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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

WOR

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

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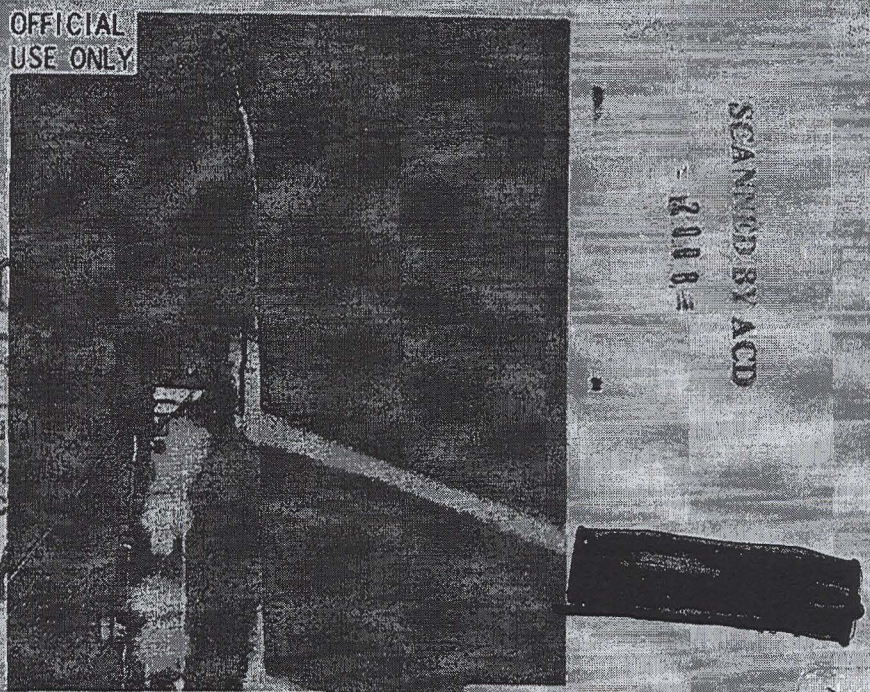

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NORAD Weekly Intelligence Review

Issue No. 28/64, 10 July 1964

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The WIR in Brief

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COVER:	Soviet missile SHYSTER (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE:	Pages 34, 35, 38, 39, and 40 of this issue are blank.

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Non responsive portion

Photo of Possible Phased-Array for ABM or Space-Tracking Radar Presented

A photo of a structure which may be an antenna for a phased-array radar and which is located about 35 n.m. southwest of Moscow is presented on page 33.

Possible functions of this antenna, if that is what it is, could include ballistic-missile acquisition and early tracking, space detection and tracking, and/or over-the-horizon detection of ballistic missiles by the HF back-scatter method. (See last week's WIR.)
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Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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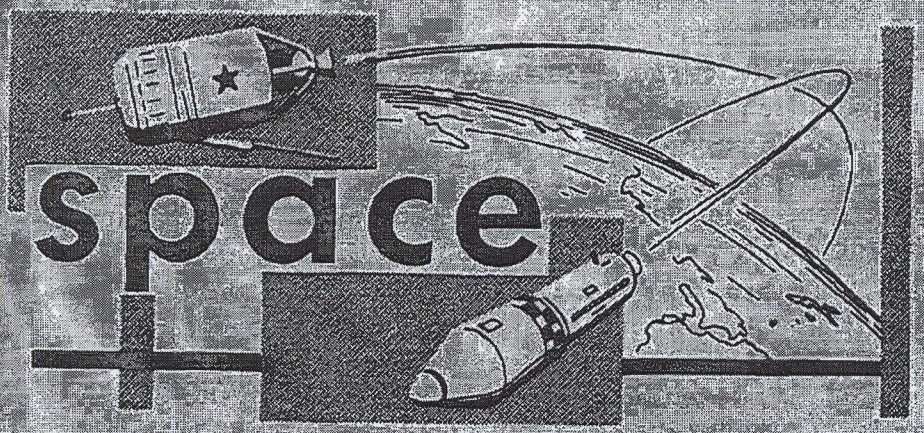
Missile Range Firing Log Presented

US radar detected the following Soviet missile and space launches during the week ending 2400Z, 3 July 1964:

Date & Time of Launch	Type of Vehicle	Launch Site	Estimated Flight Distance
30 Jun, 0635Z	SS-3 MRBM	KYMTR*	650 n.m.
30 Jun, 1745Z	SS-9 ICBM	TTMTR**	3400 n.m.
01 Jul, 0849Z	SS-4 MRBM	KYMTR	1050 n.m.
01 Jul, 1100Z	Cosmos 34#	TTMTR	orbital
01 Jul, 1334Z	SS-3 MRBM	KYMTR	650 n.m.
02 Jul, 1609Z	SS-4 MRBM	KYMTR	1050 n.m.

* KYMTR -- Kapustin Yar missile test range.
** TTMTR -- Tyuratam missile test range.
\# Cosmos 34 launched by SS-6 ICBM.
~~(SECRET~~ NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION Except US, UK & Canada)



significant intelligence on space developments and trends

Tempo of Photorecon Space Missions Stepped Up; Cosmos 34 Launched

The Soviets, apparently well satisfied with the operational reliability of and highly interested in the information obtained by their photoreconnaissance satellites -- the Cosmos vehicles launched from Tyuratam (TT) -- have stepped up the tempo of launches of these vehicles. They launched Cosmos 34 from Tyuratam at about 1100Z, 1 July 1964, only 8 days after the launch of Cosmos 33 and only 4 hours after the apparent de-orbit of the latter (0710-0715Z, 1 July). Earlier this year, TT Cosmos launches were spaced about 21-23 days apart, but the last 2 launches have been separated, respectively, by 13 and 8 days.

Cosmos 34 is similar to other TT Cosmoses with respect to timing of launch, orbital parameters, electronic configuration, and radar signature, and it probably has the same primary mission of photoreconnaissance (see last week's WIR). Its orbital parameters have been announced as follows:

	By SPADATS	By TASS (Soviet)
Inclination to Equator	64.93 degrees	64.97 degrees
Period	89.99 minutes	90 minutes
Apogee	344 kilometers 185 n.m.	360 kilometers 194 n.m.
Perigee	206 kilometers 111 n.m.	205 kilometers 110.5 n.m.

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The last 5 TT Cosmoses have been de-orbited on revolutions 126-128, slightly less than 8 days after launch. If Cosmos 34 proves not to be an exception, de-orbit should occur on 9 July.

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