

west from Greenwich of where the south and north crossing of the equator will occur for each orbit.

Part III takes one typical orbit, normally in the middle. This time you will notice reduction to other latitudes and heights for revolution 5165, which if you will notice, 5165 occurs on the 14th of May.

On the right is the center of the column there. This for every 10 degrees of latitude provides the position and the altitude of the satellite.

Now part IV is so-called Sator code, which again is a representation of the satellite orbital elements in another form. The top and the bottom, the first part and the fourth part essentially give the same information, but some people like to use this, the bottom code, rather than the upper. They both give the same information.

Mr. Moss. Thank you. Mr. Meader.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY REVIEWED

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to the statutory basis for providing access to information.

The chairman read from section 2454 of title 42 of the code. I want to read the first sentence again because I want to relate it to section 2451:

Information obtained or developed by the Administrator in the performance of his functions under this chapter shall be made available for public inspection.

Section 2451 under (c) (5) reads as follows—and this, I would take it, would be the statement of the objectives of the act. It starts:

General provisions, congressional declaration of policy and purpose—and under 2451 (c) (5) we find this:

The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology and in the application thereof to the conduct of peaceful activities within and outside the atmosphere.

Now if that does not involve a comparison with space activities of other governments, I can't understand what that means, and it seems to me it is definitely one of the functions of the Administrator, and, when related to the section 2454—access to information—it seems to me it does impose a statutory obligation upon the Administrator to be advised of space activities of foreign governments and to make that information available to the public.

Dr. SIMPSON. I certainly agree with the first part, sir, and I hope never indicated that NASA tried to do its business without reference to what is going on in Russia.

The second part I cannot agree with, because it obviously would violate security regulations now in effect. It involves classified information.

Mr. MEADER. No one is questioning subsections (a) and (b) to section 2454 with respect to information which is classified.

Dr. SIMPSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEADER. But we are not talking about classified information, and you cannot escape the obligation to make information public.

Dr. SIMPSON. Oh, no, sir.

Mr. MEADER. By referring to classified information, because we are not talking about that.