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SPECIAL ACCESS REQUIRED

PROJECT SUN STREAK

WARNING NOTICE: INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

PROJECT NUMBER:	0761	SESSION NUMBER:	01
DATE OF SESSION:	901015	DATE OF REPORT:	901015
START TIME:	0930	END TIME:	1002
METHODOLOGY:	ERV	SOURCE IDENTIFIER:	052

1. (S/NF/SK) MISSIONS: Describe training target 0761, Yerkes Observatory, WI.

2. (S/NF/SK) VIEWER TASKING: "Your mission today is to obtain I's, such as purpose and function, about the site." Encrypted coordinates. The following in session cues were given: "get some descriptors about it and try to remember so that you can sketch,""go inside,""what do you see? Look around inside,""museum is AOL,""remember so that you can sketch,""ask the people about what they are doing and why,""that's AOL/S from your museum idea: there may be visitors here but they are not tourists,""what area of science?""remember so that you can sketch,""find the head person here,""ask him about his area of interest,""that is AOL/S," and "ask him to show you a representation of what he is interested in.

3. (S/NF/SK) COMMENTS: No PI's. Summary of information attached. Good session. 052 had excellent dimensional contact with site. She had some difficulties with I's (these have a propensity for causing AOL in this stage of ERV training).

4. (S/NF/SK) EVALUATION: 3

5. (S/NF/SK) SEARCH EVALUATION:

PM: 095

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DECLASSIFY OADR

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Handle Via SKEET Channels Only

UNCLASSIFIED

WORKING PAPER

Target #: 0761
Date: 15 OCT 90
Time: 0930-1002
Viewer: 052
Session: 01

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The target is a curved structure. It is in a wide, open space, in the middle of nowhere. Something seems to be coming out of the bottom of it. I can see a row of curved points and the colors blue, red, green, and yellow. There are at least four people in this structure. As I go inside, I feel very small. It has a large, open, tall ceiling. It smells old and musty. There are U-shapes all around me. It seems to be a circular or rounded structure, but long. There is some kind of slide that goes down. The people are located higher up. They are looking at the structure but they are also looking out of the structure through some type of rounded glass. Looking through this glass, I can see a bright, jagged, red light moving upwards. It is so bright and red that it is almost blue. This thing is very hot and there is a lot of pressure. The people are awed by this. Some of the people seem to be visitors and some Chinese.

The people seem to be looking at something big, curved, rounded and full of air or pressure. The pressure wants to come out of one end. It is almost like a balloon. It is of high intensity. The structure's purpose is scientific, ("Hydro_____). The person in charge of

this place is a very skinny man with brown hair. His area of interest has something to do with physics. He is showing me two things being pushed together in the middle. There is pressure on both sides and it is pushing this bright, blue thing together, making it very narrow, like him. There is also an immense view of black, with white specks, that makes me think it would have the rough texture of an old army blanket.

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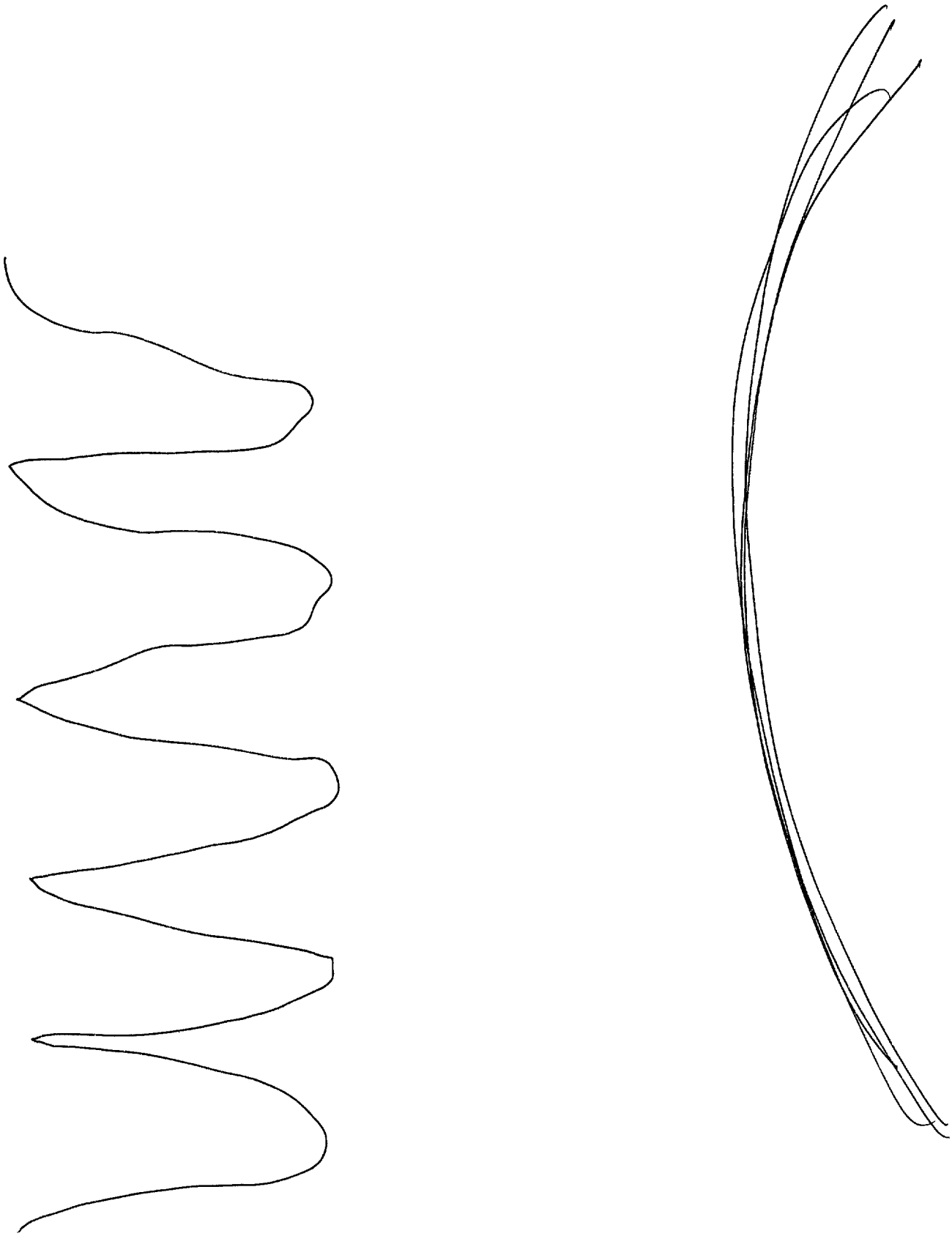

Outside

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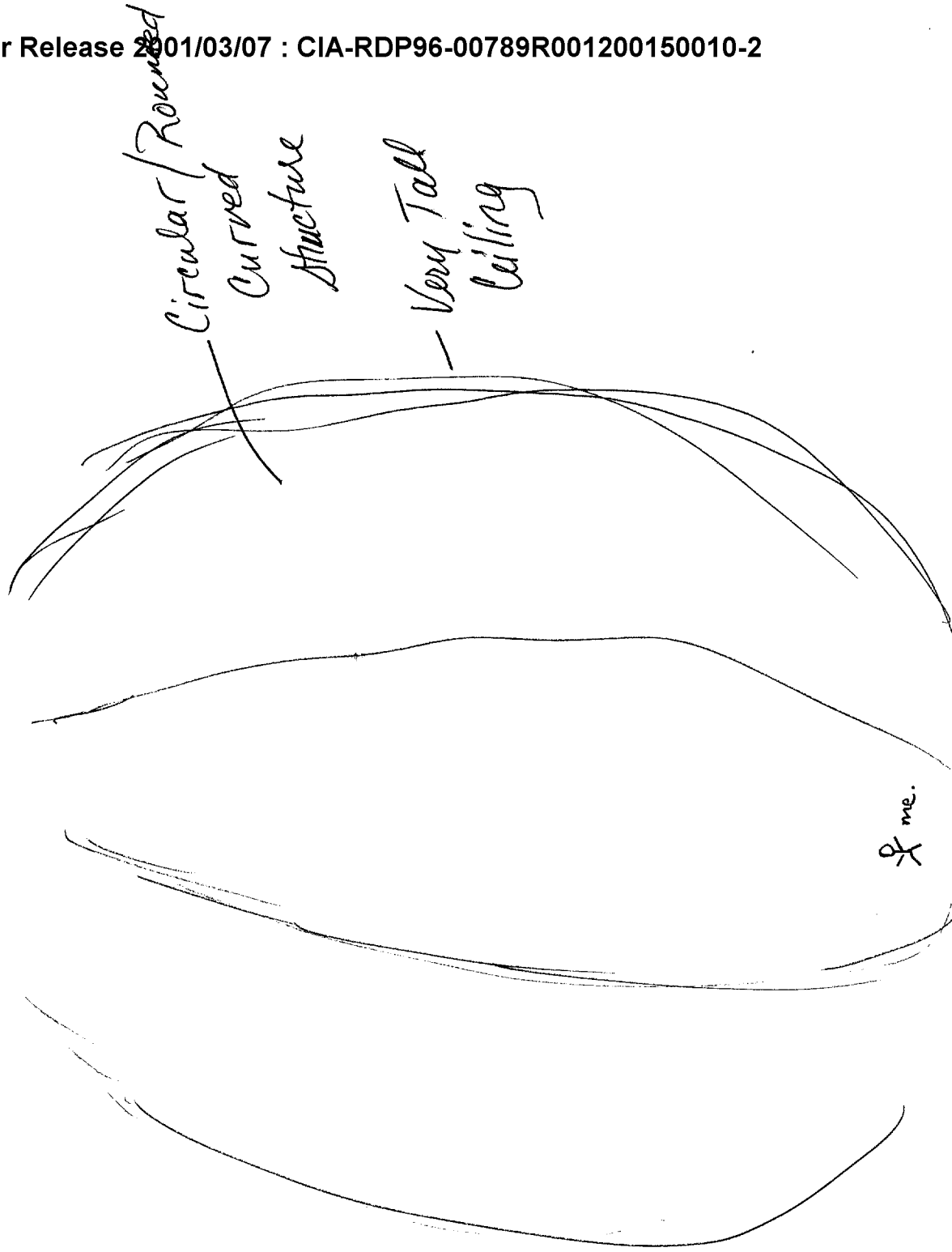
side view

U-shapes all around me

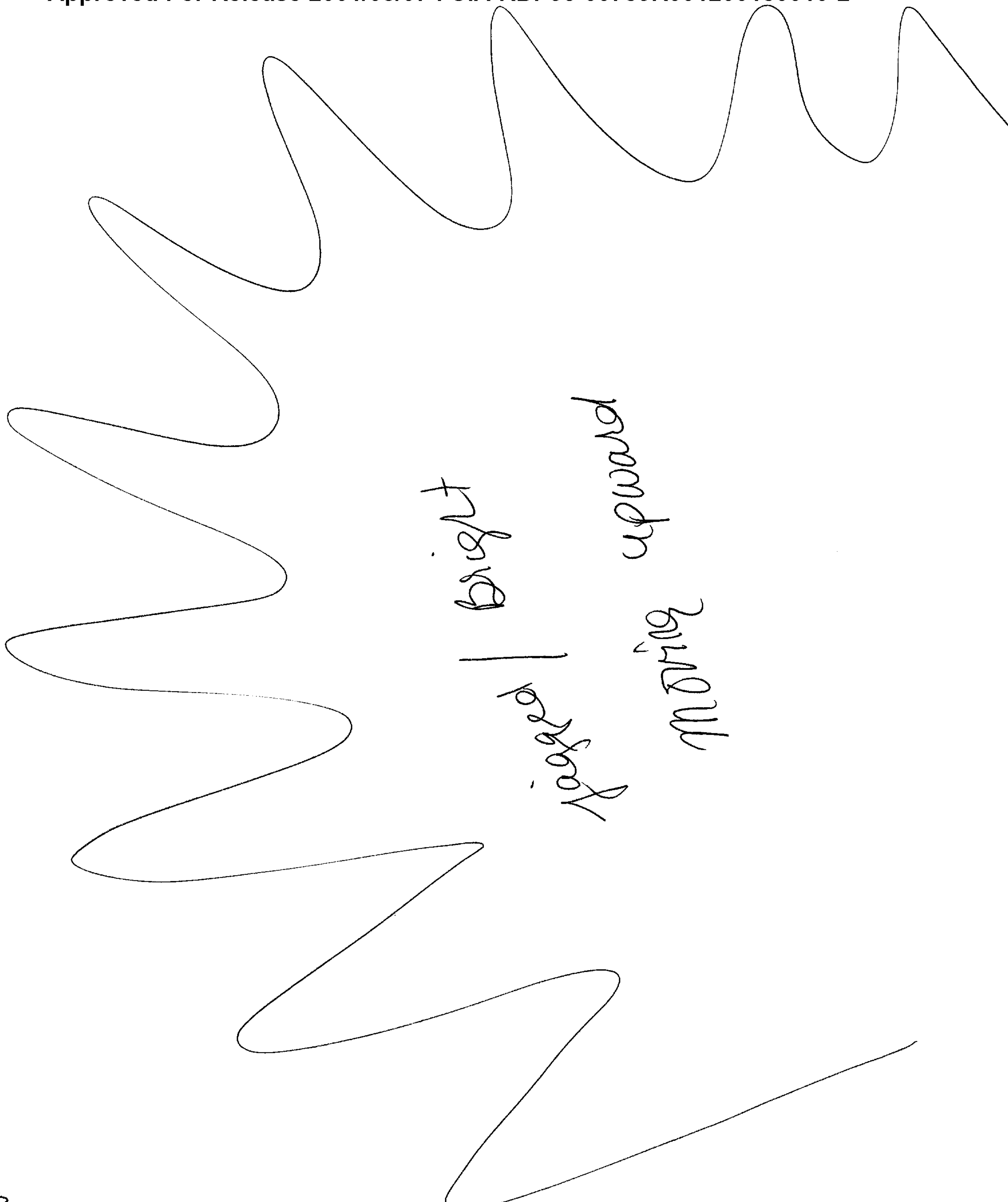
Inside



Inside

Inside

People
are looking at:



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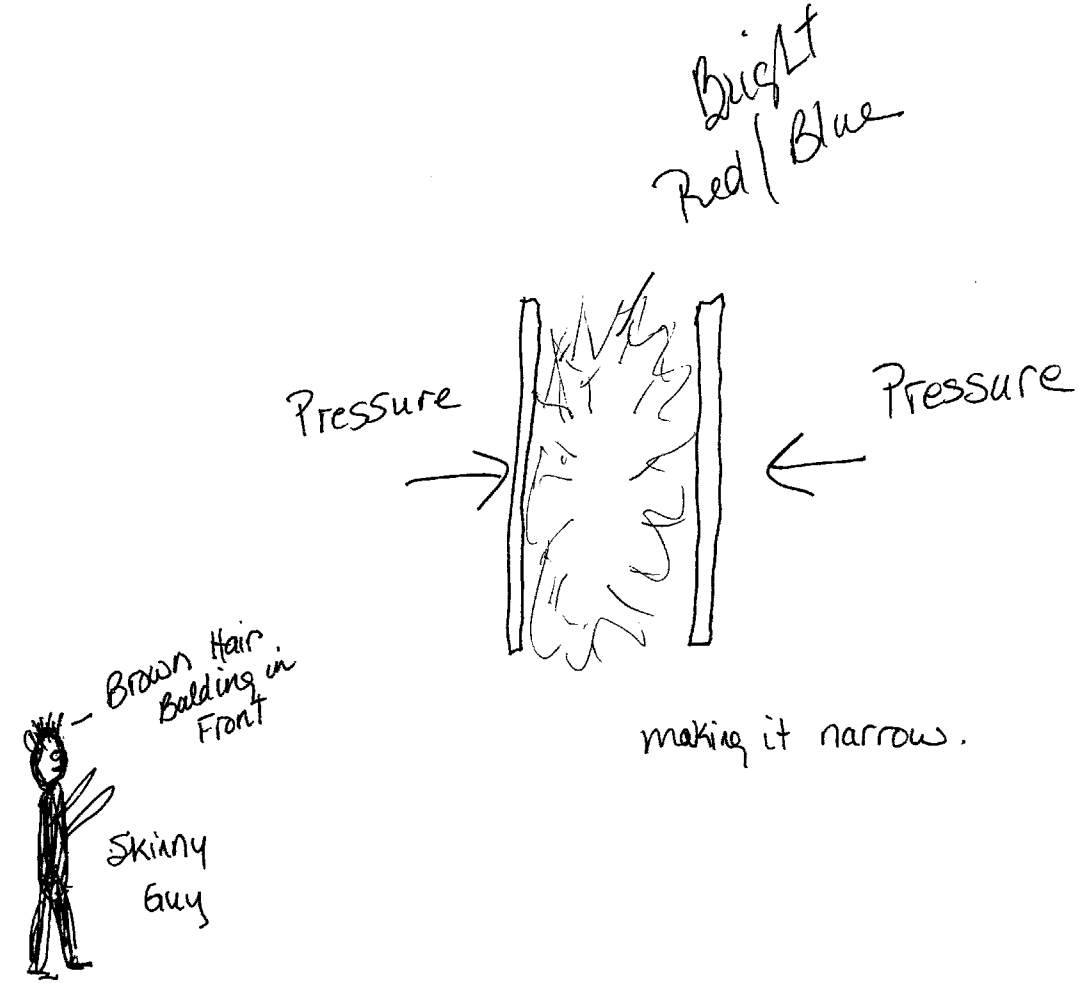
Man in charge / Skinny guy
showing me what he is doing here.



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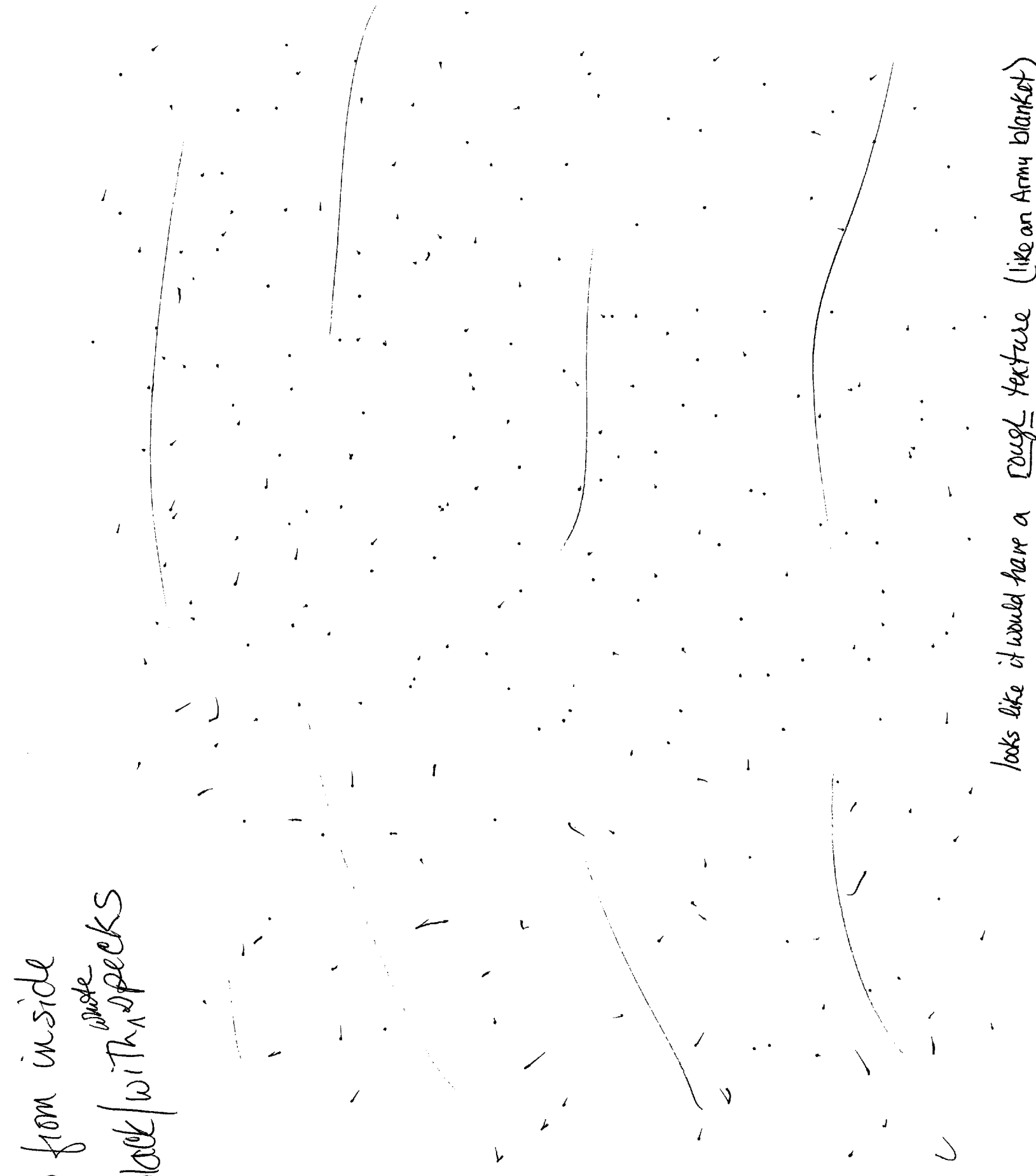

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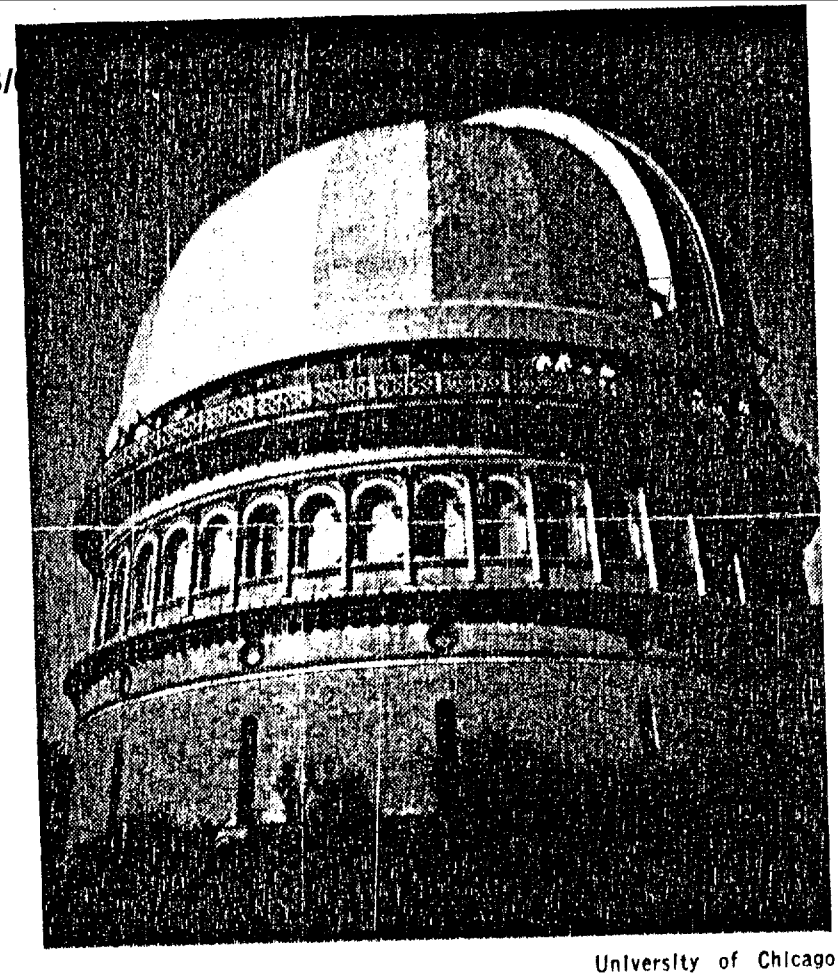
Site 761

Yerkes Observatory

The astronomical observatory of the University of Chicago, at Williams Bay, Wisconsin on Lake Geneva. It is the university's principal center for research and graduate instruction in astronomy and astrophysics. The observatory was founded in 1892 when Charles Tyson Yerkes (q.v.) presented the university with funds sufficient for the building and equipment. The major instrument is a refracting telescope, completed in 1897, with an aperture of 40 inches and a focal length of 62 feet; this is the worlds largest refractor. In addition, there are two reflecting telescopes with apertures of 24 inches, and a number of small instruments designed especially for photographic and spectroscopic studies of such atmospheric phenomena as the aurora borealis. Since 1932 the University of Chicago has cooperated with the University of Texas in the operation of the latter's McDonald Observatory at Fort Davis, Texas.

Observational programs conducted with the telescopes at the Yerkes observatory and with the 36-inch and 82 inch reflecting telescopes at the McDonald Observatory make use of a variety of photographic, photometric, and spectroscopic techniques. These studies, largely astrophysical, include investigations of the physical properties of stars observed singly and in clusters, the structure of our galaxy, and the structure and dynamics of other galaxies. There are other programs for the observation of double stars, planets, comets, asteroids and the aurora. The Yerkes Observatory is also a leading center for theoretical work in astrophysics.



University of Chicago

Yerkes Observatory, on the shore of Lake Geneva, Wis.

Site 76/