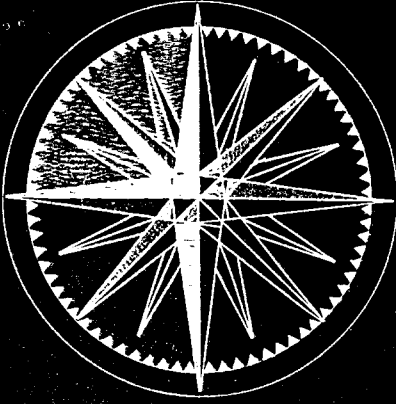


TOP SECRET



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

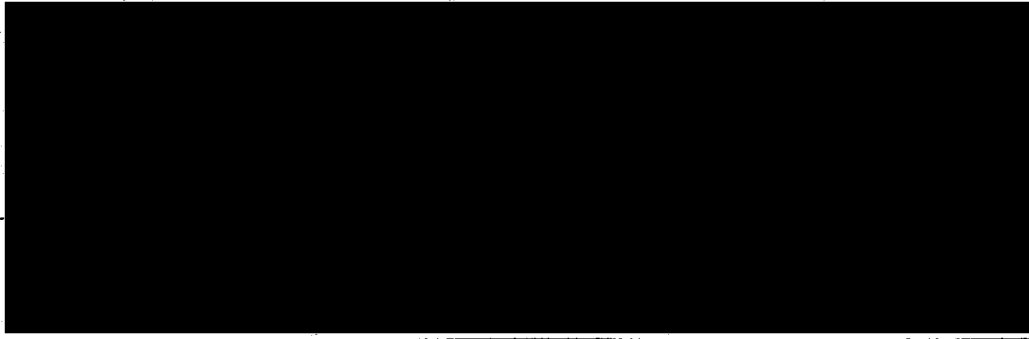
11 February 1966



# WEEKLY REVIEW

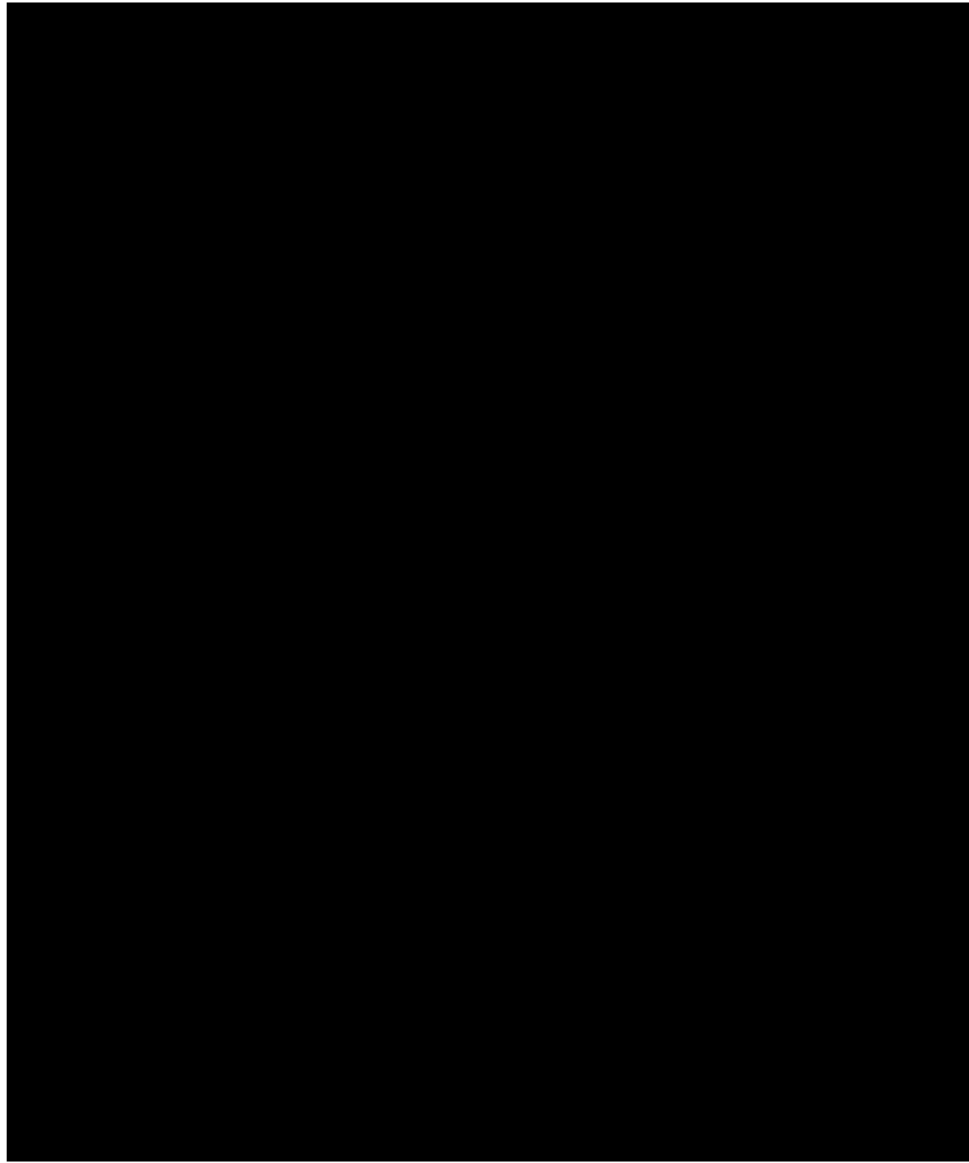
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



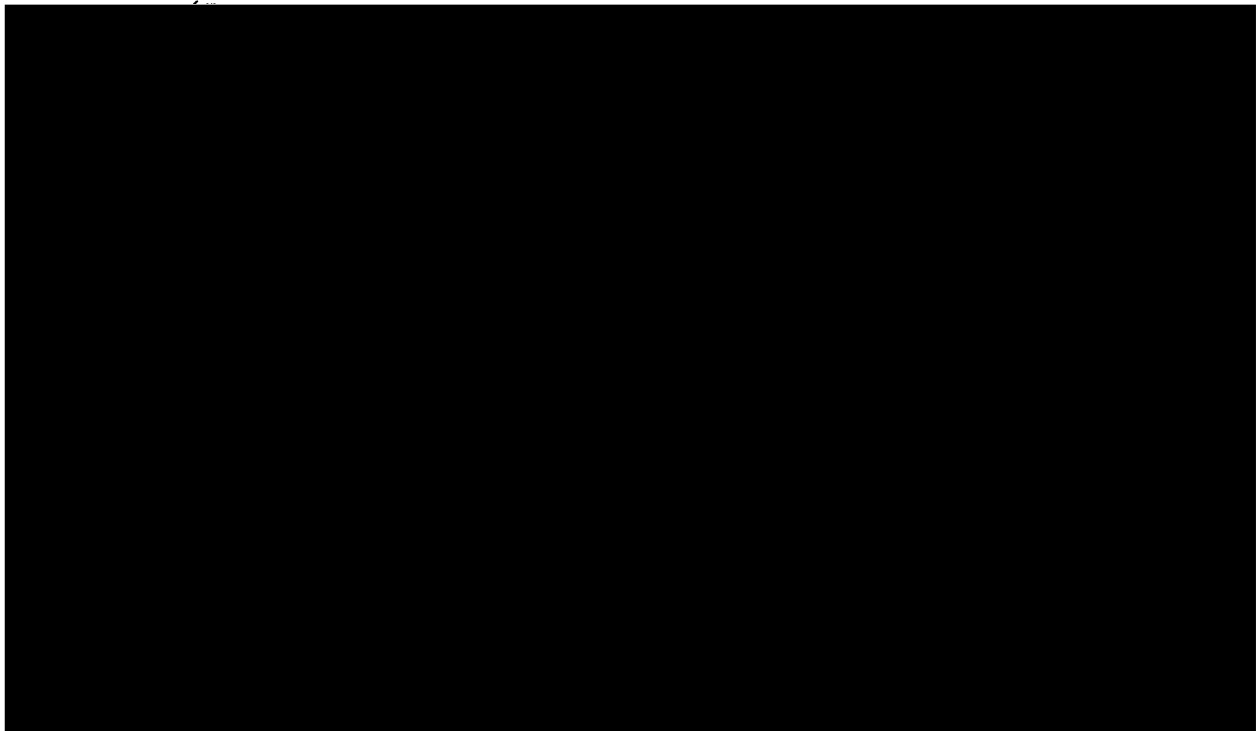
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C O N T E N T S

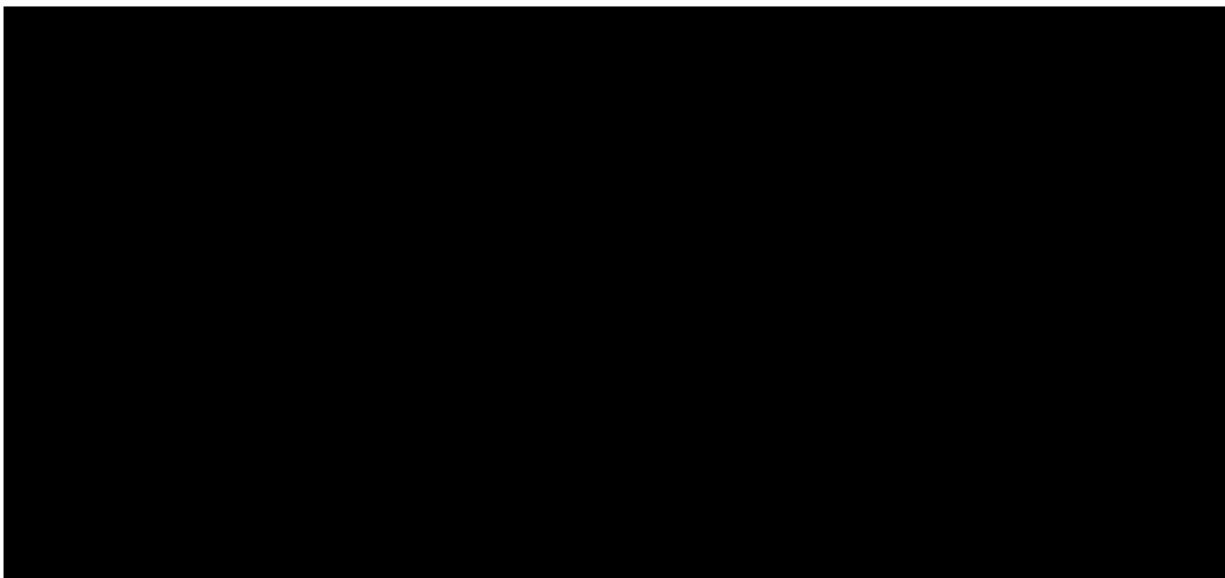


The Communist World

LUNA-9 SOFT-LANDS ON THE MOON

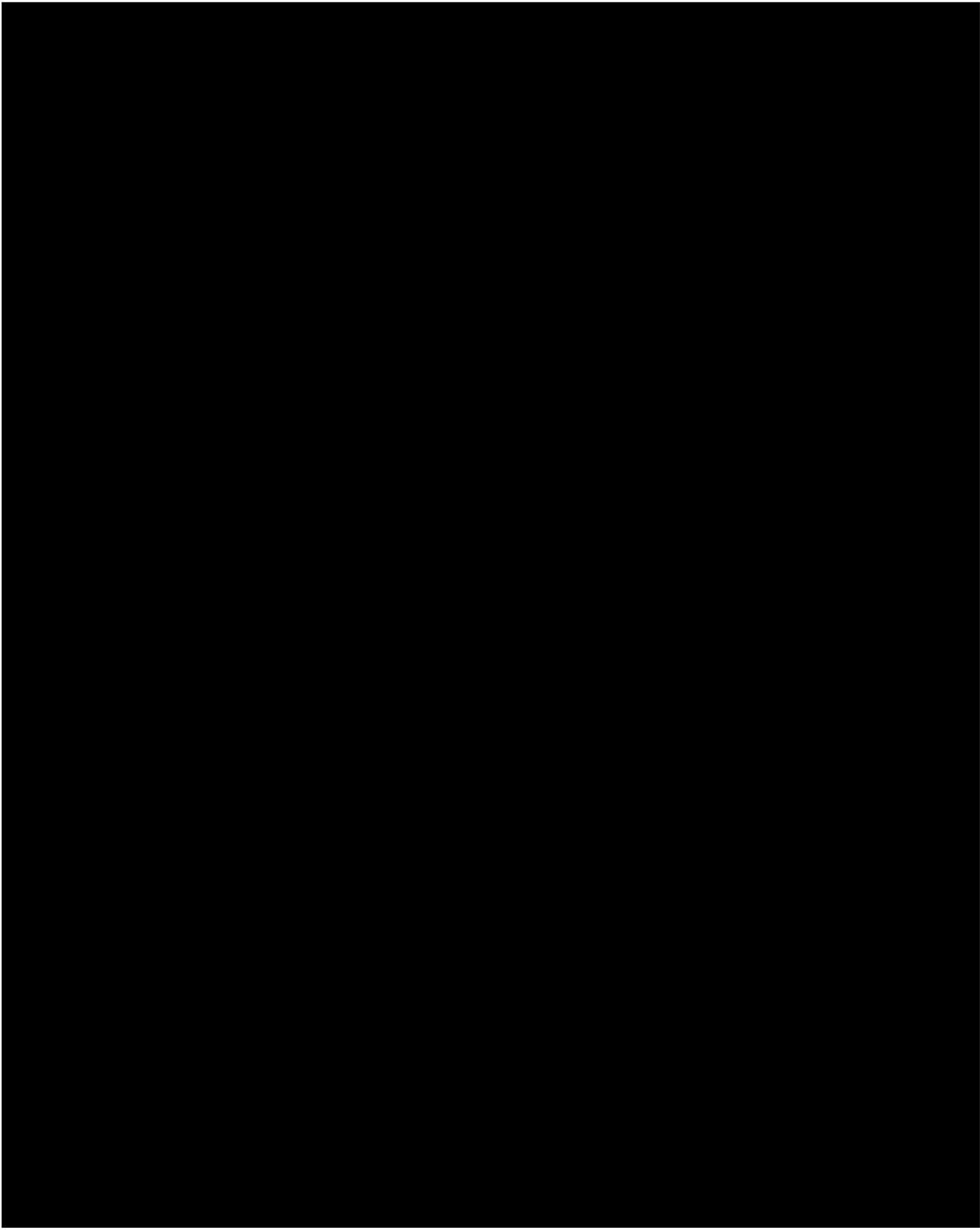
7

In demonstrating the feasibility of this technique,  
Luna-9 probably signaled inauguration of a vigorous Soviet  
program of instrumented lunar exploration as a prelude  
to manned lunar landings.



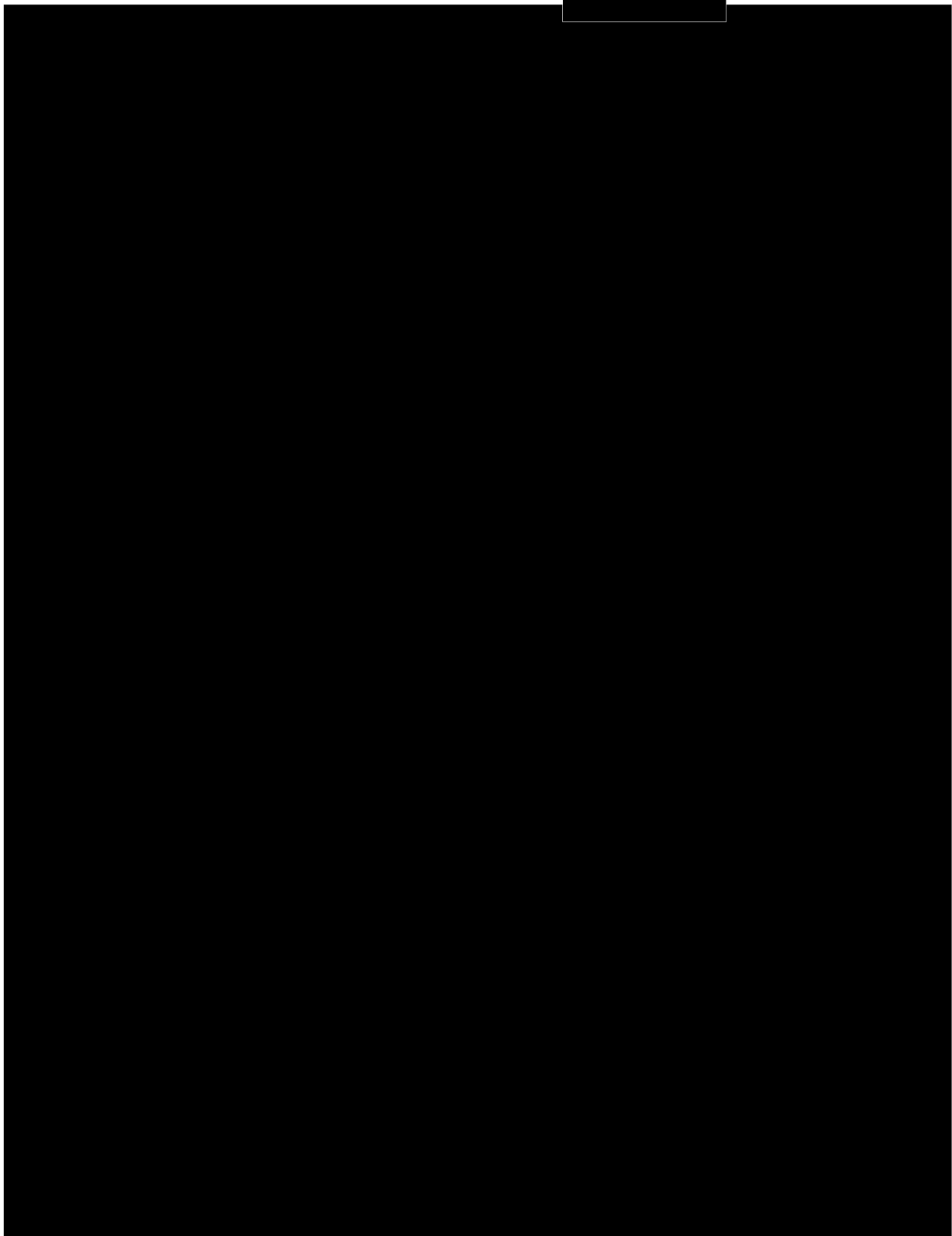
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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]



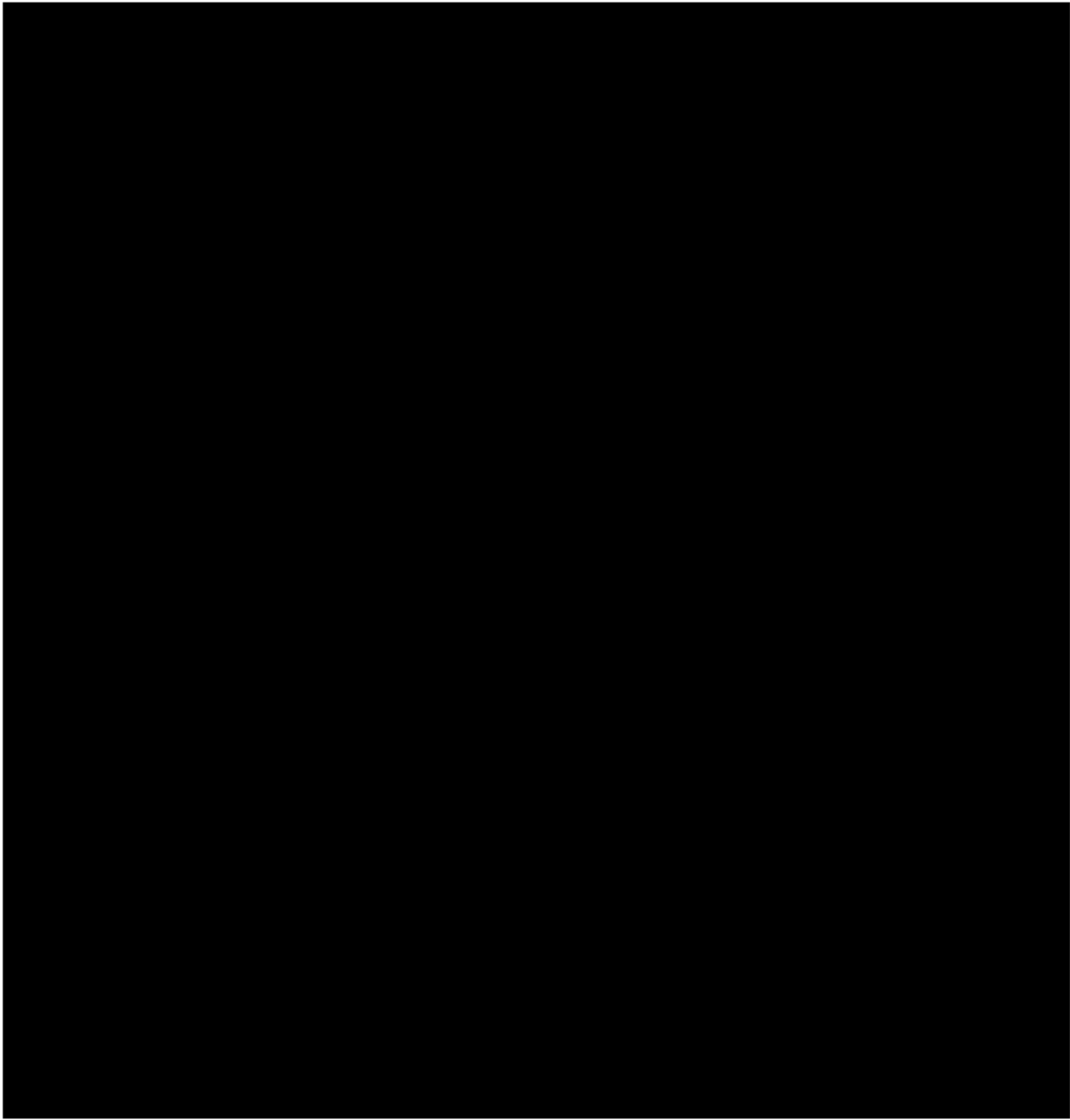
~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]



~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]



~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

The Communist World

LUNA-9 SOFT-LANDS ON THE MOON

The USSR's Luna-9 achieved its primary mission of soft-landing on the moon and photographing the lunar surface. It was the 12th soft-landing vehicle to be launched since the beginning of 1963, but only the fourth to reach the moon and the first to land a pay-load gently on its surface. In demonstrating the feasibility of this technique, Luna-9 probably signaled inauguration of a vigorous Soviet program of instrumented lunar exploration as a prelude to manned lunar landings.

During seven data transmissions totaling eight hours, Luna-9 sent panoramic facsimile pictures of the surrounding landscape. The

transmissions began shortly after the probe landed on 4 February and were discontinued on 6 February when, according to TASS, the electrical power supply was exhausted. [REDACTED]

In addition to the facsimile equipment, Luna-9 carried instrumentation to collect scientific data on the lunar environment. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TASS announced that Luna-9 had "successfully completed its research program on the moon" at 5:30 p.m. EST on 6 February. [REDACTED]

# THE MOON

## SOVIET LUNA MISSIONS

11 FEBRUARY 1966

