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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[Redacted]

COUNTRY USSR

REPORT NO. [Redacted]

SUBJECT Soviet Cruise-Type Guided Missiles:  
P-5 and SP-5

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C H I C K A D E E

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Note: Following are source's comments on the P-5 and SP-5 cruise missiles described earlier in [Redacted] dated 25 February 1963. Paragraph 2, which is obscure, is presented as received. It is possible that source in this instance did not fully understand what was said to him.

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P-5 Missile

1. The "P" in the missile designation P-5 stands for "podvodnaya" (submarine). The letter "S" was added when the weapon was improved and adapted for use by the ground forces.

2. The P-5 missile can be launched from a submarine both when in a surface position and when in a submerged position. The launching wave (badisnaya volna) is determined. This is the wave which must be computed in order to eject the missile through the water. The height (depth?) of this wave is determined and the wind conditions which might cause the missile to deviate from its set course are studied. [Source had no details regarding where the missile is mounted or how it is launched, i.e., inclined angle or vertical; the launch equipment and method for the P-5 differ from those of the SP-5.]

3. The P-5 missile can also be fitted to all surface vessels with a large displacement, and this has been done. [No specific types known.]

4. The P-5 may also be known as P-50 or P-500. Source believed the addition of zeros to be a security measure.

SP-5 Missile

5. The SP-5 (ground forces version known as "krylatka") is fired at an inclined angle by ground troops. The accepted theory for inclined launching is that for missiles more than three meters long the launcher must be four to five times the length of the missile. Thus, a missile 8-10 meters long would require a launcher 40-50 meters in length. Such a launcher could be built, but it would require massive supports to maintain rigidity. However a solution for this problem has been found, at least as regards the ground launched version of this missile, by using high calorie fuel which provides the necessary rapid acceleration and high initial velocity.

Other Types of Cruise Missiles

6. Other cruise-type missiles are being developed for long distance flights. The tendency here again, as with ballistic missile development, is toward high calorie fuel, reduced size and weight,

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increased range, and the ability to deliver a larger atomic warhead.

7. On the question as to why Soviet forces required cruise-type missiles in view of the ballistic missiles already developed, source again developed the theme that it was only Khrushchev who claimed that a wide variety of missiles was in being, whereas in fact there were very few proven missiles, such as the R-11. Hence the SP-5 and others were being issued in order to reinforce the ballistic missile force of the entire armed forces. Other weapon systems are still in the research and development stage; when they are perfected, "krylatka" may be abandoned.