

24 Jan 89

SECRET/NOFORN

PROJECT SUN STREAK

WARNING NOTICE: INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

PROJECT NUMBER: 759

SESSION NUMBER: 1

DATE OF SESSION: 890123

DATE OF REPORT: 890123

START: 1400

END: 1500

METHODOLOGY: CRV

VIEWER IDENTIFIER: 032

1. (S/NF/SK) MISSION: Access and describe (in a stage 5 sense) training target # 759, Westminster Abbey.

2. (S/NF/SK) VIEWER TASKING: Encrypted coordinates 075911/890123.

3. (S/NF/SK) COMMENTS: 032 worked this target earlier today but did not get on site. This afternoon, he did well in stage 4, but then the signal suddenly ended in darkness. Normally, a break could be taken at this point and a session resumed successfully shortly thereafter, but because of the late hour I declared a session end. Hence stage 5 was not reached and an evaluation can not be given.

4. EVALUATION:

3

HANDLE VIA SKEET CHANNELS ONLY
SPECIAL ACCESS REQUIRED

SECRET/NOFORN

CLASSIFIED BY: DIA (DT)
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

PI - des / Times

Q32
23 Jan
1400 L

075911
890123



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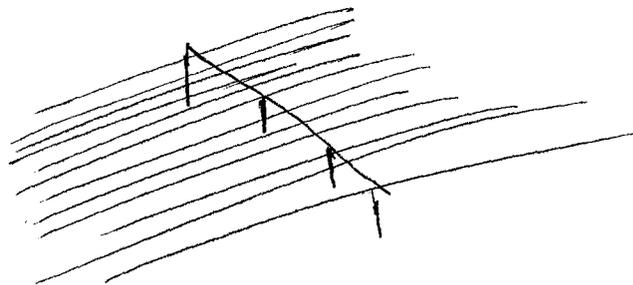
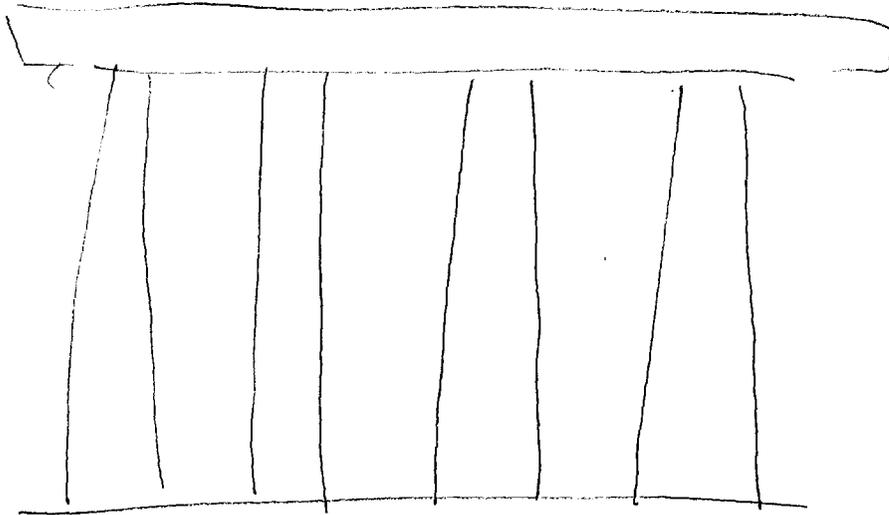
Doc Built
Concrete or
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075 911
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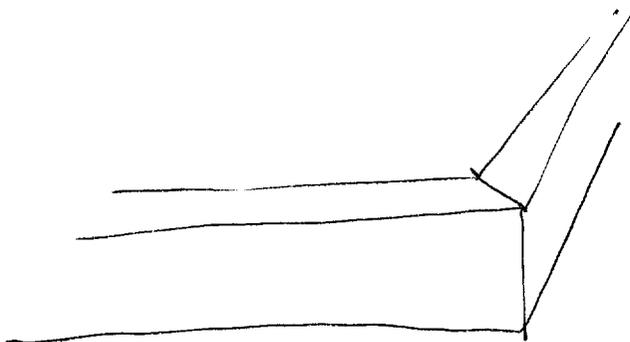
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AOL
INTERNATIONAL
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Signal time ending in
Break.

Site 759

Westminster Abbey

Officially the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster, it is the most famous church in the Commonwealth. It is located in London, England. Legend relates that the first church was erected about 605 by Serbert, king of the East Saxons, but the recorded history of the Benedictine abbey begins with Edward the Confessor who started construction of a new church about 1050. Built in the Norman style, it was consecrated in 1065 and was the scene of the coronation of William the Conqueror (1066). The entire east end was torn down by Henry III who, in 1245, began to build the present church. A cruciform structure in the Gothic style, it is 531 ft long and almost 102 ft high, while the nave itself is 38 feet 7 inches wide. Its principal architectural features are the transepts with aisles; the nave with aisles finished in the late 15th century; the choir with six chapels opening north and south of it; Henry VII Chapel, built in 1503 to c. 1519, famous both for its exquisite fan-vaulted roof and for its carved oaken stalls, above which hang the banners of the Knights of the Bath; and majestic west towers, designed by Christopher Wren but not completed until 1740.

Steeped in history, Westminster Abbey is a veritable national shrine. In the center nave, near the west entrance, is the grave of the Unknown soldier of WWI. At the east end of Henry VII Chapel is the Royal Air Force Memorial Chapel which contains a superb stained-glass window commemorating the 63 squadrons that fought in the Battle of Britain in 1940, and embodying all their badges. Many of Britain's most distinguished sons are buried in the abbey including Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning, Ben Johnson, Isaac Newton, Charles Robert Darwin and David Livingston. There are monuments to outstanding statesmen such as William Pitt, Robert Peel, Benjamin Disraeli, and William Gladstone. Many of England's monarchs from Edward the Confessor to George II are also buried here. Their tombs are in the chapels of Edward the Confessor and Henry VII. In the chapel of Edward the Confessor is the coronation throne, enclosing the stone of Scone upon which the Celtic kings were crowned. On this throne, in front of the High Altar, every monarch of England from William I has been crowned, with the exception of Edward V and Edward VII. Thus the abbey enshrines many of the traditions and commemorates many achievements of the English people.