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NEW YORK TIMES, 30 NOV. 1966, p.7.
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SCHRIEVER WARNS OF SPACE THREATS

Says U.S. Must Not Ignore Possible Soviet Attacks

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Nov. 29—The man who spearheaded the development of America's ballistic missile arsenal warned here today that the nation cannot ignore the threat of manned military aggression in outer space.

Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, who retired in September as commander of the Air Force Systems Command, said that international treaties, though desirable, could not be relied on to prevent space from becoming a battleground or a new "high ground" for attacks on earth bases.

Urging a more active manned military program in space as a defensive measure, the general said:

"I'm convinced that one day it will be necessary. Man has not yet evolved into a peaceful being."

"We can't wish man out of space," he continued. "The Soviets had him there first and they are going to stay. In short, we'd better be there ourselves."

This warning was delivered during a panel discussion of manned space missions for the nineteen-seventies by a scientist, a space agency official, a Congressman and General Schriever. It was held at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

General Schriever is now a consultant to several aerospace companies. In the nineteen-fifties, as director of the Air Force Ballistic Missiles Division, he pressed for the development and testing of international ballistic missiles.

Joint Planning Urged

In his remarks, the general urged "maximum joint planning" between the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the civilian space agency, in the development of advanced earth-orbiting spacecraft.

The Air Force is currently developing its $1.5-billion secret Manned Orbiting Laboratory for its first flight in 1969. It would be a two-man vehicle capable of flights of 30 to 45 days for such assignments as earth reconnaisance.

In a separate program, NASA is studying concepts for using Apollo moon-landing equipment for earth-orbiting laboratories of its own.

Another panel member, Dr. George E. Mueller, NASA's assistant administrator for manned space flight, said today that studies indicated that vehicles could be ready in the early nineteen-seventies for sending nine men on long-duration missions for scientific research.

Unhappy With Pace

The Soviet Union is presumed to be placing even greater emphasis on large space laboratories, perhaps for military reasons, than on a manned lunar landing. It has been reported that such a Soviet vehicle, carrying five or more men, might be launched next year.

Though General Schriever was not free to discuss details of potential military missions in space, he said that the capability would require more active development of reusable rockets, mammoth space stations to house men up to a year and rockets that could be refired reliably while in orbit.

"What I'm most unhappy with," he said, "is the slowness in getting on with maneuverable re-entry spacecraft program."

Such vehicles, considered potentially the second-generation spacecraft, could be used permanent orbiting stations and then return to land at conventional airports. Unlike present spacecraft, they could be flown many times. Both the Air Force and NASA have begun testing experimental models.

Also on the panel, George P. Miller, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Committee on Space and Astronautics, reiterated the nation's official support of United Nations efforts to draft a treaty restricting the use of space for peaceful purposes.

Space "must not become an arena of international hostility," Representative Miller said.

The scientist on the panel, however, disputed the nation's emphasis on manned space operations over unmanned scientific probes.

Dr. Gordon J. F. MacDonald, a geophysicist and vice president of the Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va., said:

"In my view, science is not the justification for preparing manned orbiting laboratories. I believe man in a space laboratory will, if he has any role at all, be a technician. I see no future benefit to be derived from placing a scientist in orbit."

Paris Will Ban Parking In Two Famed Squares

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Nov. 29—The Place de la Concorde and the Place Vendôme, two of Europe's most beautiful squares, are to be rescued from their blighting function as parking lots.

Maurice Papon, the Paris Prefect of Police, announced last night that as soon as the clutter of the Seine expressway project was cleared from the Place de la Concorde, parking would be banned there, and in the Place Vendôme as well, to "recover their past charm."

The Prefect, reporting to the Municipal Council on his plan for combating the traffic crisis, revealed that he would give some things to pedestrians and take some away—and the same for motorists.

He said the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, had 1,700,000 vehicles, or one for each 3.5 inhabitants, and the total was growing by 140,000 a year. But only 250,000 cars can roll in Paris at any one time, he estimated. Even a city like New York, "which was built for the automobile," is choked by traffic, he added.

Flier Off to Take Climbers To a Peak in Antarctica

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Nov. 29 (AP)—Max Conrad, 63 years old, known for his long-distance hops in light aircraft, took off today in a two-engine Piper Apache for the Antarctic.

He plans to fly to Buenos Aires, where he will pick up Woodrow Wilson Sayre, a grandson of the late President, and three other men.

They will then fly to Tierra del Fuego, at the southern tip of South America, and on to the base of a 16,800-foot mountain, said to be the highest in Antarctica, which Mr. Sayre and the three other men hope to climb.

"There's a great race among certain groups to be first t climb the highest mountain i

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NSA, NSC REVIEWS COMPLETED

23 December 1966

Mr. George Carroll
Assistant to the Vice President
Room 1119, East Building

Dear George:

In your letter of 19 December you indicated that the Vice President was interested in the status and direction of the Soviet manned orbiting laboratory (MOL) program and you asked for an assessment of that program.

The Soviets have been giving considerable attention to the development of manned orbiting space stations which, according to Soviet statements, will serve both as scientific research platforms and as bases for assembling manned vehicles for lunar and planetary missions launched from earth orbit.

The Soviets have never conceded that cosmonauts aboard their space stations will perform military missions, but Soviet space pilots are known to have engaged in terrain photographic activities, and sharp Soviet condemnation of the military aims of the US MOL program demonstrates Moscow's awareness of the military applications of space stations. We believe that exploration of military potential is one of the incentives behind the Soviet space station program.

It is evident from the statements of Soviet space officials that they are already planning in terms of space stations of different weight classes. The first may be a station launched by the Proton booster and would be used primarily to study the effects upon cosmonauts of prolonged periods in space--30 to 40 days--and to test techniques and systems of life support, power supply, communications, resupply, and cosmonaut activity outside the spacecraft.

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The payload capability of the booster that orbited the Proton satellites is about 27,000 pounds in its present two-stage configuration. But we expect it to be flown in the next month or so with a third stage, which could increase its payload to over 55,000 pounds. A space station of this weight might sustain four to six men for prolonged periods, depending on resupply capabilities.

The Soviets also appear to be planning a mammoth station equipped to sustain 20 or more crew members for periods of one year or longer. Soviet statements indicate that this kind of station could be orbited in the 1970s. A booster capable of orbiting such a station, which could weigh about 250,000 pounds, could be available to the Soviets as early as 1969. Two launch pads for this gargantuan booster--more or less equivalent to our SATURN V designed for initial use in the Apollo moon project--are entering late stages of construction [redacted] These facilities probably will not be ready for launchings until the first part of 1968 at the earliest. 25X1

On 28 November the Soviets conducted the first flight test of what we believe is a prototype of a two- or three-man ferry vehicle designed to rendezvous and dock with space stations. After two days in orbit, the vehicle--Cosmos 133--was successfully recovered inside the USSR. However, several attempts to deorbit the spacecraft after the first day in orbit failed, suggesting that problems were encountered. Cosmos 133 was evidently launched by the standard SS-6 booster, the workhorse of the Soviet space program and the launch vehicle used in all Soviet manned flights so far.

We estimate that if flight testing of the three-stage version of the Proton goes well, space stations in the 55,000-pound class could be orbited with crew members aboard by 1968. During these initial flights,

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cosmonauts are expected to perform a variety of extra-vehicular activities and rendezvous and docking maneuvers. Before then, the Soviets will try to qualify a spacecraft like Cosmos 133 as a ferry vehicle for the space stations. The first manned flight of the huge 24-man station is unlikely before 1970.

This is the essence of our knowledge and judgments regarding the Soviet manned orbiting laboratory effort. I could expand on the foregoing should you wish, but the expansion would consist only of specifics and amplifying details.

Sincerely yours,

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R. J. SMITH
Deputy Director for Intelligence

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