DOD GRILL FLAME PROGRESS REPORT

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PROGRESS REPORT
Mid-Year GRILL FLAME Meeting
Defense Intelligence Agency
30 April 1981
WARNING NOTICE - Intelligence Sources
and Methods Involved
CLASSIFIED BY: DIA-DT
REVIEW ON: 24 April 2001
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April 1981

DOD GRILL FLAME
PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared by:

SG1J [redacted]

Presented at:

Mid-Year GRILL FLAME Meeting
Defense Intelligence Agency
30 April 1981

WARNING NOTICE - Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved

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DoD GRILL FLAME PROGRESS REPORT

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I STATUS OF PROGRAM

Introduction

Since 1972 the DoD and the Intelligence Community have provided financial support for psychoenergetics research. At various times, and in some instances at the same time, the Army, Navy, Air Force, CIA, and DIA have funded the work. A chart (Figure 1) shows a chronological listing of the sponsoring organizations, along with their associated budgets.

The DoD now has a single joint contract with SRI. While this contract is the largest one and forms the basis for the psychoenergetics program, Army has retained funds for internal use and to explore other areas using additional contractors. This paper, however, will be restricted to the SRI work as it is the only one that has begun. At future dates, when data are available from other contracts, they will be included in progress reports.

In this paper, I hope to answer the questions listed in Figure 2.

Discussion

Since the inception of this work to the present, funding largely has gone to SRI. SRI has performed the work as requested by the clients, has published a number of documents (Figure 3), and has provided the clients with data on many "close hold" operational targets. While doing this, SRI has also advanced the state-of-the-art in regards to its applications potential for the intelligence community. In terms of numbers, 11 major publications have been written, some 40 operational targets have been examined in detail, and over 300 experiments have been conducted. This was done over a period of nine years at an average funding level of about

FIGURE 1 DoD/INTELLIGENCE PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM FUNDING (SRI)

DATE	ORGANIZATION		BUDGET THOUSANDS OF $
1971-75	CIA		195
1975-76	NAVELEX		74
1976-79	FTD, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB		300
1977-80	MIA, REDSTONE ARSENAL		281
1978-80	AMSAA, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND		230
1978-80	DIA		228
[redacted]			
1979-80	INSCOM		75 (25 coming from OACSI)
1980-PRESENT	DIA	JOINT PROGRAM	300
1980-PRESENT	INSCOM	JOINT PROGRAM	120 (projected)

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2

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FIGURE 2 QUESTIONS

1. WHY ARE WE DOING THIS RESEARCH?

2. WHAT HAVE WE GOTTEN FOR OUR MONEY?

3. WAS IT WORTH THE MONEY?

4. HOW AND WHERE SHOULD THE WORK BE CONTINUED?

5. WHICH AREAS ARE MOST LIKELY TO YIELD BENEFITS FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY?

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FIGURE 3 MAJOR SRI REPORTS

TITLE	DATE
"PERCEPTUAL AUGMENTATION TECHNIQUES" FINAL REPORT TO CIA, SECRET	DECEMBER 1975
"A PERCEPTUAL CHANNEL FOR INFORMATION TRANSFER ..." PROC. IEEE, UNCLASSIFIED	MARCH 1976
"ADVANCED THREAT TECHNIQUE ASSESSMENT" FINAL REPORT TO FTD, SECRET	JULY 1977
"SENSING OF REMOTE EM SOURCES" FINAL REPORT TO NAVELEX, UNCLASSIFIED	APRIL 1978
"PSYCHOENERGETIC RESEARCH: SUGGESTED APPROACHES" WHITE PAPER FOR GRILL FLAME COMMITTEE, UNCLASSIFIED	MAY 1978
"ADVANCED THREAT TECHNIQUE ASSESSMENT" FINAL REPORT TO FTD, SECRET	OCTOBER 1978

FIGURE 3 MAJOR SRI REPORTS (concluded)

TITLE	DATE
"NOVEL INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TECHNIQUES" PROGRESS REPORT TO DIA, SECRET	JANUARY 1980
"SPECIAL ORIENTATION TECHNIQUES" FINAL REPORT TO INSCOM, SECRET	JUNE 1980
"ELECTRONIC SYSTEM PERTURBATION TECHNIQUES" FINAL REPORT TO MIA, SECRET	SEPTEMBER 1980
"EXPERIMENTAL PSI RESEARCH: IMPLICATIONS FOR PHYSICS" AAAS SELECTED SYMPOSIUM 57	JANUARY 1981

SECRET

SG1A

$200K per/yr. While these numbers are impressive there are several other elements that should be examined to gauge the value of what we have received by funding work in psychoenergetics. First, we can look at what we knew about this field in 1972 when DoD/Intelligence involvement was initiated and what we now know about the field.

Program Gains

When begun, relatively little was known in this field with regard to those factors important for military and intelligence applications. SRI's program was, from the start, directed toward filling in this gap.

In the CIA program it was established that remote viewing of geographical and technical features of target sites, such as natural formations, roads, buildings, and interior apparatus, does take place. It was further established that the descriptive aspects (shape, form, color, material) are described better than analytical concepts (function, name), as occurs in subliminal perception in general. Application to operational targets indicated useful information obtainable. Furthermore, it was found that sites could be accessed either on the basis of targeting on a cooperative person at the site, or by geographical coordinates. Finally, it was determined by extensive testing that standard medical and psychological profiling was not useful in screening for ability in the RV area. (See Figure 4 for a tabulation of these and following findings of interest.)

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CIA [redacted] do Agree

In the NAVELEX program SRI established that physiological (EEG) correlates to RV inputs can be found, although the EEG effect examined was weak (statistical).

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SRI efforts in the FTD program extended RV capabilities into real-time activities [redacted] Trans-continental RV tests showed little if any degradation with distance. Resolution down to mm was established using small objects in film cannisters

FIGURE 4 GAINS AND COSTS

CIA PROGRAM ($195K)

- RV OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION ESTABLISHED
- DESCRIPTIVE ASPECTS (SHAPE, FORM, MATERIAL) BETTER DESCRIBED THAN ANALYTIC CONCEPTS (FUNCTION, NAME)
- OPERATIONALLY USEFUL INFORMATION OBTAINABLE
- TARGET ACCESSIBLE BY GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OR PERSON AT SITE
- STANDARD MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL SCREENING OF LITTLE USE

NAVELEX PROGRAM ($74K)

- PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES TO RV EXIST, THOUGH WEAK (STATISTICAL)

FTD PROGRAM ($300K)

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- ACCURACY AND RESOLUTION NOT A SENSITIVE FUNCTION OF DISTANCE
- SPATIAL RESOLUTION DOWN TO MILLIMETERS ESTABLISHED
- ELECTRICAL SHIELDING NOT EFFECTIVE IN BLOCKING RV (SUB EXPERIMENT)
- ALPHABET, SMALL SYMBOL, RESULTS ABOVE CHANCE, BUT NOT APPROACHING OPERATIONAL UTILITY

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FIGURE 4 GAINS AND COSTS (continued)

MIA PROGRAM ($281K)

- VERIFIED INTERACTION WITH SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CAN RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT PERTURBATIONS FROM EXPECTED BEHAVIOR

AMSAA PROGRAM ($230K)

- SITE DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGHER QUALITY THAN LOCATION/TRACKING INFORMATION
- REPETITIVE (DAILY) TARGETING ON FAMILIAR SITES (HUNTER-LIGGETT FIELD EXERCISES) LESS SUCCESSFUL THAN STRATEGIC TARGETING

DIA PROGRAM ($228K)

- DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE RELIABILITY BY MINIMIZING "NOISE" (OVERLAYS)
- EXAMPLES OF HIGH-QUALITY OPERATIONAL RV
- DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABILITY-IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

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FIGURE 4 GAINS AND COSTS (concluded)

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INSCOM ($75K)

- SUCCESSFUL LOCAL-TARGET RV TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO 6 INSCOM PERSONNEL
- SUGGESTIVE SUPPORT FOR SUBJECTIVE SRI SCREENING PROCEDURE

1. SRI (Puthoff & Targ) provided CTC Watt with a list of descriptors that seemed to fit their "good sources" That list, along & articles concerning psychic working & police depts formulated the basis of one-on-one interviews conducted by CTC Watt & int At Waller.

2. There was no well-defined screening procedure as such.

as targets. Use of submarine/seawater shielding indicated that ordinary electrical shielding is not effective in blocking RV. Finally, extensive testing with alphabet (or other known symbol) targets found such analytical functioning statistically above chance, but not yet approaching useful levels for operational purposes.

In the MIA program, taken as a first step toward determining whether sensitive equipment can be perturbed by an act of the will, evidence was obtained that individuals can interact with electronic noise and radioactive decay sources to produce statistically significant deviations from chance expectation. This program in essence verified, under extremely pristine computer-automated experimental conditions, a large data base reported in the literature.

Daily field tests involving targeting on Hunter-Liggett exercises in an AMSAA study showed lower rates of success than found in strategic targeting, indicating repetitive targeting on familiar sites more difficult. When successful, an internal gradation existed wherein site descriptions were of higher quality than site location/tracking.

The primary objective of the DIA program was to provide a basis for assessing Soviet threat. The particular efforts were directed toward increasing the reliability of RV functioning, and applying RV techniques to operational requirements. Four sources of "noise" in RV functioning were delineated (analytical, associational, monitor and environmental overlays), and procedures were designed to minimize their negative effects. These efforts resulted in a number of examples of high quality quick-reaction operational RV, and the development of a reliability-improvement program.

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In the INSCOM program, SRI was provided a first opportunity to transfer RV technology outside of SRI. Six INSCOM personnel were exposed to local-target RV under standard SRI protocols for this procedure, with the result that 4 of the 6 independently produced significant results. Furthermore, the distribution of the quality of results (as determined by standard blind-matching techniques) reproduced earlier SRI-published results, therefore providing a complete replication of our earlier studies. Since the individuals participating were chosen partially on the basis of an SRI subjective screening procedure, indirect support for this procedure was provided.

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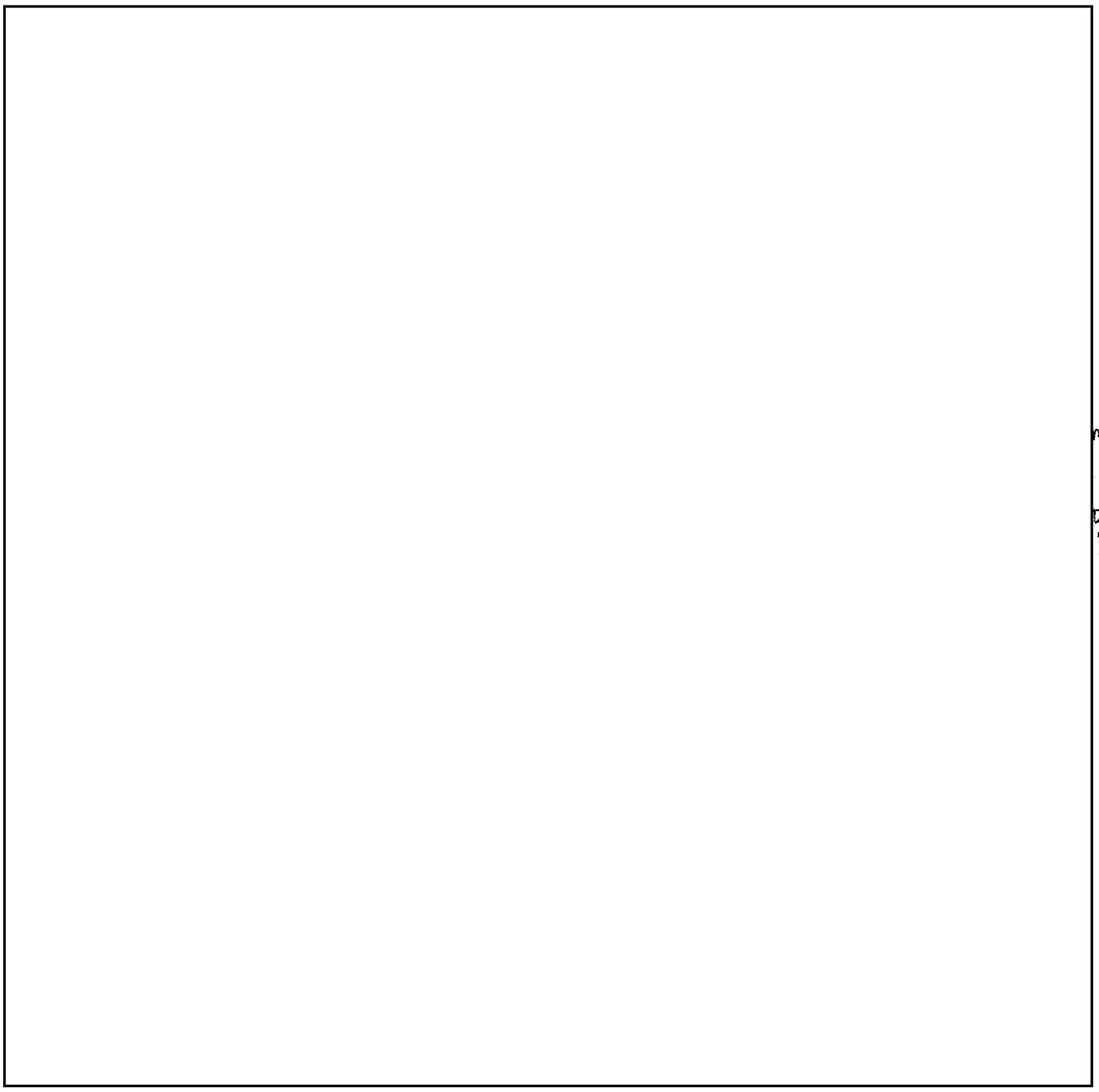


may be so, is NOT DIA has telling us!

Program

The first part of this paper/briefing has clearly been historical in nature and was only presented to provide a firm basis for discussions on the joint program. To look at the current program it will be illustrative to compare it to the concept briefed in April 1980. The two have some very

fundamental differences. The most significant difference is that the one briefed in April was envisioned as a union of the sponsors, whereas what has developed is a confederacy. This is best shown by the funding and monitorship of the program. But, I hasten to add that no value judgements are intended. This report is meant only to clarify what exists and not to suggest what should or shouldn't exist.

In addition, the Air Force was considered as part of the effort from April to mid January. Now it is certain that they will not be connected in any fashion to the project. This has caused some major perturbations in the program. Specifically, the DIA had to seek additional funds, and some significant redirection within the project has been required.

Funding

In regard to funding, the April 1980 briefing proposed that the sponsors pool their funds, and then as a group develop the specific task that would constitute a statement of work. The major portion of these tasks would then be contracted to SRI but with provisions to use other contractors as needed [see Figure 8(a)]. It was assumed that the tasks developed by the Grill Flame Committee would be responsive to Army and DIA requirements.

What has developed [Figure 8(b)], however, is a system where each participant places his funds in a pool but earmarks them for specific tasks. Each participant's tasks are then united with its funds and the program is the sum of these combined but compartmentalized tasks. In many regards, this is a better way to fund the program.

Data Flow

For data flow the following was considered the most appropriate [Figure 9(a)]. In this system the sponsors lose their identity early in

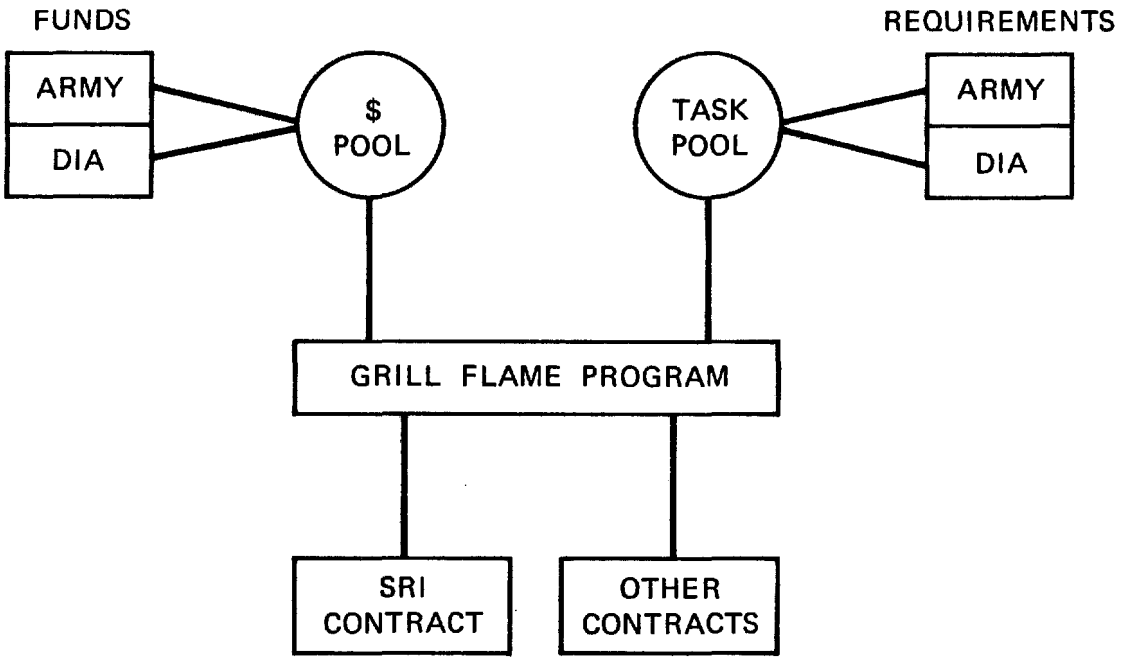


FIGURE 8(a) GRILL FLAME FUNDING

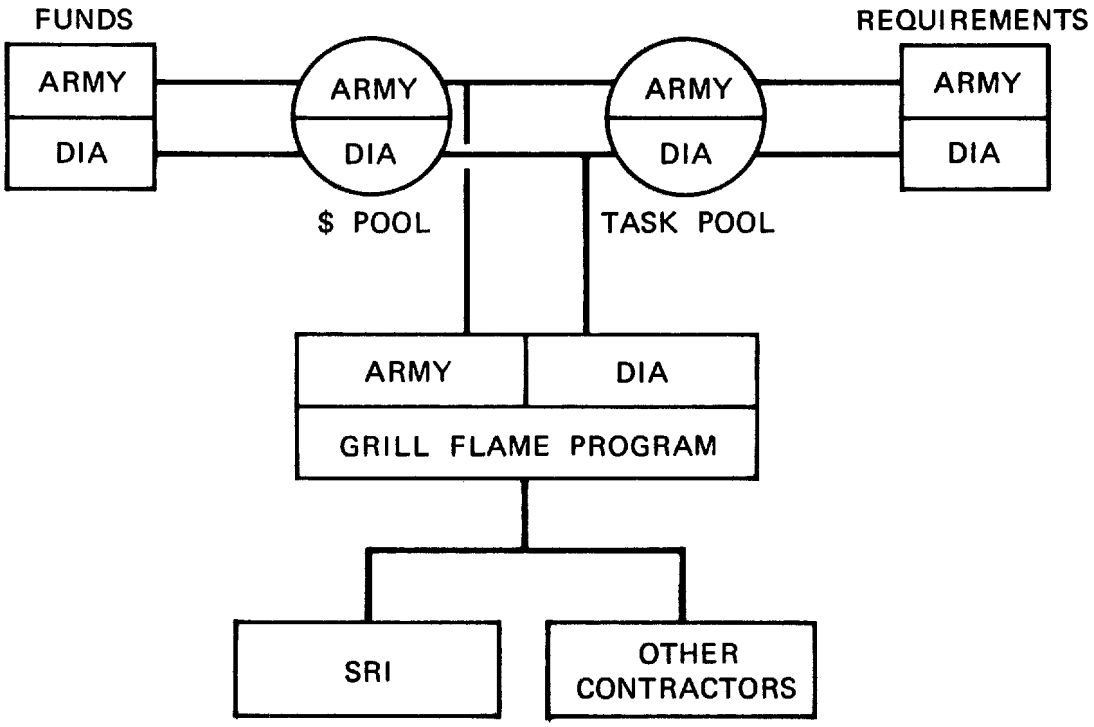


FIGURE 8(b) GRILL FLAME FUNDING

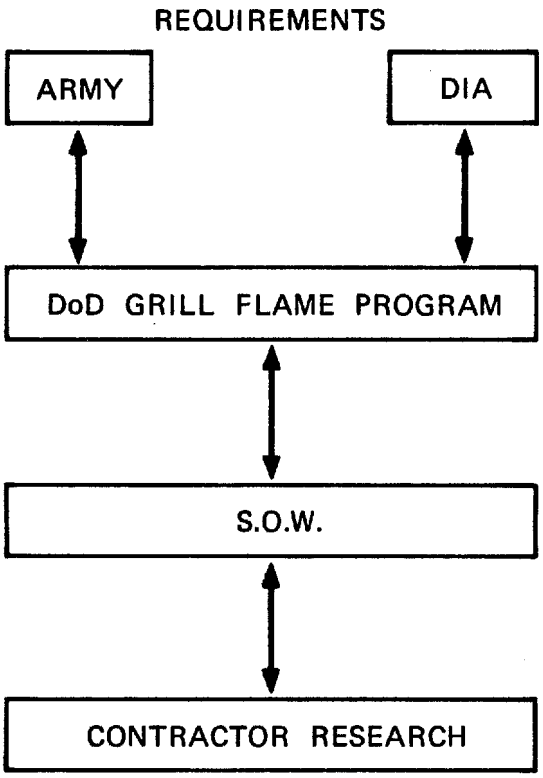


FIGURE 9(a) DATA FLOW PLAN

the flow and, rather than a two party program, there would be simply a DoD program. This would allow the participants and the monitor to make instant adjustments and changes in the program as they are deemed appropriate. What we actually have, however, is shown in Figure 9(b). The principle difference is that the sponsors retain their identity throughout the data flow and function as a union only in the sharing of data developed by the contractors.

Monitoring

Again, as initially proposed, the monitor would be watching over a single DoD program and reporting to the participants [Figure 10(a)]. He would serve to interpret the project to the researchers and report the findings to the participants. As such, there would be no Army, or DIA programs, only a DoD program. What exists at the present is shown in Figure 10(b). Again each organization maintains its identity throughout the cycle with the results of the research being shared at the end of the cycle. The monitor then in effect monitors an Army program and a DIA program.

What you have are specific aspects of A joint program that sponsors are especially interested in, however, All aspects of contract were jointly agreed to.

Now that we have looked at the program it would be useful to examine the project in terms of the work thus far completed (Figure 11). The DIA portion of the contract is being used to develop and evaluate a procedure that could result in much greater accuracy and reliability of remote viewing. In addition DIA funds are being used to assist us in evaluating foreign research, to explore the development of an automated data base management system, and to look at countermeasures. Details of these projects are provided in Section II.

Under the Army portion of the contract there are two projects, audio analysis and targeting. As Army funds have not yet arrived at SRI, work has not yet begun in these areas.

If no work has begun, how in hell can ~~can~~ be recommending follow-on work!!

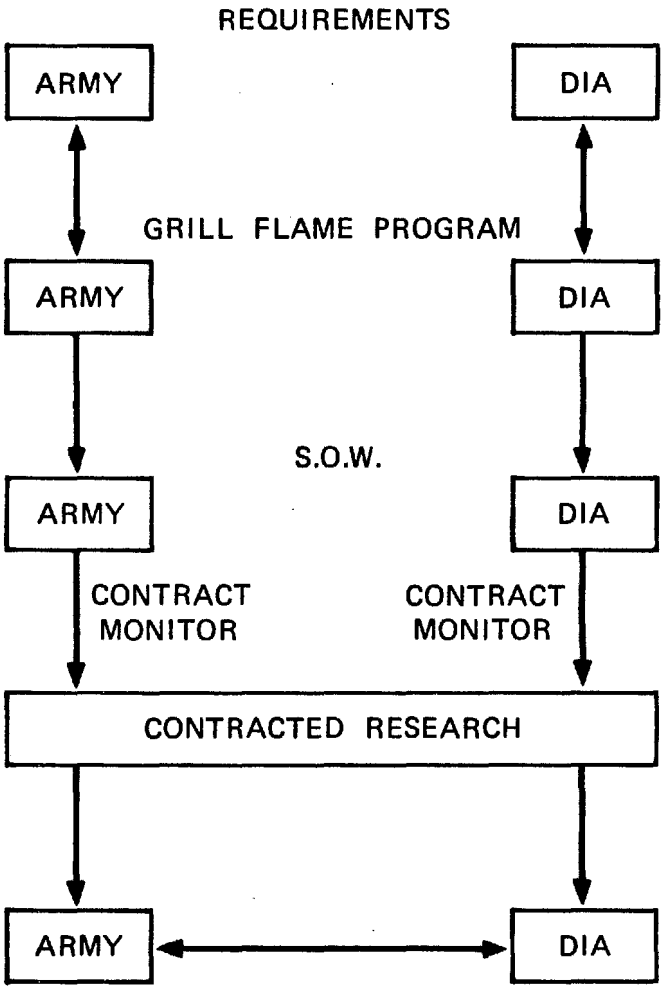


FIGURE 9(b) DATA FLOW ACTUAL

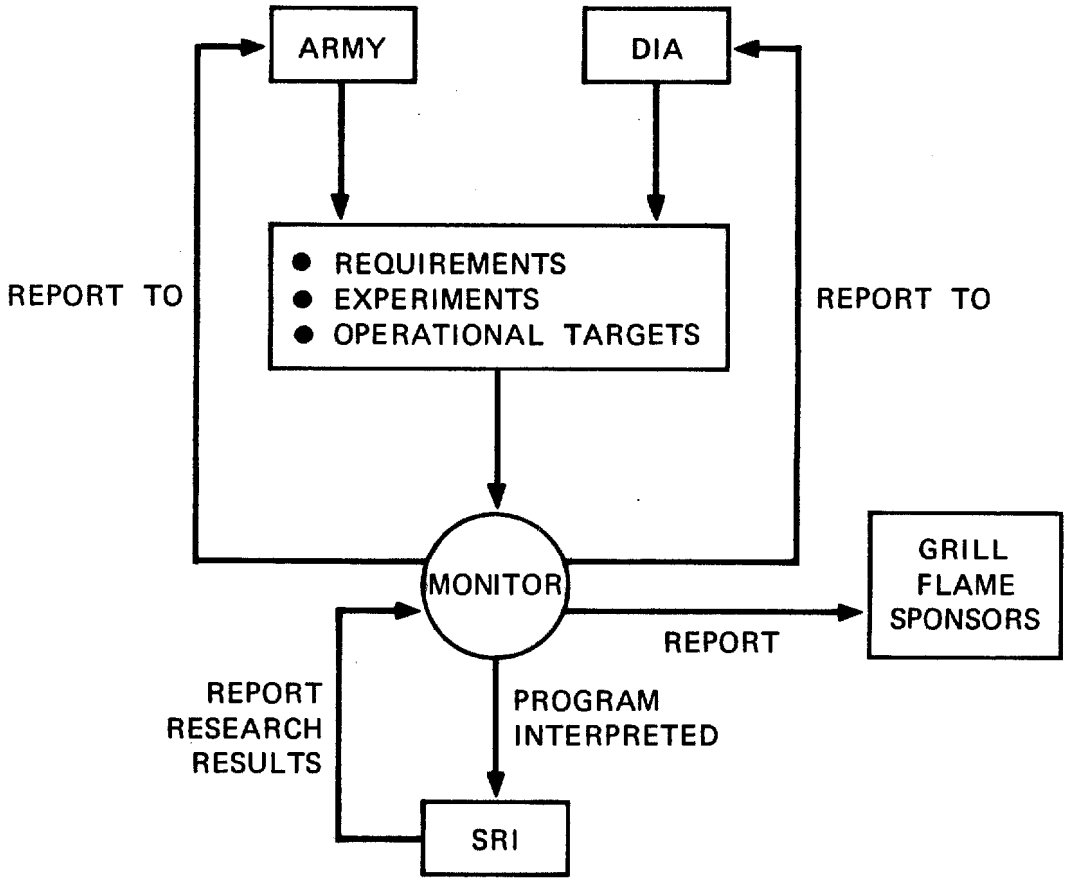
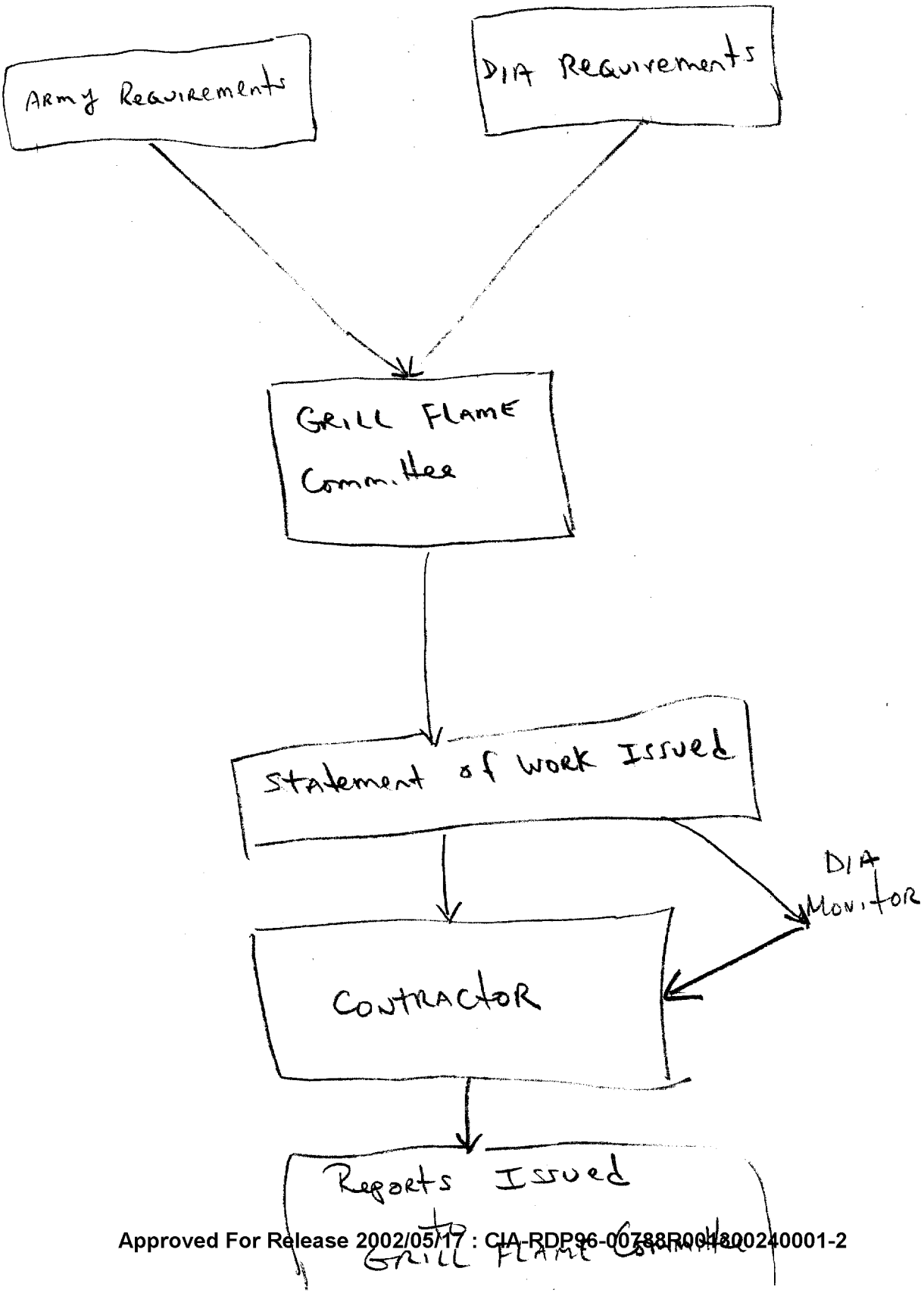


FIGURE 10(a) CONTRACT MONITOR--PROPOSED



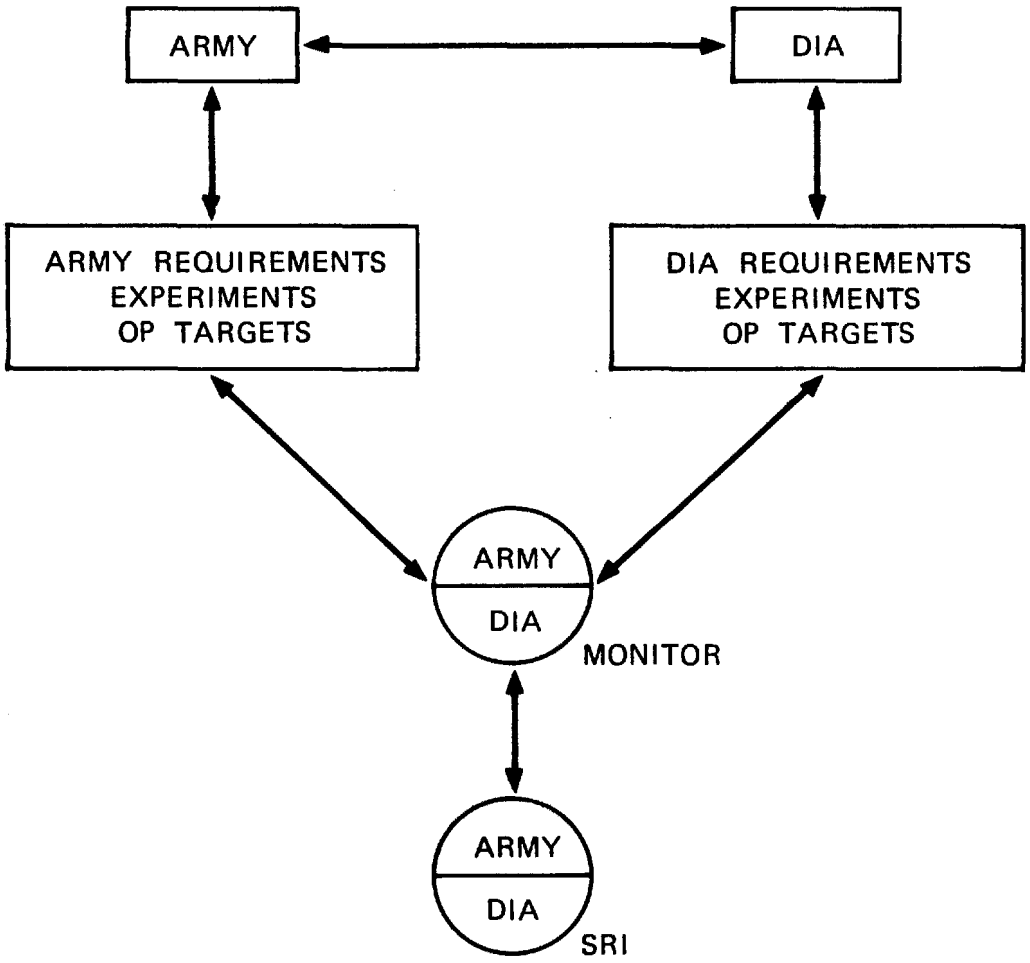


FIGURE 10(b) CONTRACT MONITOR--ACTUAL

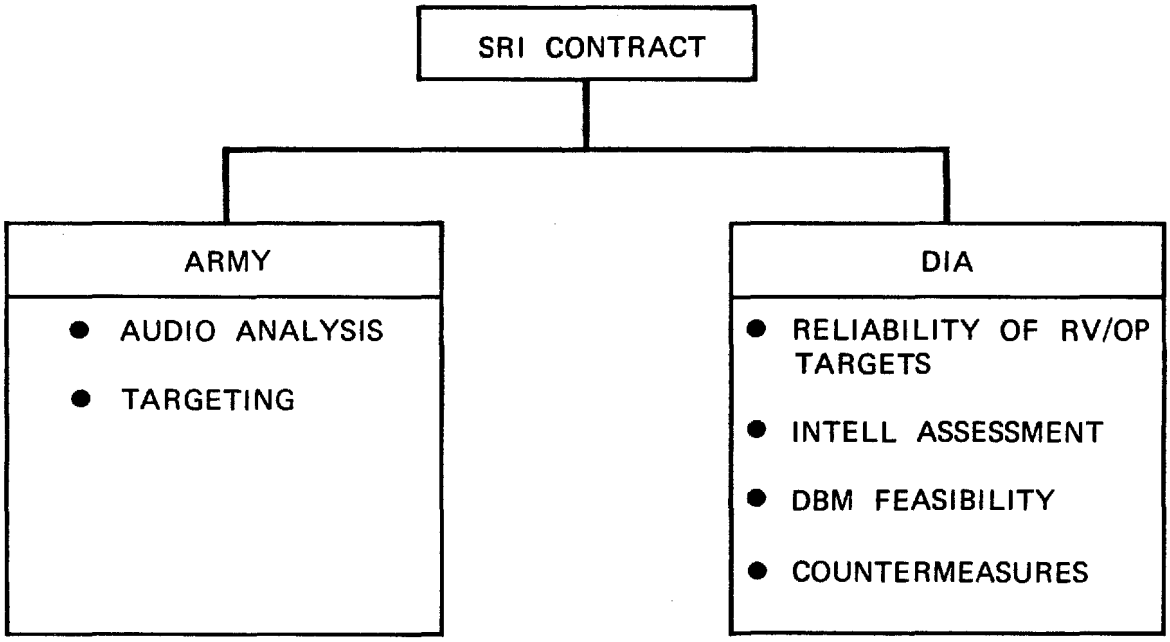


FIGURE 11 CURRENT PROGRAM

Overall, efforts are being put forth to determine how and if this science can provide data that is useful to the intelligence community. At this point, I would offer that it can be a very useful tool. The areas of potential utilization are intelligence collection, evaluation of foreign work, data base management, investigating countermeasures, and efforts to improve reliability and accuracy. Potential intelligence applications of remote perturbation, or PK, have also been noted for the field of intrusion detection. Further pursuance of such projects is certainly warranted.

Conclusion

The current program for developing psychoenergetics technology and applying it to intelligence needs has many of the elements sought, but some of the more critical ones failed to materialize. Some of them have already harmed the program while others won't be felt until later in the year. The original goal was to place enough money at SRI by 1 October 1980, to permit unencumbered work for one year. This was to have been the beginning of a three year project to provide some security for the researchers. As of today, all of the FY'81 money has not yet reached SRI. Also, the program was put forth as a one-year effort. These two problems have already seriously cut into the project and could result in not reaching some of our goals and expectations. The program has evolved from what was conceived in April 1980 to its current structure. The purpose of this paper is to insure that all interested parties have a current and correct view of the project's structure and its functions in terms of goals and expectations.

To answer the initial questions only two remain. They are where and with whom the work should be done. I have been on-site at SRI for eight months. Being able to closely observe their work greatly reinforces my belief that any major effort in the psychoenergetics area must include SRI as a major player.

That's putting it mildly... he is Active player in SRI experiments. Not the role for A DoD monitor!

Again, as in April 80, I ask the sponsors to either provide enough funds in time to meet a 1 October start date or stop the program at the conclusion of this fiscal year. We are wasting both our time in managing this program and our money in funding it at the reduced level. I recommend that for FY'82 a sum of $600K be allocated for this area. Some $500K to SRI and $100K to other organizations.

Thank you

That concludes my portion of the program → Hal

II PROJECT TASKS

The tasks for FY'81 are:

DIA

- Evaluation and Reliability of RV/Op Targets
- Intelligence Assessment
- Data Base Management Feasibility
- Countermeasures

Army

- Audio Analysis
- Targeting

Project task sheets describing these projects are included here. Outlined are project descriptions, goods, sponsor expectations and current status.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

1. Improve, through practice, the reliability of remote viewing.

2. Work with selected individuals to gain better and more reliable data from remote viewing sessions.

3. Continue research on any facet of remote viewing that offers promise of being improved by training.

4. Work toward the development of a training program that will accommodate future DoD needs.

Attachment #2

1. Verbal Description of Project

SRI International is tasked with investigating a training procedure developed by an SRI remote viewer consultant, Ingo Swann. The procedure focusses on improving reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product.

The procedure is based on the observation that, with the application of a "stimulus" (e.g., the reading of a coordinate) there appears to be a momentary burst of "signal" that enters into awareness for a few seconds and then fades away. It is at this point that imagination appears to be triggered to fill in the void, producing noise due to associational and analytical overlays.

The procedure designed to handle the above noise problem involves repeated coordinate presentation and quick-reaction response on the part of the remote viewers to minimize imaginative overlays, the use of a specially-designed acoustic-tiled featureless room with homogeneous coloring to minimize environmental overlay, and the adoption of a limited monitor role behavior to minimize monitor overlay.

The training proceeds through a series of six stages of proficiency. These are outlined in the following table.

Stage	Example
(1) Recognition and decoding of major gestalts.	Land surrounded by water, an island.
(2) Achieving sensory contact with target.	Humid sensation, tropical feeling.
(3) Experiencing motion and mobility within target.	Rising up, a panoramic view.
(4) Recognition and decoding of minor signals while sustaining major gestalts.	Mountains on the island, a small port city on the water's edge.

Stage	Example
(5) Decoding special characteristics of target.	Large areas devoted to agriculture.
(6) Analytical recognition and decoding of significant aspects of the target.	Some tourism, agriculture devoted primarily to sugar cane, main island in Fiji Islands.

Knowledge of the above multistage process of target acquisition appears also to provide a predictive function, in that apparent data that does not emerge in this order tends to have a higher percentage of overlay.

A schedule has been established whereby training will take place, generally, during three-week periods alternated by three-week breaks. During the training periods the trainees (three in number) will devote full attention to training matters. During the inactive periods the trainees will be available to target against operational targets and to participate in other experiments, provided they do not interfere with the training. Operational targets will be done throughout the year, and the success evaluated to assess the value of the training program.

In support of the training program, the training evaluation team is tasked with providing a pool of several hundred target location packages, including feedback. To meet this requirement, National Geographic and other target materials are used to generate a list of sites whose coordinates are obtained with the aid of The Times Atlas of the World, Comprehensive Edition (NY Times Book Co.). These are then provided on an as-needed basis to the training program.

A series of evaluation sheets are under development which are to be used as an evaluation tool. A sample first-generation evaluation package (for use in evaluating RV descriptions of large-scale facilities) is attached.

A computerized data base management system for storing and manipulating data is to be brought to the feasibility-test stage. The purpose of such a system is to provide a format in which accumulate data can be examined in an integrated fashion, hypotheses developed, trends noted, and so forth.

2. Summary of Completed Work

An extensive target pool has been constructed, including feedback packages, from National Geographic, travel brochure and other materials. In addition, the target materials have been sorted and cataloged with regard to various parameters (cultural, architectural, geological, etc.) which may be of particular significance at certain levels of training.

Two intensive training periods have been carried out to date: 20 October through 7 November, and 24 November through 12 December. During these training periods both theory and practice have been covered with remote viewers #002, #009, #131, and #504. The practice sessions consist of extensive targeting on sites around the world by coordinate remote viewing (CRV), with feedback being given on the basis of material available from National Geographic magazines. Both the program leader (Puthoff) and DIA COTR SG1J participate in the theory class and act as monitors for several of the RV sessions in order to monitor the progress of the training program. Tens of sites have been targeted with each remote viewer during the training periods. Although not yet formally evaluated, it is clear to the program leader and COTR that the results show improvement over time as to accuracy and reliability.

In an effort to generate data for objective evaluation based on applications, remote viewers have been targeted on nine operational sites of interest to DIA since the initiation of the training program. Evaluation sheets, forwarded to the analysts with the data packages, will provide the basis for objective evaluation of the RV products.

3. Current Status

Training through Stage 3 (motion and mobility within the target) of the Swann technique has been completed. Evaluation of the results of the training RV sessions is underway. The operational task data package have been submitted to DIA for evaluation.

4. Experiments Now in Progress and Those Planned for the Next Three Months

Continuing target preparation will be pursued to provide a variety of targets of various characteristics to meet the needs of the training program.

As analyst reports are returned, these will be deposited into the data base system for storage and later handling. Some further exploration of the advantages and limitations of the computerized data base management system will be pursued as priorities allow.

The training will continue at the Menlo Park location, beginning with Stage 4. During the remaining training period, an increased supply of operational targets will be provided to establish a data base upon which to evaluate progress in the training program.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

The following statements comprise the sponsor's expectations with regard to the intelligence assessment project:

(1) Evaluate threat potential of foreign remote viewing - type investigations.

(2) Simulate experimental results for which there is data to assess validity of the foreign research.

(3) Assess military application potential of the foreign research (or claims) particularly where a threat to U.S. security is possible.

(4) Assess feasibility of the most significant applications and evaluate limitations.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop concepts and materiel to determine if RV data base can be computerized for easy access and manipulation.

Attachment #2

1. Short Verbal Description

SRI International is tasked with developing a data base management system (DBMS) that is applicable both to operational RV data and to RV target management.

A DBMS is a stand-alone computer program that allows a user to design easily a management tool. The resulting system consists of English language instructions that are tailored to the particular application.

While it is possible to ascertain interesting trends by casual examination of the raw data transcripts, this type of informal inspection does not easily provide detailed, multi-variable analysis. A DBMS will optimize further collection assignments, and enhance proper utilization of RV'er resources.

In an operational RV DBMS application, client analysts will complete assessment sheets similar to the prototype shown in Table 1. Then, a data entry person will enter this information into the computer in an identical format.

A program manager will then be able to access this data and to view it from a wide variety of different perspectives, by means of sorting and logical searching routines.

Table 1 SAMPLE SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence	Site Contact, with Mixed Results	Good	Excellent	Unknown	Not Applicable
	0	1	2	3		
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence	Self explanatory.
1 - Site contact with mixed results	Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.
2 - Good	Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.
3 - Excellent	Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

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2. Summary of Completed Work

We have constructed two demonstration data bases to illustrate both the RV assessment and the target management applications. Using an existing (although limited) DBMS, we have constructed a data base consisting of 100 simulated RV experiments, all of which have been judged using the sample assessment sheet (Table 1). The data base consists of 4 RVers with 25 viewings each and was optimally designed to demonstrate the features of a DBMS. Table 2 shows an example of a summary report which is easily generated in real time. The column headings are the 7 categories taken from the assessment form. Under each category the RVers are listed in ascending order of assessment averaged over all viewings to date for that category. For example, we note that RVer 007 is least successful at obtaining information about the geography of a site; yet, when everything is considered, 007 has the best overall utility. This and similar information might have been overlooked with manual inspection. The row below the dashed lines contains the across-viewer averages, which can be considered as the "facility" assessment, for each category. For example, the represented facility does best on geography elements and second best when targeted against activity at the remote site.

As an example of the target management application, we have used a DBMS to organize and manage a growing number of National Geographic training targets (375 as of this report). Our training effort currently involves 4 RVers, 6 interviewers, 4 target preparers and numerous target selection criteria. With this level of complexity and a growing number of targets, a DBMS was mandatory to avoid duplication and to provide target statistics.

As an example of the DBMS output, Tables 3(a) and 3(b) show a small portion of the existing data. The targets were selected solely on the basis of their use as calibrations for operational RV sessions. They are

Table 2

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY
AS OF 23 APR 1981

GEOGRAPHY		ELEMENTS LS		ELEMENTS SS		AMBIENCE		ACTIVITY		PERSONNEL		UTILITY	
ID	AVE.	ID	AVE.	ID	AVE.	ID	AVE.	ID	AVE.	ID	AVE.	ID	AVE.
007	1.39	712	1.15	007	0.71	712	0.95	712	1.14	007	0.53	712	0.55
126	1.44	126	1.33	712	0.73	126	1.50	126	1.62	531	1.21	531	1.38
531	1.59	531	1.57	531	1.31	531	1.75	531	1.75	712	1.56	126	1.55
712	2.63	007	2.09	126	1.56	007	1.81	007	1.86	126	2.00	007	2.63
	----		----		----		----		----		----		----
	1.76		1.53		1.08		1.50		1.59		1.32		1.53

TOTAL COUNT = 4

TABLE 3(a) TRAINING TARGET DATA

AS OF 23 APR 1981

	DATE	TIME	LATITUDE d m s	LONGITUDE d m s	TARGET LOCATION		MONITOR	CLASS	PREPARER
15	FEB 1980	1021	42 34 00 N	08 44 00 E	CALVI	CORSICA	PUTHOFF	C	UKN
3	MAR 1980	0910	11 26 00 S	53 04 00 W	CAMPO DE DIAUARUM	BRAZIL	PUTHOFF	B	UKN
3	MAR 1980	0917	14 00 00 N	121 00 00 E	LAKE TAAL, LUZON	PHILLIPINES	PUTHOFF	B	UKN
3	MAR 1980	1000	12 30 00 N	70 00 00 W	ARUBA ISLAND	LESSER ANTILLES	PUTHOFF	C	UKN
1	JUL 1980	0900	21 38 00 N	157 04 00 W	OAHU	HI, USA		C	UKN
1	JUL 1980	0952	31 30 00 N	35 30 00 E	DEAD SEA	ISRAEL/JORDAN	SG1J	C	UKN
2	OCT 1980	0820	18 29 00 N	66 08 00 W	SAN JUAN	PUERTO RICO	PUTHOFF	C	PUTHOFF
2	OCT 1980	0900	58 12 00 N	06 23 00 W	STORNOWAY LEWIS IS.	SCOTLAND	PUTHOFF	C	UKN
2	APR 1981	0905	34 40 00 S	58 30 00 W	BUENOS AIRES	ARGENTINA	PUTHOFF	C	HARARY
2	APR 1981	0945	45 30 00 S	165 30 00 E	DUSKY SOUND	NEW ZEALAND	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
3	APR 1981	0807	22 30 00 N	88 20 00 E	CALCUTTA	WEST BENGAL, INDIA		C	HARARY
3	APR 1981	0815	51 13 00 N	04 25 00 E	ANTWERP	BELGIUM		C	HARARY
3	APR 1981	0840	41 02 00 N	28 57 00 E	ISTANBUL	TURKEY		C	HARARY
3	APR 1981	0920	39 44 00 N	44 23 00 E	MT. ARARAT	TURKEY	SG1J	B	HARARY
3	APR 1981	1010	35 09 00 N	32 47 00 E	VOUNI	CYPRUS		B	HARARY
3	APR 1981	1015	41 50 00 N	71 28 00 W	PROVIDENCE	RI, USA		C	HARARY
6	APR 1981	0817	00 14 00 S	78 30 00 W	QUITO	ECUADOR	PUTHOFF	C	HARARY
6	APR 1981	0824	39 18 00 N	76 38 00 W	BALTIMORE	MD, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
6	APR 1981	0827	36 36 00 N	83 40 00 W	CUMBERLAND GAP	KY, TN, VA, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
6	APR 1981	0835	00 19 00 N	32 35 00 E	KAMPALA	UGANDA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
6	APR 1981	0845	37 37 00 N	79 33 00 W	NATURAL BRIDGE	VA, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
6	APR 1981	0930	13 32 00 S	71 57 00 W	CUZCO	PERU	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
6	APR 1981	0936	28 59 30 N	13 40 50 W	MONTANA DEL FUEGO	LANZAROTE CANARY IS.	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
6	APR 1981	0945	51 29 00 N	00 38 00 W	WINDSOR	BERKS, ENGLAND	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
7	APR 1981	0940	29 25 00 N	98 30 00 W	SAN ANTONIO	TX, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
8	APR 1981	0836	20 19 00 N	103 10 00 W	CHAPALA LAKE,	MEXICO	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
8	APR 1981	0956	33 39 00 S	78 58 00 W	ROBINSON CRUSOE IS.	JUAN FERNANDEZ IS.	PUTHOFF	B	UKN
8	APR 1981	1116	51 51 00 N	01 21 00 W	BLENHEIM PALACE	OXON, ENGLAND	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
8	APR 1981	1119	60 00 00 N	152 00 00 W	COOK INLET	AK, USA	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
9	APR 1981	0845	03 02 00 S	37 20 00 E	MT. KILIMANJARO	TANZANIA	PUTHOFF	C	HUMPHREY
9	APR 1981	0923	38 22 00 N	110 21 00 W	CANYONLANDS PARK	UT, USA	PUTHOFF	B	

SG1J

TABLE 3(b) TRAINING TARGET DATA

AS OF 23 APR 1981

DATE	TIME	LATITUDE d m s	LONGITUDE d m s	TARGET LOCATION		MONITOR	CLASS	PREPARER
						SG1J		
3 APR 1981	0815	51 13 00 N	04 25 00 E	ANTWERP	BELGIUM	[redacted]	C	HARARY
3 MAR 1980	1000	12 30 00 N	70 00 00 W	ARUBA ISLAND	LESSER ANTILLES	PUTHOFF	C	UKN
6 APR 1981	0824	39 18 00 N	76 38 00 W	BALTIMORE	MD, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
8 APR 1981	1116	51 51 00 N	01 21 00 W	BLENHEIM PALACE	OXON, ENGLAND	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
2 APR 1981	0905	34 40 00 S	58 30 00 W	BUENOS AIRES	ARGENTINA	PUTHOFF	C	HARARY
3 APR 1981	0807	22 30 00 N	88 20 00 E	CALCUTTA	WEST BENGAL, INDIA	[redacted]	C	HARARY
15 FEB 1980	1021	42 34 00 N	08 44 00 E	CALVI	CORSICA	PUTHOFF	C	UKN
3 MAR 1980	0910	11 26 00 S	53 04 00 W	CAMPO DE DIAUARUM	BRAZIL	PUTHOFF	B	UKN
9 APR 1981	0923	38 22 00 N	110 21 00 W	CANYONLANDS PARK	UT, USA	PUTHOFF	B	SG1J
8 APR 1981	0836	20 19 00 N	103 10 00 W	CHAPALA LAKE,	MEXICO	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
8 APR 1981	1119	60 00 00 N	152 00 00 W	COOK INLET	AK, USA	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
6 APR 1981	0827	36 36 00 N	83 40 00 W	CUMBERLAND GAP	KY, TN, VA, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
6 APR 1981	0930	13 32 00 S	71 57 00 W	CUZCO	PERU	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
1 JUL 1980	0952	31 30 00 N	35 30 00 E	DEAD SEA	ISRAEL/JORDAN	[redacted]	C	UKN
2 APR 1981	0945	45 30 00 S	165 30 00 E	DUSKY SOUND	NEW ZEALAND	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
3 APR 1981	0840	41 02 00 N	28 57 00 E	ISTANBUL	TURKEY	[redacted]	C	HARARY
6 APR 1981	0835	00 19 00 N	32 35 00 E	KAMPALA	UGANDA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
3 MAR 1980	0917	14 00 00 N	121 00 00 E	LAKE TAAL, LUZON	PHILLIPINES	PUTHOFF	B	UKN
6 APR 1981	0936	28 59 30 N	13 40 50 W	MONTANA DEL FUEGO	LANZAROTE CANARY IS.	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN
3 APR 1981	0920	39 44 00 N	44 23 00 E	MT. ARARAT	TURKEY	[redacted]	B	HARARY
9 APR 1981	0845	03 02 00 S	37 20 00 E	MT. KILIMANJARO	TANZANIA	PUTHOFF	C	HUMPHREY
6 APR 1981	0845	37 37 00 N	79 33 00 W	NATURAL BRIDGE	VA, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
1 JUL 1980	0900	21 38 00 N	157 04 00 W	OAHU	HI, USA	[redacted]	C	UKN
3 APR 1981	1015	41 50 00 N	71 28 00 W	PROVIDENCE	RI, USA		C	HARARY
6 APR 1981	0817	00 14 00 S	78 30 00 W	QUITO	ECUADOR	PUTHOFF	C	HARARY
8 APR 1981	0956	33 39 00 S	78 58 00 W	ROBINSON CRUSOE IS.	JUAN FERNANDEZ IS.	PUTHOFF	B	UKN
7 APR 1981	0940	29 25 00 N	98 30 00 W	SAN ANTONIO	TX, USA	PUTHOFF	B	HARARY
2 OCT 1980	0820	18 29 00 N	66 08 00 W	SAN JUAN	PUERTO RICO	PUTHOFF	C	PUTHOFF
2 OCT 1980	0900	58 12 00 N	06 23 00 W	STORNOWAY LEWIS IS.	SCOTLAND	PUTHOFF	C	UKN
3 APR 1981	1010	35 09 00 N	32 47 00 E	VOUNI	CYPRUS	[redacted]	B	HARARY
6 APR 1981	0945	51 29 00 N	00 38 00 W	WINDSOR	BERKS, ENGLAND	PUTHOFF	B	SWANN

displayed chronologically [Table 3(a)] and alphabetically [Table 3(b)] as a demonstration of a sorting procedure.

It is necessary for an operational facility to know which sites have been targeted previously. Likewise, it is important to know the conditions under which RV sessions were conducted. Computerized management of this information will optimize RVer usage and will significantly improve service to client organizations.

3. Current Status

Both data bases described above were developed using a commercially available DBMS. As of May 1, 1981 we will lose access to this system. We are, however, making plans for continuous service with a second vendor until we can move the entire effort to our in-house LSI-11 system.

4. Experiments Now in Progress and Those Planned for the Next Three Months

While maintaining our target data base on a limited commercial DBMS, we will be developing our own system for use on our in-house computer.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Review current literature and report findings. Report will form the basis for an expanded effort in the next fiscal year.

Attachment #2

1. Short Verbal Description

SRI International has been tasked to complete an exploratory investigation in the problem of RV countermeasures. For FY'81 the entire effort will consist of scientific critiques of pertinent literature, including:

- Assessment of the various proposed physics models of psychoenergetic functioning with regard to their respective countermeasure potential.
- Critiques (from a possible intrusion perspective) of the papers that claim the existence of psychoenergetic effects on physical devices.

2. Summary of Completed Work

Under another program, we have completed a literature search on random number generator (RNG) experiments. In more than 10 years of such experiments, it has been claimed that individuals are able mentally to influence RNG devices. A critique of these papers remains to be completed.

3. Current Status

Work has not yet begun on this task.

4. Experiments Now in Progress and those Planned for the Next Three Months

During the next three months, we will complete the critique of the RNG papers and complete a literature search on any other possible intrusion devices.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop audio analysis techniques that can, under operational conditions, separate the correct from the incorrect statements concerning data available from taped viewer descriptions of remote viewing problems.

Attachment #2

1. Verbal Description of Project

The goal is to separate correct from incorrect data available from taped viewer descriptions of remote viewing sites, through the use of semantic (linguistic) and audio analysis techniques, and to provide selective editing under operational conditions. The identification of correct and incorrect data would provide signal-to-noise enhancement, and increased reliability from RV data, due to gating by pre-established audio and semantic indicators of accuracy.

Persons experienced in interviewing subjects in remote viewing experiments have observed that affect, tone, in speech behavior certain linguistic patterns, of a given subject varies from session to session and from moment to moment within a session. Interviewers often express the opinion that they make use of such clues in forming an early impression of the probable accuracy of the comments made in a particular session or in particular parts of a session. Such an impression is often confirmed by feedback.

The study proposed here is specifically directed at finding measures of speech behavior that are correlated with the accuracy of a remote viewer's comments.

We realize that project results may prove to be negative but feel that available information makes it necessary to attempt to develop audio analysis techniques in this arena. Sponsor will provide selected tapes for project personnel to work on. These tapes will provide project personnel with a variety of successful/unsuccessful taped sessions concerning one of the sponsor personnel.

2. Summary of Completed Work

Start date not yet been given.

3. Current Status

Awaiting project startup. Audio analysis facility modified to be a secure space.

4. Experiments Now in Progress and Those Planned for the Next Three Months

Assuming startup, first, recording sessions for which the accuracy of viewer's comments is known will be analyzed to determine candidate measures of accuracy. Then appropriate methods of speech analysis that incorporate the most promising of the various candidate measures will be developed. Next the most reliable methods of analysis that emerge will be used in a formal blind evaluation of known viewer data to determine whether candidate measures actually predict transcript accuracy. Finally, the best techniques will be applied to sponsor-supplied tapes.

Complementary to audio analysis of taped descriptions, an analyst will look for linguistic, grammatical, and stylistic indicators that can be categorized as indicating successful viewing. These will include: choice of vocabularly, relative complexity of sentences, level of detail, amount of elaboration, degree of certainty, etc. Content analysis of this type entails the development of a set of semantic categories that represent themes of interest. This analytic framework is then applied to a body of text to determine the relative frequency with which these themes occur.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop techniques which will indicate what is required for target acquisition and whether or not these techniques or abilities are individual in nature.

Attachment #2

1. Verbal Description of Project

Remote viewers have in past experiments demonstrated the ability to acquire target sites on the basis of cooperative person at site; on the basis of site geographical coordinates; picture of an individual; envelope carried by another which contained coordinates; A-D, 1-4 matrix address; etc. The use of alternative targeting procedures is dictated by operational circumstances and data available and is best done if such are evaluated in advance.

The goal is to determine what is required for target acquisition (names, maps, coordinates, pictures, arbitrary labelings, simply the word "target," etc.). We will develop control procedures that will allow sessions to be carried out under uniform conditions, with only the targeting data being varied. Not only do we want to see if targeting methods can influence the results obtained, but we also want to see if it makes any difference to the viewer(s) if information concerning the target is provided to them prior to the session, throughout the session, or nothing provided at all except in the initial targeting data.

2. Summary of Completed Work

Start date not yet been given.

3. Current Status

Awaiting project startup.

4. Experiments Now in Progress and Those Planned for the Next Three Months

Experimental design not yet completed.

III OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING TASKS

Who Charged them??

SRI International is charged with investigating U.S. capabilities in applied RV in order to provide data useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet applications. In response to this requirement, SRI has pursued application tasks of interest to the intelligence community, responding to quick-reaction requirements set by representatives involved in monitoring the progress of the work.

The tasks carried out on the DIA program are listed in the following table. Complete documentation (transcripts, messages, evaluations, etc.) can be made available through SI/SAO channels on a need-to-know basis. Although the contractor still awaits the formal evaluation materials,* SRI has been told that a number of results are excellent.

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*See attached Operational Evaluation Sheets.

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(S) INSTRUCTIONS TO ANALYSTS (U)

(U) The information provided as enclosure to this report was obtained in response to a collection requirement provided by _____. This information was acquired from a new and potentially valuable source of intelligence. Work is currently being pursued to determine the accuracy, reliability, and improvement potential of this source. Your remarks and attention to the evaluation sheet will be the basis for our assessment of this new collection technique. Therefore, the effort you expend will greatly assist us and will ultimately result in you receiving more data of increasing accuracy and reliability.

(U) While formulating your judgements concerning the data, the following comments concerning this new source of intelligence may be helpful.

(U) Foremost, the data is likely to consist of a mixture of correct and incorrect elements. Specifically:

(1) (S) The descriptive elements are generally of higher reliability than judgements or labels as to what is being described (recreational swimming pool may be mistaken for water purification pools, an aircraft hull may be mistaken for a submarine hull, etc.). Therefore, seemingly appropriate descriptive elements should not be rejected because of mislabeling.

(2) (S) The data often contain gaps (in a 3-building complex, for example, perhaps only two of the buildings may be described, and an airfield may be added that isn't there). Such gaps or additions should not be taken to mean that the rest of the data is necessarily inaccurate.

(S) Therefore, a recommended approach is to first examine the entire information packet to obtain an overall "flavor" of the response, reserving final judgement even in the face of certain errors, and then go back through for detailed analysis.

(U) If you have questions regarding the data you have received or on its evaluation please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you.

[redacted] - DIA (DT-1A)
SGd/Jo L. Lavelle - Bldg. 44
SRI International
Menlo Park, CA 94025

(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence	Site Contact, with Mixed Results	Good	Excellent	Unknown	Not Applicable
	0	1	2	3		
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility — None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.
1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.
2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.
3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

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( ) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET PERSONNEL (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence 0	Personnel Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3	Unknown	Not Applicable
(S) Geographical locale description	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Dress appearance (uniform, formal, casual, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Physical appearance (height, weight, scars, hair color etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General health characteristics	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Nationality	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality characteristics (mental, state, demeanor, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant past responsibilities/ activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant current responsibilities/activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant planned responsibilities/activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Governments, agencies, persons responsible to/associated with	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.

1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.

2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.

3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

( ) DETAILED EVALUATION SHEET (U)

Specific Transcript/Drawing Items	Evaluation*	Reference
1. ( )		
2. ( )		
3. ( )		
4. ( )		
5. ( )		
6. ( )		
7. ( )		
8. ( )		
9. ( )		
10. ( )		
11. ( )		
12. ( )		

*0 to 3 point scale of previous page.

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VI FY'82 PROPOSED PROGRAM

TO: Grill Flame Sponsors SG1J

FROM: Grill Flame Contract Monitor [redacted]

1. This memo presents a proposal for FY'82 external assistance in the Grill Flame area. The difficulty in initiating the work in the FY'81 program was reviewed in the current status report. The goal of allowing a minimum of one year to investigate some of the variables affecting paranormal phenomena and investigating its application to intelligence goals will not be entirely met. Delays have been met in both preparing a memorandum of understanding and in the contract review cycle. Other legal issues have also caused delays (e.g., human use). Therefore, while the next fiscal year seems a long way off, we should begin our efforts now, once again, hoping to provide the time and security to the program that is needed for it to flourish.

2. Although it may be too early to specify the details of a program for FY'82, several aspects need to be established as soon as possible.

(a) Do we intend to continue funding the investigation of psychoenergetics? If so, at what dollar level?

(b) Do we intend to keep the focus of the program at SRI? If not, where?

(c) If we intend to fund other contractors, who, for what, and how much?

Has DIA made any effort to contact other contractors? If so, who, when? If not, why not?

If these questions can be answered at the outset, then proposals can be written and a program can be generated that will serve the needs of the DoD and be conducive to meaningful work. (Attachment #1 is a suggested program based on the contract monitor's assessments of the sponsor's needs and observations of work now underway at SRI.)

ATTACHMENT #1

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR FY'82

ARMY

I	RV reliability Enhancement, Development and Evaluation	$195K
II	Data Base Management System	100K
III	Targeting Follow-on	100K
		$395K

DIA

I	Intelligence Assessment of Foreign Work	$100K
II	Operational RV	60K
III	RV Countermeasures	60K
IV	Assessment of Optimum Utilization of RV	60K
		$280K

3. As a guideline for planning, the following data are offered. To maintain the present level of research, $425K to $500K per year is needed at SRI. A sum of $650K is needed to retain all the current SRI staff. Any less than this will result in a reduction of personnel. This data is presented only as background information; it is not intended that we base our program on their needs. Our program should be based upon DoD funding levels and the needs of our organization. Areas which now seem to be emerging as critical, are remote viewing (quality and reliability enhancement), data base management, intrusion detection and other countermeasures, a generalized question/answer process applicable to tracking, event timing prediction, and so forth. The opportunity of funding through the joint contract will be continually offered to NSA, CIA, and other DoD organizations.

4. Finally, the joint service contract monitor needs to know your intentions for FY'82 in the very near future. When these are known a program will be structured and offered to the sponsors. It is hoped that the negotiation of the final program can then be attended to rapidly and contracts can be written and started through the approval procedure and finalized by 1 October 1981. Therefore, your answer to this memo, responding to the questions above is needed by 18 May 1981.

5. The program monitor, [redacted] is available to discuss, clarify, or answer any questions pertaining to this memo. He can be reached by phone at (415) 859-5389.

SG1J

Note: Two of the proposed items (Computer-Automated Data Base Management System, and Countermeasures Intrusion Detection System) are new hardware oriented programs which may be new to Grill Flame members. Therefore, detailed writeups are included as Appendices II and III. Should the Data Base Management System be accepted as a line item, it is recommended that, because of standard 90 day delivery schedules, a $30K hardware purchase be approved ASAP (e.g., with EOY funds) to start up the project (see Proposal Update, Appendix II).

Appendix I

GRILL FLAME BRIEFING, APRIL 1980

Introduction

A. Now that you have seen where we are in regard to applying coordinate remote viewing (CRV) to intelligence targets, and have been given a brief review of the current state-of-the-art, I wish to give you a program that will accomplish our goals in the Grill Flame research.

B. There have been many criticisms offered concerning research in this area. For the most part, however, the flaws that are pointed out are well known to those of us responsible for the program. We could even add a few that the observers have missed.

C. All of the criticisms, however, can be grouped into just three major problems.

(1) Not enough funds

(2) Not enough central management

(3) No termination point

D. The program I propose will deal with these criticisms and hopefully put them to rest.

E. The structure I propose is depicted on the vugraph.

Membership of Grill Flame Groups

A. Full and voting membership would be for all DoD elements providing funds for research.

B. Any other representatives from DoD or non-DoD agencies deemed appropriate by the group would serve as Ad Hoc members.

C. Working group membership would be:

(1) Mid-level representative, from involved agencies (and would)

(2) Provide technical expertise.

D. Primary monitor would be:

(1) Selected from participating agencies.

(2) Coordinates all contract work.

Missions of Grill Flame

The mission of the working group would be to

A. Grill Flame Working Group

(1) Prepare and review the final contract.

(2) Provide guidance to contractors.

(3) Review contract results.

(4) Establish priorities for research projects.

(5) Provide formal approval for all publications.

(6) Provide technical and scientific expertise.

B. The Primary Contract Monitor would

(1) Serve as interface between Grill Flame structure and contractors.

(2) Monitor day-to-day research activities to insure the work is being done and is of the quality and type that is desired.

(3) Reports research results to Grill Flame structure.

(4) Serves as principle link between DoD and researchers and the researchers and DoD.

(5) Interprets research guidance and provides final guidance to investigators.

(6) Insures that the research meets the goals of the Grill Flame structure.

Funding

A. All funding figures are projected or planned in FY'80.

(1) AF contract of $70K being processed.

(2) DIA hopes to reprogram $125K

B. In FY'81 based on available GDIP figures

(1) AF	-	$156K
(2) Army	-	150K
(3) DIA	-	150K
		$456K

C. Funds then would be provided by each participating agency in approximately equal amounts.

D. Funds for a three year program should be established.

E. Funding at this level will keep the program alive.

(1) Some progress, can be anticipated and we could meet our primary goal.

(2) The principle effort would be to continue research on the application of coordinate remote viewing (CRV) to intelligence.

(3) It will not support all the current team on board at SRI.

(4) Training will be hampered in extent and numbers.

(5) No multi-contractor involvement.

F. To properly fund the research and meet the criteria and recommendations that have been made would require $600K to $1M/per year.

Program

The program as suggested will have a beginning, a middle and most importantly an end.

A. To accomplish this the program will be initiated with a principle goal of applying the CRV technique to intelligence use.

B. At the end of three years one of the following recommendations will be made:

(1) All funding should be terminated. Because it does not appear that it can ever be used by the intelligence community, or

(2) The phenomena will assist us in gaining intelligence and we should: either

(a) Work with the contractors in setting up an applications group, or

(b) Take the project into the DoD and develop our own applications group.

Conclusions

In conclusion

1. The purpose of this meeting is to provide the interested parties a current status report on Grill Flame research.

2. It is further hoped that decisions can be made now with regard to the future funding of Grill Flame activities.

3. The $150K per player is a minimum program. At least this much must be committed per year over the next 3 years.

4. If this cannot, or should not happen, then it is truly time to officially close the program and stop all R&D and funding.

at this point in time, DOD has been instructed NOT to spend any program monies !!

5. Finally, how does the program offered here differ from what has been done? First,

(a) There will be a management and fundings committment to the program.

(b) The composition of the Grill Flame structure and the mission of each group are specifically defined.

(c) The program will truly become a joint DoD effort.

- It is suggested that this be accomplished by providing the researchers a joint service contract where by all the agencies MIPR funds to one agency and one contract be issued for all Grill Flame research.

GRILL FLAME BRIEFING

SGFOIA3

NAME	ORGANIZATION	SSN
BG James A. Williams	Army ACSI	
LtCol Michael I. Bloom	AFIN	
LTC Murray B. Watt	INSCOM	
SG1A		
Dr. Harold E. Puthoff	SRI	
Mr. Russel (NMI) Targ	SRI	

If this list is supposed to reflect who Attended the April 80 briefing, it is missing half the players.... NO DIA members & some AF key players Are missing.

Appendix II

A DATA-BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING

I OBJECTIVE

In this document we propose the application of a computer data base management system (DBMS) (with associated operational RV assessment forms) to the organization of the client's RV data, including trend analysis through multi-variable DBMS manipulation of the data.

II INTRODUCTION

A. Background

As operational remote sensing by psychoenergetic means evolves from the demonstration phase toward full status as a recognized intelligence collection technique, it is necessary to develop an overall accurate assessment of the large amount of data collected to date, and to be able to recognize significant trends within that data. In addition, as the data base continues to expand, a convenient archival technique with rapid access to the data is mandatory.

It is possible to ascertain interesting trends by casual examination of the raw data transcripts. However, this type of informal inspection does not easily provide the detailed, multi-variable analysis by which to optimize further collection assignments, and it may lead to underutilization of RV'er resources. A mission officer could in principle increase contribution in the operational environment on the basis of correlation revealed by detailed DBMs analysis of previous results.

A data base management system provides at least three major advantages over manual inspection. DBMS

1. indicates optimal use of multiple RV'ers for specific operational targets of interest,
2. efficiently archives and cross-correlates rapidly increasing volumes of RV data, and
3. provides means for recognizing and implementing more subtle targeting strategies for individual RV'ers.

Appendix A contains the introductory comments of one such DBMS as an illustration.

B. Proposal

We propose to select a standard data base management system (DBMS) which optimally meets the client's requirements, and to construct RV data assessment sheets to simplify data reduction. We further propose to create a data base from existing data, and to initiate a multi-variable search for important trends.

III METHOD OF APPROACH

It is important to note here that the technology of data base management systems (DBMS) is finely developed. The required computer codes already exist; it is necessary only to select that system which is most tailored for application to the client's needs.

Once a DBMS has been selected, we will modify and expand the tentative prototype RV assessment sheet (shown in Appendix B) so that it conforms to the constraints of the DBMS and accommodates the specific needs of the client organization supplying the data. It is presently envisioned that a number of assessment sheets would be developed and tailored to the type of facility targeted for the session under consideration. The following is a tentative list of possible operational remote sensing target assessment categories.

- Large scale structures and technical sites (e.g. beam facilities)
- Small scale technical sites (e.g. cryptographic equipment)
- Events (timing of, e.g., nuclear events)
- Person-oriented (e.g., health of foreign head of state)
- Location (e.g., of downed aircraft)
- Communication (e.g., reading of documents).

We propose to work with the client organization to provide instructions and guidance to reduce the current data for entry into the DBMS. We would then create the data base using the DBMS itself, working closely with the client to initiate trend searches.

IV PROPOSED PROGRAM

We propose the following:

- Select an appropriate DBMS.
- Construct a series of task-related assessment sheets.
- Build a data base from contractor and client-completed assessment sheets.
- Initiate trend analysis and produce computer-generated reports describing the results.
- Provide access to the data base by the client organization and recommendations for an in-house DBMS capability.

It is proposed that the above program be completed on a one-man year level-of-effort basis. We envision a single year's expenditure of approximately $75K. An itemized cost breakdown will be provided on request.

Appendix A

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER OF THE PRIME 400 DBMS

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

PRIME/POWER is a complete data management system combining the features of Prime's operating system (PRIMOS) with the simplicity of a high-level, user-oriented query and report language. With PRIME/POWER, anyone can quickly learn on-line data management at an interactive terminal. It is not necessary to know anything about programming or data processing to use PRIME/POWER.

The POWER language is based on simple, easy-to-understand English commands. Using interactive dialog in all its operations, POWER prompts (asks) you for the input it needs to perform each function. If you give it the wrong information, POWER displays an error message describing the problem. POWER's HELP command provides a brief description of the function and format of any POWER command.

PRIME/POWER and PRIME/POWER+

POWER has two versions: PRIME/POWER and PRIME/POWER+. PRIME/POWER runs on all Prime CPUs, from the PRIME 350 on up through the 750. It provides the basic query language, report writer, data entry and maintenance functions required for simple data management.

PRIME/POWER+ expands these capabilities by providing the end user with the tools for system development. The additional features include formatted data entry, validation of data entry, text and keyword processing, table processing, a dictionary file for keywords, sophisticated report features, procedure files with variables, file linking, multi-file reporting, concurrent usage safeguards, and a versatile EDITOR facility. PRIME/POWER+ runs only in V-mode on a 350 CPU and up.

Common Features

PRIME/POWER and PRIME/POWER+ use PRIMOS file utilities to create, interrogate and update all types of standard data files. These file types are: MIDAS (index sequential), binary sequential, binary direct access and ASCII sequential. Files created outside the POWER system can be easily overlaid, or mode compatible with POWER. Such files can then be interrogated and updated like any POWER-created file.

Since PRIME/POWER and PRIME/POWER+ are self-contained, all data management operations can be performed entirely within the POWER system. In addition, all files created or overlaid by POWER are accessible by applications programs written in COBOL, FORTRAN, PL/1, RPGII and BASIC. Similarly, files created by such programs can be

overlaid and interrogated with POWER.

Features of PRIME/POWER and PRIME/POWER+

The common features of PRIME/POWER and PRIME/POWER+ include:

- Easy-to-use interactive language.
- Up to 20 user-defined direct access keys.
- Support for complex search expressions, including range evaluation.
- Automatic data length check during data entry.
- Interface to all standard file types: Index Sequential (MIDAS), ASCII sequential, binary sequential and binary direct access files.
- Simple creation of all standard file types.
- POWER-created files accessible by applications programs (COBOL, BASIC, FORTRAN, etc.).
- Simple data update capabilities.
- Basic report-writing features.
- Extensive computational functions.
- Support for all standard data types, including COBOL COMP-3 and DECIMAL.
- Procedure files to perform routine or repeated operations.
- Automatic retention of CREATE and ADD dialogues for easy procedure file creation.
- Password-oriented security system.

Features exclusive to POWER+

- Ability to define and search on keywords.
- Text processing and editing.
- Support for tables in files and reports.
- File-locks to prevent simultaneous file modification.
- Dynamic and static file linking.

- Range checking for data input.
- Computed fields and linked files in reports.
- Support for different terminal features.
- Screen formatting for simplified data entry.
- An EDITOR facility for text, keywords, and procedure files.
- System-level audit and accounting facilities.

INTRODUCTION TO DATA MANAGEMENT

'Data management' is a widely used term which refers to the organization and upkeep of large quantities of information. This can be a difficult task; however, a simple approach often yields the best results. The POWER system is designed to make data management as simple and painless as possible. If you have never used a data management system or language before, the summary below should help put some terms and concepts into perspective.

Data Management: The Basic Concepts

Data management involves five basic operations:

1. Organizing and storing information (data).
2. Retrieving and optionally reporting on specific data items.
3. Updating information in a file.
4. Adding new data to a file.
5. Deleting data from a file.

These data management operations are based on several general concepts:

- Information, or data, can be stored and accessed most efficiently using computer facilities. ('Data' refers to two or more 'pieces' of information, while 'datum' refers to a single piece of information.)
- Similar information is grouped into files; e.g., all data pertaining to a company's employees may be put into an Employee file.
- Files are composed of records; for example, each record in an employee file might contain several pieces of information pertaining to a single employee. See Figure 1-1.
- Each record in a file is usually divided into one or more fields each of which contains a singular piece of information. An Employee file record might contain fields like last name, first name, social security number, date of hire, etc. These fields are common to

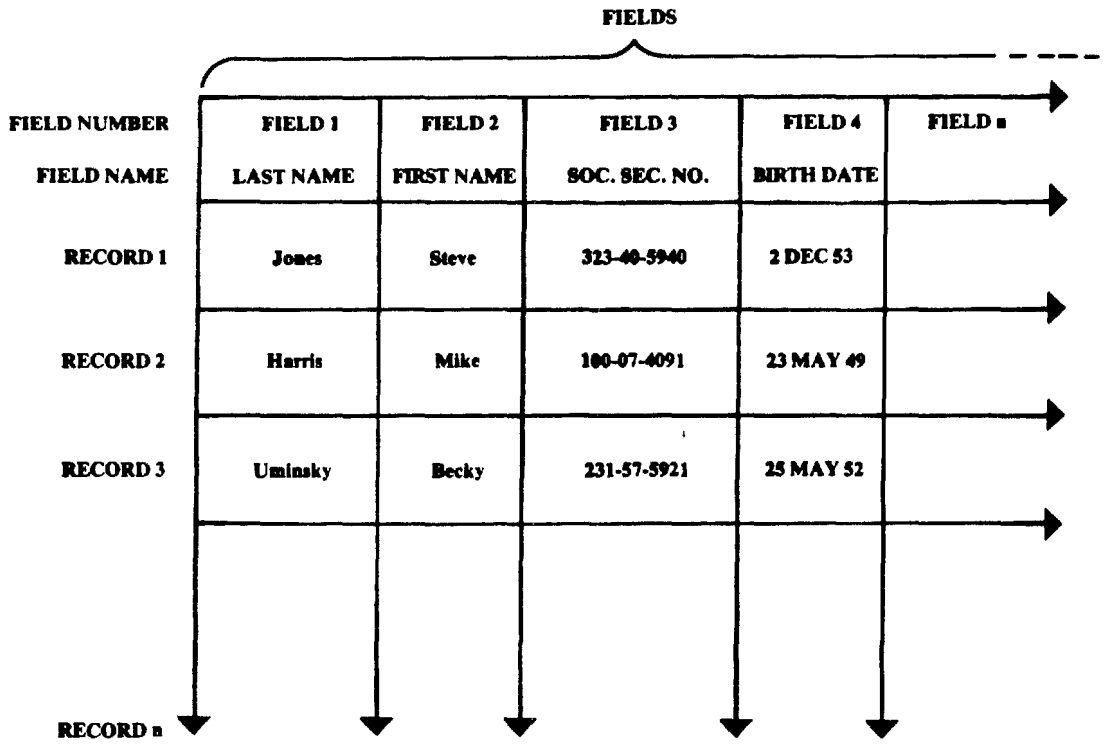

Figure 1-1. Employee File Records

every record in the file.

- Each field within a record is given a name which accurately describes the information it contains. Such field-names are referred to as descriptors or keys. Ordinarily, one retrieves certain pieces of information from a file by specifying the search conditions, fields or keys must meet in order to be retrieved. Only those field values which satisfy the stated search conditions are retrieved from the file during a search.

Data Management: The Basic Operations

What can be done with information once it is organized in files? Some of the possibilities are:

- Retrieve certain information from the file.
- Examine data.
- Perform arithmetic operations on the data.
- Change or update the data.
- Delete specific data items.
- Obtain a paper copy of the data (i.e., print it out).
- Format the data, and print it out in a 'report' format.
- Add new data to the file.

POWER TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Most of the terms used in POWER are very similar to those just discussed. There are a few modifications:

- In POWER, fields are named by descriptors.
- There are two types of descriptors: search and display. Search descriptors name fields which will be used as keys and will be frequently searched on. Display descriptors usually describe fields which are less frequently searched on.

Terms

In addition to those defined above, the POWER vocabulary includes the following terms:

- File

  A collection of related information divided into common records. Each file has a unique set of descriptors or fields associated with it. For example, a file containing payroll information might contain one record per company employee. Each record is composed of several fields or descriptors, e.g., NAME, SALARY, AGE, etc.

- Data Base

  A group of interrelated files.

- Record

  A block of related data composed of one or more fields named by descriptors. A file is made up of one or more records.

- Descriptor

  A field that is common to all records in a file. Descriptors are defined when the file is created. For example, in a Personnel file, there may be several descriptors such as NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, etc.

- Search Descriptor

  A descriptor that is used to retrieve a selected record or records. This descriptor can be used with the FIND, GET, PRINT or DISPLAY commands. Search descriptors can be up to 32 characters in length. (In a MIDAS file, each search descriptor is an index and is part of the index subfile.)

- Display Descriptor

  A descriptor that is used in a selected display or print of a record. These descriptors are used to sequentially search a file for information. Display descriptors can be a maximum of 80 characters in length. (In a MIDAS file they are not physically part of the index subfile, they are non-indexed fields.)

- Text (POWER+)

  A free-form portion of a record that may contain up to 50 lines of data. Each line can be up to 80 characters in length.

- Set

  A group of records fulfilling any stated search requirement. A set is created as a result of a successful FIND, GET, or EXPAND command. For example, a FIND command may search using NAME IS 'SMITH' as the criteria. All records within the selected file whose NAME field contained 'SMITH' would form a set. Up to 49 sets can be active at one time per user.

- Current Set

  The last set created by a successful search operation, such as FIND, GET, or EXPAND.

- Keyword (POWER+)

  A word or phrase that is contained within a record or which appropriately describes a concept within a record; can be used as a search criterion. Keywords can be up to 20 characters in length. (Keywords are stored in indices 15-17 in a MIDAS file).

- Internal Keyword (POWER+)

  A keyword actually contained in the TEXT portion of a file. Keywords are defined by bracketing them, <like so>, as text is added to each record.

- External Keyword (POWER+)

  A keyword that is not contained within the text of a record. External keywords are logical search keys that describe or relate to the information contained in a particular record. External keywords are added to a record after the text has been entered.

Data Management in POWER

POWER offers all the basic tools needed for data organization and management. With POWER you can:

- Create a file with up to 20 keys (search descriptors) for retrieving information.
- Take an already existing file and define it according to POWER terms; called 'overlay'.
- Retrieve and display information from the file, using previously defined descriptors as search keys.
- Compute and update numeric data.
- Change fields in selected records or change file globally.

- Write simple command sequences (procedures) that can be performed repeatedly.
- Write reports to format data output.
- Delete data from a file.
- Add new records to a file.

Files Created by POWER

Most users of POWER will not need to worry about file types and structures; POWER takes care of file-related details for you. However, some users will need to know about the files POWER creates. The most commonly encountered files in the POWER system are called MIDAS, (Multiple Index Data Access Systems) files.

MIDAS files: MIDAS files are special data files structured for quick data retrieval. POWER can access these files using a 'direct' retrieval method.

Each MIDAS file has an associated index subfile, which serves as a quick look-up file (much like a phone book). All the search descriptors you've defined for the file are listed in the subfile along with their 'address' locations in the file. When you specify a descriptor to be searched on during a file query, POWER goes to the index subfile, looks up the descriptor and its address, goes to the data file and retrieves the proper records. This kind of search can be called the index access method.

Other files: Files of other types, such as ASCII sequential, may be created or overlaid in POWER. Sequential files are set up quite differently from MIDAS files. There is no index subfile for sequential files; therefore, all descriptor values must be searched for sequentially in the file instead of directly.

Sequential searching involves stepping through every record in the file, one after the other, in the order in which they are physically located in the file, until the desired one is found. When a descriptor is specified in a search expression, POWER goes directly to the file and searches every record until the proper descriptor (key) value is located. The sequential access method can take a lot more time than the index access method, especially if the file contains many records.

Display Descriptors vs. Search Descriptors

In MIDAS files, a descriptor defined as a display descriptor does not appear in the index subfile. When you search on a display descriptor, POWER must do a sequential search through the actual MIDAS file until the desired field value for the descriptor is found. In other words, for MIDAS files, search descriptors are accessed by the index access method; display descriptors, by the sequential access method.

In sequential files, display descriptors are accessed sequentially, just as search descriptors are; however, they are usually reserved for fields not often searched on. The reasons for having both search and display descriptors are simple:

- You can define only 20 search descriptors per file (only 14 if you select the TEXT and KEYWORD option in POWER+); if you want more keys to search on, they must be defined as display descriptors.
- Search descriptors have a maximum length of 32 characters; Display descriptors have a maximum length of 80 characters.
- Display descriptors are usually the fields you won't search on frequently.
- In both POWER and POWER+, having display descriptors enables you to define up to 512 fields per record, instead of just 20.

CONVENTIONS

Throughout this manual, many symbols and conventions are used in describing command formats and syntax. There are also some special rules for defining descriptor names and file names in POWER. These conventions are listed below.

Command Syntax Rules

All POWER command formats are governed by the following syntax rules:

- WORDS-IN-UPPER-CASE

Capital letters identify command words or keywords. They are to be entered literally. If a portion of an upper-case word is underlined, the underlined letters indicate the minimum legal abbreviation.

- Words-in-lower-case

Lower case letters identify parameters. The user substitutes an appropriate numerical or text value.

- Braces { }

Braces indicate a choice of parameters and/or keywords. At least one choice must be selected.

- Brackets [ ]

Brackets indicate that the word or parameter enclosed is optional.

- Hyphen -

A hyphen identifies a command line option, as in: SPOOL -LIST

- Parentheses ( )

When parentheses appear in a command format, they must be included literally.

- Ellipsis ...

The preceding parameter may be repeated.

- option

The word option indicates one or more keywords or parameters can be given, and that a list of options for the particular command follows.

Command Format

The general format of many POWER commands is given below. Commands are im uppercase: lowercase words are 'arguments', or 'parameters'. Arguments are usually optional on a command line and can be any one of several values, depending on the context in which the command is being used.

COMMAND [Snn] { variable / descriptor-name / KW } { 'value' / variable }

Snn	Set number where nn is a number from 1 to 49.
descriptor-name	A specific descriptor name used in various search and display commands.
KW	Indicates that a keyword value is to be searched on or displayed.
'value'	Actual record value corresponding to the descriptor, variable or keyword named previously. Must be enclosed in single quotes.
variable	A numeric or character variable used in search or computation expressions.

Some POWER commands accept one or more options from a list. These are represented as follows:

```
COMMAND   option-1
          option-2
             .
             .
             .
          option-n
```

If more than one option is specified on a command line, they are separated by commas or spaces, as indicated in each individual command format.

Special Characters

Several characters reserved for special uses by POWER cannot be included in descriptor names or file names. These special characters are:

. period
, comma
(left parenthesis
) right parenthesis
/ slash
* asterisk
+ plus
- minus
= equal
< greater than
< less than
' single quote

The only characters listed above which can be used in defining file names are: period (.) and minus (-).

Appendix B

A TENTATIVE RV ASSESSMENT SHEET

(S) INSTRUCTIONS TO ANALYSTS (U)

(U) The information provided as enclosure to this report was obtained in response to a collection requirement provided by _____. This information was acquired from a new and potentially valuable source of intelligence. Work is currently being pursued to determine the accuracy, reliability, and improvement potential of this source. Your remarks and attention to the evaluation sheet will be the basis for our assessment of this new collection technique. Therefore, the effort you expend will greatly assist us and will ultimately result in you receiving more data of increasing accuracy and reliability.

(U) While formulating your judgements concerning the data, the following comments concerning this new source of intelligence may be helpful.

(U) Foremost, the data is likely to consist of a mixture of correct and incorrect elements. Specifically:

(1) (S) The descriptive elements are generally of higher reliability than judgements or labels as to what is being described (recreational swimming pool may be mistaken for water purification pools, an aircraft hull may be mistaken for a submarine hull, etc.). Therefore, seemingly appropriate descriptive elements should not be rejected because of mislabeling.

(2) (S) The data often contain gaps (in a 3-building complex, for example, perhaps only two of the buildings may be described, and an airfield may be added that isn't there). Such gaps or additions should not be taken to mean that the rest of the data is necessarily inaccurate.

(S) Therefore, a recommended approach is to first examine the entire information packet to obtain an overall "flavor" of the response, reserving final judgement even in the face of certain errors, and then go back through for detailed analysis.

(U) If you have questions regarding the data you have received or on its evaluation please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you.

[redacted] DIA (DT-1A)
SG1J c/o L. Lavelle - Bldg. 44
SRI International
Menlo Park, CA 94025

PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM
OPERATIONAL TARGET FILE

(SRI Internal Use Only)

(U) Project Name _____

(S) Viewer _____

(S) Monitor _____

(S) Date _____ Time of Start _____ Time of Finish _____

(S) Client _____

(S) Priority Urgent ☐ _____ Routine _____

(U) Target Key _____

( ) Variance from Standard Protocol _____

(U) Target ID No. _____

( ) Information Provided by Requestor _____

_____

_____

( ) Information Provided to the Monitor _____

_____

( ) Information Provided to the Source _____

_____

( ) Information Requested by Analyst _____

_____

(S) Date Information Delivered to Client _____

(S) Additional Data Request by Client Yes ☐ No ☐

(S) Dates Additional Data Requests Met _____

( ) Remarks _____

_____

_____ _____

(U) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence	Site Contact, with Mixed Results	Good	Excellent	Unknown	Not Applicable
	0	1	2	3		
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.
1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.
2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information
3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

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( ) DETAILED EVALUATION SHEET (U)

Specific Transcript/Drawing Items	Evaluation*	Reference
1. ( )		
2. ( )		
3. ( )		
4. ( )		
5. ( )		
6. ( )		
7. ( )		
8. ( )		
9. ( )		
10. ( )		
11. ( )		
12. ( )		

*0 to 3 point scale of previous page.

(S) Additional information desired? Yes ☐ No ☐

(S) Priority Urgent ☐ _____ Routine ☐
date

( ) Items 1. ( ) _____

2. ( ) _____

3. ( ) _____

4. ( ) _____

SG1J

Return to: [ ] (DIA, DT-1A)
c/o L. Lavelle - Bldg. 44
SRI International
Menlo Park, CA 94025

PROPOSAL UPDATE

After considering the various computer/programs that are available, it has become clear that the most optimal way to proceed is to construct our own data base management system on an expanded Digital Equipment Corporation LSI-11/23 microcomputer. This has two principle advantages over using existing systems:

- Since the LSI-11 system is nearly "desk-top" size, the potential security problem of classified computing is completely solved by having a dedicated computer, at a reasonable cost, which is maintained in a secure facility.
- The DBMS may be easily tailored to fit the application.

1. Hardware Upgrade

For the last two years, we have been using a Digital Equipment LSI-11/2 micro-computer to monitor various psychoenergetic experiments and to perform modest computational tasks. Table 1 shows the current system configuration, which was developed for real-time data acquisition under another program.

Computer data based target management and manipulation of operational and training remote viewing experiments is being explored in the FY'81 Joint Services contract. The on-site monitor has been briefed on the feasibility of the system and is recommending that the hardware be expanded in FY'81 and that data base management be included in the FY'82 program for final development and implementation. This document proposes that approximately $30K be expended in FY'81 to acquire the hardware and software to meet the current requirements of the program.

The computational requirements of a data base management system (DBMS) differ significantly from those of our real-time data acquisition computer. A DBMS requires:

Table 1

CURRENT MICRO-COMPUTER CONFIGURATION

Function	Device
CPU	LSI-11/2
Computing	Floating point chip
Memory	32K words
Disks	Dual double density 8-inch floppy
Graphics output	512 x 256 x 8 frame buffer with color tables
Graphics input	20" x 20" tablet with cursor
Terminal	Video with graphics
Serial I/O	4 ports
Parallel I/O	16-bits
Slow analogue I/O	16 channels in--2 out
Calendar	Battery date/time board

- Rapid access to disk storage medium
- Increase CPU memory to expand disk memory buffers
- Fast CPU cycle to reduce file search and sorting times significantly.
- Long term stable archival storage
- Hard copy output.

Table 2 shows the recommended system expansion components and includes function and approximate cost of each item.

It is recommended that $30,000 be added to the Joint Services contract in FY'81, specifically to expand the computer system with the items shown in Table 2. The addition of this hardware/software expansion

Table 2

MICRO-COMPUTER SYSTEM EXPANSION

Item	Description	Function	Cost
Hardware			
1	35 Mb Winchester disk	Rapid file access	$ 4,954
2	Dual 65 Mb tape drive	Archival storage	5,200
3	Printer and interface	Report generation	2,500
4	LSI-11/23 CPU, memory	Rapid file search	8,180
5	Card expansion cage	Implementation requirement	1,080
6	Mounting rack, general hardware	Implementation requirement	1,600
7	Bus expansion card	Implementation requirement	160
Software			
1	RT-11 v04 software, 11/23	11/23 implementation requirement	1,725
2	11/23 compatable FORTRAN with extensions		1,430
Supplies			
1	Tapes, floppies, paper		3,100
		Total	$29,929

SECRET

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to the data-base management system, now under development, will provide the DoD with a unique capability in manipulating psychic derived data and will enhance the application and the conceptual understanding of the phenomena.

2. Updated Proposed Program

- Obtain items from Table 2.
- Develop stand-alone DBMS tailored to the RV application.
- Demonstrate capability on in-house LSI system by using National Geographic training targets.

Estimated contract cost:

• Hardware expansion (recommended for FY'81)	$ 29,929
• Senior technical (1/2 time)	60,000
• Research analyst (1/4 time)	12,000
• Secretary (2 hrs/week)	2,250
Total	$104,179

I see NO SENSE in funding the 30K for hardware since we do NOT want their program. I WAS in favor of providing EOY funds initially, but not if it means we'd be funding hardware without having a need for personnel to manage it.

Appendix III

COUNTERMEASURES/INTRUSION DETECTION

A. Background

We have been tasked under the Joint Services contract to provide an initial investigation into the countermeasures problem. This FY'81 effort will be devoted to scientific critiques of the open literature that pertain to various aspects of countermeasures--e.g., papers relating to intrusion detectors and to theories of Extremely Low Frequency E&M radiation.

The concept of intrusion detection is an important, initial step toward RV countermeasures. It is beyond the scope of this report to describe the theoretical and experimental background that suggests that intrusion detection may be possible. A graduated two-year effort that addresses the intrusion question will, however, be outlined.

B. Method of Approach

To reduce the problem to a manageable size we will now define a number of terms:

- Intrusion I. A perturbation of a physical system that is correlated with the RV acquisition of data.
- Intrusion II. A perturbation of a physical system that is correlated with an RV session, however with no evidence of RV data acquisition. (Active PK)
- Future RV I. The correct acquisition of RV information from the trial feedback period rather than from the target itself.
- Future RV II. The acquisitions of correct RV information when trial-by-trial target information is not available to anyone, yet global feedback (i.e., "you

had 4 out of 6 first place matches) is given to the RVer.*

- Remote Perturbation. Remote interaction with a physical system.
- Retro-Cognitive RP. RP intention as some future time interacting with a physical system in present time.

Further, we will define a successful intrusion detection program as clear evidence of Intrusion I. From an operational viewpoint, the actual source of the physical interaction (i.e., the RVer or someone else in his vicinity) is inconsequential. Therefore, in what follows, we will ignore the possibility that during experiments an RV monitor might be the source of the interaction. And we will defer the operationally important problem that individuals within the secure facility might inadvertently cause an intrusion-like alarm.

Figure 1 outlines the initial experiment which must succeed prior to designing a complete intrusion detection system. Although the figure appears straightforward, it may be difficult to prove that the given detector system was actually perturbed rather than that the observed effect was obtained by psychoenergetic data selection. This will constitute the entire effort for FY'82.

Once a given device has been verified perturbable, a second stage of experiments will be initiated to search for RV/RP correlations. (Beginning FY'83.) Figure 2 shows the decision flow chart for this stage. A subject will be asked to remote view target information that is in the near vicinity of the detection device. (The extensive protocols to do this are beyond the scope of this memo, but will be supplied upon demand.)

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*Future RV II is a debatable point with regard to real time data acquisition (clairvoyance); we have used it here to avoid the difficult question of a real time data acquisition proof.

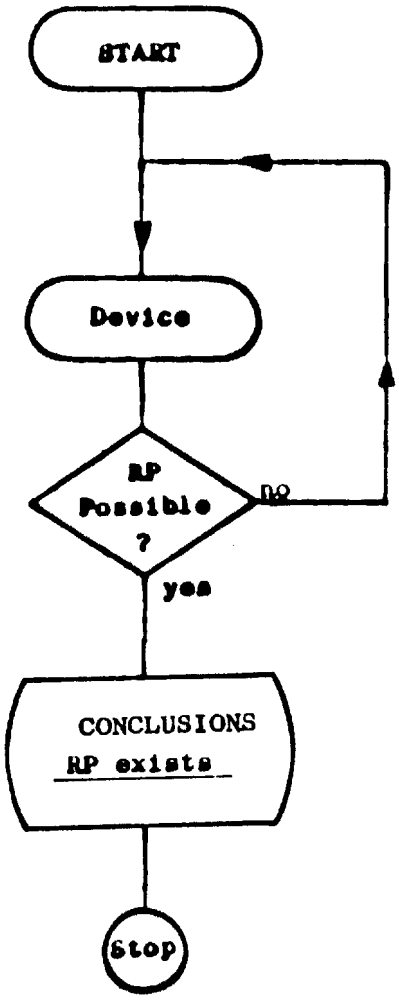

FIGURE 1 DEVICE INDEPENDENT RP ANALYSIS PLAN (FY'82)

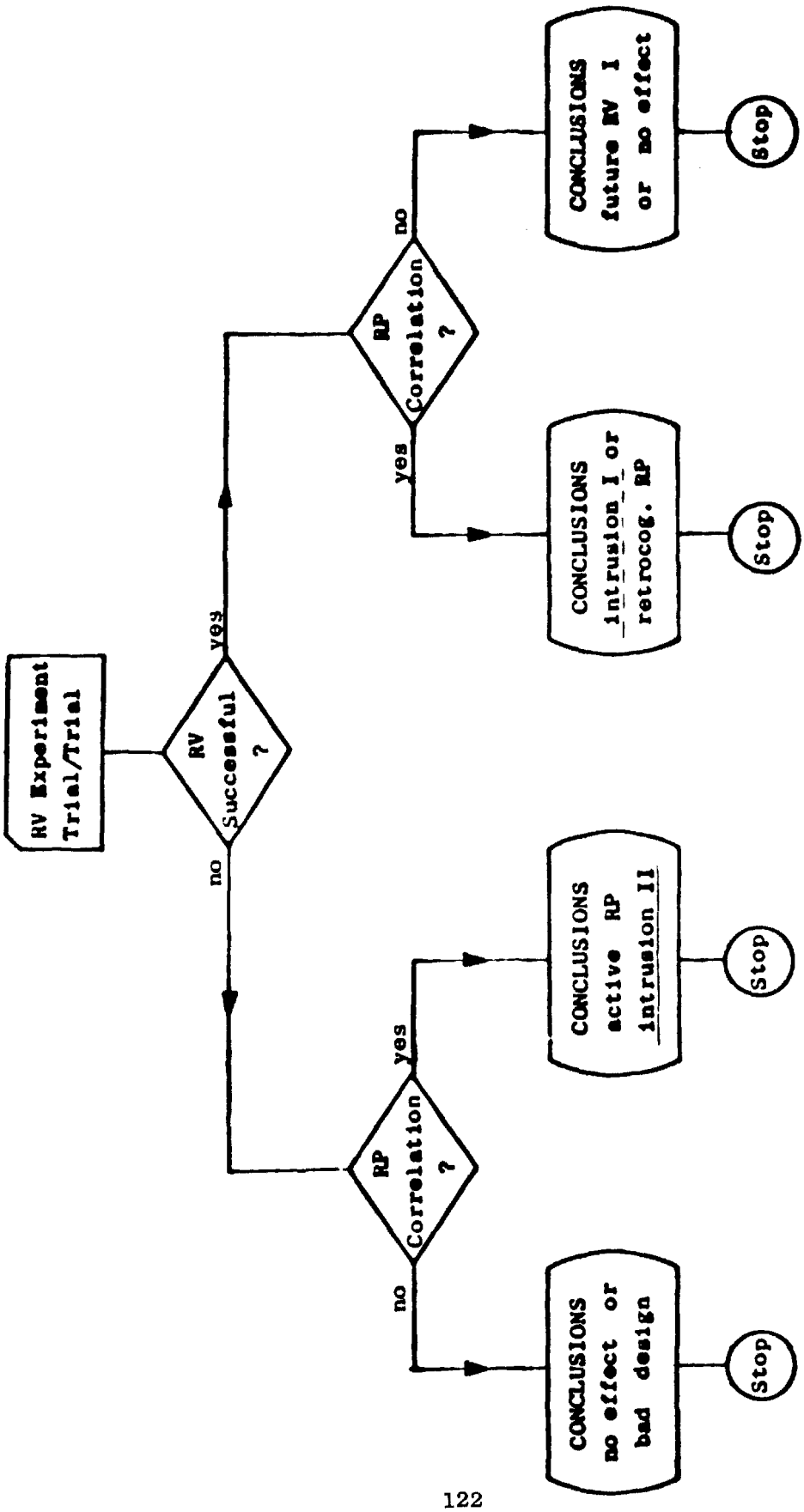

FIGURE 2 DEVICE INDEPENDENT INTRUSION DETECTION PLAN WITH TRIAL-BY-TRIAL FEEDBACK (FY'82)

He will be given trial-by-trial feedback of the target immediately after the session. During the entire RV session the detector device will be in a continuous operation mode. There are two sets of conclusions one would draw after an RV experiment that was considered a success by blind judging:

- With RP correlation we would conclude that we have Intrusion I detection. And at this stage we would be unable to differentiate between standard retrocognitive RP and Intrusion I.
- With no RP correlation, either there might not be an RP interaction concomitant with remote viewing, or the successful RV resulted from future RV I.

Likewise there are two sets of conclusions one would draw after an unsuccessful RV experiment.

- With RP correlation we would conclude that we would have, by definition, Intrusion II.
- With no RP correlation, either there would be no effect in general, or we would have an incorrect experimental design.

In summary, for the trial-by-trial feedback experiment, it would be possible to observe actual intrusion; it would also be possible, however, to have an ambiguous result--namely good RV with no RP.

To remove this last ambiguity, it will be necessary to do remote viewing experiments with global feedback only (second half of FY'83). In this mode of operation, neither the subject nor any experimenter will ever be aware of the individual targets used in an experiment. This is necessary to close any possible future RV I channels. For this class of experiments, pictorial target material will be chosen randomly from a large pool of targets stored on magnetic tape and will be displayed on the computer's graphic system. The subject will register his response as usual, and later it will be analyzed with regard to a standard series of questions,

which have been developed to facilitate automatic computer judging. The computer automated results of each trial will be saved in a protected file until the series is completed. At the conclusion of the series, the subject and experimenters will be told the results of the entire series (e.g., 4 first place matches out of 6), but not the individual trial results. The computer will then destroy the trial-by-trial results. This last, extreme step is mandatory, if we are to conclude that at no time in his future will the subject ever be exposed to the result of a single trial. These trials will be conducted with the detector device in continuous operation. Figure 3 shows the decision flow diagram for the global feedback experiment. As in the case above, there are two sets of conclusions one would draw from successful RV in such an experiment.

- With RP correlation we would conclude that we have Intrusion I detection. If there were successful RV in the trial-by-trial case but no RP correlation, it would most likely be due to a future RV I effect. Of course retrocognitive RP might also be a possibility. Retrocognitive RP here would require that this phenomenon work in the absence of overt RP feedback, an assumption which has not yet been verified.
- With no RP correlation there would be either no RP interaction concomitant with remote viewing, or the successful RV would have resulted by future RV II effects.

Likewise these are two sets of conclusions one would draw after an unsuccessful RV experiment.

- With RP correlation, we would conclude that we have Intrusion II (active RP) and that trial-by-trial feedback is necessary for a successful RV experiment.
- With no RP correlation we would conclude either there is no RP correlate to RV or we have a bad experimental design. We might also conclude that trial-by-trial feedback is necessary for a successful RV experiment.

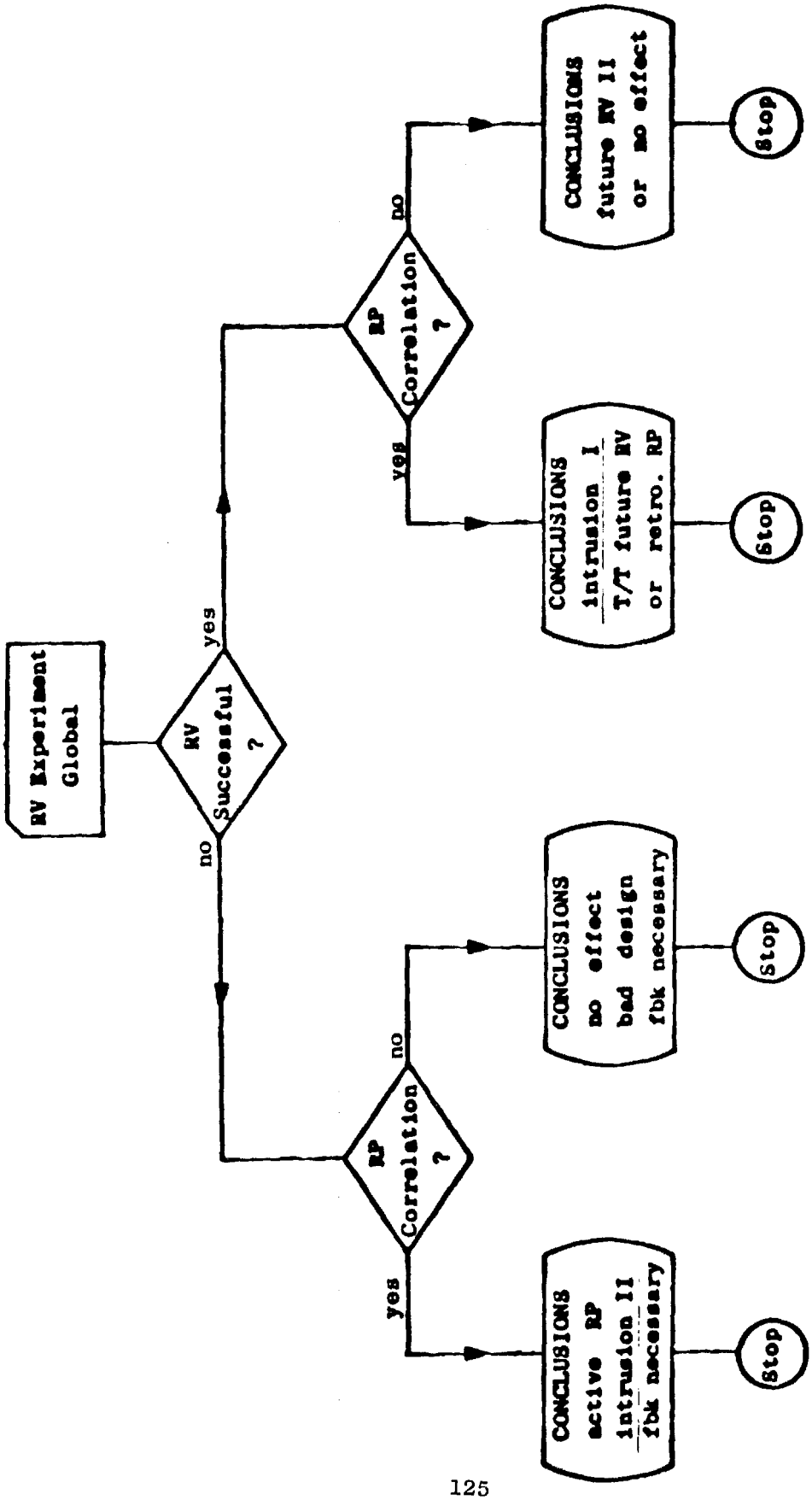

FIGURE 3 DEVICE INDEPENDENT INTRUSION DETECTION PLAN WITH GLOBAL FEEDBACK ONLY (FY'82-'83)

Figure 4 shows how the three experiments described above fit into an overall plan to determine if intrusion detection is possible.

C. Proposal (FY'82)

1. Hardware Expansion

To accomplish stage one of the above program, the current computer facility needs to be upgraded beyond that required for a DBMS. Table 1 shows the hardware expansion which is necessary for a real time system. Technical justification of these improvements is beyond the scope of this memo, however they will be provided upon request.

2. Intrusion Detector Program--Stage 1 (FY'82)

- Obtain items from Table 2.
- Use existing and well understood RNG system in modified RP experiments with the previous successful RP subjects.
- Adjust experimental parameters to assure the existence of RP with the RNG.

Estimated contract cost: (FY'82)

• Hardware expansion	$ 2,000
• Senior technical (1/2 time)	60,000
• Research analyst (1/4 time)	12,000
• Consultants	8,400
Total	$82,400

FY'83 cost can be supplied upon request.

D. Concluding Remarks

There are a number of possible intrusion detector devices one might investigate (e.g., magnetometers, strain guages and lasers). However, to

avoid a six man-month equipment development effort, we strongly urge the use of the certified RNG system as a starting point.

We also wish to point out that the overall intrusion plan (Figure 4) is a series of relatively low cost experiments with well defined success criteria that must be met for the continuation of the effort.

Table 1

HARDWARE

Item	Description	PK/Intrusion Useage	Price
1	ADC development board	Possible PK/PDS disc	$1,500
2	Parallel input interface	Remote start of exp.	500
		Total	$2,000

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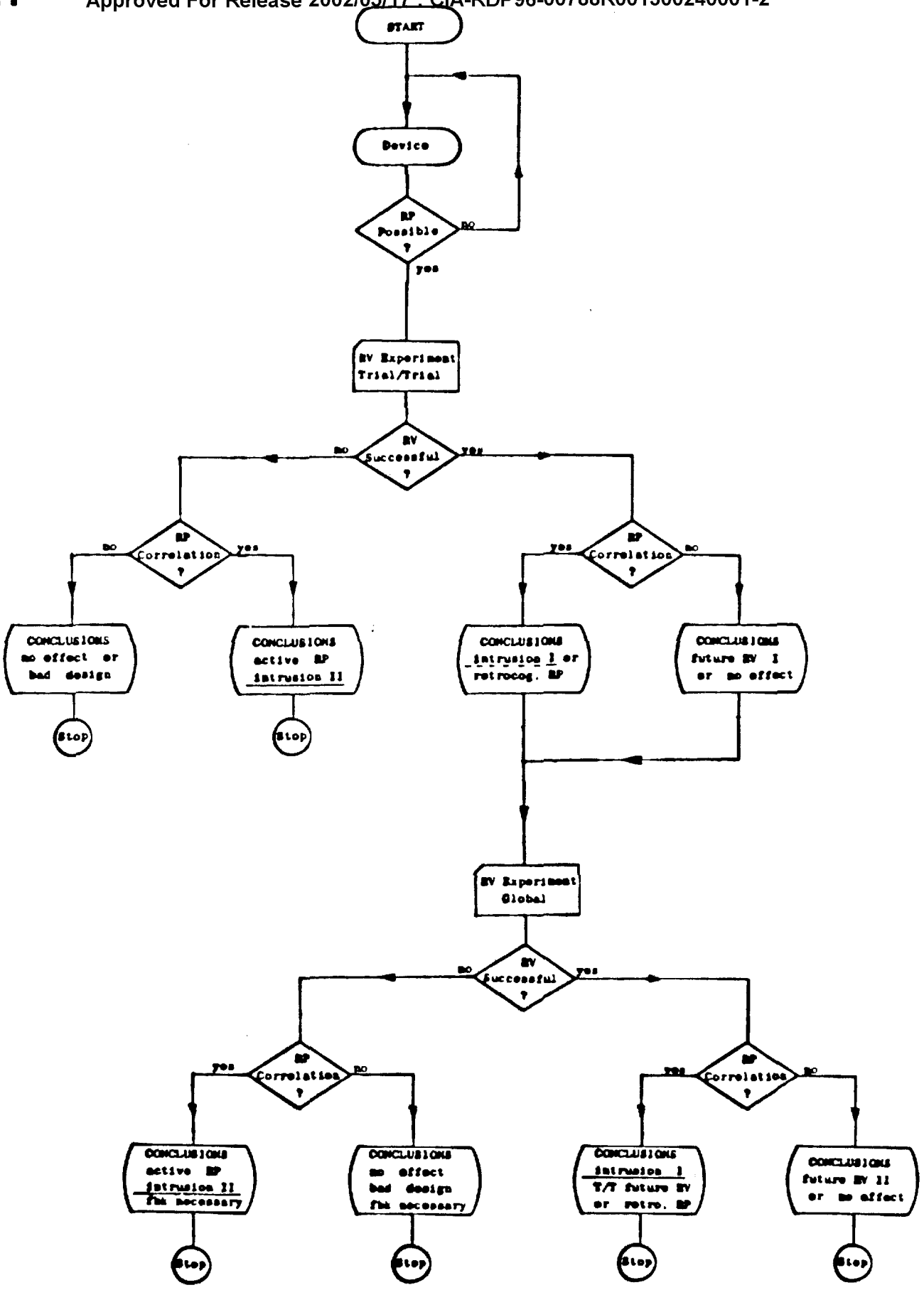

Figure 4. DEVICE INDEPENDENT INTRUSION DETECTION PLAN - OVERVIEW

PSYCHOENERGETICS

PSYCHOKENESIS

REMOTE VIEWING

REMOTE COMMUNICATIONS

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1977 - GONDOLA WISH

1978 - INITIATION

1979 - "GRILL FLAME" PROGRESSION

1980 - "PERRY MEMORANDUM"

1981 - GF TRANSFERRED TO INSCOM

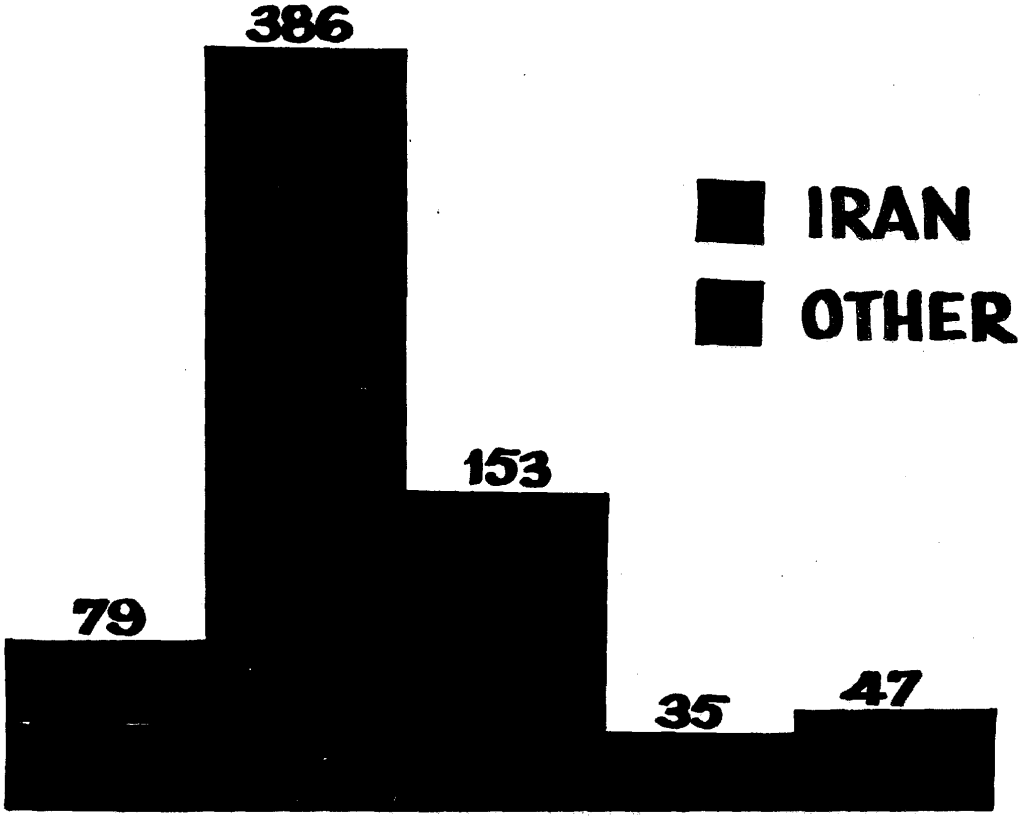
- JOINT SERVICES Program

1982 - LOSS OF NFIP FUNDS

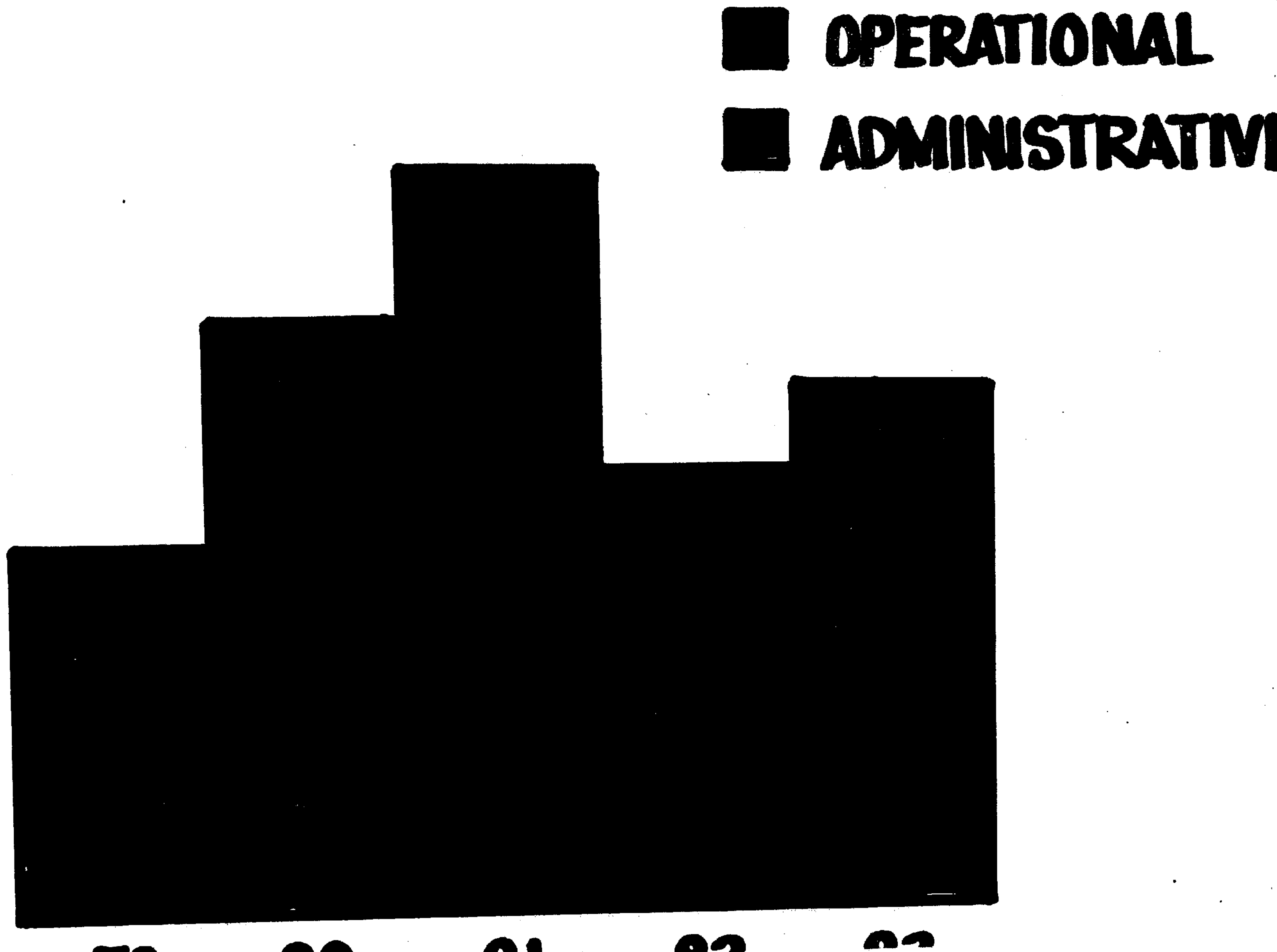
- S.A.P. "CENTER LANE"

1983 - INSCOM "CENTER LANE"

OPERATIONAL MISSIONS



PERSONNEL



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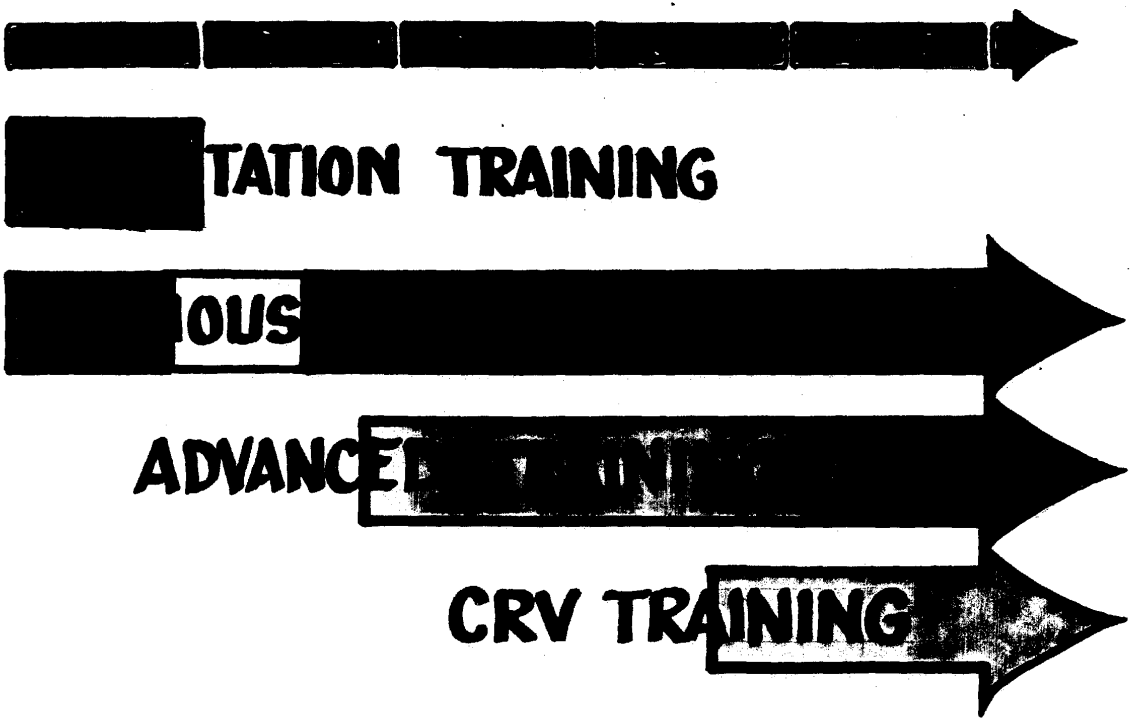
TRAINING



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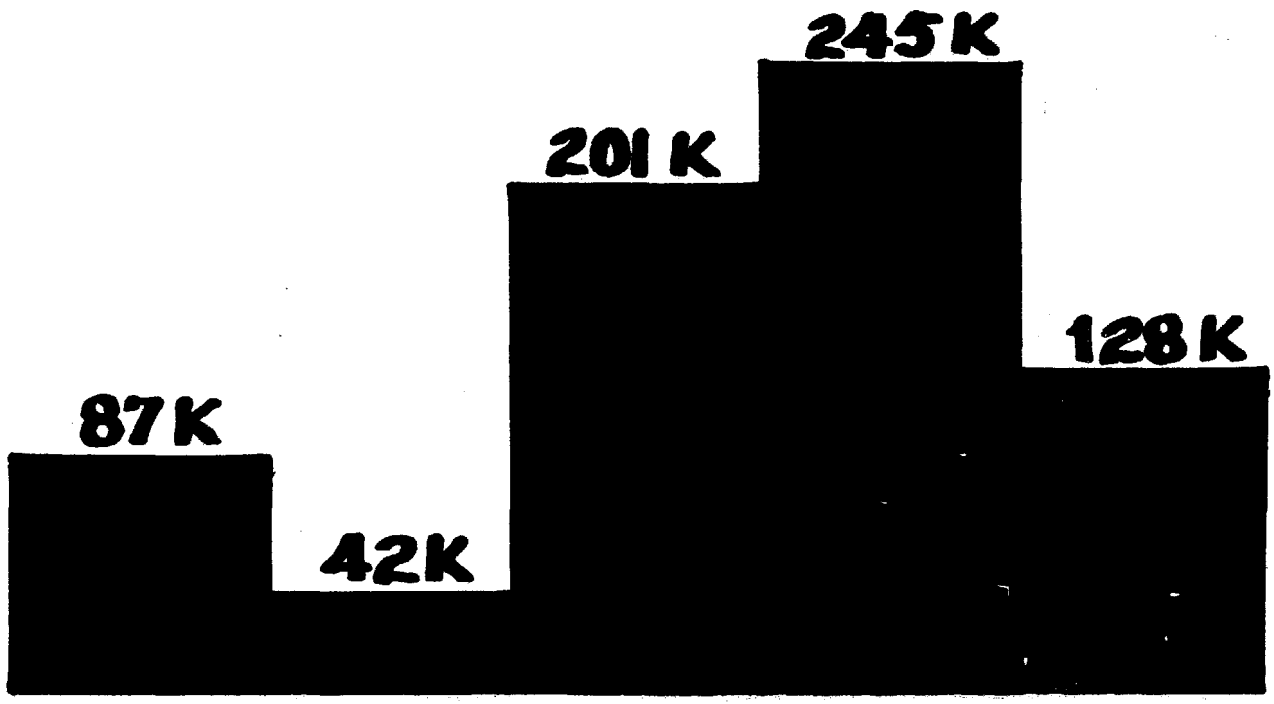
INSCOM EXPENDITURE BY FISCAL YEARS

WORD PROCESSING	$ 139 K
OPERATIONS	$ 564 K
FIVE YEAR TOTAL:	$ 703 K



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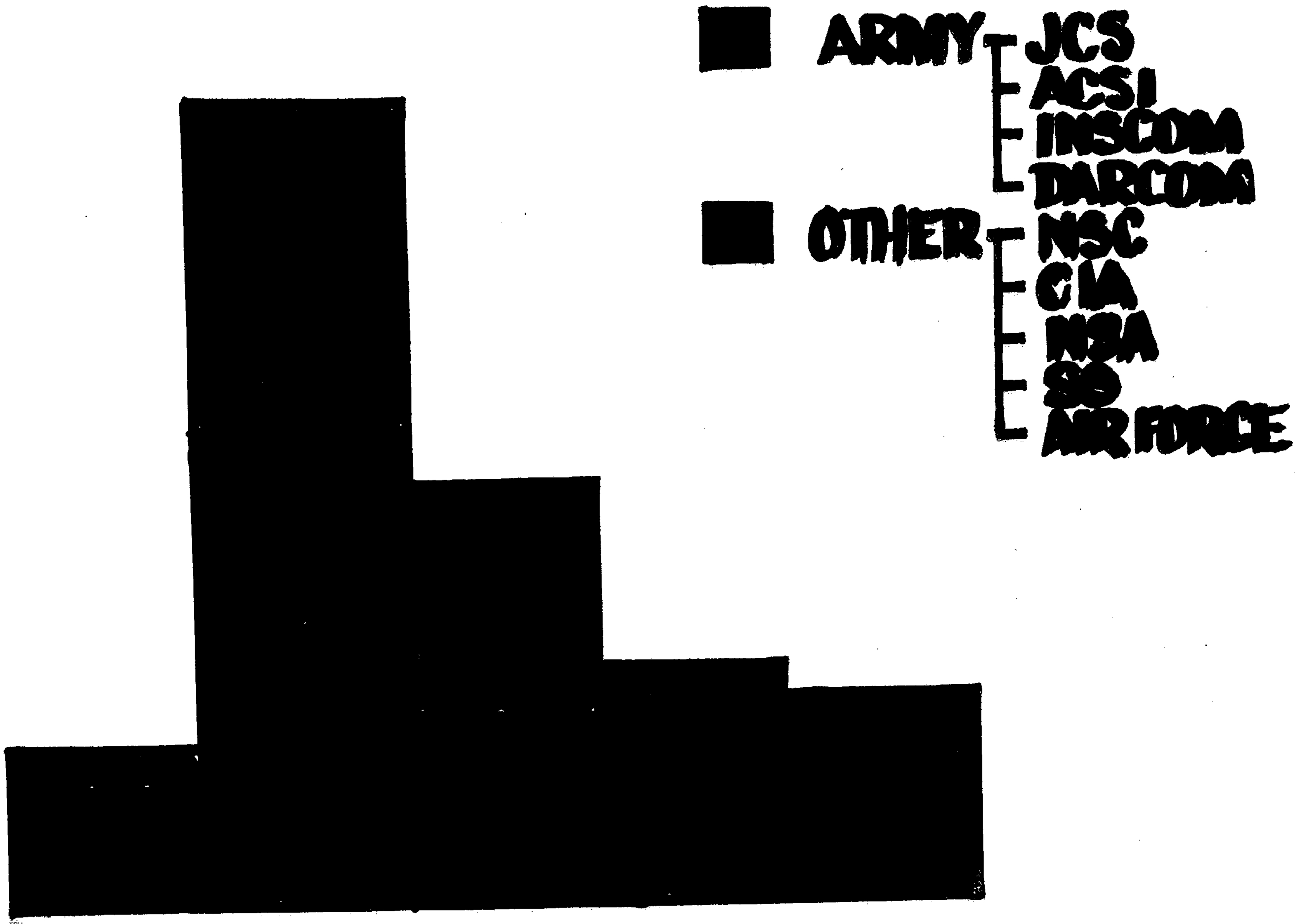
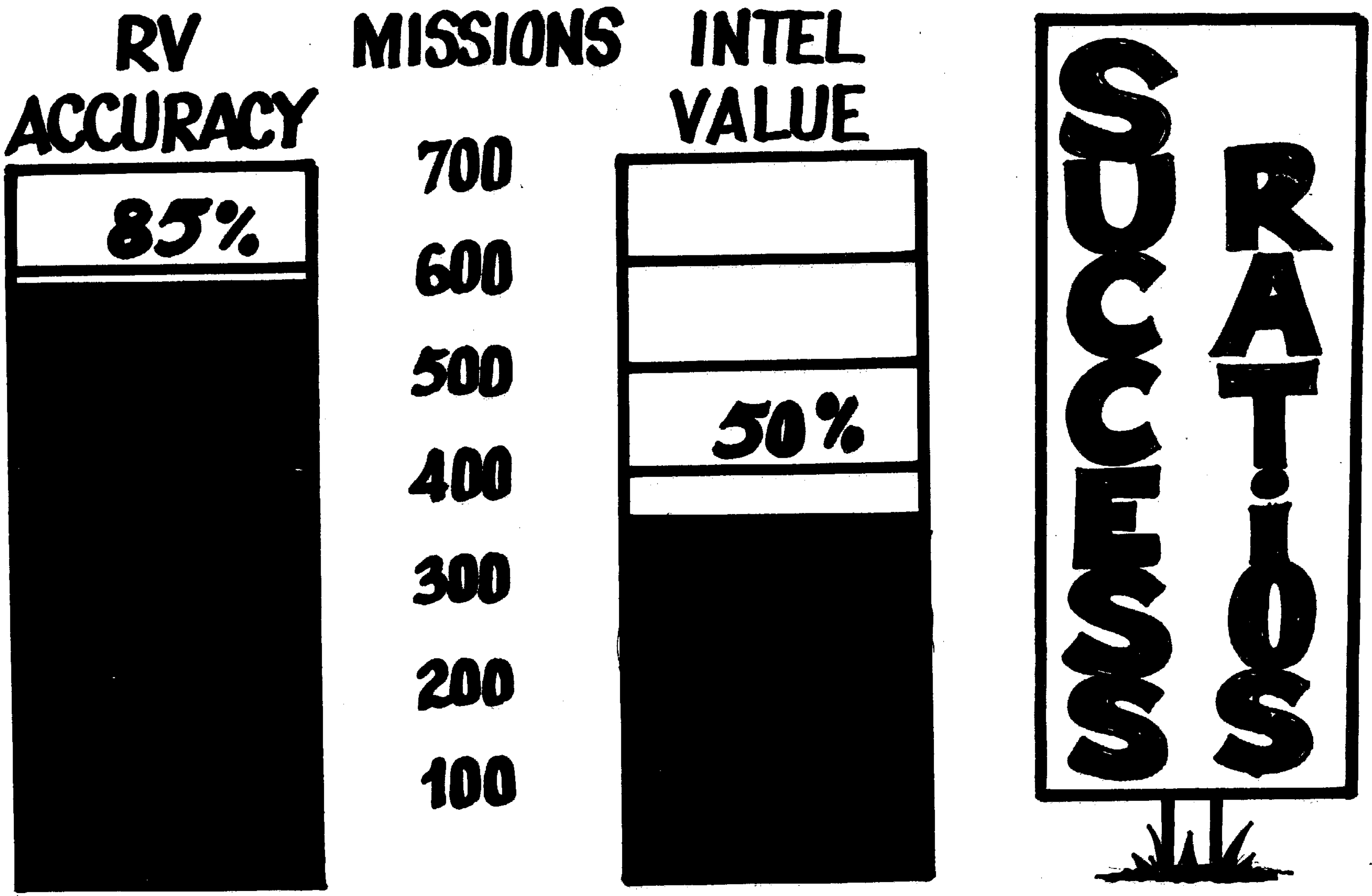
5 YEARS OF PROJECTS





SRI STUDIES IN REMOTE VIEWING: A PROGRAM REVIEW

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SRI STUDIES IN REMOTE VIEWING: A PROGRAM REVIEW
For the past eleven years, a small group headed by Dr. H. Puthoff has sought evidence that would support the case for extrasensory perception. In recent years, the focus of these studies has centered on "remote viewing" by subjects claiming to visualize the scene at a point beyond the field of vision, and in many cases, in a remote part of the world, typically not known to them

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SRI STUDIES IN REMOTE VIEWING: A PROGRAM REVIEW

For the past eleven years, a small group headed by Dr. H. Puthoff has sought evidence that would support the case for extrasensory perception. In recent years, the focus of these studies has centered on "remote viewing" by subjects claiming to visualize the scene at a point beyond the field of vision, and in many cases, in a remote part of the world, typically not known to them by actual experience. The implication of success in remote viewing, if it exists, are revolutionary; since as described to the review team, it is manifestly incompatible with currently accepted scientific principles. Remote viewing of future events--"precognition"--evidently violates causality; real time remote viewing clearly requires a transmission mechanism other than any known process: electromagnetic, gravitational, etc.

The lack of a physical model should not be taken to preclude the existence of the capability to view a remote location. However, this circumstance has thus far limited application of the classic methods of scientific investigation to less cogent issues, such as controls for inadvertent cueing, statisti evaluation of the incidence of positive findings, estimation of false-positiv and false-negative responses, and in particular, the design of experiments th would limit as far as possible intrusion of extraneous factors relating to personal interaction and observer biases.

The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coinciden Certain similarities between the SRI and Princeton results, obtained in very different circumstances by unrelated investigators, are particularly compel The Princeton work is somewhat more quantitative than that at SRI and leads an estimate by Dr. R. Jahn that the phenomena he has observed could be

explained by a transfer of information above noise at a level of about one bi per thousand. This of course raises the question of how much information is required to construct the impressions gained by remote viewing, a question which the investigators cannot presently answer. Therefore, the review team feels that remote viewing is either real or due to some sort of experimental interference from one or some of the participants; something one might descri as "inadvertent cueing." Although, on the basis of our brief exposure to the SRI program, we found no obvious evidence of cueing or collusion between the viewer and the experiment monitors.

The briefings strongly emphasized the investigator's ability to train others in their techniques. This training program has developed over the pa five years through the dedicated participation of Mr. Ingo Swann. His diver talents have been devoted to self-training which he now feels competent to impart to others. Approximately a dozen trainees have completed instruction various levels of claimed competence. An important aspect of Swann's contrib tions relates to his dissection of separate elements in the perceptual proces Under his guidance, the technique centers around the use of a coordinate metho to describe the remote location, expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude It is here that any attempt at a rational understanding of the perceptual process is lost. Since the significance of the coordinates so expressed is unknown to the viewer in most instances, it is impossible to understand why such a method should be translated in the viewing process into a precise delineation of geographic characteristics of the target site. The arbitrariness of this approach has not escaped the investigators, but repeated attempts to

elicit a rational basis for this procedure, or to secure definitive information about possible success or failures with other methods that they may have tried, were uniformly unsuccessful. The investigators' attitude was that sir they had found the coordinate method to work, they were not disposed to query the mechanistic basis of its applications, nor to seek an appraisal of other potentially successful methods.

Mr. Swann has distinguished three phases in his subjective interpretat of his viewing capabilities. The initial percept appears very rapidly with latency stated to be as short as 1/50 of a second. Thereafter, for a period that may persist for several minutes, increasing detail may be added. There after, and only after as much material has been added to the initial percept possible, is the subject encouraged to examine his subjective image in a cri ical way, or to make syntheses or judgments about the significance of the perceived material. Swann pointed out that intrusion of a judgmental or in pretive attitude too early in the building of the percept was generally destructive, and to be discouraged in the course of training others.

A considerable variety of material was presented with photographic bac in support of the validity of the perceptual method. Much of this was highl impressive. The data showed the effects of training on the success rate, which typically reached a sustained plateau at a level higher than prior to training, both for groups of subjects as well as for individual trainees.

What then may be anticipated if the program is continued? In the absence of a physical model for the perceptual process, no predictions are possible about higher success rates in larger groups of viewers concentrating on the same target, nor about the effect on success rates to be expected if the

technique were extended to those with special intellectual abilities or professional backgrounds.

Exploration of the phenomenon should not be restricted to specific applications. Rather, remote viewing should be studied as a scientific research program aimed at establishing the existence or non-existence of the phenomenon. In this way, a comprehensive and credible evaluation of the phenomenon should be available from continuing effort over the next five to ten years. The potential impact of this phenomenon is clearly profound. Therefore, a mandatory requirement would be the existence of independent but related programs conducted by others, with the free exchange of techniques and results. Only through independent reproducibility can a phenomenon so unconventional ever become accepted.

It is our conclusion that Dr. Puthoff's team warrants cautious continued fiscal support, and that the research should be conducted as much as possible in an open unclassified mode so that its reproducibility and accuracy can be independently verified by others.

W. ROSS ADEY W Ross Adey

DONALD M. KERR Donald M. Kerr

F. ZACHARIASEN F. Zach

1 MARCH 84

SPECIAL REPORT, SUN STREAK EVALUATION

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LIST OF FIGURES

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SUN STREAK EVALUATION

PURPOSE: (S/NF/SS-2) Purpose of this report is to provide an evaluation of the SUN STREAK operational projects conducted since 1986.

I BACKGROUND: (U)

I BACKGROUND (U)

(S/SF/SS-2) SUN STREAK is an in-house DIA project for developing an operational psychoenergetics (i.e., remote viewing) capability for the Intelligence Community. Twelve GDIP billets were authorized for DIA in 1986 for this activity. Personnel from the army INSCOM CENTER LANE Project also had been examining similar phenomenon were transferred to DIA to form the SUN STREAK core group. DIA had earlier (1985) received operational control from the DA for this 6 person army unit.

(S/NF/SS-2) In 1985, the DIA SUN STREAK program manager prepared an action plan that: (1) detailed the steps necessary to transition the CENTER LANE unit to DIA; (2) identified SUN STREAK staffing and support needs; and (3) set forth key programmatic requirements for the SUN STREAK activity. The action plan anticipated that time required for achieving a prototype operational capability would be approximately 3 years.

Key aspects of this action plan along with additional procedural information, were sent to congressional committees in 1986. The IC staff was also briefed at this time on the action plan and an anticipated SUN STREAK operational development and data evaluation procedures.

(S/NF/SS-2) Programmatic and operational requirements identified in the action plan were to: (1) fain special access program (SAP) status (accomplished in March 1985); (2) gain human use approval (granted in March 1985); (3) set up a senior oversight and a task coordinating committee (accomplished -- though not currently activated); (4) establish tight project controls along with an automated data base management and records system (accomplished); and (5) to establish an R/D link for supporting operational capability development (accomplished via HQ SGRD funding and a DARPA MIPR).

(S/NF/SS-2) The R/D link, via SRI International, has yielded improved data evaluation procedures, has identified potential personnel selection techniques, and has contributed to training/development methods that are currently in project use. The activity at SRI has undergone extensive review by a 9-member peer review panel to insure that scientific rigor is maintained.

(S/NF/SS-2) Basic approach employed by SUN STREAK toward developing a prototype operational remote viewing (RV) capability is to located personnel with potential RV capability and to develop these abilities via appropriate training/development procedures. Once satisfactory progress is noted on single-to-verify training tasks, those individuals are presented advanced training and operational simulation targets. Operational

simulation targets are usually US military or scientific targets where ground truth is totally known or can be readily determined. Satisfactory performance on these tasks would qualify an individual for operational projects of interest to the intelligence community. In way of the operational projects, however, ground truth is usually not known (or is only partially known). Consequently, complete evaluation of the viewer's data cannot be made until a later time when ground truth does become available. In the interim, reasonable estimates of the overall validity of the viewer's data can be made for many of the operational projects worked, based on what is generally known or suspected about the target. These interim evaluation results would be updated whenever new ground truth is received.

(S/NF/SS-2) The operational projects pursued by SUN STREAK are approved by the program manager and are, in part, based on the program manager's familarity with IC needs and on solicitation from others within the IC who have been briefed into the SUN STREAK program.

(S/NF/SS-2) The evaluation performed for this report covers all the operational and operational simulation projects (approximately 200) that have been worked by SUN STREAK personnel since 1986. However, a few special operations also involved use of consultants from the SRI talent pool. These were only a few of the total projects worked, and their results do not alter the overall evaluation presented in this report.

II EVALUATION (U)

1. DATA BASE (U)

(S/NF/SS-2) The SUN STREAK project maintains an extensive record of all project activity. Details include project timing, people involved i.e., viewers, interviewers, and possibly observers), and a variety of other data considered essential for good record keeping and for evaluating project results. This data, along with project summaries, are maintained in an automated data base for convenient retrieval. Copies of project summaries are also sent to the program manager for his review. In addition, all raw data (i.e., sketches, viewer's notes) are maintained in a separate file that is available for review and analysis (Additional project record details are in appendix I).

(S/NF/SS-2) Evaluation conducted for this report involved a complete reexamination of the entire SUN STREAK operational data base. Many of the earlier projects had only been partially evaluated, or not evaluated at all, due to lack of suitable ground truth. All projects were reevaluated at this time to adjust for new intelligence data that has recently become available for some of the projects.

(S/NF/SS-2) For this evaluation, the data base was subdivided into 6 main project types: (1) scientific and technological (S/T); (2) counterterrorist (CT); (3) counternarcotics (CN); (4) counterintelligence (CI); (5) document contents (Doc Cont); and (6) predictive (pred). Total projects worked for these categories are shown in figure 1.

(S/NF/SS-2) Of the nearly 200 projects worked, approximately one-half cannot be evaluated since ground truth is not sufficiently known at this time. For approximately one-fourth of the projects, ground truth is totally known (or highly certain), and for the other one-fourth, ground truth is only partially known but considered sufficient for making a reasonable interim evaluation.

(S/NF/SS-2) Some of these categories can overlap. For example, prediction data is also an aspect of most of the CN, many of the CT and a few of the S/T projects. The prediction category in figure 1 refers mostly to predictions of a political/military nature. Future analysis predictive data will be evaluated as a separate aspect of the various categories.

2. EVALUATION TECHNIQUES (U)

(S/NF/SS-2) Techniques used for evaluating the SUN STREAK operational and simulated operational data base depend on the nature of the task and type of project. S/T projects

are the most difficult to evaluate. This difficulty arises from the general complexity existing at most S/T target sites, Iran possible ambiguous aspects of known ground truth about the target site, from the nature of the information desired, and in a few cases, possibly from the RV targeting method employed. It is easier to evaluate data or S/T targets if only a single issue, such as presence or absence (of a particular system, for example) is desired, then it is to evaluate how well a viewers' detailed but possibly fragmentary description correlates with aspects of a complex site. In this case a considerable amount of subjectivity can be involved in evaluating the degree of data /target correlation.

(S/NF/SS-2) To assist in reducing overall subjectivity of evaluating complex S/T targets, the viewers' data is examined and compared to ground truth with several data categories in mind. These categories are shown in figure 2, and include geographic descriptions, large and small scale objects, large and small scale functions, personality data, and predictive data. Not all these categories may be relevant to a specific project, and in some cases may even be part of the RV targeting procedure (e.g., when a photo of target building is used as an RV targeting reference for accessing its unknown contents).

(S/NF/SS-2) After identifying the appropriate data category, the next step is to examine the viewers' raw (or summarized) data for comparison to known or estimated ground truth and to make a best judgement on what approximate degree of data correlation actually exists. Figure 3 defines the scale ratings used along with their approximate degree of data correlation. (Appendix II contains detailed instructions for analyst consideration when reviewing the data).

(S/NF/SS-2) Final evaluations and summaries are prepared by the program manager and his project representative ((who is not part of SUN STREAK staff) in conjunction with the responsible area analyst or Intelligence community point-of-contact. Latest intelligence data and reports on that target site are also reviewed during this process. In some cases, area analysts and the IC points-of-contact provide written appraisals to assist in the final evaluation process. These evaluations are recorded on summary forms and are maintained in the program manager's files.

SG1B□

(S/NF/SS-2) An example of an S/T target evaluation is in figure 4. In this case the target site was the [redacted] SG1B□

SG1B□ [redacted] The project was completed in June 1987 and involved four viewers (2 proven and 2 novice). In this example, the bracket ( ) indicates a best estimate was made since ground truth is not yet totally known. A / / dash means that data

category was not present in the viewers' data. One of the
SG1A viewers (101) attempted to describe the site 6 months in the future.
SG1A [redacted] Some of the data categories (i.e., geographic features, large scale objects) are not important since they are known. However, they are included in the data evaluation for this project since they tend to provide confidence that other (as yet unknown) details in the data may be correct.

(S/NF/SS-2) A more sophisticated analysis methodology has been recently developed by SRI for use in evaluating complex projects. This methods' main advantage is that it allows quantified estimates to be made for each and every data element with respect to both actual target existence and importance. This technique is currently being examined for use in the SUN STREAK program and has been applied to a few projects. However, it is a labor intensive technique that will probably be used only for select high interest projects in the future.

(S/NF/SS-2) Most of the other SUN STREAK project types do not require a complex analysis methodology. For example, due to the nature of what type of data is desired (and availability of collection assets that can be cued), most of the CT; CN or predictive projects where ground truth is known can be evaluated in a "black or white" manner. The data even if not acted upon, either correlated with the subsequent location of the fugitive or ship, or it did not. The event predicted did, or did not, happen. Thus, overall results for many of these projects are simply a matter of counting hits and misses. Hit ratios or percentages of hits/misses form the basis of overall data correlations made in this report for these type of projects. Additional data analysis is of course performed to determine how close to ground truth the data actually was. This may be of value in understanding how to conduct future search or prediction projects.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS (U)

(S/NF/SS-3) Overall data correlations for all SUN STREAK operational and operational simulation projects performed since 1986 are shown in figure 5. These results were obtained by averaging the data entered on the summary data evaluation sheets for each project primarily for two data categories (i.e. large scale and small scale). The top lines on the bar charts reflect data averages obtained from the proven or experienced viewer. For some projects, especially some of the CN and CI projects, the distinction between large scale and small scale is not clearcut and this differentiation may not be too important. For the predictive category and most of the CN data, data correlations were based on a hit/miss calculation.

(S/NF/SS-3) Figure 5 indicates that, on the average, data from proven SUN STREAK viewers for S/T projects will tend to have a 20 percent to 30 percent correlation with ground truth for small scale targets, and a 30 percent to 50 percent correlation with ground truth for large scale target features. Likewise, for CT or CN projects, about 20 percent to 50 percent of SUN STREAK data would be expected to correlate with ground truth. Caution must be exercised in interpreting this data, however, since the data base with many ground truth is quite low. Even though the data base is also small for CI and document reading projects, SUN STREAK data shows a 40 percent to 60 percent correlation level with ground truth for these projects. The document reading projects were, however, carefully isolated and is a known or designated location. Predictive data of the complex event type (e.g., political/military situations or long term) shows a low data correlation (i.e., reliability) of about 10 percent or less.

(S/NF/SS-3) If all SUN STREAK projects are averaged together, as shown in figure 6, data correlation would range from about 20 percent for small scale aspects to about 40 percent for large scale aspects. While "averaging" such data may indicate overall results in the long run, such averaging tends to washout those results that have singular high merit, such as the identification several months in advance of a specific area in the U.S. where a fugitive was later found. In this case, SUN STREAK data was not acted upon; fortunately, the fugitive was abducted through other means.

(S/NF/SS-3) Another way of considering overall SUN STREAK project data correlation is to consider only the proven viewers. This data is shown in figure 7, for times when these experienced viewers received a 2 or 2+ in the numerical ratings assigned to their data correlations. Only two types of data are presented here; S/T and personality data is obtained from the various CT, CN and CI projects. For S/T projects, proven viewers would be expected to receive a high (i.e. approx. 70 percent) rating on about 20 percent of the S/T projects attempted. For personality data (i.e., background, state-of-the-health, specific activities), around 50 percent to 60 percent of the projects would yield high results. Essentially, this chart indicates certain strengths/weaknesses of the present SUN STREAK staff and suggests more projects involved in foreign or CI target personalities are warranted.

III FINDINGS (U)

(S/NF/SS-3) The overall data correlations provided in the previous section, although in some instances have a low overall average, are unique enough to warrant further attention and continuous SUN STREAK activity. Even in the lowest reliability case (i.e., predictive), identification of even one important future event out of ten could in fact be highly significant in cost or life saving. There averages also do not do justice for the single unique cases that cost little to act upon, as in the case of the fugitive location cited in section 3.

(S/NF/SS-3) Specific findings that resulted from in-depth review of the entire SUN STREAK data base include:

o some individuals performance correlates with project type. This observation has already assisted in better task/person matching, and overall data correlations would be expected to improve in the future.

o SUN STREAK has a distinct potential for direct contribution to certain CI, CN and CT cases, as born out by specific instances over the past two years.

o Predictive data is promising under certain conditions, such as near term events or situations that do not involve complex interactions.

o S/T data, though having promise for select tasks, does not yield parametric data.

o SUN STREAK viewers work well under operational stress. It may be that an environment of operational stress with a clear and immediate need has a crucial focusing effect that enables RV to function better.

o Obtaining highly reliable RV data and then applying it to real operational projects is difficult. However, it is evident that continued work with RV data does result in greater insight on how best to use RV data and on how best to utilize RV talent available. Thus, it is anticipated that RV data utility will increase as experience of the SUN STREAK team grows.

APPENDIX I

PROJECT RECORD DETAILS

APPENDIX II

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS TO ANALYST/DATA REVIEWERS

SRI International

Final Report—
Covering the Period 1 October 1988 to 15 February 1989

March 1989

REVIEW OF THE PSYCHOENERGETIC RESEARCH CONDUCTED AT SRI INTERNATIONAL (1973–1988) (U)

T

TAB H

SRI International

(U) TABLE OF CONTENTS

(U) LIST OF TABLES

(U) LIST OF FIGURES

I OBJECTIVE (U)

(U) The objective of Task 6.0.1 of the FY 1989 Statement of Work (SOW) is to assess, where possible, the experimental results of the research at SRI International since 1973.*

* (U) This report constitutes the deliverable for Statement of Work, Task 6.0.1.

[redacted]

II EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (U)

[redacted] We have conducted a review and analysis of the psychoenergetic research conducted at SRI International from 1 October 1973 to 30 September 1988. The database comprises 117 documents with a total of 5,025 pages.

[redacted] A total of 25,449 trials were conducted under a variety of protocols. Analysis indicates that the odds that our results are not due to simple statistical fluctuations alone are better than 2×10^{20} to 1 (i.e., 2 followed by 20 zeros). Using accepted criteria set forth in the standard behavioral sciences, we conclude that this constitutes convincing, if not conclusive, evidence for the existence of psychoenergetic functioning.

[redacted] The main results are summarized below:

- Remote viewing (RV) can provide useful [redacted] information.
- Laboratory and operational remote viewing show the greatest potential for practical applications.
- Experienced viewers are significantly better than the general population.
- Approximately 1% of the general population possess a natural remote viewing ability.
- Remote viewing ability does not degrade over time.
- At this time, there is no quantitative evidence to support a training hypothesis.
- Natural scenes are significantly better than symbols as targets for remote viewing.
- Remote viewing quality is independent of target distance and/or size.
- There is no evidence to support that a psychoenergetic interaction with the physical world exists.
- Electromagnetic shielding is not effective against psychoenergetic acquisition of information.
- A potential central nervous system correlate to remote viewing has recently been identified.

III INTRODUCTION (U)

(U) Until recently, the task of assessing any general body of published knowledge was formidable. Most of the attempts included review articles that were based primarily upon the informed opinions of the reviewers. It was recognized, however, that in the behavioral sciences specific problems arose that were unique to those disciplines. For example, many of the behavioral results are based on a statistical rejection of a null hypothesis, and, using accepted practices,[1*] a successful outcome is declared if the odds that the result is not due to a chance statistical fluctuation are better than 20 to 1. A major problem for reviewers is created when the behavioral sciences' technical journals refuse to publish results that fail to meet this statistical criterion. For example, if only one-in-20 studies is published, then the literature may appear to provide evidence for a phenomenon, but taken with the 19 unpublished studies for every published one, there is no evidence for a phenomenon. This particular difficulty is called "the file drawer problem."

(U) This and other problems resulting from the diversity and difficulty of the behavioral sciences have been addressed in a new review technique known as meta-analysis.[2-4] Meta-analytical procedures are most useful when a large number of diverse studies is under consideration. Meta-analysis provides techniques to clarify the impact of the file drawer problem and to enable us to combine diverse experiments in a meaningful manner.

(U) The results of SRI's psychoenergetic research encompass a wide variety of experiments and thus can be addressed with these techniques. The analysis of the SRI data, however, is simplified because there is no file drawer problem. All experiments that were conducted have been reported, and thus are included in the analysis.

(U) This report describes the database, the analysis techniques, and the results of 16 years of psychoenergetic research conducted at SRI International.

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* (U) References may be found at the end of this report.

2. (U) Database Design

(U) The database schema that was used consists of four basic tables (people, documents, experiments, and units), and two basic relationships (author and parameter). See Figure 2 for an illustration of this schema. The units-table contains information about the lowest level of statistical analysis in a given experiment. For example, if 6 viewers participated in 20 trials each, the database would contain 6 unit entries—one for the overall result for each viewer.

(U) Although our database management system is a relational database, our requirements were inherently hierarchical. That is, each of the documents contains several experiments, and each of our experiments contain several trials. In order to minimize the redundancy within the database, we attempted to include all pertinent information as high in the hierarchy as possible. That is, if a parameter or condition applied to an entire experiment, we would record that data at the experiment level. If, on the other hand, the parameter varied across units within a given experiment, we made provision to record those data as a function of unit instead.

(U) The analyses of most of our experiments contain both individual and group statistics. In order to prevent any trial from being "counted" multiple times, we required that all experiments be broken up into the "units" which represent the basic grouping of trials upon which a hypothesis was being tested. Thus, any given trial appears only once in the database yet we can reconstitute the group statistics at a later time.

(U) This approach offers two advantages. First, any arbitrary parameter which does not have an explicit slot in the database can be stored, thus providing flexibility. Second, we can distinguish between "independent variables" and "incidental variables." The former are variables which are intentionally manipulated by the experimenter, and the latter are actually parameters which the experimenter either could not control or treated as insignificant.

(U) Some of the documents detail multiple analyses for a given experiment in order to compare and evaluate standard and new analytic techniques. For this effort, however, we required that only one analysis be recorded for each experiment, since our primary focus was to evaluate the parameters that effect psychoenergetic functioning and not to compare different evaluation techniques. In determining which analysis to enter into the database, we always chose a blind method over a post hoc method. If a choice still remained, we then always chose the technique that had been developed first.

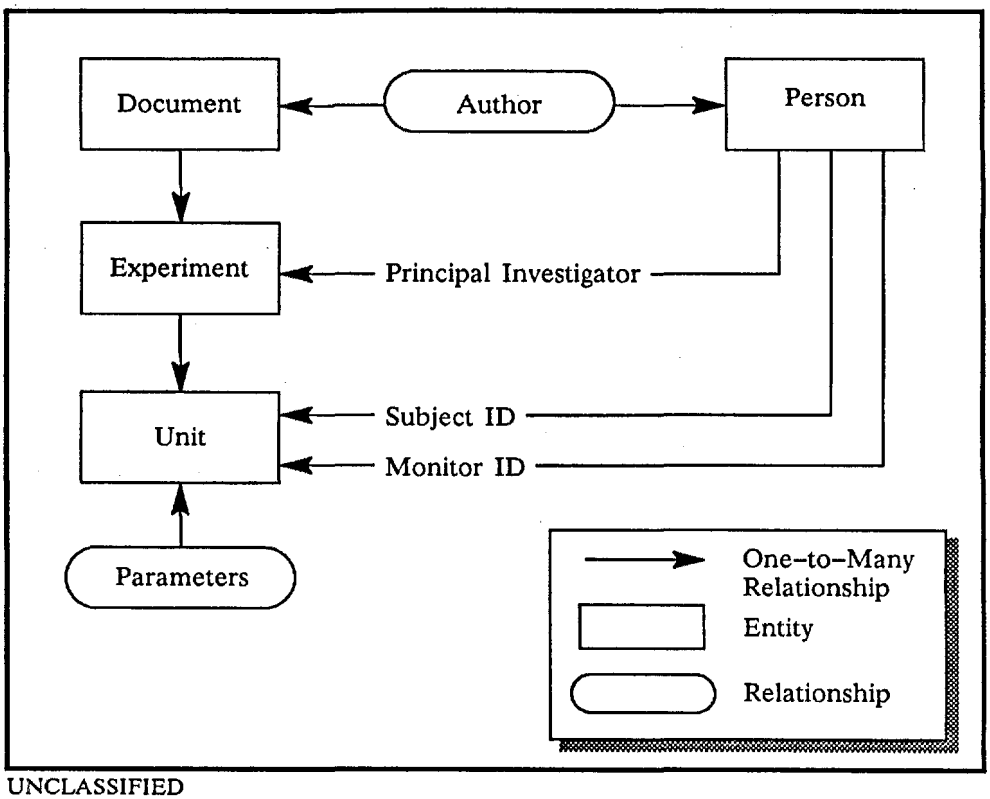

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FIGURE 2 (U) DATABASE SCHEMA DESIGN FOR META-ANALYSIS

(U) The Appendix contains examples of the DBMS input sheets that were used to encode psychoenergetic data for the database, and the instructions that were given to analysts. They are included in the Appendix for completeness; there is no further discussion about them in this report.

C. (U) Statistical Methods

1. (U) Effect Size Calculations

(U) Effect sizes were calculated for each experiment or condition using the formula given by Rosenthal:[2]

$$d = \frac{z}{\sqrt{n}},$$

where n is the number of trials and z is the usual normalized output score. If no z score was given for an experiment, but a p value was, the z that would have given that p value was computed and used in the formula. The exception to this procedure was for experiments based on a sum-of-rank statistic. For those, a more appropriate effect size formula was used and is given by

(U)

$$d = \frac{S - \frac{(R+1)}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2-1}{12}}},$$

where S is the average rank and R is the number of choices for each rank.

2. (U) Comparisons Across Classes

(U) Experiments can be categorized in accordance with a number of specific variables (e.g., type of feedback, type of target, distance between the viewer and the target). Effect sizes can be examined within a given category and compared across categories. For each categorization, the following questions are of interest:

(1) Question 1: Is there any evidence of psychoenergetic functioning within each of the individual categories?

(2) Question 2: Is the level of psychoenergetic functioning constant across all experiments within a category?

(3) Question 3: Is the level of psychoenergetic functioning constant across categories?

(4) Question 4: If there are differences across categories, what is the relative size of the effect in each category?

(U) Table 1 shows the notation that is used in the formalism that answers these questions.

(U) To answer question 1, compare the average z score in each category with the standard normal tables.

(U) To answer question 2, compute

$$Qw = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} n_{ij}(d_{ij} - d_{i.})^2.$$

If effect sizes are homogeneous *within* categories, the distribution of Qw will be approximately X^2 with $v = (\Sigma m_i - k)$ degrees of freedom. The hypothesis of homogeneity is rejected if Qw is large compared to the chi-square table entry with v degrees of freedom. To test for homogeneity within a single category, i, compute

$$Qw_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} n_{ij}(d_{ij} - d_{i.})^2 .$$

(U) Similarly, the distribution of Q_{WI} will be approximately X^2 with $v = (m_i - k)$ degrees of freedom, and can be examined as above.

Table 1

(U) DEFINITIONS AND META-ANALYSIS FORMALISM

Basic Definitions

k = number of categories
m_i = number of experiments in category i; $i = 1, \ldots, k$
d_{ij} = effect size for experiment j in category i; $i = 1, \ldots, k$; $j = 1, \ldots, m_i$
n_{ij} = number of trials in experiment j in category i
z_{ij} = z score for experiment j in category i

Computed Quantities

Within Category i:

$$n_{i.} = \sum_j n_{ij} = \text{number of trials}$$

$$d_{i.} = \frac{\sum_j n_{ij} d_{ij}}{n_{i.}} = \text{average effect size}$$

$$z_{i.} = \frac{\sum_j \sqrt{n_{ij}}\, z_{ij}}{\sqrt{n_{i.}}} = d_{i.}\sqrt{n_{i.}} = \text{average } z \text{ score}$$

Across Categories:

$$n_{..} = \sum_i n_{i.} = \text{total number of trials}$$

$$d_{..} = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j n_{ij} d_{ij}}{n_{..}} = \text{overall average effect size}$$

$$z_{..} = \sqrt{n_{..}}\, d_{..} = \text{overall average } z \text{ score}$$

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) To answer question 3, compute

$$Q_B = \sum_{i=1}^{k} n_{i.}(d_{i.} - d_{..})^2.$$

If effect sizes are homogeneous across categories, the distribution of Q_B will be approximately X^2 with $v = k-1$ degrees of freedom. Therefore, the hypothesis of homogeneity across categories is rejected if Q_B is large compared to the appropriate entry in the chi-square table with v degrees of freedom.

(U) Finally, to answer question 4, approximate 95% confidence intervals may be computed for the average effect size within a category using

$$d_{i.} \pm \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{n_{i.}}}.$$

Appendix

CODING SHEETS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE META-ANALYSIS

(This Appendix is UNCLASSIFIED)

Unit Information

Page: _____
Coder I.D: _____
Date: _____
Form I.D: _____

Unit	Data
Unit Name	Session Viewer Viewer within Condition Trial Experiment O:_____
Unit I.D.	
Viewer I.D.	I.D._____ Experienced Novice
Monitor I.D.	
Start Date	
Date Duration	
Start Time	
Time Duration	
Viewer Location	SRI Home:_____ Client:_____ Field:_____ O:_____

Inten-tional?	Parameters That Differ	Circle or write in all appropriate conditions
Y N	Target Name	
Y N	Targeting Method	Beacon Abstract Coordinates Prompting Self Unknown O:____
Y N	Target Type	Ops Real Site Photograph Alpha/Numeric Person Objects O:____
Y N	Target Distance (km)	< 1 < 50 < 5000 > 5000 Unknown O:_____
Y N	Target Location	Inside Outside Both O:_____
Y N	Target: When Selected	Retrocognition Real Time Precognition O:_____
Y N	Shielding Type	Unknown E&M Cage/Room Water SCIF O:_____
Y N	Feedback Type	None Visual Audio Verbal Intermediate Site Unknown O:_____
Y N	Feedback: When	Immediate <5 min <1 hr <1 day >1 day Unknown O:_____
Y N	Independent Variable #1	Condition:
Y N	Independent Variable #2	Condition:

Statistics	Data
# of Trials	
Raw Score	
Judgement Score	1 2 3 4
Z-Score	
P-Value	
Effect Size	

Comments:_____

Publication Information

Page: 1
Coder I.D: _____
Date: _____
Form I.D: _____

Publication Parameters	Data
Title	
Authors	
SRI Project Number	
Document Number	
Classification	
Total Number of Pages	
Type of Report	Final Mid-year Interim Quarterly Progress Monthly Progress O:_____
Date of Publication	

Rules for Meta-analysis Coding

Organization

1. Use one Publication Information sheet for each publication.
2. Use as few Experiment Information sheets as necessary.
3. A Unit is the smallest level at which the most basic hypothesis (usually psi versus no psi) was tested.
4. Results for a hypothesis that cannot be reconstructed from the basic units should be coded as a separate "experiment". The Type should be listed as O: correlation.
5. For an experiment, staple together all Unit Information sheets with the Experiment Information sheet on top. Clip together all experiment packets from the same publication. Number all of the sheets consecutively within a publication.

General:

1. Circle (or slash) the appropriate choice.
2. Use [ ] around data to indicate a coder guess or calculation.
3. If Other (O:) then specify.

Experiment Parameters, Known Target Parameters and Feedback:

1. Use publication date if Experiment date is unknown.
2. Generally, independent variables are those manipulated by the experimenter. However, this space can also be used for variables that differ unintentionally within an experiment. See Rule #4 under "Unit Information".
3. Example: LANL experiment is coded as follows: Experiment Type: RV-Lab: Principal Hypothesis: CNS responds to remote, external stimuli; Independent Variable: Timing of remote stimuli.
4. Targeting Method: Prompting means a sound or gesture (e.g., Gina's bell).
5. Shielding is for viewer, target, or both.
6. Most feedback is actually multi-mode. Code the primary mode. Visual Feedback: Photograph (e.g., *National Geographic* Magazine). Audio Feedback: Just a sound (e.g., Bell from the teaching machine). Verbal Feedback: Verbal debrief (e.g., You did well. The target was ...). Site Feedback: Physical visit to the target site (e.g., Outbound experiment).

Basic Analysis:

1. Rank R = number of choices for ranking, including target and all decoys.
2. Analysis scale, n = maximum. (e.g., 0 -> 4, n = 4).
3. Judgment means a qualitative estimate (e.g., by-gosh-by-golly); 1 = complete miss, 4 = complete hit.
4. Statistic means z-score or F ratio, etc.

Unit Information:

1. Unit Name is "Session" for a single RV session, but "Trial" for a single forced choice. In forced choice experiments, there are usually several trials in a single session.
2. Unit I.D. is blank most of the time. Use Ops tag when appropriate.
3. Viewer I.D. is according to our most current list. Therefore, if a known viewer was listed under an old I.D., note the person's name so the current I.D. can be entered in the data base.
4. Parameters that differ should be filled in only for those cases where "differs" was circled on the Experiment Sheet. If the variable was intentionally manipulated, circle Y.
5. P-value should be entered as -1 if it is unknown, to avoid confusion with the default missing value code of 0, which could be a legitimate P-value.

Experiment Information

Page: _____
Coder I.D: _____
Date: _____
Form I.D: _____

Sub-experiment or Condition? y ☐ n ☐

Experiment Parameters	Data
Type	RV-Lab RV-Ops Forced-Choice Screening Training Search O:_____
Date	
Pages Within Document	
Principal Investigator	
Number of Subjects	
Principal Hypothesis	
Independent Variable(s) not included below; list categories or describe in space provided.	1._____ 2._____ a._____ a._____ b._____ b._____ Differs* Differs*
Experiment Task	

Known Target Parameters	Data
Target Name	
Targeting Method	Beacon Abstract Coordinates Prompting Self Unknown Differs* O:_____
Type	Ops Real Site Photograph Alpha/Numeric Person Objects Differs* O:_____
Distance (km)	< 1 < 50 < 5000 > 5000 Unknown Differs* O:_____
Location	Inside Outside Both Differs* O:_____
When Selected	Retrocognition Real Time Precognition Differs* O:_____
Shielding Type	Unknown E&M Cage/Room Water SCIF Differs* O:_____

Feedback	Data
Type	None Visual Audio Verbal Intermediate Site Unknown Differs* O:_____
When	Immediate <5 min <1 hr <1 day >1 day Unknown Differs* O:_____

Basic Analysis	Data
How	Blind Post Hoc # of choices
Depndt. Variable	Rating Rank R___ Fuzzy Bit Discr. Bit Concept Hits___ Scale n___ Judgment Match O:___
Method	Scott's #rows____ FM Sum-of-Ranks Statistic O:_____
By Whom	SRI Client O:_____
Purpose	RV PK Utility Demonstration O:_____

* When "Differs" is circled, information must be entered at the unit level.