

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. 133
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: February 25, 2015



~~SECRET~~

REC'D. JUL 5 1966

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

W I R

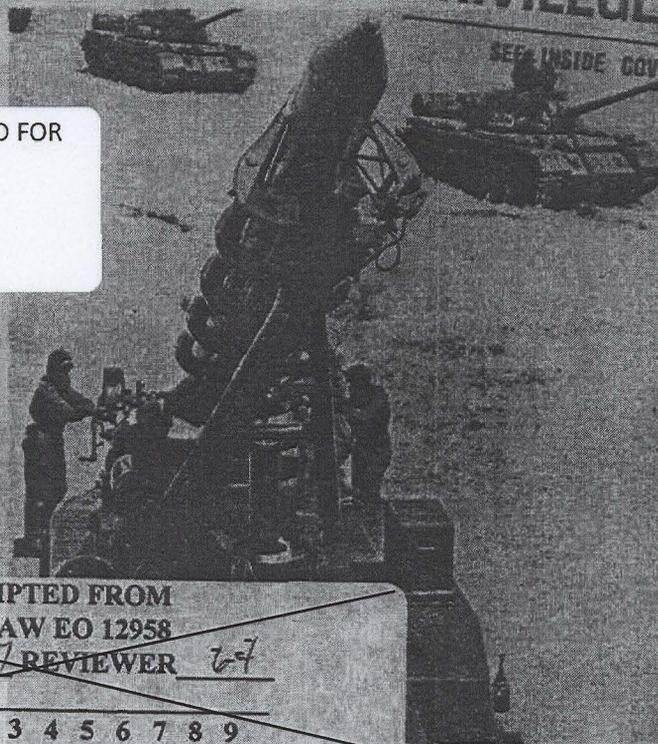
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

K410.607-280

DOWNGRADED TO UNCLASSIFIED FOR
PUBLIC RELEASE
BY NORAD/NORTHCOM/CSO
SEPTEMBER 2009

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

SEE INSIDE COVER FOR SAFEGUARDING GUIDE



SCANNED BY ACD
2008

REPRODUCED BY AIRC

00880745

*No. 26-66
1 July 1966
Copy 1*

~~EXEMPTED FROM
DECLASSIFICATION IAW EO 12958
REVIEW DATE *JUN 97* REVIEWER *267*
REFER TO *MEMO*
EXEMPTION (S): 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9~~

~~SECRET~~

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
REGRADING, DOD DIRECTIVE 5200.10
DOES NOT APPLY Group 1~~

WIR 26/66
1 Jul 66

JUL 5 - 1966
Postal Registry No. *250043*

Model 400 First Printing Plant
San Jose, California

NORAD

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

Weekly
Intelligence
Review

RETURN TO
HEADQUARTERS
MAIL ROOM
AFRL
8112-4
K410.607-280

Issue No. 26166, 1 July 1966

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Space

10 VERTICAL LAUNCHES OMITTED IN SOVIET REPORT; FUTURE SPACE SYSTEMS PROBABLY TESTED

Only 2 of 12 vertical launches reported for 1965. SPACE BIOLOGISTS WILL HAVE TO COMPETE WITH TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGISTS FOR FUNDS

Scientists not on space bandwagon reportedly envious; but space program not really jeopardized. COSMOS 122 PROBABLY TEST OR PROTOTYPE WEATHER SATELLITE

The 5th of a series.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

RECCE SATELLITE COSMOS 121 DE-ORBITED ROUTINELY

After nearly 8 days in orbit.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: FROG weapon being readied for firing (from Red Star) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE: Pages 30, 31, 34, 35, 38 and 39 of this issue are blank.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

MICROFILMED BY ADM

00880745

~~SECRET~~



space

significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

10 Vertical Launches Omitted in Soviet Report; Future Space Systems Probably Tested

The Soviets, in reporting their 1965 launches to COSPAR (the international Committee on Space Research) in May, omitted 10 vertical launches from Kapustin Yar (KY).

The Soviet report said that 2 geophysical and 150 meteorological rockets were launched during 1965. The 2 geophysical rockets correspond to 2 KY vertical launches in which the payloads reached altitudes of 270-290 n. m. Ten other rockets launched vertically from KY last year to altitudes of 85-100 n. m. were not included in the report, either as geophysical or as meteorological rockets.

The payloads of these 10 vehicles probably carried systems or components of systems to be used in the payloads of future spacecraft, in tests of their functioning in the space environment. Other possibilities are that they tested military systems of some type or collected scientific data which would be primarily of military interest and, therefore, classified.

(CIA; NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Space Biologists Will Have to Compete with Terrestrial Biologists for Funds

Representatives of the life sciences in the Soviet space program, including those involved in the manned space effort, will have to fight hard in the future for their budgets, Soviet space spokesman V. V. Parin intimated at the May meeting of COSPAR in Vienna. Parin indicated that there is an undercurrent of envy among Soviet scientists who have not clambered aboard the space bandwagon but who are trying to meet the Nation's pressing need for technical developments which will enlarge and improve the food supply of the growing Soviet population and

-7-

WIR 26/66 1 Jul 66

~~SECRET~~



who are striving for advances in terrestrial medicine. However, Parin did not believe that, despite the higher priority now awarded to agriculture, the needs of terrestrial biology would interfere with the Soviet space program.

(CIA)

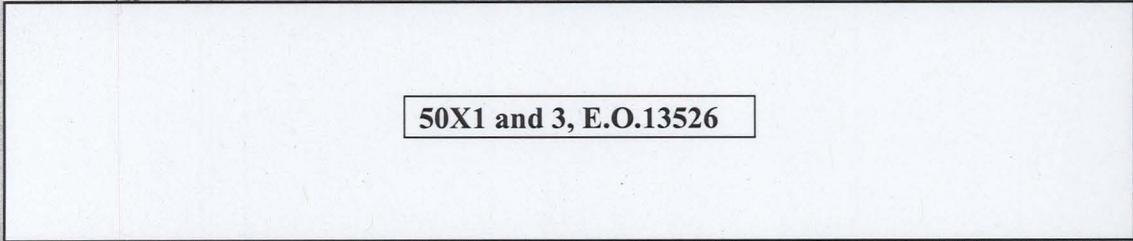
~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

Cosmos 122 Probably Test or Prototype Weather Satellite

Cosmos 122 which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam at about 1020Z, 25 June, reportedly in the presence of French President Charles de Gaulle, is believed to be a test or prototype meteorological satellite. It is one of a series of Soviet satellites uniquely characterized by near-circular orbits with nominal apogees of 325-425 n.m. and nominal perigees of 295-335 n.m., which would be near-optimum for photographing cloud cover. Other members of this series, all of which probably have the same mission, include:

	<u>Launch Date</u>
Cosmos 44	28 Aug 64
Cosmos 58	26 Feb 65
Cosmos 100	17 Dec 65
Cosmos 118	11 May 66

All were launched into orbits of about 65 degrees inclination by the SS-6 ICBM and the Lunik third stage.



50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

The Soviets announced as usual, that Cosmos 122 was a research satellite, and it is possible that it is collecting some geophysical data.

(NORAD)

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



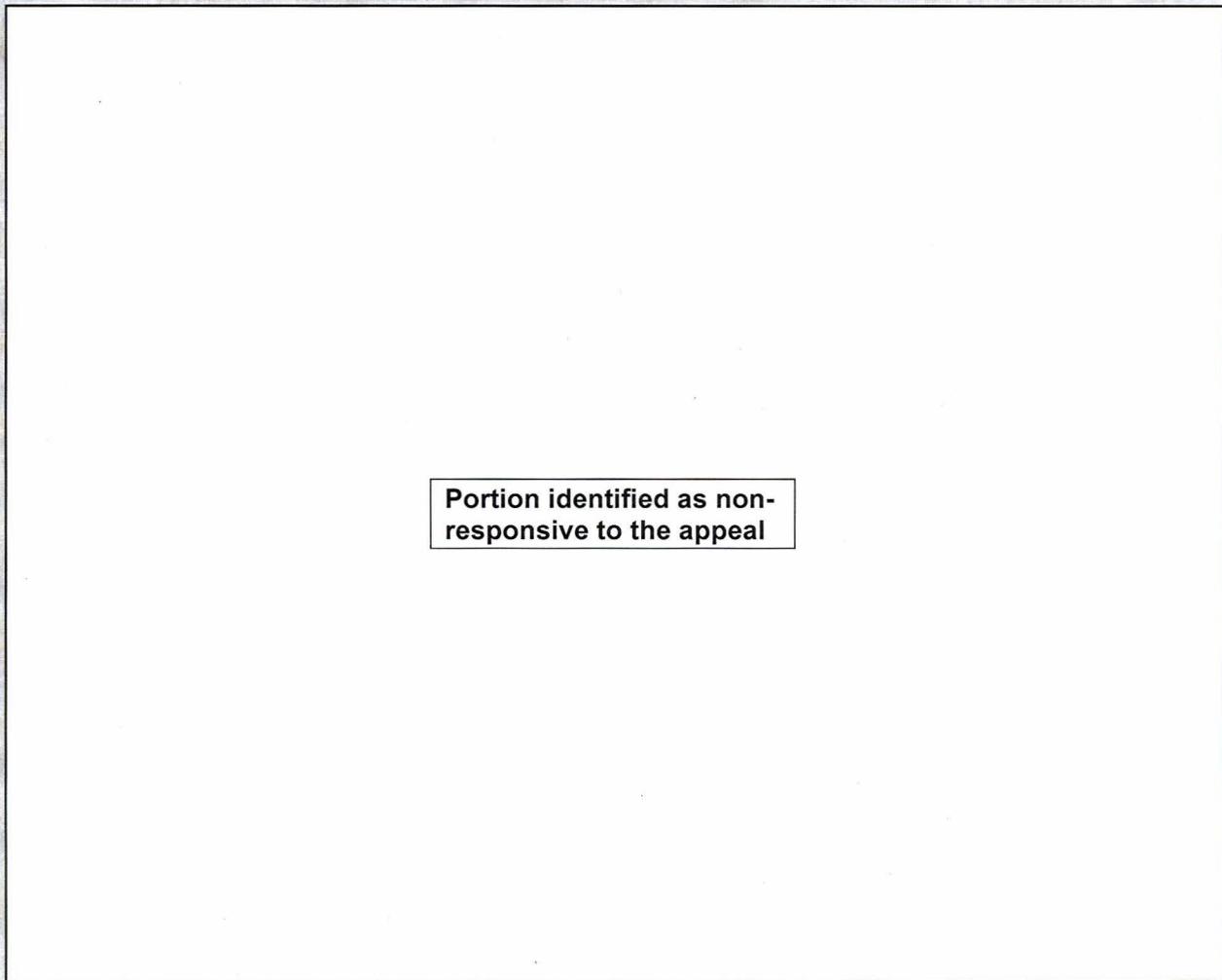


Recce Satellite Cosmos 121 De-orbited Routinely

Cosmos 121, military reconnaissance satellite which the Soviets launched from the ICBM complex at Plesetsk in the northern USSR at about 1100Z, 17 June, was de-orbited on 25 June, probably impacting in the USSR at about 0619-0624Z on Revolution 125. Like most of the Soviet recce spacecraft launched in the past 30 months, it spent just under 8 days in orbit. (See chart on page 37.)

(NORAD)

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



Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal



Soviet Military Reconnaissance Satellites (most of the recoverable Cosmoses)

SECRET



WIR 26/66
1 Jul 66



SECRET

-37-

SECRET

Soviets claim their Cosmoses are research vehicles. Those cited above believed to be primarily military recon vehicles.

All were suitable for photorecon:

1. Launches were timed so that payloads passed over Free World Targets in daylight and when payloads were closest to Earth (at perigee).
2. Perigees were relatively low.
3. Payloads were stable with reference to Earth's

surface.

4. Payloads were active over potential photorecon targets.

5. Some changed attitude, as if to cover offset targets.

6. Payloads (except for 1 failure) were de-orbited allowing film recovery.

7. Orbits were so low as to be of only limited value for research mission.

Estimated camera resolution: 20-30' for Lunk-injected payloads, 5-8' for Venik-injected.

Others apparently associated also with development of IR and/or UV missile-launch detection systems.

All were launched by SS-6 ICBM. Payload weight range: 10,000-15,000 lbs.

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526