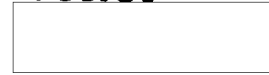


F.I. 1415

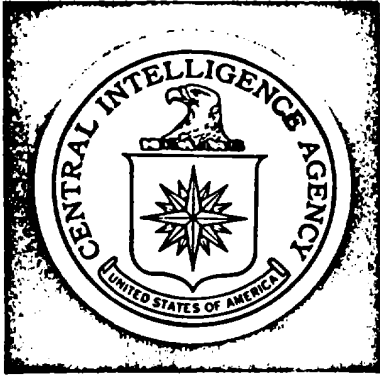
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OSI-WS-7/69

17 February 1969



DIRECTORATE OF  
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

558109-10R1  
*Extract*

*E52*  
*attn*



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# WEEKLY SURVEYOR

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kly Surveyor

17 February 1969

CYBERNETICS

Soviet Investigator Records Brain Waves Five Meters  
Distant From the Subject: Dr. G. A. Sergeyev claims  
 he can make "wireless" electroencephalograms (EEG)  
 subjects located at a remarkable distance from the  
 recording equipment. His results, presented at the  
 1st Moscow Session on the Problems of Parapsychology  
 (1968), contradict the traditional assumption that  
 it is impossible to measure emanations of brain waves  
 several millimeters from the head. Sergeyev  
 noted that his techniques can be used to aid in  
 selection of persons for telepathic training and  
 their classification as ESP "emitters" or "receivers."

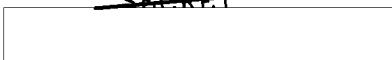
*note in  
 letter  
 research  
 bring back  
 waves into  
 question as  
 information  
 concerns*

Comment: It has been noted that Pavel Gulyayev,  
 of the bio-cybernetics laboratory at Leningrad University,  
 reported electroencephalograms (wireless) of the human chest.  
 In 1967 he predicted that brain wave recording without  
 electrode contact with the head would become  
 a reality with advanced recording apparatus. There is  
 evidence that Dr. Sergeyev worked with Gulyayev  
 in Leningrad and recently transferred to the Moscow  
 Department of Technical Parapsychology, headed by Edward K. Naumov, Chief of the Department.  
 Sergeyev has not been  
 regarded as an authority on parapsychology but rather  
 a neuro-cyberneticist who is investigating the physio-  
 logical behavior exhibited by subjects during the transfer  
 of information by telepathic methods. This report appears  
 to be the first claim of brain wave recording some 15-  
 meters distant from the subject and without contact.  
 It is quite a breakthrough for one  
 of telepathic information transmission. I. M.  
 reported in "Science and Technology, USSR" (1967),  
 the most widespread Soviet theory for Psi transmission  
 is the excitation of the electromagnetic field by the  
 currents which accompany all forms of nervous activity.



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