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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

W I R

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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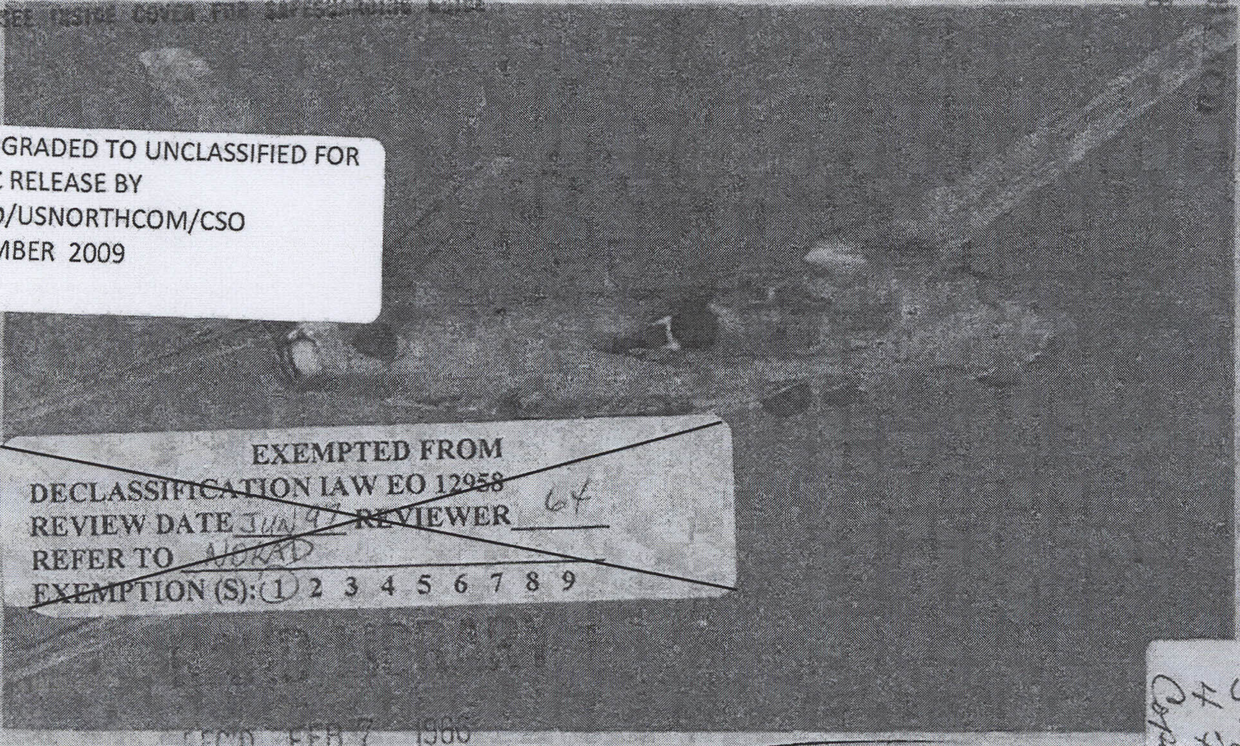

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WIR 5/66
4 Feb 66

FEB 7 - 1966
Postal Registry No. 258703

[redacted] Weekly Intelligence Review

NORAD

Issue No. 5/66, 4 February 1966

The WIR in Brief

COVER: BADGER bomber (from ICEDEFOR) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE: Pages 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, and 39 of this issue are blank.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Missile Range Firing Log

US radar stations detected the following space/missile launches during the period 3 November-31 December 1965: (1966 launches will be covered in future issues of the WIR)

Approximate Time & Date of Launch	Propulsion System	Launch Site	Range
0242Z, 03 Nov	SS-11 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0838Z, 03 Nov	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050 n.m.
0454Z, 04 Nov	SS-7 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0538Z, 04 Nov	Cosmos 95*	Kapustin Yar	Orbital
0400Z, 12 Nov	SS-7 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0447Z, 12 Nov	Venera 2 #	Tyuratam	Interplanetary
0103Z, 14 Nov	SS-9 ICBM	Tyuratam	4750 n.m.
0414Z, 16 Nov	Venera 3 #	Tyuratam	Interplanetary
1213Z, 16 Nov	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050 n.m.
0315Z, 23 Nov	Cosmos 96 #	Tyuratam	Orbital (interplanetary intended, but failed)
0617Z, 26 Nov	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050 n.m.
1209Z, 26 Nov	Cosmos 97 #	Kapustin Yar	Orbital
0105Z, 27 Nov	SS-9 ICBM	Tyuratam	7000 n.m.
0820Z, 27 Nov	Cosmos 98**	Tyuratam	Orbital
1046Z, 03 Dec	Luna 8 #	Tyuratam	Lunar
0214Z, 07 Dec	SS-9 ICBM	Tyuratam	7000 n.m.
0810Z, 10 Dec	Cosmos 99**	Tyuratam	Orbital
1122Z, 14 Dec	SS-6 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100 n.m.
1203Z, 15 Dec	SS-12 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	450 n.m.

Approximate Time & Date of Launch	Propulsion System	Launch Site	Range
1242Z, 16 Dec	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050 n.m.
1410Z, 16 Dec	Unknown ##	Tyuratam	Failure
0220Z, 17 Dec	Cosmos 100**	Tyuratam	Orbital
0317Z, 17 Dec	SS-11 ICBM	Tyuratam	5750 n.m.
0621Z, 21 Dec	Cosmos 101*	Kapustin Yar	Orbital
0702Z, 21 Dec	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100 n.m.
2005Z, 21 Dec	SS-6 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100 n.m.
0549Z, 23 Dec	SS-8 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0739Z, 23 Dec	SS-7 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0702Z, 24 Dec	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100 n.m.
1317Z, 24 Dec	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Unknown
0303Z, 25 Dec	SS-9 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0309Z, 25 Dec	SS-9 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
0702Z, 25 Dec	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100 n.m.
0718Z, 25 Dec	SS-7 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
1042Z, 26 Dec	SS-9 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
1245Z, 26 Dec	SS-7 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.
2225Z, 27 Dec	Cosmos 102**	Tyuratam	Orbital
1230Z, 28 Dec	Cosmos 103***	Tyuratam	Orbital
0323Z, 29 Dec	SS-11 ICBM	Tyuratam	5700 n.m.
0354Z, 30 Dec	SS-11 ICBM	Tyuratam	3400 n.m.

*Launched by small, 2-stage KY launch system (SE-7)

#Launched by SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer, injected into parking orbit by heavy Venik 3d stage, injected into transfer trajectory by 4th interplanetary stage (except that this system failed with Cosmos 96, which was to have been a Venus probe) (SP-1) and (SL-2).

**Launched by SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer and injected into orbit by light Lunik 3d stage (SE-3).

##Launch system not identified.

***Launched by 2-stage system previously used for launching multiple payloads (SE-8)

{ Multiple firing.

(Shemya & Diyarbakir radars; various ELINT sensors)
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significant intelligence on space developments and trends

Month-Long 3-Man Flight Simulated; Actual Flight Some Time Away

Three Soviet officers recently spent nearly a month in a spaceship cabin, according to a TASS broadcast, simulating some of the conditions of flight and performing some of the duties of cosmonauts, engineer, tester, physician, parachutist, and journalist.

The exercise is not believed to be a sign that a manned flight of 30 days is at hand. Instead, it was probably in the nature of research on the problems of prolonged manned flights planned for some much later period. Flights of intermediate duration -- for days, then for weeks -- will be flown before a month-long flight is attempted.

The first flights of 30 days and longer are likely to be connected with manned orbiting space stations/laboratories, rather than with manned lunar events. The first manned lunar flights will probably last little more than a week; extended stays of men on the Moon will come much later.

Participants in the Soviets' 30-day simulated flight were Cosmonaut Colonel Asanin, Flight Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Obraztsov, and military correspondent Major Khorobrykh. TASS gave no indication that physical conditions unique to space flight -- prolonged weightlessness, exposure to extreme G forces -- were simulated. It did say that the "crew" was subjected to isolation, close-quarters confinement, restriction of physical movement, and periods of prolonged inactivity, as well as simulation of various emergencies, such as loss of communications and an increase in the carbon dioxide content of the cabin air. At the close of the exercise, the cosmonaut-physician simulated switch-on of the retroengine, with the spaceship commander looking on.

(TASS; NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Voskhod 2 Photos Presented; Soviets Give More Data on "Go-Around"

The photos on page 37 show the following views of the Soviet manned satellite Voskhod 2 (launched 18 March 1965, recovered the next day), from

which Cosmonaut Leonov made man's first space walk:

- Exterior of Voskhod 2 while being readied for launch, showing hatch through which Leonov exited into space and returned.
- Interior of the pressurized cabin.
- Nose cone of the capsule prior to launch.

The Soviets, in their claims for world records for the Voskhod 2 flight, recently released more information on the extra orbit which the craft made and the distance by which it missed its intended landing area.

Spaceship commander Belyayev is quoted as saying that while he and Leonov were preparing for landing, they noticed some "deviations in the functioning of sun-orientation system" which the Soviets are known to use prior to retrofire; "after consulting ground control, we were allowed to land during the 18th orbit*, orienting the vehicle by manual control before descending." The landing reportedly was planned for the 17th orbit* with ground contact at 51°N (and probably at 60°E). The actual landing was made at 59°34'03" North latitude, 55°28'00" East longitude, apparently more than 8.5 degrees farther north than intended (a distance of about 785 n.m. along the orbital track). The longer ground range following retrofire could have been caused by delayed retro-ignition, altitude of the spacecraft at time of retrofire, or reduced retrothrust. The extra orbit moved the landing area 5 degrees to the West, in the foothills of the Ural Mountains. (CIA; FTD; NORAD)
~~(SECRET)~~

Photorecce Cosmos 105 De-orbited Routinely on Rev 127

Cosmos 105, the Soviets second photoreconnaissance satellite of 1966, apparently was de-orbited on Revolution 127, impacting in the USSR at about 0618-0623Z, 31 January, after nearly 8 days in orbit.

The vehicle was detected by Shemya (Aleutians) radar on Rev 126 but not on Rev 127; it was not low enough to have suffered natural orbital

*In counting orbits, the Soviets appear to consider the "first orbit" as beginning with injection into orbit and ending when the vehicle crosses the latitude of the injection point, at which time the "second orbit" begins, and so on. NORAD Space Defense Center practice is to consider that a vehicle is on its Zero Orbit until it crosses the Equator in a northerly direction (ascending node) at which time it commences Orbit One; each subsequent orbit begins when the Equator is crossed in a northerly direction.

decay at this time.

Most of the Soviets' photorecce satellites have been brought down after nearly 8 days in orbit since the system became operational in late 1963 or early 1964.

(NORAD Space Detection Center)

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Luna 9 is Soviets' 12th Attempt at Lunar Soft-Landing

The Soviets launched Luna 9, their 12th attempt at soft-landing an instrumented package on the Moon, at about 1142Z, 31 January. As in all 11 previous attempts, Luna 9 was launched by the SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer, injected into a parking orbit by the heavy Venik third stage, and later injected into transfer trajectory toward the Moon by the Soviets' fourth interplanetary stage. For the second consecutive lunar attempt, the parking orbit had an Equatorial inclination of 52 degrees instead of the customary 65 degrees.

The Soviet claimed that the probe was functioning normally and was on course; as of this writing (2 February) the Soviet statement appears to be true.

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

RADINT received during the early part of this event indicates that two pieces were en route to the Moon -- the payload and, apparently, the 4th rocket stage which injected the payload into transfer trajectory. The latter, according to radar-signature analysis, appeared to be a cylinder about 7.6 feet long and 3.8 feet in diameter.

The Soviets made 3 attempts in 1963 to soft-land a probe on the Moon, 2 in 1964, and 6 in 1965.

(NORAD Space Defense Center; various ELINT sensors)

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Voskhod 2

NORAD
WIR 5/66
4 Feb 66

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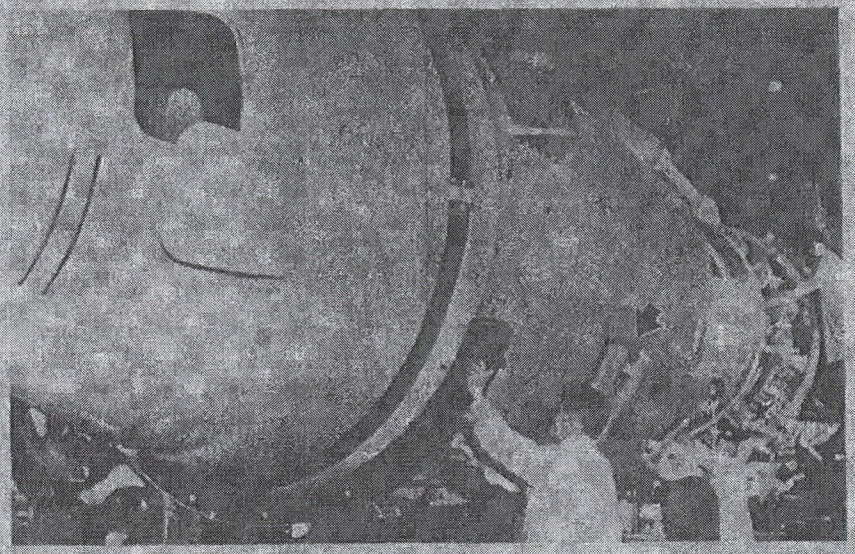
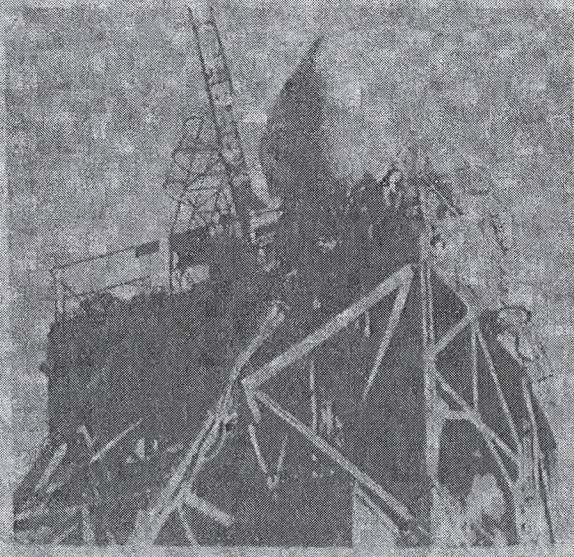
Exterior (arrow points to airlock hatch through which Leonov passed for his "walk in space."



Pressurized cabin interior

Nose cone prior to launch ▶



(CIA)

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