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* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Ten civilian billets were dedicated solely to this project in FY90 and currently, Project STAR GATE has seven project personnel. This consists of a Unit Manager, a Senior Intelligence Officer, 3 Operational Remote Viewers, an Intelligence Technician and a secretary.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote Viewing is a highly controlled and formally established, unique information and intelligence collection capability which has the following characteristics:

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) 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.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It is inexpensive. The principal cost of remote viewing collection is the people involved. There is little expensive hardware.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) There is no known defense. Time, distance, target, size or degree of difficulty all have no apparent effect on collection by remote viewing.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) In 1979, when Army INSCOM managed this program, it integrated the SRI contracted technology into its in-house program where it is still being utilized by STAR GATE personnel for training, in-house Proficiency Enhancement and Operational projects.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) An eclectic approach was taken, using those methods which had applications potential for operational requirements.

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* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The purpose of this briefing is to identify terms, methodologies, target selection and protocols for remote viewing research and development projects as well as operational projects conducted by DIA STAR GATE personnel.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Since the early 1970's, the Department of Defense has been involved in examining the potential uses of psychoenergetics.

* (U) Psychoenergetics is defined as a mental process by which an individual perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event remote in space and/or time from that individual.

* (U) Psychokinesis are physical actions performed by mental powers that cannot be explained by known physical means.

(U) ESP and Telepathy are perceptions which cannot be explained by known sensory means.

(S/NF) Remote Viewing is the name of a method of psychoenergetic perception. This term was coined by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the early 1970's by two laser physicists, Hal Puthoff and Russel Targ when they were conducting CIA-sponsored experiments using several gifted psychics.

* (U) Remote Viewing can be defined as the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shield or time.

(U) A remote viewer is a person who perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event.

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* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Three primary methodologies that are utilized by STAR GATE personnel will now be discussed.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) draws on the expertise of over two decades of research by independent investigators and recognized academic institutions to include the University of Virginia Medical Center, the Mind Science Foundation, the University of California at Davis and Syracuse University.

(C/NF) 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 imagery. 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.

* (C/NF) The basic components of the ERV procedure involve learning the following skills:

1. The ability to physically relax.
Training in progressive relaxation techniques and yoga.
2. The ability to reduce level of physical arousal.
Training in biofeedback techniques and self-control exercises.
3. The ability to increase awareness of internal feelings images.
Training in dream recall, guided visual imagery exercises, subliminal recognition drills and Hemispheric Synchronization.
4. The ability to engage in "receptive mode/right hemispheric functioning.
Training in hemispheric synchronization, mode recognition and drawing classes.

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5. The ability to achieve an altered view of reality. Reading assignments, intellectual study, meditation and contemplation exercise.

(C/NF) Each one of these skills can be trained over a period of several weeks. When the trainee demonstrates independent mastery of each skill, he then learns to combine the skills. The goal is to simultaneously exhibit all of the learned skills thereby achieving a specified discrete state of consciousness in which an individual is able to remote view.

* (C/NF) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) was developed by an SRI contractor in the early 1980's. This methodology was developed to satisfy R&D demands on SRI to enhance the reliability (scientific replicability) of remote viewing. The subcontractor's approach to improving the reliability of remote viewing was to focus on the control of those factors that in his view tend to introduce "noise" into the remote viewing product.

* (C/NF) The basic components of this training procedure consists of:

1. Repeated site-address (coordinate) presentation with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer; coupled with a restrictive format for reporting perceived information which minimizes "imaginative" overlay.
2. The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, "viewing chamber" which minimizes "environmental" overlays.
3. The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited monitor patten which minimizes "monitor" overlays.

(C/NF) The CRV process usually begins by presenting the remote viewer with an encrypted geographical coordinate, hence the name CRV. Encrypted geographical coordinates is a series of twelve numbers or less which are selected from a random program generator

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and used to disguise a set of geographical coordinates.

* (C/NF) CRV subdivides the detection and decoding of psychic impressions into discrete achievable skills known as Stages 1 to 6. These stages will now be discussed.

Stage One - Islands, mountains, deserts.

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

Stage Three - Sites possessing significant dimensional characteristics such as buildings, bridges and airfields.

Stage Four - Sites requiring qualitative mental perceptions such as technical area, military feeling and research.

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

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

* (C/NF) Written Remote Viewing (WRV) is the ability to receive direct, detailed information. The WRV process consists of utilizing a pen or pencil and writing on paper information received. The writing is a rapid and flowing movement initiated by impulses to the autonomic nervous system. WRV was initiated in-house during the 1986 time frame.

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* (C/NF) WRV is phonetically and verbally orientated and can be used in both the predictive and search modes. WRV is an evolving process with development over time.

* (C/NF) Additional methodologies that can be utilized include:

(U) Dowsing which is the search for underground supplies of water, metal or a person by the use of a forked stick known as a divining rod.

(U) Psychometry is the faculty of receiving information concerning an object or person associated with it, by contact with or proximity to the object. Psychometry is also known as Object Remote Viewing.

(U) Clairvoyance is the faculty of seeing objects or actions removed from natural viewing. It is the quick, intuitive knowledge of things and people.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote viewing has been successfully used against several categories of tasking. These categories include penetration of inaccessible targets, science and technology information, cuing of intelligence collection systems, imminent hostilities, determination of nuclear from non-nuclear targets, human source assessment and personality profiles.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) There are generally three areas of target selection that are utilized for operational projects. They are:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Geographical areas or fixed sites can be anywhere and can be of anything. The target site can emphasize natural or man-made features, or contain a mix of these. These targets are usually military facilities or technical sites.

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(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Personalities involve the remote viewer's ability to describe the characteristics or other aspects such as state-of-the-health of an individual. The personality should be one of prominence, can be male or female and of any race or age.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Search is one of the most difficult operational projects. It involves the remote viewer actually locating an individual or equipment or a lost vessel or aircraft.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When utilized properly, remote viewers have proven to be of substantial value to intelligence customers. When they have been used incorrectly, however, results were usually disappointing.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Protocols for a remote viewing session should be consistent whether the target is an R&D, an in-house Proficiency Enhancement or an Operational project.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The target should be secured in a sealed envelope. A number is assigned to the project and then the individual remote viewers are tasked via a tasking sheet.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The tasking sheet, which is essentially a request for information, will consist of the project number, the viewer identification number which is also the source number and the date of the actual tasking. This information is to be filled out by the Unit Manager or the customer and then given to the remote viewers prior to their session.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The tasking sheet will also consist of an evaluation to be completed by the customer when an operation is completed. The tasking sheet can also note the completion time of the operation.

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(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The actual tasking itself, should be minimal without elaborating on information that could lead the viewer. It is important that the Unit Manager or the customer be careful not to task leading or suggestive questions. Ideally, the tasking should only state, "Describe target."

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It has been proven in R&D laboratories time and time again that the less information given to the remote viewer, the more accurate the information. The more information given to a remote viewer, the less accurate the information and the viewer will have a tendency to theorize.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Once the viewers receive their tasking, they can begin to conduct their sessions. The remote viewing session activity will involve two basic approaches.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Solo is where only the remote viewer works the task.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Viewer/Monitor is a team effort whereby a monitor transcribes the information the viewer is receiving. A monitor is optional and is requested by the viewer.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Considerable experience has shown that there are a number of considerations, precautions and potential problems for which the monitor or customer and Unit Manager should be prepared.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) First, when a monitor is present, it is especially important to ensure that this individual has no knowledge whatsoever of target possibilities. This is known as a double-blind. This precludes the monitor leading the viewer. If the customer is present as an observer, he should be quiet so that

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he does not give the remote viewer subtle clues as to the nature and circumstances of the operation. Such clues as nods of approval, voice inflection and suggestive questioning happen all too often.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Second, there is a strong tendency to pick and choose information according to the Unit Manager's and monitor's mental set and preconceptions. It is in the act of interpretation that lies the ever present possibility of misinterpretation. It is extremely important for the monitor to record the information exactly as it is given so when it is passed on to the customer, the information is received in its purest form. The customer can become frustrated because experience has shown that some of the information provided is of such a nature that it cannot be either verified or rejected through follow-up analysis or investigation. Until the operation is completed or solved, some of the information remains plausible and possibly true, but until an operation is completely over, it cannot be evaluated fairly.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Third, often times a monitor and a customer can become quite frustrated with a remote viewer because of the nature of the psychic information. It can seem incomplete, sporadic and sometimes symbolic or even irrelevant.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When a remote viewer has completed the necessary sessions needed to collect the information, he or she will then write a report of his or her findings.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This report will indicate the project number, the viewer identification or source number, the date of the report and will also list the dates of the remote viewing sessions.

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This report will also include drawings or sketches of the target site. When the viewer's report is completed, it will then be provided to the customer.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It should be noted that there is a strong tendency for the Unit Manager or the customer to have the remote viewers work on a major ongoing or unsolved operation over and over again. This is generally not recommended because research and experience has shown that a remote viewer's first impressions are the best. Hence, the longer they work on a case, the more likely they are to become inaccurate.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Also, experience throughout the world in remote viewing laboratories has shown clearly that the remote viewing ability and receptivity is also directly related to the novelty and interest factor of the test. So it is important not to have the remote viewers conduct the same operation over and over again because they will become bored and not perform well.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When the operation is completed, the remote viewers receive their feedback from the customer and the customer provides a written evaluation of the information received. Feedback is important because it helps the remote viewers evaluate their own performance.

(U) In conclusion, whether proponents or critics like it or not, certain basic facts exist and must be dealt with.

(U) First, unsolved crimes, missing persons, hostage situations and terrorism continue to occur. Information for their purely rational and scientific solution is often simply inadequate, yet great social and psychological pressures exist for their

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solution.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Many intriguing and scientifically unexplainable results have been achieved under controlled experimental conditions as well as spontaneous field situations. As with any potential advance in technology or technique, remote viewing needs to be sufficiently field tested.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Intelligence agencies are encouraged not to ignore this potential resource but rather place it among their arsenal of operational tools. Remote viewers can be used as collectors in conjunction with other intelligence sources throughout the DoD and intelligence community because our service is to be of "help." Once this understanding can occur, perhaps then can the "role" of the remote viewer be more clearly defined.

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