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KIQ-09

PARAPHYSICS

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**WARNING NOTICE: SENSITIVE
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PARAPHYSICSIMPORTANCE:

(U) Paraphysics research includes investigations into paranormal functioning, or abilities, of the human brain and explores phenomena commonly referred to as extrasensory perception (ESP), telepathy, clairvoyance, and psychokinesis. There have been increasing investigations and experiments at leading medical centers, universities and scientific institutes over the past few years that demonstrate such phenomena are valid; the major difficulty being in their control and repeatability. The significance, or importance, of this research is in the unique application potential of this phenomena. Some significant applications are:

1. Information Access:

(U) This may be the easiest application to pursue, particularly in the mode termed "remote viewing" as described in a recent US technical journal⁽¹⁾. "Remote Viewing" refers to data about secure or remote areas perceived by individuals using unknown mental processes.

(U) Several examples of "secure" data could be US strategic plans and capabilities, US intelligence activities, classified R/D objectives, and a host of others. Data from, or about, remote areas would be important in a tactical environment and could include information on troop movements, tactics, submarine locations, and location of clandestine operations. Such information (assuming reliability has been demonstrated for people involved) on a real time basis could be considered a breakthrough development.

2. Communications:

(U) Should people with a high degree of paranormal functioning be developed (or located), it would be possible for them to employ some form of communication between widely dispersed areas, since distances have not been observed to degrade paranormal functioning. Although the communication would be non-verbal, various "codes" could be employed by mental transmission of simple imagery⁽²⁾, or by monitoring various physiological parameters in a "receiver." Electroencephalogram (EEG) measurements have already shown that brain wave correlations occur between "sender" and "receiver" in some instances⁽³⁾. It therefore appears a basic type of communication link could be possible to submarine, space, or other remote locations.

3. Direct Interaction with Sensitive Equipment:

(U) Some experiments⁽⁴⁾ have been conducted which indicate unknown mental processes can interact with quantum-level physical mechanisms (psychokinesis). Such mental processes could be applied in remote switching operations, or possibly in interaction with sensitive equipment (computers, etc.).

(1) See ref 1 and Appendix A

(2) See ref 6 and 7

(3) See ref 1 and 7

(4) See ref 2 and 3

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UNCLASSIFIED**4. Subconscious Influences:**

(U) Since information can apparently be obtained from remote mental sources by someone employing mental means, it is possible some type of quantum level interaction occurs at the subneural level in human brains similar to phenomena associated with psychokinesis. Such a process could impact, or be made to impact, on the person from which information is obtained (or on a "target" individual). This may be in the form of subconscious suggestions, or with "mental imagery" that confuses rational thinking. Although little is known about such a process, it should be considered as a possible application along with all the other areas of parapsysics investigations.

5. Other:

(U) Other applications may become apparent as research evolves. Parapsysics in general encompasses a wider range of interactions than discussed here and in some areas of research overlaps into biophysics and quantum physics. However, for this review, attention is kept on human paranormal functioning. In addition to examination of various unique applications, this research could also be significant for fundamental issues, and could contribute to:

a. (U) Development of modified or new models of physical reality, perhaps based on more complete interpretations of quantum physics;

b. (U) Improve understanding of basic human perception modes, which could impact on research in neurophysiology, biology, psychology and other related areas (1).

(1) As examples, see refs 10 and 13

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ASSESSMENT:

1. (C) There are indications the Soviets are pursuing applications-oriented research in several aspects of parapsysics⁽¹⁾. This research is believed to have military support, is multi-disciplinary in nature, and may be headed by I.M. Kogan (a leading researcher who ceased open publication in 1969). Although some research appears in the open literature, that receiving military support would no doubt be highly classified. There is some research by workers who do not appear to be involved in classified projects; however, this research appears to be of a part-time nature and not clearly applications-oriented.

2. (U) The nature of the military funded effort would probably draw on the research base established in the early 1920's by V.M. Bekhterev and subsequently by L.L. Vasil'yev, and the later interdisciplinary approach of researchers like G. Sergeev, A. Roman, and I.M. Kogan. These researchers have shown strong interest in both theoretical aspects and applications of parapsysics, and have also worked with people who have demonstrated paranormal phenomena under laboratory conditions. There is also evidence suggesting leading neurophysiologists (such as A. Luria at Moscow State University) and B. Lomov (head of new Institute of Psychology under the USSR academy of Sciences) are interested in this research.

3. (C) There is some evidence that indicates the following specific applications are being investigated at this time by Soviet researchers:

a. Experiments in "Telepathic Suggestion".

(C) These experiments are reported to be associated with the USSR space program, and may also involve remote bases (Antarctic locations) as well. The term "telepathic suggestion" may be a carry-over from the early research of Vasil'yev⁽²⁾ and may actually refer to "telepathic communication." Specific details, scope of effort, or institute associations are as yet unknown.

b. Experiments Similar to "Remote Viewing".

(C) Such experiments are reported to be conducted by researchers in the Leningrad area. The mode for achieving this application is via hypnosis, perhaps using methods similar to those developed by Dr. M. Ryzl⁽³⁾ (a leading Czechoslovakia researcher who defected to US in 1967). Although research affiliation is not known, this may be associated with research at Leningrad University where Vasil'yev officially began research in 1960, or possibly with Sergeev at the Ukhtomskii Physiological Institute.

4. (U) People who have demonstrated a psychokinetic ability have been studied by leading USSR researchers. Although no specific application is known to be pursued, at least the phenomena are acknowledged by these researchers. In addition the work of Czechoslovakia researchers (F. Kahuda and R. Pavlita) focus on these phenomena; their results are no doubt available to Soviet researchers.

(1) Also referred to as Psychoenergetics, or Bioinformation by USSR researchers.

(2) See ref 4

(3) See ref 5

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(U) Early Soviet research in parapsysics⁽¹⁾ began in the 1920's at Leningrad University by the physiologist, V.M. Bekhterev, and his student, L.L. Vasil'yev. Vasil'yev continued this work, emphasizing mental telepathy phenomena research, until his death in 1966. Perhaps due to highly unfavorable attitudes toward this research during the Stalin regime, and shortly after, Vasil'yev did not openly report his work until 1959 when his book, Mysterious Phenomena of the Human Psyche was published, and in 1962 when Experimental Studies in Mental Suggestion appeared. In 1960, Vasil'yev established a laboratory to study telepathic phenomena at the Physiology and Biology Department at Leningrad University. Later, in 1965, additional institutional support surfaced and the Bioinformation Department was formed as part of the Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Telecommunication in Moscow. I.M. Kogan was the first director of this department.

(U) Recent USSR research has been pursued by researchers such as B. Kazhinski, I.M. Kogan, E.K. Naumov, V. Adamenko, G. Sergeyev, V. Pushkin, and A.S. Roman. They have backgrounds in various scientific disciplines including medicine, physics, mathematics and engineering. Their research interests are the specific theoretical implications of psychic phenomena, and people who demonstrate repeatable paranormal phenomena (usually referred to as "psychics"). The most carefully studied USSR psychics are probably Nina Kulagina and Alla Vinogradova, both of whom appear to possess psychokinetic abilities. Others, N. Kamenskiy and K. Nikolayev, who were researched by I.M. Kogan, demonstrated telepathic abilities at great distances (Moscow - Novosibirsk; Leningrad - Moscow). These tests involved simple imagery and had results which were evaluated as significantly greater than chance⁽³⁾.

(U) Perhaps the most significant research is that of G. Sergeyev, a mathematician, physicist, and computer specialist who has also performed research with Nina Kulagina. Some of Sergeyev's work is believed to be associated with a military scientific institute, suggesting a military interest in paranormal phenomena. Sergeyev has also conducted long distance telepathy experiments, using both mental imagery and EEG data as "codes"⁽⁴⁾. Other credible work was pursued by I.M. Kogan, who ceased open publication on parapsysics topics in 1969. Prior to this time, Kogan was openly active in promoting potential of this research as a military weapon.

(U) The first indication of wider interdisciplinary interests in parapsysics surfaced in 1973, when an article, "Parapsychology: Fiction or Reality?" appeared in Questions of Philosophy⁽⁵⁾, an official publication of the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Authors of this article included leading neurophysiologists and psychologists (A. Luria, B. Lomov, V. Zinchenko, Z. Leont'yev). This article admitted to the reality of some "so-called parapsychological phenomena", called for

(1) Older term for parapsysics is psychic research. Also known as parapsychology by some researchers.

(2) See refs 4 and 9

(3) See ref 6

(4) See ref 7

(5) See ref 8

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removal of ignorance as to how the phenomena operates, and urged a multi-discipline research approach. This article also recommended that individuals with strong paranormal abilities be studied in scientific laboratories. It is significant to note that A. Luria is an internationally known neurophysiologist, and that B. Lomov, in 1971 was appointed head of a new Institute of Psychology, in Moscow, under the USSR Academy of Sciences. Lomov has also had a long association with military research programs in human engineering topics.

(U) It is unusual that the Soviets, with their official philosophy of dialectic and historical materialism are willing to publish, in an officially recognized scientific journal, such open views on paranormal phenomena. Officially the Soviets have vigorously attacked anything that is remotely connected with mysticism, religion or the occult. Such recognition in the USSR, although guarded in the language of known physical mechanisms, or "about to be discovered" physical mechanisms, may suggest that government support for this research has already occurred. This article may also provide the theoretical basis for accepting some parapsychic phenomena into Marxist ideological concepts.

(U) In terms of the development of theoretical models which explain the paranormal phenomena, Soviet researchers advance theories based on classical electromagnetic theory, quantum physics (including neutrino hypotheses, gravitational interactions, and wave functions), or simply on modes of physical energy interaction not yet discovered (termed psychoenergetics, bioenergetics, or an "additional

(1) See ref 11.

(2) See ref 12.

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state of matter"). Whatever model is used, the assumption is that the paranormal processes can be modeled on the basis of "real world" mechanisms even if these mechanisms have not yet been discovered, thus avoiding ideological conflict with religious, mystical, or occult concepts that are sometimes associated with these phenomena.

(U) There is also some recent research from Novosibirsk that indicates a basic cell-to-cell communication mechanism involving UV radiation has been isolated; this research may impact on electromagnetic wave models which have been considered to explain paranormal functioning.

(C) Although there is no direct evidence, the publication by Luria, et al, in Questions of Philosophy, the statements by symposium attendees indicating Soviet research is Paraphysics, and high interest shown by USSR researchers in recent US research are strongly suggestive that the Soviets are pursuing a multi-disciplinary research effort into paraphysics issues. This research is probably military funded, highly classified, and very likely military applications-oriented. This effort may also be headed by I.M. Kogan. There is also a possibility some of this research is associated with a new Institute of Psychology in Moscow, and possibly with basic research at Science City, Novosibirsk.

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(U) There is evidence a wide variety of parapsysics phenomena have been demonstrated and investigated under controlled conditions in the USSR. These investigations have been conducted by credible researchers, and it is likely additional classified work of a multi-disciplinary nature has been underway since 1969. This research is expected to continue, probably with greater intensity than in the past as a result of increasing acceptance of the phenomena and evolving recognition of the variety of applications.

(U) These applications do not require any breakthrough developments; merely the recognition of their possibility and the willingness to find ways to improve reliability and repeatability. People who already have demonstrated various paranormal abilities would probably be initially selected for specific applications; however, programs for development of such abilities in others would, no doubt, be also pursued.

(C) The following are preliminary estimates of timing for various applications; actual accomplishments could occur at earlier dates depending on level of research and availability of people with proven abilities:

1. (C) By 1980, the Soviets should have sufficient confidence to at least consider use of paranormal communications as a backup role for space mission: to submarines, and to appropriate clandestine activities.

2. (C) By 1980, sufficient understanding and reliability should be achieved to permit some level of application in an information gathering role (locating people, obtaining data on secure plans and strategies, on technical data, in interrogation, etc.).

3. (C) By 1990, psychokinetic phenomena should be sufficiently understood to permit reliable application in remote switching, and possibly for interactions with other sensitive equipment (computer, guidance systems, etc.).

4. (C) By 1990, intentional subconscious influences to minimize personnel effectiveness may also reach an elementary application status.

(U) In all these applications, there is at present no known means to reliably know when such applications occurred, and furthermore, there is no known countermeasure to prevent such applications.

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APPENDIX A

EXAMPLES OF "REMOTE VIEWING" EXPERIMENTS (U)

(U) This appendix includes two remote viewing experiments that were performed recently. These were part of a feasibility investigation conducted by researchers at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) as follow-on to their earlier work (see ref 1). These particular experiments were under the monitorship of government observers, and are included here as examples of the type of data that is "reported" by gifted subjects.

(U) One of these was a long distance experiment (4000km) with the subject in Menlo Park (under careful observation), and with the intended "target" in Louisiana. The target (Louisiana Superdome) was selected by an SRI researcher during a visit to that state. The subject's sketches (figure 1) show a marked resemblance to the actual scene. This sketch was produced during a pre-selected time period when the SRI researcher was present at the target site. The subject had no knowledge that the SRI researcher had chosen the Superdome as the target.

(U) Another long distance experiment (1000km) was conducted with a subject in New York City, and a target selected in a midwestern state. The experimenters had no prior knowledge of the intended target. This entire test was under the direction and control of the government monitor. Following is a verbatim description of the experiment as actually conducted and as reported by the SRI researchers:

"Under the observation of the government monitor, we telephoned subject H1 in New York City and requested that she participate in a remote viewing experiment. She was told only that we were located somewhere between New York City and our Menlo Park, California, laboratory and shortly would be going to a target that we would like her to describe. She agreed to do the experiment, set for 2:00 p.m., and we agreed to call her back at 3:00p.m. to obtain her impressions and to give her feedback as to the actual target.

The government monitor took us directly to the underground target site which he had chosen as the target location (see Figure 2). One enters the ground through an entrance arch, which opens onto an enormous expanse of lawn, perhaps twenty acres. The caves themselves, which are located at a depth of 150 ft. are entered through a small building inside of which is a long flight of steep stairs. Once underground, one walks through a maze of rock-lined tunnels that lead eventually into a series of rooms lined with calcite stalagmites and stalagmites, frosty white and beige crystals formed like icicles. The entire cavern is illuminated by small electric light bulbs attached to the walls. After a forty-five minute walk, one exits the caves through

a large metal door giving access to the square cross section shaft with stairs leading to the surface.

(U) Following the experimental period, the government observer called the subject in New York, forty-five minutes after we left the caves. The opening statements of the subject's transcript as dictated over the phone, and posted to the SRI experimenters, is as follows:

"1:50 PM before starting -
Flat semi-industrial countryside with mountain range in background and something to do with underground caves or mines or deep shafts--half man made, half natural--some electric humming going on--throbbing, inner throbbing. Nuclear or some very far out and possibly secret installation--corridor--mazes of them--whole underground city almost--Don't like it at all--long for outdoors and nature. 2:00 PM (Experimenters) R and H walking along sunny road--entering into arbor-like shaft--again looks like man helped nature--vines (wisteria) growing in arch at entrance like to a wine cellar--leading into underground world. Darker earth-smelling cool moist passage with something grey and of interest on left of them--musty--sudden change to bank of elevators--a very man-made steel wall--and shaft-like inverted silo going deep below earth--brighly lit..."

She concludes with

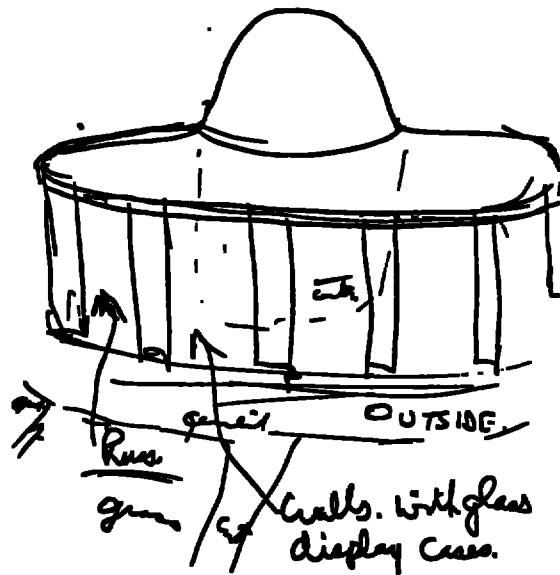
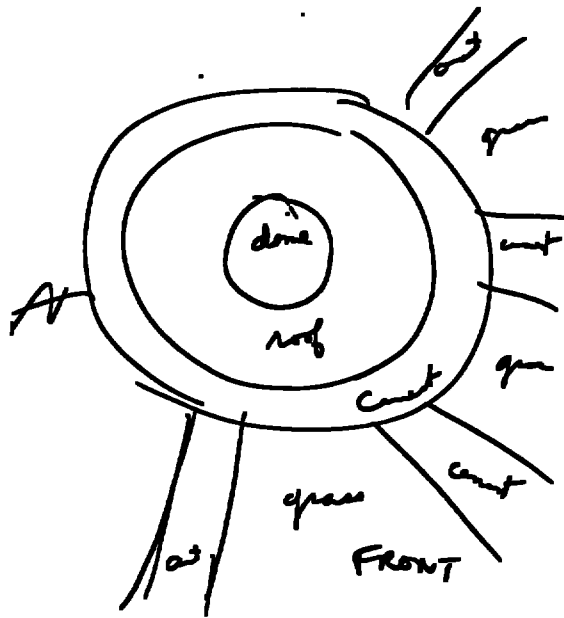
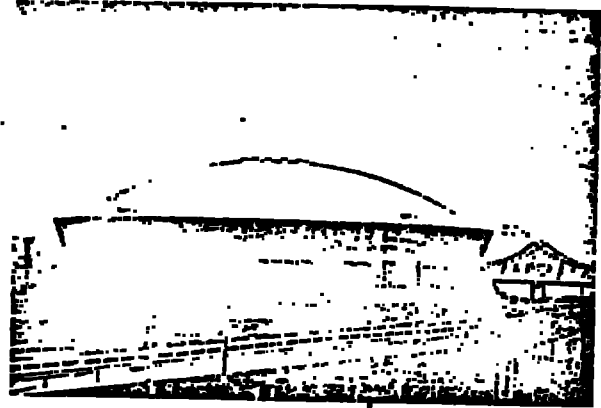
"I see a lot of gold and metal and silver-gold glow all over--not much sound--very silent factory--scary--few people--very special."

As is often the case, one observes that the basic gestalt of the target site is cognized, while specifics are misinterpreted."

(U) It is results of this type that encourage continuation of investigations into feasibility of paranormal perception. Such investigations also provide insight useful for threat assessment.

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LONG DISTANCE REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT — SRI, MENLO PARK, TO LOUISIANA SUPERDOME. Subject described large circular building with a white dome. 31 October 1976.

FIGURE 1

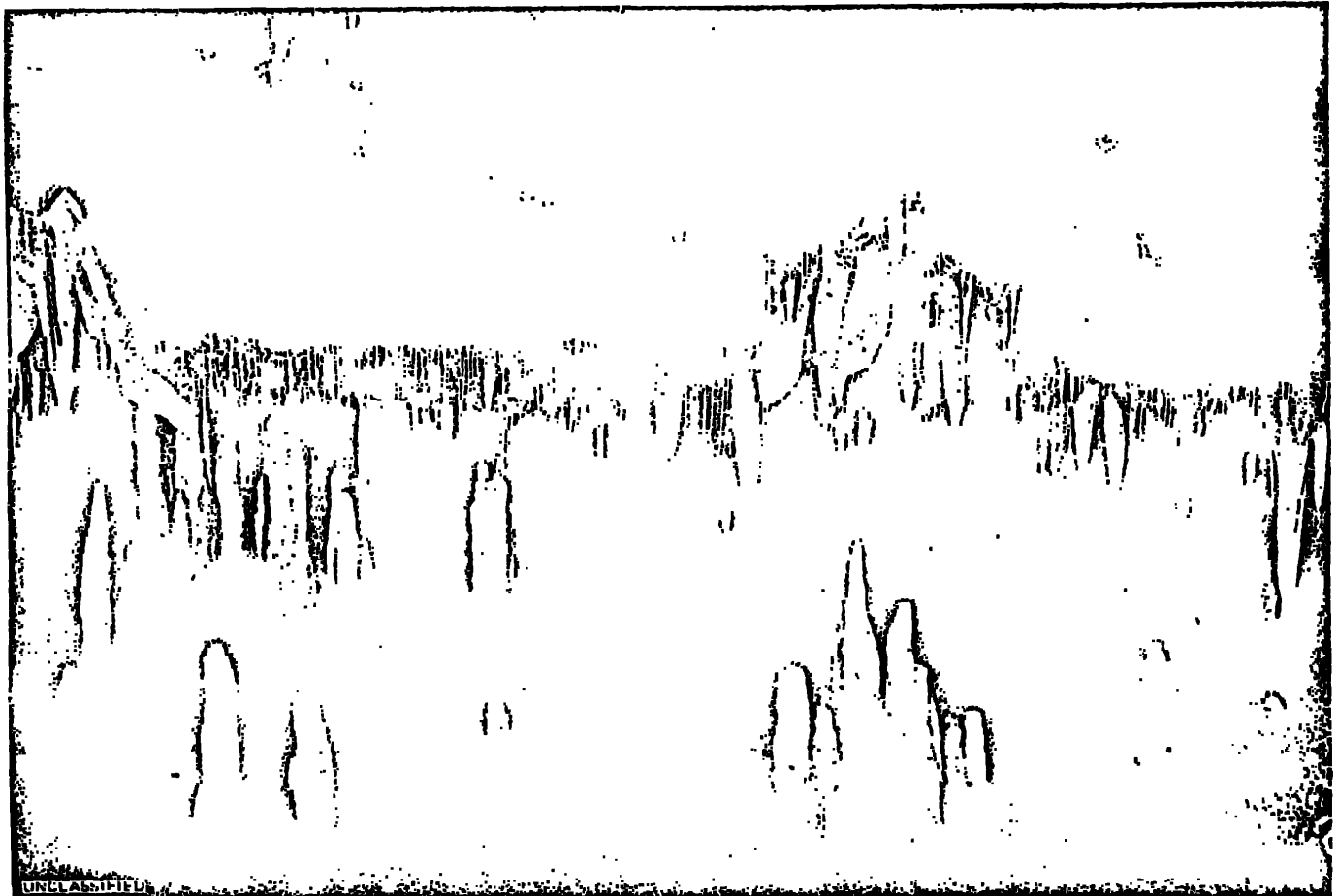


FIGURE 2 CAVES USED AS TARGET SITE IN LONG-DISTANCE (1000 km) REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT (U)

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