Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2
~~SECRET~~
WORKING PAPERS

PSI OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY

Introduction

Since the DoD became involved with supporting psi research in 19__, a large number of attempts have been made to apply remote viewing to solve intelligence problems. The DIA has regularly tasked SRI to gather information on real events that were of intelligence interest. The Army has had an "operational unit" at Fort Meade since ____. They received many requests for intelligence information and responded to many and varied customers. All of this has been done without any attention being placed on the problem of how do you go from a research program to an operational capability? Until this is investigated, we should not expect huge successes on operational tasks. A prime example of the difficulty you encounter is that many of the operational tasks required search remote viewing (where is the object) while all of the research was on site remote viewing (what is at this location).

The purpose of this paper is to look at the problems of going from an R&D program to operations and to suggest solutions to the problems. In addition a structure for doing operational remote viewing will be included in this paper.

Pitfalls

The principle pitfall of doing operational remote viewing the way it is currently done is that we present a facade of a capability that we do not have. We are then judged, by the customer, on this basis. Never is it explained that we are responding due to the urgence of the situation (Beirut hostages) and that we are not claiming to have a proven, in place operational capability.

In addition, when we attempt to apply psi abilities there is often not enough research to support our efforts. For instance, the Army puts their remote viewers through a training program and then calls them operational remote viewers. However, they have no

~~SECRET~~
WORKING PAPERS
Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault

The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **http://www.theblackvault.com**

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

evidence that the training program accomplishes what it claims. They also train their operational viewers, in-house. They provide this training without conducting any research on the numerous and varied aspects of psi ability or training techniques.

Existing Problems

At present there are two groups who do operational remote viewing. They will be discussed individually as their problems are unique.

The first group is a rather diffuse unit. It consists of a variety of people who are associated with SRI. It includes consultants, sub-contractors and people with good performance records in remote viewing. The problems are that they are widely scattered (coast to coast), they may not be available, it requires time to assemble them (time is often very critical) and there is no facility in which to work. So what happens is we scurry around, pull in whoever we can as fast as we can and present the problem. If maps or documents are needed, they may or may not be available. In addition, funds to mount an operational effort must be taken from other tasks. In summary, this group is not a group standing by to do operational remote viewing and SRI is not set up to acquire intelligence information. This is all thrown together using whatever resources are available whenever a problem arises. This is certainly admirable on the part of both SRI and the various remote viewers but it is not the best way to acquire accurate data through application of remote viewing.

The second operational group is the unit at Ft. Meade. It consists of Army personnel who were selected and trained to do remote viewing. Their problems are that no selection criteria were available and they were submitted to an unevaluated training program which was completed by only one member who has now left the unit. Whereas the SRI group is managed by scientists with extensive experience in understanding and researching psi phenomena, the Army group has no one associated with it who has any understanding of psi phenomena or experience in researching or utilizing remote viewing. Since they are unaware of what can or cannot be done they over sell their capability and attempt any problem presented to them by customers. They also have no method by which to evaluate what they have done and therefore are not in a position to direct applications research. While they have mounds of data it has not been synthesized in a

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2
SECRET
WORKING PAPERS

manner that can depict their success or failure in the mission they are charter to perform. Essentially what you have is a group of amateurs, led by another amateur and being trained by yet another amateur. Success in any science is rarely achieved by an amateur, hence it is not surprising that the results produced by their group have not been astounding.

In Place

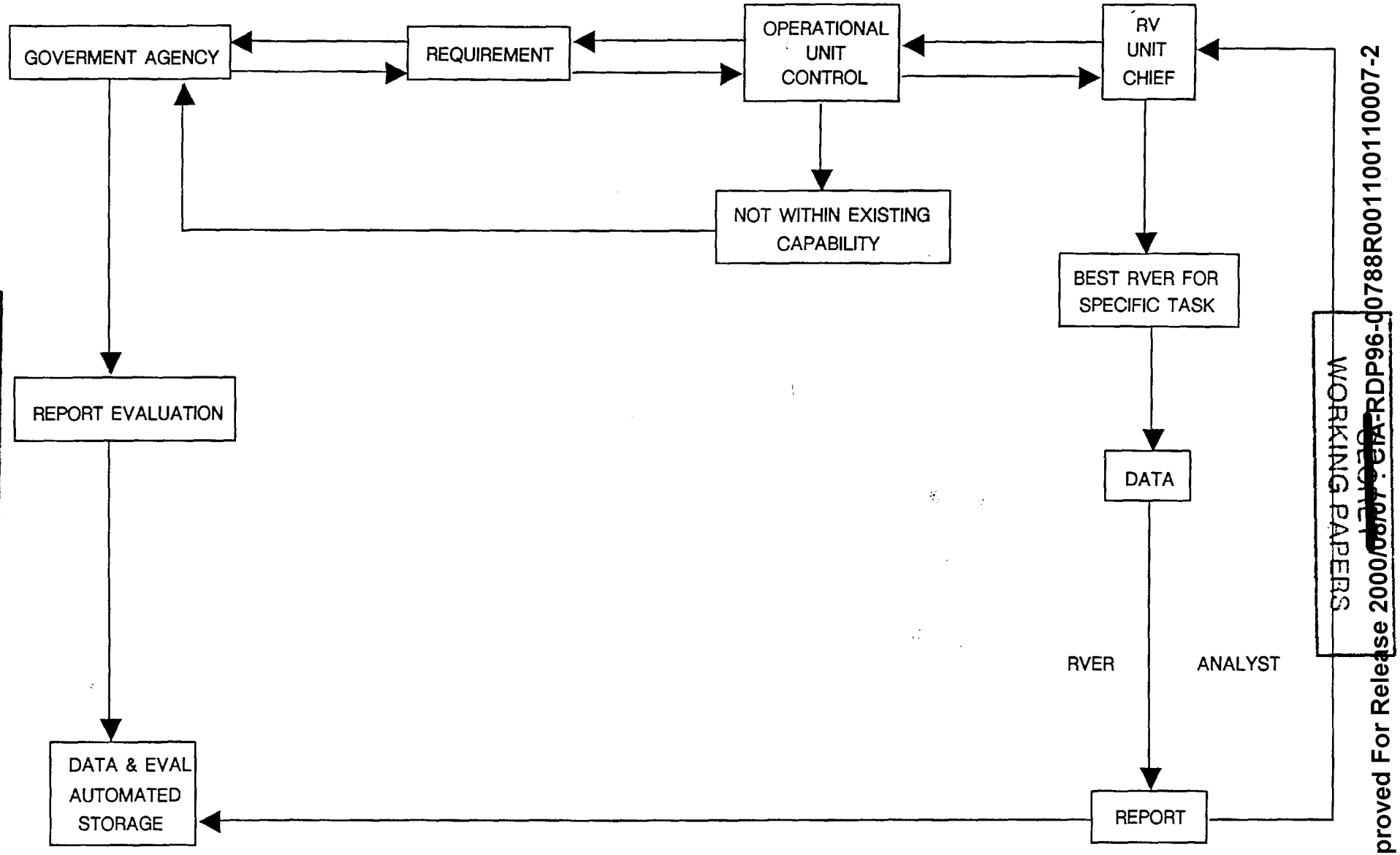
To have a successful operational unit several research problems must be solved. First, you must be able to select a few individuals from a large population who possess an aptitude for performing psi tasks. After being selected they must be trained to sharpen their abilities in a tested and proved training program. Then, a way of extracting information from the remote viewer and a way of presenting the data to an analyst must be developed. A method of evaluating and storing data also must be researched before an operational capability exist.

Until now the term remote viewing has included several skills. The one receiving the greatest amount of research time is coordinate remote viewing and this form of remote viewing is well understood. However, there exists a number of ways to target a remote viewer, beacons, photographs, abstract, etc. Much remains to be known about these alternate ways of targeting a remote viewer. Also, as mentioned previously, the search form of remote viewing is just now beginning to be understood.

To summarize, we now receive a task, give it to whatever remote viewers are available and then hand the data to whichever viewers are available, then hand the viewers data to the analysts and consider the job done. A system I would propose would require a series of decisions be made on the basis of research findings.

A flow chart for operational remote viewing is included in Figure 1. The most critical element is whether a requirement is accepted. Remote viewing has in the past been touted as the answer to any and every problem. It is not true. There are many problems where much better methods exist. There are also areas where we know that remote viewing has little hope of succeeding. These need to be recognized and not attempted. Another important decision is which remote viewers should be given a par-

SECRET
WORKING PAPERS
Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2



OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING FLOW CHART

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2
WORKING PAPERS
Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2
WORKING PAPERS

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

~~SECRET~~
WORKING PAPERS

ticular task. This would depend upon the type of targeting (requirement controlled) and the remote viewers success with that form of targeting. Raw data should never be given to a customer. An analyst, with the help of an RVer, should prepare a report from the raw data and this report would be provided to the source of the requirement. To monitor the success of an operational unit the requestor must evaluate the report and this evaluation and report would be stored in an automated data storage system. This information would allow us to monitor the success of the unit and to decide which RVer would be used on a specific task.

Kinds of Problems

This is an area that has received little or no research. It has been assumed that the only problem was that we know the coordinates of a particular site and we want a description of what is there. There are, however, many more kinds of problems. It could be, for instance, that remote viewing can be used to reduce a search area by some percentage. It may be that an event of a certain and quantifiable magnitude can be detected but nothing below that limit. We certainly need to know which problems we should attempt before a unit is considered operational. If all requirements are attempted and a low level of accuracy achieved the unit would be placed in undeserving jeopardy.

Training

An operational remote viewer should have received two kinds of training. First, he must have been trained to do several kinds of remote viewing. This has been discussed in a number of publications. However, little consideration has been given to intelligence training for remote viewers. The viewer receives a task that requires him to respond with new information about a site etc. But he is unaware of what features he should describe or look for. Therefore, several lectures by a P.I. would improve the quality of the data as the RVer would now know the kind of features that are important to the P.I. Lectures on foreign technology and what things are important to an S&T analyst could improve the quality of the remote viewing output. Simply knowing the goals and missions of the intelligence community and what our major problems are could also generate an improved output.

~~SECRET~~
WORKING PAPERS

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

~~SECRET~~
WORKING PAPERS

Additional training for intelligence analysts may also be needed. How and when to use RV data requires some knowledge of psi abilities. Without some basic knowledge of how the data are acquired incorrect inferences may be drawn. These same trained analysts would be mobilized to assist in preparing the reports which are based on RV derived information. They would also assist customers in preparing their requirement in a manner that can be addressed by psi abilities.

Research

Any operational RV unit must have a research budget. This to be independent of R&D being undertaken to understand the phenomena and its physical basis. In addition to exploring the many interesting facets of the phenomena, there are additional topics which must be investigated that are critical to applying remote viewing to gathering intellligence information. These same topics may or may not be of interest to those conducting basic research on the various psi phenomena. Training people to do remote viewing, how to search remote viewing and converting psi derived data into a coherent report to a customer are examples. While application needs should drive all R&D, a successful operational unit must have a research budget to insure that its needs are met on an immediate basis.

Organization

There are several ways to organize an operational unit. Each has advantages and disadvantages. First, an operational unit lilke the existing one should be considered. Its principle advantage is that it exists. Some potential disadvantages are that it is composed of mostly military personnel, who have time limited assignments, and that there is little to do during periods when there are no operational requirements. Also, as currently staffed there is no one with a background in parapsychology, science or statistics and it is important to have all these capabilities in a group responding to a variety of tasks.

A second possibility would be to rely on a consultant team to gathers real operational information. This would have the obvious advantage of relieving DIA of the responsibility for forming and supporting an in-house unit. Its disadvantages include the

~~SECRET~~
WORKING PAPERS

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2

SECRET
WORKING PAPERS

time needed to assemble the group and maintaining clearances for them. Using a cadre of SRI viewers would have the same strengths and weaknesses as a DIA consultant group.

Another way to organize such a group would be to train a number of DIA analysts to do remote viewing then call together one or a group of them when there is an operational need. With this organization the remote viewers woud have other jobs to do when there are no operational requirements and you would have a much larger group available which would permit you to chose which ones are most likely to succeed on the particular problem.

Additional organizational models could also be listed but it is not the intent of this paper to explore them all. The intent is rather to encourage that before we claim to have a functioning operational unit many problems need to be solved. How such a unit should be organized is only one them.

Central Control

An extremely important facet of any operationally active unit is central control. All requests for data must be reviewed by this central control and all data produced by such a group must pass through this same control. Critical to being a successful unit is problem selection. That is, many requests for information must be returned to the customer without going to the operational unit. There are a variety of reasons for this. For instance, it may involve doing something that has not been researched.

SECRET
WORKING PAPERS

Approved For Release 2000/08/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100110007-2