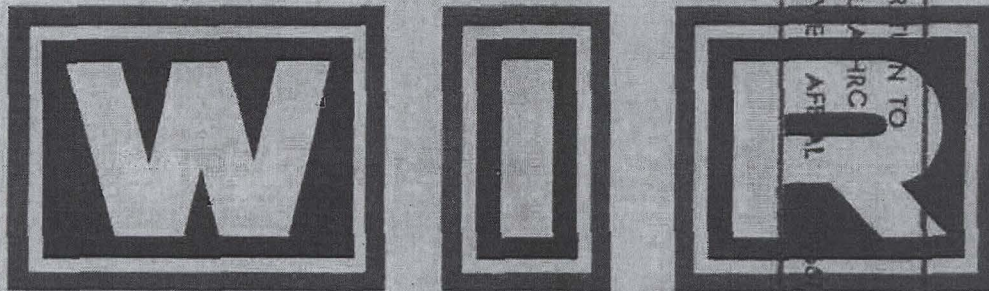




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ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 143
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: February 25, 2015

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND



WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

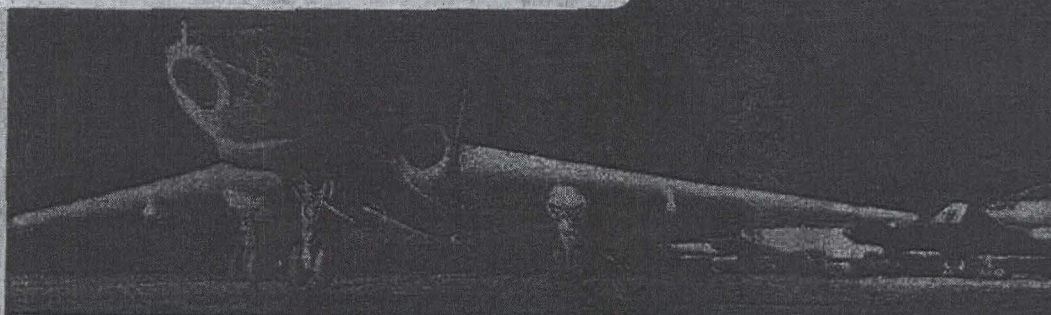
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Weekly
Intelligence
Review

NORAD

Issue No. 36/66, 9 September 1966

5410.607-290

TO: JCS
FROM: JCEC
SUBJECT: NORAD
REF: A. 361

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Space

NEW TELEMETRY DISH WILL IMPROVE SOVIET SPACE COMMUNICATIONS
IOC will be signaled by use of higher-frequency transmissions by lunar probes.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

RECCE SATELLITE COSMOS 128 DE-ORBITED ROUTINELY
15th recce satellite of 1966.
SOVIETS USE KODAK FILM FOR HIGH QUALITY SUN PHOTOS
Film made in France, processed in US.
WEST GERMAN SATELLITE-TRACKING CAMERAS WILL HELP SOVIETS DETERMINE ICBM TRAJECTORIES
10 Askaniya ordered.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: BADGER B ready for night flight (from Red Star) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE: Pages 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, and 39 of this issue are blank.

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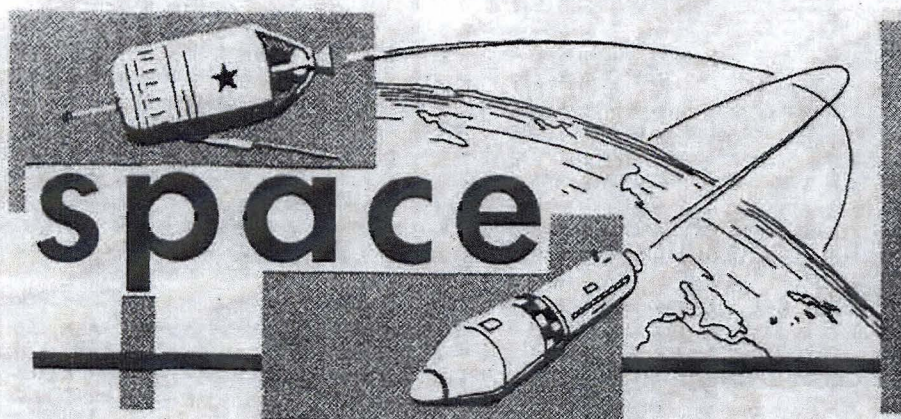
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significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

New Telemetry Dish Will Improve Soviet Space Communications

A large telemetry dish nearing completion at Simferopol on the Crimean Peninsula should improve Soviet space communications. It will probably be used with Soviet lunar probes and, later, possibly with the manned space program. The measuring complex at Simferopol has in the past tracked Soviet lunar probes [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The new antenna, of improved design, will probably operate at a higher frequency, which will permit handling of higher quality TV and faster data transmissions.

The dish, which is 90-100 feet across, is mounted on a steel rotation ring with a counterweight center section sitting atop a 40-foot high concrete octagonal base. The electronic gear is housed in the concrete base of the structure, while the facilities for mechanically manipulating the dish are mounted on a platform below the dish. The antenna appears capable of tracking 5-90 degrees in elevation and 360 degrees in azimuth.

Under construction since February 1965, the installation should become operational in the very near future. Its introduction into operational use will probably be signaled by the use of higher-frequency transmissions by Soviet lunar probes, several of which might be launched in coming months. (CIA)

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Recce Satellite Cosmos 128 De-orbited Routinely

Cosmos 128, the Soviets 15th military reconnaissance satellite of 1966, was de-orbited on 4 September, nearly 8 days after launch, on Revolution 126. Impact probably occurred in the USSR at about 0707Z. (See page 40.) (NORAD)

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Soviets Use Kodak Film for High Quality Sun Photos

The Soviets announced at the Vienna COSPAR (the international Committee on Space Research) meeting that they had succeeded in obtaining high quality solar spectra and spectroheliograms in the ultraviolet and near-X-ray region of the spectrum during high-altitude rocket firings.

A primary reason for the high quality of the results was the Soviet use of a spectroscopic photographic film, SC-5, made by Kodak-Pathe, a French subsidiary of Eastman Kodak. The film was developed in the US. Kodak is the only organization that produces this fine-grain, high-speed Schumann emulsion film.

The film is a critical component, not only for future space research but for basic spectroscopic investigation of highly excited atoms found in laboratory plasmas. The fact that it is readily available through the French contributes significantly to the Soviets' competitive position vis-a-vis the US in both space research and basic laboratory spectroscopy in the short wavelength regions.

(CIA)

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~



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West German Satellite-Tracking Cameras Will Help Soviets Determine ICBM Trajectories

The Soviets reportedly have ordered 10 Askania photographic theodolites from the Geodetic Institute, Frankfurt, West Germany, and it appears that the transaction will be consummated. The instruments are being modified to track satellites for geodetic purposes. Purchase of this equipment suggests that the Soviets plan to strengthen their optical-tracking program for geodetic purposes, a program which will, in turn, strengthen the Soviet potential for determining ICBM trajectory parameters. The Soviets' only announced geodetic satellite program has been based on tracking of the US's Echo-series satellites.

(CIA)

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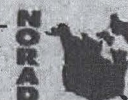


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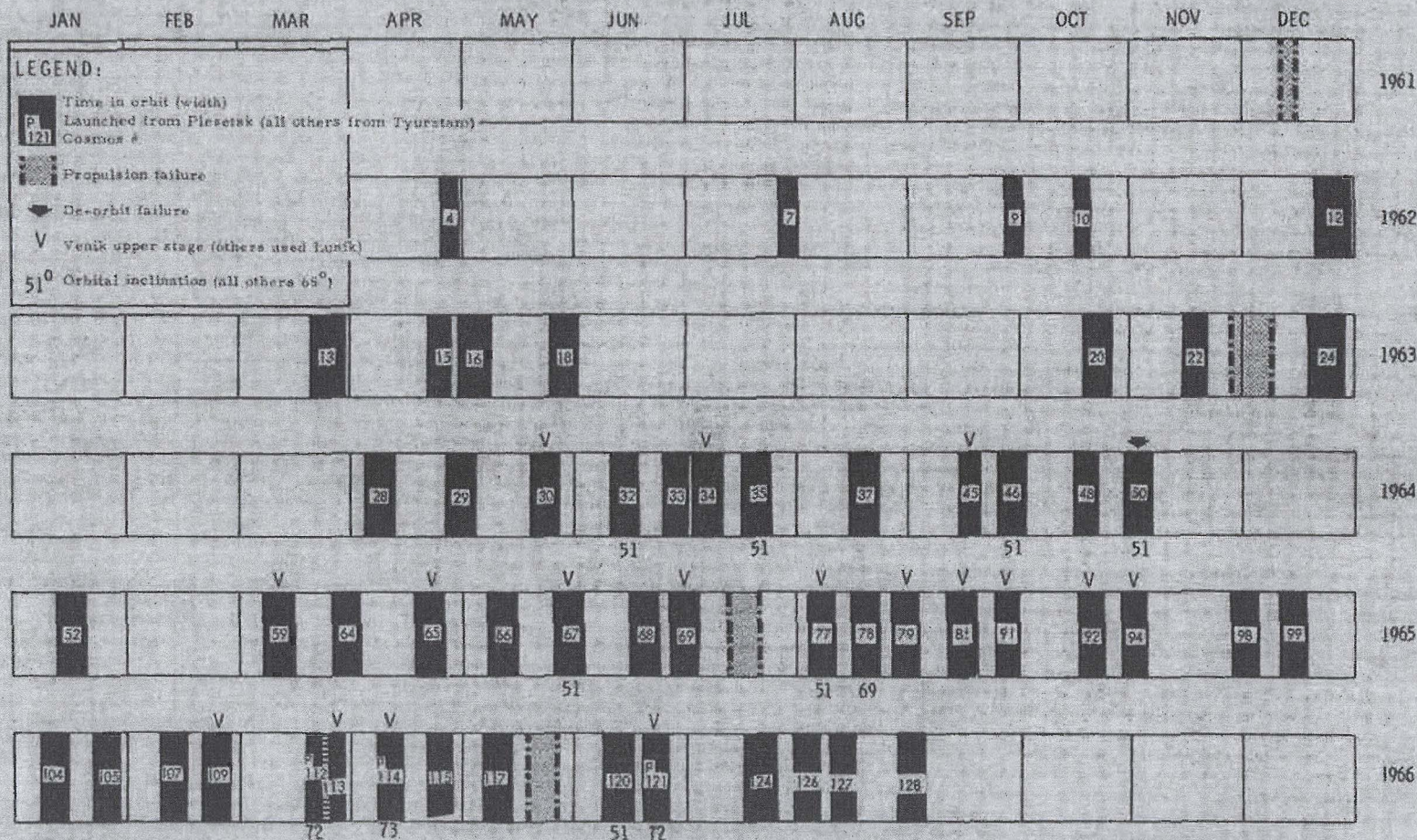
Soviet Military Reconnaissance Satellites (most of the recoverable Cosmoses)

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9 Sep 66



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 Lunik-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.

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