

Soviet Cosmonaut Deaths
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, Julius Epstein is a research associate at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. He was educated at the Universities of Jena and Leipzig and has been a foreign correspondent. In the following article, which appeared in the Los Angeles Times of October 4 he asks that the United States give an honest accounting of what it knows about Soviet space losses, so that tragedies in the U.S. program can be assessed with proper perspective. I second Epstein's request.

TOPICAL COMMENT: SOVIET SPACE LOSSES—
U.S. PUBLIC NOT PROPERLY INFORMED
(By Julius Epstein)

News on failures of Soviet manned space flights is, at least in part, "managed" by Washington. No American without access to the relevant classified information can know for sure whether the Soviets suffered fatalities in space. But the evidence is clear that Washington would not tell even if it knew all about Soviet space accidents.

Rumors that Soviet cosmonauts were lost have been circulating for years—long before Vladimir M. Komarov was killed last April, in the only fatal accident admitted by Moscow. For example, on Oct. 4, 1965, Electronic News reported "the Russians have lost 10 cosmonauts, including one woman, in faulty space shots." This information was attributed to "a top NASA official."

In the same year, the celebrated "Penkovsky Papers" were published. Col. Oleg Penkovsky was a high official in Soviet intelligence. President Kennedy considered him to be our best informer inside the U.S.S.R. During the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, Mr. Kennedy relied on Col. Penkovsky's information about Soviet missile preparedness. Penkovsky was caught and executed.

The Penkovsky book contains two references to Soviet space fatalities. "Several sputniks were launched . . . and never

heard from again. They took the lives of several trained astronauts." The colonel also asserted: "There were several unsuccessful launchings of sputniks, with men killed prior to Gagarin's flight. Either the missile would explode on the launching pad or it would go up and never return." Since Penkovsky's information on Soviet casualties proved to be accurate, there seems to be no reason to dispute his other disclosures. The Central Intelligence Agency allowed the publication of the Penkovsky materials.

In hearings before the foreign operations and government information subcommittee on May 23 and June 6, 1963, witnesses from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), hinted broadly that the Soviets had suffered various mishaps in space. But, on the ground that the information is classified, they shied away from full disclosure.

Some Soviet mishaps even became known to the free world through Communist sources. A few years ago, a high official of a Czech-Soviet space research center in Prague leaked to an Italian news agency the story that several Soviet cosmonauts had died in space.

Even more authentic was the front-page story in the London Daily Worker on April 12, 1961. The headlines read: "Soviet Cosmonaut Circles Earth Three Times" . . . "First Man in Space Back Alive—But Suffering from Effects of His Flight."

The story, according to which the Soviet cosmonaut was launched on April 7, 1961, was wired to the Daily Worker by its Moscow correspondent, Dennis Ogden.

He and other Communist correspondents had received sealed envelopes which contained the sensational story. The envelopes were not supposed to be opened without the permission of the Soviet government. All the Communist newsmen except Ogden followed the order.

Since the launching actually was a failure, the Kremlin never released the story—and only Ogden sent a dispatch anyway.

According to reliable information, the CIA submitted a confidential document to the White House early this year reporting the deaths of at least 11 cosmonauts in addition to that of Komarov.

The Washington decision not to disclose information on Soviet manned space flight failures was made during the last days of the Eisenhower Administration, presumably to protect intelligence sources. This decision is laid down in an agreement between the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, dated January 13, 1961.

At present, Washington's silence appears to be motivated by the strong desire to hear no evil, see no evil and speak no evil about the U.S.S.R.

According to the 1961 agreement, NASA publishes information on Soviet space activities which has "been authorized for public release through the office of the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs," provided "the data on foreign space activities" have been "officially reported to the United Nations Registry." In addition, only those data can be released which were confirmed by the U.S. space surveillance system run by the North American Air Defense Command.

However, only those confirmed "data on foreign space activities (including failures)" can be released by NASA "which have been publicly announced by the foreign government concerned."

With the one exception of the Komarov catastrophe, which could not be concealed, the Soviets have never yet announced any of their manned space flight failures. Hence, the agreement of Jan. 13, 1961, has probably resulted in the withholding of such information from the American public.