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**NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND**

**W I R**

*K410.607-328*

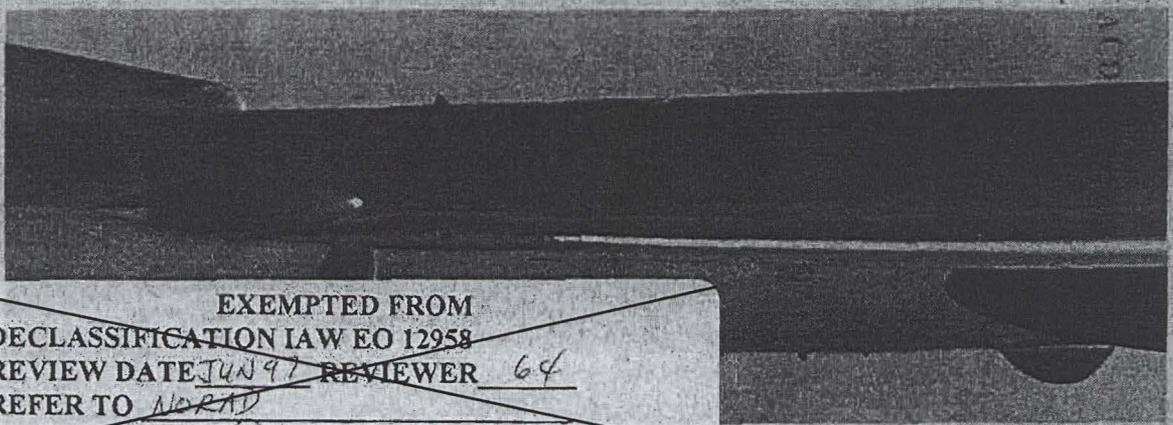
**WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)**

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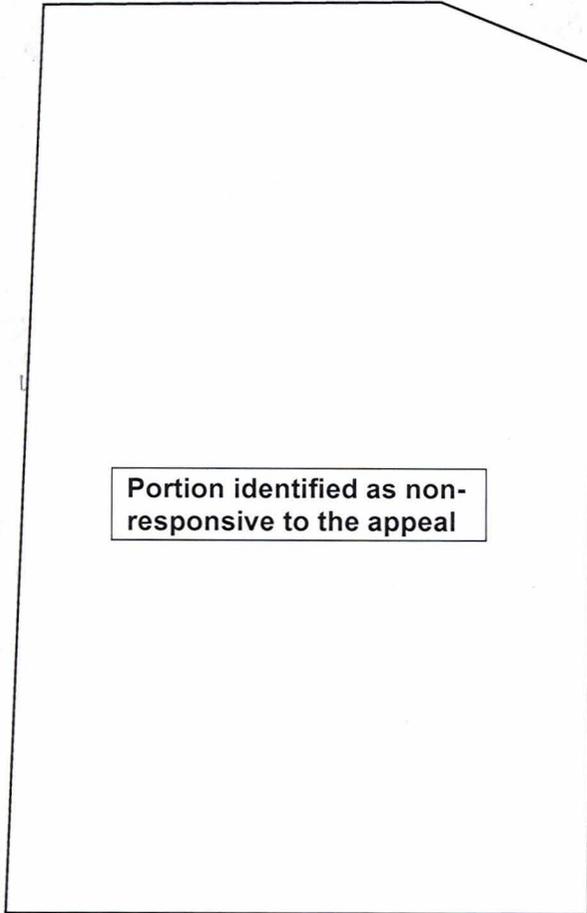
# NORAD

## Weekly Intelligence Review

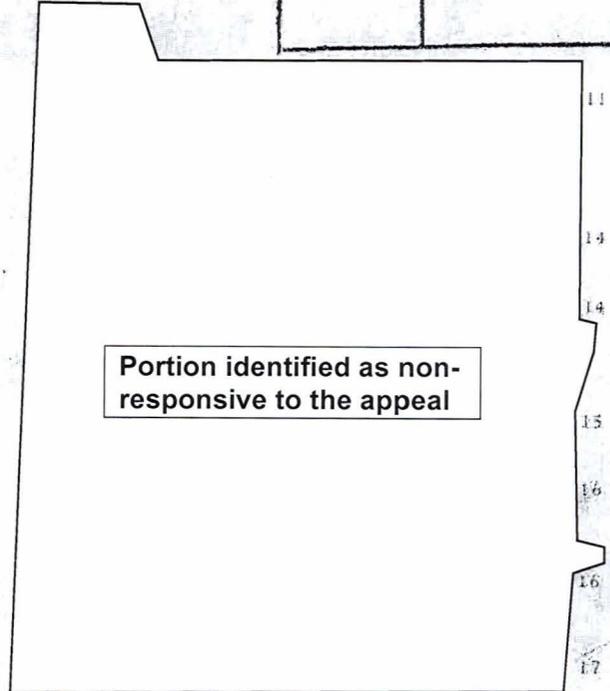
Issue No. 22/67, 2 June 1967

### The WIR in Brief

RETURN TO HQ USAF MAXWELL 36 12-6678	K410.607- 328
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Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal



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COVER: Part of fuselage and wing tip of BEAR D (from COMICEDEFOR) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

NOTE: Pages 18, 20, 21, 24, and 25 of this issue are blank.

#### Space

FIFTH MOLNIYA LAUNCHED, POSSIBLY TIMED FOR COVERAGE OF PARIS AIR SHOW

Launched 1 month later than previous schedule would have called for.

CORRECTION: SL-11 LAUNCH SYSTEM ERRONEOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS SS-X-4

Launched Cosmos 160 in FOBS test.

MANNED-FLIGHT PROGRAM SET BACK INDEFINITELY BY SOYUZ 1 CRASH

Instrumentation ships which supported Soyuz 1 operation stayed on station for several weeks, then moved away to support ICBM firings.

ONLY OPTICAL EQUIPMENT USED AT SOVIET-CUBAN SPACETRACKING STATIONS

2 stations in Cuba have identical gear.

REGGE COSMOS 161 DE-ORBITED ON TIME

After nearly 8 days in orbit.

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significant  
intelligence  
on space  
developments  
and trends

### Fifth Molniya Launched, Possibly Timed for Coverage of Paris Air Show

The Soviets launched their fifth Molniya communications-relay satellite from Tyuratam at about 2250Z, 24 May. As usual, it was launched by the SS-6 booster-sustainer, injected into parking orbit by a Venik upper stage, and ejected into a high and eccentric orbit with a period of nearly 12 hours by an interplanetary fourth stage.

TASS has announced orbital parameters as follows for the new satellite:

Inclination	64 degrees
Period	11 hours 55 minutes
Apogee	39,810 km (21,497 n. m. )
Perigee	460 km (248 n. m. )

The mission of this Molniya, according to TASS, is to further test an experimental long-distance two-way TV, telephone, telegraph, and radio-communications system. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NORAD believes that there may be additional secondary missions. One of these could be the collection of radiation data on cislunar space, in preparation for forthcoming manned circumlunar flights. The first Molniya and an unsuccessful forerunner -- (Cosmos 41) -- are believed to have transmitted radiation-belt data (pp. 8 & 9, WIR 44/65).

It may be significant that this launch occurred on the eve of the Paris Air Show -- one month later than launch would have been expected had the previous schedule of six months between launches been adhered to (pp. 7 & 37, WIR 12/67). Since the Soviets and the French have previously practiced the relay of TV signals by a Molniya satellite (in late 1965), the latest Molniya may be used to relay TV coverage of the Paris Air Show to the USSR. It could give the Soviet people their first look at the SS-6 booster-sustainer, which is being shown publicly for the first time at Le Bourget; this propulsion system has launched almost all of the more important Soviet space events, such as the manned Vostoks and Voskhods and the lunar and interplanetary probes.

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CORRECTION

**SL-11 Launch System Erroneously Identified as SS-X-6**

Last week's WIR (p. 7) said that the propulsion system which launched Cosmos 160 in a test of an orbital bombardment system was the SS-X-6; the WIR should have said that it was the SL-11. The designation SS-X-6 denotes the entire vehicle, i. e., the SL-11 propulsion plus the reentry vehicle.

(NORAD)

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**Manned-Flight Program Set Back Indefinitely by Soyuz 1 Crash**

For several weeks following the crash of Soyuz 1, the Soviets apparently maintained a state of readiness for another manned operation. They no doubt felt that if the cause of the accident could be quickly determined and rectified, the program could continue without delay. Instrumented missile-range ships which had been positioned in the Pacific under the 52-degree Earth trace to support the Soyuz 1 operation remained on station for about three weeks after the mishap. Now they have moved away, to monitor ICBM firings in the central Pacific.

Quick scheduling of another operation after the accident would not have been unprecedented. The manned Voskhod 2 was launched only 24 days after its precursor, Cosmos 57, had been exploded on command from the ground following a malfunction in communications which caused premature retrofire. The Soviets in this case apparently were satisfied that a crew could have prevented the malfunction, for they launched two men aboard Voskhod 2 barely three weeks later without even launching another precursor satellite. (See p. 9, WIR 22/66.)

The movement of the support ships away from the 52-degree Earth trace indicates that a successor to Soyuz 1 will not be launched soon. Moreover, a recent statement by pioneer cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin suggests that the next Soviet manned flight is quite some time off. Gagarin, who often serves as a quasi-official spokesman of the Soviet space program, told the press on 17 May that the investigation of the Soyuz 1 crash may be long and complex. He said that the flight of another Soyuz-type ship would be possible only when the accident had been fully investigated, the causes removed, and tests carried out. Determining the cause(s) of the accident with confidence will be complicated by the probable extensive damage, if not complete destruction, of the craft when it impacted.

(DIA; NORAD)

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## Only Optical Equipment Used at Soviet-Cuban Spacetracking Stations

Two spacetracking stations set up in Cuba in accordance with a Soviet-Cuban agreement signed last October use only optical equipment -- no radar or telemetry-monitoring gear -- according to a Cuban national who recently arrived in the US. The station at Havana reportedly has been in operation since February, the one at Santiago de Cuba was to become operational by 15 April.

Both stations reportedly have identical instruments, such as telescopes, cameras, and highly accurate chronometers. Cubans perform visual observations, using two types of Soviet-supplied telescopes. All photographic tracking is done by Soviet specialists, using an automatic-tracking Zeiss-Jena camera. Tasking instructions for both types of operations come from Moscow and results are sent there via teletype.

The reported activities and equipment are typical of what might be expected at facilities making routine observations of satellites in Earth orbit. However, these observations would be especially valuable to the Soviets, who have been geographically limited in their opportunities for collecting orbital tracking data. Collecting data from the Western Hemisphere will give the Soviets a more accurate knowledge of the orbital parameters of both Soviet and US satellites.

(DIA)

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## Recce Cosmos 161 De-Orbited on Time

Cosmos 161, a military reconnaissance satellite which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk space and missile complex at about 1400Z, 22 May, was de-orbited nearly eight days after launch, as has been the case for almost all Soviet recce vehicles launched in the past 3.5 years.

The satellite crossed the Equator northbound at about 0835Z, impacting in the USSR about 20-25 minutes later, during the early part of Revolution 125.

(NORAD)

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