

~~SECRET~~

DM

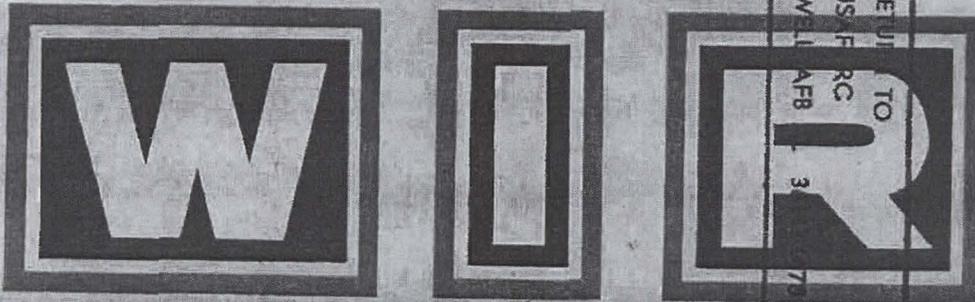


DECLASSIFIED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL,
E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP APPEAL NO. 2009-068, document no. 224
DECLASSIFICATION DATE: May 14, 2015

~~SECRET~~

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMIA

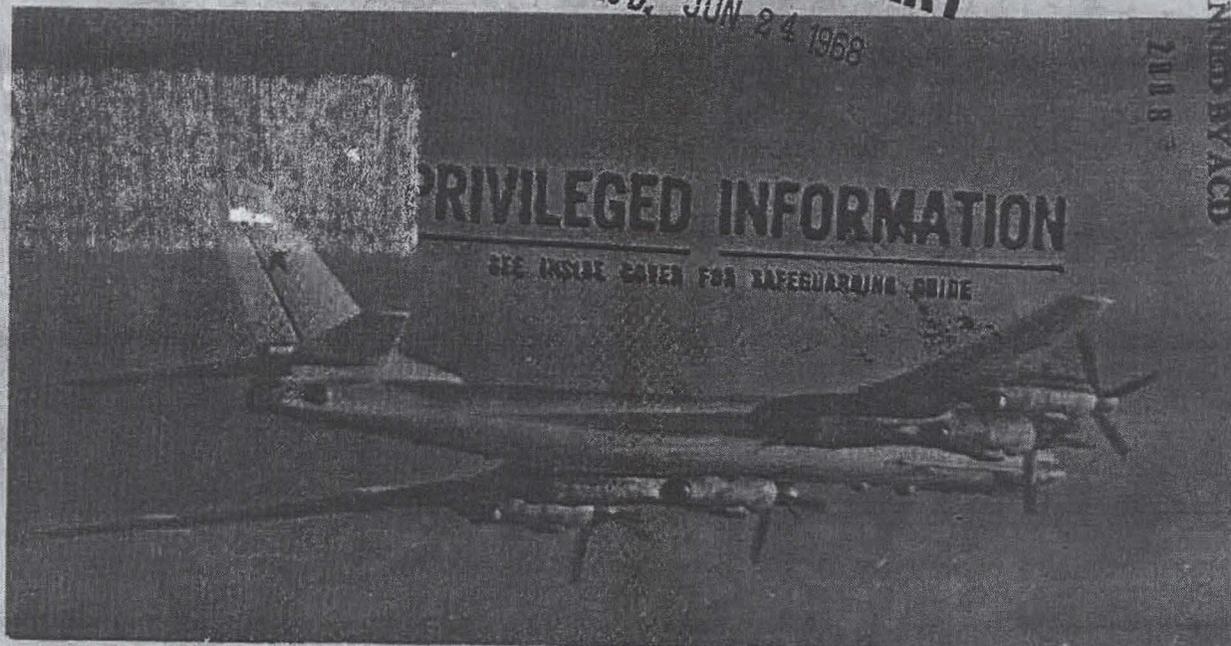


WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

K410.607-374

RAND LIBRARY

REC'D. JUN 24 1968



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MICROFILMED BY AD

SCANNED BY ACD
2018

00880838

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

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
REGRADING, DOD DIRECTIVE 5200.1
DOES NOT APPLY

WIR 25/68
68

*# 25/68
21 June 1968*

JUN 24 1968

Postal Registry No. *255309*

~~SECRET~~

NORAD

~~SECRET~~

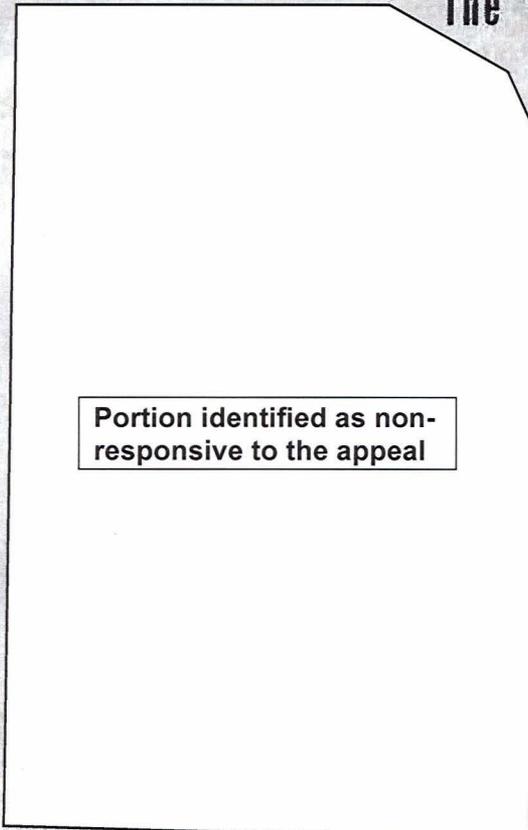
Weather Intelligence Review

REFUTED TO
HQSASAFRC
MAGWELAFB L 36112-6678

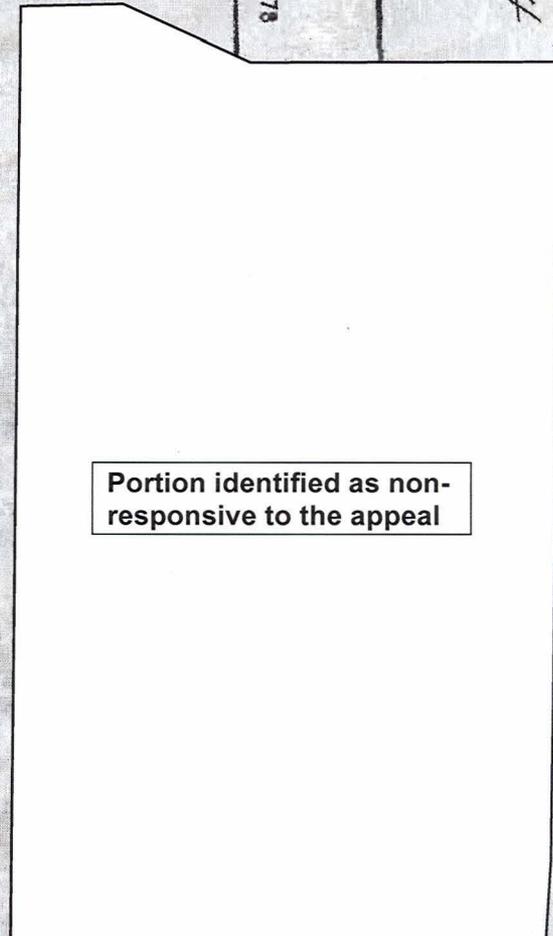
5440.607-374

Issue No. 25/68, 21 June 1968

The WIR in Brief



Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal



Portion identified as non-responsive to the appeal

2
3
3
4
5
5
5
6
6
6
7
8
8
8
9
10
11
12
15
17
17
18
18
19
20
20
21
21
22
22
23
23
24

Space

RECCE COSMOS 224 DE-ORBITED ROUTINELY (8) 8
On Rev 129.
COSMOS 225 PROBABLY A RESEARCH SATELLITE,
AS ANNOUNCED (8) 8
Launched from KY by SL-7.
COSMOS 226 A WEATHER SATELLITE; 3 NOW IN
OPERATION (8) 8
"Meteor" system may be expanded.
SPACE LAUNCH ATTEMPT FAILS (8) 9
Tyuratam launch of SL-8 fails 15 Jun.
COSMOS 215 WAS ORBITING ASTRONOMICAL
OBSERVATORY, SAYS PRAVDA (U) 10
Carried telescopes, special stabilizer.
COSMOS 227 IS 3d SOVIET RECCE SATELLITE
THIS MONTH (8) 11

COVER: BEAR B (Alaskan NORAD Region)
(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
NOTE: Pages 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38,
and 39 of this issue are blank.

00880838

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

-1-

MICROFILMED BY ADRA

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Recce Cosmos 224 De-orbited Routinely ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 224, a military reconnaissance satellite which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam on 4 June, was de-orbited on Revolution 129 on 12 June. It impacted in the USSR at about 0547Z, 12 June -- nearly 8 days after launch, which is normal for Soviet recce satellites.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Cosmos 225 Probably a Scientific Research Satellite, as Announced ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 225, which was launched from the Kapustin (KY) Yar missile test range at about 2130Z, 11 June, is believed to be a research satellite, as announced by TASS. It was launched by the SL-7 propulsion system, normally used to launch small scientific payloads from KY. The orbital parameters of Cosmos 225 are similar to those of Cosmos 215, which the Soviets say performed some astronomical observations.

The mission of Cosmos 225 is not yet known but apparently it is different from recently launched Soviet geophysical satellites.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~

Cosmos 226 is a Weather Satellite; 3 Now in Operation ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 226, which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk space and missile complex at about 1315Z, 12 June, is believed to be a meteorological satellite (metsat):

-8-

~~SECRET~~

WIR 25/68 21 Jun 1968

50X1 and 3, E.O.13526



50X1 and 3, E.O.13526

- Its orbital parameters -- a very circular orbit with an altitude of about 600 kilometers -- are suitable for photographing cloud cover and correspond with those of previous Soviet metsats.
- Cosmos 226 was launched by the SL-3 propulsion system which, though it has launched a wide variety of satellites in previous years, has launched none but metsats during the past 12 months. (The Lunik upper stage of the SL-3, which distinguishes it from the SL-4 (the latter uses a heavier Venik upper stage), is probably on its way out of the Soviet space-propulsion inventory.)

The Soviets, as usual, have not said that Cosmos 226 is a weather satellite; they will probably announce it as such only after they feel certain that it is performing its mission properly.

With the launch of Cosmos 226, the Soviets may now be in the process of expanding their Meteor system (as they call their system of metsats) from two spacecraft to three, with orbital planes 120 degrees apart. After the launch of Cosmoes 144 and 156, the Soviets described their Meteor system as consisting of two satellites with the planes of their orbits 90 degrees apart. This practice was continued when Cosmoes 184 and 206 were launched. Now, however, the Soviets have three metsats operating, and the orbital plane of Cosmos 226 is 120 degrees apart from that of Cosmos 206, the next most recently launched metsat. While the orbital plane of 226 is only 25 degrees apart from that of the oldest Soviet operational metsat (Cosmos 184), the latter, when it ceases operation, may be replaced by a metsat injected into an orbit 120 degrees apart from both Cosmoes 206 and 226. (See p. 25 for listing of metsats.)

The orbits of the three operational metsats are precessing at about the same rate, hence will maintain their present geometric interrelationships.

(NORAD)
~~(SECRET)~~

Space Launch Attempt Fails (S)

An unidentified spacecraft which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam (TT) at about 1425Z, 15 June 1968, apparently failed to achieve orbit. The payload was launched by the SL-8 propulsion system (the SS-5 IRBM plus a restartable second stage).

(NORAD)
~~(SECRET)~~





Cosmos 215 Was an Orbiting Astronomical Observatory, Says Pravda (U)

Cosmos 215, which was launched 19 April, was an OAO (orbiting astronomical observatory), according to the 9 June issue of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

The spacecraft was injected into a relatively low orbit, that is, below the Earth's belts of charged particles, which would have interfered with functioning of the spacecraft's instrumentation.

The craft carried, according to Pravda:

- 8 small telescopes with reflectors 70 mm in diameter. Each had a field of view of 1 degree. They were intended to observe the radiation of hot stars in various parts of the spectrum -- from the visible region to 1,225 angstroms in the ultraviolet region.
- 1 X-ray telescope, which operated in the 0.5- to 5.0-angstrom region of the spectrum.
- 2 photometers with wide fields of view, to record solar radiation dispersed by the Earth's atmosphere.

A special stabilizing device was installed, to reduce the rate of rotation imparted by separation of the satellite from the last stage of the carrier rocket; rotating speed can also be accelerated by the operation of various motors aboard the spacecraft. This device consisted of a rod several meters long on which was attached a strong permanent magnet which interacted with the Earth's magnetic field. The device was fastened to the spacecraft by a system of bearings which transformed the rotational energy into heat energy in the bearings, thus slowing down the spacecraft's turning. The spinning rate was reduced to 1 revolution every 40-60 minutes.

Cosmos 215 also carried the usual power supply, telemetering system, and control systems. The chemical batteries which furnished power for systems operation was designed to support normal working of more than a month.

Ground stations held some 150 communications sessions with the spacecraft.

The data received is still being analyzed. However, said Pravda, it is known that the field of view of all the telescopes time and again cut across the Milky Way, where hot stars are especially numerous. The telescopes also sometimes viewed the daylight side of the Earth and, in the area of the terminator (the boundary between the lighted and unlighted sides of the Earth), noted a narrow luminescent strip of the Earth's atmosphere. The photometers recorded the luminescence of the planet's hydrogen cover, which extends for tens of thousands of kilometers from the Earth.





Pravda explained that OAOs are necessary because certain very important questions of astronomy can be solved only with observations made above the Earth's atmosphere, which prevents X rays and ultra-violet radiation from reaching the Earth.

(Pravda)

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Cosmos 227 is 3d Soviet Recce Satellite Launched This Month ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 227 which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam at about 0615Z, 18 June, is a military reconnaissance satellite carrying a high-resolution camera system. It is the 11th photorecce satellite launched by the Soviets this year, the 3d this month. Its orbital inclination is 52 degrees.

(NORAD)

~~(SECRET)~~



Soviet Meteorological Satellite Record (U)



 WIR 25/68

 21 Jun 68

~~SECRET~~

	<u>Date of Launch</u>	<u>Launched from</u>	<u>Orbital Inclination</u>	<u>Useful Lifetime</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Cosmos 44	28 Aug 64	Tyuratam	65 degrees	16 days	
Cosmos 58	26 Feb 65	Tyuratam	65 degrees	48 days	
Cosmos 100	17 Dec 65	Tyuratam	65 degrees	1 day	
Cosmos 118	11 May 66	Tyuratam	65 degrees	3 weeks	
Cosmos 122	25 Jun 66	Tyuratam	65 degrees	3 months	First to be announced by Soviets as a weather satellite.
Cosmos 144	28 Feb 67	Plesetsk	81 degrees	13 months	First fully operational Soviet weather satellite
Cosmos 156	27 Apr 67	Plesetsk	81 degrees	10 months	Cosmoses 156 and 144 together form METEOR system
Cosmos 184	24 Oct 67	Plesetsk	81 degrees	Still transmitting	
Cosmos 206	14 Mar 68	Plesetsk	81 degrees	Still transmitting	
Cosmos 225	12 Jun 68	Plesetsk	81 degrees		

~~SECRET~~