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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT: Developments in the Soviet Missile Program

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. A strategic missile brigade subordinate to Marshal Moskalenko (new Marshal Biryuzov) which is located in the far north is commanded by a General Grigoryev. This brigade has three launching pads (puskovoy strel), and can launch one missile in a twenty-four-hour period (v sutki). The atomic warhead storage area (sklad atomnykh boeogolovki) of this brigade filled with water and the warheads

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had to be moved to another place. Defense Minister Malinovskiy went to investigate this matter.

2. The "R-63" missile is single-stage (odnostupenchataya) and its range is 2,500 km. It has definitely been placed in mass production (massovoye proizvo'dstvo). The "R-65" is a two-stage (dvukhstupenchataya) missile with a range of 4,500 km, and it will soon be produced in large quantities. Sagarin was launched with the help (s pomoshch'yu) of an "R-65" missile. Designers and scientists have rejected three-stage missiles entirely.¹

3. Krylatka missiles were shown in the 7 November 1961 parade. They were shown on their launchers (puskovoy stol) projecting from container tubes (konteyner-truba) with two covers (kryshka) which were open in the parade. The container is erected on the launcher (puskovaya ustanovka) from the driver's cabin and the opposite end of the container automatically rests on the launching pad (puskovoy stol). When the upper end of the container, which is located toward the driver's cabin, is raised, the turbine of the krylatka begins to "unwind" (raskruchivataya). When the missile emerges from the container tube, the wings automatically extend (vyskakivat) from the missile body and the missile flies. The krylatka warhead (boyegolovka) is designed so that it will be used to fire only a thermonuclear charge (vodorodnyy zaryad) and a conventional TNT (trotilnyy) charge.²

4. The Soviets are not having any success with the development of a solid fuel (tverdoye toplivo) for guided missiles (upravlyayemaya raketa). Solid fuels developed so far have insufficient caloric value (k^o). In order to develop a solid fuel, an enormous quantity of whale oil (kitovoy zhir) is needed. The Soviets are concerned that NATO countries may interfere in the future with the Soviet whale catch.

Comments:

1. The two missiles apparently equate with the R-12 and R-14 missiles, and may also be designated 8A63 and 8A65. (See [redacted])
2. Source previously reported that the krylatka is designated "SP-5" [redacted]