

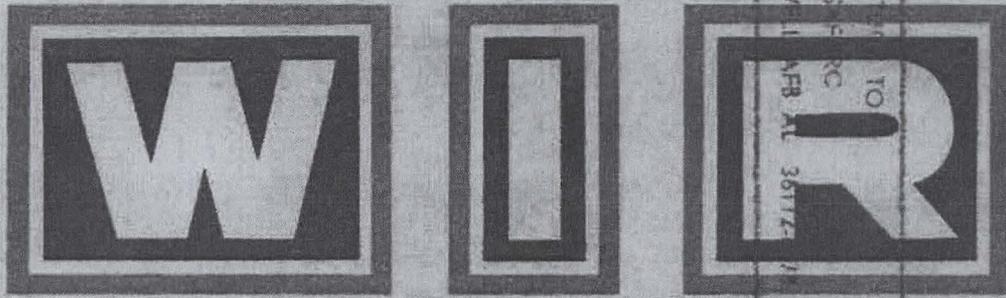


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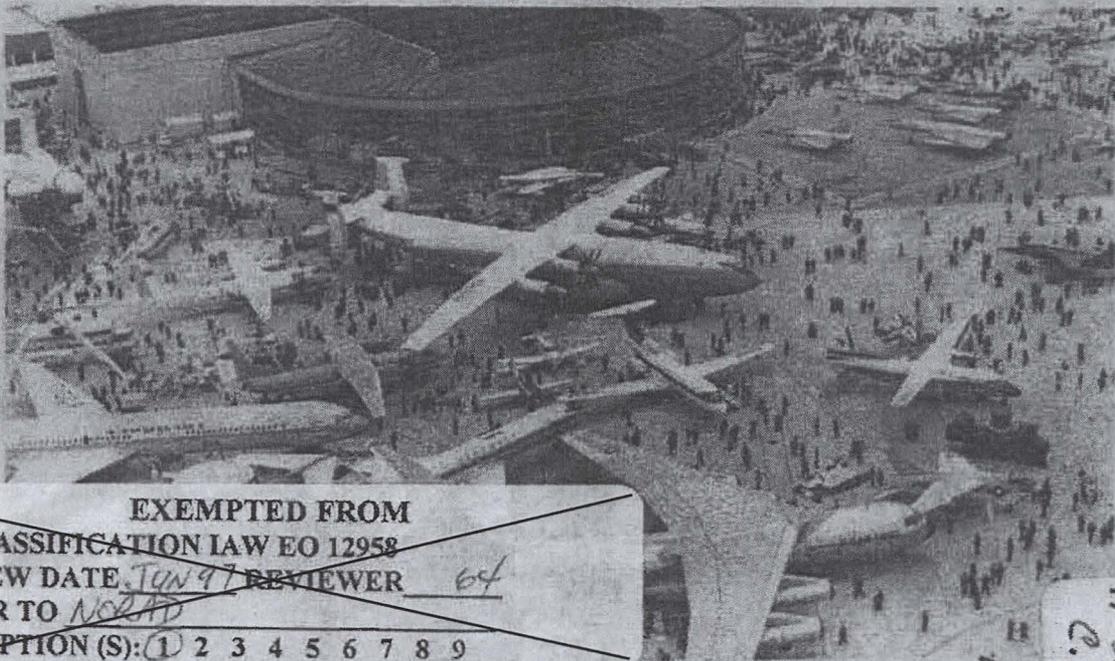
NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND



WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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Issue No. 32167, 11 August 1967

The WIR in Brief

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29 MISSILES, 4 SPACECRAFT LAUNCHED BY U.S.S.R. IN JULY
Missile launch rate is relatively high.

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Space

VERY FEW SOVIET SPACECRAFT STILL TRANSMITTING

Seven satellites, 1 Venus probe may still be active, as of 1 August.

2 RECCE SATELLITES MAY HAVE HAD PART IN STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS EXERCISE

May have been scheduled for pre-strike and post-strike reconnaissance.

3d ORBITAL BOMBARDMENT TEST HELD WITHIN 22 DAYS

Was 3d consecutive success.

RECCE SATELLITE LAUNCHED 8 AUGUST

The 13th launched successfully this year.

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COVER: Paris Air Show, 1967 (FTD)
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29 Missiles, 4 Spacecraft Launched by USSR in July

The Soviets maintained a relatively high level of missile activity during the month of July 1967 but only a modest level of space-launch activity: 29 missiles were launched successfully, and 3 of 4 spacecraft launches were successful. Following is a list of the known launches:

| <u>Launch Time and Date</u> | <u>Vehicle</u> | <u>Launch Point</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 0632Z, 01 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 1700Z, 03 Jul | SS-7 ICBM | Plesetsk |
| 0600Z, 04 Jul | Cosmos 168 (SL-4) | Tyuratam |
| 0300Z, 05 Jul | KY-6 | Plesetsk |
| 0614Z, 05 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 1304Z, 07 Jul | SS-5 IRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 0632Z, 08 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 0425Z, 11 Jul | SS-11 ICBM | Tyuratam |
| 0632Z, 11 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 1741Z, 12 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |





| <u>Launch Time and Date</u> | <u>Vehicle</u> | <u>Launch Point</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 0612Z, 14 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 0612Z, 17 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 1643Z, 17 Jul | Cosmos 169 (OB-1) | Tyuratam |
| 2345Z, 17 Jul | Vertical firing | Kapustin Yar |
| 1401Z, 20 Jul | ICBM | Gladkaya |
| 1401Z, 20 Jul | ICBM | Drovyanaya |
| 1402Z, 20 Jul | ICBM | Verkhnyaya Salda |
| 1402Z, 20 Jul | ICBM | Tyuratam |
| 1404Z, 20 Jul | ICBM | Dombarovskiy |
| 1705Z, 20 Jul | SS-12 SRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 0602Z, 21 Jul | ESV failure (SL-4?) | Tyuratam |
| 2351Z, 21 Jul | Vertical firing | Kapustin Yar |
| 0601Z, 22 Jul | SS-7 ICBM | Plesetsk |
| 1202Z, 22 Jul | SS-7 ICBM | Plesetsk |
| 2301Z, 23 Jul | MRBM | Sovietskaya Gavan |
| 0759Z, 25 Jul | SS-7 ICBM | Plesetsk |
| 1512Z, 25 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 1627Z, 26 Jul | Vertical firing | Kapustin Yar |
| 2103Z, 26 Jul | Vertical firing | Kapustin Yar |
| 0205Z, 27 Jul | Vertical firing | Kapustin Yar |
| 2302Z, 28 Jul | MRBM | Sovietskaya Gavan |
| 0612Z, 29 Jul | SS-4 MRBM | Kapustin Yar |
| 1645Z, 31 Jul | Cosmos 170 (OB-1) | Tyuratam |

The main features of the month's missile-range activity were:

- The launch of a salvo of five ICBMs from as many complexes within a 3-minute period, all of them impacting on the Kamchatka Peninsula. This operation appears to have been a coordinated exercise of units of the Strategic Rocket Troops, in which two space events may also have been involved (p. 10, WIR 30/67, and p. 7, this week's WIR).
- The successful launch of two orbital bombardment (OB-1) vehicles, two weeks apart. Previous launches had been spaced at two-month intervals, and only one of these had been successful.

Space events consisted of the two OB-1 launches and two launches of photoreconnaissance/ELINT satellites -- the second one a failure.

Other features of July's activities:

- There were no launches to the Pacific impact area.
- All missile firings were for troop training except for the one R&D firing of the solid-propellant KY-6.



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- There were five vertical firings of rockets, probably for upper atmosphere research but possibly also for testing of space/missile components.
- There were no firings of the large SS-9, in comparison with three such firings in June.

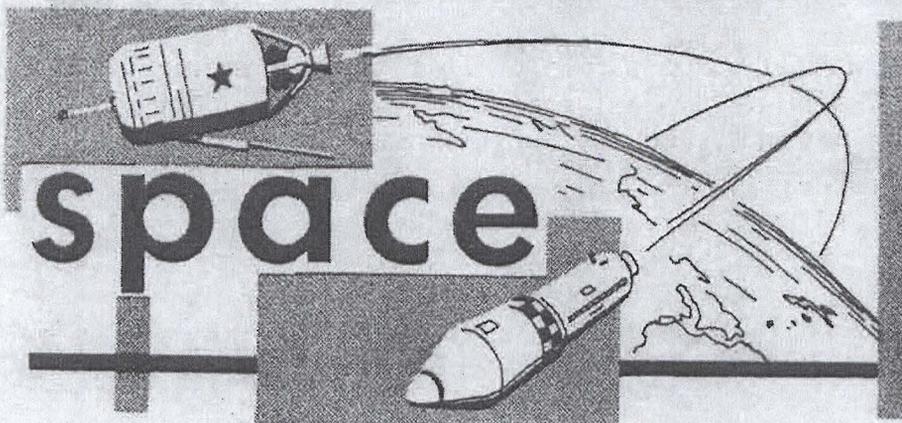
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significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Very Few Soviet Spacecraft Still Transmitting

A total of 48 Soviet payloads was in orbit as of 1 August but no more than seven of these were transmitting. These satellites are listed, together with an active Venus probe, on page 29, with information showing date of last intercept and the type of emission(s) noted.

All Soviet spacecraft launched more than 6 months ago have ceased transmitting, as have many of those launched in the past 6 months.

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2 Recce Satellites May Have Had Part in Strategic Rocket Troops Exercise

NORAD considers it possible that the two Soviet reconnaissance satellites launched in July may have simulated prestrike and post-strike reconnaissance for the unprecedented salvo firing on 20 July of five ICBMs from as many ICBM complexes.

The first satellite, Cosmos 168, was launched on 4 July and de-orbited on 12 July; the second, unnamed because it failed to achieve orbit, was launched 21 July. [redacted] certain similarities during their respective launch phases, both have been assessed as medium-resolution photo-reconnaissance satellites with a capability also for collecting ELINT. The five ICBMs were fired within a three-minute period in an apparent exercise which involved five widely separated launch complexes in the USSR (map on page 45, WIR 30/67).

Some of the circumstances which lend support to the theory that the satellites launched on 4 and 21 July were to simulate pre-strike and post-strike reconnaissance for the 20 July exercise:

- Both satellites were launched at about 0600 hours, about four to five hours earlier in the day than is customary for Soviet photo-recce launches at Tyuratam during the month of July. This circumstance would seem to signify that neither satellite was

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performing the routine missions of other Soviet photorecce satellites.

- The 0600-hour launches would permit the satellites to photograph North American targets at about high noon, when solar illumination of the targets would be at its maximum. High-noon photography is not particularly desirable for ordinary photorecce, since there would be few shadows by which to estimate the dimensions of some targets, but would be quite suitable for making comparisons of prestrike and post-strike photography.
- Both satellites, launched by the same SL-4 launch system, appeared to have similar payloads -- another factor which would favor comparison of pre-strike and post-strike photography.
- Both satellites were launched into orbital inclinations of about 52 degrees, which would maximize the number of daylight hours they would spend over North American targets at this time of year. Moreover, the similarity of inclinations would be advantageous if both vehicles were to photograph the same targets at the same times of day.
- Cosmos 168 was de-orbited eight days before the salvo of 20 July, a period which would allow time for simulating pre-strike target studies.
- The satellite which failed 21 July was launched within about 16 hours after the missile salvo of 20 July -- the first opportunity that the Soviets would have had for launch of a simulated post-strike reconnaissance satellite for which optimum lighting conditions over the target area would be ensured.

Weather data from the two currently operational Soviet meteorological satellites, Cosmos 144 and Cosmos 156, could have been used, it is presumed, as a basis for timing the launches of the missile-salvo and the post-strike reconnaissance satellite.

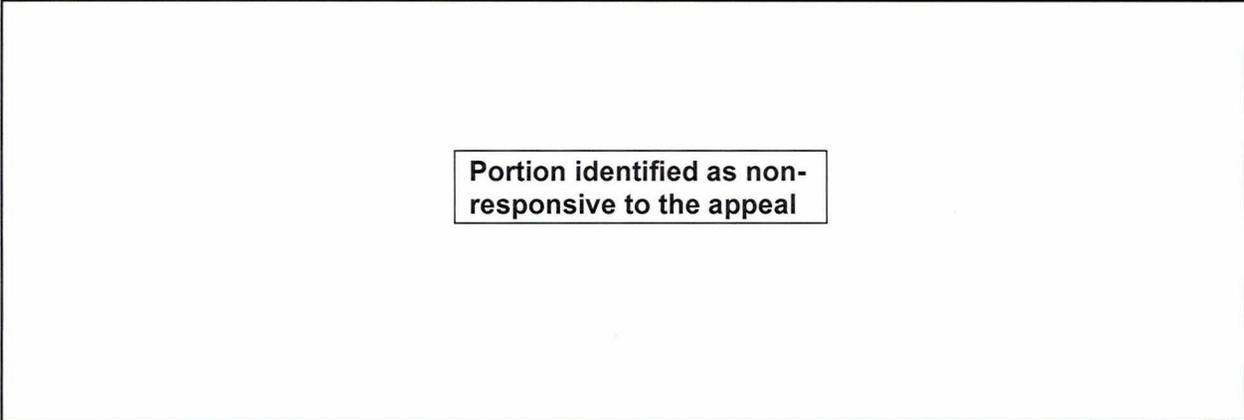
These possibilities, along with the stepped-up pace of development of the Soviets OB-1 orbital bombardment system, suggest that the military uses of space rank high in the priorities of the Soviet space program.

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Recce Satellite Launched 8 August

The Soviets launched a high-resolution photoreconnaissance satellite from Tyuratam at about 2345Z, 8 August, into an orbit with an inclination of about 52 degrees. The flight was powered by the SL-4 launch system.

This is the Soviets' 13th successful recce satellite launch of 1967.

The last previous successful photoreconnaissance satellite, Cosmos 168, was launched on 4 July 1967 and recovered eight days later.

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Soviet Payloads Which May Still be Transmitting (1 Aug 67)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Probable Mission</u> | <u>Launch Date</u> | <u>Date of Last Intercept</u> | <u>Type of Transmission</u> |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Cosmos 144 | Met eorol ogical | 28 Feb 67 | <div data-bbox="1074 462 1883 933" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">50X1 and 3, E.O.13526</div> | |
| Cosmos 156 | Met eorol ogical | 27 Apr 67 | | |
| Cosmos 159 | Sci entific | 16 May 67 | | |
| 5th Molni ya | Communi cations Relay | 24 May 67 | | |
| Cosmos 163 | Sci entific | 05 Jun 67 | | |
| Venus 4 | Venus probe (sci entific) | 12 Jun 67 | | |
| Cosmos 165 | Sci entific | 12 Jun 67 | | |
| Cosmos 166 | Sci entific | 16 Jun 67 | | |

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