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

2. The "R-63" missile is a single-stage (edinostupenchataya) and its range is 2,500 km. It has definitely been placed in mass production (masovoye proizvodstvo). 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. It was launched with the help (s pomoishch'yu) of an "S-7" missile. Designers and scientists have rejected three-stage missiles entirely.

3. Krylatka missiles were shown in the 7 November 1961 parade. They were shown on their launchers (puskovoie stol) projecting from container tubes (konteyner-erub) with two covers (kryshki) which were open in the parade. The container is erected on the launcher (puskovoisa ustanovka) from the driver's cabin and the opposite end of the container automatically rests on the launching pad (puskovoia 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" (raskruchivat). 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.

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 calorific value (K3). 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 S-63 and S-65. (See

2. Sources previously reported that the krylatka is designated "SP-3"