SRI International

Final Report
Covering the Period October 1980 to September 1981

February 1982

RV RELIABILITY, ENHANCEMENT, AND EVALUATION (U)

By: HAROLD E. PUTHOFF

Prepared for:

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

Contract No: MDA903-81-C-0292

Attention: [redacted]
DT-1A SG1J

SRI Project 3279-1

SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM FOR GRILL FLAME
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO ONLY INDIVIDUALS WITH VERIFIED ACCESS.

Approved by:

ROBERT S. LEONARD, *Director*
Radio Physics Laboratory

DAVID D. ELLIOTT, *Vice President*
Research and Analysis Division

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This document consists of 80 pages.

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By: HAROLD E. PUTHOFF

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ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLES

I OBJECTIVE

The objective of the RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation Task is to develop techniques to enhance remote viewing (RV), both to enhance the potential for U.S. applications, and to provide data that may be useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet applications.

II INTRODUCTION

SRI International is tasked with assessing the potential of RV for intelligence applications.* In this task, as defined for fiscal years (FY) 1981 through 1983, special emphasis is placed on the possibility that enhancement techniques can be developed that will significantly increase levels of accuracy and reliability.

The three-year effort focuses on (1) the development of techniques to enhance the accuracy and reliability of RV, (2) the application of RV to operational tasks, (3) the evaluation of such techniques and applications, and (4) the integration of RV intelligence into the overall intelligence mix. The apportionment of these efforts over the three-year period is shown in Figure 1.

Investigation of the RV phenomenon at SRI International over the past decade has ranged from basic research for proof or the lack of proof of the existence of the phenomenon to operational applications in which the existence of the phenomenon is assumed. The present study emphasizing applicability is the latter type--proof of the phenomenon is not explicitly pursued here. Some pragmatic measure of demonstration of existence is provided, however, by assessment of the quality of results obtained in operational tests carried out under double-blind conditions.

In this report we discuss the effort for FY'81. This effort consisted of:

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*RV is the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance or shielding.

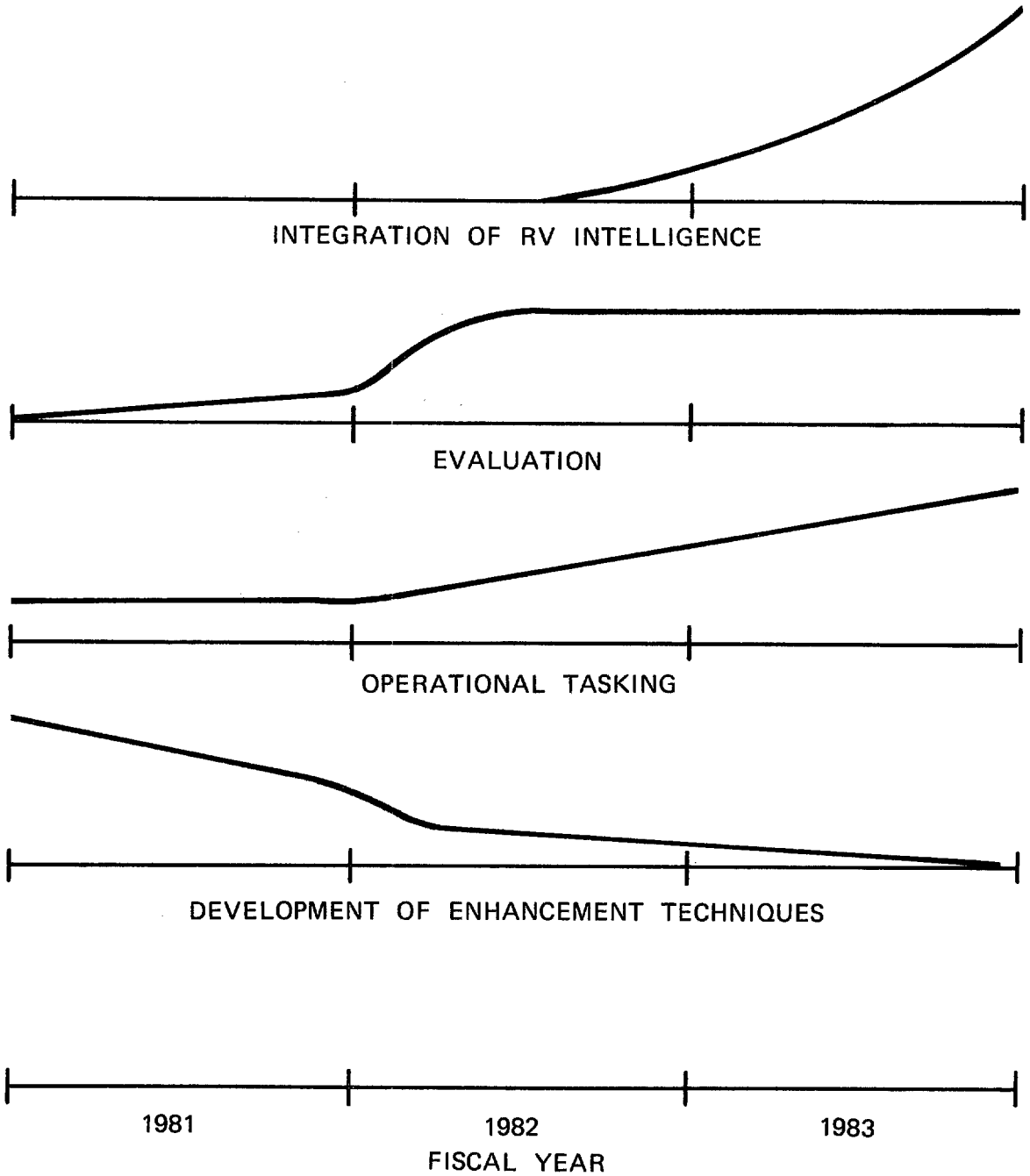

FIGURE 1 (U) RV ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

(1) The development of a six-stage RV training procedure, which we hypothesized would lead to improved RV performance.

(2) The beginning of orientation/application/testing of the procedure with four experienced and one novice remote viewer.

(3) The generation of data by the experienced remote viewers in response to operational requirements.

(4) The development of a first-generation series of evaluation sheets (and an associated computerized data-base management system) for use by analysts in providing numerical estimates of various aspects of the RV product.

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III RV ENHANCEMENT TASK

A. Tasking

SRI International is tasked with working toward the development of RV enhancement procedures that will accommodate future DoD needs. Of particular interest are the development of procedures that can be transmitted to others in a structured fashion (i.e., "training" procedures), and that can be used in targeting on distant sites of military or intelligence import.

B. Coordinate RV (CRV)

One targeting procedure, which we have been investigating at SRI since 1972, is an abstract procedure known as "coordinate remote viewing (CRV)." In this procedure, the target site coordinates (latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds) are given (with no further information) to the individual who is to view the site. The remote viewer is then asked simply to proceed on the basis of the coordinates alone.*

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*Admittedly, such an abstract targeting procedure seems without basis, at least with regard to the present scientific paradigm. As a result we can make no claim for the technique other than the purely pragmatic one that it appears to work. It can only be pointed out that the possibility of success in such a protocol is in accord with an observed "goal-oriented" nature of the laws that appear to govern such functioning. An investigation into the general problem of target acquisition has been carried out and reported in R. Targ, H. Puthoff, B. Humphrey, and C. Tart, "Investigations of Target Acquisition," Research in Parapsychology, 1979 (Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, N.J., 1980).

C. Overview of the RV Enhancement Procedure

Specifically under investigation at the present time is an RV enhancement procedure developed by I. Swann, an SRI consultant. The procedure focuses on improving reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. Following is a summary overview of the Swann CRV procedure. A detailed historical and technical summary is being prepared as a separate technical report.

Two major sources of noise have been found: (1) noise caused by factors in the environment of the remote viewer, and (2) noise arising within the viewer as a result of cognitive processes (analysis/interpretation).

Noise from the environment, peripheral visual clutter or sounds in the environment (even subliminal) can intrude on perceptual and thought processes and degrade the RV response. Actions or statements by the session monitor can similarly distract the remote viewer.

"Internally generated" noise seems to be produced in the remote viewer himself. With the application of a "stimulus" (e.g., the reading of a coordinate) a momentary burst of "signal" appears to enter into awareness for a few seconds and then fade away. At this point memory and imagination appear to fill in the void, thus producing "noise" in the RV product. This effect is presumably produced by a need to resolve the ambiguity associated with the fragmentary nature of emerging perceptions. (This relationship is schematically diagrammed in Figure 2.) To prevent this effect disciplined rejection of premature interpretations and conclusions is necessary.

The techniques designed to handle these noise problems involve (1) repeated coordinate presentation and quick-reaction response on the part of the remote viewer to minimize the imaginative overlays, (2) the use of a specially designed, acoustic-tiled, featureless room with

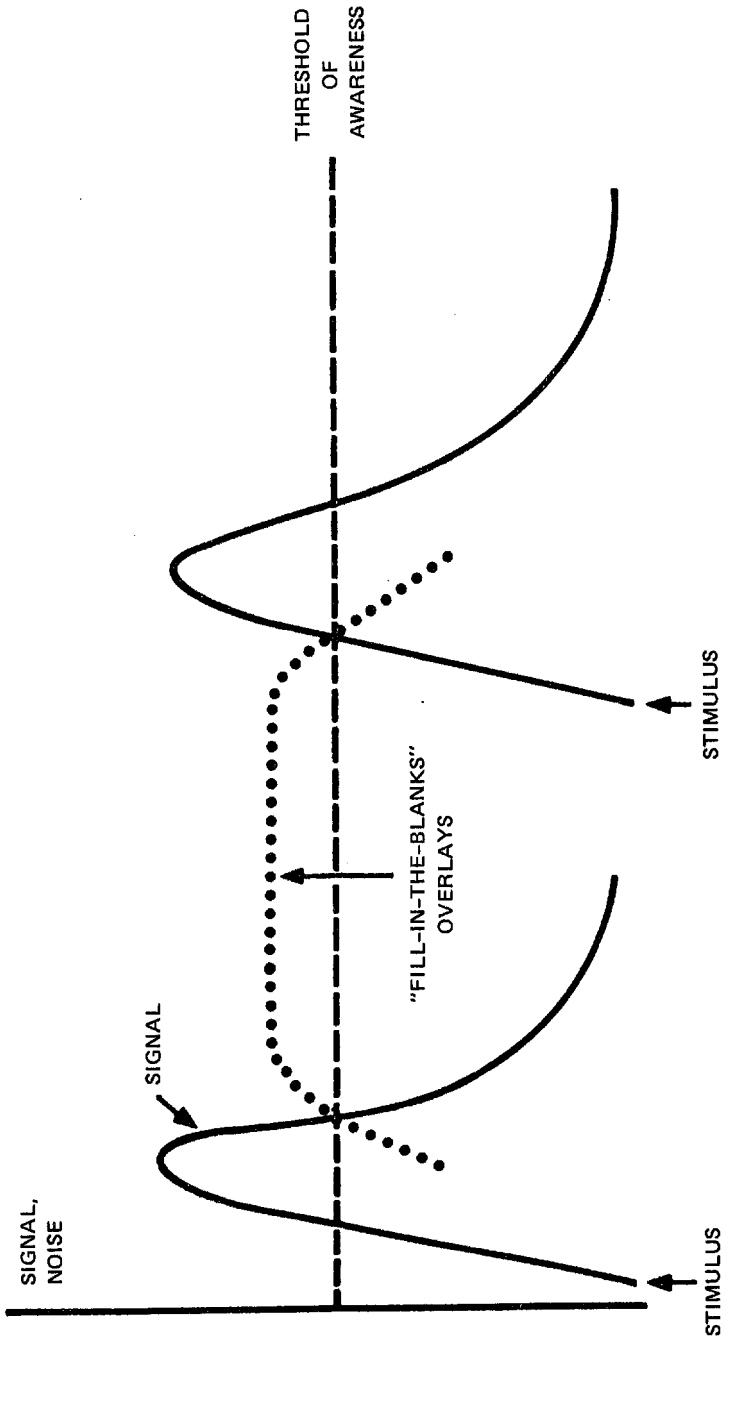

FIGURE 2 (U) SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF REMOTE VIEWER RESPONSE TO CRV SITUATION

homogeneous coloring, to minimize environmental overlay, and (3) the adoption of a strictly prescribed, limited monitor behavior to minimize monitor overlay.

The training protocol as presently structured proceeds through a series of six stages of proficiency, hypothesized to correspond to six stages of increasing contact with the target site. These are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1

STAGES IN REMOTE VIEWING

Stage	Example
(1) Major gestalt	Land surrounded by water, an island
(2) Sensory contact	Cold sensation, wind-swept feeling
(3) Dimension, motion, mobility	Rising up, a panoramic view
(4) Quantitative aspects	Three large buildings, clustered together as a facility.
(5) Special qualitative aspects	Scientific research, live organisms
(6) Significant analytical aspects	BW preparation site

During FY 1981, Swann worked on developing the details of the six-stage RV enhancement procedure under investigation by serving as a remote viewer himself for over 200 training trials for sites from around the globe. Coordinates for site acquisition and data for feedback and analysis were obtained from National Geographic, World Aeronautical Charts, USGS topographical maps and the like. To indicate the range and type of sites employed, a representative sample of sites used in CRV practice from November 1980 are listed in Appendix A.

D. Transfer of RV Enhancement Technology

Swann instructed three other experienced remote viewers (#009, #131, and #504) in theory classes. Application of the theory was carried out on the basis of practice RV training trials on around-the-globe sites (over 60 each) by the remote viewers. Toward the end of the FY 1981 effort, the first novice remote viewer (#622) was introduced into the training task so that we could begin to obtain data on the response of inexperienced personnel to the training program as structured. This remote viewer had over 50 RV trials.

Both the program leader (H. Puthoff) and DIA COTR SG1J [redacted] observed the theory classes and acted as monitors for several of the practice sessions to monitor the progress of the RV enhancement program. Both also acted as monitors for operational RV tasks, which provided additional data on progress of the program (Section IV).

Although detailed formal evaluation of the training program is not scheduled until mid FY 1982, some general observations of progress in RV enhancement can be made. The experienced remote viewers (#009, #131, #504) were taken through Stage 3 in the theory/orientation sessions, and reliable data were obtained through Stage 2 into Stage 3 in the RV training trials. The remote viewers experienced some difficulty in adjusting to this "retraining" because some of the experienced remote viewers had to modify the style which they had developed. This adoption of style did not, however, appear to interfere with their ability to perform well using the RV enhancement techniques under study.

Figure 3 is an example of what is meant by Stage 3 Remote Viewing (dimension, motion, mobility). The (blind) target site was Wotje Atoll in the Marshall Islands in the Pacific. For a good rendition an ability to "move" around the site is required to outline the shape of the island, associated reef, buildings, and so forth.

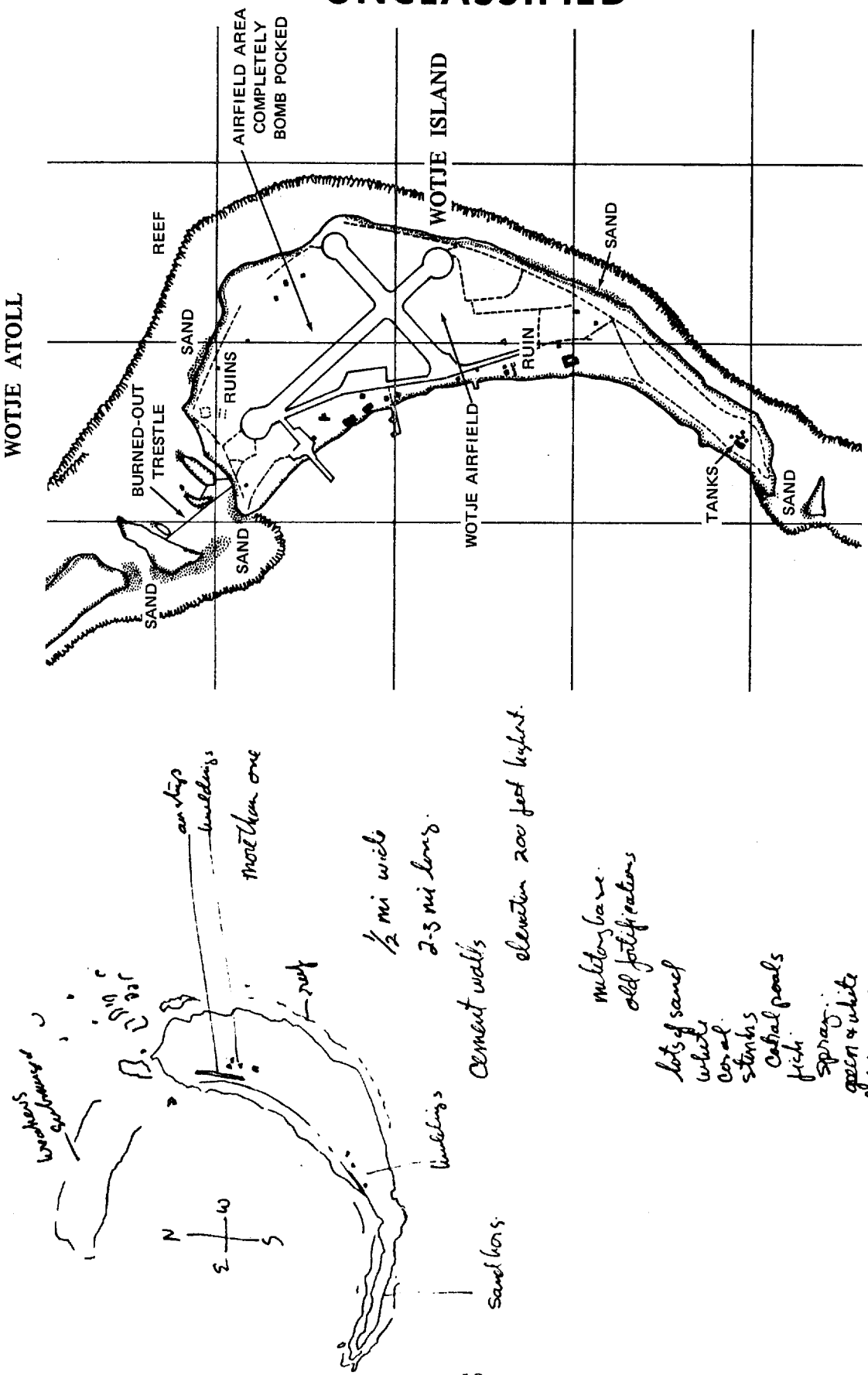

FIGURE 3 (U) STAGE 3 REMOTE VIEWING (WOTJE ATOLL)

UNCLASSIFIED

The novice remote viewer was given orientation through Stage 2, and has produced reliable data through Stage 1 to date. In contrast with the experienced remote viewers, the novice viewer experienced no particular difficulty in becoming familiar with the codified RV enhancement procedure.

E. Summary of the RV Enhancement Technique

The RV enhancement techniques may be summarized as follows:

(1) The codified multistage approach to data acquisition inherent in the RV enhancement procedure appears to "slow down" the incoming data successfully, thereby providing some safeguard against the natural tendencies of the remote viewer to interpret and analyze prematurely.

(2) The data being generated within the structure being investigated appear to result in briefer transcripts with higher signal-to-noise ratios compared to previous results. The gain appears to be both in the quality of individual trials and in the reliability from trial to trial.

(3) Knowledge of the hypothesized multistage process of site acquisition appears to provide some predictive value about the quality of the RV product. The data that do not emerge more or less in the staged order tend to have a higher percentage of overlay.

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IV OPERATIONAL RV TASKS

A. Operational RV Tasking

SRI International is tasked with investigating U.S. capabilities in applied RV, both to determine the potential for application in U.S. efforts, and to provide data useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet applications. In response to this requirement, SRI has pursued application tasks of interest to the intelligence community, responding to quick-reaction requirements set by representatives monitoring the progress of the work.

B. RV Session Format

The format for carrying out these tasks during FY 1981 is as follows. A request for information is forwarded to [redacted], the Joint Service Program COTR in residence at SRI. He then provides targeting information (e.g., coordinates) to an SRI RV session monitor at start of session, who then works with a remote viewer to obtain data. In this format, SRI personnel are generally blind to the source of the request and the type of site or event of interest. In many cases the COTR monitors the RV session, or even conducts the session himself.

SG1J

C. Pre- and Post-Operational Task Calibration

In an effort to determine whether a remote viewer is "on-line" before attempting an operational task, a presession calibration trial of a site of the kind selected from the National Geographic is carried out. If the results are good, the operational task is engaged; if not, the task is aborted. In like fashion, a postsession calibration trial is carried out

to provide an estimate of whether the viewer remained "on-line" during the operational task.

Examples of pre- and post-session calibration trials for OP Site J.S. #17 (suspected BW site) are shown in Figures 4 and 5. In these examples the characteristics of the new technique under consideration can be noted: brevity of response from repeated coordinate presentation; physical sensations associated with the site; labeling of analytical overlays (AOL) to distinguish them from signal; and general progression through the stages.

In the case of these calibration trials accompanying OP Site J.S. #17, good results obtained in the calibration trials correlated well with good results on the operational task. Based on these kinds of results, data will be collected throughout the program to determine whether pre- and post-operational session calibration trials can reliably provide useful indicators for estimating the quality of data obtained in the operational RV task.

D. FY 1981 Operational RV Sites

The tasks carried out during FY 1981 are listed in Table 2. Additional detailed data are provided in the operational Task Summary Sheets provided in Appendix B. Complete documentation (transcripts, evaluations, etc.) can be made available through SAO channels on a need-to-know basis.

An example of a RV response is given in Appendix C. The site (J.S. #17) is [redacted] (The remote viewer and interviewer did not have this information at the time of the RV session.)

SG1A

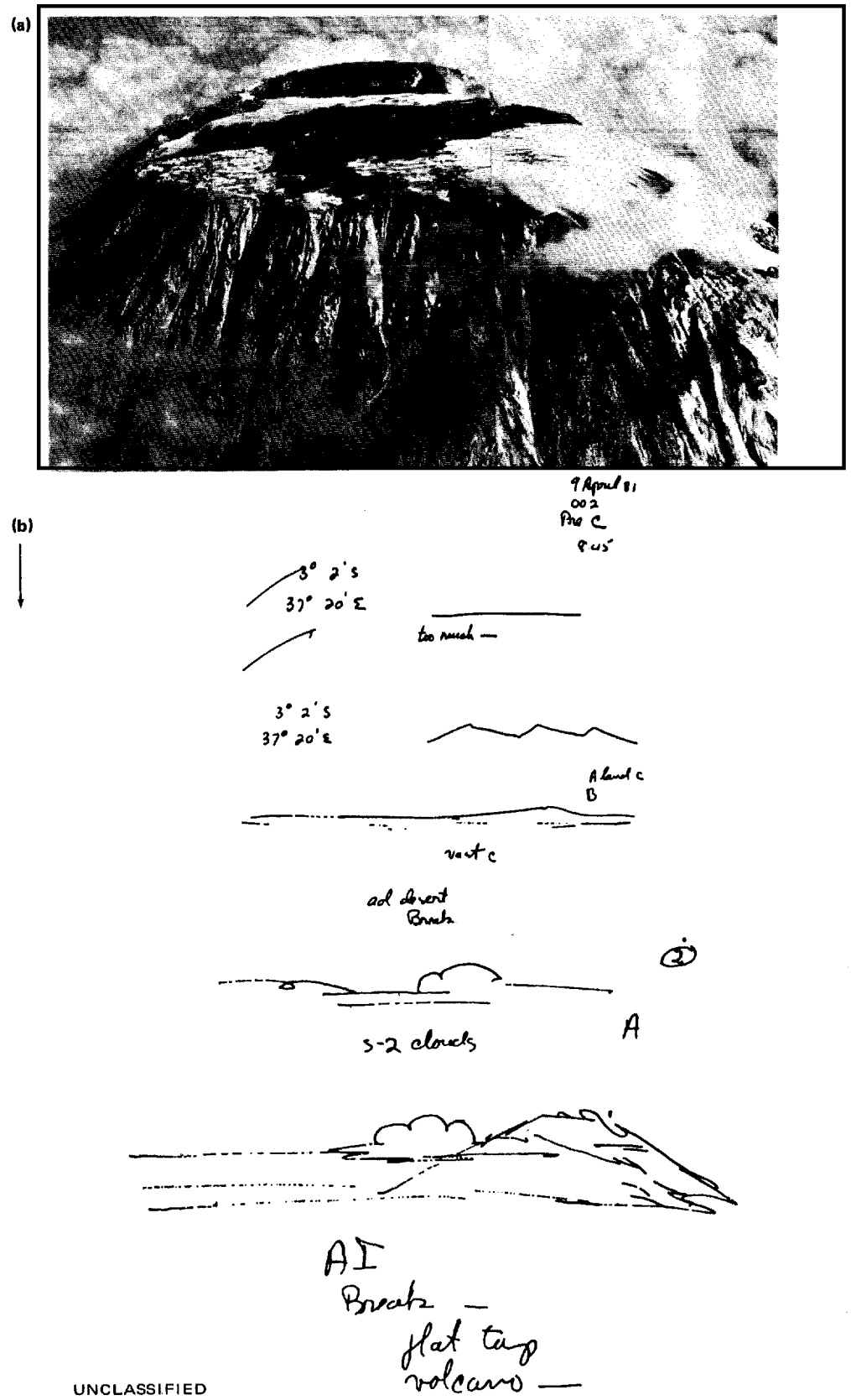

FIGURE 4 (U) PRE-SESSION CALIBRATION TRIAL (MOUNT KILIMANJARO)
(a) SITE, (b) RV RESPONSE

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(a)

(b)

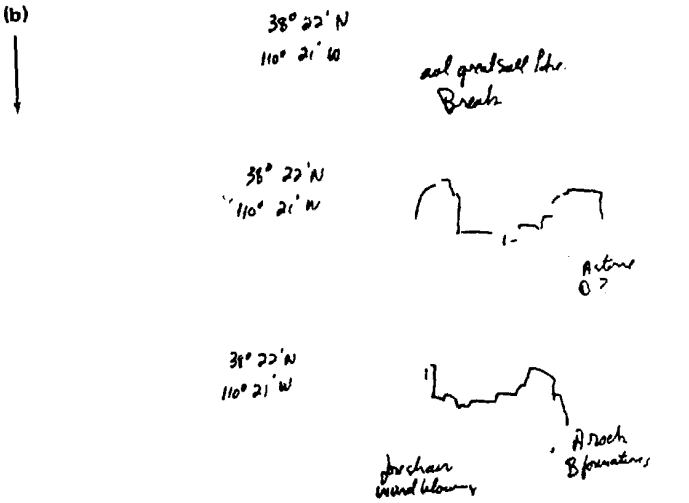

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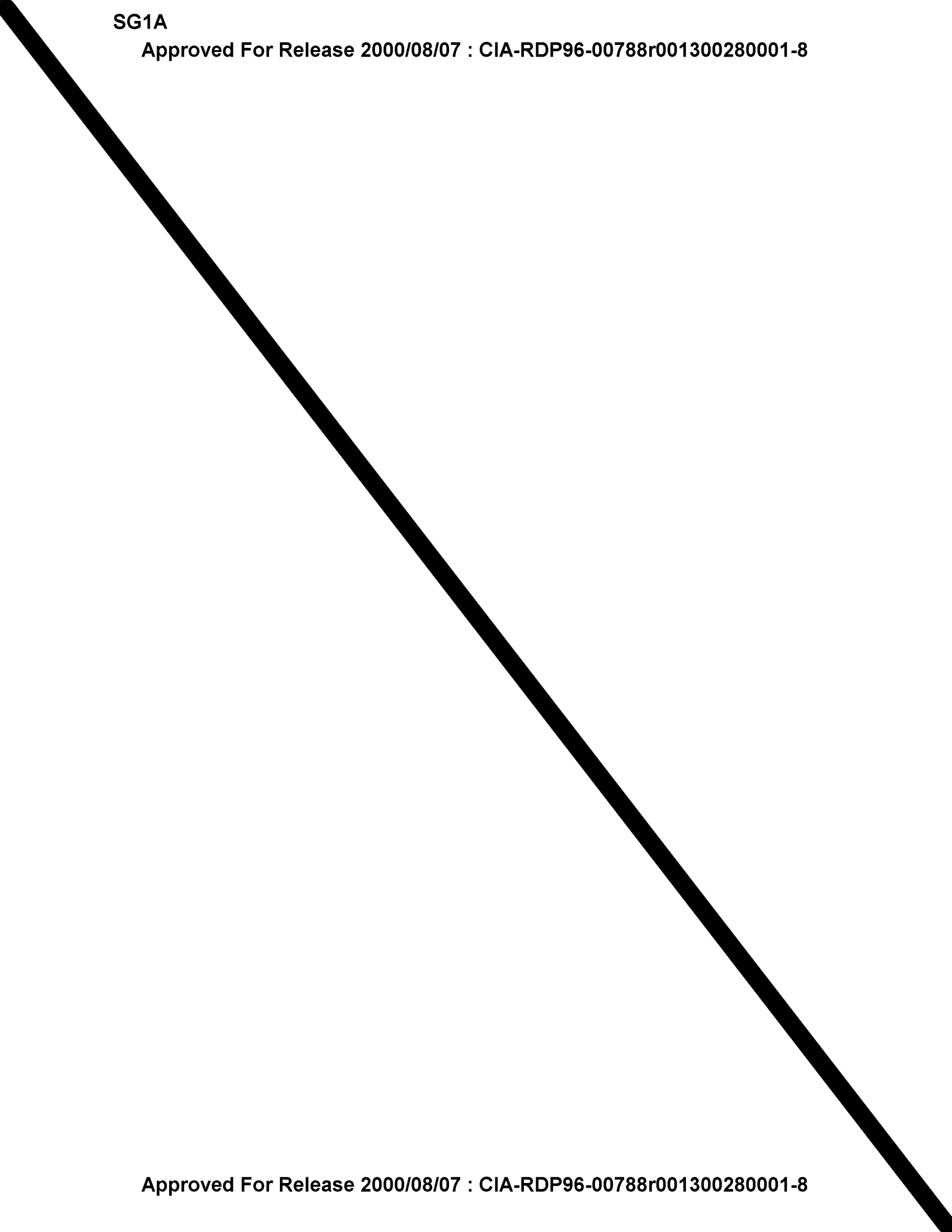
FIGURE 5 (U) POST-SESSION CALIBRATION TRIAL (CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK)
(a) SITE, (b) RV RESPONSE

UNCLASSIFIED



SG1A

Table 2 (concluded)

E. Evaluation of the Operational RV Task

A first-generation series of evaluation protocols were developed for use by analysts in providing numerical estimates of various aspects of the RV product generated in operational RV tasks. The returned protocols constitute the basis for contractor evaluation, feedback to the remote viewer, and as input for the computerized data-base management (DBM). The evaluation protocols submitted to analysts for their completion are provided in Appendix D. A sample returned evaluation protocol (for OP Site J.S. #17) is included as Appendix E.

While awaiting the bulk of evaluation protocols, the contractor has begun development of a computerized data-base management system to handle this material. This system, programmed on a stand-alone LSI 11/23 system located in a project classified space, will provide a library/catalog function of data-base readout by date, site, viewer, etc., and trend analysis functions.

V SUMMARY OF THE FY 1981 RV ENHANCEMENT TASK

Progress in the FY 1981 RV Enhancement Task can be summarized as follows:

(1) Efforts completed:

- CRV enhancement procedure developed.
  - All six stages researched
  - Over 200 CRV practice trials with Swann
  - Orientation through Stage 3 into Stages 4 and 5 completed.
- Procedure transmitted to three experienced remote viewers.
  - Over 60 CRV practice trials each
  - Orientation through Stage 3 completed
- Procedure transmitted to one novice remote viewer
  - Over 50 CRV practice trials
  - Orientation through Stage 1 completed
- Data obtained on operational Sites J.S. #8 through J.S. #22.
- First-generation evaluation protocols developed, distributed to client analysts.

(2) Findings to date:

- Subject to formal evaluation in FY 1982, the multistage approach to RV in the procedure under evaluation appears to be successful in "slowing down" the incoming data, thereby providing some safeguard against natural tendencies toward premature interpretation and analysis on the part of the remote viewer.
- The use of pre- and post-operational calibration trials appears to provide useful indicators for bracketing the quality of data obtained in operational tasks.

- Results labeled by the client as useful are being obtained in operational tasks, where the enhancement procedure under evaluation is being employed.

Appendix A

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF CRV PRACTICE SITES
(Swann, 3 through 7 November 1980)

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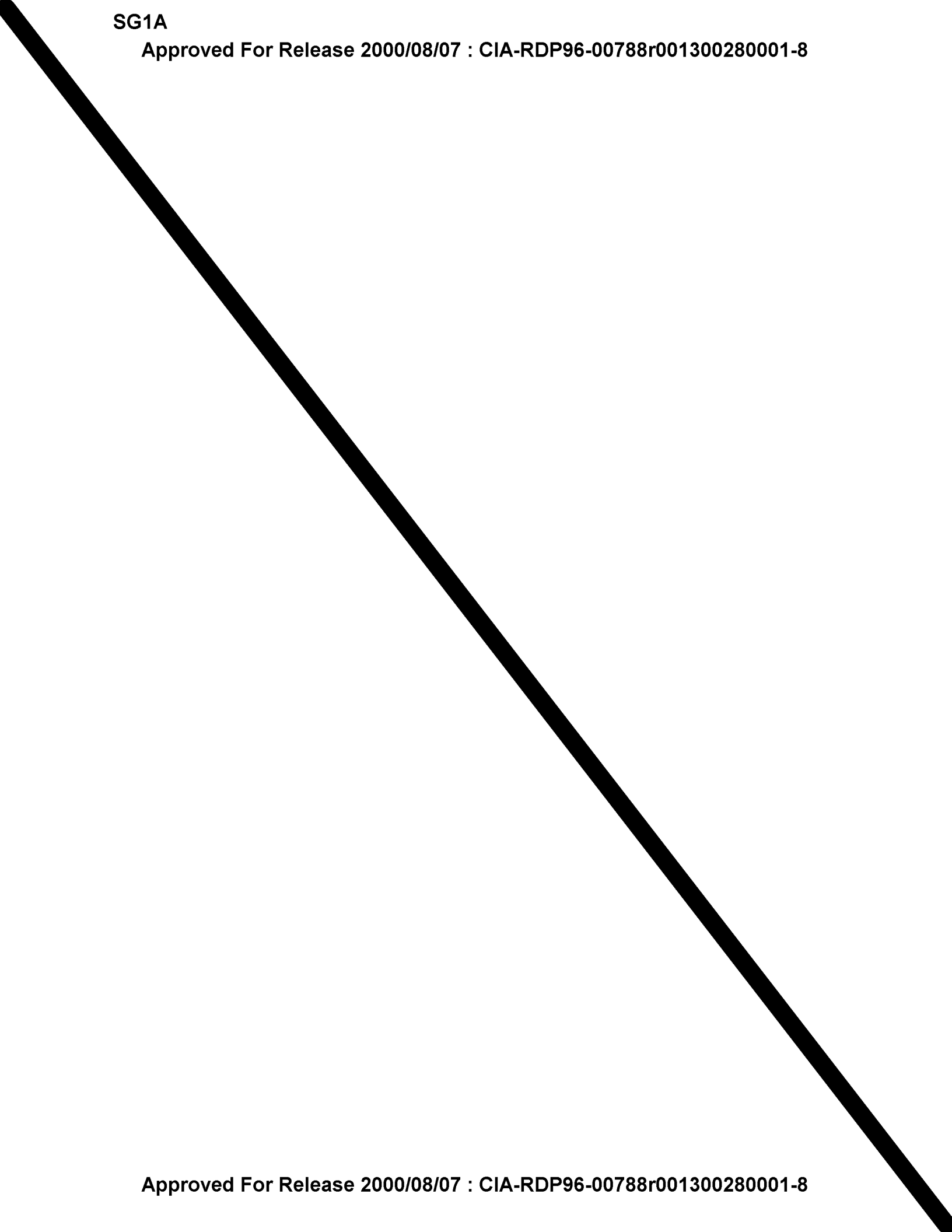

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Appendix B

OPERATIONAL TASK SUMMARY SHEETS

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Appendix B

Date 1 July 1980; 0900 hrs

Series DIA

Session No. 1

SG1A Target No. J.S. #8

Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer [redacted] SG1J

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette #32

Comments:

1. Remote viewing session carried out at DIA, under DIA control, with SRI RVer #002. SG1J [redacted] was the session interviewer. No SRI personnel were involved.

2. SG1J Session interviewer [redacted] was blind as to the target. Target provided by J. Vorona.

3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments were carried out with targets Oahu, Hawaii and the Dead Sea, respectively.

Date 30 September 1980; 0911 hrs

Series DIA

Session No. 2

Target No. J.S. #8 (continued)

SG1A

Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV

Tape Cassette 43

Comments:

1. Saw large earthworks.
2. Followed up with a National Geographic calibration (Belfast, Ireland), which was successful.

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Date 2 October 1980; 0825 hrs

Series DIA

Session No. 3

Target No. J.S. #8 (completed)

SG1A

Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV

Tape Cassette 45

Comments:

1. Pre-session and post-session calibration scans of San Juan, Puerto Rico and Stornoway, Scotland were successful.
2. Continued description of immense facility, both overground and underground.

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Date 19 December 1980; 1823 hrs

Series DIA

Session No. 1

Target No. J.S. #9

SG1A

Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #131

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 100 & 101

Comments:

SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA) on this date.
2. Remote viewer blind as to target location, event, etc. Interviewer knowledgeable only that event was suspected nuclear, but blind as to target, country, etc.
3. Two calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic targets were carried out to determine whether remote viewer was "on-line," one prior to operational target (Yosemite Park, CA), and one mid-session on operational (Muscat, Oman); both were excellent.

SG1A

[redacted]

Date 22 December 1980; 1555 hrs

Series DIA

Session No. 2 (completed)

Target No. J.S. #9

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #131

Interviewer [redacted] SG1J

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 102

Comments:

1. Continuation of Session 16--see comments there.
2. Coordinates of [redacted] given. SG1A
3. Purpose of session primarily to obtain answers to questions on first session forwarded to [redacted] by J. Vorona. SG1J

Date 16 January 1981, 1550 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #10

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #131

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 105 & 108

Comments: SG1J

1. Coordinates supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA) upon entering into session.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location, activity of interest, etc.
3. Calibration experiment with Nat'l Geographic target carried out just prior to operational task (Athens, Greece); result good, remote viewer "on-line."
4. SAO

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Date 17 January 1981; 1230 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #11

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #131

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 109

Comments:

SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA) on 16 January.
2. At session start remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest. Mid-session, interviewer consulted atlas and became thereby knowledgeable as to target country--this was not made known to the remote viewer.
3. Calibration experiment with Nat'l Geographic target carried out just prior to operational target (calib., Flores, Guatemala); result good, indicating remote viewer "on-line."

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Date 17 January 1981; 1230 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #11

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #009

Interviewer [redacted] (DIA) SG1J

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing) (Coordinates not given to viewer; "Target" phrase used instead)

Tape Cassette 107

Comments:

1. At session start remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest. Mid-session, interviewer consulted atlas and became thereby knowledgeable as to target country--this was not made known to remote viewer.
2. SAO

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Date 2 April 1981; 0912 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #12

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 110

Comments:

SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA).
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre-session calibration experiment with Nat'l Geographic target (Buenos Aires, Argentina) yielded good results, indicating high probability that remote viewer "on-line" to start. Post-session calibration (Dusky Sound, New Zealand) was equivocal, indicating that the remote viewer may have gone "off-line" during or after the operational viewing. Caution is therefore advised.
4. Viewer described a "science-city" type of site, with radio towers, chemical storage, and medical facilities.

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Date 3 April 1981; 0905 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #13

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer [redacted] SG1J

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 111

Comments:

SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer [redacted] by G.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre-session calibration experiment with Nat'l Geographic target (Istanbul, Turkey) yielded good results, indicating high probability that remote viewer "on-line" to start. Post-session calibration (Mt. Ararat, Turkey) "off-line," indicating possibility that target of interest might be equivocal. Remote viewer's confidence low, aborts.
4. Viewer describes large noisy factory with cranes, and water contained by stone walls.

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Date 7 April 1981; 0928 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #14

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 112

Comments: SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA).
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity.
3. Pre-session calibration experiment with Nat'l Geographic targets (Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and Monument Valley, Utah) yielded good results, indicating high probability that remote viewer "on-line" to start. Post-session calibrations (Jordan River; San Antonio, Texas) good and poor, respectively, indicating some fatigue in functioning toward end. Some caution with regard to operational target should therefore be exercised.
4. Remote viewer described vast structures, partly subterranean, with storage function.

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Date 8 April 1981; 0827 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #15

Target [redacted]

SG1A

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 113

Comments: SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA).
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity.
3. Pre-session calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic targets (Mt. McKinley, Sea of Galilee, Grand Canyon, St. Vincent Island) yielded acceptable results, indicating fair probability that remote viewer on-line to start. Mid-session calibration (Chapala dry lake bed, Mexico) of medium quality. Post-session calibrations (Great Salt Lake, Utah, Robinson Crusoe Island, Mt. Ararat) of good quality. Overall expectation for operational target--medium quality.
4. Remote viewer described what appears to be a [redacted] facility. SG1A

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Date 8 April 1981; 1055 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #16

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 114

Comments: SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA).
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity.
3. Remote viewer described large facility, energy producing, perhaps nuclear reactor.

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Date 9 April 1981; 0853 - 0919 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #17

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 115

SG1J

Comments:

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA). Coordinate was supposed to be that of J.S. #16 [redacted], but the latitude number was 18" off, being given as 02" instead of 20", somewhat less than 600 yards off. SG1A
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic target material (Mount Kilimanjaro and Canyonlands Nat'l Park, Utah, respectively) yielded good results, indicating with high probability that remote viewer was "on-line" throughout operational viewing.

SG1A [redacted]

Date 21 April 1981; 0900 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #18

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #009

Interviewer [redacted] SG1J

Beacon(s) "Target"

Tape Cassette 116

Comments:

SG1J

1. RV session run by DIA COTR, [redacted] SRI personnel not involved.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre-session calibration experiment with Nat'l Geographic target material (a site in Ireland) yielded good results, indicating remote viewer "on-line" at session start.

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Date 24 April 1981; 0835 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #19

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #009

Interviewer [redacted] SG1J

Beacon(s) "Target"

Tape Cassette 117

Comments: SG1J

1. RV session run by DIA COTR, [redacted] SRI personnel not involved.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic target material (Sea of Galilee area; St. Vincent Is., Windward Is., respectively) yielded good results, indicating with good probability that remote viewer "on-line" during operational viewing.
4. Remote viewer described experimental site, high-energy technology.

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Date 8 June 1981, 0859 hrs (Session 1); 9 June, 0854 hrs (Session 2)

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #20

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 118

Comments:

SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer by [redacted] (DIA) at beginning of Session 1.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic target materials yielded good results, indicating with good probability that remote viewer was "on-line" during operational viewings.*
4. SAO

*Session 1: Pre-ops Valdez, Alaska; Bora Bora; Port-Said; Post-op Sitankai
Session 2: Pre-op Beachway, RI; Post-op Mount Rainier.

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Date 30 July 1981; 0907 hrs (Session 3)

Series DIA

Session No. 3

Target No. J.S. #20

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette #119

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 6/8/81, 6/9/81.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l. Geographic materials yielded good results (although post-session somewhat weaker), indicating with good probability that remote viewer was "on-line" during operational viewings, although not with great depth of contact.*
4. SAO.

---

*Pre-session calibration: Mt. Kilimanjaro, Aruba Island;
Post-session calibration: Seattle, Washington.

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Date 3 August 1981, 0815 hrs (Session 4)

Series DIA

Session No. 4

Target No. J.S. #20

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette #120

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 6/8/81, 6/9/81, 7/30/81.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l. Geographic materials yielded good results, indicating with good probability that remote viewer was "on-line" during operational viewings.*
4. SAO

---

* Pre-session calibrations: Antwerp, Belgium; Bora Bora Island
Post-session calibration: Erciyas Dagi (Mountain), Turkey.

Date 4 August 1981, 0825 hrs (Session 5)

Series DIA

Session No. 5

Target No. J.S. #20

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette #121

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 6/8/81, 6/9/81, 7/30/81, 8/3/81.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and activity of interest.
3. Pre-session calibration experiments with Nat'l. Geographic materials yielded good results; post-session calibration experiments yielded correct descriptions but weak interpretations, indicating viewer went somewhat "off-line" during overall sequence.*
4. SAO.

---

*Pre-session calibrations: Agung volcano; Florence, Italy
Post-session calibrations: Robinson Crusoe Island; Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

Date 5 August 1981, 0825 hrs (Session 6)

Series DIA

Session No. 6

Target No. J.S. #20

Target SAO

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette #122

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 6/8/81, 6/9/81, 7/30/81, 8/3/81, 8/4/81.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l. Geographic materials yielded good results, indicating with good probability that remote viewer was "on-line" during operational viewings.*
4. SAO

---

* Pre-session calibration: Mt. Shasta
Post-session calibration: Vienna, Austria.

Date 6 August 1981; 0810 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #21

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 123

Comments:

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff at session start by Lt. Col. Murray Watt, INSCOM.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre-, mid-, and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l. Geographic target material (Hong Kong; Mt. Hood; and Kotor, Yugoslavia, respectively) yielded good results.
4. Remote viewer describes complex of buildings, with site having to do with high-energy, high-technology activity.

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Date 15 September 1981; 0858 hrs

Series DIA

Session No. 1

SG1A Target No. J.S. #22 [redacted]

SG1J Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #009

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) "Target"

Tape Cassette 124

Comments: SG1J

1. Session monitored by [redacted] of DIA.
2. Remote viewer, interviewer and monitor blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. SG1J Site accessed by abstract "Target," taken to correspond with a site chosen by [redacted] of DIA, and known only to him at time of session.
4. Pre-session calibration with Nat'l. Geographic target site (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia) good, indicating good conditions going into operational session.
5. Remote viewer described airfield location and associated buildings, including some interiors.

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Appendix C

AN EXAMPLE OF A REMOTE VIEWING RESPONSE

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Appendix C

Date 9 April 1981; 0853 - 0919 hrs

Series DIA

Session No.

Target No. J.S. #17

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 115

Comments: SG1J

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA). Coordinate SG1A was supposed to be that of J.S. #16 [redacted], but the latitude number was 18" off, being given as 02" instead of 20", somewhat less than 600 yards off.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l. Geographic target material (Mount Kilimanjaro and Canyonlands Nat'l. Park, Utah, respectively) yielded good results, indicating with high probability that remote viewer was "on-line" throughout operational viewing.

SG1A [redacted]

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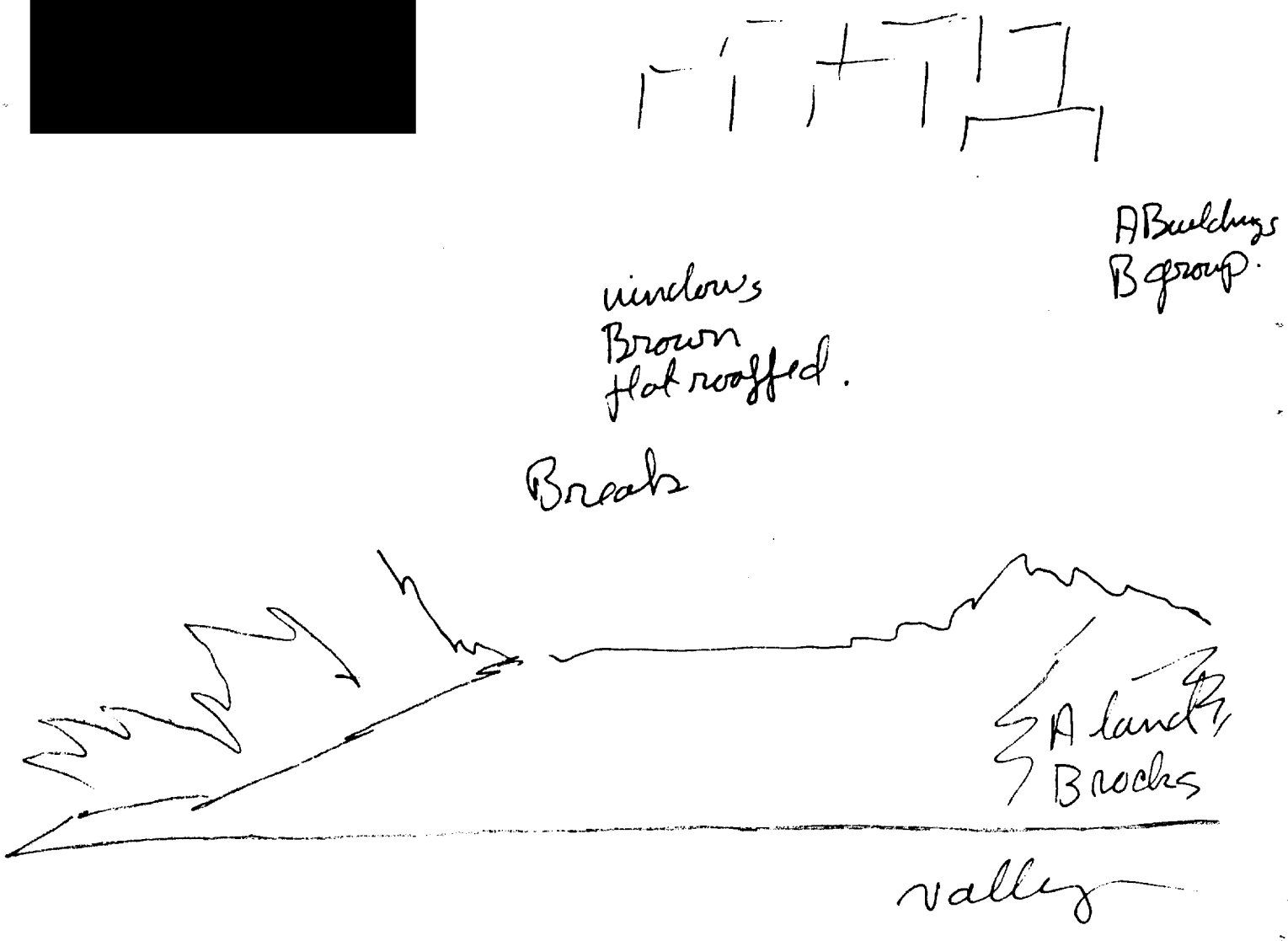
J.S. #17
Remote Viewer: 002 9 April 1981
Monitor: Hal Puthoff

H: Today is April 9, 1981, Remote Viewer 002 and Hal Puthoff monitoring.

J.S. #17. It is 8:53. [redacted] SG1A

SG1A

[redacted]

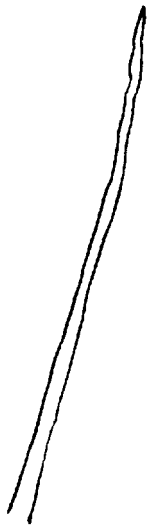


SECRET

lake to N/E

flat area to south

Seems isolated —



A very high B ?

Break

aol? * air ship ?

TV or communications relay — ?

*AOL - Analytical Overlay; images thought to be erroneous, being triggered imagination. Possibly relevant, but not taken to be primary data.

V: This is a terrible place for some reason. I am having words like medical,

SG1A biological, research, human use, human guinea pigs rather, prison facility.

H: [redacted]

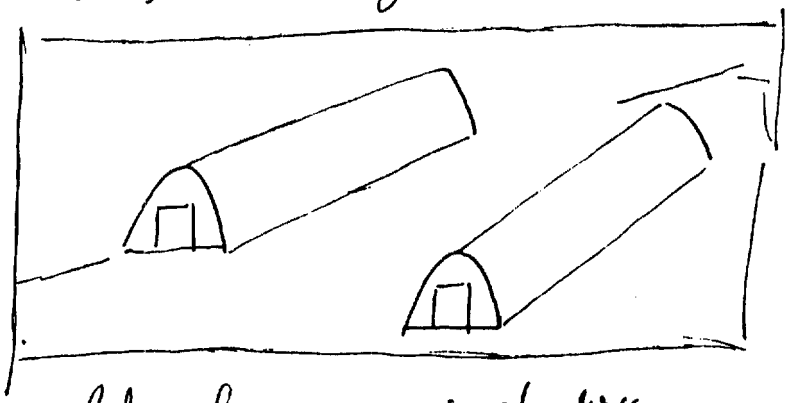
V: Chemicals and gas, a biological warfare place. This is like a decompression chamber. Maybe those are contamination chambers. Oh dear, what did we find. Who gave this coordinate? I came across - it seems to be five rather complex chambers in a very large hangar like building. They remind me of the decompression chamber that we saw down at that marine research base on Catalina. A decompression place where people went if they came up from diving too fast. A complex chamber made of reinforced steel and concrete and things and it has tanks. They have tanks of various kinds leading into them.

SG1A

[redacted]

chemicals & gasses
Biological warfares.

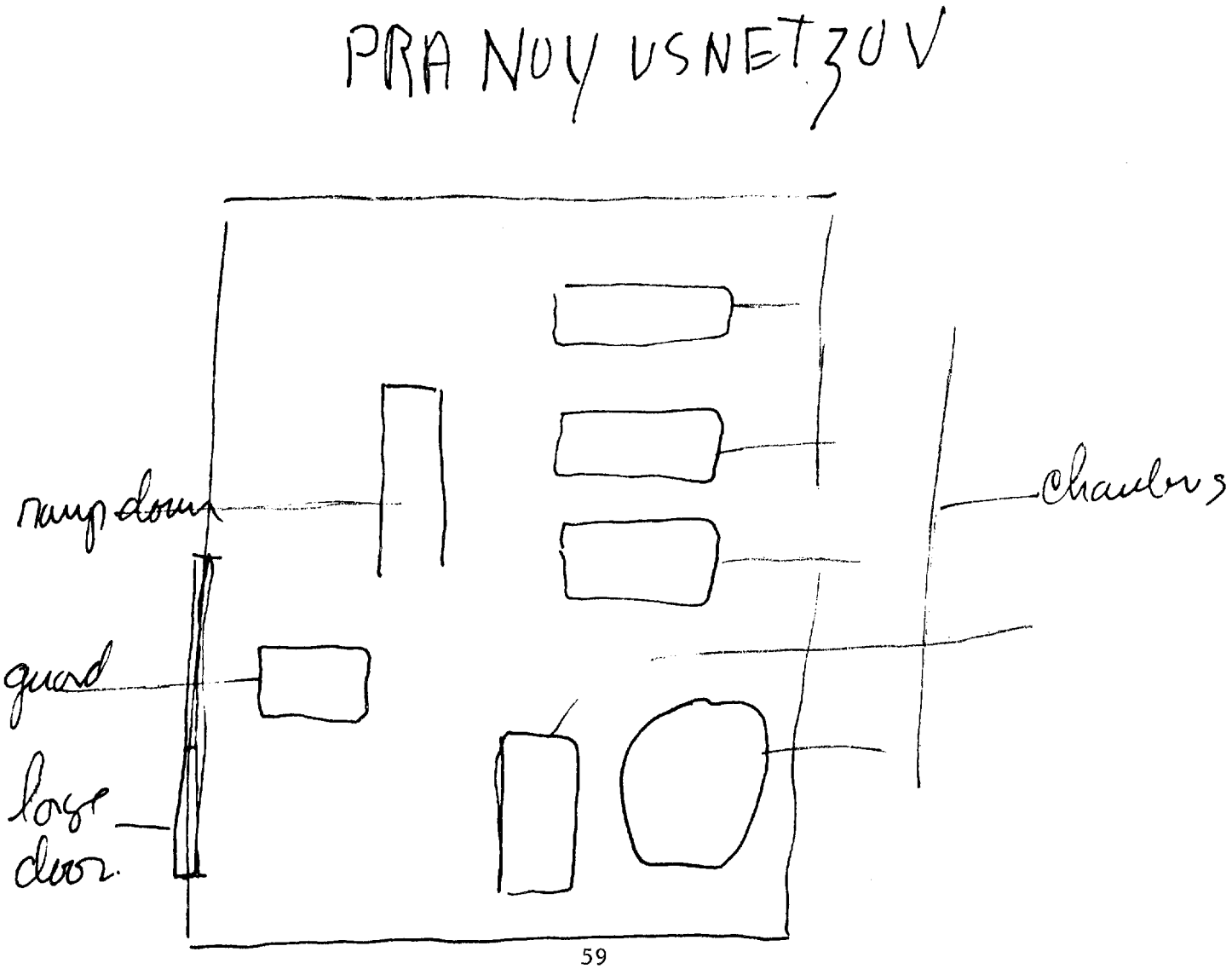
aols*: Mustard gas WWI -



like decompression chambers in a large hangar - like building

*AOL - See previous page

V: There is the smell of disinfectant and ultra violet lights, purple light, lavendar light, inside this large hangar like building. The floor seems wet. People wear boots, very large rubber boots. There seem to be inside stairs going down. This place is maybe 40 ft high at least. There are these chamber units there, but there are stairs and an elevator going down. And a ramp and lift forks, so this is underground too. It's funny, there seems to be windows on the outside, but there aren't any windows on the inside. Fake windows. I seem to see what looks like a guard cubicle because it has all glass around, it is inside the building. It has, by comparison to the other cold lavendar lights, it has yellow illumination in it. There are six men there. There is a big panel, it seems to be a voltage control panel for some sort of electronics system. Down the ramp are very long corridors. It looks like storage. There are signs everywhere. I can't read the characters but the phoenetics is sort of pra noy usnetzov. There are blinking red lights over some doors here and there. I think these are exit markers.



V: Outside the ground isn't flat, it is sort of like there are hills or artificially made mounds that sort of divide up this compound in a way. Buildings that look like barracks. A whole series of buildings that look like prefabricated boxes, that are sort of all stacked together. Water tank on the hill. Large tower I think and in the area there is an airstrip. It is about 2 miles to the NE I think. I am going to end there. I don't like this place.

At that Class A site there was a tall thing that I couldn't make out, I bet that that is a chimmney. I bet those are large furnaces.

Appendix D

OPERATIONAL RV EVALUATION PROTOCOLS

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Appendix D

(S) INSTRUCTIONS TO ANALYSTS (U)

(U) The information provided as enclosure to this report was obtained in response to a collection requirement provided by _____. This information was acquired from a new and potentially valuable source of intelligence. Work is currently being pursued to determine the accuracy, reliability, and improvement potential of this source. Your remarks and attention to the evaluation sheet will be the basis for our assessment of this new collection technique. Therefore, the effort you expend will greatly assist us and will ultimately result in you receiving more data of increasing accuracy and reliability.

(U) While formulating your judgements concerning the data, the following comments concerning this new source of intelligence may be helpful.

(U) Foremost, the data is likely to consist of a mixture of correct and incorrect elements. Specifically:

(1) (S) The descriptive elements are generally of higher reliability than judgements or labels as to what is being described (recreational swimming pool may be mistaken for water purification pools, an aircraft hull may be mistaken for a submarine hull, etc.). Therefore, seemingly appropriate descriptive elements should not be rejected because of mislabeling.

(2) (S) The data often contain gaps (in a 3-building complex, for example, perhaps only two of the buildings may be described, and an airfield may be added that isn't there). Such gaps or additions should not be taken to mean that the rest of the data is necessarily inaccurate.

(S) Therefore, a recommended approach is to first examine the entire information packet to obtain an overall "flavor" of the response, reserving final judgement even in the face of certain errors, and then go back through for detailed analysis.

(U) If you have questions regarding the data you have received or on its evaluation please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you.

PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM
OPERATIONAL TARGET FILE

(SRI Internal Use Only)

(U) Project Name _____

(S) Viewer _____

(S) Monitor _____

(S) Date _____ Time of Start _____ Time of Finish _____

(S) Client _____

(S) Priority Urgent ☐ _____ Routine _____

(U) Target Key _____

( ) Variance from Standard Protocol _____

(U) Target ID No. _____

( ) Information Provided by Requestor _____

_____

_____

( ) Information Provided to the Monitor _____

_____

( ) Information Provided to the Source _____

_____

( ) Information Requested by Analyst _____

_____

(S) Date Information Delivered to Client _____

(S) Additional Data Request by Client Yes ☐ No ☐

(S) Dates Additional Data Requests Met _____

( ) Remarks _____

_____

_____

(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence 0	Site Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3	Unknown	Not Applicable
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.

1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.

2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.

3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET PERSONNEL (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence 0	Personnel Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3	Unknown	Not Applicable
(S) Geographical locale description	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Dress appearance (uniform, formal, casual, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Physical appearance (height, weight, scars, hair color etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General health characteristics	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Nationality	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality characteristics (mental, state, demeanor, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant past responsibilities/ activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant current responsibilities/activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant planned responsibilities/activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Governments, agencies, persons responsible to/associated with	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.
1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.
2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.
3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

SECRET

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788r001300280001-8

( ) DETAILED EVALUATION SHEET (U)

Specific Transcript/Drawing Items	Evaluation*	Reference
1. ( )		
2. ( )		
3. ( )		
4. ( )		
5. ( )		
6. ( )		
7. ( )		
8. ( )		
9. ( )		
10. ( )		
11. ( )		
12. ( )		

*0 to 3 point scale of previous page.

(S) Additional information desired? Yes ☐ No ☐

(S) Priority Urgent ☐ _____ Routine ☐
date

( ) Items 1. ( ) _____

2. ( ) _____

3. ( ) _____

4. ( ) _____

SG1J

Return to: [redacted] (DIA, DT-1A)
c/o L. Lavelle - Bldg. 44
SRI International
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Appendix E

A SAMPLE RETURNED EVALUATION PROTOCOL

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(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U) Site JS #17

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence 0	Site Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3	Unknown	Not Applicable
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☒ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.

1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.

2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.

3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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