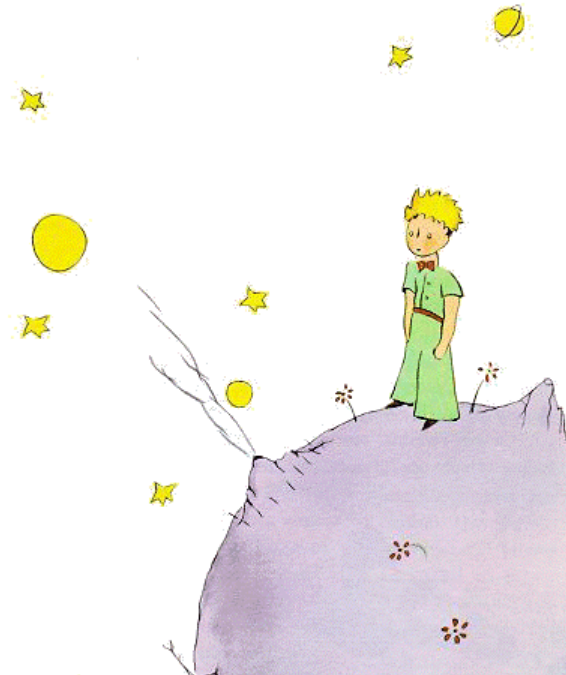


International World Space Week 2002



The [United Nations] General Assembly, in its resolution 54/68, further declared "World Space Week" from 4 to 10 October to celebrate each year at the international level the contributions of space science and technology to the betterment of the human condition.

*Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS)
United Nations A/AC.105/726 General Assembly Distr.: General 4 February 2000*

The Global Network is calling for a week of events in 2002. In addition to local protests at key space installations, groups are urged to organize events throughout the week that would include things like visits to political leaders, community teach-ins, meetings of religious leaders, visits to local schools, media work, and public displays. Help us build this vital global movement to stop the nuclearization and weaponization of space. Working together we can create a new consciousness about protecting space from the bad seed of war!

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space; www.space4peace.org

"How is it possible for one to own the stars?"

"To whom do they belong?" the businessman retorted, peevishly. "I don't know. To nobody. Then they belong to me, because I was the first person to think of it."

"Is that all that is necessary?"

"Certainly. When you find a diamond that belongs to nobody, it is yours. When you discover an island that belongs to nobody, it is yours. When you get an idea before any one else, you take out a patent on it: it is yours. So with me: I own the stars, because nobody else before me ever thought of owning them."

"Yes, that is true," said the little prince. "And what do you do with them?"

Chapter 8, The Little Prince, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, 1946

The purpose of the Agency shall be to provide for and to promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European States in space research and technology and their space applications, with a view to their being used for scientific purposes and for operational space applications systems.

Article II, 'Purpose'; of the ESA Convention that was approved on May 30, 1975

Earth observations satellite applications are also directly relevant to international issues such as ... security and defence.

European Commission, Towards a European Space Policy, GMES – An eye in space to track Mother Earth's condition, July 2002

Society's dependence on space is, however, growing all the time and this applies to all sectors. Thus security and defence policy in the 21st century is inconceivable without reliable space assets.

Assembly of the Western European Union, A joint European space strategy: security and defence aspects, June 20, 2001

ESA strategy director Jean-Paul Poncelet said it was time to end the 'hypocrisy' surrounding dual-use technologies in ESA and the European Commission, now that both are empowered to address collective security. ... Among the immediate beneficiaries of the new thinking are expected to be the Global Monitoring, Environment and Security (GMES) network and in particular the Galileo satellite navigation system.

Aviation Week & Space Technology, October 8, 2001, p. 21

The planned integration of the WEU satellite centre [at Torrejón] into the EU should facilitate the implementation of the GMES project.

European Commission, Towards a European Space Policy, Frequently Asked Questions, July 2002

Welchen fundamentalen Zweck hat die Weltraumforschung, und warum betreiben wir sie?

Frank White, Der Overview Effekt, Goldman TB 11471, 1987/1993

The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries.

Outer Space Treaty, entered into force October 10, 1967



ESA, the European Space Agency, provides a vision of Europe's future in space, and of the benefits for people on the ground that satellites can supply. ... ESA's multinational character and its binding commitment to peaceful activities give it a special place among the world's space agencies.

About ESA, www.esa.int

Principles and Criteria for Future Space Technology Assessment

1. Exclude the possibility of a severe catastrophe.
2. Prevent military use of space.
3. Minimize risks for human health and the environment.
4. Solve problems and satisfy human needs in a sustainable manner.
5. Assure quality, efficiency and reliability of the used technology.
6. Seek technical alternatives with the best benefit-cost effectiveness.

Jürgen Scheffran in: W. Bender et.al., Space Use and Ethics, Volume I, Papers; agenda, 2001.

The medium of space is the fourth medium of warfare –along with land, sea, and air. ... As space systems become lucrative military targets, there will be a critical need to control the space medium to ensure US dominance on future battlefields. ... US Space Command – Cominating the space dimension of military operations to protect US national interests and investment. Integrating Space Forces into warfighting capabilities across the full spectrum of conflict.

United States Space Command, Vision for 2020, 1997

The militarization of research is opposed to the demand for democratization, openness, and transparency and interferes with the necessary expansion of international cooperation.

Thesis 5, 'No Further Militarization in Research! Re-Orientaton of Research Towards Social Needs' in: Social Responsibility in Research, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Betriebs- und Personalräte der ausseruniversitären Forschungseinrichtungen (AGBR)

It is also evident, that without a clear space component the evolution towards the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) will be imcomplete. Observation from satellites will play a crucial role in environmental security as well as the evolution of the ESDP. ... Other space programmes have also a ESDP dimension, notably the Galileo programme. It should be recalled that GPS is a US military funded and controlled system, incorporating in particular the capability of selective shutdowns over certain areas in times of conflict. Galileo should have a similar capability.

Towards a Space Agency for the European Union. Report by Carl Bildt, Jean Peyrelevalde, Lothar Späth to the ESA Director General; November 2000

The EU Satellite Centre ... should have access to all commercial and military satellites on a case-by-case basis. ... A civil-military synergy should be sought in equipment and services wherever possible.

Assembly of the WEU, European space observation vital for EU security; June 5, 2002



Keep Space for Peace Week

International Days of Protest to Stop the Militarization of Space

October 4-11 2002

global network against weapons and nuclear power in space