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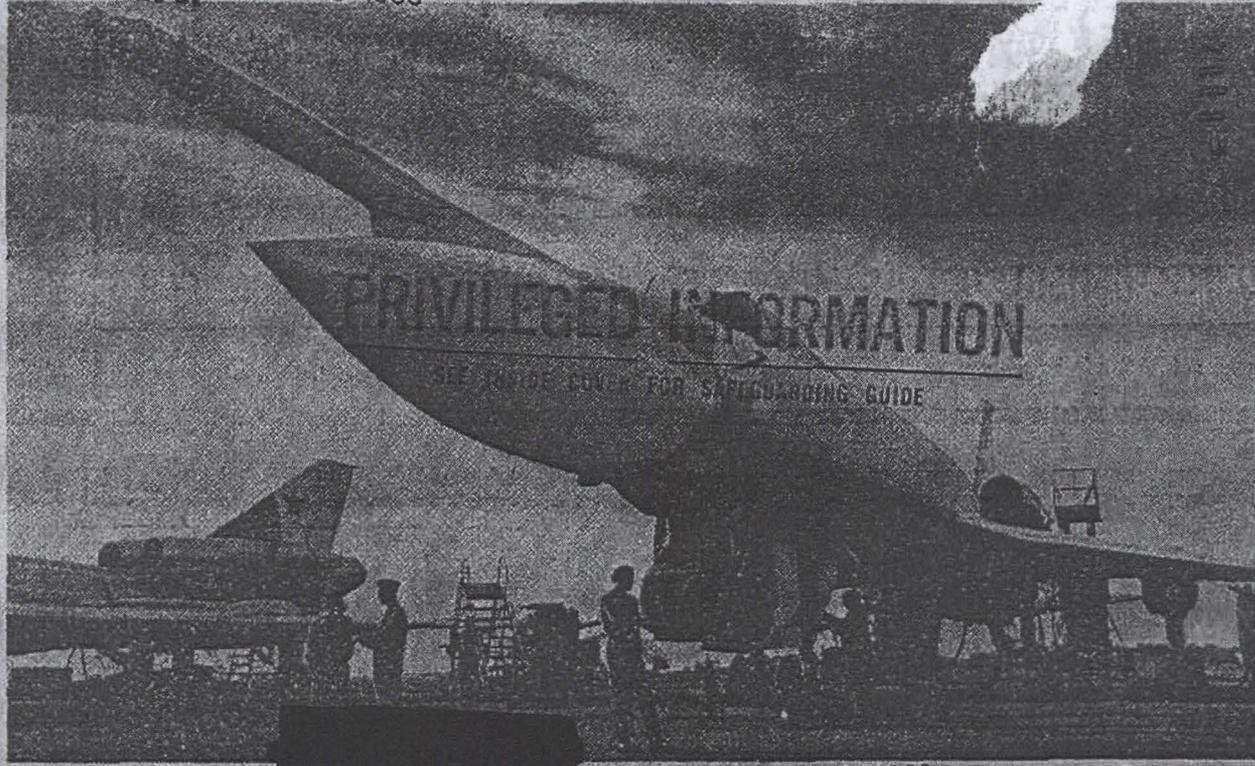
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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW (U)

REC'D. JUL 29 1968



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space

significant
intelligence
on space
developments
and trends

Cosmos 231 De-orbited on Rev 127, Was Launched Very Late in the Day ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 231, a military reconnaissance satellite which the Soviets launched from Tyuratam at 1950Z, 10 July, was de-orbited on 18 July, nearly 8 days after launch, during the early part of Revolution 127.

The launch of this vehicle came later in the day than the launch of any other Soviet military recsat. The reason for the lateness of this launch is not known, but it did place the vehicle in the southern hemisphere during hours favorable for photographic reconnaissance, that is, about noon, local time.

(NORAD; FTD)

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Cosmos 233 May Be Conducting Classified Research, Possibly Military ~~(S)~~

Cosmos 233, which the Soviets launched from the Plesetsk space and missile complex at about 2000Z, 18 June 1968, is believed to be conducting research of a classified nature, possibly military. With respect to its orbital parameters and the launch vehicle and launch site used, it fits in neatly with a series of 12 other Cosmoses believed to have classified space missions (pp. 7-9, and 36, WIR 26/68). The specific mission of these vehicles cannot be identified. The Soviets have announced that each was conducting space research under the Cosmos program which began on 16 March 1962 with the launch of Cosmos 1. But they have never publicized any of the data collected by these satellites or any conclusions based thereon.

All members of this suspected series, referred to within Western intelligence as Mission Group B Cosmos Satellites, are listed on page 34. The early intermittent launches from Kapustin Yar probably involved prototypes. The launches from Plesetsk, which have been more frequent, probably involve operational vehicles.

(CIA; NORAD)

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CORRECTION- Venus 4 Did Not
Collect Data on Mars ~~(S)~~

The first sentence of the second article on p. 8, WIR 29/68, mistakenly referred to Venus 4 as having collected data concerning the planet Mars.

The Soviet spacecraft collected data on the planet Venus.

(NORAD)

(UNCLASSIFIED)



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technical intelligence NOTES



items of interest
on technical developments
around the world

Materials for Radomes of Missiles of the Future Being Studied ~~(C)~~

Recent Soviet research on the electrical characteristics of silicon nitride and magnesium oxide at elevated temperatures indicates that the Soviets are probably looking for radome materials to be used on future missiles. Radome materials used on currently operational Soviet missiles -- probably alumina, silica, and sital compositions -- are believed adequate for their present purposes but are not expected to perform as well on future-generation missiles.

In tests conducted in 1967, electrical resistivity was measured at temperatures up to 1400 degrees C. (2550 degrees F.).

(FTD)

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Mission Group B Cosmos Satellites,
Probably Carrying on Classified Research (S)

	Launch Date	Launch Time (GMT)	Launch Site	Apogee/Perigee (kilometers)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (min)	Active Lifetime (months)
Cosmos 36	30 Jul 64	0330	KY*	503/259	49	91.9	About 5
Cosmos 76	23 Jul 65	0435	KY	502/261	48.8	92.2	About 3
Cosmos 101	21 Dec 65	0620	KY	550/260	49	92.4	About 4
Cosmos 116	26 Apr 66	1005	KY	478/294	48.4	92.0	About 7
Cosmos 123	8 Jul 66	0535	KY	529/263	48.8	92.2	About 5
Cosmos 152	25 Mar 67	0700	PL#	512/283	71	92.2	About 3
Cosmos 165	12 Jun 67	1806	PL	1542/211	81.9	102.1	About 1 1/2
Cosmos 173	24 Aug 67	0500	PL	528/280	71	92.3	About 3
Cosmos 176	12 Sep 67	1657	PL	1581/206	81.9	102.5	About 4 1/2
Cosmos 191	21 Nov 67	1428	PL	518/281	71	92.2	3
Cosmos 211	9 Apr 68	1127	PL	1563/207	81.9	102	
Cosmos 222	30 May 68	2050	PL		71	92.3	
Cosmos 233	18 Jul 68	2000	PL	1528/212	81.9	102	

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*Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range
#Plesetsk Space and Missile Complex
NOTE: All were launched by the small SL-7 two-stage propulsion system.



Time scale of launches

