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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

# W I R

## WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

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# NORAD

Weekly Intelligence Review

Issue No. 4/70, 23 January 1970

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## The WIR in Brief

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### Space

SOVIETS MAY WANT TO TAKE OVER SPACE-TRACKING STATION IN PERU IF U.S. DOES NOT REACTIVATE IT ~~(S)~~

Soviets said to have shown interest but made no proposal.

COSMOS 319 ASSESSED AS RESEARCH SATELLITE ~~(S)~~

Launched from Plesetsk by SL-7.

COSMOS 320 AN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH SATELLITE ~~(S)~~

Launched from Kapustin Yar by SL-7.

PROPOSED SYMPOSIUM ON SPACECRAFT MECHANISMS COULD HELP SOVIETS MAKE UP LOST TIME ~~(S)~~

Soviets may be giving up on brute approach.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: GANEF/SA-4 SAM (from Soviet press)

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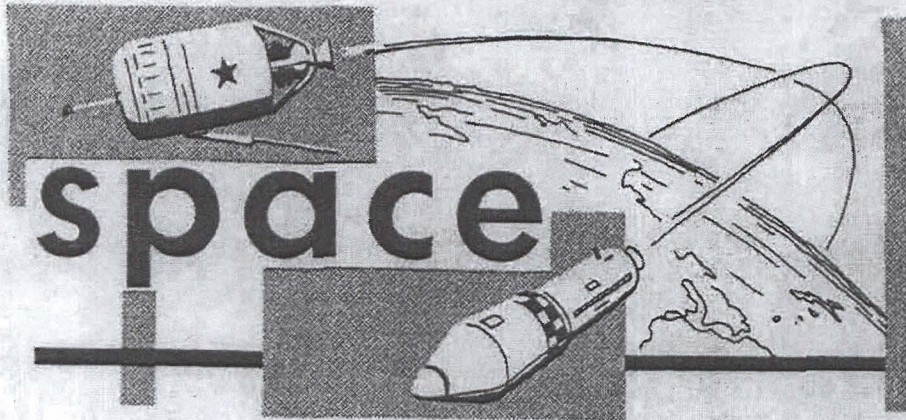
NOTE: Pages 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, and 39 of this issue are blank.

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significant  
intelligence  
on space  
developments  
and trends

### Soviets May Want to Take Over Spacetracking Station in Peru if US Does Not Reactivate It ~~(S)~~

Both the USSR and certain West European countries are interested in "buying" the Ancon Spacetracking station in Peru if the US does not reactivate it, according to an Argentinean newspaper. A knowledgeable Peruvian official has said that though some of the newspaper article's information is incorrect, the Soviets have expressed an interest in the Ancon station but have made no proposal.

The US has a large investment in the station which would benefit the USSR or any other country taking over its operation. Takeover by the Soviets would allow them, if they installed the proper equipment, to track, control, and receive telemetry data from their satellites when they are out of range for line-of-sight communication with the USSR. The Ancon station possibly could extend the operations carried out by the Soviet space-event support ship Komarov, which deploys to Cuba when the Soviets launch lunar probes and to the Nova Scotia area when they launch their manned Soyuzes. (CIA)

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### Cosmos 319 Assessed As Research Satellite ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 319, which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk Missile and Space Complex with the small SL-7 propulsion system at about 1340Z, 15 January, has been assessed as an environmental research satellite. NORAD Space Defense Center has reported the following orbital parameters for this spacecraft:

Inclination	81.95 degrees
Period	101.99 minutes
Apogee	1512.09 km (815 n. m.)
Perigee	196.96 km (103 n. m.)

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This is the Soviets' second space launch this year, the first SL-7 launch from Plesetsk.

Ten payloads were launched from Plesetsk by the SL-7 last year, four from Kapustin Yar. In addition, one SL-7 launch from Plesetsk failed.

It is noteworthy that the Soviets have never released any information about the operations or specific missions of any of the payloads launched by SL-7s from Plesetsk. In contrast, TASS has announced the specific mission and results of operations of some of the payloads launched by SL-7s from Kapustin Yar.

(NORAD)  
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### Cosmos 320 an Environmental Research Satellite (S)

Cosmos 320, which the Soviets launched from the Kapustin Yar missile test range at about 1100Z, 16 January, is believed to be an environmental research satellite weighing between 400 and 800 pounds. It was launched by the SL-7, the Soviets' smallest propulsion system, which consists of the SS-4 MRBM plus an upper stage. The NORAD Space Defense Center reports its orbital parameters as follows:

Inclination	48.49 degrees
Period	90.67 minutes
Apogee	354.90 km (191 n.m.)
Perigee	262.33 km (142 n.m.)

It is tentatively estimated that Cosmos 320 is monitoring both solar and galactic radiation.

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### Proposed Symposium on Spacecraft Mechanisms Could Help Soviets Make Up Lost Time (C)

A Soviet scientist who attended a recent international congress on the theory of machines and mechanisms in spacecraft has said that he intends to propose that a symposium on applications of mechanisms in spacecraft be convened.

His interest in an applications symposium is another indication of the more open attitude of Soviet scientists in recent contacts with US space scientists. Some of them have lately expressed disappointment with the brute-force technological approach which has characterized the Soviet space effort. Due in recent part to the Apollo successes, they probably recognize the need for more sophistication and versatility in their spacecraft systems.





The Soviets probably hope that the convening of symposia of the proposed type will help them make up for lost time in acquiring the technology necessary for support of their space program.

(CIA)

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