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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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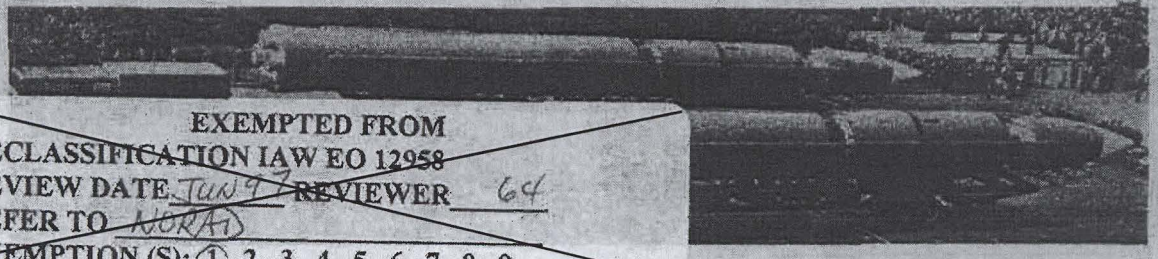

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Weekly Intelligence Review

Issue No. 19/67, 12 May 1967

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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COVER: SCRAG missile in May Day parade, (Soviet press) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

NOTE: Pages 20, 22, and 23 of this issue are blank.

Space

SL-3 SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM AND PAYLOAD ARRIVE IN FRANCE FOR PARIS AIR SHOW DISPLAY

Served as launcher for all Soviet manned shots, lunar and interplanetary probes, recce satellites, and many other space payloads.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

[redacted]

WIR to be Smaller Temporarily

Budgetary restrictions on printing forces the WIR to pare down its size for the rest of the fiscal year, which ends 30 June 1967.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

22 Missile, 5 Space Firings in April About Normal for the Month

The Soviets launched 22 surface-to-surface missiles and 5 spacecraft during April 1967, a level of activity about normal for April:

Launch Time and Date	Vehicle	Launch Point	Range [n. m.]
0800Z, 04 Apr	KY-8	Kapustin Yar	1050
1400Z, 04 Apr	Cosmos 153 (SL-3)	Plesetsk	Orbital
0910Z, 05 Apr	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050
1610Z, 06 Apr	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050
1403Z, 07 Apr	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1078
0930Z, 08 Apr	Cosmos 154 (SL-9 plus 3d stage)	Tyuratam	Orbital
2159Z, 10 Apr	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Vertical
0351Z, 11 Apr	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Vertical
1015Z, 11 Apr	SS-3 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050
0912Z, 12 Apr	SS-3 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050

Launch Time and Date	Vehicle	Launch Point	Range (n. m.)
1052Z, 12 Apr	Cosmos 155 (SL-4)	Tyuratam	Orbital
1039Z, 14 Apr	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Vertical
0700Z, 19 Apr	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100
1859Z, 19 Apr	KY-6 (R&D)	Plesetsk	3100
0408Z, 21 Apr	SS-11 ICBM (low apogee)	Tyuratam	3400
0859Z, 22 Apr	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100
0035Z, 23 Apr	Soyuz 1 (modified SL-4)	Tyuratam	Orbital
0805Z, 24 Apr	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Vertical
1405Z, 24 Apr	Unknown	Kapustin Yar	Vertical
1500Z, 25 Apr	SS-3 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	0650
0404Z, 26 Apr	SS-11 ICBM (low apogee)	Tyuratam	3400
0848Z, 26 Apr	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1080
1331Z, 26 Apr	SS-3 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1050
1250Z, 27 Apr	Cosmos 156 (SL-3)	Plesetsk	Orbital
1831Z, 27 Apr	SS-3 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	0650
1408Z, 27 Apr	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar	1080
2200Z, 28 Apr	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk	3100

SL-3: SS-6 booster-sustainer plus Lunik 3d stage
SL-4: SS-6 booster-sustainer plus Venik 3d stage
SL-9: Proton booster

Launch activity was relatively high at Kapustin Yar and Plesetsk, low at Tyuratam.

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Kapustin Yar. The purpose of the 5 near-vertical launches from KY is not known, but the possibilities include collection of upper-air and near-space scientific data (apogee of all five vehicles was about 95 n. m.) and/or G-force testing of missile/spacecraft components.

The five SS-3 MRBM launches apparently were for troop training, [redacted]. It has been estimated that the SS-3 has been dropped from the operational inventory of the Strategic Rocket Troops; these SS-3s may have been fired by crews of the SS-4 MRBM, which is a larger missile but still uses many components and some ground-handling equipment identical with or similar to the SS-3's.

The SS-4 firings were probably all for troop training.

The KY-8, one of which was fired, is a two-stage liquid-propellant MRBM which may become operational late this year, possibly replacing the SS-4. It also could be a new SLBM for the new ballistic-missile submarine estimated to be under construction.

Tyuratam. There were only two launches of ICBMs (both SS-11s, probably for troop training) and three of spacecraft from Tyuratam during April. The

space launches included Cosmos 154 (a very large payload which may figure in coming MOL and manned lunar operations), Cosmos 155 (a recce satellite), and the ill-fated manned Soyuz 1.

Plesetsk. Plesetsk launched three SS-7 ICBMs (probably for troop training) during April, one R&D missile (the solid-propellant KY-6), and two spacecraft (a recce satellite and a weather satellite).

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Transfer of Functions from Tyuratam to Plesetsk. The April launches indicated that Plesetsk continues to take over many of the routine space and missile functions formerly performed by Tyuratam. Tyuratam, for example, has not executed any SS-7 troop-training launches for four months. Recce satellite Cosmos 155 may have been launched from Tyuratam instead of Plesetsk simply because it could not have been launched into the desired inclination (51 degrees) from the high-latitude (63 degrees N.) of Plesetsk.

The KY-6 launch from Plesetsk would not be assessed as routine, for it was an R&D vehicle; in this case, however, Plesetsk may have been chosen as the launch site instead of Tyuratam because of the shorter range to the Kamchatka impact area (3100 n.m. vs. 3400 n.m.).
(NORAD)
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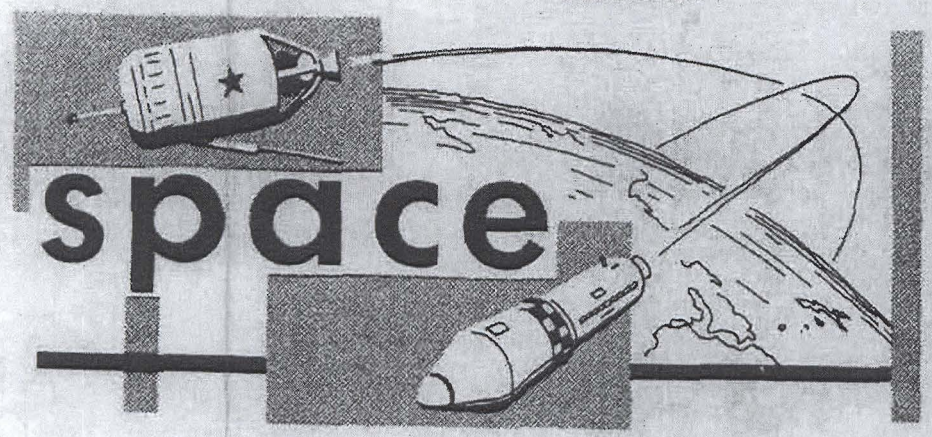

significant intelligence on space developments and trends

SL-3 Space Launch System and Payload Arrive in France for Paris Air Show Display

Preliminary analysis of photography of a Soviet SL-3 space launcher which has been unloaded from a ship at Rouen, France, for display at the Paris Air Show (26 May to 4 June) indicates that Western estimates of the size and configuration of this system are substantially correct. A payload, probably a one-man Vostok, was also unloaded.

(The SL-3 system consists of the SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer and a Lunik upper stage.)

Photography of shrouded sections of the SL-3 unloaded from the ship at Rouen confirm that the SS-6 is of stage-and-a-half parallel configuration and consists of a central sustainer and four shorter strap-on booster engines. Detailed dimensional estimates are not yet available, but it appears that the over-all length of the launcher, Lunik upper stage, and payload is about 125 feet.

The SS-6 was the Soviets' first operational ICBM; a few of these are still deployed. As an ICBM, the SS-6 can deliver a 5,000 to 7,000-pound warhead (7,000 to 9,000-pound re-entry vehicle) to a range of 6,000 n.m.

The SS-6 has, however, been used more frequently in its space role, usually with upper staging attached. It has launched all Soviet manned vehicles, biosatellites, military recce satellites, weather satellites, and lunar and interplanetary probes, as well as a number of communications satellites, research satellites, and precursor and prototype payloads.

The Soviets undoubtedly will enjoy some propaganda benefits from their display of the SL-3 but not as much as if they had exhibited it several years ago. This launcher is still an impressively large vehicle by any standards, even today, but it would have excited far greater public interest if it had been exhibited about five years ago, when the US had nothing that could begin to approach it in size.

The Soviets are also late in not exhibiting this vehicle during the lifetime of the man believed responsible for its design -- S. P. Korolev. (DIA; NORAD)

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