

Space Politics



ISS with Shuttle (NASA.gov)



Space Politics

Lecture Outline

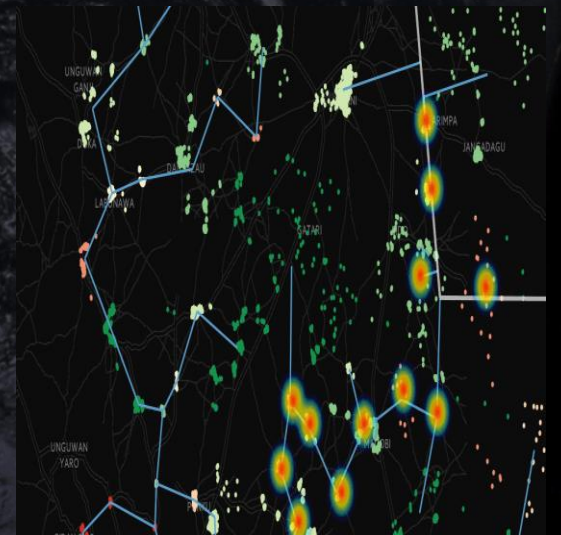
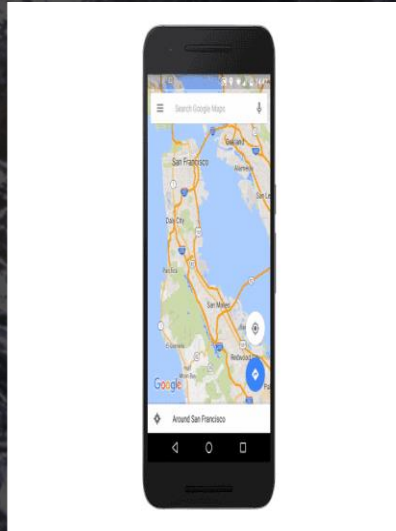
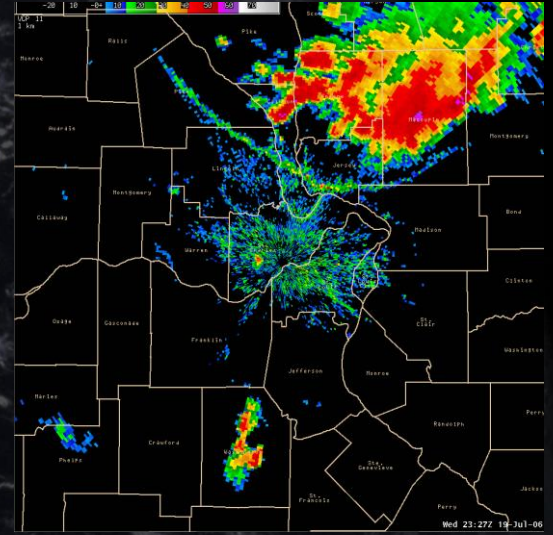
- Is Space Political?
- Why should you care
- The International Level
- Political Terminology
- Ages of Space Politics
 - Your Ideas

Politics...in space?

- Is space political? Why?
- Is the Atlantic Ocean Political?
- Who governs space?
- Who governs the Atlantic Ocean?

Space is Political

- Space like any other place is political because humans contest, compete, or cooperate for access and use of it.
- Space is political like any other place because humans value and define it differently
- Why should you care?

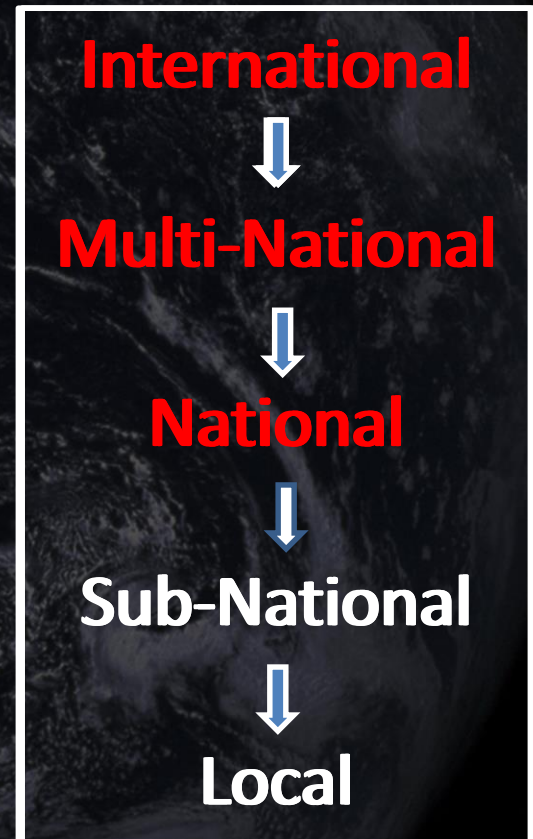


Space Politics: Terminology

- Policy: a desired path or end goal of an actor (government = public policy)
- Plan: the outlined details for achieving a policy goal (i.e. “we will enact this legislation and use the following regulations to deliver it to reach our policy goals”)
- Legislation: A rule (law) passed by a state body
- Law: a system of rules typically enforced by penalties through some state
- Act: A specific law (where legislation or law can be plural (e.g. copyright law), and act (or statute) is more specific (e.g. the copyright act of 2016)
- Bill: A proposed act (or law) introduced to some body of government
- Regulation: a common means, or instruments, used to carry out an act or policy that relies on law enforcement

Space Politics: Who?

- Space Politics typically occur within
 - International treaties, conventions, and resolutions
 - Bilateral or multilateral agreements
 - National legislation



Space Politics: Lets get Started

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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VOL. CXXI, No. 165,636 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1958 FIVE CENTS

SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE; IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.; SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U. S.

HOPF IS ELECTED TEAMSTERS' HEAD; WARNS OF BATTLE

Debate Two Foes 3 to 1 —Says Union Will Fight "With Every Ounce"

By A. B. BARBER
Hopf was elected as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 1099, at a convention in Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday night. He defeated a former rival, Arthur J. Healy, in a close contest.

The election was the result of a bitter struggle between the two men, who have been rivals for many years. Hopf, a former truck driver, is a powerful and energetic leader. Healy, a former union official, is a more conservative figure.

Hopf's victory was seen as a sign of a new era in the leadership of the Teamsters. He is expected to take a more aggressive stance in the union's dealings with employers and other unions.

10 THOUSAND OF VOTES. Hopf took, winning hand of the Teamsters Union, voters, head of Union B. Hopf took the victory on ballot's ground. A. At right is Mr. Healy.

COURSE RECORDED

Navy Picks Up Radio Signals—4 Report Sighting Device

By WALTER WINSTON
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Soviet satellite administration reported today that it had received four radio signals from the Soviet satellite in the United States.

It said that the signals were picked up by a device that was used to track the course of the satellite. The device was reported to be a radio receiver that was used to pick up the signals from the satellite.

The signals were reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network. The signals were reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network.

Device is 8 Times Heavier Than One Planned by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Soviet satellite reports today indicated tonight that the United States had launched a satellite eight times heavier than the one planned by the United States.

The satellite was reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network. The satellite was reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network.

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500 MILES HIGH

Visible With Simple Binoculars, Moscow Statement Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Soviet satellite reported today that a satellite was visible to the naked eye at a height of 500 miles above the earth.

The satellite was reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network. The satellite was reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network.

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FALIBUS COMPARES HIS STAND TO LEE'S

By NORMAN HENRY
Washington, Oct. 3.—Falibus compared his stand to Lee's in a speech today. He said that he was standing with Lee in his opposition to the current administration's policies.

ARGENTINA TAKES EMERGENCY STEPS

By NORMAN HENRY
Buenos Aires, Oct. 3.—Argentina took emergency steps today to deal with the current situation. The government announced that it was taking steps to deal with the current situation.

SATELLITE SIGNAL BROADCAST HERE

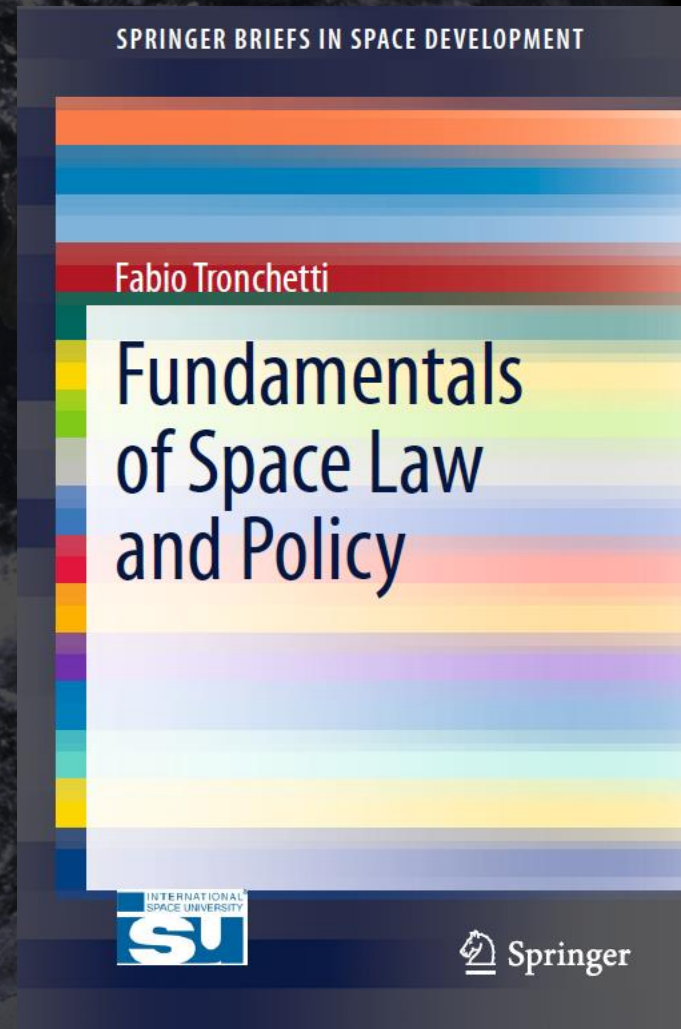
By NORMAN HENRY
Washington, Oct. 3.—A satellite signal was broadcast here today. The signal was reported to be of the type that is used in the Soviet satellite's radio network.

Space Politics: Rewind

- People thought about space + politics before the Space Age
 - In the earth 20th century Konstantin Tsiolkovsky considered the impacts of human expansion into space
 - In the 1930s Czechoslovakian Vladimir Mandl published on the need for Space law
 - By the early 1950s the popularity of Space-based science fiction reflected numerous conceptions of global governments and Space governments
 - Flight to Mars (1951)
 - 1 April 2000 (1952)
 - Red Planet Mars (1952)
 - Riders to the Stars (1954)

Space Politics: Ages of Space Law

- Modified from Tronchetti (2013), there are 4 stages of space politics
- Inherently tied to Cold War
- General pattern of public governance changes in 20th century



Space Politics: Ages of Space Law

Stage 1 – Preparatory Stage (Early 1950s to mid 1960s)

- USSR and USA establish the UN as the primary arena of international Space law
- Key principles established
- Early broad resolutions of UN General Assembly
 - 1961 – ‘peaceful and for all [hu]mankind [sic]’
 - 1963 – international cooperation

Space Politics: Ages of Space Law

Stage 2: - Treaty Making Era (Mid 1960s to late 1970s)

- Every major international Space Treaty
- Coincides with 'détente' Cold War and Apollo-Soyuz docking in 1975
- Goal to develop legally binding instruments to “clarify and progressively [develop] the rules applicable to outer space activities” (Tronchetti, 2013, 6).
- The treaties that emerged were:
 - 1967 Outer Space Treaty
 - 1972 Liability Convention
 - 1975 Registration Convention
 - 1979 Moon Agreement

Space Politics: Ages of Space Law

Stage 3 – Soft Law Stage (1980s to mid 2000s)

- What is ‘soft-law’?
- Reflective of the return of tense Cold War relations during the Reagan administration
- Adoption of 4 major non-binding, but accepted, specific resolutions
 - 1982 Satellite Broadcasting Principles
 - 1986 Remote Sensing Principles
 - 1992 Nuclear Power Source Principles
 - 1996 Resolution on Space Benefits
- Existing treaties seen as exhaustive

Space Politics: Ages of Space Law

Stage 4 – Governance Era 2000s to Present

- Currently Space law being reassessed and challenged
 - Non-state actors
 - Increasing national level interest
 - Increasing impact of Space on the public
 - New Challenges
 - Orbital debris,
 - Orbital traffic
 - Cross border launch agreements
 - Interest in off-Earth mining
 - Interest in planetary ‘colonization’
 - Increased civilian access

Space Politics: What do you think?

- What rules would you make?