

SECRET/NOFORM - SKEET CHANNELS ONLY

PROJECT SUN STREAK (U)

ERV SESSION PROCEDURES REPORT

WARNING NOTICE: INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

CONTROL NUMBER: **SPR-002-86** NICKNAME: OTHER "H" SG1A

DATE OF SESSION: 25, 30 Sep and 2 Oct 86 TARGET COUNTRY: [REDACTED]

REFERENCES: SPR-001-86, dtd 25 Sep 86, SAB SESSION NUMBER: 04, 05, 06

DATE OF REPORT 3 Oct 86 MISSION STATUS: CONTINUING

TECHNIQUE UTILIZED: ERV SOURCE IDENTIFIER: (101)

ST 1308  
E. 1412

*minutes 052*

1. ( ) TASKING:

a. The Interviewer, in a departure from previous practices, was fully briefed on this mission (see SPR-001-86 referenced above). In light of this fact, the Interviewer, prior to each session would "brief back" major gestalts to the Source from those items, and only those items actually provided by the Source in previous sessions. Prior to session 04, as an example, Source was told that a previously prepared "time line" (see references above) now had two days partitioned off reflecting the fact that both of those days had already been covered. Future sessions, therefore would concentrate on the day to day events which occur on the target road from those days forward. Prior to session 05, Source was again shown the time line in which one more day had been partitioned off again reflecting no further interest in that period. Source was further told that he would no longer be given the two previously recorded coordinates since these areas were only guide post and did not reflect the primary areas of interest. Instead during the actual session targetting, he would be told simply to describe the events on the "target" road during the stated periods of time.

b. ( ) This procedure, once it was briefed and mutually agreed upon proved to be as successful as coordinate tasking and far less time consuming. This procedure was replicated during the pre-session "brief back" prior to session 06. Other than the above cited information, no other cueing or descriptive data was provided to Source prior to any of the session included in this report.

2. ( ) SESSION: There were no unusual occurrences or reportable oddities in any of the session referenced in this report.

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a. ( ) Following each of the three sessions described in this report, Source prepared a post-session written summary of his impressions. Due to the unique nature of the targetting procedures, much of the information in these post-session summaries was redundant or not relevant to the ultimate target. To facilitate analysis of Source's perceptions as described during and in post-session interviews, the major gestalts have been summarized below with Interviewer notes when appropriate.

(1) ( ) On day 3 (9 March 1984), a military convoy moved down the road between the two beacon cities. Some of these vehicles were small lightly armored wheeled personnel carriers while others were larger freight/personnel hauling trucks. In one vehicle, a lead vehicle which traveled well in advance of the main column, there was an array of electronic devices in a compartment carrying four soldiers. These machines were being used to monitor and communicate with another element. The vehicle had large overinflated tires. The vehicle had exaggerated sloping lines with the drivers compartment possibly uncovered. The rear passenger/equipment compartment ~~was~~ was definitely covered. Overhead, helicopters were flying as though providing escort or security cover and it was possible that the sloping lead vehicle was in communication with these helicopters. AT a distance back from the lead vehicle the main body of the convoy consisted of trucks and vehicles similar to the lead vehicle. The troops with this convoy were intelligent, alert, highly qualified and dedicated. There was a deep feeling of comradeship between these soldiers. In one of the trucks the soldiers are dressed in very bulky and stiff fitting suits with a hard plastic or rubbery texture. It is very difficult for the men to bend or move around in these suits. Their entire bodies are covered including their heads. The head covering makes the soldiers appear bug-eyed, perhaps from the large lenses. The overall impression is that these suits are some sort of chemical/biological/nuclear (CBR) protective garments. It is very warm and stuffy inside these suits. Not all of the soldiers in the convoy wear these suits, just the men around some of the trucks. These particular trucks are carrying large, dark colored cylindrical objects containing a foul smelling liquid. The smell is described as sweet to the point of almost being putrid. It is likened to orchids and lilacs lying on top of rotting garbage. To smell it causes your eyes to water and the inside of your nose to burn. The liquid has an acid quality and may require a catalyst to mix before using. This liquid is dispersed in clouds from the ground or from the air and leaves a very light, grayish, dusty, chalky residue. When used against humans it causes a tightening of the skin (perhaps bloating or swelling), extreme nausea, debilitating vomiting, tearing in the eyes, a runny nose, extreme stomach cramping, breathing difficulties, burning of lung tissue and blood damage.

(2) ( ) On day 3, the above referenced convoy received several rounds of small mortar or artillery from men hiding in the hills. These men are wearing beards, long hair covered by a cloth hat or turban and similar or identical colored striped robes. The hostile firing consists of several rounds impacting on the road in front of the lead vehicle causing the convoy to immediately turn back. Several more rounds, perhaps white phosphorous, land to the rear of the convoy forcing the convoy to seek shelter in a mountain tunnel

between the two impact areas. The convoy eventually retreats back in the direction from which it came without any significant damage.

(3) ( ) On this day there is a separate impression of a large group of people, perhaps uniformed soldiers, armed and waiting within an underground structure, perhaps a tunnel. There was no impression of their purpose or reason for waiting except that their presence was more like a marshalling of troops rather than troops seeking shelter.

(4) ( ) On day four, (10 March 1984), there is continued heavy convoy activity. The vehicles consist of troop transport vehicles and smaller escort vehicles some of which appear to have a medium caliber turret or swivel mounted weapon on the roof. The troops are armed with individual weapons. These troops are not the same type of troops as the previous day. Instead, these troops are less intelligent, poorly trained and are wearing different uniforms. In the hills, the robed men continue to observe the convoy activity, at times appearing to sketch the movements and profiles of specific vehicles. At one point some of the trucks appeared to be hauling long poles, possibly wooden indicating that the convoy may have been made up of engineer type troops. Overall, however, the traffic on this day, (day four), was routine and uneventful.

(5) ( ) On day five (11 March 1984), the dusk begins with robed men in the hills firing one mortar round at an empty point on the road, (perhaps to assist in establishing a baseline for fire adjustment). The round is fired before any traffic appears on the road and therefore goes unnoticed by the military convoys that normally travel the road during the day. At this point there is an image of an older man in his fifties who is associated with the traffic patterns on this road. Although not located at either site I or Site II, this individual is directly responsible for the vehicular traffic on the road and is preparing to make decisions that will have an affect on the future use of this road. Described as in his fifties, this man is seen in an olive brown uniform and is somewhat heavysset. The actual nature of his involvement and/or future policies on the road could not be discerned. On this day the traffic is a mix of both military and groupings of heavily laden civilian vehicles with even a smattering of animal drawn carts. The military may be providing escort duty for commercial vehicles travelling between Site I and Site II. By evening all traffic on the road has ceased as the robed men in the hills move down from the hills to points closer to, but never directly on the road. This day has been relatively quiet and uneventful. There is an almost holiday or weekend feel about the traffic. It is far less than other days with far fewer military vehicles.

(6) ( ) Traffic patterns on day six (12 March 1984), have returned to normal with heavy military convoy activity. One convoy is escorted by large flying objects capable of hovering, probably helicopters. The troops on this convoy speak a very harsh and guttural foreign language and there is a lot of loud yelling like angry sergeants screaming orders to incompetent privates. The traffic is stop and go and there is an impression that many of the vehicles aren't equipped with springs or working suspension since their ride is very rough and pounding to the soldiers inside. There is a strong impression that

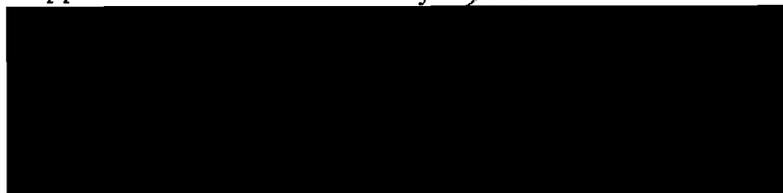
those soldiers constitute a military expeditionary force and are actually foreigners to this area. Later in the day an unusual occurrence is noted at the military compound at Site I. Several rounds of small artillery or mortar is fired by the robed men into the military compound at Site I. This causes some momentary confusion and panic but very little actual damage. This incident is unusual not because the robed men would fire on the military forces but the fact that they did so in bright day light. This event caused some convoys preparing to begin their journey on the road to cancel their trip but this was not considered by the military to be a crucial or serious delay. Other than this incident there is little other activity of interest on the road.

(7) ( ) On day 7, (13 March 1984), traffic is not as heavy as previous days however, in the hills around the road their appear to be growing numbers of robed men. The colors of the stripes in the robes of some of these men are different now, perhaps because they come from other areas of this country. Most of the traffic on this day is heavier types of military convoys, not tanks, but some armored type vehicles and heavier type trucks. The road continues to be observed by the men in the hills. On the military side, helicopters and escort jet aircraft continue to appear sporadically, flying low along the road. There is an increasing feeling of anxiety on the part of the military who travel this road. It has been relatively quiet but the men still continue to look searchingly into the hills expecting some sort of danger at any moment, presumably from the robed men whose numbers continue to increase..

(8) ( ) On day eight, (14 March 1984), there is very little reportable activity along the road except for one area being occupied by the military. These men have moved their van type vehicles into a circle and have built dirt and stone revettments around the outside perimeter of the trucks. Other soldiers have begun short range foot patrols around this site. The protective barriers are being dug by hand and the soldiers have stripped to the waist even though the weather continues to be very cold. It is apparent by the nature of their activity that these soldiers are digging in for a lengthy stay. On top of the vans there are concave devices, oblong in shape and moveable. They resemble square antennae but their actual purpose is unknown. In the center of this circular array of vans there is a long pole mount in the ground with supporting guide wires. At the top of the pole there is a cross-member. Again the impression is that this device is some sort of antenna. Throughout the day the soldiers continue to dig barriers, individual shelters and common facilities but there is no other activity reported on this site. Near the site other soldiers are seen looking through something resembling binoculars mounted on a tripod. The impression is that these men are some sort of surveying crew. Source reported, almost as a sidelight, that in this session as well as one or two other sessions he has perceived a village in the hills overlooking this road. The majority of this village has been destroyed by the weapons of the soldier and most of the inhabitants have deserted the remains. The previously mentioned "robed men" continue to use some of the remaining structures for lining quarters and operational facilities. The general architecture of the buildings resembles the village and homes pictured in a "Flintstone" cartoon show. They are low, flat roofed homes made of natural stone and bonding agent, probably mud. They are arranged in no special order with an overall impression of a quiet, dusty, hot southwestern or Mexican adobe village.

b. ( ) The actual written post-session summaries prepared by Source are maintained in the mission field dossier at this location along with any other material produced during this session, e.g., sketches, Interviewer's notes, etc.

4. ( ) COMMENTS: The quality and clarity of Source's information continues to be superb. The fact that the actual Intelligence question has not been answered is undoubtedly due to the fact that it has not been "reached" yet in Source's time-line. As reinforcement feedback, Source has been told that he continues to provide high quality and apparently factual information and that he should continue the same "mindset" to continue to replicate this outstanding performance. Source has been given a regularly scheduled six day break from Remote Viewing duties to prevent session burn-out. It is expected that following this pause Source will continue to provide additional supporting data as the date of the incident is approached and eventually attained.



Special Activities Officer

SG1J