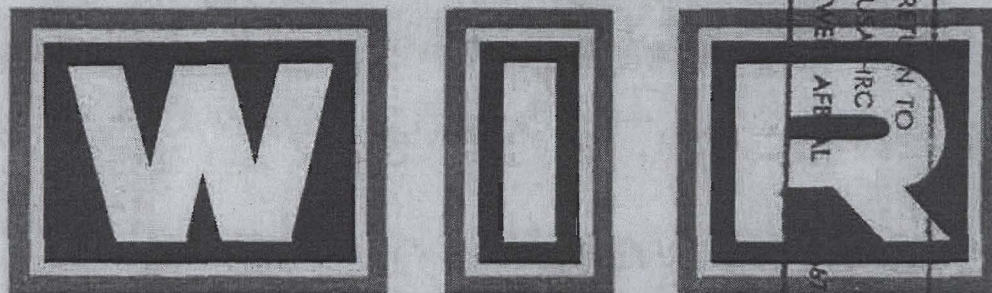




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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

K440.607-316

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Issue No. 10/67, 10 March 1967

The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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Space

COSMOS 145 IS SOVIETS' 2d RESEARCH SATELLITE OF 1967

Launched from Kapustin Yar.
SOVIETS CONFIDENT OF NEW WEATHER SATELLITE, SEND DATA TO U.S. 2 DAYS AFTER LAUNCH

Waited 2 months to send Cosmos 122 data.
RECCE SATELLITE COSMOS 143 DE-ORBITED ROUTINELY

On Rev 127, nearly 8 days after launch,
MANNED ROTATION DEVICE TO SUPPORT R&D OF ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY FOR LONG SPACE FLIGHTS

Its inventors have been associated with cosmonaut research and training.

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

COVER: Large vertical catapult for Soviet Air Force (from Soviet press) (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

NOTE: Pages 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, and 43 of this issue are blank.

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significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Cosmos 145 the Soviets' 2d Research Satellite of 1967

Cosmos 145, which the Soviets launched from the Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range at about 0646Z, 3 March, is believed to be a research vehicle, as claimed by the Soviets. Its orbital inclination is 48.4 degrees; about the same as that of all Cosmoses launched from Kapustin Yar, and its orbital period is about 108 minutes. It is the second Soviet research satellite of 1967; the first, Cosmos 142, was launched 14 February. About 7 vehicles of this type are launched each year from Kapustin Yar. (NORAD)

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Soviets Confident of New Weather Satellite, Send Data to US 2 Days After Launch

The Soviets appear to be much more confident that their new meteorological satellite, Cosmos 144, is operating properly, than they were of their first operational weather satellite, Cosmos 122. They sent the US data from Cosmos 144 only 2 days after launch, in contrast with the 2 months which elapsed before they sent data from Cosmos 122. This data is furnished in exchange for data from US weather satellites which is supplied to the Soviets under an agreement signed in July 1962, and ratified in December 1962. Data is exchanged over a direct Moscow-Washington line which was established for this purpose in 1964.

Cosmos 144 probably closely resembles Cosmos 122 (photo on page 37, which ceased transmitting 28 October 1966, four months after launch. (CIA; NORAD)

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Recce Satellite Comsos 143 De-orbited Routinely

Cosmos 143, which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam at about 0830Z, 27 February, was de-orbited on 7 March during the early part of Revolution 127. A military reconnaissance satellite, Cosmos 143 crossed the Equator on an ascending pass at about 0540Z and probably impacted in the USSR between 0600 and 0605Z. Reconnaissance-satellite payloads of this type normally are de-orbited nearly 8 days after launch.

(NORAD)

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Manned Rotation Device to Support R&D of Artificial Gravity for Long Spaceflight

A Soviet "author's certificate" (similar to a US patent) has been approved for the design of a manned prolonged-rotation device, information on which was submitted to the Soviet patent office in July 1965, according to a recent Soviet patent publication.

The purpose of the device apparently is to provide the necessary support for design and development of a manned space station which will incorporate artificial gravity, to lessen the effects of weightlessness on its human occupants.

The 7 "authors" to whom the certificate was credited are predominantly from the aviation industry but have previously been associated with cosmonaut weightlessness research and training as well as research and testing of a variety of aerospace hardware.

Known patterns of the division of responsibility for R&D within the Soviet aviation industry suggest that the patented facility will be installed in the Alekseyev design bureau at Tomilino, which historically has been responsible for R&D of spacecraft and cosmonaut-associated life-support equipment.

(FTD)

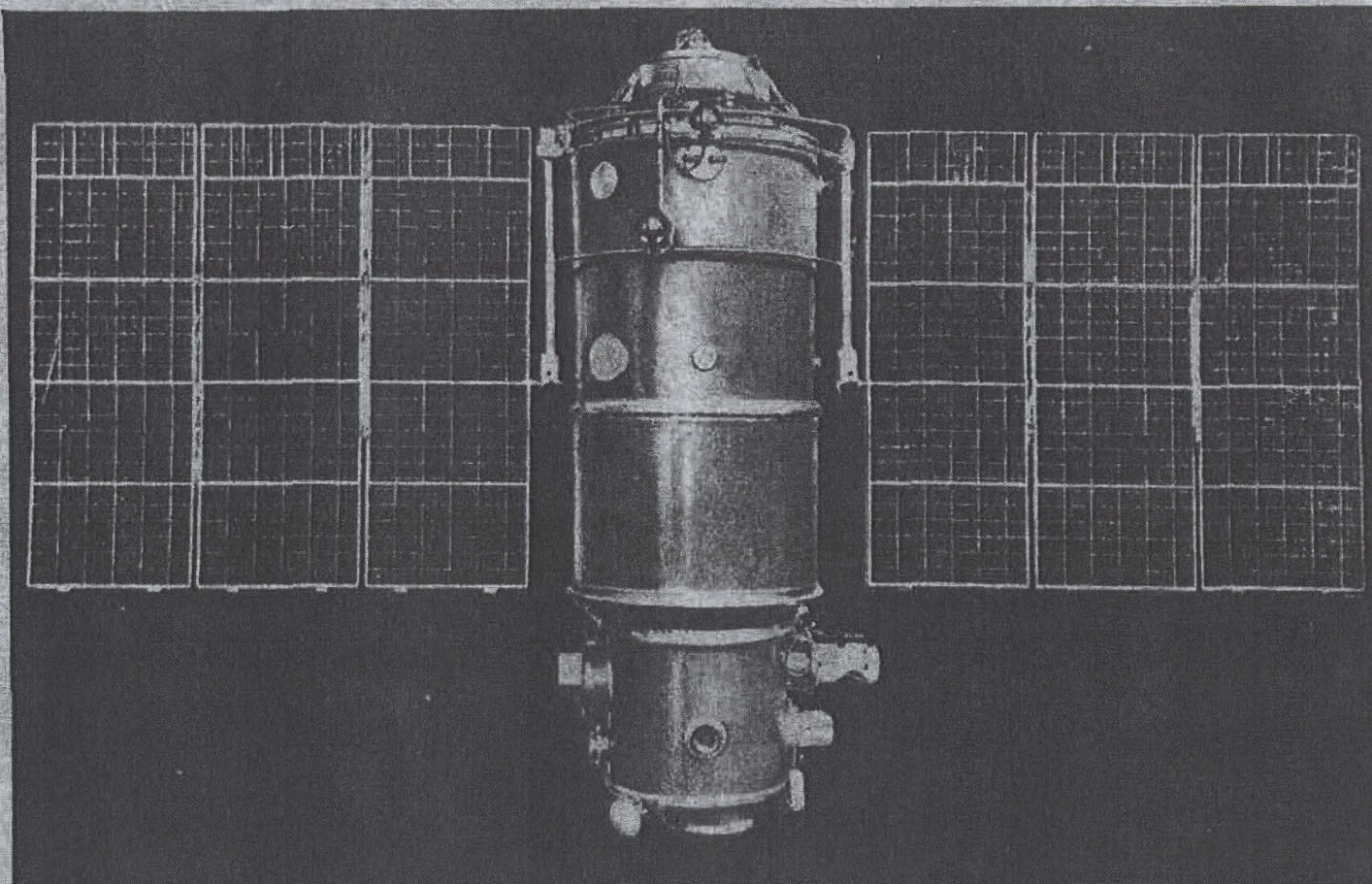
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Cosmos 122 -- Soviets' First Operational
Meteorological Satellite



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(Cosmos 144 is probably very much like Cosmos 122.)

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