

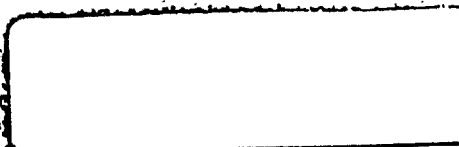
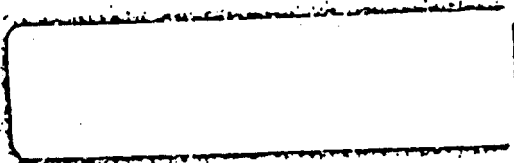
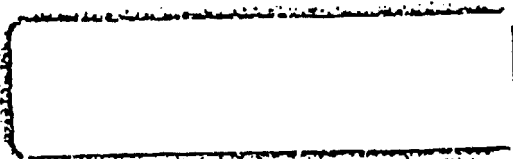


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SECTION III - TELEPATHY (ENERGY TRANSFER) IN MAN

PART A - Classical Theories and Experiments

Over the past 25 years, Soviet scientists have reported that abilities such as extrasensory perception, clairvoyance, and telepathy have been demonstrated in the laboratory under rigorously controlled conditions. Many of these claims have been published in the Soviet technical and popular literature. Just how far the Soviets have really gone in their efforts to learn about the mechanisms of human telepathy is not known. If the Soviet reports are even partly true, and if mind-to-mind thought transference can be used for such applications as interplanetary communications or the guiding of interplanetary spacecraft, the Soviets have accomplished a scientific breakthrough of tremendous significance.

For many years, any attempt to study telepathic phenomena was denounced in the Soviet Union as mysticism and idealism. From 1922 to 1959, however, this attitude gradually changed. Official recognition of parapsychology as a legitimate science was prompted to a considerable extent by the Party's recognition of other disciplines which had previously been rejected as bourgeois idealism (quantum mechanics, the theory of relativity, and cybernetics). In 1959 Professor L.I. Vasilev published his "Mysterious Phenomena of the Human Psyche," followed in 1962 by his "Experiments in Mental Suggestion." These two publications caused some surprise among Western scientists, but the possible military implications were apparently overlooked in the West. The first attempt to illustrate the possible military and intelligence impact of Soviet research in telepathy and psychokinesis was published in 1972.¹⁵

The publication of Vasilev's first book in 1959 was followed by the appearance of countless studies by other Soviet researchers and numerous articles in the Soviet periodical press. Soviet parapsychology research gained impetus and sophistication, growing from a single laboratory into a coordinated USSR-wide effort; laboratories were also established in Czechoslovakia. Funds for research (reported at 20 million rubles in 1973) are believed to be primarily from military sources. This high level of support advanced Soviet research on human telepathy far beyond that of the West and the USSR became the leader in sponsoring and participating in international parapsychology symposiums. Such international meetings have served Soviet interests by allowing them to benefit from Western research.

After 1959 large numbers of Soviet scientists began investigating telepathic communication. In 1965, a bioinformation department was formed

The potential applications of focusing mental influences on an enemy through hypnotic telepathy have surely occurred to the Soviets. The bulk of recent telepathy research in the USSR has been concerned with the transmission of emotional or behavioral impulses and the study of physiological responses to PK exercises, etc. In their exploration of telepathy, they are seeking the eventual capability to reproduce and to amplify the phenomena so that control is feasible. Control and manipulation of the human consciousness must be considered a primary goal.

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According to both Soviet and Czech researchers, one major advantage of studying psychotronic generators is the reproducibility of their effects; in addition, they can be activated by nearly anyone, with or without any special psychic abilities. The devices may have other practical applications not related to parapsychology. The Czechs claim that irradiation of seeds with the energy enhances plant growth, and that industrial pollutants have been precipitated out of water by its action (Figure 7). These claims may be open to question, since in 1972, Zdenek Rejdak, head of the Psychotronic Research Section of the Czechoslovakian Society for Science and Technology, termed the experiments with plants and water "ineffective."

A recent newspaper article,³⁶ quoting Pavlita, reported that his generators could serve as weapons; no further details were given. No information is available on Czech efforts to develop psychotronic weapons, but Pavlita has stated that some forms of his devices can exert both favorable and unfavorable effects on living organisms, including man. In experiments with snails exposed to the energy from a generator, a state similar to hibernation resulted. When flies were placed in the gap of a circular generator (Figure 6) they died instantly. In another test, Pavlita aimed a generator at his daughter's head from a distance of several yards. Her electroencephalogram (EEG) changed, she became dizzy, and her equilibrium was disrupted.

In their present form and size, Pavlita's devices could probably exert an effect on humans at only relatively short range. It is possible that their size could be enlarged or their energy amplified, thereby extending their range. If the Czech claims for these devices are valid, biological energy might be an effective antipersonnel weapon. It would be difficult to defend against, since it apparently penetrates most common forms of insulation and its reported effects (changes in brain wave characteristics, disturbance of equilibrium, dizziness) could result in personality changes or physical discomfort which might alter combat effectiveness.

Soviet or Czech perfection of psychotronic weapons would pose a severe threat to enemy military, embassy, or security functions. The emitted energy would be silent and difficult to detect electronically (although the Soviets claim to have developed effective biological energy sensors) and the only power source required would be the human operator.

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PART V

CONCLUSIONS

Soviet and Czechoslovakian researchers have accepted the reality of paranormal events and are primarily concerned with the formulation of a unified theory to describe the basic energy transformations involved. The Soviet emphasis on the electrostatic and electromagnetic components of the energy may play an important role in the final determination of the nature of psychical phenomena. This emphasis on energetics or interaction effects has led to the concept that man must be investigated as a complete, integrated unit.

Soviet and Czech psychotronic research will eventually be applied to human problems. As this occurs, the question will arise whether this knowledge and the equipment developed will be used for the enhancement of human freedom and social development, or for regimentation and enslavement. Psychotronics could conceivably play a role in contributing to the survival of the human species; by emphasizing the interconnections between all living beings, it should help to reduce human aggressive tendencies. By the same token, it could also be applied to increase such aggressive tendencies and it has powerful potential for use as an effective weapon against groups of men and key leaders.

The Czechs claim that a direct transfer of biological energy from healthy to diseased or injured muscle is not only possible, but proven. The Soviets do not restrict the possibility of such energy transfer to any one physiological system, but state that biological energy transfer can be utilized to relieve human functional disorders of the nervous system, the internal organs, and the mind. In all cases, such medical applications of biological energy transfer are officially described as having beneficial results, but this may not necessarily be true. By analogy, conventional medical techniques can be beneficial, but when misapplied, can cause serious damage, or even death. By the same token, there can also be "psychic" malpractice, although the Soviets and Czechs are not likely to publicize this fact.

Both Czech and US researchers have described Robert Pavlita's work with psychotronic generators as possibly the most important contemporary development in the field of parapsychology and as a major contribution to the deeper understanding, mastery, and utilization of biological energy for human advantage. Just as in the example of direct transfer of biological energy for medical purposes, the use of such devices is not

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