 17 page historical paper on the development of international space law over the past 60 years. It helped immensely in gaining an overall understanding of where we, as a human race, are today in terms of space law, and how we got there. The Outer Space Treaty was mentioned throughout the paper, and the author included some quotes from the treaty as well. The article is not particularly in favour of any perspective, as it was written through a neutral professor’s perspective. The information that we obtained from reading this paper is doubtlessly reliable seeing as the paper was written by a professor of space law at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. We were directed to this paper from an interview with the author, Professor Ram. S Jakhu.

**Masson-Zwaan, Tanja. “Legal Principles Governing the Exploration and Use of Outer Space in Times of Peace and War.”**

This paper, which was written by the director of the International Institute of Space

Law (IILS), Tanja Masson-Zwaan, gave us a more in-depth understanding of the few parts in the Outer Space Treaty which are ambiguous, and also told us more regarding some more modern conflicts regarding the weaponization of space. Most importantly, it highlighted a problem with article IV of the treaty, which is the article that talks about the demilitarization of outer space. Article IV states that outer space shall be used for 'peaceful purposes only'. However, this raised some disagreement between the US and the USSR, the US interpreting this as 'non aggressive' meaning that military technology should be used only for surveillance, and other forms of exploration, whereas the USSR saw it as 'non-military' thinking that space should be completely de-weaponized. This raised a lot of debate, and could be a potential area for a revision of the treaty. However, the source is overall definitely in favour of the treaty and all of the peace and security it has brought our planet. We know that the material in this paper is reliable seeing as the author is the director of the IILS. We were given this paper from an interview with the author, Dr. Tanja Masson-Zwaan.

## **Journal Articles**

**Danilenko, Gennady M. "Outer Space and the Multilateral Treaty-Making Process."High Technology Law Journal 4.2 (1989): n. pag. JSTOR [JSTOR]. Web. 5 Oct. 2017.**

This journal article, published High Technology Law Journal, gave us a great understanding of the making of the Outer Space Treaty. The source was very useful, due to the fact that we were given an understanding of what each particular

ambassador/president contributed to creating the treaty itself. The article also gave us an understanding that the treaty's approach was designed for more treaties to be made, commenting that this was just a requisite security treaty. The source gave us good historical context on what specific actions itself lead to the agreement being signed. The source was also biased for more change in space, saying that the world needs more agreement to allow space to be peaceful. This source was very reliable as it was made by a regarded journal. We found this source by looking at the JSTOR archives.

**Hale, Tom. "The US Had An Insane Plan To Drop A Nuclear Bomb On The Moon In The 1950s." IFLScience. IFLScience, 13 Sept. 2017. Web. 01 Oct. 2017.**

This article taught us about project A119, also known as project bomb the moon. This aided us in our project because it helped us understand one of the conflicts that the outer space treaty was preventing. This source focused on how the US planned to drop a nuclear bomb on the moon to 'one-up' the efforts of the Soviets and make them look superior in the space race. This article was biased against project A119 because it made the project look like a very bad idea. We know that this is a reliable source because you can directly trace the author, and can see that he has written close to 2,000 other articles for this website. This article aided us in understanding the historical context around the 'Outer Space Treaty' by teaching us more about a potential conflict that could have happened if the treaty was not signed. We had heard about project bomb the moon before but wanted to look further into it. So, we researched online and came across this source.

**John, Dan St. "The Bogotá Declaration and the Curious Case of Geostationary Orbit."**

**Denver Journal of International Law and Policy, University of Denver, 31 Jan. 2013**  
**[djilp.org/3494/the-bogota-declaration-and-the-curious-case-of-geostationary-orbit/](http://djilp.org/3494/the-bogota-declaration-and-the-curious-case-of-geostationary-orbit/).**

This article, written by a law student at the University of Denver, focuses on an event called the “Bogota Declaration” and how some of the indistinct ambiguities in the treaty can be used to circumvent the laws of space. In summary, countries in the equator exploited the vagueness in the treaty and were able to “claim” an area in space (more specifically, a geostationary orbit) which they deemed as a natural resource. This source, through a historical event that included 8 countries and the United Nations, allowed us to understand and pinpoint where the Outer Space Treaty had failed, which is different to most of the sources in this bibliography that talk about the positive effects of the treaty. This is a reliable source as it comes from an educational institute, more specifically a state university (in this case, the University of Denver). We found this source by checking the bibliographies of news articles. The article that gave us this source was from The Conversation, another trustworthy website with high factuality.

**"Non-Proliferation and Free Access To Outer Space: THE DUAL-USE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE OUTER SPACE TREATY AND THE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME On JSTOR ." Jstor.org. N. p., 2017. Web. 1 Oct. 2017.**

This source was very helpful in the sense that it has a lot of background on the Outer Space Treaty, and it goes into the treaty itself in great detail. It specifically goes very

in-depth about the MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime) and about the impact that it had on the Outer Space Treaty. This article was extremely useful when developing an idea about the challenges that were gotten past in the making of this treaty, in this case, the MTCR. This source was not really biased since the author was mostly going over facts and events during the process of the Outer Space Treaty. This source is very reliable due to the fact that its bibliography is very credible and that the publisher of the article was the University of California, Berkeley.

**Or, Shannon. "Peace and Conflict in Outer Space." *Peace Research*, vol. 30, Feb. 1998.**

**JSTOR, JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23607539>.**

This journal article was very useful in giving us an analysis of the influence the Outer Space Treaty had on the modern day. The source also gave us a detailed yet simplified explanation of what exactly the treaty entails, and why each of these aspects matters to militarization in space. The source also referred to treaty's contestability, which means it allows all parties need to be satisfied. It also showed us that conflict was still possible in space and that the treaty was just a preliminary compromise, meaning that more compromises could be necessary for the future. The source was reliable as it was purely an analysis of the treaty itself. The source was not biased as it only analyzed the treaty in a fashion in which it didn't favour any specific party. We found this journal article through JSTOR's archives.

**Teitel, Amy Shira. "The 1967 Outer Space Treaty's Legacy: Non-Aggressive Exploration of Space." *Popular Science*. N.p., 10 Oct. 2013. Web. 03 Oct. 2017.**

This article, written by Amy Shira Teitel, talked about some of the problems that ‘The Outer Space Treaty’ consisted of. It mentioned various loopholes that the treaty consisted and how that changed the Cold War. This source was biased against the treaty because the source only focused on all the problems that the treaty consisted of. We know this source is reliable because the author has also written articles for other online journals such as Discovery News, Scientific American, and VIntage Space. This source helped us understand the treaty’s historical context by including a little bit information about what was going on when the treaty was signed. This source helped us create our project by showing us why people may want to change the treaty. We wanted to find a bit more on the problems with ‘The Outer Space Treaty’ so we researched online and came across this source.

**"US Planned One Big Nuclear Blast for Mankind." The Guardian. Ed. Anthony Barnett. N.p., 14 May 2001. Web. 2 Oct. 2017.**

This article, published in “The Guardian”, extended our knowledge about the bomb the moon project. It helped us understand some of the reasoning behind the idea of the project by withdrawing excerpts from an interview with Dr Leonard Reiffel, who was at the forefront of the project. This source was biased against project bomb the moon because it made it sound like a worthless idea, and, something that would only damage science. We know this source is reliable because it was published in “The Guardian”, which is a well-recognized source. Plus, the interview and ideas all came from someone who worked very closely with project A119. This article helped us further understand the historical context surrounding ‘The Outer Space Treaty’ by helping us learn more about a potential conflict it prevented. We came across this

source by further researching the bomb project online.

## **Letters**

**Bunn, George, and John B. Rhineland. "Outer Space Treaty May Ban Strike Weapons." Received by Terry Atlas, JSTOR, June 2002, [www.jstor.org/stable/23626716](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23626716).**

The letter, written by space analysts George Bunn and John B Rhineland, was used as a magazine entry in the Arms Control Association magazine. Written to the editor of the magazine, the letter discussed the periphery events ultimately led to the treaty being signed, such as the effect the Cuban Missile Crisis, Nuclear relations, and the Antarctica treaty had on the treaty itself. It also taught us how countries could interpret the treaty and work around it. The letter gave us good historical context on the arms battles which led up to the possibility of arms conflict on space and also taught us about the influence our event had on the future. This was a reliable source primarily for the fact that the people who wrote it were part of the general counsel which advised negotiations for the Outer Space Treaty. We found this source to have a slight bias against space warfare, stating the consequences of the event. We found this source through looking through JSTOR.

**Martin, Pierre M. "Colonizing Mars." Received by International Herald Tribune, Colonizing Mars, 7ADAD.**

This source allowed us to gain a better understanding of other instances where the Outer Space Treaty had come into use. For example, when countries were contemplating who would be able to colonize Mars in the 1990s. As countries around the world wanted the freedom to do whatever they wanted to with the planet Mars, they proposed a treaty which allowed nations from around the world to do whatever they wanted to with Mars. However, Pierre M Martin contradicted this proposition as he wrote in a letter that the Outer Space Treaty already allowed this to happen. This allowed for the treaty to come into use again, but the use of this planet naturally came with the strict prohibition of demilitarization as this is the nature of the treaty itself. This source was biased towards the Outer Space Treaty and the demilitarization of space as it explicitly stated the benefits of this treaty, but also allowed the treaty to go into use which ultimately stopped any possible conflict pertaining to relations with that particular planet. This source was undoubtedly reliable as it had been written by a recognized space law official Pierre M Martin while also being corroborated by a distinguished news source in the New York Times. This source allowed us to understand one occasion where the treaty's compromise affected the future and prevented future conflict. We found this source when looking for occurrences when the Outer Space Treaty had come into action.

## **Slideshows**

**Freeland, Steven. "Australia National Space Law and Space Policy." Australia/China, Beijing/Sydney, 17 Nov. 2014.**

This slideshow was useful as it gave us insight on what countries that aren't as

established in space are doing in terms of space law and policy. The country this presentation was about was Australia. The presentation itself discussed the history of Australia encounters in space, and what specifically they had done in the area of space exploration. One of these examples is the Woomera launch facility, the 2nd most active launch site for space-based activity. The slideshow also showed us what particularly were attractions in terms of Australia and space, and how they are helping the situation of non-proliferation. The source also showed us Australia's future goals and challenges they had for their future in space, which included their goals to make space an increasingly more safe location while still maintaining high levels of exploration. This source was biased towards investing in Australia for space due to the fact that it is a persuasive presentation given at the UN. This source was reliable as it is approved by the UN, the world's peacekeeping organization. We attained this source through Sanu K, a man who works in the Australian government/governing body.

**Melk, Adam. "The Space Race and Its Effects on the Cold War." Prezi.com. N.p., 05 May 2014. Web. 01 Nov. 2017.**

This presentation was useful because it taught us more about both sides of the Space Race (USSR and USA) and how actions in the Space Race affected the progression of the Cold War. This source primarily focused on the technological development that occurred during the Space Race and how that development caused the realization for the possibility of an Intercontinental Missile. This source helped us put our event in historical context because it gave reasoning for events that happened leading up to 'The Outer Space Treaty' and gave specific dates of when those events happened.

This source was biased towards the USSR because it focused on times when the Soviets were the first to do something, for example, how the Soviets had the first space program. We know that this source is reliable because the creator of this presentation has created several other presentations, and all the dates presented match up with other sources we have viewed. Our group had done previous research on the Cold War and Space Race, but, we wanted to learn how one affected the other. So, we researched online and found this source.

### **Video/Documentary/Movie**

**The Space Race. Prod. History.com Staff. History.com. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 04 Oct. 2017.**

The video, found on History.com, focused on the events of the space race between the Americans and Soviets. It taught us about which side was the first to do what and eventually explained how the U.S was able to put a man on the moon. This source helped our project by extending our knowledge on the space race so that we can better understand the historical context surrounding 'The Outer Space Treaty'. This source was biased towards the Americans because it made the Americans seem like the obvious winners of the space race, even though the Soviets were the first to do many things in space. We know that this source is reliable because the video was published on History.com, which is a very well recognized news journal. We had already found an article on the space race that we found on History.com. We wanted to extend our knowledge so we searched 'space race' and came across this video.

## Websites

**2005, Alan Wasser Monday June 20, [Editor's Note: First of a Two-part Article.], [Next Week, the Second Part of This Article Will Explore How Vietnam and the Great Society Forced LBJ to Find Means to End the Space Race.], and Alan Wasser Is Chairman of The Space Settlement Institute. "LBJ's Space Race: What We Didn't Know Then (part 1)." The Space Review: LBJ's Space Race: What We Didn't Know Then (part 1). N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Oct. 2017.**

This source focused on Lyndon B. Johnson's impact on the Space Race. It talked about how Johnson forced America into the Space Race (by creating controversy over Sputnik), how he ended the Space Race (with the idea of the Outer Space Treaty), and some of the major events that happened in between. This source was biased towards Lyndon B. Johnson because it made all of his decisions look like the correct one. This source put our topic into historical context by teaching us about events that led up to the signing, and, background info on why the treaty was proposed. We know that this source is reliable because it was written by Alan Wasser, how is the chairman of The Space Settlement Institute. We were aware that Lyndon B. Johnson was the president of the United States at the time the treaty was signed, but we wanted to know more about his impact on the treaty. So, we researched online and came across this source.

**2005, Alan Wasser Monday June 27. "LBJ's Space Race: What We Didn't Know Then (part 2)." The Space Review: LBJ's Space Race: What We Didn't Know Then (part 2). N.p., 27 June 2005. Web. 05 Nov. 2017.**

This article, which is the 2nd part of a previously cited source, continues building on Lyndon B. Johnson's reasoning to create the 'Outer Space Treaty'. Johnson knew he needed more money to fund the Vietnam War, but also knew that if he took money from the space program we would fall behind in the Space Race. So, after failures to negotiate peace with Vietnam, Johnson made the 'Outer Space Treaty' so that very space discovery would be useful for all countries. This was crucial towards our project as it allowed us to specifically understand why the US had acted so enthusiastic when signing this treaty with the Soviet Union, despite their previous feuds between each other. This source was biased towards Johnson because they gave him credit for the idea. This source helped us place our event in historical context by teaching us how our event was impacted by other events going on at the same time, such as the Vietnam War. We know that this source is reliable because it was written Alan Wasser who is the chairman of The Space Settlement Institute. We had previously found part 1 of this article, but we wanted to go on, so we found Part 2, which is this source.

**2017, Paul Meyer, Monday September 25, and Paul Meyer Is an Adjunct Professor of International Studies at Simon Fraser University and a Senior Fellow with The Simons Foundation in Vancouver, Canada. Prior to Taking up His Current Appointments in 2011, Paul Had a 35-year Diplomatic Career with Cana. "The Outer Space Treaty at 50: An Enduring Basis for Cooperative Security." *The Space Review: The Outer Space Treaty at 50: An Enduring Basis for Cooperative Security*. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 Oct. 2017**

This source highlighted how the treaty helps mankind and why it's a shame that after

50 years the treaty is being neglected. It talked about some of the parts of the treaty and how this has improved space exploration. This source was strongly biased towards the Outer Space Treaty because it never mentioned any of the bad things about the treaty, it only focused on how the treaty helps. This article helps us understand what direct influence our topic had on the future, and how it affected our modern-day society. We know this source is reliable because it was written by Paul Meyer, who was at one point an Ambassador to the UN, and is currently a professor of International Studies at Simon Fraser University. We came across this source by researching 'Outer Space Treaty' online.

**“Antarctic Treaty.” *U.S. Department of State: Diplomacy in Action*, U.S. Department of State, [www.state.gov/t/avc/trty/193967.htm](http://www.state.gov/t/avc/trty/193967.htm).**

Digitally published by the U.S. Department of State, this detailed summary of the Antarctic Treaty greatly assisted us in developing on how the signing of this treaty affected the Outer Space Treaty, and how this was the “framework” or the “bedrock” of later treaties regarding conflicted territories. As said, this article was very detailed in explaining the Antarctic Treaty, giving us actual treaty text, their own narrative/stance on the treaty, the Secretary of State’s own remarks, and further inspection and information on the treaty after it was signed. This was, without a doubt, very useful and helpful to our project as it allowed us to see the similarities between this treaty and the Outer Space Treaty, therefore giving us an analogy and comparison between the two compromises. Henceforth, we were able to develop a better understanding of why the space treaty was signed and what events prior to the signing influenced the treaty. This source was biased for the demilitarization of space, or,

generally in any territorially disputed area, as said before, it is very similar to the Outer Space Treaty. A reliable source, this summary of the treaty was harvested from the U.S. Department of State's own website, which is ran and overseen by the actual U.S. government's Department of State. We found this source when looking for influential events prior to the signing of the Outer Space Treaty.

**ATCM. "The Antarctic Treaty." *ATS - The Antarctic Treaty*, UN, [www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm](http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm).**

This source purely summarized the Antarctic Treaty in a brief but effective manner. Through learning about the Antarctic Treaty, we thereafter were able to understand the influence this treaty in particular had on the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. This showed us another example of how multiple countries were able to make successful compromises at the time, and inevitably instigated positive influence on society. In ways, the Antarctic Treaty is very similar to the Outer Space Treaty, as no clear party has marked the territory theirs. However, with possibility of conflict in Antarctica, a compromise was made to prevent further conflict in the region, similar to the Outer Space Treaty. This source was biased towards demilitarization as it discussed the effects militarization in international territory could have on society. This source was undeniably reliable as it has been corroborated by the UN, the world's peacekeeping organization. This source also allowed us to place our topic in its historical context as we were able to understand diplomacy and compromises in international territory at the time through the source itself. We found this source when looking for earlier treaties which led to the signing of the Outer Space Treaty.

**Abbany, Zulkifar. "Outer Space Treaty, Another One for Trump to Dump | Science |**

**DW | 01.06.2017." DW.COM, DW, 1 June 2017,**

This source, written by the esteemed German news network DW, allowed us to gain an understanding of the treaty's meaning in the current day's context. In the article, space law professor Christopher Newman quoted: 'It was simply a security treaty,'. Due to the fact that the treaty is now a whopping 50 years old, times have changed from when the treaty was initially created; at the time period, officials didn't know the scale to which exploration in space would enlarge. Nowadays, we are faced with a new question for whether satellites for military use can be tolerated as peaceful activity. This alternative viewpoint opened a new door of research for us. Rather than giving us a better understanding of the historical context, the article gave us a good understanding of the treaty's present day context. This source was very reliable as it was written by an esteemed news network, as well as gaining its information from a professor of space law itself. We found this source through looking at the treaty's present day context, which led us to search on about the agreement's controversiality.

**Blake, Duncan, and Steven Freeland. "As the World Embraces Space, the 50-Year-Old Outer Space Treaty Needs Adaptation." *Space.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 01 Oct. 2017**

This article, written by two space law professors at Australian universities, gave us an idea of how particularly the Outer Space Treaty may have to be changed for future generations. The article discussed how asteroids could have an effect on space debris in relation to its usability in terms of orbit. This led to whether diverting an asteroid or natural matter in space could be considered militarization as well or whether the act is simply of defence. The source gave us an understanding of the ways space

militarization could be considered. We found this source biased towards keeping space demilitarized, discussing the effects armament could have in space. The source is very reliable due to the writers expertness and seniority in this particular field of study as well as being associated with one of the world's leading space websites. We found this source through looking for information on the web on the treaty's influence.

**"Chronology Of The Moon Race." *Russianspaceweb.com*. N. p., 2017. Web. 22 Oct. 2017.**

This source was a timeline that showed significant events in the space race between the US and the Soviet Union. It was very useful to us because it gave lots of information about advancements and developments in the space programs of both of these nations. This was very useful to us seeing as it helped us form an idea as to what kind of developments made the idea for the Outer Space Treaty to come into relevance. This article is not biased in any direction because it is just stating events that happened. It is also reliable because it just showing widely-known events in one chart. There are no facts that are able to be disputed. We found this source by researching for key developments in the space race.

**Cohen, Zachary. "Trump Pushes Idea of Adding 'Space Force' to US Military." *CNN. Cable News Network*, 01 May 2018. Web. 04 May 2018.**

This article focused on Donald Trump's idea of creating

**“Cuban Missile Crisis.” *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum,***

**[www.jfklibrary.org/JFK/JFK-in-History/Cuban-Missile-Crisis.aspx](http://www.jfklibrary.org/JFK/JFK-in-History/Cuban-Missile-Crisis.aspx).**

This source, taken from the website of the presidential library of John F. Kennedy, is an article that explains the whole Cuban Missile Crisis scenario, which was especially helpful for us when it comes to wholly understanding the events surrounding the Outer Space Treaty. This article is biased for the Western-U.S. side of the Cuban Missile Crisis, fundamentally because it is from a former U.S. president’s library, with other articles biased against the Soviet Union also portrayed on the website. Undoubtedly a reliable source, the JFK Presidential Library is recognized and ran by the U.S. government, which is another reason why it is biased for the United States. We found this website by looking through the NHD website, specifically underneath the “Student Resources” tab.

**Elliot, Kimberly. “Atomic Fears and the Arms Race.” *Khan Academy,* Khan Academy.**

This article talks mainly about the nuclear war buildup during the cold war. The 1950’s was when most of the development in both U.S.’s and the Soviet Union’s nuclear weapons program happened. This article talks about some of the U.S.’s biggest decisions related to the nuclear arms race. This article was really helpful to us because it gives a good amount of useful historical context for the Outer Space Treaty. It also highlights some of the many challenges that the U.S. faced during the Cold War arms race. This article was biased in favour of the U.S., because it was told

mostly through U.S.'s perspective. This article is reliable because it was published by Khan Academy, which is one of the leading online education systems for students. We found this source by searching Khan Academy for sources on the Cold War and the space race.

**Freedman, Lawrence D. "Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 18 Nov. 2015.**

This source was an article on the 1963 Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. The author wrote about events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, which were starting to show the potential threats that Nuclear Weapons possessed. Also, there was a worldwide concern over the Nuclear Fallout that enters the atmosphere following nuclear tests that went on above ground. The Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty banned the testing of any nuclear weapon in space, above ground, or in water. Only underground tests would be allowed. Only 3 countries were present at the initial signing of the treaty on August 5, 1963. However, within a few months, hundreds of other countries signed on. Some standout countries which did not sign on were France, and China. Later, in 1977, the treaty extended on to ban underground testing as well. This information is key historical context that we need to know in order to better comprehend the need for the Outer Space Treaty. The article is partially biased in favour of the UK, the Soviet Union, and the US, seeing as it states clearly that they were the first countries who signed onto this treaty, making them seem diplomatic. This article is easily reliable, seeing as it was written by Lawrence Freedman, a professor at King's College in London, and was published by Encyclopedia Britannica, one of the most trustworthy online history resources.

**Garber, Steve. "Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center." *NASA, NASA*.**

This source was about the Johnson Space Center located in Houston, Texas. The center was established in 1961, and has continued on to be one of NASA's main centers dedicated to human space exploration. The Johnson Space Center was home to projects such as the Gemini project, and the Apollo project. Although it was originally not named Johnson Space Center, it was later renamed to that in honor of the late President Johnson. This source helped us understand how important Lyndon B. Johnson was to the Space Program in the US. This source is biased in favour of the Johnson Space Center, since it is talking about all of the achievements that it has accomplished. The article is reliable seeing as it was written and published by NASA.

We found this source by researching NASA's archives for Lyndon B. Johnson.

**Garber, Steve. "Sputnik and Dawn of the Space Age." *NASA, NASA*, 10 Oct. 2007.**

This article about the first ever satellite launched into space by the Soviets, dubbed Sputnik, which effectively started the space race between the U.S. and the Soviets, gave us significant events and happenings that helped us understand why the treaty was created and what type of outer space conflicts it needed to prevent in the future. This source gave us historical context about the events in the "Space Age," which is during the time the treaty was made. This source was biased for the U.S and for the treaty, due to the fact that it is a government organization within the U.S., with some sentences in the article denouncing the Soviet Union's attempts to militarize space. This article is reliable because it comes from a well-known government organization

that works with space, which is NASA. We found this source by researching the Outer Space Treaty and the events leading up to it.

**Gletchell, Michelle. “The Start of the Space Race.” *Khan Academy*, Khan Academy, [www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/period-8/apush-1950s-america/a/the-start-of-the-space-race](http://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/period-8/apush-1950s-america/a/the-start-of-the-space-race).**

The article “The Start of the Space Race” was very useful in showing key events in the years leading up to the Outer Space Treaty. It talks about and explains some of the big checkpoints in the USA-Soviet Union space race. For example, it talks about Sputnik I, II, III, and how these massive developments urged the US to strengthen their space program. It also talks about the action that the US took to get back into the space race. This information was helpful because it gave a lot of historical context to our topic, and this will help us understand the topic to a deeper extent. This additional knowledge of our topic’s historical context allowed for us to understand why each specific decision was made to form the Outer Space Treaty itself. This article was somewhat biased towards the Soviet Union, depicting them as the frontrunners of the space race multiple times, but other than that, it was not biased towards any side. This article is definitely reliable seeing as it was published by Khan Academy, one of the world’s leading online education websites. We found this article by searching through Khan Academy’s archives when trying to learn about our topic through a simplified yet informative point of view.

**Granath, Bob. “Falcon Heavy: A Multi-User Spaceport Success Story.” *NASA*, 7 Feb. 2018.**

This article talked about the partnership NASA has with SpaceX. This partnership is important to our topic, as it shows the connection between government and non-government organizations in outer space. This article provided a lot of information on NASA's partnership with not only SpaceX, but a number of companies like SpaceX. The source is written through the perspective of NASA, as the author is a NASA employee. The article is definitely reliable as we found it on the official NASA website. We found this source when researching the partnership between NASA and space NGOs.

**Grush, Loren. "How an International Treaty Signed 50 Years Ago Became the Backbone for Space Law." *The Verge*, The Verge, 27 Jan. 2017.**

This article was useful in telling us the influence and effects of the Outer Space Treaty after it was signed, and how it is one of the poles that space law stands on today. Though a secondary source and in a completely different time period, this article was helpful in giving us an understanding of how this particular compromise was able to "ensure peaceful exploration in space, as well as provide a lasting framework for how nations are supposed to behave in space." The article didn't provide us with much historical context, but gave us a modern viewpoint and perspective on the Outer Space Treaty, in contrast to most of our sources which primarily focus on the time period surrounding the creation of the Outer Space Treaty. This is a reliable source due to the fact it has its hundreds of other scientific articles being used in other bibliographies, while also being closely associated with big-time corporations such as Apple and Google. We found this source by looking at other

bibliographies and browsing the web.

**Harris, Phillip R. "Space Law and Space Resources." *National Science Society, National Science Society*.**

This article was useful in many prospects, but the most important one is giving us another reason out of the many on why the space treaty was ultimately signed and created in the first place. This was useful in giving us another perspective of the treaty, telling us that demilitarization in space can lead us to sharing multiple resources and explore the natural materials there are in space in order to mine them. This was useful in helping us develop the idea of why the treaty matters to you in modern times, and how this affects society today. This is a reliable source as it was published by the National Space Society, a well-known organization focused on all things outer space, especially space law. This is biased for the treaty as it tells us the positive outcomes of the treaty, and why countries opted in signing it. We found this source when browsing through the web to find reliable organizations focused on space.

**Haskins, Caroline. "The Legal Battle to Colonize Mars." *The Outline, The Outline*, 15 Mar. 2018**

This article was about the effect that the Outer Space Treaty has on modern-day space use. Some of the main points brought up were US president Donald Trump's recent comments about a potential US military 'Space Force', and SpaceX's efforts to colonize Mars. Both of these space projects are restricted by the Outer Space Treaty. However, due to the treaty's ambiguity, potential loopholes could be found to get

around these restrictions. This information this source provided is definitely reliable as the information was gathered from a number of professionals and professors. We found this source when researching the effect of the Outer Space Treaty on space commercialization.

**Herbert, Evan. "How Did The Space Race Between The U.S. And Soviet Russia Affect American Politics? | Fall 2014 | Washington State University."**

***History.libraries.wsu.edu*. N. p., 2014. Web. 6 Oct. 2017.**

The focus of this article was on the impact that the Space Race had on the Presidential careers of John F. Kennedy and Dwight Eisenhower. It talked about how President Kennedy urged the public to back the USA in the Space Race, and about how the Space Race was a chance for President Eisenhower to show his assertiveness as president, seeing as many at the time were questioning his lack of it. This article was useful because it gave us an idea of some of the biggest decisions and steps that the Presidents took to enhance the USA's space program. This article was biased in favour of the Presidents, because it highlights mainly the good things they did to develop the USA's space program. This article is reliable because it was published by Washington State University, which a widely-known and respected University. We found this source by searching the web for people that had an impact on the space race.

**History.com. "Soviets Ratify Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons from Outer**

**Space." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 09 Nov. 2017.**

This source was useful to our project because it taught us about the changes the Soviet Union made to the 'Outer Space Treaty'. We learned that the Soviet Union changed the treaty so that it also banned countries from being able to put nuclear weapons into space. It also furthered our understanding of how the 'Outer Space Treaty' is linked to the Space Race. This source helped us place our event into historical context because it taught us a little bit about what the Soviets were thinking close to the time of the signing of the Treaty. It also taught us more about some of the other problems going on at the time of the treaty and how that changed the Soviet Union's perspective of the treaty. This source was biased towards the Soviets because it made the ratification, that the Soviets made, seem perfect and flawless. We know that this source is reliable because it was published on History.com, and, it also matches up perfectly with other sources we have viewed that taught us more about the Russian opinion on the 'Outer Space Treaty'. We wanted to extend our knowledge of any problems that the Soviets might have had with the treaty, so, we researched it online and came across this source.

**History.com Staff. "The Space Race." History.com. A&E Television Networks, 2010. Web. 04 Oct. 2017.**

This article taught us about the main events that happened over the course of the Space Race. This article gave us a timeline of when the events happened, and, including a little bit about the event's importance and what the event was. This source was biased towards the Americans because it made them look like they were better than the Soviets and that they won the space race easily. We know that this source is reliable because it was published on History.com, which is a very well recognized

source. This source also helped us understand the historical context surrounding ‘The Outer Space Treaty’ by teaching us about the major space events that happened close to the time of the signing. We knew that to understand the reasoning behind ‘The Outer Space Treaty’ we would have to understand the space race, so, we researched online and came across this source.

**"International Legal Agreements Relevant to Space Weapons." *Union of Concerned Scientists*. N.p., 11 Feb. 2004. Web.**

This article focused on treaties that have been passed to control weapons in space. It lists a few small compromise, but focuses mainly on the Outer Space Treaty and how it bans certain weapons from space. This source was useful to our project in two ways: introducing us to previous and future compromises relevant to the Outer Space Treaty, and it help us understand what weapons the treaty specifically bans. Although article IV states that weapons of mass destruction are not allowed in orbit of earth, we learned that this doesn't include anti satellite weapons or missile born WMDs from transiting through space. We know this source is reliable because we found this source on Union of Concerned Scientists, which has multiple articles that focus on the betterment of earth and space. We came across this source because we were confused about the specifics of the treaty, so we researched online and found this source.

**Kopal, Vladimir. "United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law." *United Nations*, United Nations, [legal.un.org/avl/ha/tos/tos.html](http://legal.un.org/avl/ha/tos/tos.html).**

This is article is part of an archive that consists of documents, videos, photos and

audio files all centralized on the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. This article was very useful as it was able to give us a good and authentic overall understanding of the treaty, and how it was formed. Written by Professor Vladimir Kopal, this article was written in the 2000s and is a secondary source. This source is biased for the countries who signed and are following the treaty, and against those who plan on not doing so as it highlights the potential consequences and chaos should countries be able to build anything they like in space. This is a reliable source as it is coming from an organization called the United Nations, a peacemaking group recognized by almost all of the countries in the world, not to mention the fact that it was written by a professor from Bohemian College of the Czech Republic. We found this article by searching the web for background knowledge on the treaty.

**“LBJ: His Life and His Times.” A Biography of Lyndon Baines Johnson, Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library.**

The Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library, which is fundamentally an archive and biography on all of the events centering and leading up to President Johnson’s presidency, was useful towards our project as it gave us more knowledge on how Lyndon B. Johnson and his influence affected the Outer Space Treaty. Giving us information on the events relating to space conflicts and space in general during Lyndon B. Johnson’s presidency, this source also gave us more historical context and preliminary research. Although bias isn’t really important in this source, this article is biased in favour for the treaty as it tells us how President Johnson, in a sense, oversaw and approved of the treaty. This source is reliable because it is one of the many presidential libraries which are run by the government of the United States. We found

this source by going to the list of presidential libraries, which was a link provided by the NHD website.

**"Leonid Brezhnev: President of Union of Soviet Socialist Republicans." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. N.p., 16 Nov. 2017. Web. 17 Jan. 2018.**

Leonid Brezhnev was a key player to the signing of the Outer Space Treaty as he was the leader of the Soviet Union at the time of the signing. This source taught us about his rise to power and how his views affected the perspectives of the USSR. Bias does not have a major effect on this source as it only focuses certain facts and events that happened throughout his rise to power. Because of prior research, our group was aware of Leonid Brezhnev but did not know much about how he became the leader of the Soviet Union. So, we decided to research and came across this source.

**Library of Congress. *Cold War: Soviet Perspective*. Library Of Congress, 31 Aug. 2016.**

This source gave information on different leaders of the Soviet Union's impact on the cold war. This article was helpful because, unlike most sources, it gave the perspective of the Soviet Union on the Cold War. This is important because it is essential to any project that we have to know both side's view on the event. The article talked about Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's leader from 1964-1982, and what he did during his time as leader. It talked about how he managed to create peace between the US and the Soviet Union. This article is biased in favour of the Soviet Union, seeing as it is written in their perspective, and also highlights some of the leaders as diplomats. This source is reliable because it was written and published by

the Library of Congress, a highly-respected government section. We found this source by researching online for the Soviet Union's perspective on the Cold War.

**NASA History. "Nuclear Weapon Effects in Space." NASA, NASA, June 1957.**

This source gave us a good idea of the effect of weapons in space, and how nuclear war would be in space. The website gave us a good understanding of how a nuclear bomb would react when detonated in space itself. When detonated near earth's atmosphere, the thermal, radiation, and blast's magnitude would have devastating buildings and causing mass injuries or casualties to those on earth. The source really gave us a better understanding of space warfare's effects on earth when close to its atmosphere; showing that not only space but our planet can be damaged too. This source gave us a good idea of what space warfare's potential could be based on data and experiments. This source was mostly unbiased, simply stating facts and analyzing them, showing space warfare's potential. This source is reliable due to the fact that it was written by the world's most famous space program, NASA. We found this source through looking by searching the web for what space warfare really meant.

**"Nuclear Arms Race." AMNH. N.p., n.d. Web. 03 Nov. 2017.**

This article, published onto the American Museum of Natural History's website, was about the Arms Race that occurred during the Cold War. The most useful thing from this source was its focus on Albert Einstein's impact on the Cold War. It also contains quotes from his such as, "The war has won, but the peace is not" (said after World War 2). This source was biased towards Albert Einstein because it only talked about

his positive impacts on the Cold War, not talking about anything negative he did. This article also helped us place our event in historical context by teaching us about a famous figure's view on relating events that had a major impact on our topic. We know this source is reliable because it was published onto the American Museum of Natural History, which works with museums across the globe. We came across this source by researching the Cold War, Arms Race, and we came across this source when researching these specific topics which related to our project.

**Outer Space Treaty Narrative. N.p., n.d. Web. 08 Nov. 2017.**

This article focused on the course both the Soviet Union and United States went through before the signing of the 'Outer Space Treaty'. It also talked about how the Soviet Union at first refused to sign the treaty, but, eventually agreed to joint propose it to the United Nations after the United States agreed to move it's missiles out of Turkey. This source was useful to our project because it helped us understand why both sides (Americans and Soviets) disagreed to initially sign the treaty. We know that this source is reliable because it matches has no conflicts with other sources we have viewed throughout the project. This source helped us place our event in historical context by teaching us about the perspectives of both major sides leading up to the treaty. This source was slightly biased towards 'The Outer Space Treaty' because it made it seem like an easy process to sign. We came across this source by researching why the Soviet Union didn't agree to the treaty at first and came across this source.

**"Outer Space Treaty." Outer Space Treaty, Federation of American Scientists,**

**[fas.org/nuke/control/ost/intro.htm](https://fas.org/nuke/control/ost/intro.htm)**

This article was an outline of crucial events that happened in the process of the Outer Space Treaty. The article talked about how the Soviet Union tried to initiate peace talks, but the US would not eliminate their short and medium range missile bases which were located in Turkey. This then led to the Cuban Missile crisis. This article was helpful because it gave us more information about some of the peace movements that happened before the Outer Space Treaty itself. Also, it gave historical context on key events which were essential in the years building up to the Outer Space Treaty. The article is somewhat biased in favour of the Soviet Union, depicting them as the peacemakers in multiple situations. This article was definitely reliable seeing as written and published by the Federation of American Scientists, which is a well-known organization. We found this source by researching for historical context on the Outer Space Treaty.

**“Outer Space Treaty.” *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State,  
[www.state.gov/t/isn/5181.htm](https://www.state.gov/t/isn/5181.htm)**

The website entry ‘Outer Space Treaty’ from the U.S Department of State, helped us understand what the ‘Outer Space Treaty’ itself consisted of and, taught us about the process the treaty had to go through before it was able to prevent future conflict. In essence, it paraphrased the treaty itself, which allowed us to comprehend what the treaty entails. This article also had a list of countries that signed the treaty, allowing us to understand each country's influence on the treaty. This source was biased

towards the 'Outer Space Treaty' because it made the process seem easy and smooth. We know that this website is reliable because it was published by the U.S Department of State. We were looking online for sources that would help us find out more about the 'Outer Space Treaty' when we came across this source.

**“Providing Resources to Fuel Industry and Sustain Life in Space.” *Planetary Resources*, Planetary Resources, Inc., [www.planetaryresources.com/](http://www.planetaryresources.com/).**

This is a website put up by Planetary Resources Inc., which is a company focused on mining asteroids in space and overall using space for its endless minerals and resources. This is helpful in our research and overall project as it helped us develop our connection to the modern world today, essentially answering the question, “Why should we even care about the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, an event that happened 50 years ago?” This is a reliable source as it is not only published by a big and successful company, the company has also worked with the likes of NASA and other space organizations. This is biased for exploration in space and substantially the Outer Space Treaty as it supports peaceful space exploration and the mining of outer space resources.

**Race, Margaret S. "Policies for Scientific Exploration and Environmental Protection: Comparison of the Antarctic and Outer Space Treaties." N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Nov. 2017.**

This source was essential to our project by helping us understand the similarities between the 'Outer Space Treaty' and The Antarctic Treaty. It pointed out how both

treaties keep countries from being able to make sovereign claims over both of the areas (celestial bodies in space and antarctica), countries are not allowed to have military bases in both areas (space and antarctica) and how all exploration must be carried out for the benefit of science. This source helped us put our event into historical context because it also had a section where it focused on events after both treaties were signed and how both treaties are holding up well to this day. We know that this source is reliable because it was written by Margaret Race, who strives for protection of Earth and Mars. She works on keeping explorations to Mars free of microbes that could affect Mars' environment. This source was biased towards both treaties (Outer Space Treaty and The Antarctic Treaty) because it only focused on the positives of both treaties. We knew that the Outer Space Treaty itself was based off of the Antarctic treaty, but we wanted to look further into their similarities, so we researched it online, and came across this source.

**“Reagan's Star Wars.” *Cold War: A Brief History* | *The Atomic Ages*, Atomic Archive, [www.atomicarchive.com/History/coldwar/page20.shtml](http://www.atomicarchive.com/History/coldwar/page20.shtml).**

This is a digitally published article regarding the “Star Wars” project suggested by President Ronald Reagan. Essentially a satellite to be used to counter missiles and ICBMs from the Soviet Union, the “Star Wars” project attracted the attention of the Soviets as it not only violated the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, but it could also be used to deploy missiles on the Soviets as well, “tipping the nuclear balance” towards the United States. Although quite brief, this article was concise and to the point, helping us develop some necessary background knowledge about the treaty’s long term after-effects and changes. To be honest, the bias in this source, if there is any, is

clouded and isn't obvious, but there are fragments of bias for the United States side of the Cold War as it is a website created for the general American public. Definitely a reliable source, Atomic Archive is ran by various educators, website creators and is part of a project by the National Digital Library.

**Rusek, Ben, and Darly Kimball. "The Outer Space Treaty at a Glance." *Arms Control Association*. N.p., 1 Aug. 2017. Web.**

This source is a website that focuses on what specifically the Outer Space Treaty bans. The website was useful to our project as it strengthened our knowledge of what the treaty actually bans, and some loopholes that countries have found. The website also taught us about the resolutions, passed in 1884 and 1962 that became the basis for the creation of the outer space treaty. We know that the information presented is true as we checked the information presented with multiple sources, and, other articles posted on the Arms Control Association website are very reliable. We knew that we needed to understand the specifics of the treaty, as we were aware many countries have found loopholes, so we researched online. It was then that we found this source.

**Sagdeev, Roald. "United States-Soviet Space Cooperation during the Cold War." *NASA, NASA*, [www.nasa.gov/50th/50th\\_magazine/coldWarCoOp.html](http://www.nasa.gov/50th/50th_magazine/coldWarCoOp.html).**

This source was about the relationship between both the US and the Soviet Union's space programs during the cold war. This article was extremely detailed, talking about events all the way until 1988, which was 21 years after the Outer Space Treaty itself. However, focusing on the part which was about the Outer Space Treaty and space law,

the article showed the viewpoint of both the US, and the Soviet Union. This was especially useful because it helped us develop an idea as to what exactly were the two countries key developments and projects, and also showed the effect that one event had on both of the countries. The information is definitely reliable seeing as the article is written by Roald Sagdeev, who was the former head of the Russia Space Research Institute, and is now the director of the Space Center in the University of Maryland. We found this source by researching NASA's archives for the Outer Space Treaty and the space race.

**Salazar, Juan Francisco. "Antarctica May Hold the Key to Regulating Mining in Space." *Phys.org - News and Articles on Science and Technology*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Aug. 2015.**

This source, found on Phys.org, was written by Juan Francisco Salazar. Juan does a lot of research and writing that involve different aspects of the future of Antarctica and Outer Space. In this article, he looks into how the use of the Antarctic Treaty System to develop the foundation of the Outer Space Treaty will continue to be advantageous. He focuses on how the ATS bans mining in Antarctica and how we need to apply these principles to Outer Space. This source was important to our project because it not only taught us all of what was just mentioned, but also continue to build our knowledge of the importance of the ATS to the creation of the Outer Space Treaty. The treaty also provided some recent acts that the United States government recently passed. We knew we needed to continue to develop our knowledge of the parallels between the OST and ATS, so we researched online and came across this source.

**Secure World Foundation. "Space Law and Policy." *Space Law and Policy* | *Secure World*. Secure World Foundation, 24 Aug. 2017. Web. 18 Oct. 2017.**

This article was very useful to our research as it taught us specifically on the topic of what space law and policy specifically is. The source allowed us to understand the general idea of the topic we were researching and doing our project about before delving deeper into research. The source also allowed us to understand the importance of space law and policy; it strengthens space exploration while also being able to build social norms between nations in a seclusive situation. The source also discussed the different approaches possible to space law; one of treaties and formal agreements, and one of transparency and trust between fellow nations. The source also gave us an understanding of the Outer Space Treaty's general effect on space law and policy. This source was mostly unbiased as it was simply defining terms in a simplified manner and educating us on this particular topic. This source is reliable as it is published by a website dedicated to law in the Secure World Foundation. We found this article through Sanu K, another one of the sources he led us towards.

**Siddiqi, Asif. "Documenting the Soviet ICBM Program." *Wilson Center*, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 4 Oct. 2017, [www.wilsoncenter.org/](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/).**

This article, which is essentially just a list of documents and the author's interpretation on them, was useful in giving us more background knowledge of the Soviet-side of the Cold War and what the Soviet Union was packing should it go to nuclear war. Not only is it useful in that sense, but it also gives us an apothecary of documents which

were written around the time of the Cold War, consequently making it a collection of primary source. Judging as this source was taken from a U.S. presidential memorial, it would be biased for the U.S. side of the Cold War. This is a reliable source as it was taken from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a government-recognized presidential memorial, while also being ranked as one of the top 10 “thinktanks” among Smithsonian institutes.

**"Space Law." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. N. p., 2017. Web. 4 Oct. 2017.**

**<https://www.britannica.com/topic/space-law>**

This article was about the forming of the international space law. It talked about how the US introduced an idea to the UN about space disarmament negotiations. It talks about some of the space laws that were passed before the Outer Space Treaty itself. This article was useful because it supplied us with a lot of raw data about the buildup towards the Outer Space Treaty’s creation. This will definitely be helpful later on in our project. This article was not really biased towards any side, seeing as it was mostly just stating facts and analyzing them. This article is definitely reliable because the publisher, Britannica.com, is a widely-known website, and they go through an extensive editorial process for each and every one of their online sources. We found this source when searching the web for sources which would allow us to understand space law in a straightforward manner.

**Space Law and Policy Group. “Space Law and Policy.” *Space Law & Policy*, United Nations, [spacegeneration.org/projects/space-law.html](http://spacegeneration.org/projects/space-law.html).**

This source was useful as it gave us direct information on what our planet's current policies and goals were for both space exploration and demilitarization. The article also gave us a better understanding of what space law and policy means to the world, and how it makes a difference. The source also taught us about the multiple milestones which have previously been conquered in space law, and the influence they are having on how well we are able to most beneficially use space. The site also defined explicitly what the term space law was, and this understanding helped us when looking back at the Outer Space Treaty. With this understanding, we were able to form our own opinion, which would change the way we look at the Outer Space Treaty. This source was unbiased, simply stating facts for the most part. This source was undoubtedly reliable as it had been supported by the UN, the world's leading peace organization. This understanding helped us form an opinion on space law and thus influenced the way we looked at the Outer Space Treaty, allowing us to comprehend the treaty's influence with more clarity. We found this source through Sanu K, another one of the sources he led us towards.

**"Sputnik · RUSSIA OBJECTIFIED · Russia In Global Perspective."**

***Globalrussia.cga.harvard.edu*. N. p., 2017. Web. 16 Oct. 2017.**

This source was about the impact that *Sputnik* had on the Soviet Union scientifically, and what it meant in terms of the space race. It mainly highlighted the fact that *Sputnik* was a huge win for the Soviet Union. Not only was it a major scientific breakthrough, it also showed that they were further developed than the US. This article helped us through giving information about the satellite itself, and through giving lots of information about what it meant to the whole world. This article is

biased towards the Soviet Union because it highlights them as the world leaders at the time due to *Sputnik*. This article is definitely reliable seeing as it has a good number of sources in the bibliography, and was also published by Harvard University. We found this article by researching online about the Soviet Union's perspective in the space race.

**Stuart Visiting Fellow, Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science, Jill. "The Outer Space Treaty Has Been Remarkably Successful – but Is It Fit for the Modern Age?" *The Conversation*, *The Conversation*, 2 Oct. 2017**

In contrast to the majority of the articles in our bibliography, this article gave us insight on where the Outer Space Treaty might have failed and how it might do in the upcoming modern ages, asking us the question "...will it survive for another 50 years?" This source allowed us to develop an understanding on what kind of challenges the treaty has gone through and how those same challenges might eventually make it collapse in the next few decades, possibly marking it a "failed compromise" in the future. Like a couple of sources before this annotation, this article was able to give us a modern point of view on the Outer Space Treaty instead of it being focused on the time period during the treaty's creation. We can possibly use this source and the ones before that focus on the treaty's effect on modern age to develop our conclusion, or to possibly add to a section in our project about its lasting effects and what kind of conflicts it prevented. This is a reliable source because this is a big website that spans across multiple continents; this article was in an Australian edition. It also has a ton of other articles with high factuality. We found this source while

browsing through the latest news on the Outer Space Treaty.

**Swift, John. "The Cuban Missile Crisis." *The Cuban Missile Crisis* , History Today, [www.historytoday.com/john-swift/cuban-missile-crisis](http://www.historytoday.com/john-swift/cuban-missile-crisis).**

This article was an in-depth review of events that caused, led up to, and followed the Cuban Missile Crisis. The article talked very specifically and focused on events such as the Cuban Revolution, the invasion of The Bay of Pigs, and Operation Mongoose. The invasion of The Bay of Pigs was one of the worst, most poorly executed, and least prepared for invasions in the US' history. 1,400 Cuban exiles, who were poorly trained, were sent into the Bay of Pigs to try and attack and take down much of Fidel Castro's air and ground force. However, things went wrong quickly. 200 out of the 1400 men died within two days, with the rest surrendering. The article also told us why the Soviet Union decided to become allies with Cuba in the first place. One of the main reasons was due to the fact that the US had deployed Jupiter Missiles in Turkey. These missiles were well within range of the Soviet Union. They saw this move as a potential act of war, and decided to take their own action, deploying missiles in Cuba. This information helped us when making our project because it showed, very clearly, one of the biggest Soviet Union-US conflicts that happened in the Arms Race. This was key historical context which we needed to know in order better understand the cause for the compromise that was the Outer Space Treaty. This article was not biased in any favour, seeing as the author was mostly re-telling events that happened. This article is reliable, seeing as it was published by History Today, which is a world-renowned history magazine. We found this source by researching for the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**"The Cold War (1945–1963)." *SparkNotes*. SparkNotes, n.d. Web. 09 Oct. 2017.**

This source outlined the Cold War and pointed out some of the major events that happened from 1945 to 1963. It talked about some of the things Stalin (USSR) and Truman (USA) created and did to stop (US) or help (USSR) communism spread across Asia and Europe. This source helped us by placing 'The Outer Space Treaty' into historical context by teaching about some of the major events leading up to it. We know that the treaty was signed during the Cold War, so, this website helped us understand what happened during the Cold War and why the Cold War happened. We know this source is reliable because it was published on SparkNotes, which has many other articles about historical events. Plus, this information doesn't contradict anything else we have seen and our prior knowledge. This source was biased towards the U.S because it made their leaders seem perfect. We wanted to understand more about the Cold War so we researched it online and came across this source.

**"The Cuban Missile Crisis Timeline." *Key Issues: Nuclear Weapons: History*:. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 Nov. 2017.**

This source was useful to our project because it gave us a very detailed explanation of every event that caused, happened during, and happened after the Cuban Missile Crisis. We learned a lot about the crisis itself, and, we were able to see the slow shift of Cuba's reliance on America to the Soviet Union, which eventually put missiles in Cuba. This source helped us understand more about the historical context surrounding our topic because it furthered our knowledge about a key event that has happened

very close to the signing of ‘The Outer Space Treaty’. This source was slightly biased towards the Soviets because it made it seem like everything the Americans were doing seem unfair and dumb. We know that this source is reliable because it matches up with other sources we have viewed about the Cuban Missile Crisis. This timeline was also published on nuclearfiles.org, which has many other articles and timelines regarding other nuclear issues similar to this one. We knew that the Cuban Missile Crisis was essential to ‘The Outer Space Treaty’ because the Soviets refused to sign until the United States took missiles out of Turkey, but, we had little to no crisis about the Cuban Missile Crisis. So, we researched online and came across this source.

**"The Decision To Go To The Moon: President John F. Kennedy's May 25, 1961 Speech Before Congress." *History.nasa.gov*. N. p., 2017. Web. 10 Oct. 2017.**

This source highlighted some of the decisions that President Kennedy had to make after the Soviet Union took a huge lead in the space race through the *Sputnik* and through Yuri Gagarin. President Kennedy knew that the US needed to set their sights on a further target to pull themselves back into the space race. This source was useful because it gave background information on one of the biggest events in the US space program, the Apollo program. It helped us develop an idea about what President Kennedy’s role was in the space race. This background knowledge would be very useful to know when we were creating our final presentation. This source is reliable because it came directly from NASA’s website. We found this source by researching online for President Kennedy’s relation to the space race.

**“The Life and Biography of Winston Churchill.” *National Churchill Museum* , National**

**Churchill Museum,**

**[www.nationalchurchillmuseum.org/sir-winston-churchill-biography.html](http://www.nationalchurchillmuseum.org/sir-winston-churchill-biography.html).**

Taken from the website of the National Churchill Museum, this collection of articles and texts tell us about the biography, life, beliefs and ideals of Sir Winston Churchill. For our project, we directly just used “Winston Churchill: The Politician” part of his biography, as it was useful in giving us more historical context and preliminary research outlining the Cold War and the opposing ideals. It also told us why Sir Churchill opted for western democracy instead of communism with the Soviets, and how that eventually lead to the outbreak of the Cold War and the creation of the iron curtain. This is a reliable source as it came from the prestigious Westminster College’s National Churchill Museum. It is biased for democracy and western ideals, as it is essentially a biography for Churchill, who pushed for western ideals in the Cold War. We found this website when looking at the Cold War and their leaders’ backgrounds.

**“The Limited Test Ban Treaty, 1963.” *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, [history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/limited-ban](http://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/limited-ban).**

This source was about the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and why it was created. At the time, the Soviet Union and the US were both aware of the other’s nuclear weapon advancements. They both knew that initiating any form of nuclear war would mean destruction for everyone. Another event which led to the forming of this treaty was the testing that was going on. The Soviet Union, the UK, and the US were all testing their nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. This was creating radioactive fallout which is extremely harmful to people when exposed to it. Therefore, all of these tests were

received with hostility and discussion. Both of these events were major reasons that the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was created. This information was really helpful when understanding where each country was where in terms of nuclear weapons advancement. This was important information to know when we were learning about the Nuclear Arms Race between the Soviet Union and the US. This article was biased a bit towards the US, because it is written through their perspective in some parts. The article is undeniably reliable seeing as it was published by the Office of the Historian, which is an American Government website. We found this source while researching for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

### **The Outer Space Treaty at a Glance | Arms Control Association "The Outer Space**

**Treaty At A Glance | Arms Control Association." Armscontrol.org. N. p., 2017.**

**Web. 1 Oct. 2017.**

This is an article that contains many of the key terms and laws of the Outer Space Treaty. It was useful because on top of giving us an overall idea about what the treaty was, who has signed on to it, and what it restricts, it gives us information about the historical context. It gave information on why exactly the treaty was made and who started the process. This article is biased towards those who favour the treaty because it points out many pro's of the treaty including peaceful intentions and countries using space for good intentions, rather than violence. This is definitely a reliable source seeing as it is coming from the Arms Control Association, which is a widely known association which promotes the public understanding of arms control. Also, most of the information came from Ben Rusek, who is the senior program officer for the Committee on International Security and Arms Control. We found this source from

searching the web for well-known sources.

**“Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty).” *Ten Years of Building a Safer World*, Nuclear Threat Initiative,**

An article with a very long title, this digitally published entry harvested from the Nuclear Threat Initiative organization was very useful in giving us the long term effects and changes of the treaty, how it is being used today, how and why it is being discussed today, and, of paramount importance, who is needing approval from it to do a certain project in space (projects such as planetary and asteroid mining, building a new satellite; projects completely just for science, discovery and exploration). We used this source to develop the long-term changes and the lasting influence part of our project, also allowing us to enlarge our overall understanding and knowledge on why the treaty is important today and how it is still in effect. Coming from an organization solely about today’s nuclear age and how we can protect ourselves from potential nuclear threats, this is definitely a reliable source as it is run by a board of directors consisting of multiple expertly, educated individuals. This is biased against demilitarization of space, as it expresses that it severely denounces nuclear warheads, or, any weapon really, being built in space. We found this source when looking for recent and modern news from the Outer Space Treaty.

**"The Russian Approach to the Security of the Outer Space Activities." N.p., n.d. Web.**

This source was essential to helping us understand problems the Soviet Union had with the 'Outer Space Treaty'. We learned that the Soviets refused to sign the treaty until the USA to their missiles out of Turkey, and, the Soviets had to make a few small ratifications to the treaty itself. This source was slightly biased towards the Soviets because it was written as if it was by a Soviet, because it from their perspective. This makes it seem like all the demands the Soviets made were reasonable. This source help us place our event in historical context because it helps us understand what people on both sides were thinking at the time, and taught us how another conflict in the time period affected 'The Outer Space Treaty'. We know that this source is reliable because it was written by the Soviet Federation for the Director of the UNIDIR. We came across this source by researching for the Russian perspective of 'The Outer Space Treaty', which we knew would be essential to our project. We researched online and found this source.

**Trueman, C.N. "Atomic Bomb." *History Learning Site*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Oct. 2017.**

This source allowed us to better understand the nuclear arms race in a simple fashion. We were given an idea of of how the nuclear arms race had grown over time, and how it pertained to the Outer Space Treaty itself. The article discussed the evolution of the hydropower bomb to atomic bomb, and thereafter pondered the topic of how the public reacted at the time when nuclear warfare was becoming a possibility through tagging families so they would be able to count casualties in the case of bomb being dropped. This source gave us good historical context of the previous militarisation efforts which happened before the Outer Space Treaty itself was put into place. The source was mostly unbiased as the source itself was simply a website presenting facts

in a comprehensible manner. The article was reliable as it was written by a widely recognized educational website in History Learning Site. We found this source when looking through History Learning Site's archives.

**Trueman, CN "The Nuclear Arms Race" [historylearningsite.co.uk](http://historylearningsite.co.uk). The History Learning Site, 9 Mar 2015. 16 Aug 2016.**

This article was about the Nuclear Arms race that happened during the Cold War. It briefly outlined key events between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the Nuclear Arms race. The article talks about bombs such as the "H Bomb" and bomber planes such as the B52. One of the key points was that the U.S. had much more financial backing to develop planes such as the B52, which had the power to drop nuclear bombs. On the other hand, the Soviet Union focused their efforts on creating bigger and better bombs. All of this information was helpful when developing an idea about the historical context for the creation of the Outer Space Treaty. The source was somewhat biased towards the U.S., since it highlighted many of their achievements in the Nuclear Arms race. However, for most of the article, the author was just stating key events that happened. This source is definitely reliable because it was written and published by authors of the History Learning Site, which is a widely-known educational website. We found this source by researching reliable websites for the Nuclear Arms race.

**"United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs." *Space Law*, UN Office for Outer Space Affairs, [www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/index.html](http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/index.html).**

This article was a brief overview of Space Law. It contains information regarding what Space Law addresses, such as consequences for any damage caused by vehicles or satellites in Outer Space, and the preservation of both Outer Space and Earth's environments, and other topics. This article was very useful because in order to better understand the Space Race or the Outer Space Treaty itself, we must know Space Law. So, it gave a fair amount of context for our topic. The article is not biased in any direction, seeing as the author is just describing something rather than sharing perspectives on a specific event. This information is reliable seeing as it was found on the United Nations website. We found this source by researching for Space Law.

**United Nations. "Outer Space – UNODA." *United Nations, United Nations, [www.un.org/disarmament/topics/outerspace/](http://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/outerspace/).***

This source was an article written by the UNODA (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs), about their role in the disarmament of outer space. The article briefly covers the Outer Space Treaty, but also goes into more depth over the Conference of Disarmament, whose aim is to prevent placement of weapons in space and also prohibiting the use of anti-satellite weapons. The article also talks about Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures. This article helped a great deal when learning about the UN's role in the disarmament and demilitarization of outer space. This article is clearly reliable, as it was written and published by UNODA. The article is biased in favour of the UN, as it highlights their achievements in the process of demilitarizing outer space. We found this source by researching for the UN's role in the disarmament of space.

**"UN, United Nations, UN Treaties, Treaties." *United Nations*. United Nations, n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2017.**

This source, which was published on the official United Nations website was a glossary which defined and explained each of the steps a treaty goes through once proposed into the United Nations. This glossary helped our project by teaching us more about this process, which is important because the Outer Space Treaty was also passed through the United Nations. We know that this source is reliable because it was published on the United Nations official website, which means it was authorized by the United Nations itself. This source was slightly biased towards the United Nations because it was written by them, and pointed out no flaws in the process of a treaty. The glossary did not help us understand the historical context of our event because it contained no dates related to our event itself. We already knew from past research that 'The Outer Space Treaty' was passed through the UN, but we wanted learn more about that process. So, we researched online, and came across this source which allowed us to better understand the UN's role in the Outer Space Treaty itself.

**US, Dave Mosher Business Insider. "Elon Musk: 'We Want a New Space Race - Space Races Are Exciting!'" *Business Insider Singapore*. N.p., 07 Feb. 2018. Web.**

This source gave us an overview of what Elon Musk has done with his commercial space travel program (SpaceX), and the future of space travel overall. This is important for our project because certain parts of the Outer Space Treaty make it difficult for things like commercial space travel to be a everyday thing. Plus, Elon Musk is one of the commercial space travel pioneer with the work he has done at

SpaceX. This source is slightly biased towards Musk himself as it only focuses on his successes with the program and only his perspective of commercial space travel. From previous research we knew of the limitations the Outer Space Treaty has put on commercial space travel and also Elon Musk's work with this idea, so we researched online and came across this source.

**U.S. Department of State. "Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), 1983." *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, 2001-2009.[state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/rd/104253.htm](https://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/rd/104253.htm).**

This source gave us an idea of President Nixon's approach to demilitarization after the Outer Space Treaty had been created. Nixon created the 'Strategic Defense Initiative', otherwise known as the SDI or 'Star Wars', was used as a space-based defense effort to allow the US to protect their homeland from major nuclear/ballistic missiles. Due to the futuristic technology being used to execute this defense initiative, the act was called 'Star Wars', an analogy to the famous George Lucas movie. The source helped us by placing space demilitarization in the topic of general demilitarization. The website also opened a new field of research for us: whether defense was considered militarization. This source gave us a good idea of what other efforts for disarmament happened between the time the Outer Space Treaty was signed to the present-day. This source was biased towards the US due to the fact that it was written by the US Department of State, and also portrayed Nixon's efforts as 'great'. This source was reliable as it was written by the US Department of State, a division who will naturally know the situation their country was in previously. We found this source through searching the web for more cases of disarmament after the Outer Space Treaty.

**von der Dunk, Frans. “Current and Future Development of National Space Law and Policy.” *DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln*, University of Nebraska, 2005, [digitalcommons.unl.edu/spacelaw/12/](https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/spacelaw/12/).**

This source was useful as it gave us an understanding of the differences between space law and policy, and the difference this made in the demilitarization of space. This source was also useful as it gave us insight on the controversy between law flexibility and inflexibility, and the quirks this had. Flexibility allows for more exploration and discovery to happen, but inflexibility ensures safety. The source also taught us about how political space is, and how leaders need to be able to handle this correctly. This source was biased towards the diplomatic preservation of space, allowing a mix between flexibility and inflexibility, ensuring that both exploration and safety could occur. This source was reliable as it was written by an expert in this subject in Frans von der Dunk, and was also published by a well-recognized university in the University of Nebraska. We obtained this source through the help of Sanu K, who led us to it.

**Zak, Anatoly. “The Almaz Program.” *Russian Space Web***

This website had an array of different articles all relating to one topic: The Almaz Program. The Almaz program was a very secretive Soviet space project for a military space station. According to Russian space expert, Anatoly Zak, it was designed to make it easier to search for sea-based targets. Due to the space race, the Almaz program, which was started in the early 1960's, was delayed until 1973. The station

was named 'Salyut 2', which was a program that was already going on, to avert attention from the fact that the Soviets were working on a military space project. Due to numerous technical difficulties, the Almaz program never fully reached what the Soviets had wanted. This program relates to our project as it shows possible loopholes in the Outer Space Treaty, which will help us strengthen our treaty disadvantages section. The source is written through the perspective of the Soviet Union, as the author is a Russian space expert. We found this source while researching for weaponry which could affect space.