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U.S. PLANS TO USE SPACE FOR STRATEGIC ACTIONS

Moscow RED STAR 10 January 1965--A

(Article by retired Maj. Gen. of the Air Force B. Teplinskiy: "The Pentagon, the 'Madmen,' and the Moon")

(Text) For the sake of prestige? At one time U.S. President L. Johnson made two statements. One said that the previously fixed goal of landing a man on the moon in this decade had remained unchanged. Johnson thereby emphasized that the flight to the moon would not only be a major scientific achievement, but also evidence of the fact that "the opportunities of the United States in space are not inferior to those of any other nation." In other words, the present American president has continued to pursue the space research program outlined by the late Kennedy, and he has done so, as he has repeatedly emphasized, for the sake of upholding U.S. prestige.

The second time Johnson's words sounded somewhat differently: "We have undertaken the task of holding a leading position in space not at all out of a feeling of national vanity, but by force of practical reasons . . ." (ellipsis as printed) The question itself suggests what these reasons are.

Major General Ritland, chief of the U.S. Air Force ballistic missile administration, has answered this question in one of his statements: "We are reaching into space not because it fascinates us, as do all unexplored things, but because it is a base of operations in which strategic actions of great effectiveness can be conducted."

"It is precisely because of this," the author of an editorial in the Washington DAILY NEWS says in continuing the idea of the American general, "that the U.S. Air Force is building a space laboratory which will pursue a specific aim--that is, to study the military possibilities of people in orbital flights."

Another U.S. press organ, THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, frankly stated that the Pentagon was expecting the day when space stations would exist for photographic, radio location, and electronic reconnaissance, as well as space interceptors and military spaceships which would be equipped with supermodern weapons with which it would be possible to spell the earth from space.

To demonstrate their possibilities the Americans have begun to urgently publicize a "moon program" whose final goal is the landing of two cosmonauts on the moon. This program is extensive and consists of several stages. The Gemini and Apollo projects are slated to test the ability of crews to stay in space for 14 days and to conduct maneuvers related to the rendezvousing and joining of orbiting spaceships. Simultaneously the possibilities of launching a "Surveyor" space craft to the moon are being studied. This apparatus is to land in one of the locations in which it is planned to land the Apollo spaceship.

Former Hitlerite scientist Werner Von Braun, director of the Marshall Space Center, recently stated that the United States had a more than 50 percent chance of being on the moon by the end of the current decade. No matter how attractive this idea might be, practicality has taken the upper hand with the Americans and the question of cost has arisen. After the initial calculations, a sum of some 20 billion dollars has been mentioned. But authoritative specialists and executives of the American space and aircraft industry have explained that the "moon program" will cost considerably more, 35 or possibly even 40 billion dollars. According to one magazine, even now 15 million dollars daily is being spent on this program.

The Scientists Are Doubtful

But the more means that are being spent the louder the criticism of the "moon program" sounds, and this criticism is leveled from different sides. The representatives of science, for example, ask: Is not 20 million dollars too costly a price to pay for placing two cosmonauts on the moon who will stay there less than 24 hours? Perhaps automatic instruments could carry out all research on a far more extensive scale with greater accuracy and reliability?

Referring to the launching of the first automatic stations, the scientists maintain that problems such as the study of the moon's topography, of the structure of its surface, and of the moon "climate" could be solved with automatic electronic instruments which are more sensitive and accurate than man. Specialists deem that in addition to taking probes of lunar soil and their analysis with a subsequent communication of the obtained results via radio channels to the earth, the automatic stations would transmit voluminous moon panoramas to earth by means of stereoscopic TV installations.

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The scientists' doubts become more easily understandable in light of the most recent press reports. These reports point out that in the rush which is conditioned by the March deadlines of the implementation of the "moon program" all sorts of production imperfections, designing miscalculations, and so forth are inevitable. Thus, the Journal *ASTRONAUTICS*, referring to the poor quality of the equipment which the industry supplied under the Mercury program, reports that this was the cause of 10 defects and technical flaws in the launching of capsules with cosmonauts. "Negligent and careless work and numerous cases of nonconformity with specifications," the New York *TIMES* adds, have caused a two-year delay in the "moon program," unnecessary risks for the lives of cosmonauts, and the loss of 100 million dollars."

Two launchings of dummy Apollo spaceships did little in substance to promote the "moon program." On 13 October the *EVENING STAR* wrote ironically about that matter: The Apollo project (the launching of an American two-man spaceship--*RED STAR* brackets) has been implemented two years ahead of the fixed deadline with a single exception--the people in the cabin were Russians and not Americans. For the fifth time in the last three and a half years we have gotten ourselves into a mess with our program for space flights."

What Displeases the Pentagon

The advocates of the "moon program" promise the military men the "satisfaction of their strategic needs." But the majority of Americans are perplexed. Once the Pentagon is straining to get into space, why do its strategists and, with them, the "madmen" so violently attack the "moon program." It turns out that the Pentagon is not satisfied. The militarization of space is not proceeding properly. Even in 1962 Gen. Bernard Schriever, the actual head of the U.S. military space program, stated that he saw no real possibilities for the strategic use of the moon in the near future. The words spoken by a confederate of Schriever, the former Hitlerite general and present vice president of the Bell Aerosystems Company, Dornberger, sound like a practical inference from this statement. He put the question this way: Why is it necessary, with cumbersome and expensive equipment, to go to the moon, to an unknown environment, and to establish rocket bases at a distance of 385,000 kilometers from the earth, if all this could be done far more easily and, what is the main point, more cheaply at a closer distance. This Hitlerite "knight of the iron cross" has long proposed plans for an attack on the Soviet Union from those strata of space which surround the earth.

From the very beginning the Pentagon leaders have advocated the need for a military exploitation primarily of the entire space stratum which surrounds the earth. Thus the fact is stressed that the question of space as a possible theater of military actions has already been placed on a real basis. In the opinion of American military men, reconnaissance satellites, which have opened up the road to the military use of space, have already attained operational readiness.

The Pentagon leaders believe that the U.S. Air Force must above all expand the programs for the creation of all types of satellites which are included under the common term "sky spies" and at the same time begin the construction of military space platforms (stations--*RED STAR*), interceptors, and orbital bombers. In the first place they would like to see for themselves "whether or not the launching into an orbit of atomic bombs is possible and expedient, whether it is possible to expect that ballistic missiles coming from space can be intercepted, and whether rockets can be used for the transportation of troops and equipment." On the basis the conclusion is drawn that the slogan "to be first on the moon" is harmful to military requirements in space.

The moon, our "nocturnal luminary" has not only become the object of broad discussion, but is also being used in the struggle between the U.S. political parties. Barry Goldwater "personally" entered the scene. He published an article in *SCIENCE AND MECHANICS* in which he insisted on the slowing down of the implementation of the program for the landing of people on the moon, since this detracts vast means and scientific-technical forces from military needs which, in his opinion, are more urgent. Goldwater fully agrees with General Shriver that the cosmic space which surrounds the earth is vital from a military viewpoint, a space in which sky patrols will not allow the Russians to seize space supremacy."

Evidently the position of the American "madmen" exerts a certain influence on official circles in Washington. A program for vast counteractions against some space measures of other countries (this is considered in the first place to apply to the Soviet Union--B. Toplinkin) is being seriously discussed. Included under this are the destruction and seizure of satellites in orbit, interference with

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VIET MILITARY ISSUES FIRST

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

Central Intelligence Director John McCone is flatly contradicting the Johnson administration's pet thesis regarding the grimly deteriorating situation in South Viet Nam.

The most pressing problem there, McCone holds, is military and not political.

Primary attention and effort should be concentrated on quickly achieving greater combat effectiveness against the increasingly more powerful and successful Communist aggressors, rather than laboriously trying to bring about a "stable government" among the feuding elements in Saigon.

These blunt views were voiced by the CIA head, due to be replaced soon, in his closed-door testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is conducting an extensive study of the ominous South Viet Nam dilemma.

While not directly challenging the administration's "stability first" policy, McCone left no doubt of his emphatic disagreement with it.

"As long as the battle for South Viet Nam is treated as a political rather than a military problem," he told the senators, "there is little prospect of establishing a stable government in Saigon. That is putting the cart before the horse. The key problem is military and not political, and the sooner that is realized and acted on, the better it will be."

	SOUTH VIET NAM			Total	Lost Weapons
	Killed in Action	Wounded in Action	Missing in Action		
1962	4,400	7,300	1,300	13,000	5,200
1963	5,700	12,000	3,300	21,000	8,500
1964	7,000	16,700	5,800	29,500	13,700

	VIET CONG			Total	Lost Weapons
	Killed in Action	Wounded in Action	Missing in Action		
1962	21,000	5,500	26,500	4,800	
1963	21,000	4,000	25,000	5,400	
1964	17,000	4,200	21,200	4,600	

In 1964, U. S. casualties were—136 killed; 1,022 wounded; 11 missing in action; 3 captured; 1,172 weapons lost.

Graphically underscoring his contention, McCone presented a detailed report on battle casualties and weapons losses in the past three years. The grim figures revealed mounting South Viet Nam losses in both men and arms. Last year approximately twice as many troops were killed, wounded and missing as in 1962, and nearly three times as many weapons were lost.

In striking contrast, the Viet Cong made gains every year. Following are publishable highlights of this CIA compilation:

WITHDRAWAL WOULD BE FATAL—Another foreboding development stressed by the Central Intelligence director is that the Communist aggressors now have better weapons and are operating in large organized units.

Total Red forces in South Viet Nam and enemy-held territory in adjoining Laos and Cambodia are estimated at more than 150,000.

There is also increasing evi-

dence, McCone reported, that North Vietnamese officers and non-coms are now functioning with the Viet Cong, both in training camps and combat. While the Reds use all types of weapons, most of them are Russian-made.

McCone flatly opposed U. S. withdrawal from South Viet Nam when questioned by Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who strongly favors expanding the war to North Viet Nam.

"What would be the effect in Southeast Asia if we should call it a day and get out of South Viet Nam?" asked Thurmond.

"It would be a major disaster," replied McCone. "That is also the opinion of Ambassador Maxwell Taylor."

"In what way?" continued Thurmond.

"Once our forces were withdrawn," said McCone, "South Viet Nam would go Communist almost at once. After that, it would only be a short time before the remainder of Southeast Asia would go neutralist and then Communist. India, Thailand, the Philippines, Bur-

ma, would all go in quick succession.

"We would soon be pushed out of the Western Pacific back to Honolulu. That would be the short-term effect. The long-term effect would be even worse."

In response to questions regarding other areas and developments, McCone told the senators:

Russia is going to great lengths to perfect a giant missile capable of carrying 50 to 60 megaton (equivalent to 50 to 60 million tons of TNT) nuclear warheads. Its Soviet missile testing has greatly increased since the signing of the nuclear test ban in 1963.

No secret Russian atmospheric nuclear tests have been detected, but the Reds are constantly conducting underground tests.

The CIA is still uncertain who the real new rulers of the Kremlin are. No determination has yet been made of the exact roles of Premier Kosygin and First Communist Party Secretary Brezhnev.

The primary objective of Khrushchev's successors is the same as his—Communist domination of the world. That has not been changed, and there is no likelihood it ever will be.

McCone's successor is still not elected. The only decision so far made by the President is to replace McCone with a "name" rather than a "technician."

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space communications, the destruction of means of space navigation, the creation of difficulties in the moon research program, and so forth. Or, in other words, it is suggested that the scientific space research of other countries be interfered with and that the militarization of space by the hands of the Pentagon be expanded.

The flight of the three-seat Voskhod space craft was a specific confirmation of the successes of Soviet cosmonautics. This scientific feat received high appreciation throughout the entire world. The DAILY EXPRESS wrote: "So far no evidence is available that the Americans will catch up with the Russians. They were four months behind at the first stage when the first Soviet sputnik was launched into orbit around the earth in 1957, and 10 months at the second stage when in 1961 the first man flew into space. Now, at the third stage, they are obviously two years behind. All this gives little probability to the hope that the United States will succeed in catching up with them." Many Americans realize that a single researcher cannot conquer the moon. Such a task is only within the reach of a group of people. The same paper said: "The three specialists aboard the Voskhod, a professional cosmonaut, a scientist, and a physician, constitute the very crew which could cope with such a task."

Sober voices in the United States call for collaboration with the USSR in space research. The SATURDAY EVENING POST said: "When we reach the moon and the stars, we shall find the solutions to the most profound secrets of the universe. How much more easily accessible all this would be if we would fly there together."

It is known throughout the entire world that the lag in this respect does not depend on the Soviet Union. It is the spiteful policy of those U.S. circles, which do not hide their military space plans, which constitute the obstacle. These plans are widely trumpeted by the press, television, and radio. Such a position is not accidental. On the one hand it allegedly pursues the aim of enhancing U.S. prestige while it actually is aimed at blowing up the psychosis around the space armaments race and at trying to provoke the Soviet Union into retaliatory measures or to intimidate it by the alleged U.S. possibilities. A naive scheme.