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NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

**W I R**

**WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)**

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# NORAD

Issue No. 48/67, 1 December 1967

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## The WIR in Brief

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

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**Space**  
CIRCUMLUNAR LAUNCH OF 22 NOV FAILS;  
DATE OF NEXT TRY NOT KNOWN

COSMOS 191 MAY BE SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE,  
AS CLAIMED

Launched by SL-7.

COSMOS 192 MISSION UNKNOWN

Military mission suspected.

COSMOS 193 IS 24th SOVIET RECCE  
SATELLITE OF 1967

Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

COVER: FOXBAT interceptor, from Aviation Week  
& Space Technology (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

NOTE: Pages 34, 36, 37, 40,  
and 41 of this issue are blank.

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space

significant  
intelligence  
on space  
developments  
and trends

50X1 and 3, E.O. 13526

### Circumlunar Launch of 22 Nov Fails; Date of Next Try Unknown

A Soviet circumlunar vehicle failed to achieve its intended Earth-parking orbit following lift-off from Tyuratam at about 1907Z, 22 November. The launcher has been identified as the SL-12, a large vehicle believed capable of placing about 50,000 pounds in near-Earth orbit and from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds around the Moon. Preliminary field [redacted]

The Soviets, it is believed, intended the payload to return to the Earth, probably in the Indian Ocean, where it would be recovered, following the circumlunar flight.

It is not known at the present time when the Soviets will make their next attempt.

The Soviets may have intended to launch this vehicle in late September or late October when Earth-Moon geometry and lunar lighting were suitable for circumlunar flight. The Soviets sent 12 space-event support ships to the Indian Ocean in August, and another 3 were en route there in early October apparently to take part in a circumlunar event. Moreover, the Soviets newest and most highly instrumented space support ship, the Cosmonavt Vladimir Komarov (photo on p. 42), has been in the Havana-Gulf of Mexico area since August, apparently to extend geographically the command and control capabilities of the Soviets deep-space control center in the Crimea.

The SL-12 propulsion system earlier this year launched what were probably prototypes of the spacecraft launched 22 November -- Cosmos 146 (launched 10 March) and Cosmos 154 (launched 8 April).  
(DIA; NORAD)

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### Cosmos 191 May Be a Scientific Satellite, as Claimed

Cosmos 191, which the Soviets launched from Plesetsk at about 1430Z, 21 November, may be a scientific satellite as claimed by TASS, the Soviet news agency. Similar in some respects to Cosmoses 152 and 173, its mission may include study of auroral phenomena and/or the Van Allen radiation belts. Its orbital parameters have been reported as follows by the NORAD Space Defense Center:

Inclination to the Equator	70.9 degrees
Period	91.9 minutes
Apogee	473.7 km (236 n.m.)
Perigee	270 km (146 n.m.)

It was launched by the SL-7 launch system (photo on p. 47, WIR 44/67).  
(NORAD)  
~~(SECRET)~~

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### Cosmos 192 Mission Unknown

The mission of Cosmos 192, which the Soviets launched from Plesetsk at about 1500Z, 23 November, is not known. It is similar in some respects to Cosmoses 158 and 189: all three were launched by the SL-8, a relatively small propulsion 2-stage system, [redacted]

Initial orbital parameters of these 3 spacecraft have been reported as follows:

	<u>Cosmos 192</u>	<u>Cosmos 189</u>	<u>Cosmos 158</u>
Inclination	72 degrees	74 degrees	74 degrees
Period	100 minutes	95.7 minutes	100.3 minutes
Apogee	810 km (436 n.m.)	600 km (323 n.m.)	810 km (436 n.m.)
Perigee	748 km (402 n.m.)	535 km (287 n.m.)	738 km (396 n.m.)

A military mission is suspected.

The parameters of Cosmoses 192 and 158 are almost identical, except for small differences in perigee and inclination. Cosmos 189 flew at a lower altitude but not so low that it could not have been executing the same or a similar mission as the other two craft.

(NORAD)  
~~(SECRET)~~





~~secret~~



### Cosmos 193 is 24th Soviet Recce Satellite of 1967

Cosmos 193, which the Soviets launched from Plesetsk at about 1130Z, 25 November, is believed to be a military reconnaissance satellite.

It is the second Soviet recce satellite launch of this month, and the 24th of 1967. Last year there were only 23 such launches.

Cosmos 193 will probably be de-orbited on 3 December.

(NORAD)

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**FORN**  
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1 Dec 1967

Radomes on Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov  
(Soviet space-event support ship - SSESS)  
(deployed to Havana-Gulf of Mexico area since  
mid-Aug 67, possibly for monitoring of  
circumlunar spacecraft which will return to Earth)

