



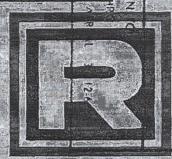
INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL, E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 71 **DECLASSIFICATION DATE: December 5, 2014**

AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE







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WIR 14/65 2 Apr 1965

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Weekky Intelligence Review

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Issue No. 14/65, 2 April 1965

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Space

E.0.13526

3 and COSMOS 64 APPARENTLY A ROUTINE PHOTO-RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE Has all the earmarks of one

MONITOR ELINT COLLECTION

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER Armament installation on Soviet-built East (German Lighter (OFFICIAL USE ONLY) Pages 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, and 41 of this issue are blank.

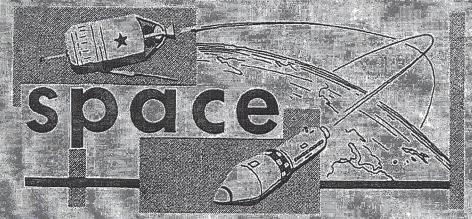
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START



significant intelligence on space developments and trends

Cosmos 64 Apparently a Routine Photoreconnaissance Vehicle

The Soviets launched Cosmos 64 from Tyuratam at about 1000Z, 25. March 1965. Some 2 hours later TASS announced the launch and said that the new vehicle was participating in the Cosmos program which, according to a 16 March 1962 announcement, consists of studies of near-Earth space and the Earth's cloud cover. All indications are, however, that Cosmos 64 is a recoverable photoreconnaissance vehicle which may also carry equipment for performing additional missions. (See next item.)

Orbital parameters as follows have been announced for Cosmos 64

	By SPADATS	By TASS
Inclination to Equator	65.01 degrees	65 degrees
Period	89.14 minutes	89.2 minutes
Apogee	257.3 kilometers	271 kilometers
	(138 n. m.)	(196 n.m.)
Perigee	(209.8 kilometers	206 kilometers
	(112 n.m.)	(lll:n.m.).
		page and the second

Radar signature analysis indicates that the payload is horizon-stabilized, which is usual for a photoreconnaissance vehicle, and is about 7-10 feet long and 3-5 feet in diameter.

Cosmos 64 is the third photoreconnaissance vehicle launched by the Soviets this year. It will be de-orbited about 2 April if the Soviets follow recent practice of de-orbiting TT Cosmoses on Revolutions 126-128. (SPADATS; TASS; NORAD)

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TT Cosmoses May Monitor

ELINT Collection 50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

The West has long suspected that recoverable Tyuratam-launched Cosmoses may be collecting electronic intelligence concurrently with other possible missions, such as photoreconnaissance, collection of data on the near-Earth space environment, and testing of various types of spaceborne systems.

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

Orbit 3 by

Cosmos 32, which was launched from Tyuratam on 10 June 1964, indicates possible monitoring of scan rates and frequencies of search radars and possible recording of long-range radar activity in the UK. The telemetry analyzed represented activity of the satellite from a point northwest of Spain on into the USSR.

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Cosmos 32 was the first of the TT-launched Cosmoses to have an orbital inclination of a nominal 51 degrees. The usual orbital inclination for these satellites is 65 degrees. To date, 4 TT-launched Cosmoses have had this inclination.

(FTD; NORAD)

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