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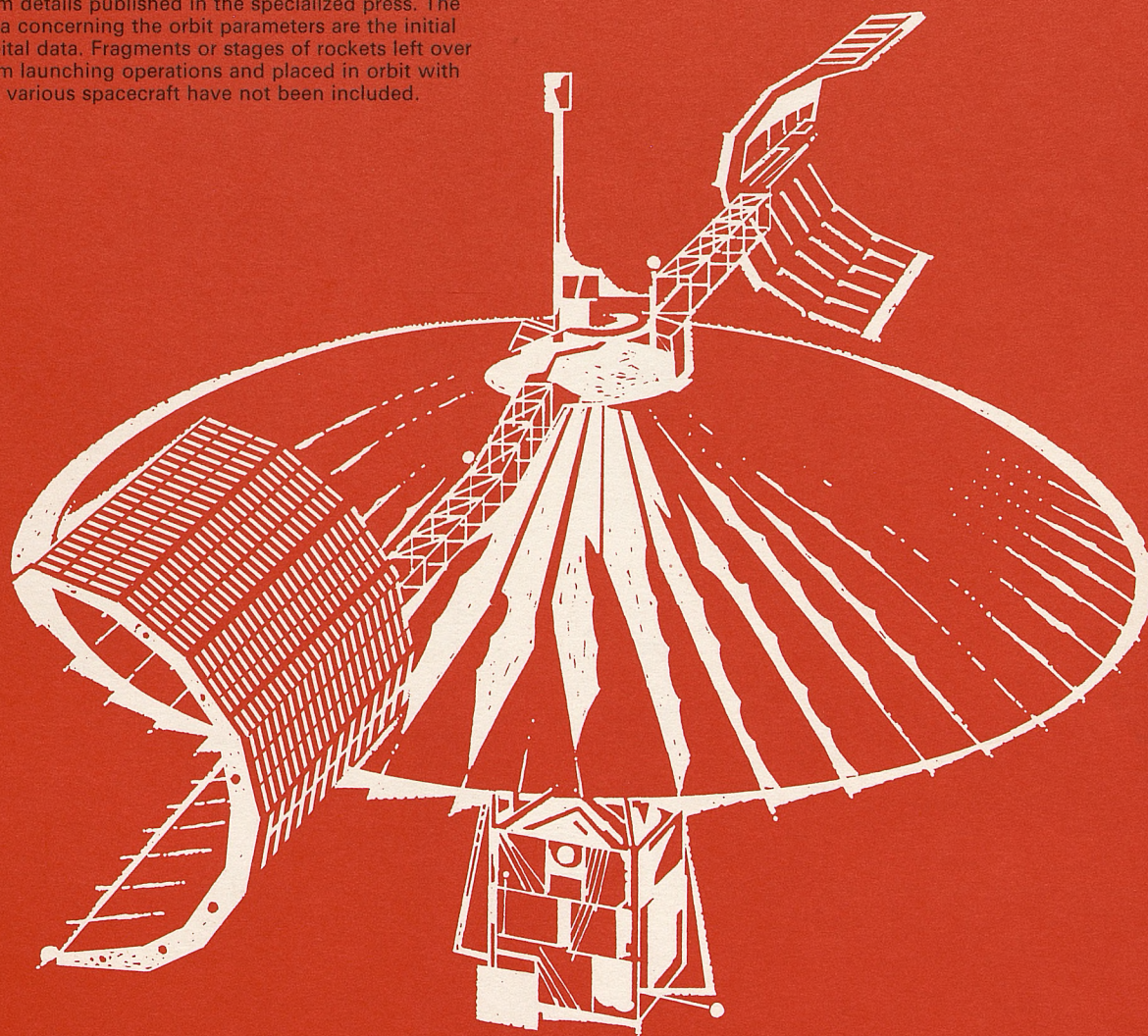
(ITU) للاتصالات الدولي الاتحاد في والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم أجراه الضوئي بالمسح تصوير نتاج (PDF) الإلكترونية النسخة هذه والمحفوظات المكتبة قسم في المتوفرة الوثائق ضمن أصلية ورقية وثيقة من نقلًا.

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# table of artificial satellites launched in 1974

This list includes all artificial satellites launched in 1974. It was prepared from information provided by telecommunication administrations, the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Ministry of Communications of the USSR, the Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES), France, the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), one of the four permanent organs of the ITU, and from details published in the specialized press. The data concerning the orbit parameters are the initial orbital data. Fragments or stages of rockets left over from launching operations and placed in orbit with the various spacecraft have not been included.







Code name Spacecraft description	International number	Country Organization Site of launching	Date	Perigee Apogee	Period Inclination	Frequencies Transmitter power	Observations
<b>Luna-21</b>	1973-1-A	USSR (BAI)	8 Jan.	earth-moon trajectory			Automatic lunar station. Main objectives are to investigate the moon and circumlunar space.  Landed on moon, on eastern edge of the Mare Serenitatis, on 16 January 1973 releasing an automatic vehicle, Lunokhod-2 (840 kg)
<b>Cosmos-543</b>	1973-2-A	USSR (BAI)	11 Jan.	211 km 333 km	89.7 min 65.0°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 24 January 1973
<b>Cosmos-544</b>	1973-3-A	USSR (PLE)	20 Jan.	513 km 561 km	95.3 min 74.0°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-545</b>	1973-4-A	USSR (PLE)	24 Jan.	279 km 521 km	92.2 min 71.0°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 31 July 1973
<b>Cosmos-546</b>	1973-5-A	USSR (BAI)	26 Jan.	585 km 639 km	96.6 min 51.7°		Carries scientific apparatus for exploration of outer space
<b>Cosmos-547</b>	1973-6-A	USSR (BAI)	1 Feb.	208 km 330 km	89.7 min 65.0°	19.995 MHz	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Decayed on 13 February 1973
<b>23rd Molnya-1</b>  weight: 1000 kg; hermetically-sealed cylinder with conical ends; 6 solar panels	1973-7-A	USSR (BAI)	3 Feb.	470 km 39 200 km	703 min 65.0°	800 MHz band (transmission)  1000 MHz band (reception)  3400-4100 MHz (television retransmission)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multi-channel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system, and power supplies
<b>Cosmos-548</b>	1973-8-A	USSR (PLE)	8 Feb.	214 km 322 km	89.6 min 65.4°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 21 February 1973

Code name Spacecraft description	International number	Country Organization Site of launching	Date	Perigee Apogee	Period Inclination	Frequencies Transmitter power	Observations
<b>Prognoz-3</b> weight: 845 kg	1973-9-A	USSR (BAI)	15 Feb.	590 km 200 000 km	96 h 23 min 65°		Objectives: to investigate corpuscular, $\gamma$ and X radiations from the sun, solar plasma fluxes and magnetic fields in circumterrestrial space. Carries radio transmitter, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-549</b>	1973-10-A	USSR (PLE)	28 Feb.	513 km 556 km	95.2 min 74.0°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radiotelemetry system
<b>Cosmos-550</b>	1973-11-A	USSR (PLE)	1 March	217 km 325 km	89.6 min 65.4°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radiotelemetry system.  Decayed on 11 March 1973
<b>Cosmos-551</b>	1973-12-A	USSR (BAI)	6 March	210 km 316 km	89.5 min 65.0°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radiotelemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Decayed on 20 March 1973
<b>No name</b>	1973-13	United States USAF (ETR)	6 March	synchronous orbit			Carries experimental payload
<b>Samos-92</b>	1973-14-A	United States USAF (WTR)	9 March	152 km 263 km	88.6 min 95.7°		Reconnaissance/surveillance satellite.  Decayed on 19 May 1973
<b>Meteor-14</b>	1973-15-A	USSR (PLE)	20 March	882 km 903 km	102.6 min 81.2°		Carries meteorological apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-552</b>	1973-16-A	USSR (PLE)	22 March	211 km 337 km	89.7 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 3 April 1973

<b>Salyut-2</b> weight: 18 000 kg; 4-chamber orbital station: — crew transfer chamber with docking assembly; — living quarters; — workshop (diameter 4.50 m); — machine room; length: 30 m; 2 pairs of solar panels	1973-17-A	USSR (BAI)	3 April	215 km 260 km	89.0 min 51.6°		Orbital scientific station. Objectives: scientific research and testing of onboard systems and units. Commanded by crew or by telecommand.  After suffering a mishap in the control system on 14 April the satellite decayed on 28 May 1973
<b>5th Molnya-2</b>	1973-18-A	USSR (BAI)	5 April	500 km 39 100 km	702 min 65.0°	5.7-6.0 MHz (reception)  3.4-3.9 MHz (transmission)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies
<b>Pioneer-11</b> gross weight: 231 kg; radioisotope thermoelectric generator and battery	1973-19-A	United States (ETR)	6 April	earth—Jupiter trajectory		2110 MHz (up-link)  2292 MHz (down-link)	The second of two spin-stabilized earth pointing spacecraft designed to provide information on the interplanetary medium, the asteroid belt and the near Jupiter environment
<b>Cosmos-553</b>	1973-20-A	USSR (PLE)	12 April	282 km 519 km	92.2 min 71.0°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 11 November 1973
<b>Cosmos-554</b>	1973-21-A	USSR (PLE)	19 April	212 km 308 km	89.5 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance satellite.  Exploded in orbit on 27 May 1973
<b>Intercosmos-Copernicus-500</b>	1973-22-A	USSR (AKY)	19 April	202 km 1552 km	102.2 min 48.5°		Carried scientific apparatus.  Decayed on 15 October 1973
<b>Anik-2</b> weight: 270 kg; diameter: 1.80 m; height: 3.30 m; solar cells and battery	1973-23-A	Canada Telesat (ETR)	20 April	synchronous orbit		6 GHz band (up-link)  4 GHz band (down-link)	Synchronous telecommunication satellite for Canadian internal communications. The satellite can accommodate up to 10 colour television channels or 9600 telephone circuits
<b>Cosmos-555</b>	1973-24-A	USSR (PLE)	25 April	216 km 253 km	89.0 min 81.3°	19.995 MHz	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Objective: to photograph ice conditions in the northern seas and Arctic Ocean.  Decayed on 7 May 1973

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<b>Cosmos-556</b>	1973-25-A	USSR (PLE)	5 May	209 km 252 km	89.0 min 81.3°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. Objective: to photograph ice conditions in the northern seas and Arctic Ocean.  Decayed on 14 May 1973
<b>Cosmos-557</b>	1973-26-A	USSR (BAI)	11 May	218 km 266 km	89.1 min 51.6°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 22 May 1973
<b>Skylab-1</b> weight: 89 439 kg; solar arrays	1973-27-A	United States (ETR)	14 May	434 km 442 km	93.4 min 50.0°	unified S-band communication system handles simultaneously command, telemetry, tracking and voice communication using only two carrier frequencies: up-link between 2090 and 2120 MHz, down-link between 2200 and 2300 MHz; the system also transmits television from <i>Skylab</i>	Manned orbital research laboratory. Objectives: to determine man's ability to live and work in space for extended periods; to extend the science of solar astronomy beyond the limits of earth-based observation; to develop improved techniques for surveying earth resources, to make various investigations requiring a constant zero gravity environment
<b>Samos-93</b>	1973-28-A	United States USAF (WTR)	16 May	134 km 397 km	89.8 min 110.4°		Reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Decayed on 13 June 1973
<b>Cosmos-558</b>	1973-29-A	USSR (PLE)	17 May	279 km 526 km	92.3 min 71.0°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-559</b>	1973-30-A	USSR (PLE)	18 May	217 km 345 km	89.8 min 65.4°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance satellite.  Decayed on 23 May 1973
<b>Cosmos-560</b>	1973-31-A	USSR (PLE)	23 May	211 km 336 km	89.7 min. 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. Recoverable reconnaissance/surveillance satellite.  Decayed on 5 June 1973

<b>Skylab-2</b> weight: 30 803 kg; modified Apollo command service module	1973-32-A	United States (ETR)	25 May	428 km 438 km	93.2 min 50.0°	2287.5 MHz 20 W (real time telemetry and voice communication)  2272.5 MHz 20 W (recorded telemetry, television and voice communications)	Crew: Charles Conrad, Joseph P. Kerwin and Paul J. Weitz. <i>Skylab-2</i> docked with <i>Skylab-1</i> and the crew installed a protective sun shield on <i>Skylab-1</i> . On 7 June Conrad and Kerwin opened a jammed solar panel on <i>Skylab-1</i> in a 2-hour extra-vehicular operation.  Recovered in the Pacific Ocean on 22 June 1973, 843 miles south-west of San Diego
<b>Cosmos-561</b>	1973-33-A	USSR (PLE)	25 May	215 km 317 km	89.5 min 65.4°	19.995 MHz	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 6 June 1973
<b>Meteor-15</b>	1973-34-A	USSR (PLE)	29 May	867 km 909 km	102.5 min 81.2°		Carries meteorological apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-562</b>	1973-35-A	USSR (PLE)	5 June	282 km 510 km	92.1 min 71.0°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-563</b>	1973-36-A	USSR (PLE)	6 June	312 km 320 km	89.5 min 65.4°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Decayed on 18 June 1973
<b>Cosmos-564 to Cosmos-571</b>	1973-37-A to 1973-37-H	USSR (PLE)	8 June	1392 km 1507 km	114.5 min 74.0°		Carry scientific apparatus, radio systems for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry systems
<b>Cosmos-572</b>	1973-38-A	USSR (BAI)	10 June	211 km 294 km	89.3 min 51.7°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 23 June 1973
<b>Explorer-49 (RAE-B)</b> weight: 250 kg; cylindrical satellite; diameter: 0.91 m; length: 0.79 m	1973-39-A	United States (ETR)	10 June			136.860 MHz 6 W (tracking and telemetry)  400.959 MHz 3.6 W (real time telemetry)  136.145; 137.575 MHz 1.2 W (tracking)	Radio Astronomy Explorer. Primary objective is to measure the intensity of celestial radio sources as a function of direction, time and frequency (0.03 to 13 MHz)

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<b>No name</b>	1973-40	United States USAF (ETR)	12 June				Early warning satellite
<b>Cosmos-573</b>	1973-41-A	USSR (BAI)	15 June	196.2 km 329.2 km	89.5 min 51.6°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 17 June 1973
<b>Cosmos-574</b>	1973-42-A	USSR (PLE)	20 June	996 km 1026 km	105 min 83.0°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-575</b>	1973-43-A	USSR (PLE)	21 June	208 km 299 km	89.3 min 65.4°	19.995 MHz	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 3 July 1973
<b>Cosmos-576</b>	1973-44-A	USSR (PLE)	27 June	212 km 356 km	89.9 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 9 July 1973
<b>6th Molnya-2</b>	1973-45-A	USSR (PLE)	11 July	480 km 39 280 km	11 h 45 min 65.3°	5.7-6.0 MHz (reception)  3.4-3.9 MHz (transmission)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies
<b>No name</b>  weight: 11000 kg; length: 6 m	1973-46	United States (WTR)	13 July	143 km 291 km	88.8 min 96.2°		Decayed on 12 October 1973
<b>Mars-4</b>  weight: 4650 kg; cylindrical body; 2 solar panels	1973-47-A	USSR (BAI)	21 July	earth-Mars trajectory		928.4 MHz	Automatic interplanetary station. Objectives: investigation of Mars and of interplanetary space

<b>Cosmos-577</b>	1973-48-A	USSR (PLE)	25 July	209 km 312 km	89.5 min 65.4°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 7 August 1973
<b>Mars-5</b> weight: 4650 kg; cylindrical body; 2 solar panels	1973-49-A	USSR (BAI)	25 July	earth-Mars trajectory		928.4 MHz	Automatic interplanetary station. Objectives: investigation of Mars and of interplanetary space
<b>Skylab-3</b> weight: 30 803 kg; modified <i>Apollo</i> command service module	1973-50-A	United States (ETR)	28 July	423 km 441 km	93.2 min 50.0°	2287.5 MHz 20 W (real time telemetry and voice)  2272.5 MHz 20 W (recorded telemetry, real time television and voice)  259.7; 296.8 MHz 10 W (back-up voice communi- cations)	Objective: to carry the second <i>Skylab-1</i> space station. Crew: Alan L. Bean, commander; Owen K. Garriott, science pilot; Jack R. Lousma, pilot.  Recovered on 25 September 1973
<b>Cosmos-578</b>	1973-51-A	USSR (PLE)	1 Aug.	207 km 308 km	89.4 min 64.5°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 13 August 1973
<b>Mars-6</b> weight: 4650 kg; cylindrical body; 2 solar panels	1973-52-A	USSR (BAI)	5 Aug.	earth-Mars trajectory		928.4 MHz	Automatic interplanetary station. Objectives: investigation of Mars and of interplanetary space
<b>Mars-7</b> weight: 4650 kg; cylindrical body; 2 solar panels	1973-53-A	USSR (BAI)	9 Aug.	earth-Mars trajectory		928.4 MHz	Automatic interplanetary station. Objectives: investigation of Mars and of interplanetary space
<b>No name</b>	1973-54	United States	17 Aug.				
<b>Cosmos-579</b>	1973-55-A	USSR (PLE)	21 Aug.	209 km 315 km	89.5 min 65.4°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Decayed on 3 September 1973

Code name Spacecraft description	International number	Country Organization Site of launching	Date	Perigee Apogee	Period Inclination	Frequencies Transmitter power	Observations
<b>No name</b>	1973-56	United States	21 Aug.				
<b>Cosmos-580</b>	1973-57-A	USSR (PLE)	22 Aug.	283 km 518 km	92.2 min 71°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Intelsat-IV F7</b> weight: 720 kg; cylindrical satellite; height: 5.28 m; diameter: 2.39 m; solar cells	1973-58-A	INTELSAT (inter- national) (ETR)	23 Aug.	geostationary orbit		5950; 5990; 6030; 6070; 6110; 6150; 6200; 6240; 6280; 6320; 6360; 6400 MHz (reception)  3725; 3765; 3805; 3845; 3885; 3925; 3975; 4015; 4055; 4095; 4135; 4175 MHz (transmission)	INTELSAT commercial telecommunication satellite; 3000 to 9000 telephone circuits or 12 television channels. In geostationary orbit over the Atlantic Ocean at 30° W longitude
<b>Cosmos-581</b>	1973-59-A	USSR (BAI)	24 Aug.	211 km 303 km	89.4 min 51.6°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 6 September 1973
<b>Cosmos-582</b>	1973-60-A	USSR (PLE)	28 Aug.	521 km 559 km	95.3 min 74°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>24th Molnya-1</b> weight: 1000 kg; hermetically- sealed cylinder with conical ends; 6 solar panels	1973-61-A	USSR (PLE)	30 Aug.	480 km 37 970 km	11 h 19 min 65.3°	800 MHz band (transmission)  1000 MHz band (reception)  3400-4100 MHz (television retransmission)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies
<b>Cosmos-583</b>	1973-62-A	USSR (BAI)	30 Aug.	208 km 316 km	89.5 min 65.0°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Decayed on 12 September 1973

<b>Cosmos-584</b>	1973-63-A	USSR (PLE)	6 Sept.	213 km 360 km	89.9 min 72.9°	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 20 September 1973
<b>Cosmos-585</b>	1973-64-A	USSR	8 Sept.	1385 km 1416 km	113.6 min 74°	Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-586</b>	1973-65-A	USSR (PLE)	14 Sept.	986 km 1020 km	105 min 83°	Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. Navigation satellite
<b>Cosmos-587</b>	1973-66-A	USSR (PLE)	21 Sept.	215 km 330 km	89.6 min 65.4°	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  Decayed on 4 October 1973
<b>Soyuz-12</b>	1973-67-A	USSR (BAI)	27 Sept.	194 km 249 km	88.6 min 51.6°	Two-man spacecraft: Vasily Lazarev, pilot; Oleg Makorov, flight engineer.  Recovered close to Baikonur on 29 September 1973
<b>No name</b>	1973-68-A	United States	27 Sept.	137 km 390 km	89.1 min 110.5°	Returned to earth on 29 October 1973
<b>Cosmos-588 to Cosmos-595</b>	1973-69-A to 1973-69-H	USSR (PLE)	2 Oct.			Eight satellites launched by one rocket. Carry scientific apparatus, radio systems for precise measurements of orbital elements, radio telemetry systems and communications data relay systems
<b>Cosmos-596</b>	1973-70-A	USSR (PLE)	3 Oct.	211 km 301 km	89.4 min 65.4°	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth on 9 October 1973
<b>Cosmos-597</b>	1973-71-A	USSR (PLE)	6 Oct.	212 km 312 km	89.5 min 65.4°	Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth on 12 October 1973

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<b>Cosmos-598</b>	1973-72-A	USSR (PLE)	10 Oct.	213 km 360 km	90.0 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth in Kazakhstan on 16 October 1973
<b>Cosmos-599</b>	1973-73-A	USSR (BAI)	15 Oct.	206 km 294 km	89.3 min 65.0°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth on 28 October 1973
<b>Cosmos-600</b>	1973-74-A	USSR (PLE)	16 Oct.	215 km 366 km	90 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth on 23 October 1973
<b>Cosmos-601</b>	1973-75-A	USSR (PLE)	16 Oct.	210 km 1561 km	102.3 min 82°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>7th Molnya-2</b>	1973-76-A	USSR	19 Oct.	630 km 40 600 km	12 h 16 min 62.8°	5.7-6.0 MHz (reception)  3.4-3.9 MHz (transmission)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radiocommunication apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies
<b>Cosmos-602</b>	1973-77-A	USSR (PLE)	20 Oct.	213 km 365 km	90.0 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth on 29 October 1973

<b>Explorer-50 (IMP-J)</b> weight: 398 kg; drum-shaped spin-stabilized satellite; height: 1.574 m; diameter: 1.356 m; solar arrays	1973-78-A	United States (ETR)	26 Oct.	141 224 km 288 940 km	17 286.3 min (288 h 6.3 min) 28.7°	136.800 MHz 8 W (tracking beacon and telemetry)  137.980 MHz 12 W (telemetry)  148.980 MHz (telecommand)	Objectives: to study cosmic rays, energetic solar particles, plasma and electric and magnetic fields
<b>Cosmos-603</b>	1973-79-A	USSR (PLE)	27 Oct.	213.5 km 380 km	90.1 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. High-resolution photographic reconnaissance/surveillance mission.  Returned to earth on 9 November 1973
<b>Cosmos-604</b>	1973-80-A	USSR (PLE)	29 Oct.	624 km 647 km	97.2 min 81.2°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>NNSS O-20</b>	1973-81-A	United States US Navy (WTR)	30 Oct.	902 km 1139 km	106 min 90.18°		Navigational satellite
<b>Intercosmos-10</b>	1973-82-A	International (PLE)	30 Oct.	265 km 1447 km	102 min 74°		Co-operative scientific research mission to study the electromagnetic relationship between the magnetosphere and the ionosphere in high latitudes. Countries involved are USSR, Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic
<b>Cosmos-605</b>	1973-83-A	USSR (BAI)	31 Oct.	221 km 424 km	90.7 min 62.8°		Biological research satellite. Carried laboratory animals and other biological subjects. Studied effect of gravity on the functioning of living organisms and the origin of biological rhythms.  Decayed on 22 November 1973
<b>Cosmos-606</b>	1973-84-A	USSR (BAI)	2 Nov.	626 km 39 360 km	710 min 62.8°		Failed <i>Molnya-2</i> satellite

Code name Spacecraft description	International number	Country Organization Site of launching	Date	Perigee Apogee	Period Inclination	Frequencies Transmitter power	Observations
<b>Mariner-10</b> weight: 503 kg; octagonal spacecraft; 20 solar panels	1973-85-A	United States (ETR)	3 Nov.	heliocentric orbit		2113 MHz (telecommand and ranging signals)  2295 MHz 10 or 20 W (tracking and data)  8415 MHz 200 mW (Doppler and ranging data)	Objectives: to conduct exploratory investigations of the planet Mercury's environment, atmosphere, surface and body characteristics and to obtain environmental and atmospheric data from Venus during flyby. Secondary objective is to perform interplanetary experiments while the spacecraft is en route from earth to Mercury and to obtain experience with a dual planet gravity-assist mission
<b>Noaa-3 (Itos-F)</b> weight: 409 kg; nearly cubic spacecraft: 1 × 1 × 1.2 m; 3 curved solar panels	1973-86-A	United States (WTR)	6 Nov.	1500 km 1509 km	116.1 min 102.1°	136.770 MHz 0.25 W 137.40 MHz 0.25 W (tracking and telemetry)  137.500; 137.620; 1697.500 MHz 5 W (telemetry on command)	Meteorological satellite. Transmits local-area, atmospheric radiance data directly to ground stations in several countries
<b>Cosmos-607</b>	1937-87-A	USSR (PLE)	10 Nov.	214 km 364 km	90.0 min 72.9°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  Returned to earth on 22 November 1973
<b>Big Bird</b>	1973-88-A	United States USAF (WTR)	10 Nov.	159 km 271 km	88.8 min 96.9°		Reconnaissance/surveillance satellite
<b>No name</b>	1973-88-B	United States	10 Nov.	486 km 507 km	94.5 min 96.3°		Intelligence monitor
<b>No name</b>	1973-88-D	United States	10 Nov.				
<b>25th Molnya-1</b> weight: 1000 kg; hermetically- sealed cylinder with conical ends; 6 solar panels	1973-89-A	USSR	14 Nov.	480 km 39 140 km	11 h. 42 min 65.0°	800 MHz band (transmission)  1000 MHz band (reception)  3400-4100 MHz (television retransmission)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies

<b>Skylab-4</b> weight: 30 803 kg; modified <i>Apollo</i> command and service modules	1973-90-A	United States (ETR)	16 Nov.	422 km 437 km	93.2 min 50.0°	2287.5 MHz 20 W (real time telemetry and voice)  2272.5 MHz 20 W (recorded telemetry, real time television and voice)  259.7; 296.8 MHz 10 W (back-up voice communications)	Objective: to carry the third <i>Skylab-1</i> space station. Crew: Gerald P. Carr, commander; Edward G. Gibson, science pilot; William P. Pogue, pilot
<b>Cosmos-608</b>	1973-91-A	USSR (PLE)	20 Nov.	281 km 528 km	92.3 min 71°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-609</b>	1973-92-A	USSR (PLE)	21 Nov.	207 km 370 km	90.0 min 70°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance satellite
<b>Cosmos-610</b>	1973-93-A	USSR (PLE)	27 Nov.	515 km 560 km	95.2 min 74°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. Military navigation/monitoring satellite
<b>Cosmos-611</b>	1973-94-A	USSR	28 Nov.	280 km 507 km	92.0 min 71°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-612</b>	1973-95-A	USSR (PLE)	28 Nov.	214 km 371 km	90.1 min 72.9°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system. Reconnaissance/surveillance satellite
<b>Cosmos-613</b>	1973-96-A	USSR (BAI)	30 Nov.	195 km 295 km	89.1 min 51.6°		Carried scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system.  After almost a week in orbit the satellite was moved into an orbit 100 km further out. The satellite, which was a <i>Soyuz</i> unmanned test flight, was recovered on 29 January 1974
<b>26th Molnya-1</b> weight: 1000 kg; hermetically-sealed cylinder with conical ends; 6 solar panels	1973-97-A	USSR	30 Nov.	460 km 40 900 km	12 h 17 min 62.7°	800 MHz band (transmission)  1000 MHz band (reception)  3400-4100 MHz (retransmission of television)	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies

Code name Spacecraft description	International number	Country Organization Site of launching	Date	Perigee Apogee	Period Inclination	Frequencies Transmitter power	Observations
<b>Cosmos-614</b>	1973-98-A	USSR (PLE)	4 Dec.	770 km 830 km	100.7 min 74°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system
<b>Cosmos-615</b>	1973-99-A	USSR	13 Dec.	280 km 859 km	95.7 min 71°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>DSCS-3</b> weight: 558 kg; cylindrical satellite; solar cells	1973-100-A	United States USAF (ETR)	13 Dec.	synchronous orbit		X-band	Defense Satellite Communication System. Synchronous satellite carrying multichannel communications payload. Four antennae, two for wide earth coverage and two with narrow beams for ground-controlled direction beaming for high-volume communications
<b>DSCS-4</b> weight: 558 kg; cylindrical satellite; solar cells	1973-100-B	United States USAF (ETR)	13 Dec.	synchronous orbit		X-band	Defense Satellite Communication System (see DSCS-3)
<b>Explorer-51 (Atmosphere Explorer-C)</b> weight: 660 kg; cylindrical spacecraft; height: 1.15 m; diameter: 1.35 m; solar cells; Ni-Cd batteries	1973-101-A	United States (WTR)	16 Dec.	149 km 4294 km	132.3 min 68.1°	137.23 MHz 0.25; 1.0 W (tracking and telemetry)  2289.5 MHz 4.3 W (telemetry on command)	Objectives: to study solar interaction with the upper atmosphere
<b>Cosmos-616</b>	1973-102-A	USSR	17 Dec.	214 km 355 km	89.9 min 72.9°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system
<b>Soyuz-13</b>	1973-103-A	USSR (BAI)	18 Dec.	225 km 272 km (after correction)	89.22 min 51.6°		Two-man spacecraft: P. Klimuk, commander; V. Lebedev, flight engineer
<b>Cosmos-617 to Cosmos-624</b>	1973-104-A to 1973-104-H	USSR (PLE)	19 Dec.	1404 km 1511 km	114.8 min 74°		Eight satellites launched by one rocket. Satellites carry scientific apparatus, radio systems for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry systems
<b>Cosmos-625</b>	1973-105-A	USSR	21 Dec.	214 km 346 km	89.8 min 72.8°		Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system

<b>8th Molnya-2</b>	1973-106-A	USSR	25 Dec.	466 km 40 865 km	12 h 17 min 62.8°	Carries apparatus for transmitting television programmes and multichannel radio communications, apparatus of the command measuring complex, orientation system, orbit correction system and power supplies
<b>Oreol-2</b>	1973-107-A	USSR (PLE)	26 Dec.	407 km 1995 km	109.2 min 74°	Objectives: to investigate the nature of auroral phenomena; to measure proton and electron energy spectra and proton and ion concentrations
<b>Cosmos-626</b>	1973-108-A	USSR (BAI)	27 Dec.	257 km 280 km	59.7 min 65°	Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements, and radio telemetry system. Military monitoring satellite. Was manoeuvred into a much higher orbit after 55 days in the original very stable orbit
<b>Cosmos-627</b>	1973-109-A	USSR (PLE)	29 Dec.	991 km 1032 km	105 min 83°	Carries scientific apparatus, radio system for precise measurements of orbital elements and radio telemetry system

AKY = Aktubinsk-Kapustin Yar (USSR)  
 BAI = Baikonur (USSR)  
 ETR = Eastern Test Range (United States)

INTELSAT = International Telecommunications  
 Satellite Organization  
 PLE = Plesetsk (USSR)

USAF = United States Air Force  
 WTR = Western Test Range (United States)

Any complementary information or remarks concerning the contents or presentation of this table will be welcome. They should be addressed to: Public Relations Division, International Telecommunication Union, Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20 (Switzerland).

*The following satellites have decayed since the publication, in the April 1973 issue of the "Telecommunication Journal", of the "Table of artificial satellites launched in 1972"*

satellite	international number	decay	satellite	international number	decay
<b>Samos-2</b>	1961- $\alpha$ -1	21 October 1973	<b>Samos-90</b>	1972-79-A	8 January 1973
<b>Molnya-1C</b>	1966-35-A	11 June 1973	<b>Cosmos-524</b>	1972-80-A	25 March 1973
<b>Cosmos-200</b>	1968-6-A	24 February 1973	<b>Cosmos-526</b>	1972-84-A	8 April 1973
<b>Cosmos-260</b>	1968-115-A	9 July 1973	<b>Intercosmos-8</b>	1972-94-A	2 March 1973
<b>No name</b>	1969-65-A	4 January 1973	<b>Aeros</b>	1972-100-A	22 August 1973
<b>Cosmos-497</b>	1972-48-A	7 November 1973	<b>Samos-91</b>	1972-103-A	23 January 1973
<b>Cosmos-523</b>	1972-78-A	7 March 1973	<b>Cosmos-541</b>	1972-105-A	8 January 1973