

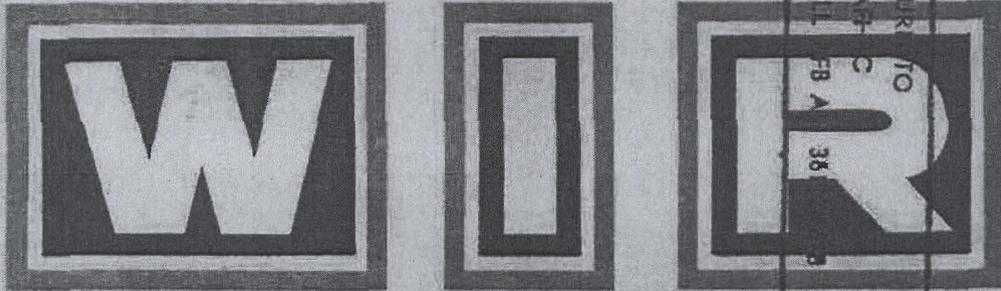
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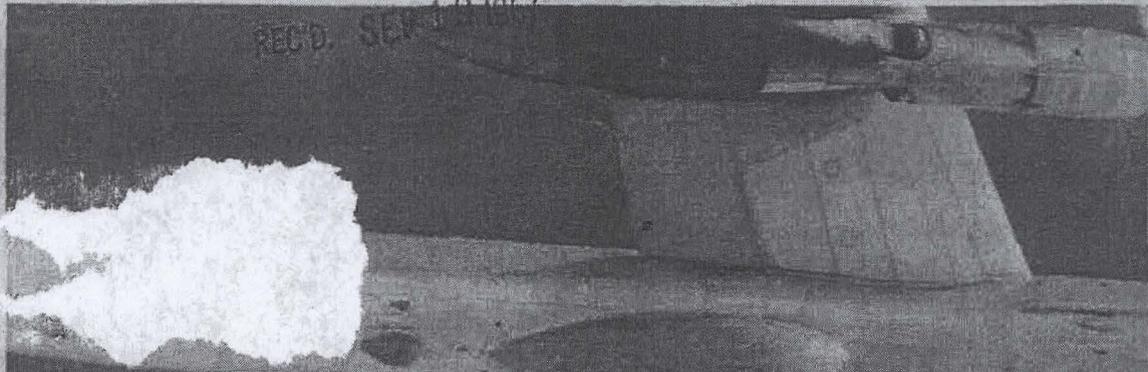
NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND



WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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Issue No. 37/67, 15 September 1967

The WIR in Brief

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MISSILE/SPACE-LAUNCH ACTIVITY RELATIVELY LOW IN AUGUST
At lowest level since February.

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Space

COSMOS 175 IS SOVIETS' 14th SUCCESSFUL RECCE SATELLITE LAUNCH THIS YEAR

Rate of launch is normal.

9 SOVIET SPACECRAFT MAY STILL BE TRANSMITTING; ONLY 1 HAS TRANSMITTED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS

Two payloads dropped from list.

SPACE 'SPECTACULAR' SEEMS TO BE NEARING; MISSILE-RANGE SHIPS HEAD FOR NEW STATION

They do not head for new missile impact area.

COSMOS 176 PROBABLY A SCIENTIFIC VEHICLE AS ANNOUNCED

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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NOTE: Pages 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, and 48 of this issue are blank.

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Missile/Space-Launch Activity Relatively Low in August

Soviet missile/space-launch activity during August 1967 reached its lowest level since February. Activity was light in almost every category. A listing of the 16 known missile and 4 space launches follows:

<u>Launch Time & Date</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Launch Site</u>
1704Z, 02 Aug	Vertical	Kapustin Yar
2300Z, 02 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Sovietskaya Gavan
0346Z, 03 Aug	SS-11 ICBM	Tyuratam
0601Z, 05 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar
2028Z, 07 Aug	Vertical	Kapustin Yar
0020Z, 08 Aug	Vertical	Kapustin Yar
0345Z, 08 Aug	SS-7 ICBM	Tyuratam
1605Z, 08 Aug	Cosmos 171 (OB-1)	Tyuratam
0545Z, 09 Aug	Cosmos 172 (SL-4)	Tyuratam
0730Z, 11 Aug	SS-7 ICBM	Plesetsk
0712Z, 15 Aug	SS-5 IRBM	Kapustin Yar
1312Z, 17 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar
0730Z, 21 Aug	KY-6 ICBM	Plesetsk
0623Z, 22 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar
0502Z, 24 Aug	Cosmos 173 (SL-7)	Plesetsk
1529Z, 25 Aug	KY-6 ICBM	Plesetsk
0622Z, 30 Aug	SS-4 MRBM	Kapustin Yar
0352Z, 31 Aug	SS-11 ICBM	Tyuratam
0801Z, 31 Aug	Cosmos 174 (SL-6)	Tyuratam
0837Z, 31 Aug	SS-12 SRBM	Kapustin Yar

ICBM Launches. Only 4 operational ICBMs were fired -- 2 SS-7s (the mainstay of the Soviet ICBM inventory, at least until recently) and 2 SS-11s (a new, small ICBM which is rapidly entering the inventory in large numbers). All 4 launches were for troop training.

There were no launches of the SS-8, which has been deployed in relatively small numbers, or of the SS-9, a large weapon which is operational and is now being deployed.





Launches of Shorter-Range Missiles. Only 5 SS-4 MRBMs and 1 SS-5 IRBM were launched -- all for troop training. One of the SS-4s was launched from the operational site at Sovetskaya Gavan in the Soviet Far East to the Kamchatka Peninsula; such firings are not frequent, neither are they unusual. Sovetskaya Gavan is one of the few operational MRBM sites which is close to an established instrumented impact area. There was one firing of the SS-12 SRBM.

The Solid-Propellant R&D KY-6. The two firings during August of the KY-6, a solid-propellant ICBM which has been in the R&D test-firing stage for nearly two years, was double the usual rate of one launch per month.

This program seems to be progressing fairly well. Fifteen KY-6s have been launched to date -- nine from Kapustin Yar to ranges of about 1050 n. m., six from Plesetsk to ranges of about 3100 n. m. In-flight reliability appears to be extremely good when compared with the performance of Soviet liquid-fueled missiles on early R&D flights. However, the range of the firings from Kapustin Yar varied by some 100 n. m., an indication that the guidance system still needed development. The type of guidance which the Soviets have used with success on their liquid-propellant missiles is not adaptable for use on solid-propellant missiles.

Vertical Launches. The total of three vertical launches of missiles was not unusual. These vehicles probably carried instrumentation to measure parameters of the upper atmosphere or tested the suitability of space/missile system components to the launch and space environments

Space Launches. All four known space-launch attempts apparently were successful from the propulsion standpoint. Three of the launches took place at Tyuratam, only one at Plesetsk, and none at Kapustin Yar.

(NORAD)

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space

significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Cosmos 175 is Soviets' 14th Successful Recce Satellite Launch this Year

Cosmos 175, which the Soviets launched from Plesetsk at about 1030Z, 11 September 1967, is a reconnaissance satellite carrying a high-resolution camera system. Launched into an orbit of nearly 73 degrees, it is the Soviets' 14th successful recce satellite launch this year; there have been 3 failures. The total of 17 attempts so far this year continues the normal launch rate of Soviet recce satellites of two per month.

The new vehicle appears to be performing the task assigned to the vehicle which failed during the launch of 1 September; both were launched from Plesetsk by the SL-4 launch system at about 1030Z, a circumstance betraying an interest in similar lighting conditions for certain recce targets.

Cosmos 175 will probably be de-orbited on 19 September.

(NORAD)

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9 Soviet Spacecraft May Still Be Transmitting; Only 1 Has Transmitted More Than 6 Months

A total of 51 Soviet payloads are in Earth orbit, but no more than 8 of these, plus one Venus probe, are believed to be still transmitting signals. Only 1 of these 9 -- weather satellite Cosmos 144 -- has been transmitting more than 6 months. Soviet payloads which may still be transmitting are listed on page 34, together with date of last intercept and type of transmission.

Two payloads which were included in the last similar listing -- Cosmos 159 and Cosmos 165 (p. 29, WIR 32/67) -- have not been heard from since 25 July 1967.

(NORAD)

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Space 'Spectacular' Seems to Be Nearing; Missile-Range Ships Head for New Station

The Soviet missile-range instrumentation ships (SMRISs) Sibir', Sakhalin, and Chukotka, which recently monitored the re-entry of two SS-9 ICBMs in a Pacific-Ocean impact area 4500 n. m. from Tyuratam, have left this area, which is now open to shipping and aircraft. They are not, however, headed for the 4800-n. m. impact area to the southeast, which remains closed (page 7). Neither are they headed for their home port of Petropavlovsk. They are, instead, steaming westward on a course of 260 degrees. It would seem, therefore, that they are moving to positions suitable for performance of their alternate mission -- that of monitoring certain types of space events.

The 3 SMRIS may be getting ready for a significant Soviet space event augured several weeks ago by the departure from home port of several Soviet space-event support ships (SSESSs), including the newest and most elaborate of them all, the Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov (pp 12 & 13, WIR 32/67).

For several weeks now, the Komarov has been in the Havana-Gulf of Mexico area. Previously, the SSESSs have performed their space-support functions only in the South Atlantic and Mediterranean. Its present position and its extensive load of apparent communications gear suggest that the Komarov's mission may be to extend the line-of-sight communications coverage of the Soviets' system for commanding and controlling spacecraft. An extension of line-of-sight coverage would be particularly needed for deep-space events, such as lunar missions. In the past, the deep-space control center in the Crimea has fulfilled this mission adequately. The Soviets, therefore, may be preparing for a new type of lunar mission, such as, possibly, circumlunar flight with recovery of the probe on the Earth.
(NORAD; DIA)

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Cosmos 176 Probably a Scientific Vehicle, as Announced

Cosmos 176, which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk space and missile complex at about 1701Z, 12 September, is probably a scientific research vehicle as announced by the Soviets. Its orbital parameters, as determined by NORAD Space Defense Center, are as follows:

Inclination	81.9 degrees
Period	102.3 minutes
Apogee	1563 km (840 n. m.)
Perigee	201 km (108 n. m.)

It was launched by the SL-7 system, which consists of the SS-4 MRBM and a "KY Cosmos" upper stage -- a combination customarily used to launch scientific satellites from Kapustin Yar.



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Judging by similarities in orbital parameters, launch site, launch vehicle, [redacted] Cosmos 176 is believed to be a replacement for Cosmos 165 which was launched from Plesetsk on 12 June by an SL-7 and which has been silent since 25 July. Its mission may be to investigate auroral phenomena.

(NORAD)

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Soviet Payloads Which May Still be Transmitting 11 Sep 67

<u>Name</u>	<u>Probable Intended Mission</u>	<u>Launch Date</u>	<u>Date of Last Intercept</u>	<u>Type of Transmission</u>
Cosmos 144	Meteorological	28 Feb 67		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">50X1 and 3, E.O.13526</div>
Cosmos 156	Meteorological	27 Apr 67		
5th Molniya	Communications Relay	24 May 67		
Cosmos 163	Scientific	05 Jun 67		
Venus 4	Venus probe (scientific)	12 Jun 67		
Cosmos 166	Scientific	16 Jun 67		
Cosmos 173	Scientific	24 Aug 67		
Cosmos 174	Communications Relay	31 Aug 67		
Cosmos 175	Reconnaissance	11 Sep 67		

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