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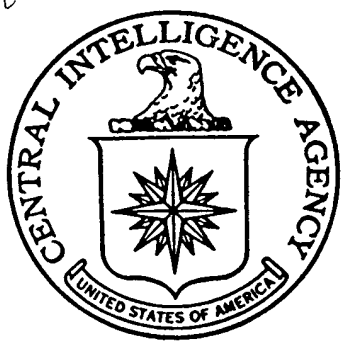

18 May 1966

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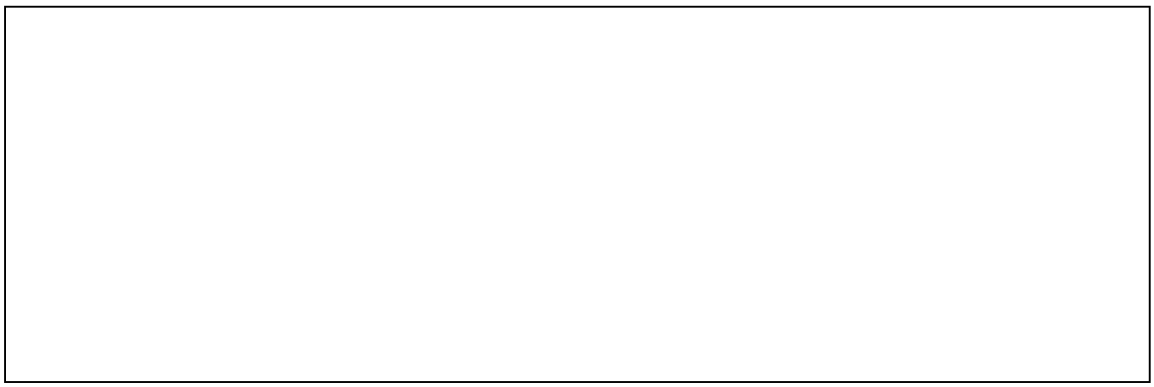
INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

USSR PUSHING AHEAD WITH ANTIMISSILE DEFENSES FOR MOSCOW



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
18 May 1966

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM*

USSR Pushing Ahead With Antimissile Defenses for Moscow

Summary

The Soviets are pushing ahead with deployment of antimissile defenses. Probable launch positions now are being constructed at one of the four ABM electronic sites which form an arc to the north and west of Moscow. The missile has not yet been identified. While there is no evidence of deployment elsewhere, the Soviets can be expected to extend ABM defenses to the same areas where the extensive deployment of new long-range surface-to-air missile defenses is under way.

*Prepared by the Office of Current Intelligence and coordinated with OSI, ORR, and ONE.

1. the Soviets are pushing ahead with deployment of antimissile defenses for Moscow.

2. The deployment program, which began in mid-1962, now includes eight so-called "triad" electronics installations under construction, each of which will apparently control at least eight launchers. The triads are in pairs at four sites forming an arc around Moscow from the northeast to the southwest. A single triad was begun southeast of Moscow early in the program, but work on it stopped about two years ago.

3. Three of the triads now appear externally complete, with the others in various stages of construction. eight probable launch positions are being built at one of the completed triads, and there are signs of early construction activity for launch positions at others. At the present construction pace the first triad could be operational by the end of this year, and all of the dual triads now being built could be operational by 1968.

4. The Galosh is the missile which the Soviets have paraded in Moscow in a 70-foot canister and which they have claimed is capable of intercepting ballistic missiles outside the atmosphere "at great distances from the defended area."

5. It is also possible that a missile as yet unidentified will be used at the triads. we do have evidence, however,

suggesting that several different missiles which may be ballistic missile interceptors have been tested at Sary Shagan, and R&D efforts there are continuing.

6. Meanwhile, work is nearing completion on two very large radar installations in the northwestern USSR which will provide early warning and initial tracking of incoming ballistic missiles. These radars, nicknamed Hen House, are oriented to cover ICBM approaches from the US to the western part of the Soviet Union, as well as Polaris trajectories from launch areas in the northwestern Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

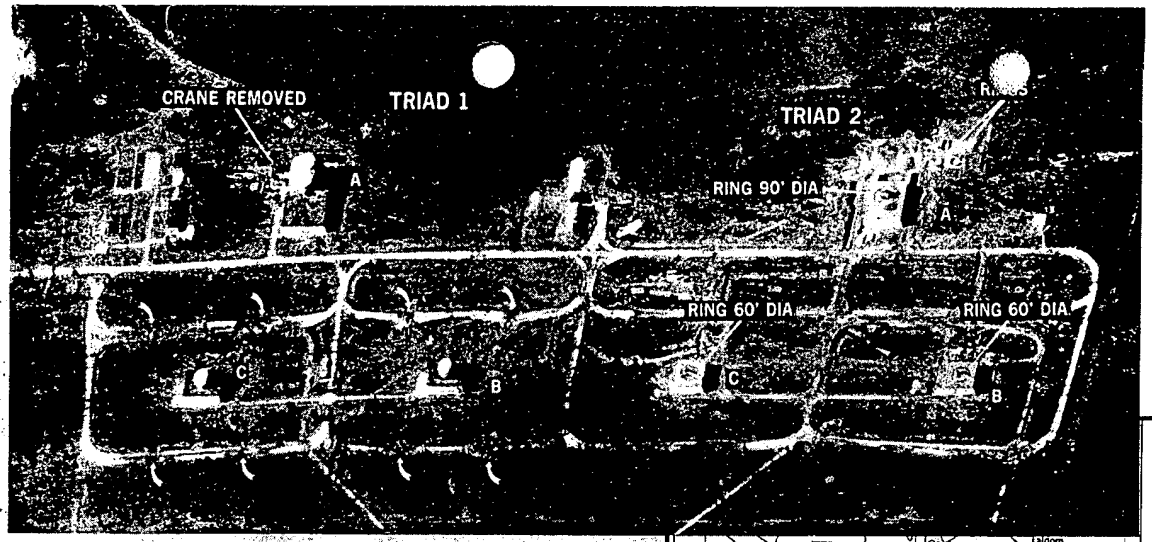
7. Still another likely element in Moscow's ABM defenses is what appears to be a large electronically steerable radar, nicknamed Dog House, about 40 miles southwest of Moscow.

Such information can be provided by the Hen Houses as well, but their vulnerable position in the northern USSR and the need to ensure the availability of this information for the triads may have led to the location of the Dog House within the Moscow defended area.

8. The Soviet decision at least four years ago to proceed with deployment of this system concurrently with the R&D effort at Sary Shagan reflects an urgent desire for an early ABM capability for Moscow which apparently overrode the technical and economic advantages of waiting for system refinements or new techniques. For example, by settling on the dish-type radars at the triads, the Soviets have placed severe limitations on the ability of the system to handle large numbers of re-entry vehicles and decoys.

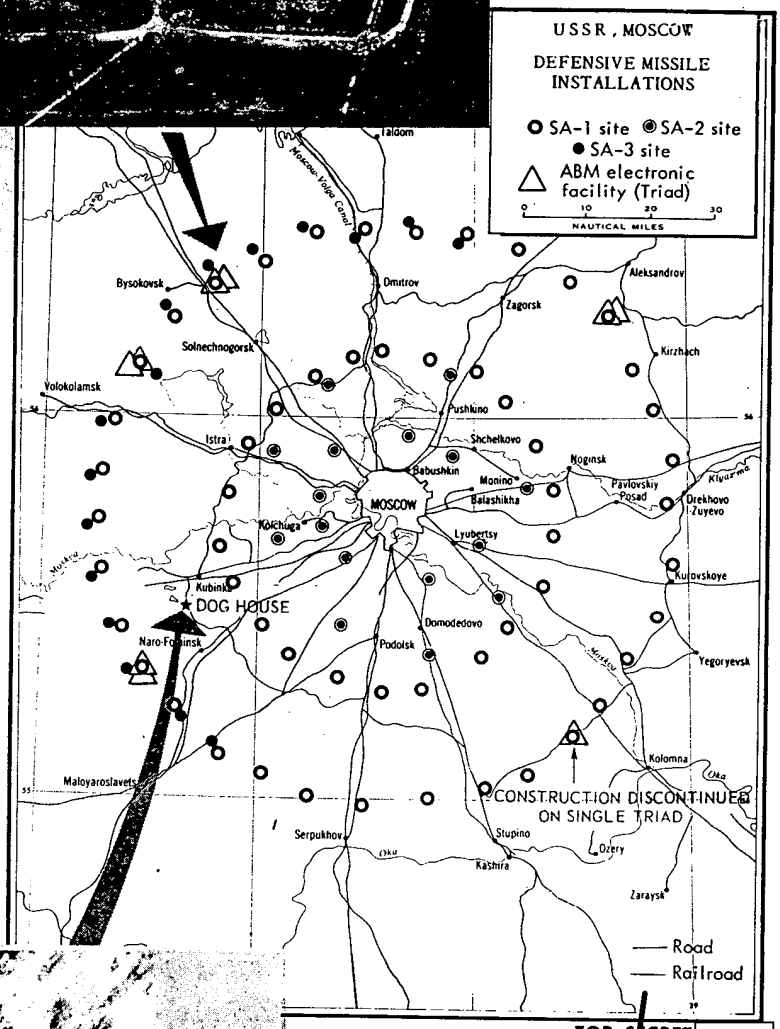
The slow and uneven pace of the triad construction program probably has resulted from the need for changes which became evident as R&D progressed.

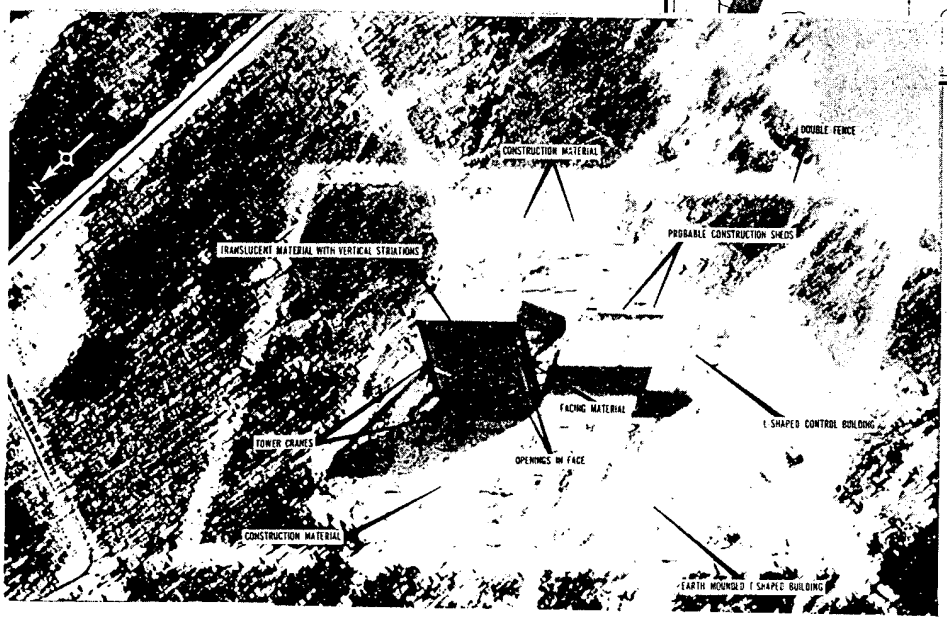
9. However, in view of the current extensive deployment of a new long-range SAM system to defend urban-industrial areas such as Leningrad and the Urals industrial region, it seems reasonable to expect the Soviets to extend their ABM defenses to these areas as well to protect them against all forms of strategic attack. By 1975 the Soviets could provide ABM defenses for some 20 to 30 areas containing a quarter of the Soviet population and more than half of Soviet industry.



TOP SECRET

The triad antimissile installations are being built in pairs at four SA-1 antiaircraft missile sites around Moscow. A single triad was started at a fifth SA-1 site but has apparently been abandoned. The largest of the domed structures is [ ] feet high and houses a [ ]-foot dish antenna. In the photo above, [ ] eight probable launch positions for antimissile missiles (indicated by curved arrows) are visible under construction at one triad. The other triad is in a mid stage of construction, with the radomes not yet installed.

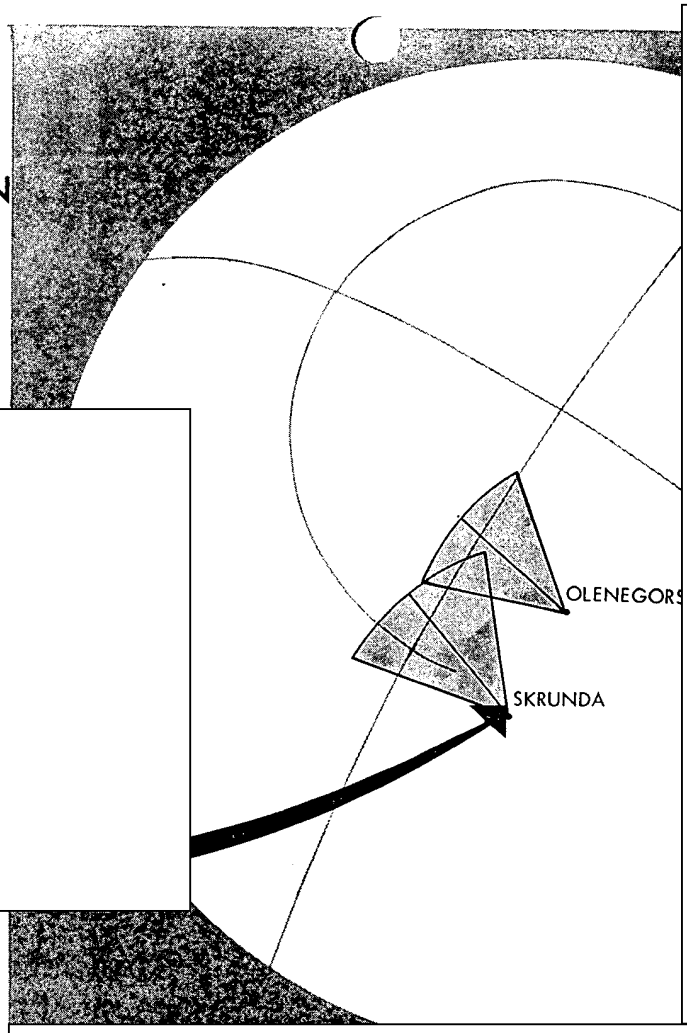




TOP SECRET

This massive Dog House radar is 340 feet high and 400 feet across, and its face has an area equal to three football fields. Its configuration and orientation suggest that it is an element of the Moscow ABM system. Unlike other components of the system, however, there is no prototype of the Dog House at the Sary Shagan test center.

HEN HOUSE
BALLISTIC MISSILE DETECTION RADARS



SKRUNDA HEN HOUSE

A similar radar is located at Olenegorsk

GALOSH ANTIMISSILE MISSILE