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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

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**WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)**

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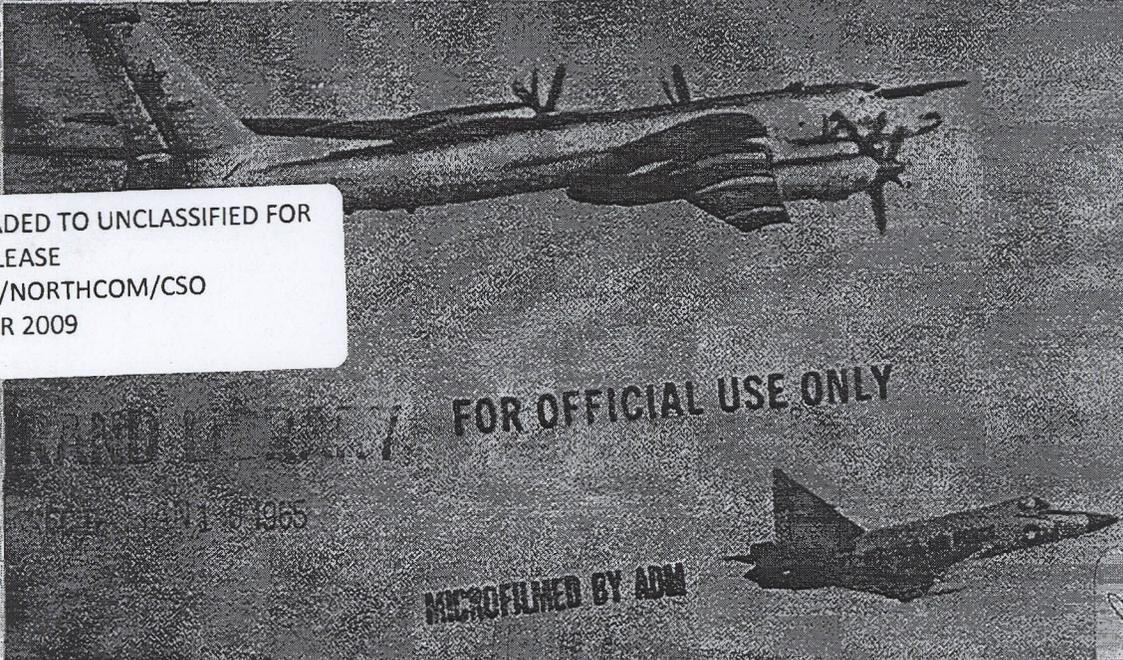
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# NORAD

# Weekly Intelligence Review

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Issue No. 3/65, 15 January 1965

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## The WIR in Brief

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### Space

MOSCOW PREPARING TO BACKPEDAL ON WEATHER SATELLITE PACT. MAY BE HAVING DIFFICULTIES

Video system uses film, not suitable for long-life weather satellite.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COSMOS 52 A ROUTINE TYURATAM LAUNCH EXCEPT FOR THE DATE

First Cosmos launched in January.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: BEAR bomber with Iceland-based F-102 (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)  
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space

significant  
intelligence  
on space  
developments  
and trends

### Moscow Preparing to Backpedal on Weather Satellite Pact; May Be Having Difficulties

The Soviets may be anticipating that their weather satellite system will not become operational as soon as called for by the US-USSR pact on exchange of weather data obtained from satellites.

The cooperative program was to be divided into 2 stages: an experimental stage scheduled for 1963-1964 and an operational stage, to include coordinated launches and exchange of weather data, to begin in the period 1964-1965. Present agreements stipulate that the exchange be temporarily discontinued if one side has no data to exchange; the Soviets have now asked that it not be terminated in such a case.

This precautionary move and apparent Soviet inactivity in weather-satellite testing suggest that Moscow is encountering difficulties in holding up its end of the US-USSR pact. Tests of a video system possibly usable for weather satellites began in 1962 (Cosmoses 4, 7, 9, and 15). The only possible Soviet activity in this field since early 1963 (when Gosmos 15 was launched) was the launch on 28 August 1964 of a payload (Cosmos 44) into an orbit similar to that expected of a weather satellite; however,

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The video system tested in 1962 and early 1963 appears to have a resolution satisfactory for cloud photography. However, it may not be suitable for use in a weather satellite. Instead of transmitting direct TV images of the Earth and its cloud cover, the video system scans and transmits images from film which has photographed cloud cover or the ground and has then been developed. The use of film might be incompatible with the long operating time required of a weather satellite. The system tested might, however, be useful in checking out the scanning system for future weather satellites.

(CIA)

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### Cosmos 52 a Routine Tyuratam Launch Except for the Date

Cosmos 52, which was launched from Tyuratam (TT) at about 0930Z, 11 January, appears to be a routine TT Cosmos in all respects, except for the launch date: it is the first Cosmos vehicle to be launched in January.

Its primary mission is probably photoreconnaissance, although it could easily carry instrumentation for a number of other data collection missions, since the camera and film load for photoreconnaissance would occupy only a fraction of the vehicle's volume and payload-weight capacity. Ground resolution of the cameras is estimated at 10-30 feet.

A recovery attempt will probably be made on 19 January, 8 days after launch, if Cosmos 52 is a routine TT Cosmos launch. The last vehicle of this series, Cosmos 50, was launched from TT on 28 October but exploded when de-orbit was attempted 8 days later (5 November). The last successful operation of the series was Cosmos 48, which was launched 14 October and de-orbited six days later.

Orbital parameters as follows have been reported for Cosmos 52:

	<u>SPADATS</u> (a preliminary estimate)	<u>TASS</u>
Inclination	65.00 degrees	65 degrees
Period	89.48 minutes	(not available)
Apogee	293.3 kilometers	302 kilometers
	158 n.m.	162 n.m.
Perigee	206.6 kilometers	204 kilometers
	111 n.m.	110 n.m.



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Cosmos 52 appears to have been launched by the SS-6 ICBM sustainer-booster, which has been used for almost all TT space launches to date, and injected into orbit by the Lunik upper stage.  
(SPADATS; various ELINT sensors; TASS)

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