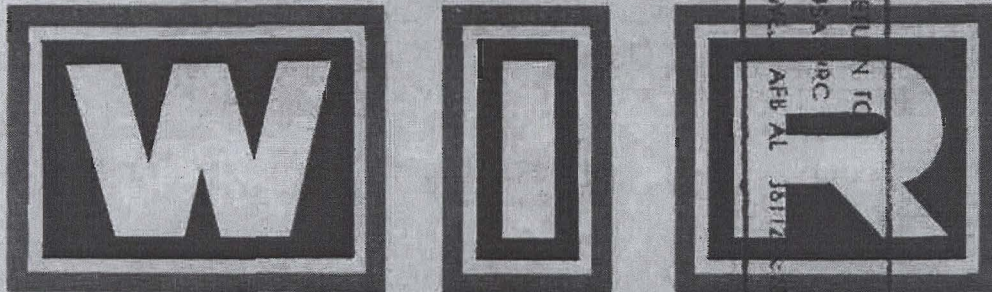




DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL,
E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 214
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: May 14, 2015

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

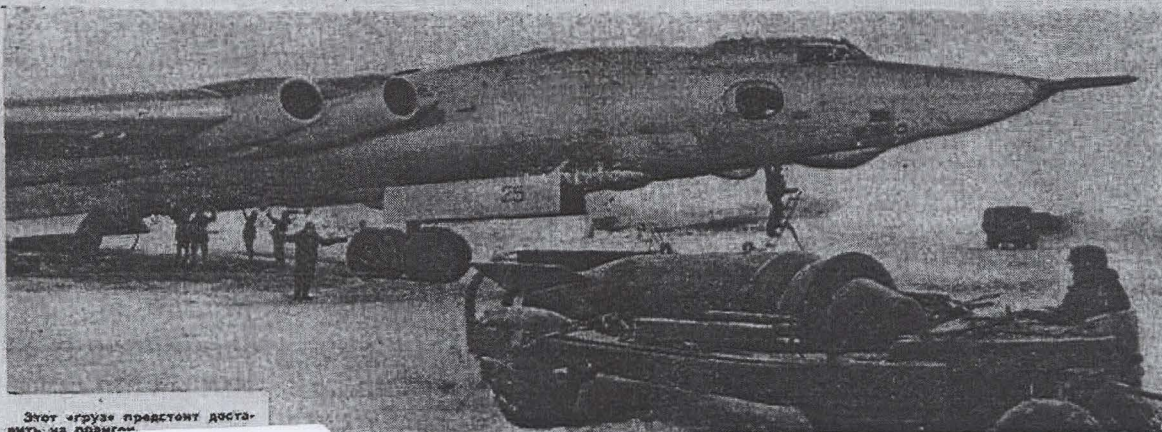


WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

AND LIBRARY

REC'D. APR 15 1968

EXEMPTED FROM
DECLASSIFICATION IAW EO 12958
REVIEW DATE JUN 97 REVIEWER 64
REFER TO NORAD
EXEMPTION (S): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



Этот грузовик предназначен для доставки груза на передовую

DOWNGRADED TO UNCLASSIFIED FOR
PUBLIC RELEASE
BY NORAD/NORTHCOM/CSO
SEPTEMBER 2009

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MICROFILMED BY ADM

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 Group 1

WIR 15/68
12 Apr 68

NORAD-ADC Field Printing Plant
Ent AFB, Colorado

APR 15 1968

Postal Registry No. 250858



SECRET

~~SECRET~~

NORAD

Weekly Intelligence Review

Issue No. 15/68, 12 April 1968

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

30 MISSILE/SPACE LAUNCHES OF MARCH 1968
NEARLY SAME AS FOR MARCH 1967
Listing supplied.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Space

HIGH-APOGEE VERTICAL LAUNCH OF 28 MARCH
APPARENTLY A FAILURE

COSMOS 210 IS FIRST SOVIET RECCE SATELLITE
LAUNCHED INTO 81-DEGREE ORBIT

May survey Arctic and Antarctic ice fields.
2d POSSIBLE PAYLOAD-TYPE OBJECT STILL IN
FLIGHT AFTER DE-ORBIT OF RECCE COSMOS
208

Its exact nature cannot be determined yet.
LUNA 14 A LUNAR ORBITER OR LANDER, NOT A
CIRCUMLUNAR ATTEMPT
May also be testing communications system which
also appeared on Zond 4.

COSMOS 211 APPARENTLY A RESEARCH
SATELLITE

Launched by SL-7 from Plesetsk into 81-degree orbit.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Technical Intelligence Note

PROGRESS IN PREPARING POTENTIAL HIGH-
ENERGY FLUORINE PROPELLANTS REPORTED
Soviet interest in fluorine compounds previously
indicated.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: Bomb loading of BISON bomber
(from Red Star) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

NOTE: Pages 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, and 31
of this issue are blank.

-1-

~~SECRET~~

MICROFILMED BY ADM
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

K410.607-232

00880697

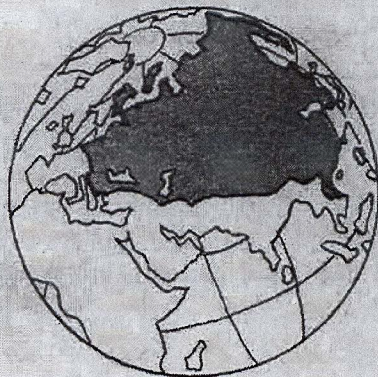


~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



COMMUNIST MILITARY CAPABILITIES



current
developments
and trends in
the armed forces
of the
Communist World

Portion identified as non-
responsive to the appeal

30 Missile/Space Launches of March 1968 Nearly Same as for March 1967

The Soviets conducted 30 missile/space launches in March 1968 (listing on page 24), one less than the number conducted in March 1967. The types of firings were very nearly similar for the two years:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Space launches	9	9*
Missile launches (including R&D launches in parentheses)	18(3)	15(2)
Vertical rocket firings from Kapustin Yar	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	31	30

*Includes 1 high-apogee vertical launch from Tyuratam.

The chief feature of the March 1968 firings were two launches of the KY-6 solid-propellant ICBM, one of which failed.
(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

-2-

WIR 15/68 12 Apr 1968

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~



significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

High-Apogee Vertical Launch of 28 March Apparently a Failure

A probable probe launched vertically from Tyuratam on 28 March by the SL-8 propulsion system to an altitude of about 2,345 n.m. may have failed to meet its mission objectives. Probable missile failure is indicated by:

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

- Failure of the Soviets to announce the event. (The Soviets publicized the apparently successful event of 12 Oct 67.)

The 28 Mar 68 and 12 Oct 67 launches were launched vertically to about the same altitude from Tyuratam by the SL-8. The SL-8 is a 2-stage system consisting of the SS-5 IRBM and a restartable upper stage.

(FTD; NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Cosmos 210 is First Soviet Recce Satellite Launched into 81-degree Orbit

Cosmos 210, which the Soviets launched from Plesetsk at about 1100Z, 3 April, carries a low-resolution camera system and equipment for collecting ELINT. It is the first successful Soviet reconnaissance satellite to be launched into an orbit of 81-degree inclination. The only other Soviet spacecraft injected into 81-degree orbits have been the operational weather satellites, beginning with Cosmos 144 and a few research spacecraft.

Orbital parameters of Cosmos 210, as reported by the NORAD Space Defense Center:

-6-

WIR 15/68 12 Apr 1968

~~SECRET~~

~~secret~~



Inclination	81.2 degrees
Period	90.2 min
Apogee	357 km (192 n. m.)
Perigee	213 km (114 n. m.)

The 81-degree inclination, affording practically global coverage, suggests that the mission of this spacecraft includes photography of the Arctic and Antarctic ice fields; the former are of particular interest to the Soviets in planning the annual transfer of naval and cargo vessels from the western Arctic to the Pacific via the Northern Sea Route.

These fields are already being monitored by Soviet aircraft and weather satellites, according to the Soviet press. However, recce satellites can provide more detailed coverage than weather satellites: they fly lower, and the photographic film recovered from them has much better resolution than the video transmitted by weather satellites. Recce aircraft can provide still more detail but cannot cover large areas as quickly as recce satellites.

The launch pace of recce satellite launches this year has been practically the same as last year's. Cosmos 210 is the 6th Soviet recce satellite launch of 1968. Its date of launch, 3 April, is only one day earlier than that of Cosmos 153, the 6th recce satellite of 1967.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

2d Possible Payload-type Object Still in Flight After De-orbit of Recce Cosmos 208

An additional possible payload-type object which appeared to separate from Soviet recce satellite Cosmos 208 on 29 March, 8 days after launch, decayed on 6 April, four days after de-orbit of the main recce payload of Cosmos 208.

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

This object, which has been identified at present only as NORAD Space Defense Center Object No. 3167, is the first possible indication of a "piggyback" payload on a Soviet reconnaissance satellite.

(DIA; NORAD; FTD)

~~(SECRET)~~



WIR 15/68 12 Apr 1968

~~secret~~

~~secret~~



Luna 14 a Lunar Orbiter or Lander, Not a Circumlunar Attempt

The Soviets launched Luna 14 from Tyuratam at about 1009Z, 7 April 1968, with the SL-6 propulsion system (SS-6 ICBM, Venik third stage, and the so-called "interplanetary" fourth stage). It was initially placed into a parking orbit with an inclination of 52 degrees and then, at about 1127Z, ejected into a lunar trajectory. This is the same sequence which the Soviets have used with all their lunar launches since January 1963. Luna 14 is expected to arrive in the vicinity of the Moon at about 1100Z, 10 April.

The exact mission of Luna is not known, but it is believed to be an improved version of one of the several lunar orbiters or landers launched by the Soviets in 1966, the last successful one being Luna 13 (launched 21 December 1966). The Soviets so far have said only that Luna 14 will study "near-lunar space," a suggestion that it may be a lunar orbiter. If it is, it will probably attempt to obtain photography of proposed sites for Soviet manned landings on the Moon, as well as collect data on near-lunar space.

This craft is not on a circumlunar mission. However, it may be flight-testing a communications system which will be used on impending Soviet circumlunar flights -- unmanned and manned:

[redacted] which is believed to have tested systems which will be used on forthcoming Soviet circumlunar flights (pp. 12-13, WIR 11/68).

Luna 14 is the Soviets' second attempt to launch a lunar orbiter or lander this year. The first attempt, launched 2 February, failed when the craft did not reach parking orbit.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Cosmos 211 Apparently a Research Satellite

Cosmos 211, which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk Space and Missile Complex at about 1127Z, 9 April, is believed to be a research satellite. It was launched by the SL-7 propulsion system which has launched numerous small scientific payloads in the past both from Kapustin Yar and Plesetsk.

TASS reports the following orbital parameters for Cosmos 211:

Inclination	81.9 degrees
Period	102.5 minutes
Apogee	1574 km (848 n. m.)
Perigee	210 km (113 n. m.)

Cosmos 211's payload telemetry is similar to that of Cosmos 191,



WIR 15/68 12 Apr 1968

~~secret~~

50X1 and 3, E.O. 13526

~~secret~~



also believed to be a research satellite, which was launched by the SL-7
from Plesetsk on 21 November 1967.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Portion identified as non-
responsive to the appeal



WIR 15/68 12 Apr 1968

~~secret~~

~~SECRET~~

technical intelligence NOTES

items of interest
on technical developments
around the world

Progress in Preparing Potential High-Energy Fluorine Propellants Reported

Two late Soviet technological advances in fluorine chemistry may well have a serious bearing on high-energy propellant compounds; a process for preparing dioxygen difluoride (O_2F_2), and another for preparing nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

The process for preparing dioxygen difluoride can also be used for making ozone fluoride, a high-energy oxidizer safer to handle than ozone. Ozone fluoride is a cryogenic. Dioxygen difluoride remains liquid at temperatures (-164 to -58 degrees C.) which place it within the space-storable propellant bracket.

The process for making nitrogen trifluoride is significant in that nitrogen-fluorine compounds can serve as propellants and also as intermediates for preparing other oxidizers.

This is the first knowledge of Soviet concern for dioxygen difluoride. The success with it may indicate a renewed interest in oxygen-fluorine compounds as high-energy propellant oxidizers.

(Other indications of Soviet interest in fluorine compounds as propellants were reported in WIRs 35/67 and 50/67.)
(FTD)

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION -- Releasable to NATO,
Aus & NZ)

Soviet Missile and Space Launches, March 1968

Launch Date & Time (Z)	Vehicle	Rangehead
02 Mar, 1830	Zond 4	Tyuratam
05 Mar, 1120	Cosmos 204	Plesetsk
05 Mar, 1230	Cosmos 205	Plesetsk
06 Mar, 1104	ESV (Failure)	Kapustin Yar
14 Mar, 0934	Cosmos 206	Plesetsk
14 Mar, 1118	SS-12, SRBM	Kapustin Yar
15 Mar, 1107	SS-4, MRBM	Kapustin Yar
16 Mar, 1228	Cosmos 207	Plesetsk
19 Mar, 1119	SS-12, SRBM	Kapustin Yar
20 Mar, 0452	SS-7, ICBM	Tyuratam
20 Mar, 2100	SS-7, ICBM	Plesetsk
20 Mar, 2135	Vertical rocket	Kapustin Yar
21 Mar, 0951	Cosmos 208	Tyuratam
21 Mar, 1608	SS-4, MRBM	Kapustin Yar
21 Mar, 1911	SS-4, MRBM	Kapustin Yar
22 Mar, 0258	KY-6 R&D Missile	Plesetsk
22 Mar, 0503	SS-11, ICBM	Tyuratam
22 Mar, 0933	Cosmos 209	Tyuratam
25 Mar, 1922	Vertical rocket	Kapustin Yar
25 Mar, 2242	Vertical rocket	Kapustin Yar
26 Mar, 1128	SS-4, MRBM	Kapustin Yar
27 Mar, 0700	SS-7, ICBM	Plesetsk
27 Mar, 1150	Vertical rocket	Kapustin Yar
27 Mar, 1409	SS-4, MRBM	Kapustin Yar
28 Mar, 0415	SS-11, ICBM	Tyuratam
28 Mar, 1130	Vertical rocket	Tyuratam
28 Mar, 1200	KY-6, R&D (Failure)	Plesetsk
30 Mar, 0630	SS-11, ICBM	Tyuratam
30 Mar, 0800	Vertical rocket	Kapustin Yar
30 Mar, 1425	Vertical rocket	Kapustin Yar

~~SECRET~~

NOFORN

 WIR 15/68
 12 Apr 68

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-24-