



DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL, E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 164
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: February 25, 2015

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

W I R

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

1410.607-313

RAND LIBRARY

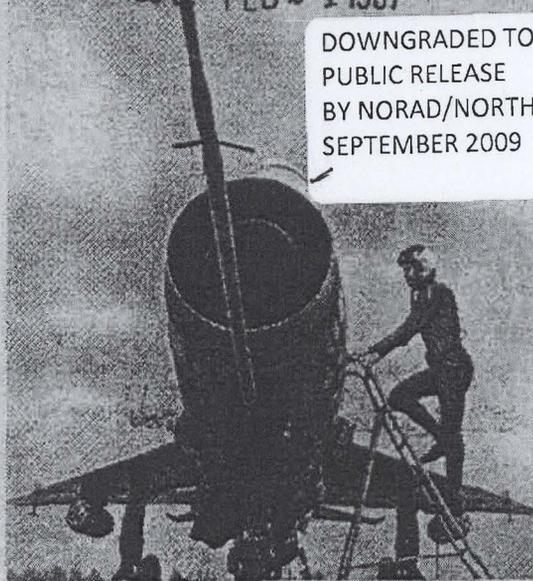
REC'D FEB 21 1967

DOWNGRADED TO UNCLASSIFIED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE BY NORAD/NORTHCOM/CSO SEPTEMBER 2009

SCANNED 200

00880778

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION
SEE INSIDE COVER FOR SAFEGUARDING GUIDE



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MICROFILMED BY NSA

~~EXEMPTED FROM DECLASSIFICATION IAW EO 12958
REVIEW DATE Jun 97 REVIEWER 67
REFER TO NORAD
EXEMPTION (S): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9~~

WIR 7/67
17 Feb 67

~~SECRET~~

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED
This document is releasable only to U.S. and Canadian Nationals

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC REGRADING, DDG DIRECTIVE 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY~~ Group 1

WIR 7/67
17 Feb 67

FEB 20 1967
Postal Registry No. 259817

NORAD - All Field Printing From USAF, Canada

UNCLASSIFIED
NORAD

Weekly Intelligence Review

RETURN TO HQ USAF/IC MAXWELL AFB 3612-6678	K410.607-313
---	--------------

Issue No, 7167, 17 February 1967

The WIR in Brief

2

2

3

4

4

5

5

7

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

14

15

17

21

22

22

22

22

23

24

25

25

26

27

27

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Space

RECCE SATELLITE COSMOS 141 LAUNCHED FROM PLESETSK
2d of the series this year.

8

8

9

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COSMOS 140 DE-ORBITED; PROBABLY TEST OF VEHICLE FOR MANNED CIRCUMLUNAR FLIGHTS

10

11

14

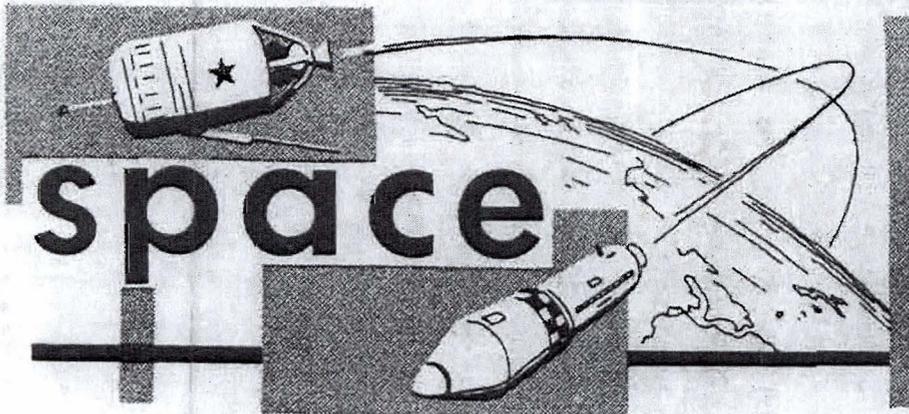
Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: FISHBED with rocket pods (from Red Star) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE: Pages 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, and 42 of this issue are blank.

00880778

UNCLASSIFIED
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

~~SECRET~~



significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Recce Satellite Cosmos 141 Launched from Plesetsk

Cosmos 141, which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk missile and space complex at about 1018Z, 8 February, is a recoverable military reconnaissance satellite, probably equipped with a high-resolution camera system. It is the Soviets' second recce satellite launch of 1967; the first -- Cosmos 138 -- also was launched from Plesetsk.

Cosmos 141 will probably be de-orbited on 16 February. Its orbit has an inclination of 73 degrees, as has been the case with several other recce satellites launched from Plesetsk.

(NORAD; DIA)

~~(SECRET)~~

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal



Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

Cosmos 142 Believed to Be Research Vehicle

Cosmos 142, which the Soviets launched from the Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range at about 1006Z, 14 February, is believed to be a scientific research vehicle, as the Soviets claim. Seven vehicles of this type have been launched in 4 of the past 5 years.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal





Cosmos 140 De-orbited; Probably Test of Vehicle for Manned Circumlunar Flight

Cosmos 140, which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam at about 0320Z, 7 February, was de-orbited 2 days later during the early part of Revolution 32. The spacecraft was launched by the SL-4 space-launch system, which comprises the SS-6 ICBM booster-sustainer and the heavy Venik upper stage.

The Cosmos 140 operation is reminiscent of that of Cosmos 133, which was launched on 28 November 1966 and recovered 2 days later on Revolution 33. Both are believed to have been tests of a new recoverable spacecraft which will probably be used for manned missions.

Certain aspects of Cosmoses 133 and 140 suggest that the new spacecraft is slated for a manned circumlunar mission with return to Earth.

- Both test vehicles apparently were equipped with a restartable engine. Such an engine would be needed on a circumlunar flight with Earth return, to perform the three postulated in-flight course corrections.
- Both test vehicles transmitted on telemetry frequencies which have been used in the past by Soviet lunar probes.
- Both were injected into orbits with inclinations of a nominal 52 degrees, the same inclination used in the parking orbits of all lunar probes of the past 15 months.

It is surmised that the vehicle undergoing test might be the well-known Voskhod manned capsule, modified to carry 2 men on a circumlunar flight lasting 8 days.

The launch vehicle for such a flight would be the SL-9, which has been used 4 times to launch the 12.2-metric-ton Proton payloads -- 3 times with success, 1 time unsuccessfully. The last Proton launch occurred 6 July 1966.

(NORAD; FTD)

~~(SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION -- Releasable to US, UK & Canada)~~

