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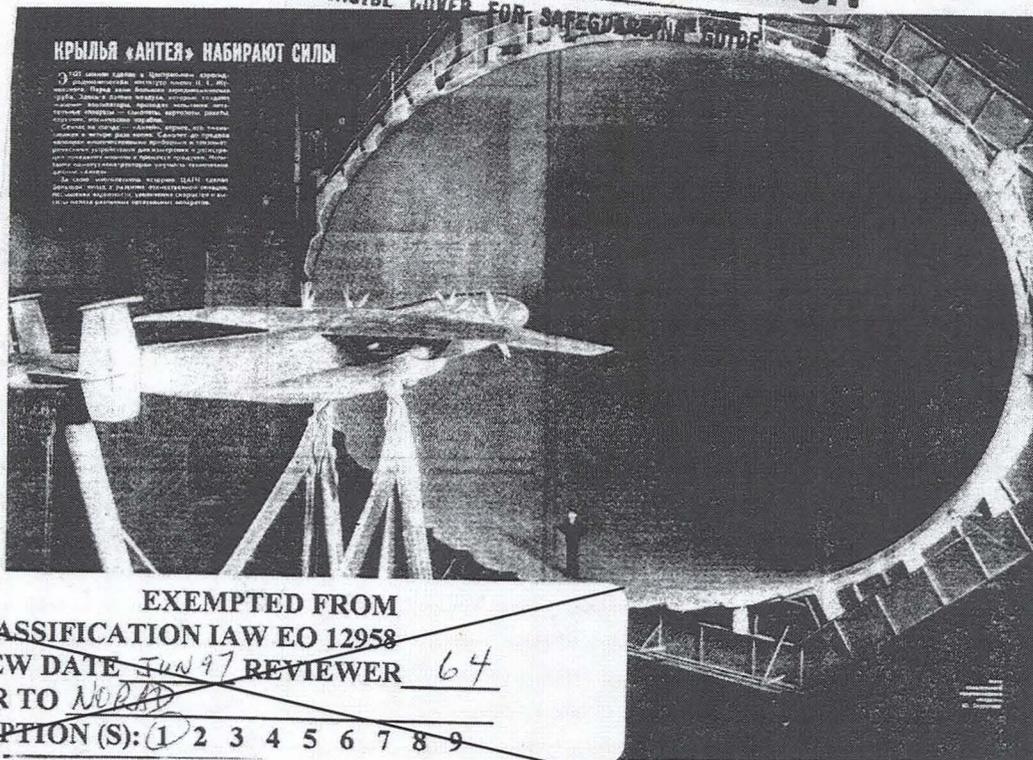
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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

~~UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION~~

SEE INSIDE COVER FOR SAFEGUARDING GUIDE



КРЫЛЬЯ «АНТЕА» НАБИРАЮТ СИЛЫ

В 1965 году в США и Великобритании
разрабатывались проекты создания
самолета-невидимки. Одним из них
был проект «Антеа». Этот самолет
должен был обладать исключительными
качествами: малой заметностью,
высокой маневренностью, скоростью,
дальностью полета.
Сейчас на стадии разработки
находятся проекты самолетов
«Антеа» и «Антеа-2». Самолет
«Антеа» должен обладать исключительными
качествами: малой заметностью,
высокой маневренностью, скоростью,
дальностью полета.
В настоящее время в США
разрабатываются проекты самолетов
«Антеа» и «Антеа-2». Самолет
«Антеа» должен обладать исключительными
качествами: малой заметностью,
высокой маневренностью, скоростью,
дальностью полета.

K410.607-276

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2008

No. 23-26
10 June 1966
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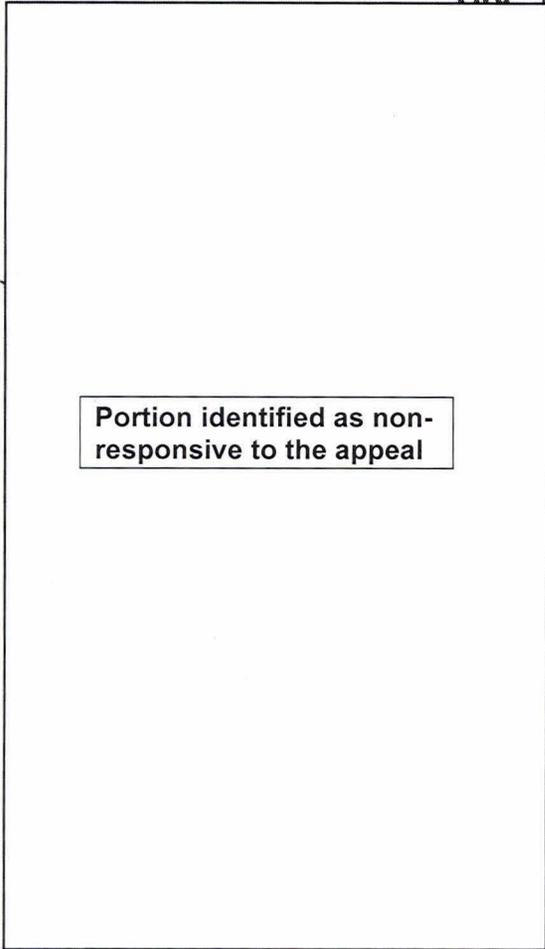
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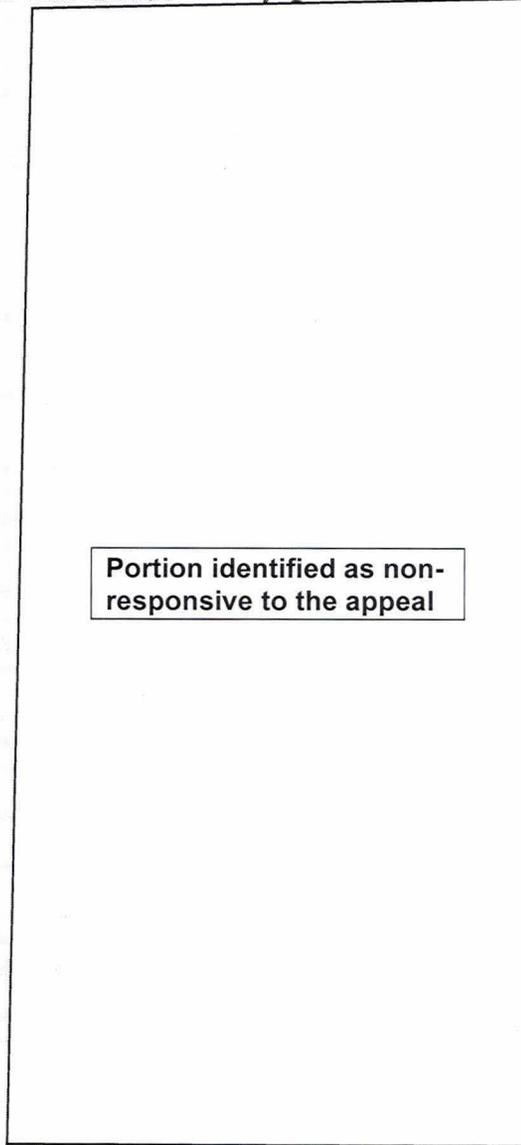
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Issue No. 23/66, 10 June 1966

The WIR in Brief



Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal



Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Space

FAILURE OF 27 MARCH TENTATIVELY ASSESSED AS MOLNIYA ATTEMPT

Propulsion telemetry basis for estimate.

LUNA 10 CEASES TRANSMITTING 2 MONTHS AFTER LAUNCH

Soviets make final report.

ELIMINATION OF WIRING TO COSMONAUTS' BIOSENSORS SOUGHT

Would increase their mobility.

RECENT INTERCEPTS OF SOVIET SPACE-VEHICLE TRANSMISSIONS

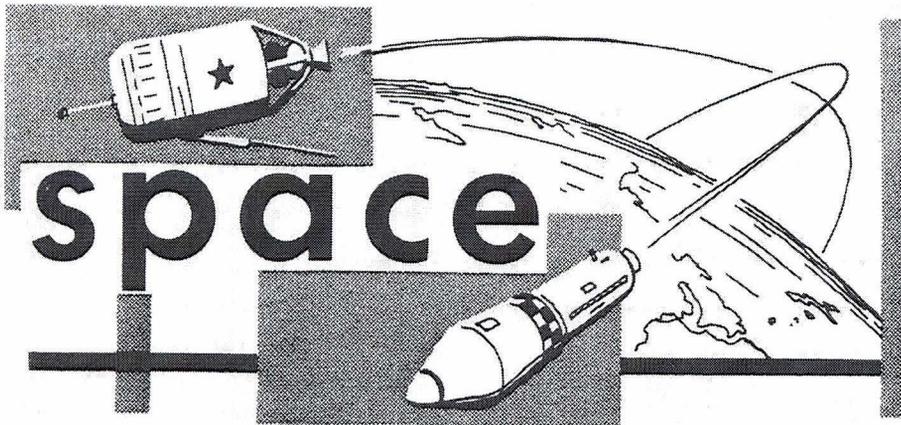
COVER: Low-speed wind tunnel at Zhukovskiy Central Aerodynamic Institute. On the stand is a quarter-scale model of the AN-22. (From Nedelya) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE: Pages 32, 34, 35, 38, 39 and 42 of this issue are blank.

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significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

Failure of 27 March Tentatively Assessed as Molniya Attempt

A vehicle launched from Tyuratam on 27 March but which failed to achieve orbit is now tentatively assessed as an attempt to launch a Molniya-type 12-hour communications satellite. The assessment is based on similarities in [redacted] between the 27 March event and the launch of Molniya 1/3 from Tyuratam on 25 April 1966.

(NORAD)
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Luna 10 Ceases Transmitting 2 Months after Launch

Luna 10, Soviet spacecraft which has been orbiting the Moon since 3 April 1966, sent its last transmissions to the Earth on 30 May, according to the Soviet press.

The Soviets said that Luna 10 participated in a total of 219 radio sessions, which supplied scientific information and tracking data and permitted radio-propagation tests. Sessions were timed to coincide with lunar phases -- the various quarters of the Moon -- of maximum interest. Measurements were made of micrometeorite density and the lunar plasma and of infrared and X-ray/fluorescent radiation from the lunar surface. Nine gamma-ray spectra and 10 magnetic-field sections of the lunar surface were obtained at heights of 352-1016 kilometers above the Moon. One transmitting session was timed to occur when Luna 10 was passing out of line-of-sight behind the Moon.

The following preliminary conclusions have been reached, the Soviets said:

- The magnetic field in near-lunar space is extremely weak -- 17-35 gammas.

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- Gamma spectra indicate that the lunar surface is made up largely of basaltic rock -- similar to basement rock deep within the Earth's crust.
- Micrometeorite density is greater near the Moon than in interplanetary space.
- The stream of low-energy particles (from the Sun), particularly electrons, rises in the vicinity of the Moon.
- The Moon's gravitational anomalies are not great.

Luna 10, said the Soviets, completed 460 revolutions of the Moon before it went silent, its onboard systems functioning normally throughout. A barometric pressure of 850-860 mm and temperature of 69.8-73.4 degrees F. were maintained inside the instrument section.

Orbital parameters on 30 May were reported as follows:

Inclination to plane of the lunar Equator	72 degrees, 2 minutes
Orbital period	2 hours, 28 minutes, 3 seconds
Aposelene	985.3 kilometers (530 n. m.)
Periselene	378.7 kilometers (203 n. m.)

(Red Star)
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(Begin SECRET) Although the Soviets said Luna 10 went silent on 30 May, no Western intercepts have been made since 23 May.

Luna 10 probably could have transmitted much longer than it did if it had been equipped with solar cells, but Soviet pictures of Luna 10 (see page 37) fail to show the panels on which solar cells characteristically are mounted. The Soviets may not have intended Luna 10 to transmit longer than it did: Earth-Moon geometry for line-of-sight communications deteriorates at this time of year for Soviet lunar probes because of the northerly location of Soviet deep-space monitoring stations and the southerly declination of the Moon in the summer months.

Luna 10 was launched from Tyuratam (from which all Soviet Moon shots have been launched to date) at about 1048Z, 31 March 1966. It was launched by the SS-6 ICBM booster/sustainer, injected into parking orbit by a heavy Venik upper stage, and reinjected into a lunar trajectory by the so-called "interplanetary" stage. A guidance and propulsion unit made an inflight course correction and, later, slowed the probe's speed enough to cause it to go into orbit around the Moon. Luna 10's weight





at launch reportedly was 3,525 lbs; after separation of the guidance and inflight propulsion unit, its weight reportedly was 540 lbs, probably distributed about as follows:

Scientific instrumentation	75 pounds
Telemetry systems	44 pounds
Structure	140 pounds
Attitude control system	75 pounds
Batteries	180 pounds
Miscellaneous, electronics/ environmental	26 pounds

(Red Star; NORAD; DIA)

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Elimination of Wiring to Cosmonauts' Biosensors Sought

The Soviets are trying to eliminate the electrical wires which link the biological sensors attached to the cosmonauts' bodies with the recording devices which monitor the physiological responses of the cosmonauts, according to A. Gyurdzhian, a Soviet who attended the recent Aerospace Medical Association meeting.

A small radio transmitter would be attached to the body, to send data to a receiver on the wall of the spacecraft.

A radio link of this type would increase the mobility of Soviet cosmonauts, both inside and outside the spacecraft, yet still provide the necessary physiological data for monitoring the cosmonauts' conditions.

(CIA)

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Recent Intercepts of Soviet Space-Vehicle Transmissions

Signals from the following Soviet payloads were intercepted on the dates shown:





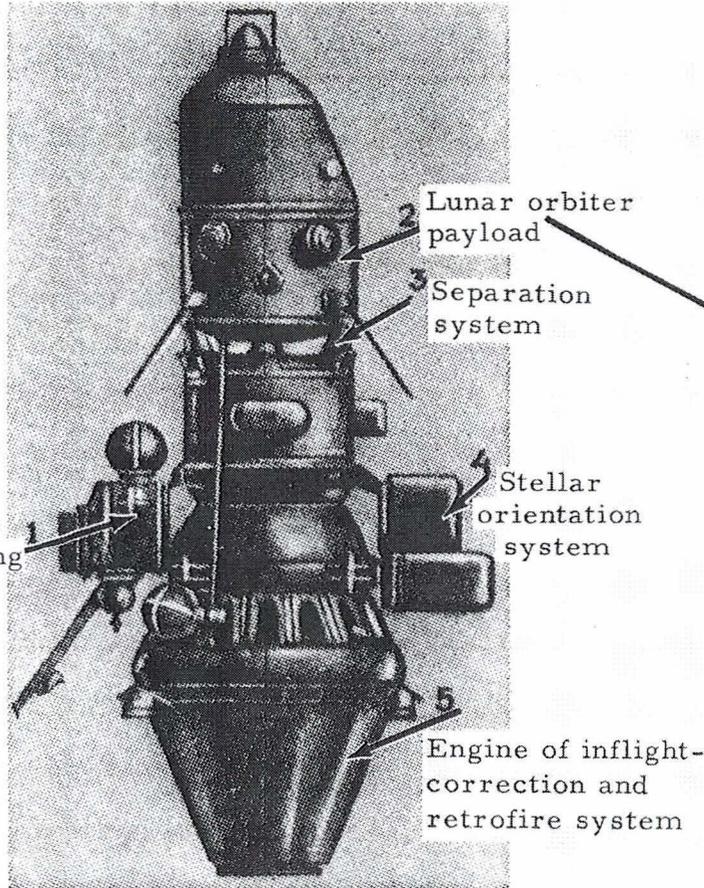
<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Date of Launch</u>	<u>Signal Characteristics</u>	<u>Date of Most Recent Intercept</u>
Cosmos 106	25 Jan 66	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">50X1 and 3, E.O.13526</div>	
Cosmos 116	26 Apr 66		
Cosmos 118	11 May 66		
Cosmos 119	24 May 66		

(ELINT sensors)

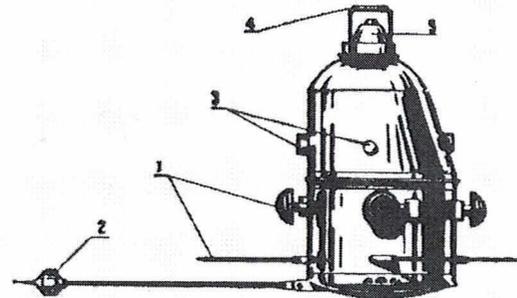
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Luna 10 -- Soviet Lunar Orbiter Launched 31 March 1966
 (Payload plus inflight-correction and retrofire unit) (3,525 pounds)



Lunar Orbiter Payload (540 pounds)



1. Antennas
2. Magnetometer sensors (on rod extended about 1.5 meters, to maintain distance from magnetic and conducting elements of the payload).
3. Micrometeorite traps
4. Heat sensors
5. Solar plasma device

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Tracking beacon

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