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## Controls for Outer Space

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the increasing trend toward political and economic unification of Western Europe. This exhaustive study attempts to determine the effect of these organizations, and the European Common Market in particular, on the foreign trade of the United States and other non-member countries, and proposes certain economic and commercial policies by which the United States can foster these tendencies without detriment to its own economy. Of particular interest is a statement by the European Committee for Economic and Social Progress of the problems confronting the European Economic Community.

Szulc, Tad. *Twilight of the Tyrants*. New York, Holt, 1959. 312 p.

*Twilight of the Tyrants* is basically an account of the rise and fall of five South American dictators, Getulio Vargas of Brazil, Juan Perón of Argentina, Manuel Odriá of Peru, G. Rojas Pinilla of Colombia and M. Pérez Jiménez of Venezuela. As South American correspondent for *The New York Times*, Tad Szulc has had an opportunity to obtain much of the information in his book first-hand. For the most part, Mr. Szulc does not judge the five principals, but is content to outline the dramatic events that characterized the careers of these men and to let the reader draw his own conclusions. His analysis of the political, economic and social conditions in each country shows an excellent insight into this transitional period of South American history. Mr. Szulc's style is both interesting and entertaining. He has written a lucid and vivid book; for those who wish to review the recent events in the countries concerned, it provides excellent background material.

Jessup, Philip C. and Taubenfeld, Howard J. *Controls for Outer Space*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1959. 379 p.

The authors see in the reach for outer space the need for regulation, agreements and accord in order to prevent misunderstandings which could quickly lead to a catastrophic mistake on the part of the United States or the Soviets. Another area which could lead to serious disagreement lies in the Ant-

arctic region, the scene of recent scientific study and explorations and claimed by more than a half-dozen countries.

Of particular note are the problems being created by man's movements into space. It is generally accepted that air space over nations is controlled by that state, but the question arises of how far into space. The use of free balloons carrying scientific instruments floating at heights of 20,000 to 30,000 feet brought strong protests from the Soviet and her satellites. It would seem that some limits in altitude must be established above which a state may not claim sovereignty. It is already clear that the use of outer space can include military activities which could be of great importance. Satellites with nuclear warheads might be maintained in distant orbits in advance of war until recalled for use against targets on earth. They might be used to jam attack-warning systems, provide weather data and make other observations in advance of military actions. At present, from the ground, it is not possible to distinguish between satellites or missiles with peaceful missions and those on military operations. Explosions of nuclear devices, at great altitudes, by the United States in 1958 disrupted radio contact with Japan for hours and radar was likewise blurred, both possible war uses. A nuclear burst on the moon might contaminate the area around it for years, foiling possible geologic and other scientific exploration.

The solution of space relations between the powers as well as settlement of the Antarctic claims should be solved now rather than be allowed to drift until some particular action leads to war. A proposal by the United States to cooperate in a system whereby outer-space missiles would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes has been rejected by the Soviet. How to assure real separation of peaceful from military uses of atomic energy, and now, of outer space, is a key problem in a world bristling with antagonism, rivalries and fears. A pattern for international control must be developed, and the authors propose several.