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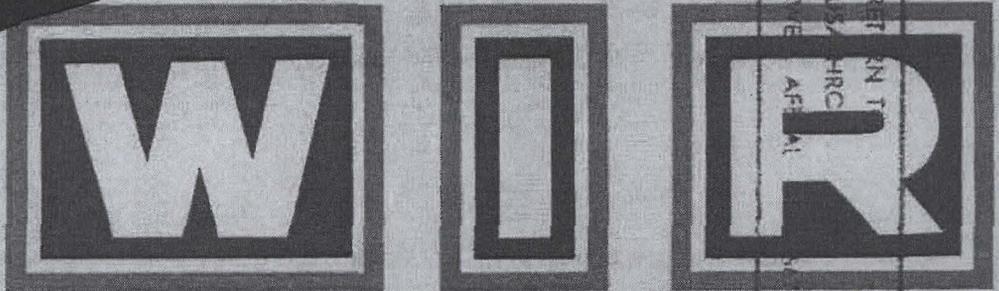
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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND



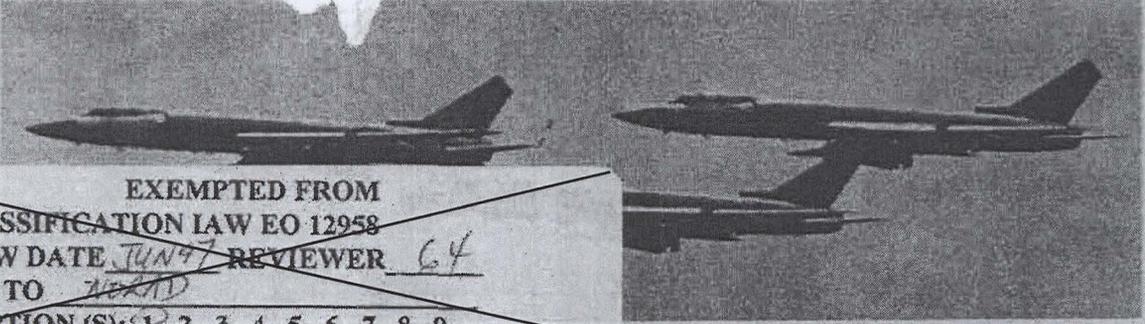
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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Issue No. 36/67, 8 September 1967

## The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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### Space

CLAIMED GEODETIC TIE BETWEEN HEMISPHERES WOULD BE OF ICBM TARGETING SIGNIFICANCE  
 Speaker errs, however, in naming U.S. satellite used to establish the tie.

APPARENT RECCE SATELLITE LAUNCH FROM PLESETSK ON 1 SEPTEMBER IS A FAILURE  
 The third such failure in less than three months.

MOSCOW RUMORS SERVES TO CONCEAL TRUE NATURE OF ORBITAL BOMBARDMENT TESTS  
 Press sources told that they tested parachute systems for manned vehicles.

APPARENT MOLNIYA-TYPE PAYLOAD, FAILING TO FUNCTION PROPERLY, IS NAMED COSMOS 174  
 Reaches orbit but does not relay communications; another probably will be launched soon.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: FIDDLER with 4 AAMs each (from Aviation Week & Space Technology (OFFICIAL USE ONLY))

NOTE: Pages 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, and 38 of this issue are blank.

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significant  
intelligence  
on space  
developments  
and trends

### Claimed Geodetic Tie Between Hemisphere Would Be of ICBM Targeting Significance

A paper by Alla Masevich of the Astronomical Council of the Soviet Academy of Sciences which was delivered in Paris in late May said that simultaneous optical tracking of the US's Echo satellites by stations in Havana and Cairo had indicated that a shift of plus or minus 50 meters is needed to tie North American geodetic datum stations to Eurasian stations.

This is the first indication by the Soviets that they have made such a tie. Such an achievement could be significant from an ICBM targeting standpoint, since it might allow accurate determination of distances between launch sites in one hemisphere and targets in the other.

But Mrs. Masevich must have erred when she referred to simultaneous tracking of Echo satellites from Havana and Cairo. The orbits of Echo I nor Echo II are not high enough for them to be observed simultaneously in both cities. However, the Pageos satellite, which is in an orbit of about 2300 n. m., could have been tracked visually in both places.

Another possibility is that the tie could have been established by radar tracking. However, Masevich, who directs the Soviet optical tracking network, normally is associated with optical rather than electronic systems; her paper, for instance, alluded only to optical tracking of satellites.

(CIA)

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### Apparent Recce Satellite Launch from Plesetsk on 1 September is a Failure

A spacecraft launched from the Plesetsk space and missile complex just south of Arkhangel, USSR, failed to achieve orbit when its third stage malfunctioned. [redacted] this vehicle was a photo-reconnaissance satellite launched by the SL-4 propulsion system, which consists of the SS-6 ICBM and a heavy Venik third stage.

This is the third known Soviet recce satellite failure this year, all of them occurring since mid-June. Two such failures per year have been normal.

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## Moscow Rumors Serve to Conceal True Nature of Orbital Bombardment Tests

"Informed" Moscow sources are being quoted in some sectors of the Western press as saying that Cosmos 170 and Cosmos 171 (launched 31 July and 8 August) were testing new parachute gear for manned space flights. The spaceflight tests were said to have been conducted after three months of ground tests to determine and remedy the cause of the parachute failure which reportedly killed Cosmonaut Komarov at the end of the Soyuz 1 mission in April. All this testing, it was further said, was related to Soviet anxiety to launch at least one more cosmonaut on or before the 7 November celebrations.

The "informed" sources are probably correct when they say that the Soviets are anxious to launch one or more cosmonauts before 7 November, but they are either uninformed or are deliberately trying to misinform the Western public when they say that Cosmoses 170 and 171 tested parachute gear for a Soyuz-type satellite. These two craft, which were de-orbited after only one revolution, were the 10th and 11th tests of an orbital bombardment system. They were injected into orbits much lower than that of Soyuz 1, and their re-entry angles were very much steeper; any data on parachute-gear operation gained from these two flights would be invalid for a Soyuz-type operation. Much more valid data could have been obtained during de-orbit and re-entry of the five Soviet Cosmos-series reconnaissance vehicles which have been recovered since Komarov's flight. Their orbital parameters were fairly similar to those of Soyuz 1.

(CIA)

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## Apparent Molniya-Type Payload, Failing to Function Properly, is Named Cosmos 174

Soviet spacecraft Cosmos 174 was launched from Tyuratam at about 0800Z, 31 August. All four stages -- the SS-6 booster-sustainer, the Venik third stage, and the fourth "interplanetary" stage -- operated properly, injecting the vehicle into a highly eccentric orbit. TASS announced its orbital parameters as follows:

Equatorial inclination	64.5 degrees
Period	11 hours, 55 minutes
Apogee	39,750 km (21,400 n. m.)
Perigee	500 km (269 n. m.)

Although these parameters are highly reminiscent of those of the Molniya communications-relay satellites, the new craft has not been behaving like one.

[Redacted] The Soviets probably gave it the generic name Cosmos, portraying its mission as research of the space environment, to conceal

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failure of the vehicle's primary mission.

Cosmos 174's time of launch was such that it was not compatible for joint operations with the 5th Molniya, the Soviets' only currently active member of the Molniya series; this suggests that the new satellite, had it been successful, would have replaced rather than supplemented the 5th Molniya.

In view of the wide publicity which the Soviets have given to their plans to relay TV coverage of the 7 November Moscow celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution via communications satellite and the associated "Orbita" ground stations, it can be expected with a high degree of confidence that the Soviets will try to launch another Molniya-type satellite before 7 November.

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