

~~SECRET~~



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. 192
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: May 14, 2015

~~SECRET~~



NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

W O I R

K410.607-343

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

REC'D. SEP 11 1967

SCANNED BY ACD

2008 - 11



00880807

~~EXEMPTED FROM
DECLASSIFICATION LAW EO 12958
REVIEW DATE JUN 97 REVIEWER G4
REFER TO XXXX
EXEMPTION (S): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9~~

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

SEE INSIDE COVER FOR SAFEGUARDING GUIDE



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
MICROFILMED BY ADM

WIR 36/67
8 Sep 67
p. 1

~~SECRET~~

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~~

WIR 36/67
8 Sep 67

SEP 11 1967
Postal Registry No. 252782

~~SECRET~~

FORM 100-10, Field Printing Plant
Per AFM Customs

NORAD

~~SECRET~~

Weekly
Intelligence
Review

REF ID: A6112
K410.607-343

Issue No. 36/67, 8 September 1967

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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.

~~SECRET~~

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MICROFILMED BY ADM

00880807

~~SECRET~~



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)

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

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.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

-5-

~~SECRET~~

WIR 36/67 8 Sep 1967

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526



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)

~~(SECRET)~~

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

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526



~~secret~~



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.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~



WIR 36/67 8 Sep 1967

7

~~secret~~