(S) NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OF

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MEMORANDUM FOR DR. CHARLES W. COOK, 4C1000 BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM L. SHIELDS, JR., 4C1000 MR. JIMMIE D. HILL, 4C1000 MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. KULPA, JR., PROGRAM A, SAMSO MR. LESLIE C. DIRKS, PROGRAM B, CIA REAR ADMIRAL GROVER YOWELL, PROGRAM C, U.S. NAVY

Gentlemen:

Now that I have had some preliminary orientations and discussions of the National Reconnaissance Program I would like to call a meeting of the Program Managers and the senior NRO Headquarters staff members for a general discussion of the major issues that will be facing the National Reconnaissance Program in the coming years. Fortunately, the mission statement of our organization is very simple so that we have a good common starting point. The statement says: "The NRP is responsible for the research, development, acquisition, and operation of all United States Government reconnaissance satellites."

The major point is, of course, that the mission emphasizes reconnaissance and space platforms and that is all that need concern us at the moment. On the other hand, there are some quite important and complicated questions that arise even from a simple mission of this kind. These questions deal both with the technology of space-based reconnaissance and with the use of space-based systems that is compatible with the future evolution of our national, foreign and military policies. We need better definition of many of these issues and for this reason I would like to have an in-depth discussion with all of you in the near future.

- As I see it, there are four main issues that seem to be uppermost in the minds of the people who use our products:

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- are three separate aspects of vulnerability. One is the vulnerability that we have in case of overt Soviet action against one of our systems. This action may either be an ASAT attack or it could be denial by ground-based means. The second vulnerability is a technical failure, either at launch or on orbit, of one of our systems. The third vulnerability is the compromise of one of our systems through espionage or leaks. All of these vulnerabilities are important; and I would like to have your judgments and priorities on what we should do to make our systems less susceptible to the specific dangers that I have outlined. There may, of course, be vulnerabilities that I have not included in this list.
- 2. Declassification or "open skies." During my short tenure in this office so far I have seen a number of pressures in this direction both from civilian and military people. I think it is important that we develop a specific philosophy toward the declassification of any of our space-based reconnaissance systems so that we can join the debate over the declassification issue in an aggressive way. I want to emphasize here that I believe it is not simply enough to take a negative position and to say nothing should be declassified. I believe that the pressures to do something in a declassified way will be too strong to resist. Personally, I believe it would be a mistake to completely declassify any of our current systems but I think we should look at contingency plans that we would follow when, in our judgment, it becomes necessary to take such a step.
- 3. The "national" versus "tactical" use of space-based reconnaissance systems. There is a spectrum of opinion on this particular subject which I believe we should define and then understand. To some extent the discussions I have heard about this problem are governed by semantics since people tend to mean different things when they use the word "tactical." On the other hand, it is extremely important for us to understand both the opportunities and the possible pitfalls in the widespread "tactical" use of the space-based "national" reconnaissance systems.

The emergence of new technologies. There are a number of new technical developments on the horizon which I am sure will bear very strongly on our activities. There is, for example, the development of the space shuttle vehicle and the opportunities and problems which it presents. If a shuttle transportation system is actually developed to its full potential, then the erection of large structures in space, and the operation of man-tended systems, becomes a very real possibility. I would like to understand what such developments mean in terms of the future programs that we would want to develop. There are also technologies that are independent of the launch vehicles. For example, there are developments in cryogenics that have clear applications to space-based systems, specifically, the sensors that can be used. There have also been interesting new developments in [sensors that we should consider. Finally, the development of high energy space-based laser systems is something that should be studied and perhaps taken into account. These are simply a few suggestions that come to mind and I am sure there are many others. What I would like to know is whether our research and development programs cover the fields that seem to us to be most promising:

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This list is obviously not complete and please feel free to add to it. As you can see, I am not interested in discussing specific project plans. Rather, I would like to see individual projects evolve from some general principles that we develop in discussing the issues that I have outlined here.

I would like to suggest that we meet in my office in Washington on Saturday, September 10, for a day long discussion of the issues that I have outlined. There will be no formal. agenda but please let me know if you would like to add any other major topics that should be considered.

With	best	personal	regards.		
				Hans	Mark

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