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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 77302A
10 September 2014

JOHN GREENEWALD
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is our final response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 26 March 2014 for Intellipedia entries on "Remote Viewing". As stated in our initial response to you, dated 27 March 2014, your request was assigned Case Number 77302. A copy of your request is enclosed. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the FOIA

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intellipedia. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search of all three levels of Intellipedia for the requested topic and located one document, a Wikipedia import, that is responsive to your request. This document is enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the enclosure

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs), as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in these records, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosure in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you request

against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

The Initial Denial Authority for NSA information is the Associate Director for Policy and Records, David J. Sherman. Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. Any person denied access to information may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal Authority. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days from the date of the initial denial letter. The appeal shall be in writing addressed to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which the requester believes release of the information is required. The NSA/CSS Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 20 working days after receipt, absent any unusual circumstances.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pamela N. Phillips".

PAMELA N. PHILLIPS
Chief
FOIA/PA Office

Encls:
a/s

Archer, Lynn M

From: donotreply@nsa.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 2:33 AM
To: donotreply@nsa.gov
Cc: john@greenewald.com
Subject: FOIA Request (Web form submission)

Name: John Greenewald

Email: john@greenewald.com

Company: The Black Vault

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Postal 2nd Line: None

Postal City: [REDACTED]

Postal State-prov: [REDACTED]

Zip Code: 91325

Country: United States of America

Home Phone: [REDACTED]

Work Phone: [REDACTED]

Records Requested: To whom it may concern,

This is a non-commercial request made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. S 552. My FOIA requester status as a "representative of the news media" however due to your agency's denial of this status, I hereby submit this request as an "All other" requester.

I prefer electronic delivery of the requested material either via email to john@greenewald.com or via CD-ROM or DVD via postal mail. Please contact me should this FOIA request should incur a charge.

I respectfully request a copy of the Intellipedia entry (from all three Wikis that make up the Intellipedia) for the following entry(s):

REMOTE VIEWING

Please include all articles that reference that above as well.

Thank you so much for your time, and I am very much looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.
[REDACTED]

~~(U//FOUO)~~ Remote Viewing

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From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

(U) Be bold in modifying this **Wikipedia** import .

(U) Correct mistakes; remove bias; categorize; delete superfluous links, templates, and passages; add classified information and citations.

(U) When assimilation into Intellipedia is complete, remove this template and add {{From Wikipedia}}.

Remote viewing is the purported ability for a viewer to gather information on a remote target consisting of an object, place, or person, etc., that is hidden from the physical perception of the viewer and typically separated from the viewer at some distance.[1][2] The Parapsychological Association describes it as a form of extra-sensory perception, usually attempted during experiments in which the percipient tries to describe a distant location or the environs of a distant agent. The term was introduced by Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff in 1974.[3] As with other forms of extra-sensory perception or mentalism, the objective validity of remote viewing is generally rejected.

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History

The Stargate Project was one of a number of code names for government "remote viewing programs". Others included Sun Streak, Grill Flame, Center Lane by DIA and INSCOM, and SCANATE by CIA, from the 1970s, through to 1995. It was an offshoot of research done at Stanford Research Institute (SRI).[4] The Stargate Project created a set of protocols designed to make clairvoyance a more scientific process, and minimize as much as possible session noise and inaccuracy.[citation needed] The project was eventually terminated, according to the official report at the time, because there was insufficient evidence of the utility of the intelligence data produced. David Goslin, of the American Institute for Research said,

"There's no documented evidence it had any value to the intelligence community." [5] In 1995 the project was transferred to the CIA and a retrospective evaluation of the results was done. The CIA contracted the American Institutes for Research for this evaluation. An analysis conducted by parapsychologist Jessica Uttis showed a statistically significant effect, with some subjects scoring 5%-15% above chance, though subject reports included a large amount of irrelevant information, and when reports did seem on target they were vague and general in nature. [6] Skeptic Ray Hyman concluded a null result [6] and based upon both of their collected findings, the CIA followed the recommendation to terminate the 20 million dollar project. [5] Time magazine stated in 1995 three full-time psychics were still working on a \$500,000-a-year budget out of Fort Meade, Maryland, which would soon be shut down. [5] which occurred in 1996. [7]

Criticism

According to John Alcock, in experiments conducted in 1973 at the Stanford Research Institute, the notes given to the judges contained clues as to which order they were carried out, such as referring to yesterday's two targets, or they had the date of the session written at the top of the page. Alcock said these clues were the reason for the experiment's high hit rates. [8] Others have said that, the information from remote viewing sessions can be vague and include a lot of erroneous data. [6] The 1995 report for the American Institute for Research "An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications" by Mumford, Rose and Goslin, contains a section of anonymous reports describing how remote viewing was tentatively used in a number of operational situations. The three reports conclude that the data was too vague to be of any use, and in the report that offers the most positive results the writer notes that the viewers "had some knowledge of the target organizations and their operations but not the background of the particular tasking at hand." [6]

Popular Culture

In the movie *Suspect Zero* detectives must track a killer who has the Remote Viewing ability. A major theme of the film is remote viewing, and the DVD's extra features include interviews with people who worked with the US military and intelligence agencies as part of those programs. In the second season of *The Dead Zone*, episode 16 (*The Hunt*) involves the protagonist being recruited by a covert government remote viewing team. He enables the team to provide real-time intelligence information to U.S. special forces engaging with terrorists in Afghanistan. Remote Viewing is a common topic on the late-night radio talk show *Coast to Coast AM*. In the video games *Psi-Ops: The Mindgate Conspiracy* and *Second Sight*, the main characters have remote viewing as one of their abilities. In the science fiction novel *Three Days to Never* by Tim Powers one character is a psychic spy, but also blind, using her Remote Viewing to see normally through the eyes of others. The underground US military Remote Viewing spy training facility in the desert which honed her RV capabilities as a child is loosely based on an actual CIA program which existed until the 1980s. In the TV series *Numb3rs*, season two episode "Mind Games" features John Glover as a remote viewer who assists Eppes' FBI team with a case. In the animated TV series *Delta State*, one of the four protagonists has the power of remote viewing.

Selected RV study participants

Ingo Swann, one of the founders of remote viewing Pat Price, one of the early remote viewers Paul Smith, credited with authoring/editing the original CRV training manual Russell Targ, cofounder of the Stanford Research Institute's investigation into psychic abilities in the 1970s and 1980s Joseph McMoneagle, one of

the early remote viewers Ed Dames, formerly associated with PSI TECH, Inc. Courtney Brown, founder of the Farsight Institute David Morehouse, remote viewer during Stargate program Lyn Buchanan Vance West, trained by Farsight Institute, PsiTech, Ed Dames and others. Noted for lottery examples, assisting in missing persons cases. Jon Aaron Baklund, trained in 1996 by Farsight Institute, founder of Inomanti International Aaron C. Donahue, former Remote Viewing student of Ed Dames, successfully featured in "In Search Of" episode about Remote Viewing

Books

- Courtney Brown, Ph.D., Remote Viewing : The Science and Theory of Nonphysical Perception. Farsight Press, 2005. ISBN 0-9766762-1-4
- David Morehouse, Psychic Warrior, St. Martin's, 1996, ISBN 0-312-96413-7
- Jim Schnabel, Remote Viewers: The Secret History of America's Psychic Spies, Dell, 1997 , ISBN 0-440-22306-7
- Paul H. Smith, Reading the Enemy's Mind: Inside Star Gate – America's Psychic Espionage Program, Forge, 2005. ISBN 0-312-87515-0
- Ronson, Jon, The Men who Stare at Goats. Picador, 2004, ISBN 0-330-37547-4, written to accompany the TV series The Crazy Rulers of the World)
- Paolini, Christopher Eragon & Eldest Knopf publishing, 1989 ISBN 0-432-2191-5
- Buchanan, Lyn, The Seventh Sense: The Secrets Of Remote Viewing As Told By A "Psychic Spy" For The U.S. Military, ISBN 0-7434-6268-8
- F. Holmes Atwater, Captain of My Ship, Master of My Soul: Living with Guidance, Hampton Roads 2001, ISBN 1-57174-247-6
- McMoneagle, Joseph, The Stargate Chronicles: Memoirs of a Psychic Spy, Hampton Roads 2002, ISBN 1-57174-225-5
- Targ, Russell and Hurtak, J.J. The End of Suffering 2006, Hampton Roads.

Papers

Utts and Josephson, The Paranormal: The Evidence and Its Implications for Consciousness, 1996 [1]

References

^ Search for the Soul by Milbourne Christopher, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1979 ^ Kiss the Earth Good-bye: Adventures and Discoveries in the Nonmaterial, Recounted by the Man who has Astounded Physicists and Parapsychologists Throughout the World by Ingo Swann, Hawthorne Books, 1975 ^ http://parapsych.org/glossary_1_r.html#r Parapsychological Association website, Glossary of Key Words Frequently Used in Parapsychology, Retrieved January 8, 2006 ^ CIA-Initiated Remote Viewing At Stanford Research Institute ^ a b c Time magazine, 11 Dec 1995, p.45, The Vision Thing by Douglas Waller, Washington ^ a b c d http://psiland.free.fr/dossiers/parapsy/psi_defense/remote.pdf "An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications" by Mumford, Rose and Goslin ^ US News and World Report, January 19, 2003 Enemies in the mind's eye b Marianne Szegedy-Maszak and Charles Fenyves ^ <http://www.nap.edu/books/POD276/html/647.html> "A comprehensive review of major empirical studies in parapsychology involving random event generators or remote viewing" by Alcock, J.

- Stargate FOIA (freedom of information act) remote viewing documents and other



remote viewing files and history can be found at remoteviewed.com

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

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New Age | Psychic powers | Parapsychology | Purported remote viewers | Pseudoscience

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