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SUN STREAK ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT

- 1986 -

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
WARNING NOTICE: SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

HANDLE VIA SKEET CHANNELS ONLY
SPECIAL ACCESS REQUIRED

CLASSIFIED BY: DIA, DT
DECLASSIFY BY: OADR

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SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 5 February 1987

REPLY TO ATTN OF: DT-S

SUBJECT: SUN STREAK - Annual Report 1986 (U)

TO: DT (Dr. Vorona)

1. (S/SK/WNINTEL) The mission of the SUN STREAK Prototype Operational Group (POG) remained dedicated to the application of the psychoenergetic process of Remote Viewing (RV) as a potential tool of probative intelligence value to the Department of Defense and other intelligence community agencies. Attached is the SUN STREAK Activities Report (SAR) for CY 1986. The SAR documents the results of the three principle activities of the POG during CY 1986: Operations, Utility Assessments, and Training.

2. (S/SK/WNINTEL) The POG is comprised of professional intelligence officers whose primary concern is the achievement of operational results that are of intelligence value. Because SUN STREAK is not engaged in a venture into pure science, but rather one of utility, results are judged on their value to the intelligence community. Through the application of disciplined procedures and strict controlled conditions the results reported in the 1986 SAR are both credible and enlightening. The attached SAR, when viewed in conjunction with a body of wisdom accumulated over previous years, clearly illustrates SUN STREAK's demonstrated potential value to the intelligence consumer.

SG1J

3. (S/SK/WNINTEL) With the arrival of [redacted] on 6 January 1987, the staff is at its full complement. The end of CY 1986 leaves us with four fully trained RV sources. Two sources

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are entering the final phases of training and will soon be integrated into both the operations and utility assessments efforts of the office. Personnel are enthusiastic, morale is high, and the unit is looking forward to greater successes from the challenges of the new year.

SG1J

1 Enclosure
SUN STREAK Annual
Activities Report (S) 1 Cy

Branch Chief

SG1J

cf:
DT

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SUN STREAK ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT

1986

1. (S/SK/WNINTEL) SUN STREAK activities include operational intelligence collection, training, and the assessment of intelligence utility of remote viewing information. Operational efforts are conducted in response to collection requirements validated by DIA, DT. Training of remote viewing sources is designed to develop source abilities commensurate with operational tasking. The Utility Assessment program has as its strategy the appraisal of individual source capabilities as well as a value (intelligence utility) assessment of information produced through applied remote viewing. The following charts depict the activities of the SUN STREAK office during CY-1986. Further details of the operational effort are considered "close hold" for purposes of operational effectiveness. Personnel requiring access to operational details should contact the SUN STREAK office. Further information concerning training is provided in the training report (Enclosure 5). Utility Assessment files are available at the SUN STREAK office.

a. (S/SK/WNINTEL) SUN STREAK Operations: (U)

PROJ	OPEN DATE	RPT DATE	SESS/SOURCES	STATUS
8601	2 Jan 86	13 Jun 86	25/4	Eval received-of value
8602	13 Jan 86	15 Jan 86	1/1	Awaiting Eval (DT-5A)
8603	13 Jan 86	1 Jun 86	4/1	Awaiting Eval (DT-5A)
8604	13 Jan 86	9 Apr 86	3/1	Awaiting Eval (DT-5A)
8605	10 Mar 86	N/A	8/3	Open(Initiative Action)
8606	10 Mar 86	20 Sep 86	5/4	Awaiting Eval (DT-5A)
8607	16 Mar 86	25 Apr 86	16/4	Awaiting Eval (DT-5A)
8608	16 Jun 86	7 Jul 86	10/4	Closed (Initiative Act)
8609	25 Jun 86	N/A	16/4	Open
8610	8 Jul 86	26 Sep 86	10/4	1987*

* Problem involved future. Evaluation will not be made until 30 Sep 87.

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Enclosure 1

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PROJ	OPEN DATE	RPT DATE	SESS/SOURCES	STATUS
8701	17 Nov 86	N/A	4/3	Open
8702	17 Nov 86	N/A		Scheduling
8703	17 Nov 86	N/A		Collection Planning
8704	17 Nov 86	N/A		Scheduling
8705	17 Nov 86	N/A		Collection Planning
8706	17 Nov 86	N/A		Scheduling
8707	17 Nov 86	N/A		Collection Planning

TOTAL Ops Sessions 102

b. (S/SK/WNINTEL) SUN STREAK Training: (U)

SOURCE	NUMBER OF SESSIONS*
#003	16
#011	106
#018	50
#021	24
#079	35
#101	24

TOTAL Tng Sessions 255

*NOTE: The number of training sessions done by a source is dependent on the type of training received and the level of achievement of individual sources. See Training Report.

c. (S/SK/WNINTEL) SUN STREAK Utility Assessment: (U)

PROJ	SOURCE/TECH	EVALUATION				
		very useful	useful	marginal	no value	unk
A.	#003/CRV		X			
	#021/CRV			X		
	#101/ERV	X				
B.	#003/CRV		X			
	#021/CRV		X			
	#101/CRV		X			
C.	#003/CRV	X				
	#021/CRV	X				
	#101/ERV				X	
D.	#003/CRV				X	
	#021/CRV	X				
	#101/ERV	X				
E.	#003/CRV		X			
	#021/CRV		X			
	#101/ERV			X		

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PROJ	SOURCE/TECH	EVALUATION				
		very useful	useful	marginal	no value	unk
F.	Working					
G.	Working					
H.	#003/CRV	X				
	#018/CRV		X			
	#021/CRV			X		
	#101/ERV	X				
I.	Awaiting Eval (DT-5A)					
J.	Scheduling					
K.	Scheduling					
L.	Scheduling					
M.	Scheduling					
N.	Scheduling					
O.	Scheduling					
P.	Working					

TOTAL Utility Assessment Sessions: 94

2. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Included herewith are two graphics. The SUN STREAK Production Chart (Enclosure 1) shows the level of activity through the year as the unit reached operational readiness. It is anticipated that the monthly production average of 37.5 sessions will be increased by 30 % in 1987. A count of remote viewing sessions is at best a crude scale for measuring unit intelligence production. Ultimately, however, sessions must be conducted to collect information and to some extent the more sessions conducted the higher the probability of collecting information of value to the intelligence consumer. The Type of Sessions chart (Enclosure 2) shows the distribution of sessions over the three basic activities of the SUN STREAK office: Operations, Training, and Utility Assessment. As the unit moved towards operational readiness more than 50% of the remote viewing sessions were devoted to training. This will not be the case in 1987. As the chart indicates, in the last quarter of 1986 the number of training sessions fell as operations and utility assessments rose. This trend will continue into 1987.

3. (S/SK/WNINTEL) In addition to the above scheduled 1986 activities, SUN STREAK office personnel developed an Intelligence Evaluation Sheet for use by selected intelligence consumers. This evaluation sheet was designed to be the basis by which SUN

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STREAK techniques can be assessed and/or modified to improve overall value.

4. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Throughout the history of SUN STREAK many briefings have been conducted. Many of these briefings have been structured around high profile, successful remote viewings. In so doing the history and development of the project has always been overshadowed by the presentation of selected successful sessions. Included with this annual report is a draft SUN STREAK briefing (Enclosure 4). The briefing does not focus on specific or spectacular remote viewing results but seeks to provide information and an accurate record on the history and development of the DoD effort in psychoenergetics and the current project, SUN STREAK.

5. (U) We have had five office personnel attend training courses which are necessary for working with the newly received Office Information System (OIS). This schooling included five courses for our Computer Operations Manager, and one Systems Introduction course each for our secretary, one training officer, and two project officers. Our Computer Operations Manager has developed an office operating system from the software procured with the system, and is presently engaged in the development of a comprehensive database management system which will meet our record-keeping, reports-generation, and data retrieval needs.

SG1J

Deputy for Operations

5 Enclosures
1. SUN STREAK Production (U) 1 Cy
2. Type of Sessions (U) 1 Cy
3. Intelligence Evaluation Sheet (U) 1 Cy
4. Draft Briefing (S) 1 Cy
5. Training Report (S) w/appendices 1-5 (U) 1 Cy

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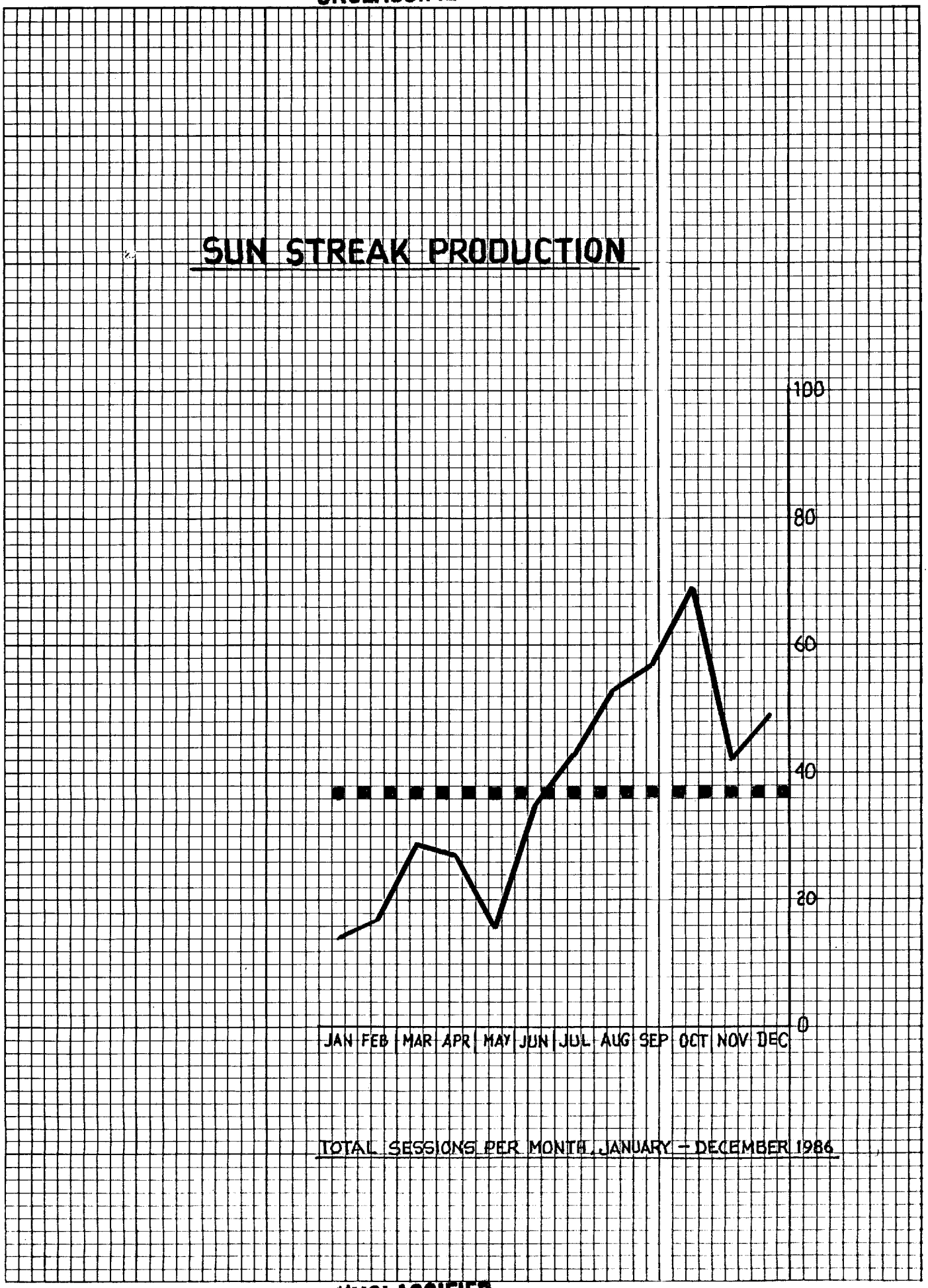

FPI-LCM-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
10TH LINE HEAVY

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Enclosure 1

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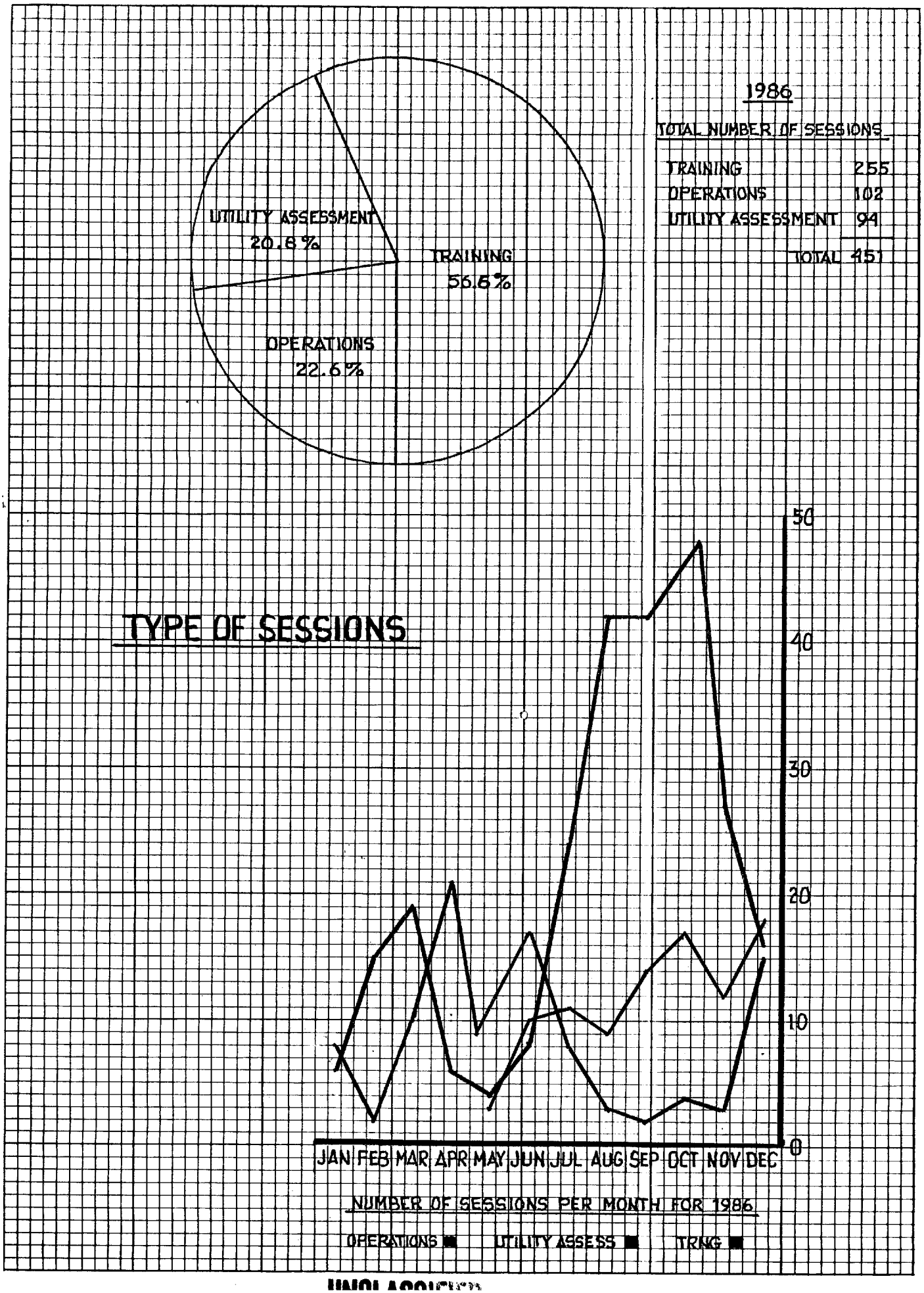

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Enclosure 2

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION SHEET

INFORMATION and INSTRUCTIONS:

The information in this report was obtained in direct response to an intelligence collection requirement provided by your office. The material furnished to you has been acquired through a unique and highly sensitive collection technique. Your care in evaluating this information will form the basis by which USI can assess this technique and/or modify and refine the technology to improve its overall value. While formulating your evaluation the following comments concerning this unique collection technique may be helpful.

Foremost it must be stated that the information obtained through this technique is likely to consist of a mixture of correct, incorrect or at times apparently, irrelevant data. Given this anomaly the consumer should be sensitive to the following:

a. Conceptual descriptive data tends to be more reliable than analytic labeling. As an example, a source may inappropriately report (label) a body of water in an artificial holding device at a designated target as a "recreational swimming pool," when in fact it is a water purification sewage pool. More critical however, is that an aircraft fuselage may be erroneously labeled by the source as a submarine hull. Caution is therefore advised when a source's descriptions evidence a great deal of analytic labeling. Again, conceptual descriptive data tends to be more reliable than analytic labeling.

b. Certain anomalies may exist in the overall descriptive reporting. A report on a known three building complex may, for example, only contain data pertaining to two buildings. Furthermore, significant buildings or facilities may be attributed to a site when it is known that such "additions" do not exist. Such gaps or additions are neither intentional nor an attempt to fabricate information. In fact, they occasionally may prove useful with careful analysis on the part of the consumer. When this type of serious gap or addition is encountered it should only be weighed in the context of the actual tasking and how it affects the results of the information sought. In other words, if you were initially seeking the purpose of a deep circular hole in the ground, do not be concerned about additional descriptions of a nearby lake when previously confirmed information indicated no lake is present at the site. Instead, focus your evaluation on the data pertaining to the deep circular hole, while within reason, ignoring extraneous data.

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Enclosure 3

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c. At times, some data may appear to be abstract with no apparent importance even though other data tends to confirm and improve upon the known data base on a target. Information of this nature may, at a later date, be valuable. For example, a reported lack of personnel at a normally bustling defense installation may seem incongruous until it is learned at a later date that this particular reporting period coincided with a evacuation drill.

d. The consumer should be aware that for reasons of security, strict compartmentation and operational effectiveness, the actual collectors (sources) of this data are given only general guidance. Therefore, the collectors may tend to report on many seemingly extraneous facets of a target as well as the specific area of interest to the consumer. If this otherwise superfluous data is known to be true, the veracity of the source's other descriptions is enhanced.

It is recommended that the consumer first examine the information provided to isolate the data already known, if any, about the target. From this data base the consumer should extract any new and heretofore unknown information relevant to the specific target. The "irrelevant" information should be examined carefully in light of the comments listed above. Patently false or irrelevant information should be weighted as a facet of your evaluation only when this data contradicts previously confirmed information pertaining to the target.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, the Intelligence Evaluation Sheet (IES), or any information provided to you by this activity please contact this office at any time.

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INTELLIGENCE EVALUATION SHEET

IES Control Number: _____

Source Number: _____

SECTION I

Collection Requirement:

_____

_____

_____

Collection Requirement Generated By:
(ICR/CIR/DIRM/INITIATIVE/OTHER)

_____

_____

_____

Does the information satisfy your Intelligence Collection Requirement?	YES	IN PART	NO	CANNOT BE DETERMINED
	☐	☐	☐	☐

A narrative explanation is required:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Use a continuation sheet if necessary.)

_____
(classification)

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SECTION II

This section deals exclusively with the accuracy of the information provided, not its usefulness. Responses are scaled from 0-3 utilizing the following explanatory criteria. If a source has not addressed a particular item then select UNKNOWN. If a source describes an item which cannot be verified then select CANNOT BE DETERMINED.

0 - Little or no correspondence with known or suspected components of the target site.

1 - Evidence that the proper target site is being described, however the information contains a mixture of correct and incorrect elements.

2 - Good site correspondence with several items recognizable or confirmatory in nature but some incorrect or irrelevant information is reported.

3 - Good correspondence with the target with unambiguous and unique information and relatively little known incorrect information.

	0-3	UNKNOWN	CANNOT BE DETERMINED
IIa - Geographic locale description, i.e., terrain, bodies of water, mountains, etc.	☐	☐	☐
IIb - Large scale manmade objects, i.e.,cities, rail yards, silos, docks, etc.	☐	☐	☐
IIc - Small scale manmade structures, i.e., antennae, computers, vehicles, missiles, small buildings, etc.	☐	☐	☐
IId.- General target functions, i.e., research, production, training, storage, troop billets, etc.	☐	☐	☐

(classification)

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0- Little or no correspondence with known or suspected components of the target site.

1 - Evidence that the proper target site is being described, however the information contains a mixture of correct and incorrect elements.

2 - Good site correspondence with several items recognizable or confirmatory in nature but some incorrect or irrelevant information is reported.

3 - Good correspondence with the target with unambiguous and unique information and relatively little known incorrect information.

	0-3	UNKNOWN	CANNOT BE DETERMINED
IIe - Specific target functions, i.e., nuclear testing, CBR storage/ research, missile testing etc.	☐	☐	☐
IIf - Personalities at site, i.e., descriptions, activities, responsibilities, political proclivity, support for government.	☐	☐	☐
IIg - Data of predictive importance, i.e., plans, preparations hostile intentions.	☐	☐	☐

A narrative elaboration is requested:

(Use a continuation sheet if necessary.)

(classification)

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SECTION III

Please check which best describes the intelligence value of the information provided.

VERY USEFUL	USEFUL	MARGINAL VALUE	NO VALUE	CANNOT BE DETERMINED
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Narrative comment required. Explain how information provided will be used (i.e. confirm other intelligence sources, targeting, etc.). If information is of marginal or no value, explain why.

(Use a continuation sheet if necessary.)

(classification)

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SECTION IV

This organization solicits your frank and informal comment on any aspect of this project which could better aid us in providing high quality intelligence to the consumer. Please feel free to use the space below or additional sheets of paper as necessary to convey your thoughts.

EVALUATOR'S NAME AND OFFICE:

SIGNATURE:

DATE OF EVALUATION:

(classification)

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SUN STREAK

DRAFT BRIEFING

30 JANUARY 1986

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SUN STREAK

DRAFT BRIEFING

30 JANUARY 1987

(VG1) SINCE THE EARLY 1970'S, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN EXAMINING POTENTIAL USES OF PSYCHOENERGETICS.

EXPERIMENTS USING REMOTE VIEWING AS AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING TOOL, CONDUCTED BY TWO LASER PHYSICISTS, HAL PUTHOFF AND RUSSELL TARG AT STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRI) WERE SUCCESSFUL.

(VG2) REMOTE VIEWING IS AN SRI-COINED TERM AND THE DEFINITION IS SHOWN HERE.

USING SEVERAL APPARENTLY GIFTED PSYCHIC SUBJECTS, THE MOST NOTABLE OF WHOM WERE PAT PRICE AND INGO SWANN, SRI SCIENTISTS CONDUCTED SEVERAL CIA-SPONSORED REMOTE VIEWING TESTS.

PSYCHIC IMPRESSIONS INCLUDED MUCH DETAILED ACCURATE INFORMATION, SOME OF WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED, ABOUT A SECRET NSA FACILITY, THE SOVIET RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY AT SEMIPALITINSK (SEM-EE-POLY-TEENSK),

SG1A

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THESE PSYCHIC IMPRESSIONS WERE CONFIRMED BY HUMINT AND NATIONAL TECHNICAL SOURCES.

AS A RESULT OF THESE ORIGINAL TESTS, EMPHASIS OVER THE LAST DECADE HAS CENTERED ON REMOTE VIEWING, RATHER THAN ON OTHER ASPECTS OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY, SUCH AS MENTAL TELEPATHY, ESP, OR PSYCHOKINESIS.

(VG3) DIA AND THE MILITARY SERVICES HAVE, AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, BEEN INVOLVED IN NUMEROUS PSYCHOENERGETICS TESTS, MOST OF THEM APPLICATIONS ORIENTED.

IN 1972, THE US ARMY SURGEON GENERAL, THROUGH THE MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AGENCY, NOW KNOWN AS THE ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, (AFMIC), TOGETHER WITH DIA, PUBLISHED STUDIES OF SOVIET BLOC WORK.

IN 1976, THE MISSILE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMALLY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THE US REPLICATION OF CLAIMED SOVIET EXPERIMENTS IN PSYCHOKINESIS.

SRI DEVELOPED A SMALL PROGRAM FOR THEM AND IN 1977, THE MISSILE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AWARDED SRI A ONE YEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACT.

DURING THE SAME TIME, THE ARMY MATERIAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AGENCY WAS INVOLVED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF REMOTE VIEWING CONCEPTS WITH SRI.

IN 1977, THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND (INSCOM) ESTABLISHED A PROJECT TEAM UNDER THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR HUMAN INTELLIGENCE AND IMPLEMENTED THE GONDOLA WISH PROGRAM.

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(VG4) THE PURPOSE OF THE GONDOLA WISH PROGRAM IS SHOWN HERE.

BY 1978, THE ARMY ACSI CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO EXPLORE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOENERGETICS.

THE ARMY ACSI CANCELLED THE GONDOLA WISH EFFORT, PLACED A COMPLETE SECURITY ENVELOPE OVER THE ARMY'S INTEREST IN PSYCHOENERGETICS AND IMPLEMENTED A NEW PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION USING REMOTE VIEWING.

(VG5) THIS NEW EFFORT WAS GIVEN THE UNCLASSIFIED NAME GRILL FLAME.

BY THE SPRING OF 1978, INSCOM PROJECT PERSONNEL HAD BEEN SELECTED AND TRAINING WAS INITIATED.

THE NEXT CONCERN HOWEVER WAS WHETHER OR NOT INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM REMOTE VIEWING WOULD BE OF REASONABLE ACCURACY. EVEN IF SO, WOULD THE INFORMATION BE ACCEPTED AND USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

WORK TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS WAS OVERCOME BY EVENTS.

ON 4 SEPT. 1979, ACSI TASKED INSCOM TO LOCATE A MISSING NAVY AIRCRAFT AND HENCE THE FIRST INSCOM GRILL FLAME OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING SESSION TOOK PLACE.

IN THIS INITIAL SESSION, THE REMOTE VIEWER LOCATED THE MISSING AIRCRAFT WITHIN 15 MILES OF WHERE IT HAD CRASHED.

BASED ON THESE RESULTS, INSCOM WAS TASKED TO WORK AGAINST ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL TARGETS.

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THESE TASKINGS FORCED A PREMATURE HALT TO THE INITIAL TRAINING PHASES AND BY DEC. 1979, THE PROJECT WAS COMMITTED TO OPERATIONS.

DURING THE SAME TIME PERIOD, CONGRESSMAN CHARLIE ROSE (D-NC), CHAIRMAN OF THE EVALUATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN THE DOD PURSUIT OF PSYCHOENERGETICS.

BECAUSE OF THIS INTEREST, AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED TO REVIEW SUCH ACTIVITIES. THIS COMMITTEE WAS KNOWN AS THE GALE COMMITTEE AND A FINAL REPORT WAS ISSUED IN DEC. 1979.

(VG6) SOME OF THE IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE GALE COMMITTEE ARE SHOWN HERE.

(VG7) SEVERAL MONTHS LATER, DR. WILLIAM PERRY, UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, HAVING BEEN ADVISED OF DOD PSYCHOENERGETIC ACTIVITIES AND THE GALE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS, ISSUED A 5 MARCH 1980 MEMORANDUM.

THIS MEMORANDUM TERMINATED R&D FUNDING (P6) FOR PSYCHOENERGETICS ACTIVITIES BUT POSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE CONTINUANCE OF INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS EFFORTS (P3).

IN FEB. 1981, ACSI TRANSFERRED GRILL FLAME MANAGEMENT TO INSCOM.

(VG8) AS A RESULT OF THE GALE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS AND THE PERRY MEMORANDUM, IN MARCH 1981, THE DIRECTOR DIA AND THE ARMY ACSI SIGNED A JOINT GRILL FLAME MOU.

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THE EFFORT FORMED BETWEEN DIA AND THE ARMY WAS TO IMPLEMENT A THREE YEAR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO DO THE FOLLOWING.

(VG9) WITHIN THIS PROGRAM, THE ROLES OF DIA AND THE ARMY WERE DISTINCT.

(VG10) THIS MOU ALSO FORMALIZED THE COOPERATION AMONG ACTIVE GRILL FLAME PLAYERS OTHER THAN DIA AND INSCOM.

(VG11) THIS JOINT SERVICES EFFORT CONTINUED UNTIL DEC. 1982 WHEN THE BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE CURTAILED ALL PSYCHOENERGETIC OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY INSCOM IN THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NFIP). THE COMMITTEE WAS APPARENTLY UNDER THE MISCONCEPTION THAT THE PROJECT WAS DOUBLE FUNDED HAVING NOTED THAT THERE WERE TWO LINE ITEM ENTRIES IN THE BUDGET; ONE FOR DIA AND ONE FOR INSCOM.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES AGREED HOWEVER TO LET DIA COMPLETE THE THIRD YEAR OF THEIR EFFORT BUT DIRECTED THAT FUTURE FUNDING, IF ANY, OF PSYCHOENERGETIC ACTIVITY BE BUDGETED OUTSIDE THE NFIP SINCE THE DIA EFFORT SEEMED TO THEM TO BE R&D ORIENTED.

(VG12) IN KEEPING WITH CONGRESSIONAL DESIRES, INSCOM TERMINATED FORMAL INVOLVEMENT WITH GRILL FLAME AT THE END OF FY82 BUT MAINTAINED ITS MOMENTUM OF EFFORT BY THE DIRECTION OF THE CG, INSCOM, UNDER A SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM CALLED CENTER LANE, FUNDED WITH S&IA MONIES.

IN JAN. 1983, DR. RICHARD DELAUER, THE UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING SIGNED A MEMORANDUM

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ALLOWING P6 RESOURCES TO BE USED TO MAINTAIN AND SUPPORT THE CENTER LANE PROGRAM, THUS REVERSING THE PERRY MEMORANDUM OF 1980.

(VG13) ON 19 OCT. 1983, DIA PUBLISHED THE RESULTS OF THEIR THREE YEAR PSYCHOENERGETICS EVALUATION EFFORT.

THERE WERE SEVERAL KEY RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RESULTED FROM THE 3-YEAR GRILL FLAME EFFORT AS SHOWN HERE.

THESE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY AN INDEPENDENT SCIENCE REVIEW PANEL CALLED ON BY CONGRESSMAN EDWARD P. BOLAND (D-MA), MEMBER OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS INDEPENDENT SCIENCE REVIEW PANEL WAS TO EVALUATE THE VALIDITY OF THE SRI EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE EFFORT.

(VG14) IN AUG. 1984, THE DECISION WAS MADE TO MAKE THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF INSCOM'S REMOTE VIEWING UNIT MORE RESPONSIVE TO STRATEGIC, NATIONAL LEVEL TASKING.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO TRANSFER THE UNIT TO DIA.

ON 18 SEPT. 1984, A MOA BETWEEN DIA AND INSCOM FOR PROJECT CENTER LANE'S TRANSFER WAS COMPLETED.

BY FEB. 1985, THE INITIAL STEPS WERE UNDERWAY TO TRANSFER CENTER LANE TO DIA AS A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM.

DURING THIS SAME PERIOD OF TIME, CONGRESS WAS BEING BRIEFED ON THE DIA PLAN TO FORM A COLLECTION ACTIVITY BASED ON

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OVER TEN YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DIA'S OWN THREE YEAR GRILL FLAME EFFORT. WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WAS DIA'S INTENT TO CONDUCT AN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PROGRAM AND NOT AN R&D EFFORT, THE SENATE RESTORED NFIP FUNDING FOR INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS FOR FY86 AND BEYOND.

AS A SEPARATE ISSUE, DOD IS ALSO CONDUCTING A MODERATE R&D EFFORT THROUGH USAMRDC WHICH HAS P6 FUNDING FROM THE USDRE.

(VG15) THE DOD/DIA PSYCHOENERGETIC COLLECTION EFFORT IS NOW CALLED SUN STREAK AND THE MISSION OF SUN STREAK IS SHOWN HERE.

(VG16) REMOTE VIEWING IS A HIGHLY CONTROLLED AND FORMALLY ESTABLISHED, UNIQUE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION CAPABILITY WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS.

IT IS PASSIVE. TO THE EXTENT OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, COLLECTION BY REMOTE VIEWING IS TOTALLY PASSIVE, THAT IS TO SAY, IT CANNOT BE DETECTED WHEN USED.

ONLY ONE SCIENTIFIC CLAIM OF DETECTION OF REMOTE VIEWING IS KNOWN. CHINESE SCIENTISTS CLAIM TO HAVE DETECTED REMOTE VIEWING DURING THEIR EXPERIMENTS WITH CHILDREN.

DATA ON THESE EXPERIMENTS IS INSUFFICIENT TO VALIDATE THIS CLAIM.

WORK TO REPLICATE THESE EXPERIMENTS, HOWEVER, IS ONGOING AT SRI.

REMOTE VIEWING IS INEXPENSIVE. THE PRINCIPAL COST OF REMOTE VIEWING COLLECTION IS THE PEOPLE INVOLVED. THERE IS LITTLE EXPENSIVE HARDWARE.

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THERE IS NO KNOWN DEFENSE. TIME, DISTANCE, TARGET, SIZE, OR DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY ALL HAVE NO APPARENT EFFECT ON COLLECTION BY REMOTE VIEWING.

EVEN CONCEPTUALIZED PLANS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AGAINST PRIOR TO THEIR ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION.

(VG17) REMOTE VIEWING HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED AGAINST SEVEN CATEGORIES OF TASKING.

TWO OF THESE CATEGORIES, PENETRATION OF INACCESSIBLE TARGETS AND THE CUING OF OTHER INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION SYSTEMS ARE USED PREDOMINATELY AT THIS TIME.

TWO OTHERS, HUMAN SOURCE ASSESSMENTS AND ACCURATE PERSONALITY PROFILES PRESENTLY LACK A SATISFACTORY DATA BASE FOR EFFECTIVE EXPLOITATION.

(VG18) AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MISSION OF SUN STREAK INVOLVES TRAINING PROFESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL TO REMOTE VIEW.

IN 1979, INSCOM INTEGRATED THE SRI CONTRACTED ORIENTATION TRAINING TECHNOLOGY INTO THEIR IN-HOUSE PROGRAM WHERE IT IS STILL IN USE TODAY FOR NEW PERSONNEL.

TRAINING DEVELOPED FROM THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF STATE-OF-THE-ART PSYCHOENERGETIC TECHNOLOGY DRAWN FROM ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, AND RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS AROUND THE WORLD.

AN ECLECTIC APPROACH WAS TAKEN, USING THOSE METHODS WHICH HAD APPLICATIONS POTENTIAL FOR OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

IN THE 1970'S, THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT THE REMOTE

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VIEWING PROCESS SEEMED TO BE FACILITATED BY PHYSICAL RELAXATION AND ENHANCED INTERNAL ATTENTION OR PAYING ATTENTION TO ONE'S OWN MENTAL IMAGERY AND IMPRESSIONS. THIS CONCEPTUALIZED IDEAL STATE BECAME THE BASIS FOR A TYPE OF REMOTE VIEWING NOW CALLED EXTENDED REMOTE VIEWING (ERV).

IN MID-1982, A NEW TRAINING PROGRAM BEGAN IN COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING (CRV) WITH SRI.

THIS NEW PROCESS, DEVELOPED BY INGO SWANN, AN SRI SUBCONTRACTOR, SUBDIVIDES THE DETECTION AND DECODING OF PSYCHIC IMPRESSIONS INTO DISCRETE, ACHIEVABLE SKILL LEVELS KNOWN AS STAGES 1 THROUGH 6. THE PROCESS USUALLY BEGINS BY PRESENTING THE REMOTE VIEWING SOURCE WITH GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES, HENCE THE NAME COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING (CRV).

THE NEXT PART OF THE BRIEFING WILL DISCUSS WHAT ACTUALLY OCCURS IN RESPONSE TO A TASKING REQUIREMENT FOR SUN STREAK INFORMATION.

(VG19) TYPICALLY, A PROJECT BEGINS WITH A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON A TARGET FROM A REQUESTING AGENCY.

THE FIRST TASK IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A REMOTE VIEWING COLLECTION PLAN.

THE COLLECTION PLAN LISTS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION AND THE INTELLIGENCE INDICATORS WHICH WILL ADDRESS THESE EEI.

ALSO LISTED ARE THE TARGET TIME WINDOWS FOR WHICH THESE INDICATORS WILL BE RELEVANT.

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THE COLLECTION PLAN ALSO INDICATES WHICH REMOTE VIEWING TECHNIQUE AND WHICH REMOTE VIEWER/VIEWERS WILL BE USED. REMOTE VIEWERS ARE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PAST PERFORMANCE ON THE TYPES OF INDICATORS WHICH ARE NEEDED FOR A PARTICULAR PROJECT.

SEVERAL SESSIONS OR INTERVIEWS MAY HAVE TO BE DONE TO ADDRESS ALL THE INDICATORS NEEDED TO ANSWER THE EEI.

(VG20) A REMOTE VIEWING SESSION IS A TEAM EFFORT.

THE TEAM CONSISTS OF THE INTERVIEWER OR MONITOR AND THE REMOTE VIEWER.

THE ERV INTERVIEWER'S JOB IS TO KEEP THE REMOTE VIEWER ON TRACK, TO DIRECT THE FOCUS OF THE REMOTE VIEWER, AND TO ELICIT INFORMATION ABOUT THE TARGET.

THE CRV MONITOR'S JOB IS TO CONTROL AND SUPERVISE THE STRUCTURE OF THE REMOTE VIEWING SESSION.

THE REMOTE VIEWER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING IMPRESSIONS, CONCEPTS, IDEAS, SENSATIONS, FEELINGS, AND NOTIONS OF THE TARGET.

(VG21) THE GOAL OF THE SESSION IS TO COLLECTION INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE.

TO DO THIS, GREAT CARE IS TAKEN TO TRY AND ENCOURAGE THE REMOTE VIEWER TO PRODUCE ONLY PSYCHIC INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE AND NOT AN ANALYTIC OPINION.

WHEN THE REMOTE VIEWING SESSION IS COMPLETED, IT IS FULLY DOCUMENTED AND A REPORT IS FURNISHED TO THE REQUESTING

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AGENCY.

AFTER THE PROJECT IS COMPLETED, THE REQUESTOR PROVIDES AN EVALUATION.

AS WITH ANY OTHER INTELLIGENCE SOURCES, AN EVALUATION IS ESSENTIAL. THE REMOTE VIEWER WISHES TO KNOW IF HE DID WELL IN HIS EFFORTS. THIS HELPS HIM IN FUTURE PROJECTS, AS WELL AS ESTABLISHING A SENSE OF WORTH IN HIS EFFORTS TO REMOTE VIEW.

(VG22) THE FINAL PART OF THE BRIEFING WILL CONSIST OF OUR CURRENT ACTIVITIES.

TODAY, PROJECT SUN STREAK CONDUCTS OPERATIONS FROM ITS LOCATION AT FT. MEADE, MD. THIS SMALL, 12-MAN UNIT CONDUCTS SEVERAL TRAINING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SOURCE ABILITIES TO ADDRESS INTELLIGENCE TARGETS.

THE UNIT ALSO CONDUCTS A UTILITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR TRAINED REMOTE VIEWING SOURCES. THIS ASSESSMENT PROGRAM PROVIDES THE SOURCE WITH A VARIETY OF INTELLIGENCE PROBLEMS DRAWN FROM INTELLIGENCE FILES.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS ASSESSMENT IS TWO-FOLD.

FIRST, IT PROVIDES A DATA BASE OF WHAT TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE PROBLEMS CAN BE ADDRESSED USING REMOTE VIEWING AND SECOND, IT MEASURES INDIVIDUAL SOURCE ABILITIES WITH RESPECT TO VARIOUS TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE MISSIONS.

THE UNIT ALSO CONDUCTS INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION OPERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO VALID COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS. AS STATED EARLIER, THIS PROCESS CONSISTS OF DEVELOPING A COLLECTION

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PLAN, CONDUCTING REMOTE VIEWING SESSIONS, REPORTING RESULTS OF THE COLLECTION EFFORT, AND EVALUATING THE VALUE OF THE RESULTS.

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Psychoenergetics: The process by which an individual may psychically interact with objects, locations, organisms, or events.

1. Psychokinesis: Physical actions performed by mental powers that cannot be explained by known physical means.

2. ESP, Telepathy, Remote Viewing: Perceptions which cannot be explained by known sensory means.

(VG1)

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Remote Viewing: The acquisition and description by mental means of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shielding, or time.

(VG2)

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Early Development

1972: US Army Surgeon General, Medical Intelligence Information Agency

1976: Missile Intelligence Agency
Army Material System Analysis Agency

1977: Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)

(VG3)

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1977 - INSCOM - GONDOLA WISH

Purpose: To integrate the Soviet and Eastern psychoenergetic intelligence collection threat into the all-source operations (OPSEC) support scenario.

Location: Ft. Meade, Md.

(VG4)

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1978 - INSCOM - GRILL FLAME

Purpose: Use remote viewing as a collection method.

1979: First operational remote viewing session.

Location: Ft. Meade, Md.

(VG5)

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1979 - Gale Committee Findings

- Continue operational activities to determine the value of remote viewing for intelligence collection.
- Follow psychoenergetic threat from foreign sources.
- Establish a central DoD authority to fund and monitor a psychoenergetic program.

(VG6)

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1980 - Perry Memorandum

- Terminated R&D Funding (P6) for psychoenergetic activities.
- Allowed continuance of intelligence applications efforts (P3).

(VG7)

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1981 - GRILL FLAME

- 3-year program to "determine the operational parameters and usefulness of psychoenergetics".
- Assess the threat the phenomena posed to national security.

(VG8)

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Roles

- Defense Intelligence Agency
  - Threat
  - Countermeasures
  - Use established psychics
  - Primarily through SRI contracts
- US Army (INSCOM)
  - Apply remote viewing
  - Use assigned personnel
  - Contract to enhance capability

(VG9)

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GRILL FLAME Players

- Sec. of Army
- Army General Counsel
- Assistant Surgeon General for Medical R&D
- Vice Chief of Staff of the Army
- NSA
- CIA
- Navy
- Secret Service
- Senate Select Committee for Intelligence Staff

(VG10)

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1982 - Budget Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

- Curtailed INSCOM use of NFIP funding for psychoenergetic activities.
- Allowed DIA to complete the third year of their research.

(VG11)

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1982 - INSCOM - CENTER LANE

- Funding provided with Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) monies.
- Perry Memorandum reversed on January 1983.

(VG12)

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Key Recommendations

- Basic research in both remote viewing and remote action phenomena should be initiated.
- Applied intelligence applications research in remote viewing should be continued and should be under the overall management of DIA.

(VG13)

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1984: MOA between DIA and INSCOM.

1985: Transfer of CENTER LANE to DIA.

1986: NFIP funding restored.

(VG14)

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SUN STREAK MISSION

- Undertake operational intelligence applications using an aspect of psychoenergetics known as remote viewing.

(VG15)

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Benefits of Remote Viewing

- It is passive.
- It is inexpensive.
- No known defense.

(VG16)

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Categories of Tasking

- Penetration of inaccessible targets.
- Science and technology information.
- Cuing of other intelligence collection systems.
- Imminent hostilities.
- Determination of nuclear from non-nuclear targets.
- Human source assessments.
- Accurate personality profiles.

(VG17)

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Training

- Practical exercises, lectures, literature review, observation of others.
- Extended Remote Viewing (ERV): A system whereby the remote viewing channels are opened through deep relaxation and focused concentration.
- Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV): Remote Viewer adheres to a very rigid structure and progresses through a series of stages (1-6) postulated to correspond to increased contact with the designated site.

(VG18)

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Collection Plan

- EEI and indicators are listed.
- Target time windows are listed.
- Selection of remote viewing technique(s).
- Selection of remote viewer(s).

(VG19)

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Remote Viewing Session

- Team Effort

ERV
- Interviewer
    - Controls
    - Directs
    - Elicit information
- Remote Viewer
    - Reports

CRV
- Monitor
    - Controls
    - Supervises Structure
- Remote Viewer
    - Reports

(VG20)

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Goal: Collect information of intelligence value.

(VG21)

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Current Activities

- Training
  - Basic Extended Remote Viewing (ERV)
  - Basic Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV)
  - Abstract Referents Discrimination of Binary Alternatives (ARDBA)
  - Object Remote Viewing (ORV)
  - Advanced Individual Training (AIT)
- Utility Assessment Program
- Intelligence Collection Operations

(VG22)

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TRAINING REPORT

Fourth Quarter 1986

1. (S/SK/WNINTEL) The following charts reflect the distribution of the 91 remote viewing training sessions conducted during the fourth quarter of 1986. Training precis for CRV, ERV and ARDBA can be found in appendices 1 through 3, respectively.

CRV Training Sessions (TOTAL = 35)

Source #	Stage: Class:	1 A/B	2 A/B	3 A/B	4 A/B	5 A/B	6 A/B	Object	Advanced A/B
003									0/3
011			7/0	9/6	0/4			1	
018									0/3
021									0/2

ERV Training Sessions (TOTAL = 38)

Source #	Type: Class:	Visualization	Beaconing	Object	Site A/B	Advanced A/B
018			5	3		
021		1		1		
079			4	4	8/5	
101			4	2		0/1

ARDBA (TOTAL = 18)

Source #	Sessions
003	1
011	2
018	5
021	1
079	5
101	4

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
WARNING NOTICE: SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

HANDLE VIA SKEET CHANNELS ONLY
SPECIAL ACCESS REQUIRED

CLASSIFIED BY: DIA, DT
DECLASSIFY BY: OADR
Enclosure 5

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2. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Fourth Quarter Training Highlights (U)

a. (S/SK/WNINTEL) ERV trainees completed the "beaconing" phase of training during October. Training sites are currently selected from global training site files. It is anticipated that source #079 will become operational sometime during the first quarter of 1987.

b. (S/SK/WNINTEL) CRV source #011 completed Stage 2 on 10 October and Stage 3 on 5 December. This source also is expected to become operational during first quarter 1987.

3. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source Notes (U)

a. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source #003 received one and one-half years of CRV training and has had two years of operational experience. Source was the primary author/compiler of the CRV training document used by this office.

b. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source #011 was previously assigned to this office and employed as an operational ERV source and interviewer. Source is now being trained in the CRV technique and has completed through Stage 3.

c. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source #018 received one year of CRV training. After working operationally, six months of cross-training in the ERV technique was provided. Source is now dual qualified and can contribute to the operational effort in either an ERV or CRV mode.

d. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source #021 received one and one-half years of CRV training and has had two years of operational experience. This source has displayed some ERV talent and is being utilized with greater frequency in that technique. Source was co-author/compiler of the CRV training document.

e. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source #079 has received eight months of ERV training and is looking forward to the challenge of operational activities. Source prepared the Draft Briefing found at Enclosure 4 of the SUN STREAK Annual Activities Report for 1986.

f. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Source #101 received one and one-half years of CRV training and has had two years of operational experience. Source also received six months of ERV training. Experienced in both CRV and ERV, #101 is utilized in the ERV technique for all operations and advanced training sessions.

4. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Training Techniques (U)

a. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Abstract Referents Discrimination of Binary Alternatives (ARDBA) was incorporated into the training program during the forth quarter of 1987 with two desired objectives in mind:

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1) Identify potential trainee-sources who possess innate ability to discriminate between different alphanumerics, historically, one of the most difficult psychic tasks.

2) Determine the feasibility of training this ability. The precis for ARDBA training is attached as Appendix 3.

b. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Object Remote Viewing (ORV) training was incorporated into the training program during the third quarter of 1986. The prime objective of ORV training is to train a source to provide greater detail about specific objects, e.g., components, assemblies, etc., the description of which may be of intelligence value. Detailed descriptions of discrete objects are not emphasized during normal RV training or operational sessions. As a result, trained sources experience some difficulty perceiving object detail when required, ergo, the rationale behind ORV training. The precis for ORV training is attached as Appendix 4.

c. (S/SK/WNINTEL) Advanced Individual Training (AIT) continues to be utilized to some degree within the training program. A precis for this training technique is included as Appendix 5.

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Training Officer

5 Appendices
1. Training Precis for ERV (U) 1 Cy
2. Training Precis for CRV (U) 1 Cy
3. Training Precis for ARDBA (U) 1 Cy
4. Training Precis for ORV (U) 1 Cy
5. Training Precis for AIT (U) 1 Cy

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TRAINING PRECIS

for

EXTENDED REMOTE VIEWING

The Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) training procedure draws on the expertise of over two decades of research by independent investigators and recognized academic institutions including the University of Virginia Medical Center, the Maimonides Medical Center, the Mind Science Foundation, the University of California at Davis, Texas Southern University of Houston, Mundelein College, Syracuse University and others. The ERV approach has as its goal the subjective temporal extension of subliminally brief psychic impressions. The trained ERV percipient is able to control, observe, and report perceptions which would otherwise be ignored or neglected fleeting images. This extension of the perceptual window is accomplished through the achievement of a discrete state of consciousness defined by identified state dependent behaviors. These behaviors are regarded as skills which the trainee must master. The basic components of the ERV training procedure involve the trainee in learning the following skills:

Skill 1 - Ability to physically relax.
Training in progressive relaxation techniques, biofeedback, yoga, etc.

Skill 2 - Ability to reduce level of physical arousal.
Training in biofeedback techniques, self-control exercises, autogenic training.

Skill 3 - Ability to attenuate sensory inputs.
Training in sensory isolation, concentration exercises, and "centering devices"

Skill 4 - Ability to increase awareness of internal feelings and images.
Training in dream recall, guided visual imagery exercises, subliminal recognition drills, Hemispheric Synchronization etc.

Skill 5 - Ability to engage "receptive mode/right hemispheric functioning."
Hemispheric Synchronization training, biofeedback, mode recognition, drawing classes, etc.

Skill 6 - Ability to achieve an altered view of reality.
Reading assignments, intellectual study, meditation and contemplation exercises, etc.

Appendix 1

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Skill 7 - Ability/desire to focus intent (conscious and unconscious) on remote viewing (RV) task. Training in organizational management, counseling, personal reinforcement, motivation, etc.

Skill 8 - Ability to communicate RV perceptions. Training in right hemispheric verbalization techniques, sketching techniques, practice in non-analytic reporting, etc.

Each one of these skills is trained over a period of several weeks. When the trainee demonstrates independent mastery of each skill, he then learns to combine the skills. His goal is to simultaneously exhibit all of the learned skills thereby achieving a specified discrete state of consciousness in which the trainee is able to RV. The behavioral psychologist would call this state dependent repertoire of behaviors a subpersonality, label it as "remote viewer" and include it along with other subpersonalities (parent, spouse, athlete, office supervisor, etc.) in the individuals overall identity. From this perspective, the trained ERVer is able to RV by simply internally identifying with the "remote viewer" as easily as one becomes a parent, spouse, or athlete. This feat is accomplished by willfully identifying with a role (a learned set of state dependent behaviors) in an appropriate (socially accepted) environment.

Once the trainee is able to "become a remote viewer" by engaging learned skills, he/she is challenged to perform under controlled conditions. This is done by presenting the trainee with progressively complex RV tasks coupled with a reinforcement strategy designed to develop self confidence and to internalize ego state stabilizing factors. Assessment of individual RV capabilities can begin during this phase of training. For just as there are parents, spouses, athletes, and teachers with different abilities, so too are there remote viewers possessing a wide range of abilities. The general target or site categories for these progressively complex RV tasks are outlined below:

Local Targets - The ERV team (interviewer and trainee) are secluded within the RV room. An outbound "beacon" individual proceeds to a selected site unknown to the ERV team. The ERV team attempts to describe the "beacon's" location. After the training session the "beacon" takes the ERV team to the site to assess the accuracy of the training session.

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Global Targets - The training session is conducted in a similar manner with the exception that the selected target is not limited to the local area and is usually designated by geographic coordinate, photograph, or other identifying data. The trainee, of course, is not provided any information about the site and must by the very nature of the problem remote view it.

Application Targets - At this point the trainee is introduced to RV problems which mimic actual operational potential. Training is conducted the same as with Global Targets but general descriptive data provided by the trainee is insufficient to satisfy training objectives. Specific, significant qualitative data which would be of exploitable value must be reported.

Feedback requirements during ERV training are similar to those outlined for CRV training as "Classes" of CRV training. The interviewer is able to vary the level of feedback depending on the trainee's ability and needs. The level of feedback is always based on the development of a reliable, qualified remote viewer and an effective ERV team. At times this may require that the interviewer know about the selected training site whereas during other training sessions the interviewer may know nothing about the site.

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TRAINING PRECIS

for

COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING

The Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) training procedure was developed by an SRI-International (SRI-I) subcontractor in the early 1980s to satisfy R&D demands on SRI-I to enhance the reliability (scientific replicability) of remote viewing (RV). The subcontractor's approach to improving the reliability of RV was to focus on the control of those factors that in his view tend to introduce "noise" into the RV product (imaginative, environmental, and interviewer overlays). The basic components of this training procedure consist of:

(1) Repeated site-address (coordinate) presentation, with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer; coupled with a restrictive format for reporting perceived information (to minimize imaginative overlays).

(2) The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, relatively featureless, homogeneously-colored "viewing chamber" (to minimize environmental overlays).

(3) The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited interviewer patter (to minimize interviewer overlays).

The applied CRV training procedure requires that the trainee learn a progressive multi-stage acquisition process postulated to correspond to increased contact with the site. Initially the trainee is presented with RV sites requiring minimal detection and decoding skills ("stage one" sites). When the trainee demonstrates an ability to control the "signal line" and reliably "objectifies" accurate descriptions, the next "stage" of training is engaged. This procedure continues through "stage six" and usually takes a number of months to master. The CRV Stages are identified as follows:

Stage One - islands, mountains, deserts, etc.

Stage Two - sites of quality sensory value; sites which are uniquely describable through touch, taste, sound, color, or odor such as glaciers, volcanoes, industrial plants, etc.

Stage Three - sites possessing significant dimensional characteristics such as buildings, bridges, airfields, etc.

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Stage Four - sites requiring qualitative mental percepts such as technical area, military feeling, research, etc.

Stage Five - sites requiring the interrogation of qualitative mental percepts to produce refined information such as aircraft tracking radar, biomedical research facility, tank production plant, etc.

Stage Six - sites requiring direct, three-dimensional assessment of site elements to one another such as airplanes inside one of three camouflaged hangars or a military compound with a command building, barracks, motor pool, and underground weapons storage area. As Stage Six is engaged, an assessment of relative temporal and spatial dimensional elements along with further qualitative elements evolve into the consciousness of the trainee.

There are three classes of CRV training. These classes deal with feedback requirements during the CRV session, control of interviewer patter, trainee skill development, and motivation. These three classes (A, B, and C) are discussed below but differ somewhat from the definition applied and published by SRI-I for Class A, B, and C CRV training.

CLASS C: When a trainee begins a "stage" of training the sessions are of the Class C type. During this phase, the trainee must learn to differentiate between emerging site relevant perceptions and imaginative overlay. To assist the trainee in this learning, immediate feedback is provided during the session. The interviewer (monitor) is provided with a feedback package which may contain a map, photographs, and/or narrative description of the site. During Class C sessions the interviewer provides the trainee with immediate feedback for each element of data he provides, with the exception that negative feedback is not given. Should the trainee state an element of information that appears incorrect, the interviewer remains silent. Feedback, in order to prevent inadvertent cuing (interviewer overlay), is in the form of very specific statements made by the interviewer. These statements and their definitions are as follows:

Correct (C) - This indicates that the information is correct in context with the site location, but is not sufficient to end the session.

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Probably Correct (PC) - This statement means that the interviewer, having limited information about the site, though he cannot be absolutely sure, believes that the information provided is correct.

Near (N) - This indicates that the information provided is not an element of the specific site, but is correct for the immediate surrounding area.

Can't Feedback (CFB) - This statement indicates that, due to limited information about the site, the interviewer cannot make a judgement as to the correctness of the data. It means neither correct nor incorrect.

Site (S) - This indicates the site has been correctly identified for the specific stage being trained (manmade structure for Stage One, bridge for Stage Three, etc.). "Site" indicates that the session is completed.

CLASS B: Once a trainee begins to demonstrate his ability to reliably distinguish imaginative overlay and report site relevant data elements, feedback is withdrawn. In Class B training sessions the interviewer knows what site he desires the trainee to describe but does not provide the trainee with any direct feedback during the course of the session. This process develops the trainee's ability to internalize his awareness of relevant (correct) versus extraneous (incorrect) cognitive structures (mental perceptions). During Class B sessions the interviewer (monitor) may direct the trainee to elaborate on specific elements of data provided, thereby guiding the trainee to describe specific areas of the site. The interviewer is only permitted to direct the trainee to elaborate on specific elements already reported by the trainee. The interviewer may not introduce new elements into the session (cue the trainee) in an attempt to encourage the trainee to properly describe the site. Class B sessions are especially helpful in developing refined skills in the trainee. For example, when the interviewer knows that a particular site area within a site may be of interest (i.e., a specific room in a building), he can guide the trainee's attention to that area by directing the trainee to elaborate on specific elements of data which the interviewer knows to pertain to the area of interest. With practice in Class B, the trainee soon learns to control his own perceptual faculties and develops confidence in his ability.

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CLASS A: Class A training is similar to what the R&D community refers to as a "double blind" experiment. The purposes for Class A training and for R&D double blind experiments differ however. The R&D community uses double blind experimental protocols to test a variable under controlled conditions. Class A training is not a test for the trainee, but a process whereby the trainee learns to function with the interviewer in a team effort to acquire and describe information concerning a site on interest. In Class A the interviewer is provided very little or no information concerning the site and the trainee is provided no feedback during the session. The trainee is motivated to work with the interviewer in producing valid information about the site of interest. This motivational difference is critical in forcing the trainee to use his RV ability to acquire and describe site dependent information as opposed to interviewer dependent (telepathic?) information. Working as a team in a Class A session, the interviewer (monitor) and trainee combine their aptitudes (the interviewer with his directive, analytic skill and the trainee with his exploratory, perceptual ability) to report information of interest about the designated site.

As a result of the technology transfer from the SRI-I subcontractor to this office the CRV training procedure is fully documented in booklet form. Copies of this booklet are maintained by this office and are available to those with a verified need-to-know. Of special note is the fact that this booklet is governed by corporate laws of propriety and as such may not be reproduced or disseminated without permission.

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TRAINING PRECIS

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ABSTRACT REFERENTS DISCRIMINATION OF BINARY ALTERNATIVES

Remote Viewers have demonstrated little ability to discriminate alphanumeric information. Remote perception and description of geographic locations, buildings, and objects appears to be different than the remote perception of man generated symbolic data (letters and numbers). Abstract Referents Discrimination of Binary Alternatives (ARDBA) training has two objectives. The first is to identify trainees who possess an innate ability to psychically discriminate between different alphanumerics and second to determine the feasibility of training this ability. The training/testing program has been designed so that training progresses through five training phases from simplistic exercises to the eventual use of abstract referents (i.e. geographic coordinates) to direct the trainees'attention to the discrimination between binary alternatives at remote locations. Each one of these phases requires a different behavior on the part of the trainee and is conducted for different purposes with an overall goal in mind. Following is an overview of these ARDBA Training Phases:

PHASE 1

During Phase 1 the trainee is directed to use whatever psychic ability available to discriminate between binary alternatives by active selection within a closed target pool. The trainer then provides positive oral feedback when appropriate to reinforce the trainee's own visual field. Negative oral feedback is never provided.

The purpose of this phase of training/testing is threefold. The first purpose is to determine if a particular individual has any ability. The second purpose is to establish a data base on which to base further training/testing and the third purpose is to build self confidence on the part of the trainee through immediate positive feedback.

PHASE 2

If a trainee is able to complete Phase 1 (successfully discriminate between binary alternatives to a statistically significant level), Phase 2 is initiated. During Phase 2 the training environment is similar with the exception that feedback is reduced. The trainee in no longer provided with visual feedback from the target pool. The only feedback provided is given orally by the trainer.

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The overall purpose here is to develop an internalized feeling of confidence within the trainee of psychic impressions through the use of feedback withdrawal tactics. A data base of trainee performance is also expanded during this period.

PHASE 3

During this phase of training the emphasis sheers away somewhat from discrimination of binary alternatives and begins to focus on the trainees ability to respond to abstract referents. In ARDBA Phase 3 the trainer selects a target from within the closed target pool and then directs the trainee to state what the selected target is (choose between binary alternatives). Positive oral feedback is provided when appropriate by the trainer.

The overall purpose of this phase is to begin to transfer a trainee's demonstrated ability outside the immediate environment and to prepare the trainee for the next phase.

PHASE 4

This phase establishes abstract referent cuing as the prime directive. The trainee is presented with a grid matrix consisting of six positions. Each position will has a "coordinate." The task for the trainee is to discriminate between binary alternatives at a given coordinate (abstract referent cue) provided by the trainer. The trainer records the results but does not provide feedback to the trainee.

This phase serves to extinguish the trainee's dependence on the previous target pool as well as external feedback.

PHASE 5

Given that a trainee can demonstrate reliable performance through Phase 4, Phase 5 attempts to chain together six matrix "coordinates" into one six digit binary number. The trainer provides the trainee with "coordinates" as cuing and the trainee attempts to discriminate between binary alternatives for each of six different abstract referents. Feedback is given only after the completion of six "coordinates."

This phase completes the training concept and demands the trainee accurately respond to a series of requirements prior to receiving feedback.

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Once these stages have been completed an in-house assessment project is conducted. This involves the use of a six digit binary code which is sealed in a envelope. The trained source then attempts to identify this code given appropriate abstract referents. To be effective, a source must be able to accurately discriminate between binary alternatives in a sequential chain given a complex abstract referent cuing system. The ultimate goal of this program might be to detect and describe cryptographic code at remote locations. This newly trained source ability will have to be integrated into conventional remote viewing techniques. A source will have to locate cryptographic systems through remote viewing and then apply his/her ability to discriminate binary alternatives in specific codes at the location.

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OBJECT REMOTE VIEWING

The purpose of Object Remote Viewing (ORV) is to give the remote viewer perceptual experience in an area unaddressed by other training. Basic training in remote viewing (RV) usually uses geographic locations as targets for the remote viewer. For the purposes of basic RV training such targets serve well to develop elementary viewer skills and establish some level of viewer self confidence as well as a degree of reliability. Basic RV training does not, however, place any emphasis on the accurate acquisition and description of fundamental structural elements or individual objects. Since such information is important in the practical exploitation of RV, training exercises in ORV are conducted. ORV exercises differ only in the context that the designated target to be described by the remote viewer is a concealed object as opposed to a geographic site. The procedures of basic RV training programs remain the same.

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ADVANCED INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

The purpose of Advanced Individual Training (AIT) is to involve fully-trained and experienced remote viewers in progressive perceptual techniques and "novel" training sessions. These training sessions are selected to provide site stimuli not normally encountered during day-to-day remote viewing sessions. AIT sites may include such off planet locations as the Mars Viking Lander, sites of religious significance like the Vatican, locations of catastrophic events like Hiroshima, etc. AIT sites serve a dual purpose; they maintain the trained remote viewer's interest by challenging his/her ability and in so doing enhance the ability itself by expanding the perceptual experience level of the remote viewer. Also available within the AIT program are seminars, conferences, and meetings which would serve to enhance remote viewing ability. Of special interest in the AIT of selected experienced remote viewers is hemispheric synchronization training available from The Monroe Institute. This training has been successfully employed in the past and is fully documented under separate cover.

Appendix 5

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