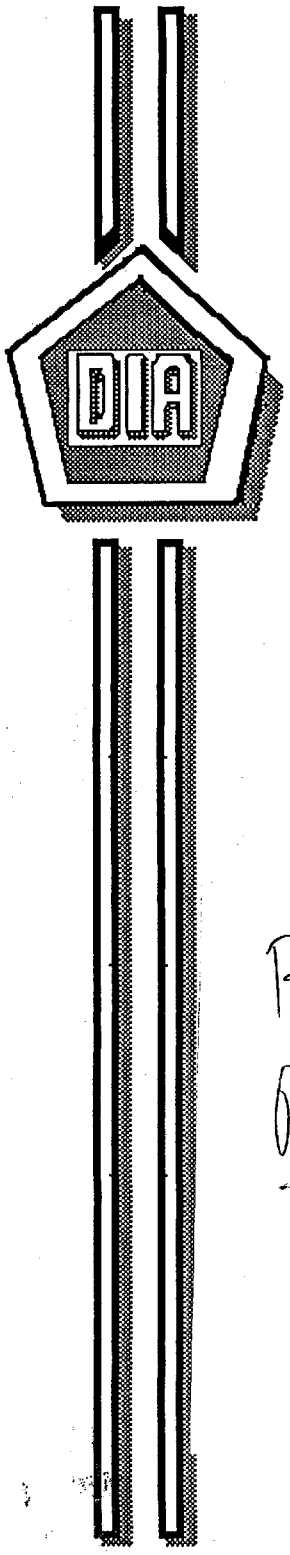
SECRET

DTI-S-1053-SL



DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY

COMMUNICATION PILOT PROJECT (U)

Bridge
Annapolis
Hostage

5 JANUARY 1993

NOFORN
SECRET
LIMDIS

STAR GATE

COMMUNICATION PILOT PROJECT

SHORT TITLE: DTI-S-1053-SL

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PREFACE

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This project is part of on-going proficiency enhancement activity conducted by DTI-S personnel. It explores remote viewing (RV) communication potential involving a simple coding technique.

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COMMUNICATION PILOT PROJECT

I. (U) BACKGROUND:

(S/NF/SG/LIMIDS) Procedures for in-house proficiency project activity were defined in DT-S-1039-SL, Proficiency Enhancement Projects, 21 June 1991. This project expands on aspects of the over-all proficiency effort with a view toward exploring communication potential in simulated situations.

II. (U) OBJECTIVES:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The objective of this pilot study is to explore the potential for using remote viewing (RV) data in a communication mode. It is based on a straight-forward coding technique and a simple evaluation approach. A more comprehensive procedure useful for real-world situations (e.g., hostage crisis, missing persons) should follow from these results.

III. (U) SUMMARY:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This report presents the results of a proficiency communication project involving only one message-sending attempt using a simple message coding technique.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) In this first attempt, the correct message, "All is well. I am in good physical and mental shape.", was identified. It resulted from use of a majority vote technique based on remote viewing (RV) data only.

IV. (U) DISCUSSION:

1. (U) Basic Approach:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Results of previous remote viewing (RV) proficiency projects have indicated that the accuracy of RV data may not always be sufficient for direct use in a communication mode where highly specific information is desired. However, a message-sending scheme can be developed that utilizes the more reliable aspects (e.g., forms, concepts) of remote viewing data. A codebook with the appropriate match of intended message to a specific form/concept (e.g., a specific photo or sketch) can be prepared for possible later use. When the need arises, the "sending", or beacon person (e.g., hostage) only needs to focus on the appropriate target picture or sketch. Remote viewers then access that target photo and generate descriptions of the target content. Data evaluators, blind to the actual target, select the correct target photo from a small pool of several other possible targets based on the remote viewing data. Each target correlates to different key messages; selection of the correct photo would therefore link to the

specific desired message. With appropriate practice/training, this technique permits a few highly important messages to be reliably sent (by a remote person) and successfully received (by remote viewers).

2. (U) The Target Pool:

(S/NF) The four generic targets used in this study were based on easy-to-construct general categories and included:

- Mountains/valleys (any mountain; Alps, Rockies, etc).
- Water/ocean/river/falls (any large water area; Lake Michigan, Mississippi River, etc).
- Desert area/barren/hot (any desert area; S.W. USA, Sahara, etc).
- City/people activity (any large city complex; New York City, Los Angeles, etc).

(S/NF) For use in a simple communication mode, it is not necessary for the viewer to identify all specifics of the pictorial target; only its general nature or basic configuration/concept is required. Targets for this pilot study were selected with great care in order to avoid overlap of prominent target features. This diversity provides good cross-target discrimination and therefore enhances the chances of correct target message selection. The four targets in this pool are shown in appendix A through D.

3. (U) The Messages:

(S/NF) The four messages that correspond with the four generic target categories can be anything. However, it is best to make then relevant to a real-world operation project, such as determining important information about a lost or abducted individual. Thus, for this basic four-message approach, the following message-target match could be pre-established in a message-sending codebook available to a potential hostage:

Message	Generic Target Picture
1. All is well. I am in good physical and mental shape.	1. Mountains/valleys.
2. I am very sick or ill, possibly injured or wounded.	2. Ocean/water/river.
3. I am in a fixed location.	3. Desert area/hot.
4. I am on the move. Do not know where I am.	4. Any city/any people activity.

(U) The above messages were in fact selected for this single-message pilot study. They were typed on the reverse side of the corresponding target pictures used in this project.

4. (U) Procedures:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A beacon person was selected from the DTI-S staff to perform the message-sending task. This person chose, at random, one of the possible pictorial targets from a target pool of four target photos. The beacon person was then isolated to avoid inadvertent target disclosure, and was instructed to make sketches and become absorbed in the target material. These sketches are in appendix E. At the same time, the three project remote viewers (in another building) attempted to describe the content of the target photo and/or the beacon persons sketches or target-relevant thoughts. After the RV sessions were completed and all data recorded, the beacon person returned the target to the original target pool that had been secured during the RV session activity. These four potential targets were then randomly arranged on a table in order to facilitate the judging/message selection phase that followed. All of the targets had been placed in plastic covers to eliminate the possibility of handling clues.

5. (U) Evaluation/Message Selection:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) After all data was recorded, and before the correct target was revealed by the beacon person, the data evaluators then compared the RV data from all the viewers to all four of the potential targets. A majority vote technique was used, and the picture receiving the most votes was declared as "the target". Then, that picture was turned over in order to read the specific message typed on its reverse side. This message, therefore, was declared as "the intended message".

(S/NF) In addition to selecting the most likely match (i.e., first choice), the judges also selected second, third, and fourth place (last) matches. This ranking scheme will be useful for assessing the over-all statistical significance of this procedure as additional communication projects are performed.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The judging/target voting was accomplished by the project operations officer, the office chief, and the viewers (for their own data). The results are shown on Table 1.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) As can be seen from Table 1, target D received more votes then any of the other three. This turned out to be the correct target; thus the correct message (All is well. I am in good physical and mental shape.) was in fact received.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Data from two of the three viewers was of good quality. This enabled two of the three evaluators (the majority) to match this data to the correct target (target D.)

DATE 11 DECEMBER 1992

PROJECT 92-132-P

TABLE 1

TARGET RANKINGS

SOURCE	RATORS	POTENTIAL TARGETS			
		A DESERT	B CITY	C FALLS	D MOUNTAIN
025	DG	2	1	4	3
	FG	2	1	4	3
	025	4	2	1	3
049	DG	3	4	2	1
	FG	3	4	2	1
	049	3	4	1	2
079	DG	3	4	2	1
	FG	3	4	1	2
	079	3	4	2	1
CONTROL	DG	3	4	1	2
	FG	3	4	1	2
	C	4	3	1	2

TOTALS (Sources Only)	A	B	C	D
FIRST PLACE	0	2	3	4
SECOND PLACE	2	1	4	2
THIRD PLACE	6	0	0	3
FOURTH PLACE	1	6	2	0

One of these viewers, however, did not identify the correct target and instead chose the correct target as second place. Competing elements in target C led to this situation. One of the project evaluators also had difficulty discriminating between competing target elements. This suggests that experience in judging is very important to this message sending process.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Data from the third viewer was off-target and no correct match was possible for that viewer.

(U) A control person was also used to generate "guesses". However, as expected, no one matched the control person's data with the intended target.

V. OBSERVATIONS:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The successful result of this first message-sending pilot study is encouraging. The STAR GATE unit plans to replicate similar communication projects in the near future in order to explore variations (such as distance) and to improve the basic technique. Potential customers will also be brought into these projects as "beacon persons" in order to demonstrate reliability of the technique in real-world situations.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Experience gained from follow-on projects will improve over-all evaluation/judging effectiveness. Certain aspects of the viewers data (e.g., early vs later data, sketches) may be observed to have higher target significance then other portions. Thus, it may be possible to isolate the more reliable elements of the viewer's data. Certain evaluators/ judges may be better suited to the data styles of specific viewers. Evaluator/viewer matching may also help enhance over-all results. In addition, experience gained from working with this type of data should lead to improvements in judging effectiveness over time.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Another area to examine is the role of the beacon person. It appears some viewers are better at accessing the beacon person's activity (e.g., sketches made, thoughts) then others who may be accessing the actual target picture. If so, the type of RV data generated may be viewer dependent. The nature of these differences or preferences, when better understood, could lead to improved over-all results.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) In this pilot study, the beacon person had also prepared the target pool. Thus, the beacon person was aware of the three other target possibilities after the intended target was selected. This situation could have complicated the message-sending process. However, in real-world situations a potential hostage or missing person would probably be aware of all possibilities in a message-sending codebook. If such knowledge by a beacon person raises difficulties, it must be discovered early-on in order to adjust the procedure. For this

pilot study, beacon person knowledge of the entire target pool does not appear to have influenced results.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The beacon person's involvement with sketching target elements (appendix E) may have been a key factor for one or two of the viewers. Their data had very specific correct elements that may have been the result of the beacon person's physical (drawing) and emotional (strong intent) involvement with the target. Such intensity would be expected in a real-world situation. Thus, over-all success in message sending could be better in real-world circumstances then in those set up for proficiency or statistical assessments.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Much has been learned from this single-message communication investigation. It is anticipated that follow-on to this project will not only help validate the potential of this communication technique, but will also provide an additional avenue for enhancing viewer proficiency in a variety of other tasks.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) With practice, it may also be possible to access specific brief messages directly via the remote viewing methodology, without the need for picture/message association. This aspect will also be pursued in future communication projects.

TAB

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[redacted]

A P P E X D I X A - D

TARGET PICTURES

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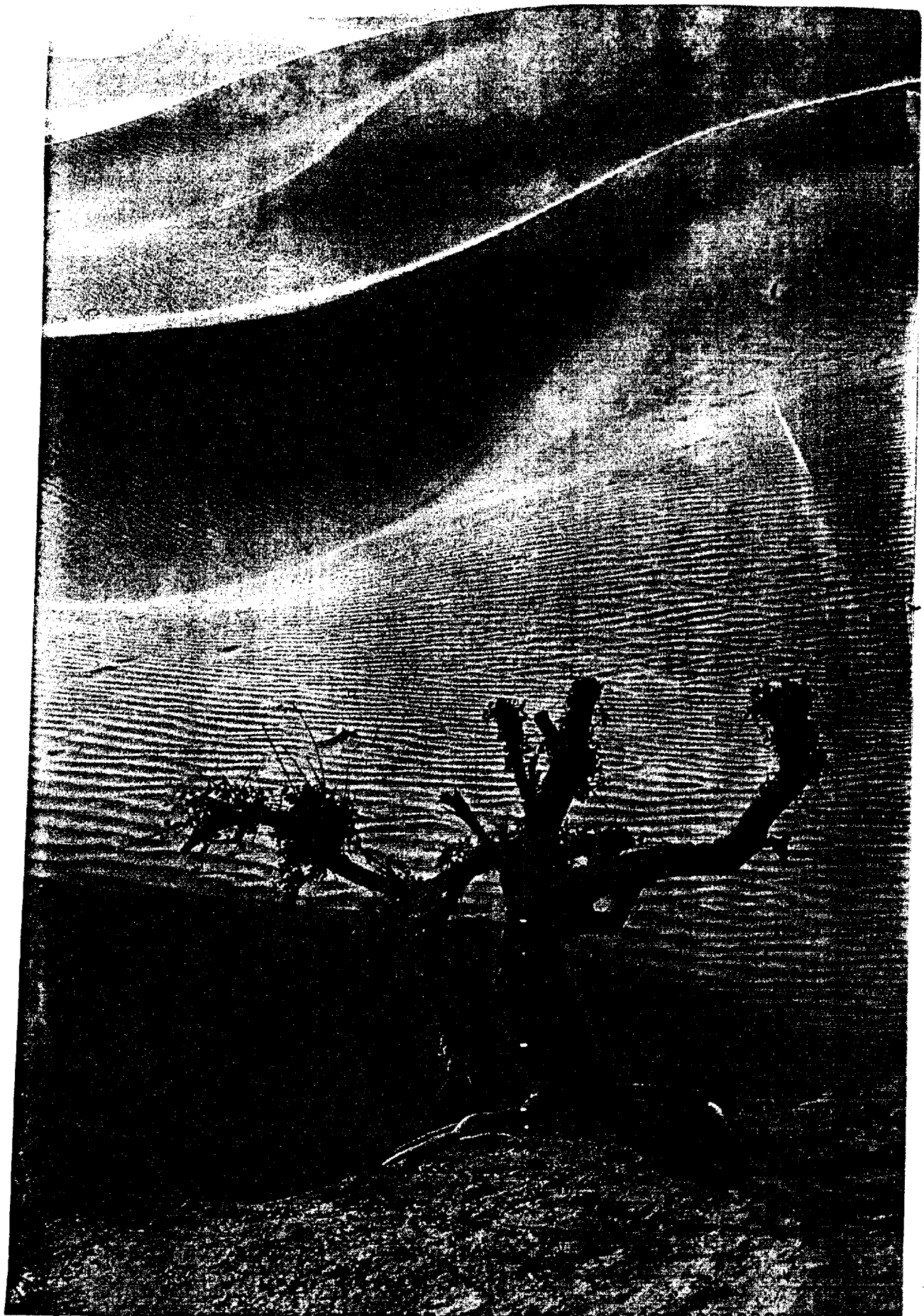

Limbs mutilated for firewood or livestock fodder, a lone desert-defying tree rides a sea of dunes in western Mauritania. GEORG GERSTER

I AM IN A FIXED LOCATION.

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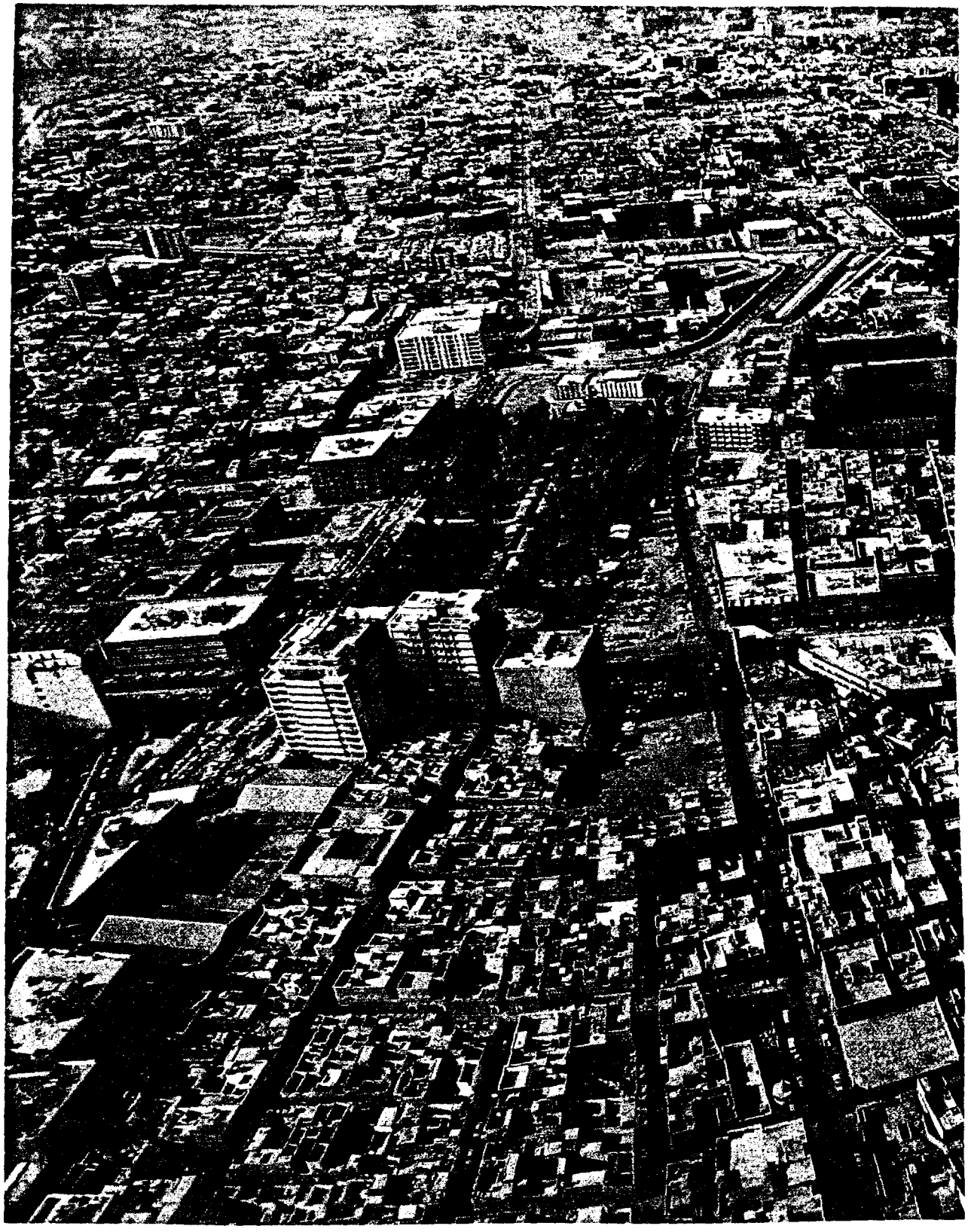

I AM ON THE MOVE. DO NOT
KNOW WHERE I AM.

"I felt a little tremor," David Livingstone admitted in 1855, as his canoe surged toward the thunder of the mile-wide falls he named for Britain's Queen Victoria. A plane (**above**) now carries tourists above the torrent of the Zambezi River, where the explorer saw "a dense white cloud with two rainbows." Pale moonlight recaptures one such rainbow in a haunting time exposure (**right**) that also records a star track.

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I AM VERY SICK OR ILL,
POSSIBLY INJURED OR WOUNDED.

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D-1

Galenstock (Switzerland) · Photo: Wild RC10A

ALL IS WELL. I AM IN GOOD
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SHAPE.

D-2

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TAB

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A P P E X D I X E

BEACON PERSON SKETCHES

TARGET D

REPRODUCTION REQUIRES
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PROTOCOL

MULTI-PURPOSE SERIES

o There will be ten projects in this series with three aspects: (1) site description; (2) message sending; and (3) direction estimating.

o Only one project will be worked per day, with no more than two or three per week. A beacon person (MS) will be involved.

o Targets will be randomly selected from a large pool the night before or the morning of the scheduled project, Only the beacon person (MS) will know the target site and, later, the message target.

o The beacon person will be at the site by 10 AM. All viewers will work the project at the same time. Following their sessions, viewers will summarize/sketch their findings and will attempt to identify the targets direction by marking a representative map of the larger area.

o The message sending phase involves a target picture will begin at NOON while the beacon person is still in or near the target site. "MS" will randomly select the target picture from a pool of four diverse pictures. This phase will last 15-30 minutes; all viewers will work it at the same time. Following this period, the viewers will summarize/sketch key impressions, and will later take part in a message selection process similar to the communication pilot study of 15 Dec 1992.

o An optional procedure is for all viewers to work together after all session data is recorded in order to develop a composite of the target material (i.e., site descriptions; site direction; message target data).

o Ground truth will only be known when the beacon person returns (AM of following day).

o Evaluation will be accomplished by 0-5 scale comparison and blind ranking procedures.

o Remember: This multi-purpose series contains all the elements of a "live" hostage situation. In essence, "MS serves as a "simulated hostage" who is at a fixed location and who is attempting to communicate site data and a specific message. Consequently our project data will be examined to see how well data could have led to a successful location, and on how reliable a basic message could be determined.

Reminder: Results of this project are of high interest to a special Ft Belvoir group and others.

PROTOCOL

JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SERIES

This Joint Communications (JC) series will run four projects (targets) with feedback provided after all four projects are completed.

The targets will be selected by "JM" at 1000 hours each day. "JM" will focus on one or two target elements as well as any key dynamic/feeling/sensation/sound/color associated with or implied by the target content. This "sender" information will be recorded as part of the target material.

The sender will hold target focus for at least 15-20 minutes initially, and at various periods throughout the day.

Viewers will initiate their response at 1000 hours, or at an any other time throughout the day. At least two sessions are desired per target (the latter session for refinement and for developing target spatial relationship or dynamic/feeling aspects in more detail). Viewers also have the option of working on the target during the evening.

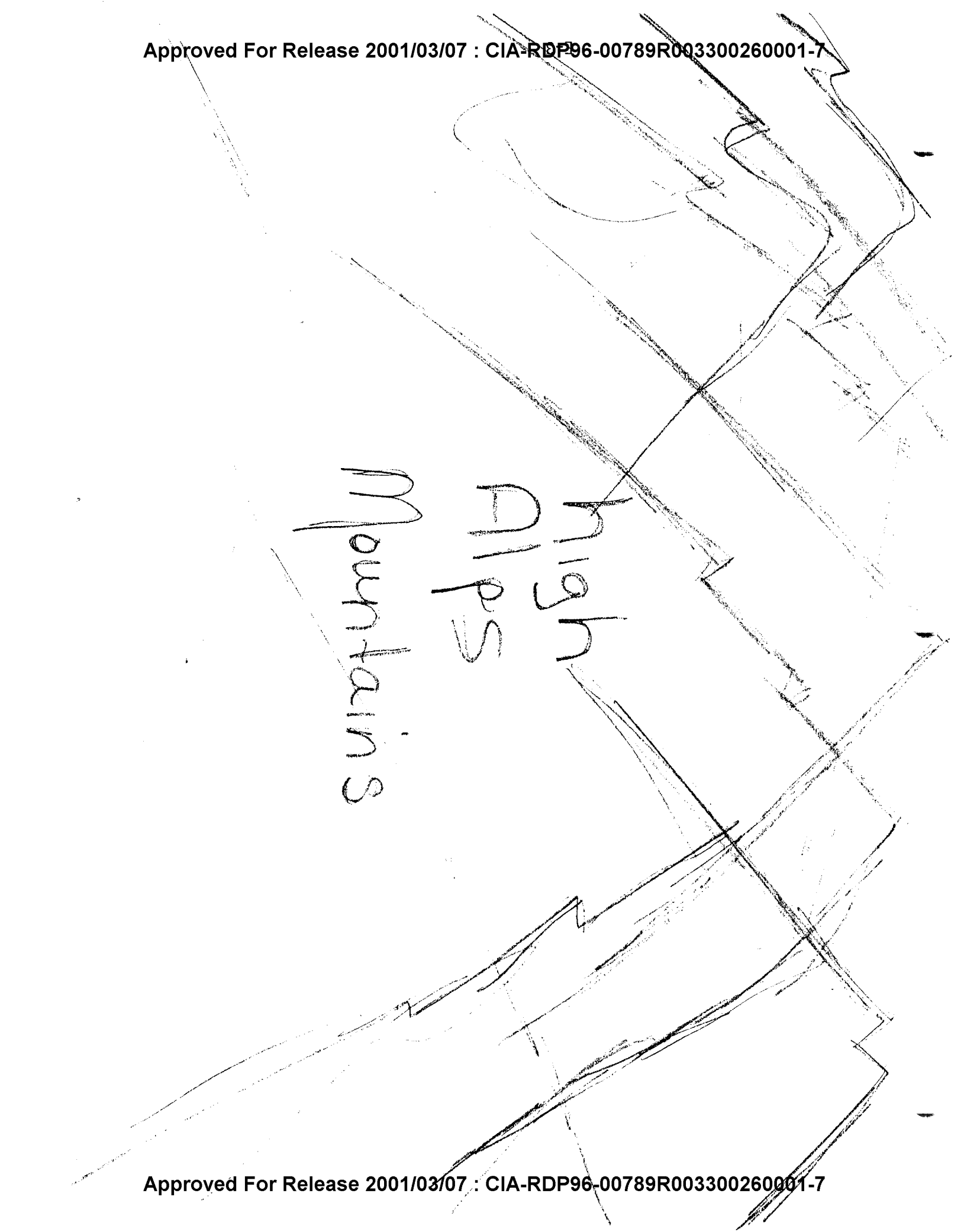
All sessions will be summarized as soon as completed. In the case of evening work, this material will be documented by 0900 hours the following day.

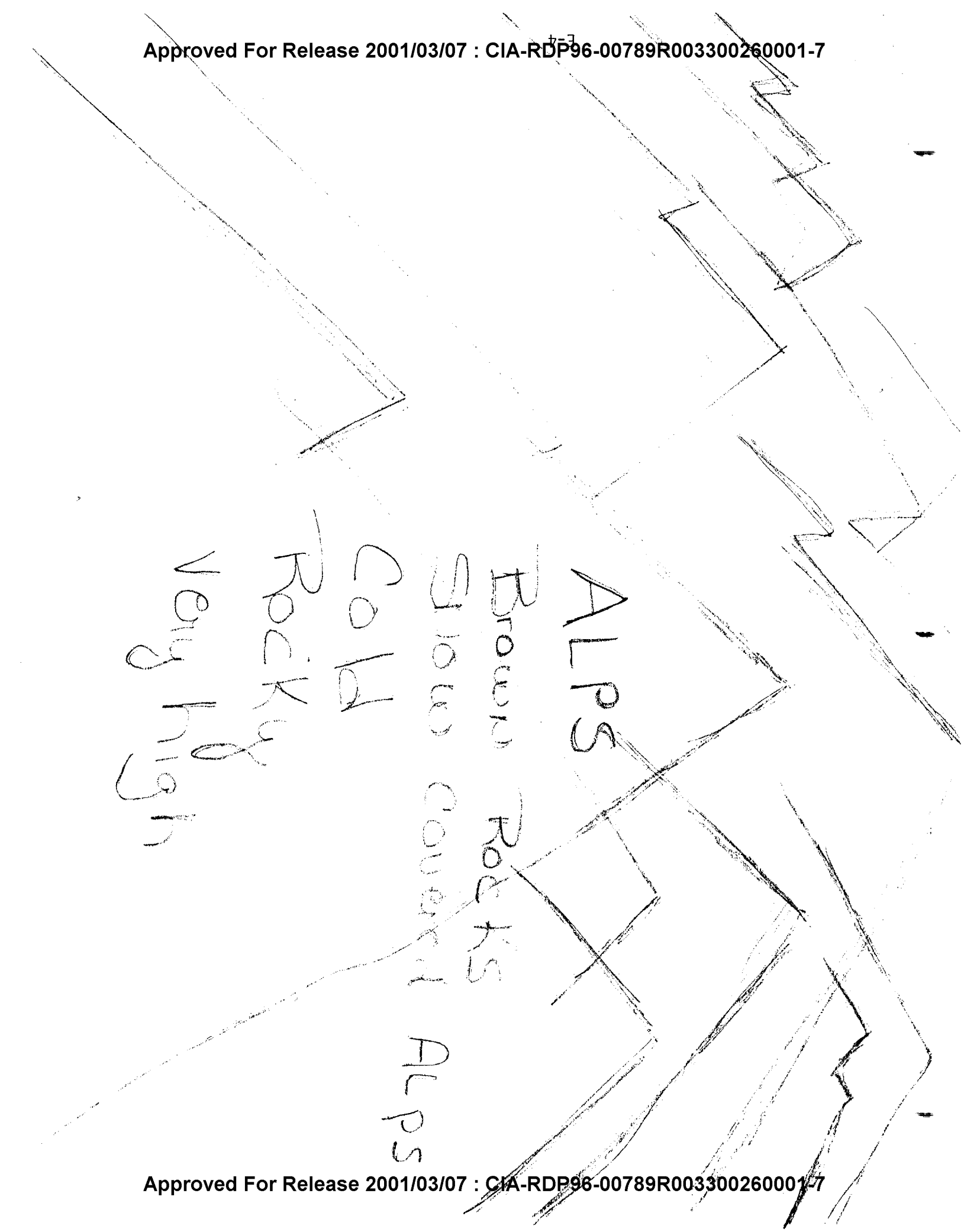
In additional to individual responses, all viewers will work together to develop a consensus "composite" interpretation of the target. This composite activity can be accomplished whenever all sessions are completed but not later than 0900-0930 hours (i.e., prior to start of the following project).

Responsibility for preparing the "composite" will be rotated, based on the numerical order of the viewer number.

Evaluation of this series will be accomplished on a case-by-case basis based on a 0 - 5 scale comparison, and on a blind ranking procedure. The four targets will be arranged in random order and mailed after all session data (and composites) are completed for the last target. This will facilitate the blind ranking procedure. Ground truth will be obtained only after the judging is completed.

Remember, our basic interest in this communication series is to refine data useful for narrowing down lost persons or hostage location tasks. In essence, "JM" will serve as a simulated hostage who is being moved around. This type of target is of key interest to a potential tasking agency at Ft Belvoir.





All is well. I am in good physical and mental shape

TAB

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A P P E X D I X F

VIEWERS DATA

REPRODUCTION REQUIRES
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TASKING SHEET

SOURCE NO:

DATE: 11 DEC 92

SUSPENSE: 11 DEC 92

1300HRS

1. PROJECT NUMBER: 92-136-P

2. METHOD/TECHNIQUE: Method of choice.

3. BACKGROUND: This series of targets is taken from copies of photographs of natural scenes and manmade features such as objects and structures.

* This is part of a communications series.

4. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION:

----Describe key features of the target.

----Sketches of your impressions must be included in support of your findings.

----Provide impressions of environmental conditions (heat/cold/weather) and/or dominant dynamic features.

5. COMMENTS: SG1J

---Beacon person for this target is [redacted]

----Target will be initiated no later than 1100 hrs on this date.

----Optional coordinates: 400371/228190.

SESSION INFORMATION

A. TARGET DATA:
Task/Target No. :92-136-P
Session No. :01

B. PERSONAL DATA:
Source No. :025
Monitor's No. :N/A
Beacon/Sender No. :N/A

C. SESSION DATA:
Date Task Received :11 Dec 92
Session Date :11 Dec 92
Start Time :10:45
Stop Time :11:15
Method Used :ERV
Aids/Distractions (PIs) :N/A
Pre-session Hunches (AVs) :N/A
Date Summary Returned :11 Dec 92

D. EVALUATION DATA:
Viewer's Estimate :N/A
Evaluator's Estimate :

E. SESSION SUMMARY

The target has a big structure to put things into. It is large enough for people to get in and out of and the color dark red is associated with it. An engine is present and this object consists primarily of metal and the color black. It belongs in its environment because the area provides space to warehouse technology which is grounded. There are flat surfaces in the forefront of the photo. Electrical units, lights, are associated with the structure.

SESSION INFORMATION

A. TARGET DATA:

Task/Target No.	:	92-136-P
Session No.	:	01

B. PERSONNEL DATA:

Source No.	:	049
Monitor's No.	:	NA
Beacon/Sender No.	:	NA

C. SESSION DATA:

Date Task Received	:	11 DEC 92
Session Date	:	"
Start Time	:	1111
Stop Time	:	1151
Method Used	:	CRV
Aids/Distractions (PIs)	:	Upset stomach; headache
Pre-session Hunches (AVs)	:	None
Date Summary Returned	:	11 DEC 92

D. EVALUATION DATA:

Viewer's Estimate	:	
Evaluator's Estimate	:	

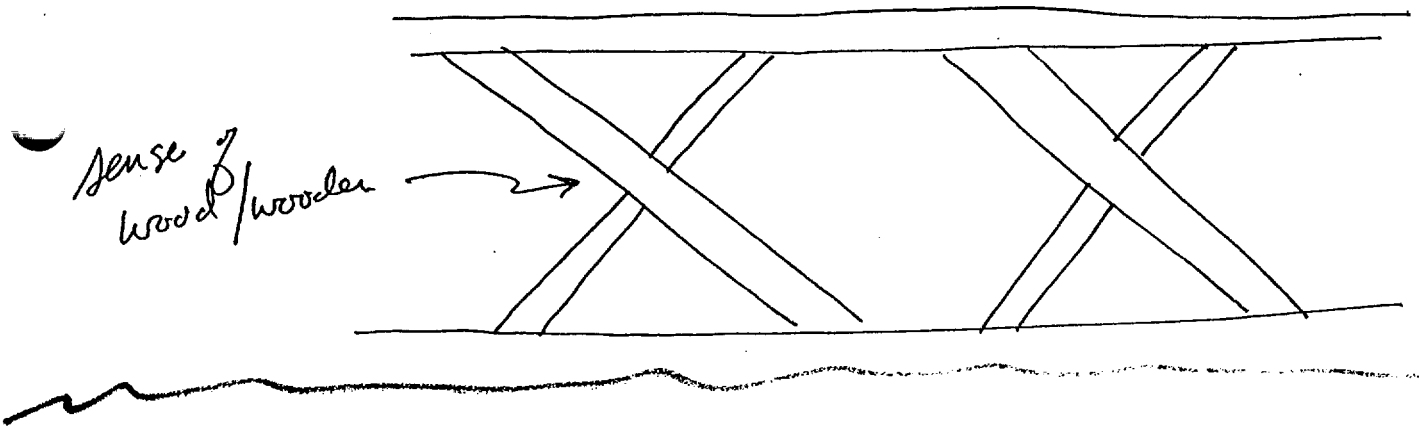
E. SESSION SUMMARY:

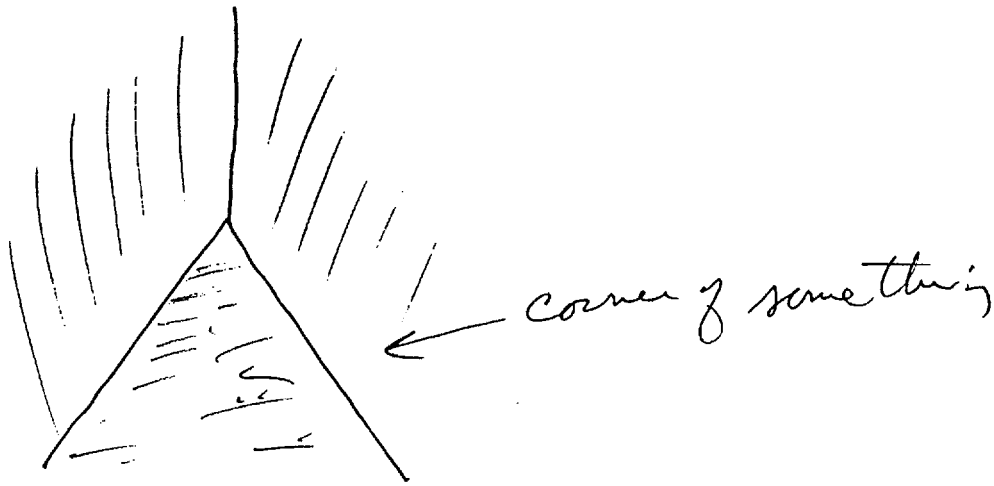
The target area contains hard, manmade features which have been "added" to the natural rocky terrain. There is a sense of height, steepness, precariousness and the concepts of sheer, rocky and dangerous. Objects are being moved along by or within water. There is also "softer" land associated with white and related to water. This portion of the target is clear, cold and "icy".

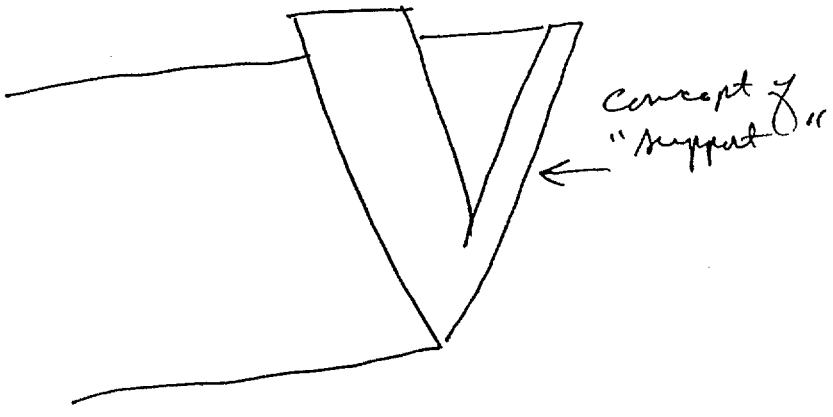
There is a sense of "monolithic" features within the target area reminiscent of land forms. There are several objects/features associated with the concept of support (see diagrams). There is the sense that water is being channeled by a device which results in the water "shooting" out of this device.

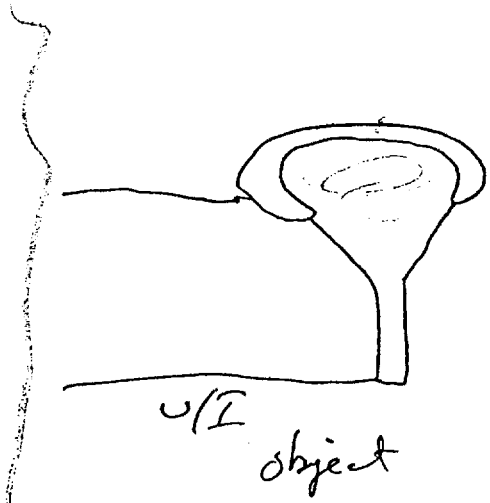
There are concepts of ripples, motion, angles, streaked, curves and various colors (white and blue are predominate with green, brown, dark brown, yellow and a lot of gray). Trees and/or objects relating to trees are prevalent.

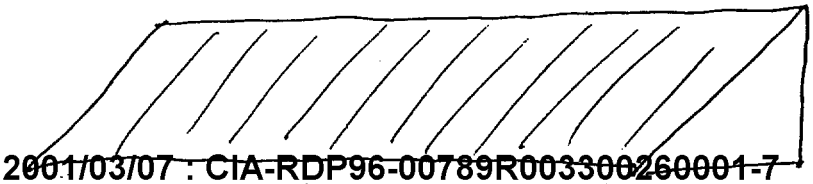
An individual is worried about "red appointment books" as well as "Maybe we better first...". Another individual is feeling restful, sleepy and peaceful and has a sense of "being carried along".



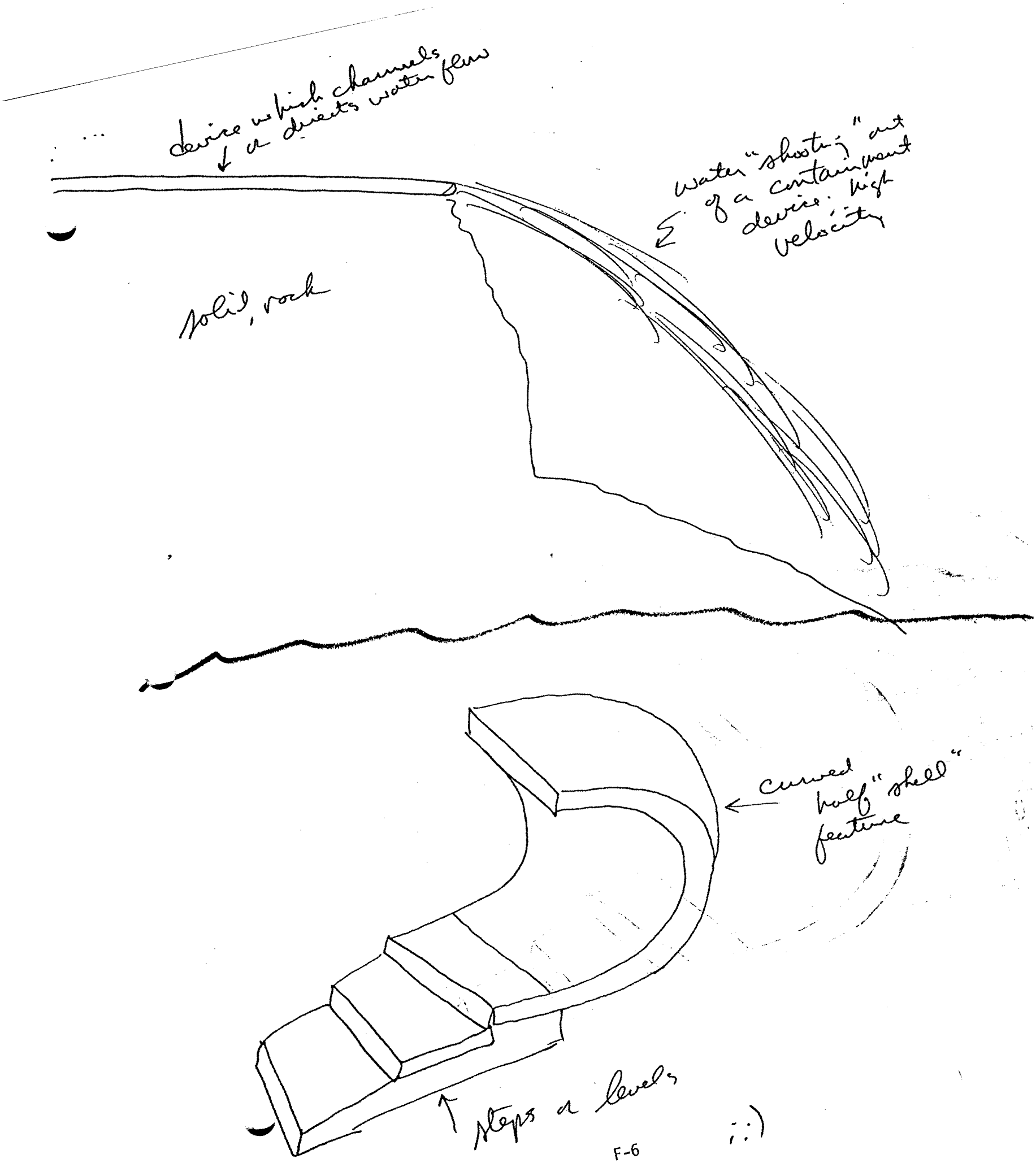








i) u/I object; hand



SESSION INFORMATION

A. TARGET DATA:
Date: 11 Dec 92
Task/Target Number: 92136P
Session Number: 01

B. PERSONNEL DATA:
Source Number: 079
Monitor Number: —

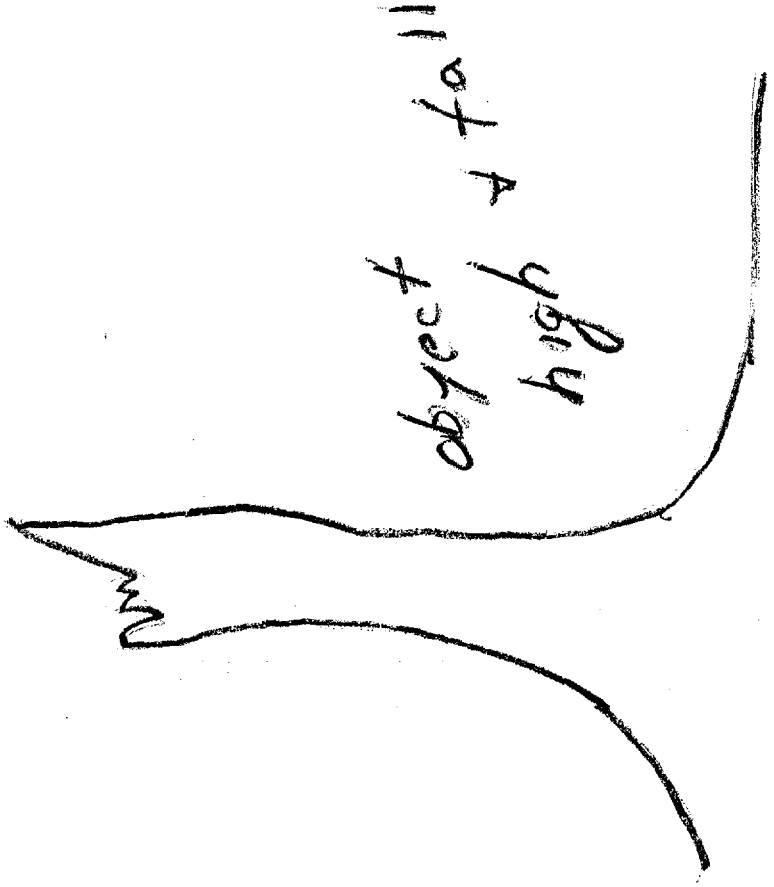
C. SESSION DATA:
Session Start Time: ~~1100~~ 1115
Session Stop Time: ~~1130~~ 1150
Method Used: Solo
Distractions/Hunches:

D. EVALUATION DATA:
Viewer Confidence (H/M/L):
Evaluator's Estimate:

E. SESSION SUMMARY:

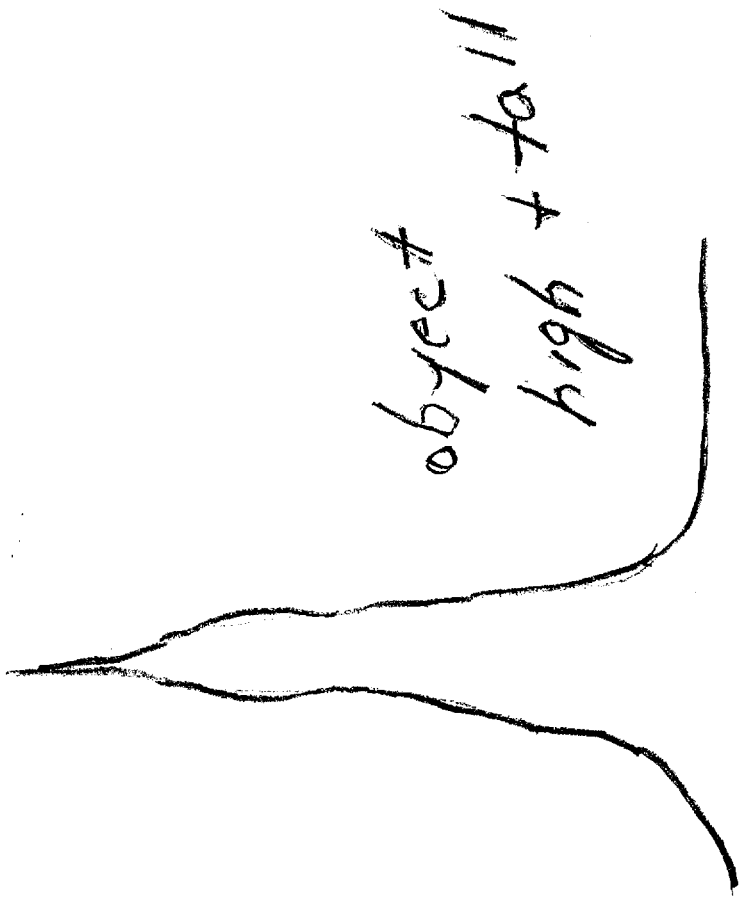
There is a high object at the site. The site has some natural green vegetation but overall the site has brown, blue, and some red. The site tends to be isolated but people can go there. It can get very cold at the site. The site has a circular object. The site has features that tend to be overlapping and has a tendency to have a movement downwards.

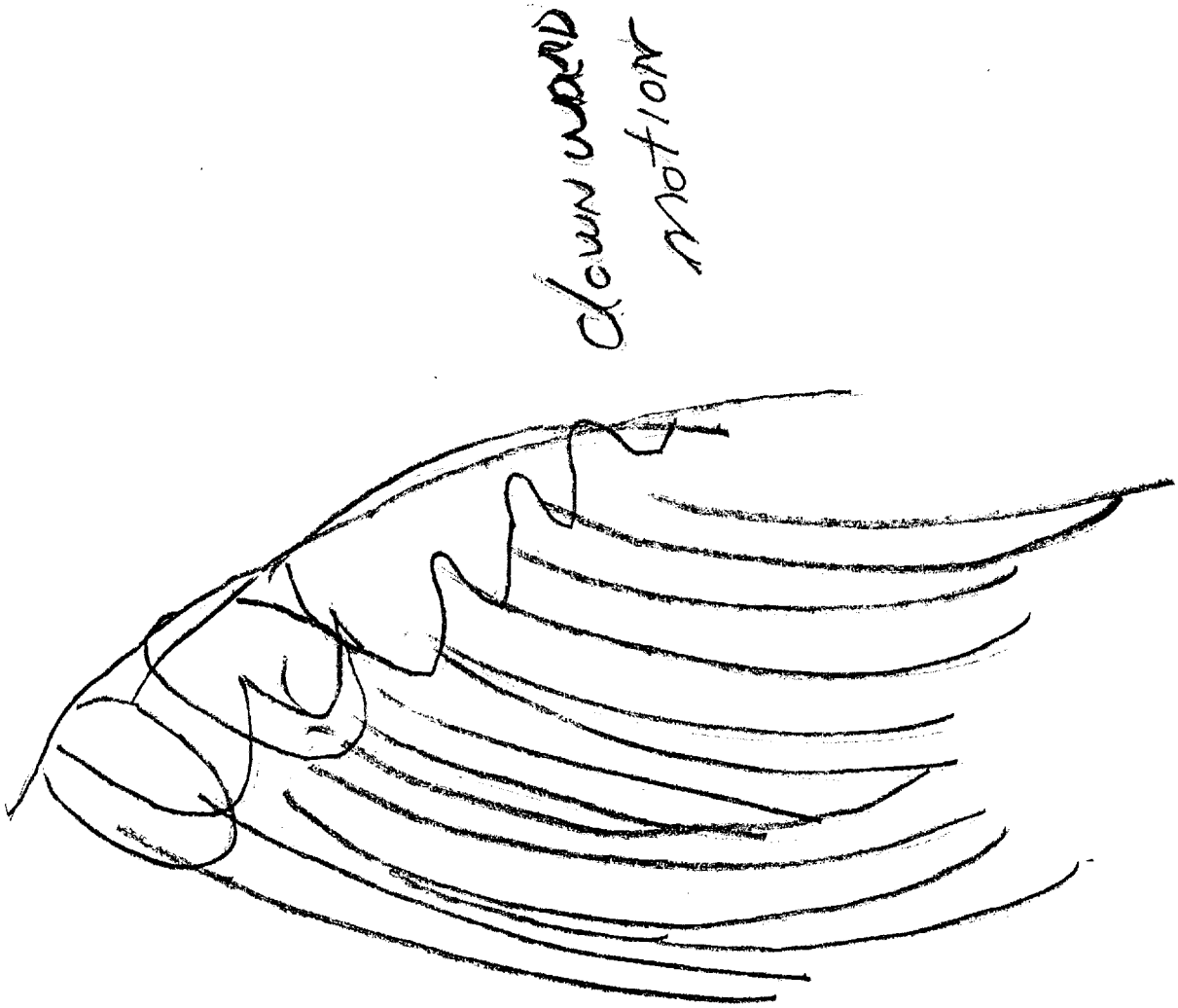
079



2

029





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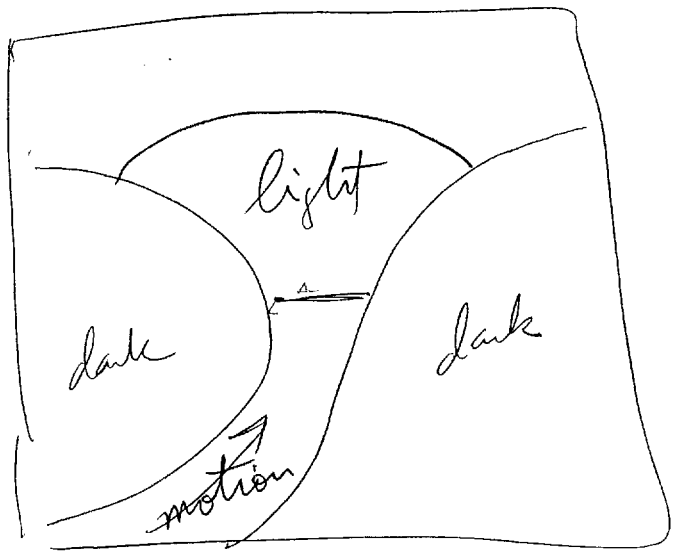
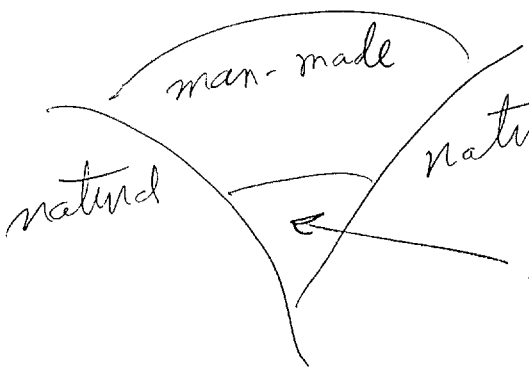
A P P E X D I X G

CONTROL PERSON DATA

92-136-R



92-136.-R



far below level of where I'm standing, sharp drop to this area

AOL: in a cave looking toward the light at the entrance

AOL: standing on top of a high place looking down at a dam

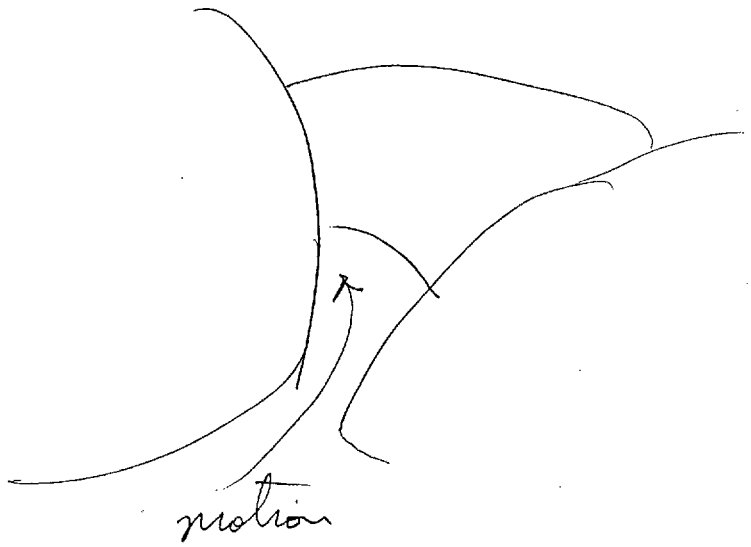
92-136-V

low light

gold-orange color

like morning or late afternoon

92-136-R



Target: It seems as if I'm standing just above a flowing body of water, moving quite rapidly. To the left and right are large, solid, massive and fairly high natural objects, like rock. Ahead is a curved object which appears to be gold-orange, like something catching the early morning sun. Looks almost like a natural rock arch in the Southwest

I also get the impression that I am in a "tunnel"; however, the overhead doesn't seem to be completely closed in — there appears to be light coming from above me. There seems to be flowing water below me. Ahead of me is either a dam or a rock wall where the water turns to the left.

My guess is that the target is a river flowing through a gorge or canyon in a curving path.

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