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Japan, India, and Spain would be excluded because of political implications).

(U) [redacted] In the meantime, NORAD's new plan for a military camera network was being held up pending discussions between ADC and SAO.

BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

(U) [redacted] Site III. The third site in the BMEWS, at Fylingdales Moor, England, became fully operational on 15 January 1964. NORAD and RAF Fighter Command had joint operational control.

(U) [redacted] Background on Tracker for Site II. To make BMEWS a high-credence, high-confidence system, NORAD wanted technical improvements and equipment added to the system. One improvement was to fill the low-angle gaps for detecting missiles with re-entry angles of less than 15 degrees.* To fill the gap between Sites I (Thule) and II (Clear), NORAD wanted a tracking radar at Site II. To fill the gap between Sites I and III (Fylingdales), NORAD wanted a radar either in Iceland or Greenland.

(U) [redacted] OSD concurred in the gap filler between Sites I and III as a budget item requirement and approved a tracker for Site II. The Secretary of Defense approved reallocation of \$25 million of FY 1964 funds, a part of which was to be used in filling the low-angle gaps. But USAF suggested that the whole requirement be re-studied.

(U) [redacted] A study by DDR&E resulted in a recommendation to cancel the requirement for a gap filler between Sites I and III, but to approve a tracker for Site II. On 11 September 1963, the Secretary of Defense approved.

(U) [redacted] Status. Requests for bids for a tracking radar for Site II were sent to industry in May 1964. Specifications called for an FPS-92 radar -- an improved version of the FPS-49 -- that would, in addition to filling the gap between Sites I and II,

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provide credibility and serve as a backup to the detection radars at Site II and furnish information on satellites. The FPS-92 was expected to be operational in mid-1966.

LAUNCH DETECTION SYSTEM

(U) [REDACTED] NORAD published a qualitative requirement in January 1964 for a Launch Detection System (NQR 1-64) that would detect the launching of satellites, space objects, and ballistic missiles from the Sino-Soviet area. This system would make NORAD's requirement for a gap filler between BMEWS Sites I - III unnecessary. NORAD believed that Extended Range Ballistic Missiles could be launched from the Soviet Union over the Antarctic and impact in North America without being detected before impact. The Launch Detection System would also give the earliest information obtainable on launches of satellites and space objects. NORAD wanted this system initially operational by CY 1965 and fully operational by 1967.

(U) [REDACTED] On 15 January, NORAD sent its requirement to the JCS with a number of sensor techniques, currently under research and development, that could possibly meet the need. In February, the JCS backed the need for omni-directional warning of ballistic missile attack, but did not directly support NORAD's requirement for launch detection. The JCS said they were aware of research and development in several areas that, if successful, would help satisfy NORAD's requirement. The requirement was kept by the JCS for future consideration.

NUCLEAR DETONATION DETECTION AND C/B REPORTING SYSTEMS

NUCLEAR DETONATION DETECTION AND REPORTING SYSTEM (NUDETS 477L)

(U) [REDACTED] Background. In 1959, NORAD had submitted criteria for an automatic NUDET reporting system to the JCS. The following year, DOD directed USAF to

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