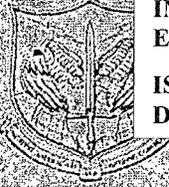


DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL,
E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 106
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: February 25, 2015



NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

W I R

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

SEE INSIDE COVER FOR SAFEGUARDING GUIDE

MICROFILMED BY ADM



EXEMPTED FROM
DECLASSIFICATION LAW EO 12958
REVIEW DATE JUN 99 REVIEWER 64
REFER TO ~~NO RAD~~
EXEMPTION (S): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

K410. 609-251

SCANNED BY ADM
2409

00880716

50 65
10 DEC 1965
ADM/1

RAND LIBRARY

REC'D. DEC 14 1965

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED
This document is releasable only
to U.S. and Canadian Nationals

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
REGRADEING, DOD DIRECTIVE 5200.10
DOES NOT APPLY~~

WIR 50/65
10 Dec 1965

DEC 14 1965

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

NORAD

Weekly
Intelligence
Review

Issue No. 50/65, 10-December-1965

RETURNS TO
USIA
MAIL ROOM
APR 11 1966

K410-6007-251

The WIR in Brief

[Redacted]

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

[Redacted]

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Space

SOVIETS SHOULD ORBIT WEATHER SATELLITE SOON

Have promised to exchange satellite weather data with US "within a few months."

LUNA 8 CRASHES ON MOON

10th or 11th apparent attempt at soft-landing.

COSMOS 98 DE-ORBITED ON REV 124; GUIDANCE OR POWERED-FLIGHT ERROR POSSIBLE

3d stage may not have shut down soon enough.

[Redacted]

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

[Redacted]

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: Lieutenants in front of CANEF tactical SAMs (from Red Star). (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

NOTE: Pages 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, and 43 of this issue are blank.

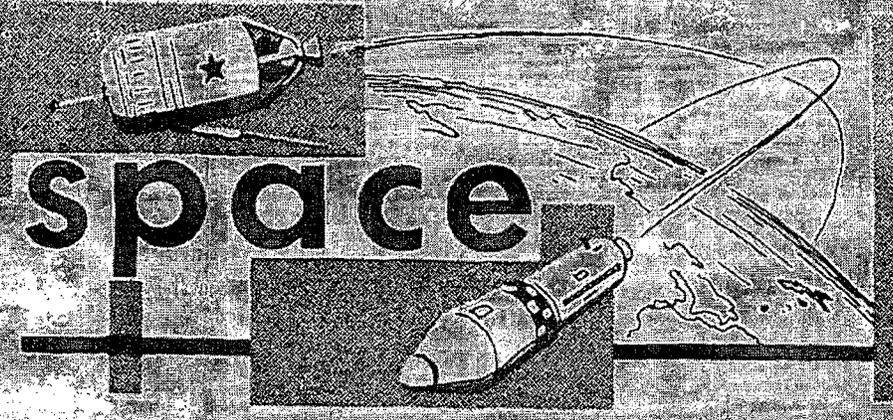
~~SECRET~~

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MICROFILMED BY ADAM

00880976

~~SECRET~~



space

significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Soviets Should Orbit Weather Satellite Soon

The Soviets should orbit a test or developmental meteorological satellite within the next few weeks and an operational vehicle some time later if they are to fulfill the obligations which they undertook in October to exchange satellite weather information with the US "within a few months."

The Soviets have orbited -- and recently announced -- test of infrared and ultraviolet instrumentation useful for obtaining meteorological data, but there is no evidence that they have yet space-tested a photo/video system suitable for relaying cloud photography to the Earth. A test, developmental, or prototype vehicle would probably be launched first, to check out payload systems and ground-support facilities prior to undertaking exchange of weather satellite data on a continuing basis.

A weather satellite should be injected into a near-polar orbit, as were the US's Tiros and Nimbus weather satellites, to collect data on the polar air masses which greatly influence global weather patterns. All Soviet satellites but one have had orbital inclinations of 65 degrees or less and thus did not pass over any part of the Arctic or Antarctic. Cosmos 78, which had an orbital inclination of 69 degrees, barely crossed the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.

Launch would probably take place at Tyuratam, since Kapustin Yar -- the Soviets' only other launch site -- has never launched a payload as large as that required for a meteorological satellite.

(DIA)

~~(SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION -- Releasable to US, UK,
Can, Aus & NZ)~~

-10-

WIR 50/65-10 Dec 65

~~SECRET~~



Luna 8 Crashes on Moon

Luna 8, Soviet lunar probe which was launched from Tyuratam at about 1046Z, 3 December, crashed into the Moon on 6 December instead of making the intended soft-landing. The vehicle was launched one day later than expected (see last week's WIR) but within 7 minutes of the optimum launch time for 3 December. A 2 December launch would have been preferable from the standpoint of optical tracking, but other factors, such as a possible failure to be ready on time, could have delayed the launch for a day.

The cause of the hard landing is not immediately clear from the initial TASS announcement.

Luna 8 was launched by the SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer, injected into parking orbit by a heavy Venik third stage, and injected into transfer trajectory toward the Moon by the Soviets' fourth deep-space stage. The parking orbit had an Equatorial inclination of 51.8 degrees instead of the 65 degrees noted for previous Soviet lunar probes. This change was not unexpected, however, since the Soviets less than a month before had launched three Venus probes (Venera 2, Venera 3, Cosmos 96) into 51.8-degree parking orbits. The lower inclination permits a slightly heavier payload and better tracking from the deep-space tracking facilities in the Crimea.

Luna 8 was the Soviets 10th or 11th apparent attempt to make a soft-landing on the Moon. (It is not known whether the lunar launch of 21 March 1964 was intended to be a soft-lander; time of launch suggests that it may not have been.) All these attempts were made within the last 3 years -- 3 in early 1963, 2 in early 1964, and 6 in 1965. All have failed.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION -- Releasable to US, UK & Canada)~~

Cosmos 98 De-orbited on Rev 124; Guidance or Powered Flight Error Possible

Cosmos 98, a photoreconnaissance satellite which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam at about 0820Z, 27 November, was de-orbited at about 0647-0652Z, 5 December, on its 124th orbit. Most Soviet photorecce satellites launched in 1964 and 1965 have been de-orbited on Orbits 126, 127, or 128. Cosmos 98's orbit, however, was somewhat higher and, consequently, its orbital period was about 2 minutes longer, possibly as the result of a 3d stage (Lunik) failure to shut down soon enough. Total flight time (slightly under 8-days), was about the same as that of most other Soviet photorecce satellites of the past 2 years.

(NORAD Space Defense Center)

~~(SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION -- Releasable to US, UK & Canada)~~

