NRO APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1 JULY 2015 ACTION D. 243 1964 MAR 10 AM 6: 32 -10 19641 INFO 55 JE 104003 2C2CBKA4932CJQC542 RR RUWHBK DE RUEAGL 157 09/2232Z R 092218Z FM AFSC C SSD LOS ANGELES CALIF а SECRETMSF 9-3-13 SECTION 1 OF 2. FOR SSG. SUBJ: PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT . PLAN (PTDP) FOR THE MOL PROGRAM. 1. IT IS APPARENT THAT APPROVAL OF A PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOL PROGRAM WILL NOT BE FORTHCOMING FROM DOD UNTIL WE PRESENT TO THE SEC OF DEFENSE A CONVINCING ACCOUNT MOL PROGRAM EXPERIMENTS WHICH WILL SATISFY THE OB-JECTIVE OF DEMONSTRATING CHALITIVE Sec. 1 Y AND QUANTITA-TIVELY THE MEETTARY USEFULNESS OF MAN IN SPACE. THE PRELIM INARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN OUTLINE SUBMITTED PAGE 2 RUEAGL 157 SECRET TO DOD ON 7 JAN 64 DID NOT FULLY MEET THIS REQUIREMENT THEREFORE, THERE IS A NEED TO SUBMIT A PTDP WHICH EMPHASIZES THE APPROACH TO BE TAKEN TO MEET THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. 2. ACCORDINGLY SSD IS REQUEST-ED TO PREPARE A PTDP WHICH WI LL SERVE THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: A. IT WILL SERVE AS THE SINGLY AUTHORITATIVE REFERENCE DOCUMENT ON THE MOL PROGRAM AND, AS SUCH, PROVIDE THE FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH ALL SUBSEQUENT PROGRAM ELEMENTS AND ACTIONS CAN BE INTEGRATED BY SUBSEQUENT PERIODICAL UPDATING. THUS IT WILL PERMIT FOCUS WITHIN A SINGLE DOCUMENT UPON ALL ACTIVITIES INITIATED IN SUPPORT OF THE MOL PROGRAM. B. IN ITS INITIAL VERSION, IT WILL DESCRIBE IN DETAIL THE PRE PHASE I STUDIES AND EFFORTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN DEFIN-ING EXPERIMENTS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE CONTINUING EFFORT IN THE MOL PROGRAM. IT WILL THUS SERVE TO IN-SURE THAT THESE EFFORTS WILL BE COORDINGTED AND, IN AGGREGATE, CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE AND VIABLE PRE-PHASE I EFFORT UPON WHICH THE PREPARATION OF THE NOL PHASE I RFP S CAN BE BASED. IT WILL SERVE AS THE DOBU-

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PAGE 3 RUEAGL 157 SECRET NENT TO OBTAIN DOD APPROVAL FOR STUDIES IN THE PRE-PHASE I PERIOD WITHOUT COMMITTING DOD TO THE APPROVAL OF THE ENTIRE MOL PROGRAM. C. IN ADDITION, IT WILL CONSTITUTE AN OUTLINE AND FORMAT OF A COMPLETE TDP FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE MOL PROGRAM. HOWEVER, THE INITIAL DOCUMENT NEED NOT GO INTO DEPTH IN THE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES REQUIRED AFTER THE INITIATION OF PHASE I. THESE SHOULD BE COVERED IN GENERAL TERMS AND WHERE INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIMPLY INDICATE THAT SECTIONS ARE OMITTED AND WILL BE INCLUDED WHEN THE. INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE. THIS WIL PROVIDE FOR THE ORDERLY UPDATING OF THE ENTIRE PACKAGE. 3. PROPOSED STUDIES AND OVERALL APPROACH IN PRE-PHASE I SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE DEFINITION AND SYNTHESIS OF EXPER-IMENTS WHICH MEET THE APPROVED CRITERIA, I. E., "THEY WILL ESTABLISH QUALITIVE AND QUANTITATIVE MEASURE-MENTS OF MAN'S USEFULNESS IN SPACE IN PERFORMING MILI-TARY TASKS. THE PROPOSED EXPERIMENTS SHOULD HAVE CONSIDERED THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF POSSIBLE MILITARY APPLICATIONS. IN THIS REGARD, THEY SHOULD BE FOCUSED <u>, i</u> ٠. PAGE 4 RUEAGL 157 SECRET UPON THE ROLE OF MAN RATHER THAN UPON THE ROL E OF SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT. 4. WHILE EXPERIMENTS WHICH WOULD ASSESS MAN'S ROLE IN RECONNAISSANCE MAY BE CONSIDERED. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM IS NOT AN APPROVED OBJECTIVE FOR THE MOL PROGRAM. EXPERIMENTS RELATED TO RECON-NAISSANCE WILL ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE MAN'S CAPABILITIES, WITH APPROPRIATE AIDS TO POINT AN INSTRUMENT WITH ACCURACY BETTER THAN ONE HALF MILE, TO ADJUST FOR IMATE MOTION TO BETTER THAN 0.2 PERCENT, AND TO FOCUS PRECISELY (IF THIS IS NECESSARY). A. ALL MOL DEVELOP-MENT PLANS AND BRIEFINGS IN RELATION TO RECONNAISSANCE OBJECTIVES WILL BE CONFINED TO THESE FARTICULAR OB-JECTIVES AND EVERY STEP WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID SPON-SORING OR ENCOURAGING ANY EFFORTS TO PROPOSE ACTUAL RECONNAISSANCE CAPABILITY OR TO DESCRIBE THE ESTIMATED STATE OF THE ART IN SATELLITE RECONNAISSANCE. ALL AFSC IN-HOUSE AND CONTRACTOR WORK, INCLUDING DISCUS-SIONS WITH CONTRACTORS, WILL BE CONFINED TO THESE OBJECT IVES. B. PHOTOGRAPHY OF RECONNALSSANCE QUALITY **}**.,



NRO APPROVED FOR RELEASE HULY 2015 ACTIC 10.4001 ~ <u>3</u> 1964 MAR 10 AH 6: 32 07 13 ZCZCBKA491ZCJQB080 ..<u>5</u>5 1 105% 5.1 RR RUWHBK 1 DE RUEAGL 158 09/2232Z R 092218Z FM AFSC TO SSD LOS ANGELES CALIF BT ECRET MSF 9-3-13 FINAL SECTION OF 2. MENTS OF ALL CONTRACTS RELATED TO MOL EXPERIMENTS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THIS HO PRIOR T) DISCUSSION WITH CONTRACTORS. C. MAXIMUM UTILIZATION 'ILL BE MADE OF EXISTING STUDIES CONDUCTED BOTH & THIN THE AIR FORCE AND BY OTHER AGENCIES IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE TIME REQUIRED FOR PROGRAM APPROVAL. ... MAXIMUM USE WILL BE PROPOSED OF GROUND TESTS, SIMULATION, AIRCRAFT TESTS, AND USE OF EXISTING SPACE PROGRAMS FOR TESTING. PAGE 2 RUEAGL 158 SECRET EXPERIMENTS PROGRAMMED FOR THE MOL SHOULD BE THOSE WHICH CANNOT BE ACHIEVED IN ANY OTHER WAY OR IN WHICH THE ACTUAL EXPERIMENT IN MOL CONSTITUTES PROOF TESTS OF EXPERIMENTS PRIMARILY CONDUCTED IN OTHER AREAS. 7. THIS MESSAGE IS CLASSIFIED SECRET BECAUSE IT CONTAINS SPACE PLANNING INFORMATION VITAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE. GP-3. DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR BT INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10 104001

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MANNED ORBITAL LABORATORY TECHNICAL PANEL

FIRST PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Section I

Introduction

The Secretary of Defense has recently announced a manned space project which has been designated the Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL). The Air Force is to manage this project. The MOL program is to have a twofold purpose; basically it is intended to assess man's utility and ability to perform a military mission in space; secondarily, it will include those military experiments which can make best use of the MOL vehicle and which at the same time can be accommodated. Since the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may also enter into the program, other than military experiments may be carried. The MOL program presents an excellent opportunity for the Navy to investigate and establish man's usefulness in space in the performance of naval missions. The investigations of the MOL program are intended to test or check only those components or parts of a military system which require the presence of man in space to determine the potential usefulness of the complete military system which could follow.

At present the MOL program stands in need of justification within the Department of Defense in order to obtain the necessary approvals for the preparation of a complete technical development plan as a first step in getting the program under way.

In order to prepare the Navy's plan for MOL experiments, by reference (a) the Bureau of Naval Weapons established a MOL Technical Panel composed of members from each bureau, the Office of Naval Research, the Institute of Naval Studies, and such other naval field activities or laboratories as were interested in or capable of making a contribution. The Naval Research Laboratory was requested to act as host activity and to designate the Panel chairman. The function of the Panel was to generate in detail a series of space experiment proposals suitable for flights on the MOL. A summary report recommending an array of experiments and supported by preliminary cost estimates, development schedules, experiment plans, and recommended sponsors for each experiment (a Navy laboratory or a contractor) was to be submitted to the Bureau of Naval Weapons for approval and ensuing action to assign specific follow-on responsibility and for funding support.

The first meeting of the MOL Technical Panel took place on 27-28 February 1964 at the Naval Research Laboratory under the chairmanship of Dr. W. C. Hall of the NRL. Minutes of this meeting have

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been provided to all participants (reference [b]). Those in attendance at this meeting as members of the MOL Technical Panel are listed in reference (b).

While further meetings of the MOL Technical Panel will be needed to complete the assignment of the Panel, the urgent time schedule now being followed in the development of the MOL program makes it advisable to submit a preliminary report at the present time. This preliminary report will discuss in some detail the concept for experiments bearing upon the Navy missions and provide all information that is available at the present time. It will also list briefly some of the more important work yet remaining to be done. The text of the report has not been circulated to Panel members for concurrence, again owing to lack of time, and hence represents the opinions and work of only a small number of the whole Panel. For this report, therefore, the Chairman alone must accept responsibility.

The guidelines provided by the Navy for the MOL Technical Panel were simply the following: that ocean surveillance, anti-submarine warfare, and command and control missions were to be given primary emphasis.

There were several approaches which could be followed by the Technical Panel in performing its mission. It could proceed logically to develop a series of experiments based upon concepts of the Navy mission to provide global coverage of the oceans; thus the Navy is required to maintain global surveillance over surface shipping. Similarly it needs surveillance over the globe for submarine activity. For both purposes it needs all-weather orbital sensors capable of detecting the presence of and classifying ocean going ships and submarines. In each case the same barrier to progress is reached, namely, the inability of the present state of the art to provide sensors in spacecraft capable of obtaining the necessary information for full performance of the mission.

A second approach being followed by the Space Systems Division of the United States Air Force is to study thoroughly all suggested experiments which can be performed in the following general areas: (1) reconnaissance and surveillance; (2) other missions - including

satellite survivability; satellite logistics, maintenance, and repair; and finally satellite orbital command posts; (3) bio-astronautics; and (4) general tests or general science.

The approach chosen by the MOL Technical Panel is a variation of the second approach. Thus the MOL Panel chose to consider those military missions which are now possible considering the state of the

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art, and of interest to the Navy. Each possible experiment needs to be reviewed critically to determine whether it involves man in an essential manner; it needs to be reviewed to determine whether it is of unique Navy interest; it needs to be reviewed to determine whether it is being done now by unmanned satellites. Table 1 presents a number of astronautic missions possible in the time period of 1968-1970 and of interest to the Navy. Opposite each of the astronautic missions there listed may be found an appropriate comment.

Table 1

Astronautic Missions of Naval Interest

ships.

under way.

Ocean Surveillance

The SAMOS Program of the AF has been active since 1961.

Command and Control The STARLIGHT Report recommended space-oriented command

General Science

Communications

TELSTAR, RELAY, SYNCOM, LOFTI, COMSAT Programs, etc., are now

Electronic Countermeasures

Of general interest to all Services.

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NASA has OSO, OGO, OAO, and

Explorer programs under way.

ELINT

Meteorology

Navigation

Bio-astronautics

The AF has the MIDAS Program.

The related program is SAINT.

Present major programs are TIROS, NIMBUS, and the Operational Weather Satellite.

TRANSIT and the ADVANCED TRANSIT programs are under way.

NASA has a series of six biosatellites planned.

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Orbital Defense

The DYNASOAR Program has been cancelled for reasons of economy.

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Naval Ocean Data Satellites

NASA has a program for data collection satellites under preliminary study.

Precision Delivery Satellites No Navy mission is now foreseen.

Logistics, Maintenance, and Repair of Satellites

Anti-submarine Warfare

Geodesy

The ANNA Program exists to fill this requirement.

The state of the art is not sufficiently far advanced.

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The MOL Technical Panel received in all 89 experiment proposals, or topic ideas, for Navy astronautic systems. The Panel assumed that astronautics was to be regarded purely as a technology which could be used to improve the capability of the Navy to operate globally and maintain control of the seas. With this assumption, it arrived at the grouping given in Appendix B for these 89 experiments, and shown by Figure 1. It will be seen that the two groups receiving the greatest attention from the MOL Technical Panel members are those of Ocean Surveillance and General-Science.

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