

29 Mar 90  
J

SECRET/NOFORN

PROJECT SUN STREAK

WARNING NOTICE: INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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PROJECT NUMBER:	5196 (Tng)	SESSION NUMBER:	1
DATE OF SESSION:	26 MAR 90	DATE OF REPORT:	26 MAR 90
START:	1043	END:	1102
METHODOLOGY:	<del> </del> Solo	VIEWER IDENTIFIER:	052

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1. (S/SK) MISSION: To describe the target site (Soviet Shuttle Launch) in Stage 3 terminology, working solo.
2. (S/SK) VIEWER TASKING: Encrypted coordinates only.
3. (S/SK) COMMENTS: No Physical Inclemencies. 052 "doorknobbed" the site very strongly throughout most of the session, finally settling onto the main shape gestalts in Stage 3.
4. (S/SK) EVALUATION: 3
5. (S/SK) SEARCH EVALUATION: N/A

MONITOR: 018

HANDLE VIA SKEET CHANNELS ONLY

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CLASSIFIED BY: DIA (DT)  
DECLASSIFY: OADR

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PI: none  
AV: none

052  
26 March 90  
Ft. Meade  
1043  
018

881115  
884032



Miss BK

881115  
884032

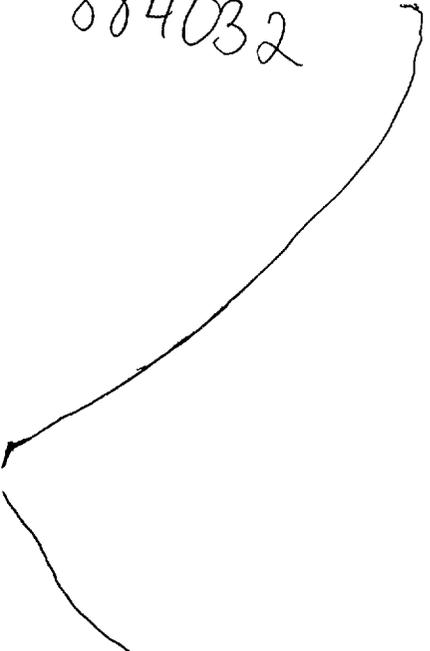


✓ A. Wavy Across  
Soft  
✓ B. Water

0 A. up, angle  
rough

0 B. structure

881115  
884032



A. Wavy Across  
soft  
B. water

OA - down angle  
rough  
OB. structure

S2

✓ Black

✓ Blue

✓ Red

[ church Bell sound  
(clang)

Angle



0 cool air

0 Cold

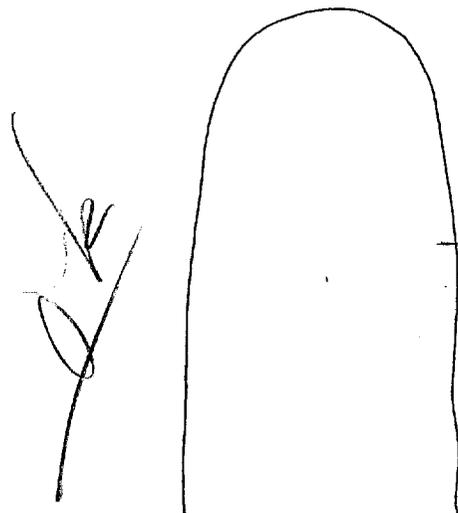
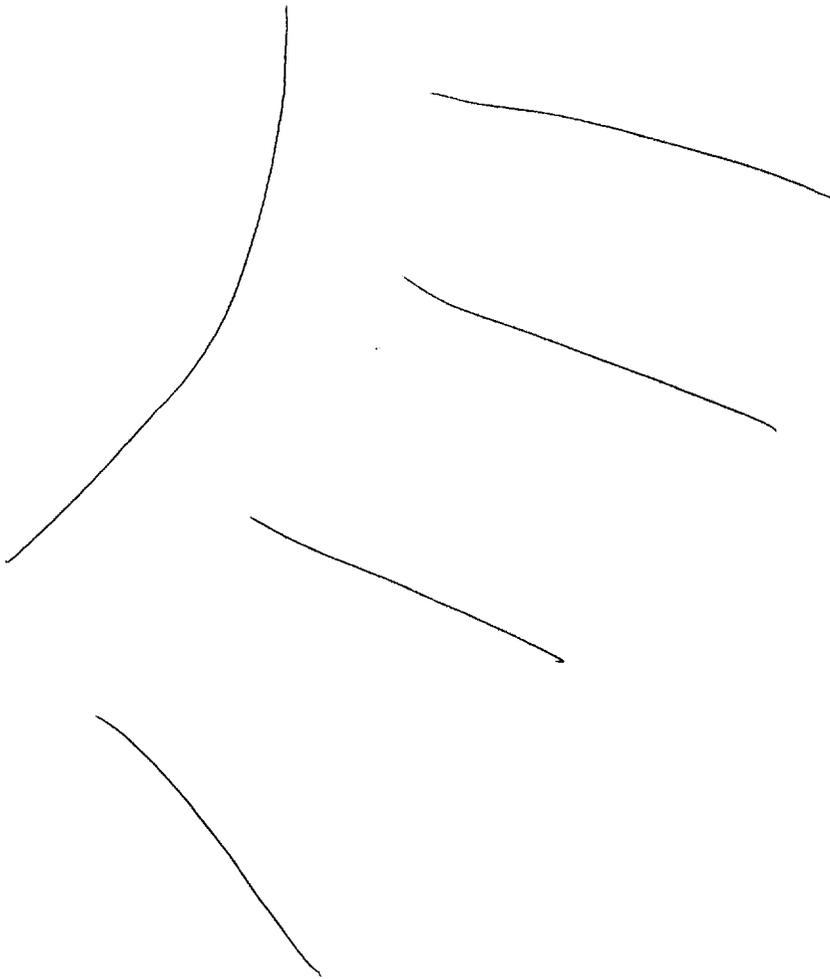
0 Big



x Blue

o Salt taste

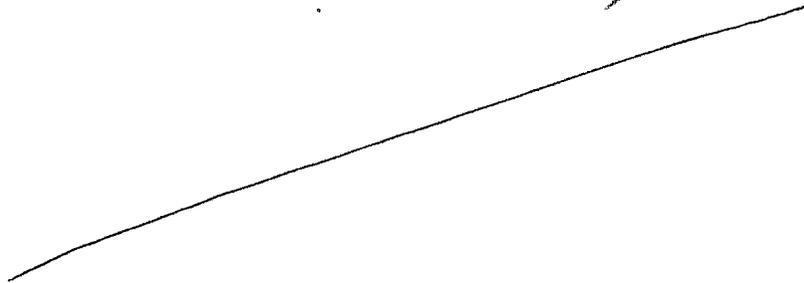
o Bright



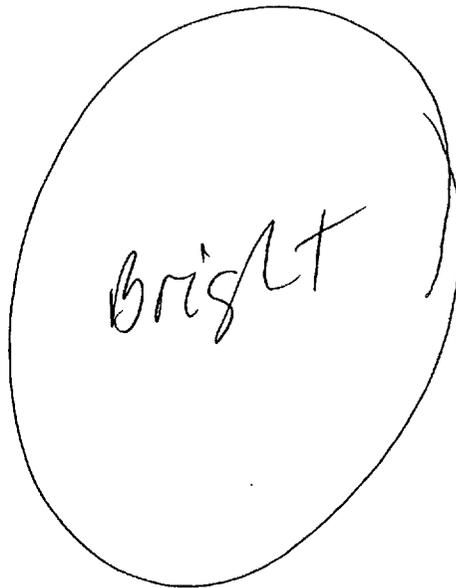
Coled

Bright

ok



ok



AE BK

ok → Healthy Bright

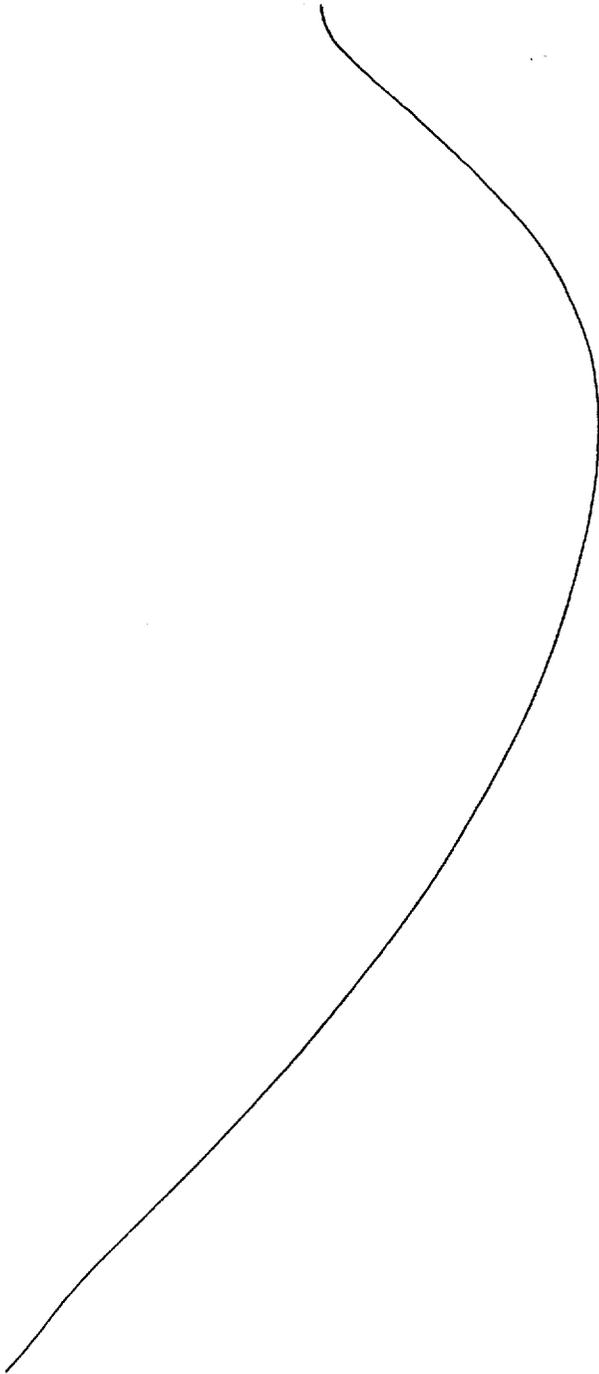
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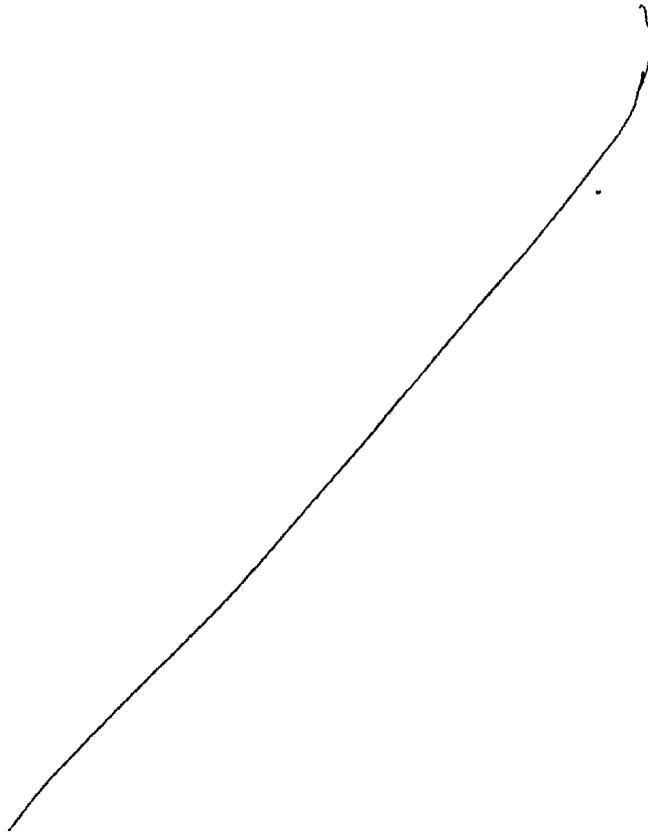
Bis

sh





page 11



Bright diagonal



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flat dark horizontal

Blue

Dark

Bright

13

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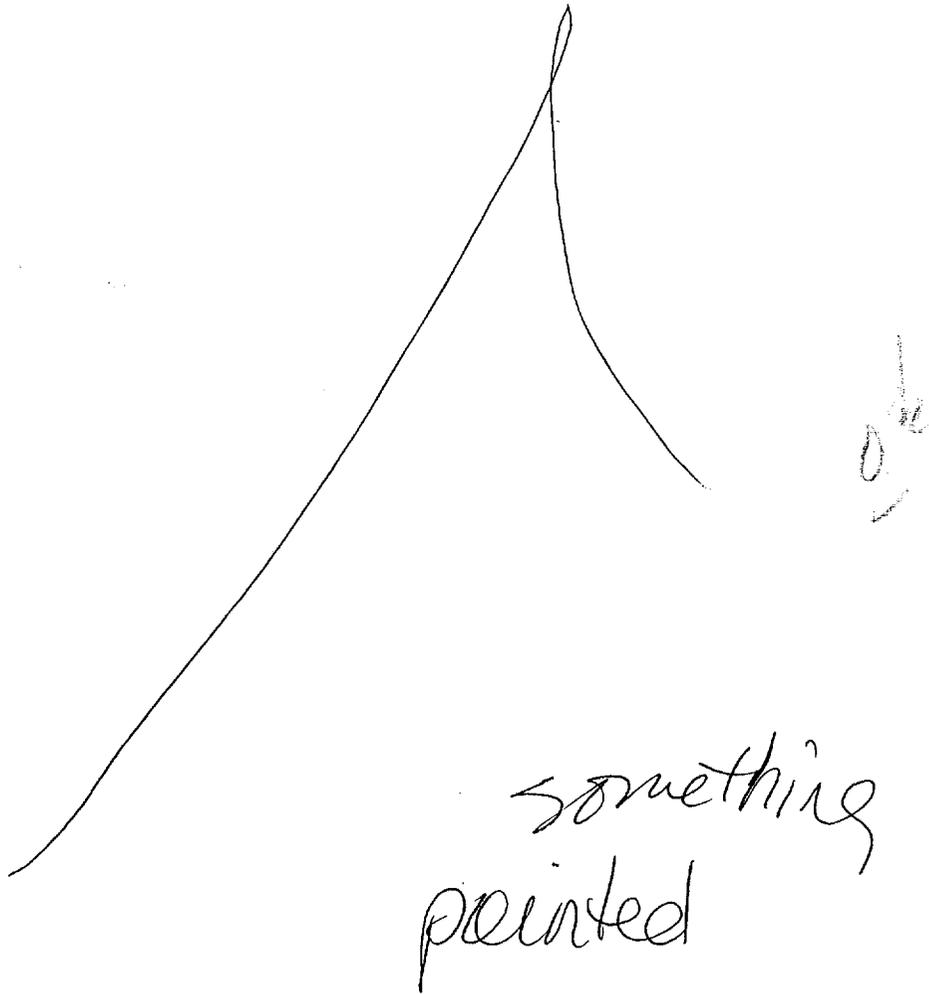
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lots of horizontals

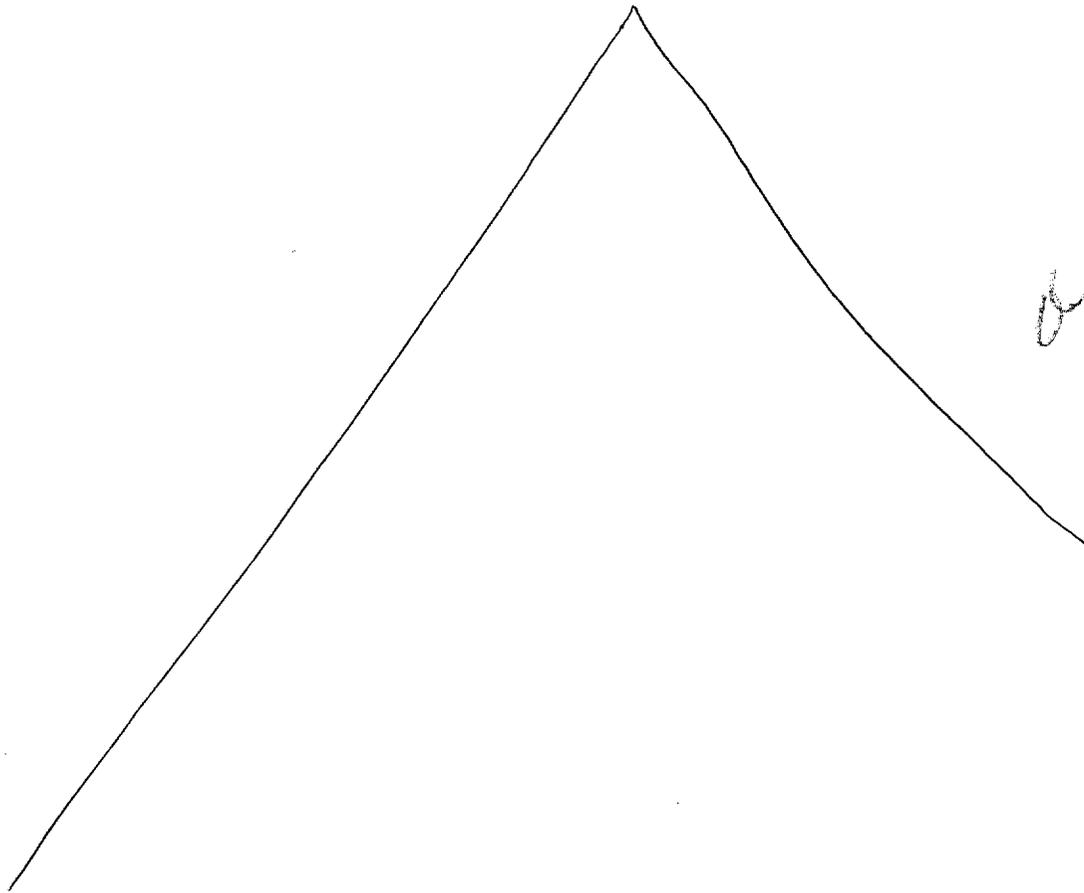
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B1221

14



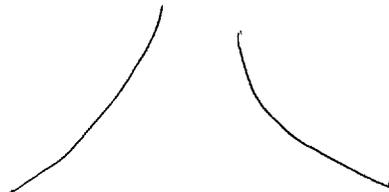
site 1100

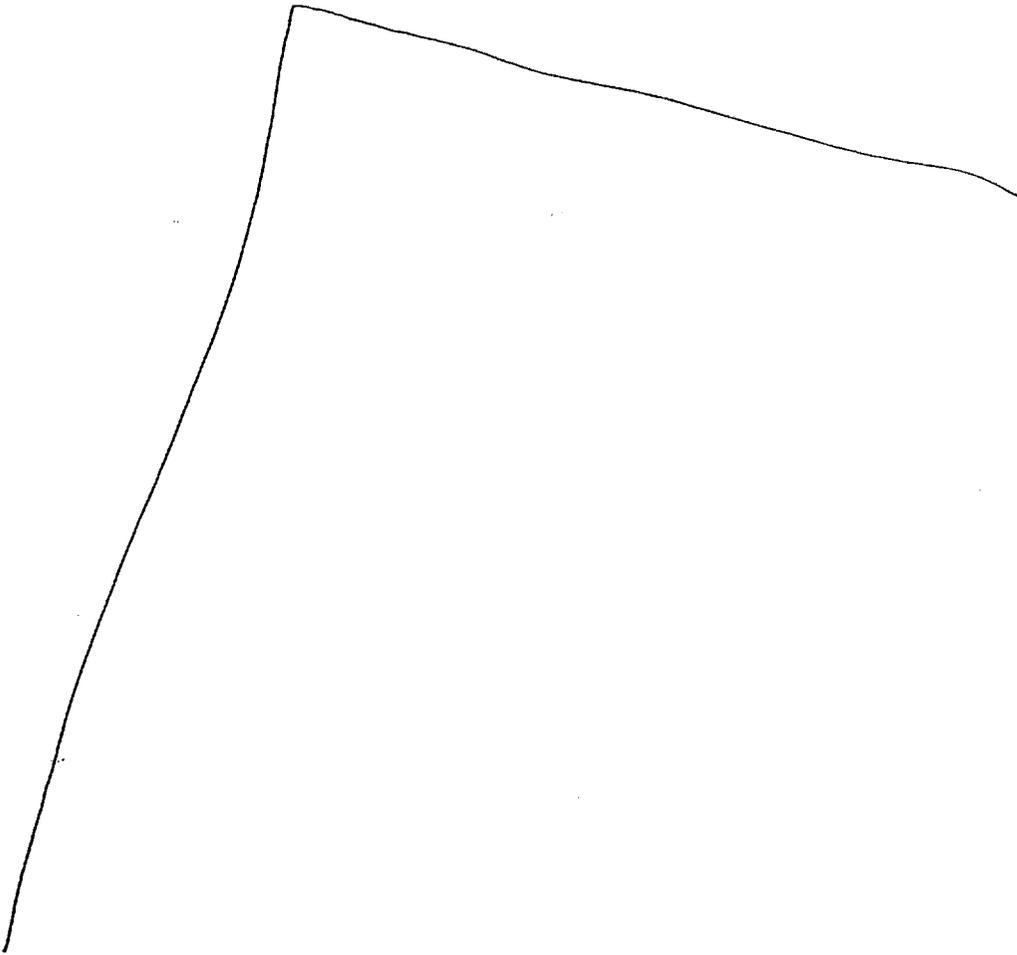
15



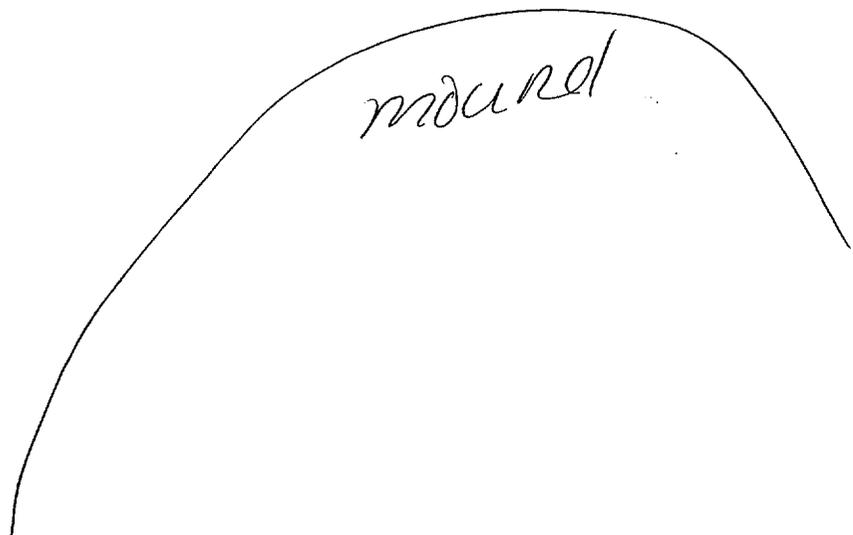
ok

its pointed

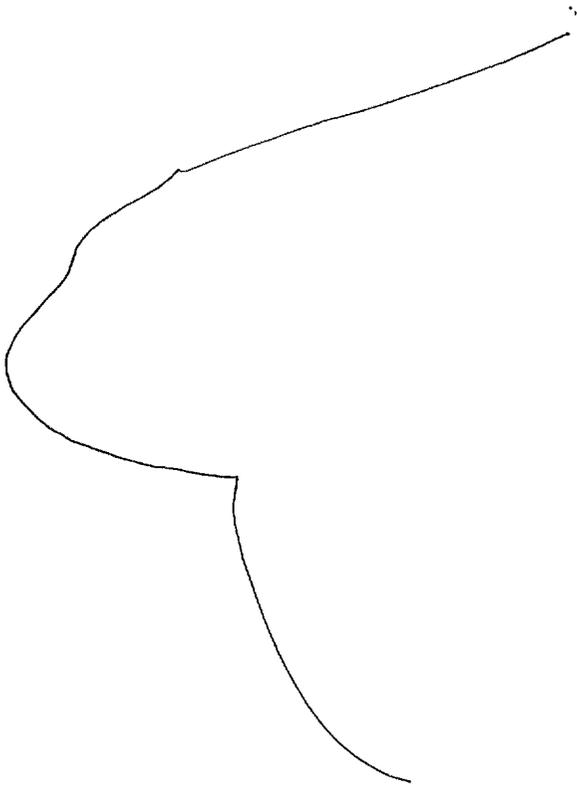




Angle



rounded



A24 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1988 ...

THE WASHINGTON POST

# Soviets Launch Shuttle For 2 Unmanned Orbits

SHUTTLE, From A1

A picture of the gleaming black-and-white Buran, which outwardly looks remarkably similar to the U.S. space shuttle Discovery, was published by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda yesterday. The newspaper said that the Energia rocket was programmed to send the shuttle back to earth if one of its engines failed.

Unlike Discovery, which made a four-day manned flight in September following the 32-month period of inactivity caused by the Challenger disaster in January 1986, Buran is not equipped with its own booster rockets. It has only small engines, used for steering in space.

Pravda predicted that the most difficult part of the operation would be bringing the shuttle safely back to Earth. The shuttle will land on a special landing strip made out of reinforced concrete that is nearly as wide as a football field. The U.S. program has not included launch of an unmanned shuttle.

A successful testing of Buran could help the Soviets in their ambitious program for the construction of space stations and space launching pads for the exploration of other planets.

On Saturday, cosmonauts Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov broke the world space endurance record by remaining on board the orbiting Mir space station complex for 326 days.

The Soviet space program has, however, also experienced several significant setbacks in recent

months. In September, the crew aboard a joint Soviet-Afghan mission to the Mir station was stranded smarooned in space for a day because of a failure in the computer-powered landing systems of their Soyuz-TM module.

*In Washington, staff writer Kathy Sawyer reported:*

Americans experts who study the Soviet space program have expressed surprise at what they perceive as a major risk the Soviets appear to be taking with this launch.

"They have 10 or 12 major wickets—major new things—they've got to get through on this mission," said author James Oberg, who had predicted the Soviets would first fly a mock-up or "shell" of a shuttle before risking a fully equipped model.

The launch phase could be particularly risky, experts said, because this will be only the second operation of the giant Energia booster.

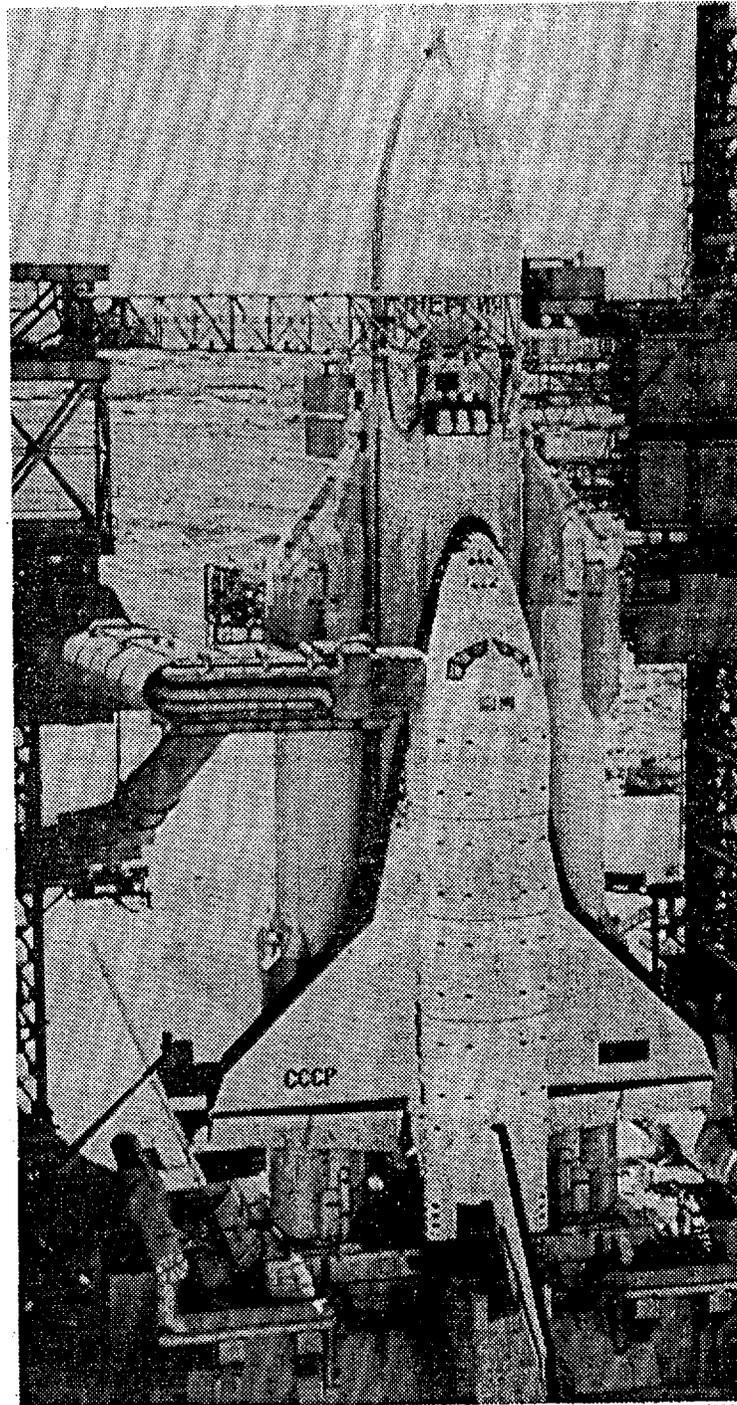
Also, some observers believe it may not be possible to throttle the Soviet booster engines.

Unlike the American shuttle engines, which may be throttled, the Soviet shuttle may have to charge through the period of maximum stress at full throttle, experts said.

The Soviets have little experience with hypersonic flight.

The experts added that during the period of the shuttle's reentry to earth the craft may travel up to 25 times the speed of sound.

They said the craft's onboard computers must respond correctly and unaided to the forces the shuttle encounters.



Soviet shuttle awaits launch at Baikonur Cosmodrome in Central Asia.