



DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Imagery Analysis Service Notes

4 April 1969

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This publication highlights significant or timely intelligence items derived from photography.

The interpretations in this publication represent preliminary views which are subject to modification in the light of further information and more complete analysis.

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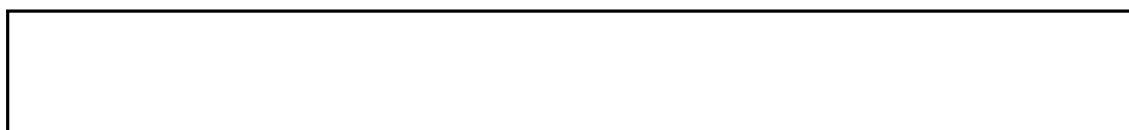
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
Imagery Analysis Service

IMAGERY ANALYSIS SERVICE NOTES NO. 9/69

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CHINA

Static Test Facility near Shen-yang is Probably for SA-2 Type Sustainers

The horizontal test building at the recently discovered static test facility near Shen-yang is probably used for testing liquid fueled sustainer engines of SA-2 type surface-to-air missiles. The static test facility was newly identified on [] photography, and earlier coverage shows that it was completed sometime between []

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The test building at Shen-yang is very similar in configuration to a Soviet test building at the Zagorsk Rocket Engine Test Facility Krasnozavodsk. Because the Zagorsk facility has been associated with liquid rocket systems in the past, it is probable that the Shen-yang facility is involved with liquid systems. There is no photographic evidence of solid rocket motor storage or handling facilities at Shen-yang.

Certain features of the Shen-yang facility indicate that it probably tests small engines such as SA-2 sustainers. These features include the horizontal position of the test cells, their relatively small size, the presence of more than one test position in a single building, and the closeness of the blast wall to the building (60 feet).

Finally, the static test facility is only 15 nautical miles from the Shen-yang Airframe Plant where SA-2 shipping canisters are frequently seen on photography. Because of these canisters, this is the plant believed to be the Chinese producer of SA-2 missiles.

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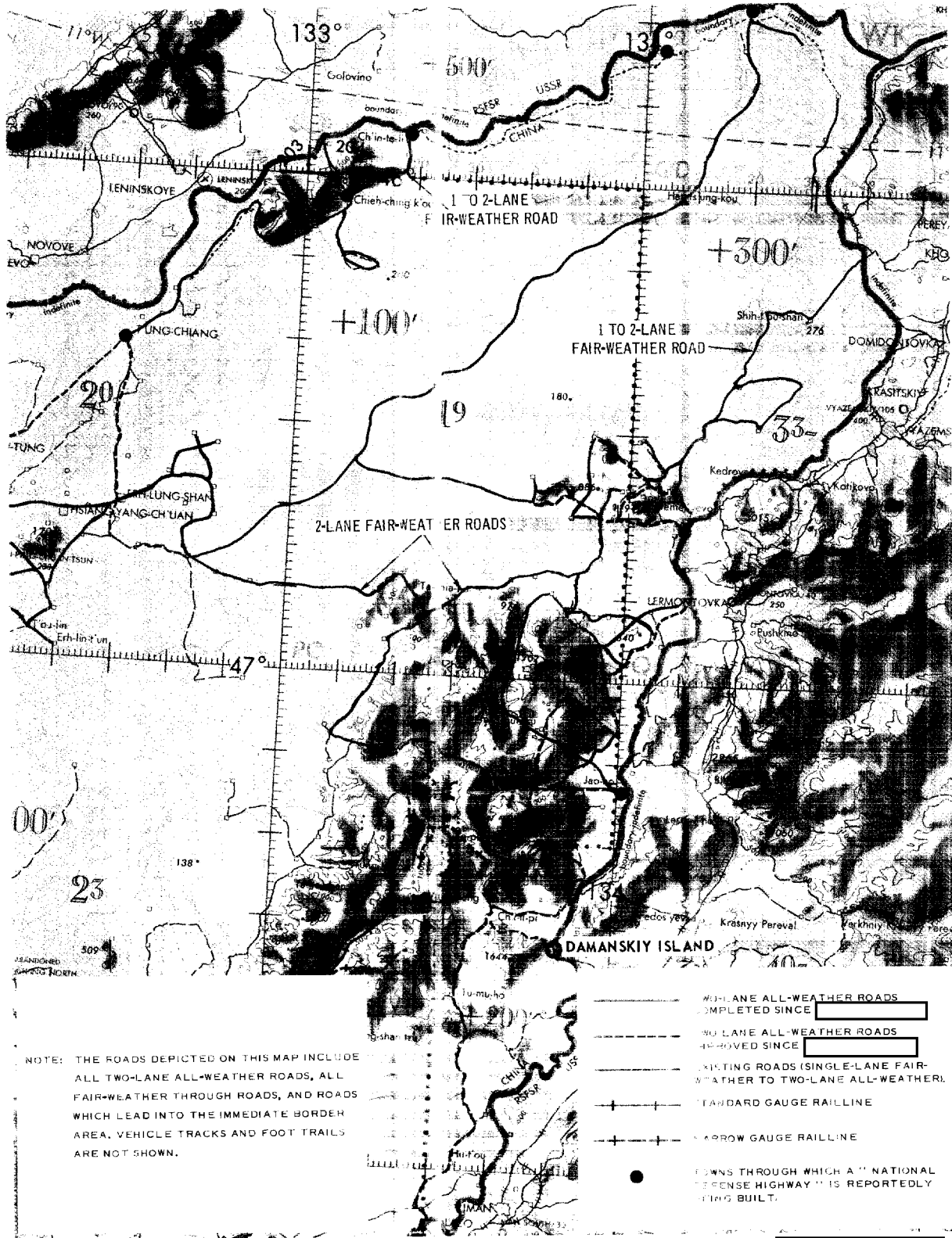


FIGURE 2. ROAD AND RAIL ROUTES IN THE NORTHEAST CHINA BORDER AREA, []

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CHINA

Recent Road Construction in the Ussuri-Amur River Border Region

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Considerable road construction has occurred in the past 12 months in that portion of the Ussuri-Amur River border region of northeast China shown in Figure 2. This area was covered on clear, cloud-free KH-4 photography in [redacted]. Several all weather road segments which were begun in [redacted] have been completed and numerous existing roads have been improved by widening, filling-in low portions, and improving bridges and culverts. This system of new and improved roads directly connects several points along the remote border area with an existing all weather road system leading to the populated Chia-mu-ssu area farther to the west. No military activity has been noted in association with the expanding road net.

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Refugee reports have alleged that the Chinese began building a "national defense highway" in this border region sometime after the spring of [redacted]. Of the seven border towns which this "national defense highway" will reportedly pass through, six are now served by a net of fair and all weather roads and the seventh remains isolated.

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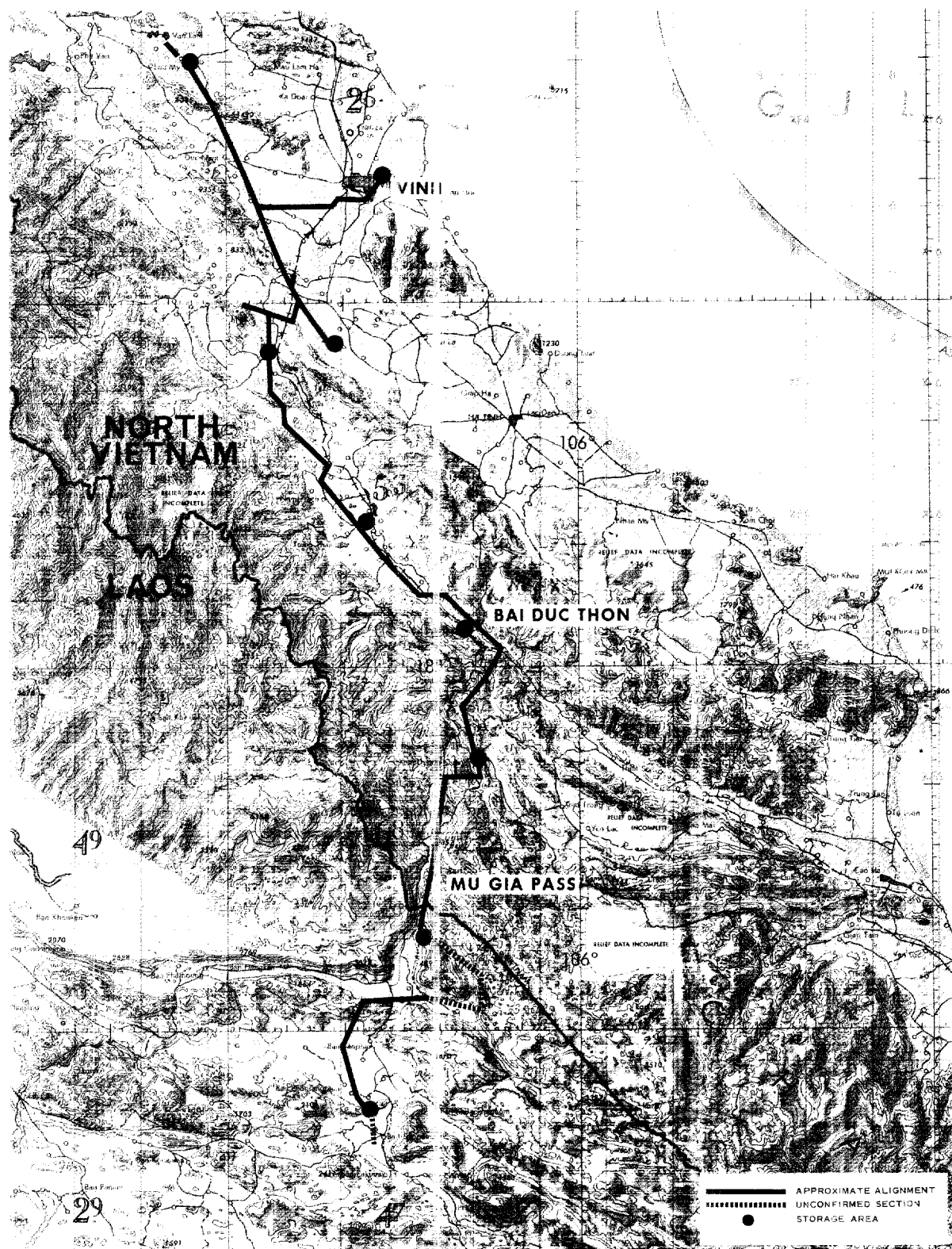


FIGURE 3. STATUS OF POL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH VIETNAM-LAOS, LATE

[Redacted]

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NORTH VIETNAM/LAOS

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Further Extension of the POL Pipeline

Photographic coverage of late [] provides further information on the POL pipeline being constructed in the panhandles of North Vietnam and Laos. We can now confirm the linkage of the pipeline section running westward from Vinh with the north-south pipeline (see Figure 3). The pipeline now extends for about 100 nautical miles (nm) within North Vietnam and enters Laos through the Mu Gia Pass. A 15 nm segment of pipeline has been confirmed in Laos, and field reports based on photography have reported additional pipeline alignment that would link all confirmed segments.

Six POL storage areas in North Vietnam are now directly connected to the pipeline, as are two probable storage areas in Laos. The locations of 16 pump installations have also been identified along the pipeline in North Vietnam.

For earlier analyses of this pipeline construction, see IAS Notes of 27 December 1968 and 31 January 1969.

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NORTH VIETNAM

Reconstruction of POL Tanks at Hanoi and Haiphong

For the first time since bombing restrictions were initiated about a year ago, above-ground POL tanks are being rebuilt at the Hanoi and Haiphong petroleum products storage areas. Previously all POL tanks in these areas had been destroyed by bombing.

Photography of the Hanoi Petroleum Products Storage Area on [redacted] reveals six tanks under construction and a cleared concrete base for a probable seventh tank. On [redacted] photography of the Haiphong Petroleum Products Storage Area, two large tanks are under construction and one concrete base is cleared for the probable rebuilding of another tank (see Figure 4).

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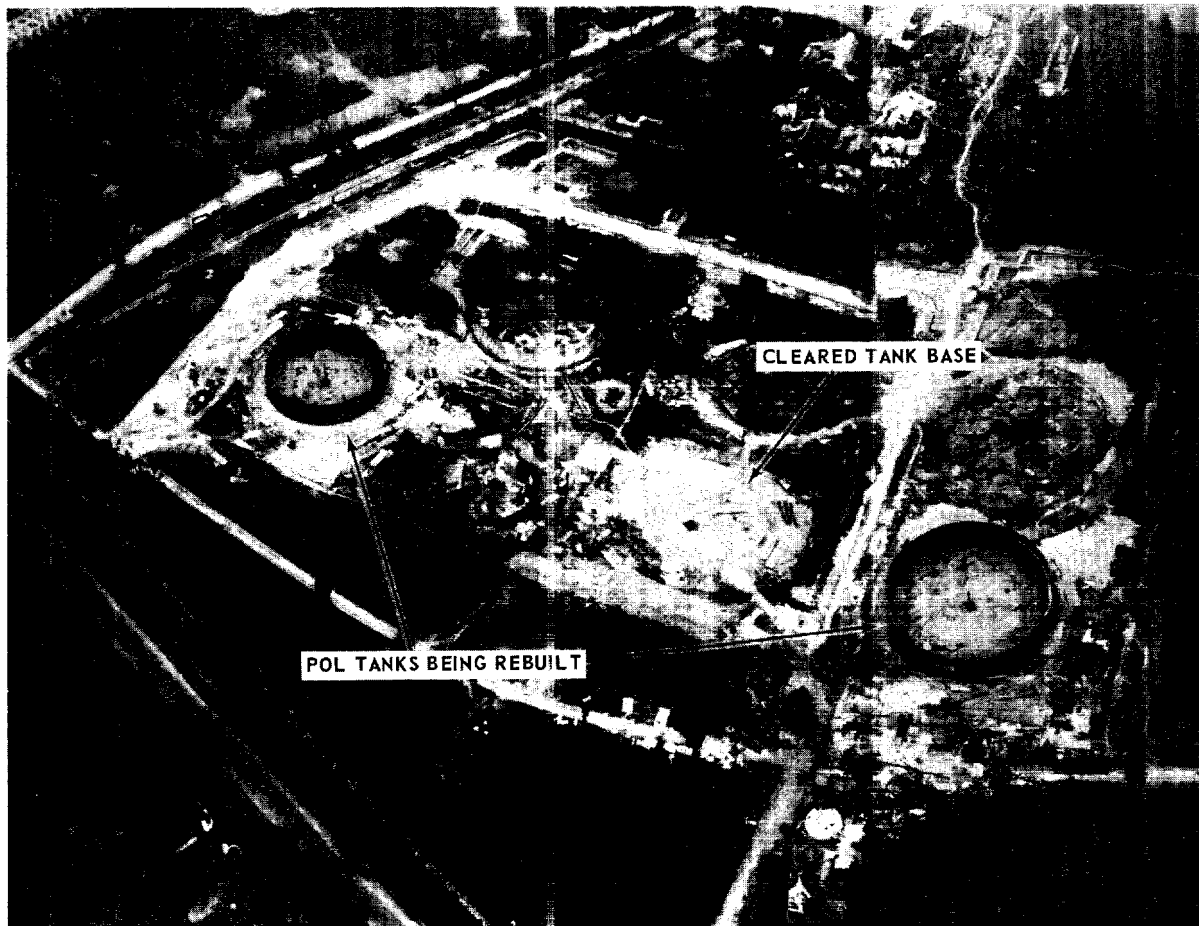


FIGURE 4. HAIPHONG PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STORAGE AREA, [redacted]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Probable New Nuclear Energy Facilities

Two new probable nuclear facilities have been identified on photography in Czechoslovakia. One is believed to be a nuclear reactor research facility and the other is a probable uranium ore concentration plant.

The first facility is a probable zero-power reactor building at the Rez Institute of Nuclear Physics near Prague. It was first seen under construction on [redacted] photography and appeared externally complete in [redacted]. A reactor of this type is normally used for training purposes and to determine reactor parameters. The Rez Institute also contains a VVR reactor and a 5-MeV cyclotron which were supplied by the Soviet Union.

The second facility is identified on the photography as an ore processing plant near the town of Rozna, 23 nautical miles (nm) northwest of Brno. It is believed to be for uranium ore concentration because of its appearance and its location in an area where uranium mines are reportedly being developed to replace mines being closed in the Jachymov region. The plant was first seen on photography in the late stages of construction in [redacted] and appeared operational on [redacted] coverage. The Soviets have long exploited Czech uranium concentrates for their own use, and this is apparently the second modern plant built to increase the output of these concentrates. The other plant is located at Mydlovary, 9 nm northwest of Ceske Budejovice.

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