

**ALTITUDE CHANGE:** Using the engine of the freighter Progress-M1 the station's altitude has been changed 2 times: the first time around 11 Oct. and the second time in the morning of 17 Oct. 1989. So Fr.-M1 still docked to MIR. Possibly they will undock this s/c to put it on a destruction course before the launch of Progress-M2 (originally planned for 27th of Oct.) There is also the possibility that the cosmonauts will redock Soyuz-TM8 from the aft Kvant port to the forward (P.Kh.O.) port.

**COMMUNICATION:** The cosmonauts did not mention these operations, but there has been a lot of scrambling recently. Sometimes the cosmonauts use a transmitter on 143.621 mc instead of the transmitter on 143.625 mc. They also use other Telemetry frequencies: no longer on 166.125 mc, but around 166.135 mc, sometimes with weak signals over the whole spectrum between 166.122 and 166.155 mc. Mostly there is also a strong peak around 165.870 mc. Often they have the 143 mc transmitter switched on long before TsUP comes in range. Until the 27th of April this year traffic with TsUP could be heard during the whole pass. So they still do not have a trackingship near Gibraltar. The last ship covering that position was the Kosmonavt Vladimir Komarov.

**ACTIVITIES:** A lot of filming and photography for geophysical purposes. Images and films are relayed to TsUP, sometimes they transmit recordings. Doctor Tamara Batenchuk conducted medical experiments in which she used encephalographic data reaching TsUP by Telemetry. They also worked with the experiment Statokinetika. On Oct. 22d training on home-trainers while E.C.G. data were recorded. Again they used the instrument T.I.G.R. (Interference- and Halographic Registration to be transmitted by TV to TsUP) to establish the minor damages to the outside windows caused by micrometeorites. And they used Kvant's telescopes for astrophysical observations. With the device "Mariya" the observed ionised particles outside the station.

**ATLANTIS:** On 21 Oct. 1989 the cosmonauts prepared a camera as they had plans to photograph the Atlantis. At 1139UTC that day the American space-shuttle would be in a the shortest possible distance from MIR. They did not succeed as the MIR station's attitude made observation and photographing impossible. Viktorenko reported this to TsUP 5 minutes earlier, too late for an attitude correction.

**NIGHT PASSES:** MIR's passes are gradually shifting to the nighthours. So there will be less radiotraffic over these areas, but a lot of possibilities to observe MIR visually in the next weeks.