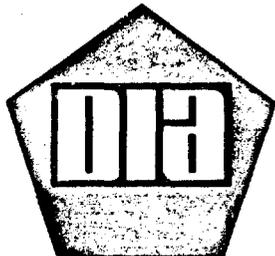


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January 1983



DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY

PROJECT GRILL FLAME (U)

Prepared by

SG1J



Defense Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20301

1ST READ

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To: Bob Jachim

26 January 1983

From: SG1J

Subject: "Fact Book"

I am sending this publication to you as a friend and interested party, not as a participant in the Grill Flame Program. I hope you find it interesting and useful. Your comments and suggestions will be welcome.

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FROM CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

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I PROJECT GRILL FLAME HISTORY

Project Grill Flame is a DoD/Intelligence program set up for the following purposes:

- To assess the potential for U.S. applications of developments in parapsychology ("ESP," Psi, Psychoenergetics).
- To determine the threat potential of corresponding Soviet/East Bloc efforts.

Major Decision Points

- 1972 - Startup of a continuous effort, still ongoing, involving SRI International as major contractor, and a number of agencies as sponsors (CIA, FTD, MIA, DIA, etc.).*
- 1978 - Effort compartmentalized under codeword GRILL FLAME
- 1979 - In-house applications program set up by Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM).
- 1980 - Joint Services Integrated Program set up under single-agency (DIA) management to handle external contracts.

* See funding chart, next page.

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DOD/INTELLIGENCE PSYCHOENERGETICS
PROGRAM FUNDING (SRI)

Date	Organization	Budget Thousands of \$
1971-75	CIA	[]
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
1979-80	[]	105
1979-80	ARMY INSCOM	75
<u>JOINT PROGRAM</u>		
FY 1981	DIA	300
	ARMY INSCOM	130
FY 1982	DIA	330
	ARMY INSCOM	185
FY 1983	DIA	340

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II PSYCHOENERGETICS, PSI, "ESP" (DEFINITION)

Psychoenergetic phenomena are a class of direct interactions between human consciousness and the physical environment that, although as yet unexplained as to mechanism, can be observed and recorded.

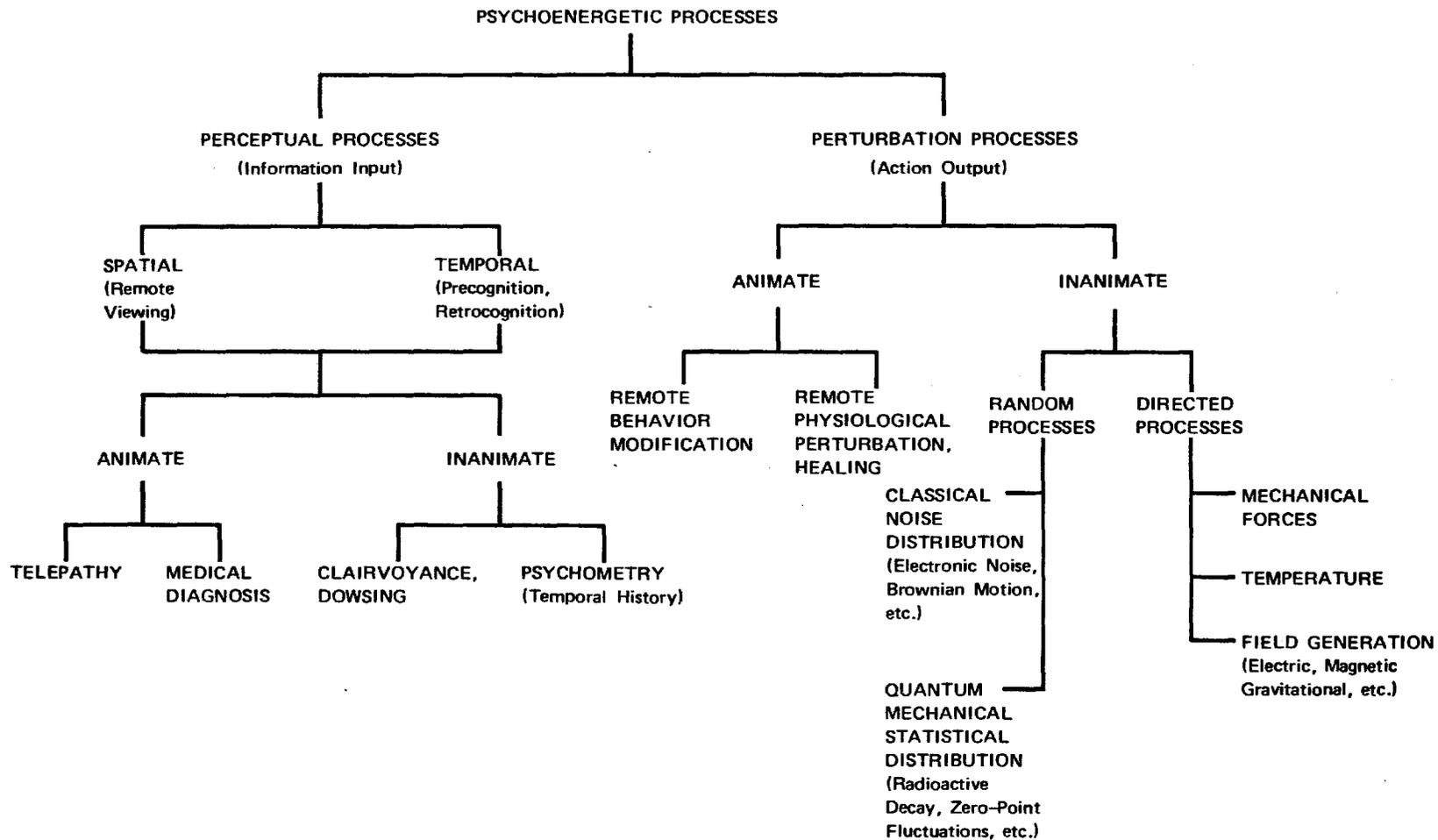
Psychoenergetic phenomena include:

- The acquisition of information not presented to any obvious sense. These are perceptual processes that act as information input to an individual. Examples include:
 - The (mental) viewing of the contents of a safe, or a distant military site (clairvoyance).
 - "Pickup" of the thoughts of another (telepathy)
 - Direct foreknowledge of a future event, such as the firing of a missile (precognition).
- The production of physical effects not mediated by any obvious mechanism. These are perturbation processes that act as action output from an individual. Examples include:
 - The physical movement of an object by a (mental) effort of the will alone (psychokinesis).
 - Perturbation of an electronic or mechanical component, such as a microchip or a gyro, by mental effort.
 - Perturbation of a basic physical process, such as the decay rate of radioactive material, by mental effort.

A more complete breakdown of psychoenergetic processes is given in the chart on the following page. Application of psychoenergetic processes to military/intelligence objectives include use of the perceptual processes in data collection (verified), and the use of the perturbation (psychokinetic) processes to influence weapons systems (potential).

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(U) BREAKDOWN OF THE VARIOUS PSYCHOENERGETIC PROCESSES (U)



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III INTELLIGENCE

A. USSR

Beginning in the mid-1970s, Soviet psychoenergetics research became subject to increasingly more stringent controls by both the government and the military. In 1975, a high-level commission was officially established in the USSR to review psychoenergetics research. The commission was under the direction of the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and included several institute directors and deputy directors as well as Party officials.

After a 3-year review period, this commission's recommendations led to an integrated approach to the study of psychoenergetics in the USSR. A centralized coordinating and review group was identified which had several Ministry of Defense (MOD) representatives, a member of SKB VYMPER (the antiballistic missile design bureau), and at least one laboratory leader who is believed to be KGB affiliated. There is also backing from high-level officials in the Communist Party, probably at the Council of Ministers level.

The review group is closely associated with a new psychoenergetics laboratory (Bioelectronics Laboratory), which reviews and integrates psychoenergetics research performed at other laboratories and also performs its own research. Such research ranges from long distance experiments in information transmission to psychokinetic influence on physical devices and biological systems. In addition, the laboratory also serves a screening function for identifying people from the general population, throughout the USSR, who can perform well on psi tasks.

In general, it is known through intelligence data that applications oriented research is being pursued. Application goals are no doubt of high interest to MOD and Party officials who support and monitor this work. Specifically, there is evidence of a strong interest in applying ESP/remote viewing phenomena in accessing secure data, in information transmission (i.e., long distance communication), and in locating lost or hidden material or people.

Although it is difficult to assess the advances in Soviet psychoenergetics research, the high-level sanction by both the government and the military would indicate that progress in this area is sufficient to merit its continuation. The scope and magnitude of this support would also tend to indicate that intelligence and/or warfare applications of ESP/remote viewing have most likely been attempted and will be continued in the future.

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B. People's Republic of China

Since 1979, a rapid increase of interest and mobilization of resources has occurred in psychoenergetics research in the PRC. In this short period large segments of the population have been screened and a number of individuals identified as possessing psychoenergetics skills. Some of the major universities and research institutes are currently involved in psychoenergetics research.

The skills catalogued are essentially identical to those observed by psychoenergetics researchers in the West and in the Soviet Union: various forms of acquisition of information that are inaccessible by normal sensory means (e.g., identifying written Chinese characters sealed in a box), and the generation of small-scale physical effects on shielded targets (e.g., the fogging of film). There are, however, certain differences in research directions that reflect their scientist's efforts to correlate research findings with certain unique Chinese concepts, such as the search for possible relationships between psychoenergetic skills and martial art practices.

Since 1979, investigations have moved from the public media to the universities (e.g., Beijing and Yunnan Universities), to research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (e.g., Institute of High-Energy Physics), and to the national laboratories involved in space/military research (e.g., institute of Space Medico-Engineering, and an unnamed Air Force Institute). The signs of increasing research activity and steps toward legitimization and official sanction indicate steady progress at a relatively rapid rate.

At this time, there is no direct evidence of PRC interest in psychoenergetics phenomena for military or intelligence purposes. However, the pursuit of this research at national laboratories and military-related institutes, and the leadership role for this research by a leading rocket expert (H. S. Tsien), would indicate that PRC interest in military application potential of psychoenergetics phenomena is a good possibility.

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~~SECRET~~C. Other Countries

A "Free World" study, which would focus primarily on psychoenergetic research in the United States, Britain, and possibly Japan, among other countries, has been recommended as a possible intelligence project for FY '83. Such a study is warranted by the increased activity in psychoenergetics research taking place worldwide as evidenced by the expanded effort at SRI International (Menlo Park, CA) and by new research programs at Princeton University, McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company (Huntington Beach, CA), Bell Laboratories (Columbus, Ohio) and elsewhere.*

SRI is currently awaiting instructions from DIA as to the scope and format of such analysis and the time-frame for its commencement and completion.

* Other institutions in the United States include:

- American Society for Psychical Research, New York, NY
- Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
- City College of New York (Department of Psychology), NY
- Duke University (Electrical Engineering Dept.), Durham, NC
- Eastern Michigan University (Dept. of Sociology), Ypsilanti, MI
- Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man (FRNM), Durham, NC
- Institute of Noetic Sciences, San Francisco, CA
- Menninger Foundation, Topeka, KS
- Midwest Psi Research Institute, Chicago, IL
- Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, TX
- Parapsychology Foundation, New York, NY
- Psychical Research Foundation, Durham, NC
- Psychophysical Research Laboratories, Princeton, NJ
- Science Unlimited Research Foundation, San Antonio, TX
- Stanford University (Psychology Department), Stanford, CA
- St. John's University (Psychology Department), Jamaica, NY
- St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, PA
- Syracuse University (Communications Studies Lab), Syracuse, NY
- University of California, Davis (Dept. of Psychology), Davis, CA
- University of Virginia (School of Medicine Dept. of Psychiatry), Charlottesville, VA
- Washington University (Physics Dept.), St. Louis, MO

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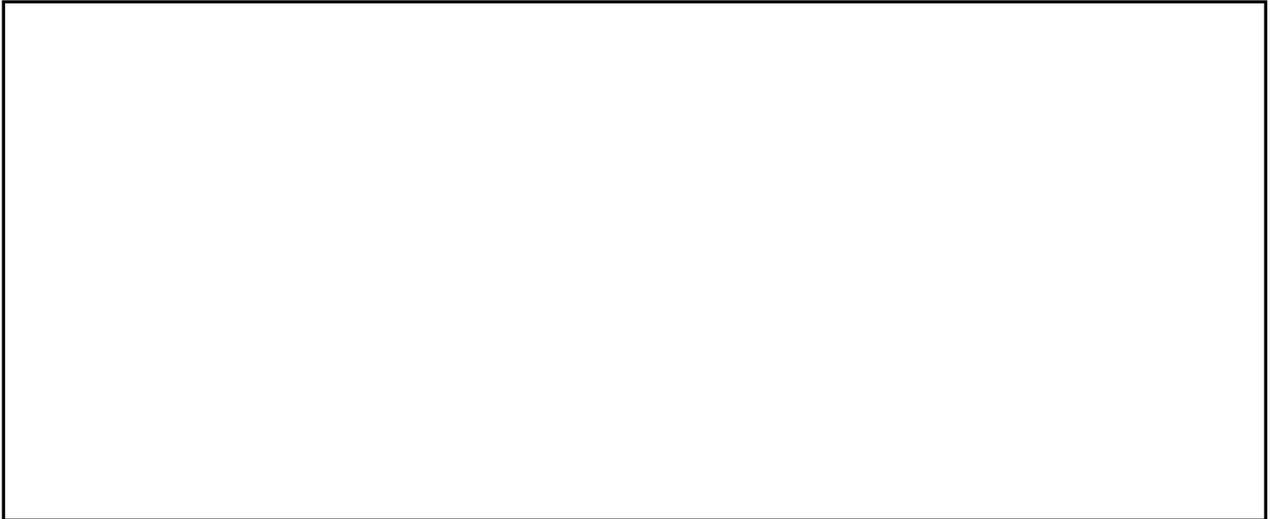
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E. Plans

The principal aim of the FY '83 DoD/SRI intelligence program is to bring to completion the archival effort for all intelligence data and materials that have been collected to date. This objective will be accomplished primarily through the completion of a simple intelligence database management system. In order to achieve this end, SRI intends to implement new, updated software, to write the necessary applications programs for easy data retrieval, and to provide a readily understandable manual for the end-user. This system will enable us to inventory, in the most effective manner possible, the intelligence gains acquired during the three-year DoD/SRI program.

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IV GRILL FLAME REMOTE VIEWING (RV) PROGRAM

A. RV Phenomenon--Definition

Remote viewing (RV) is the ability of certain individuals to access and describe, by means of mental processes, information blocked from ordinary perception by distance or shielding. Targets for remote viewing have ranged from small objects in nearby light-tight canisters to remote technical facilities at intercontinental distances, from numbers generated at random in a computer, to nuclear tests in a foreign country. Successful viewings for the DoD/intelligence communities include:

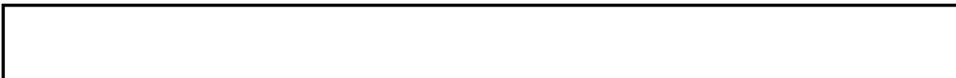
- A secret NSA facility, including codeword retrieval.
- Soviet R&D facility at Semipalatinsk (PNUTS).
- Static tests of Minuteman and Poseidon solid-propellant missile firings in the Western United States.

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- Circumstances surrounding release of Iranian hostage, Queen (obtained prior to release).

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~~SECRET~~C. RV Phenomenon--Scientific Support

High-quality anecdotal reports of such phenomena can be traced back through millenia of history by scholarly research.¹ Such reports are not confined to history, however, but have continued to persist into the modern age, even when brought under scientific scrutiny with the founding of the British Society for Psychical Research in 1882, a date that in a certain sense marks the beginning of formal investigation of psychoenergetic phenomena by the scientific/academic communities.²

Beginning with a seminal paper on remote viewing published by SRI researchers in 1976 in the Proc. IEEE,³ well over a dozen major similar studies have been carried out and reported in the literature, the bulk of which have been successes. (For a summary, see recent review article by R. Jahn, Dean of the School of Engineering/Applied Science, Princeton University.⁴). As a result of this work, carried out over a number of laboratories, a scientific data base has been established from which certain conclusions can be drawn:

- (1) Descriptive material about remote locations can be obtained which exceeds chance correlation.³⁻⁴
- (2) The quality of description appears to be relatively insensitive to distance.³⁻⁴
- (3) Detailed analysis of the patterns of correct/incorrect response elements indicates that the laws governing remote viewing are not askew to, but correlate with those laws governing
 - (a) Cerebral (brain) functioning, specialization, and cognitive processes in general.⁵
 - (b) Subliminal perception in particular.⁶
- (4) Although the mechanism of transmission is as yet undetermined, the observed results are not necessarily incompatible with electromagnetic⁷ or quantum models,⁸ and thus a rapprochement with physical theory cannot be ruled out.

¹B. Inglis, Natural and Supernatural: A History of the Paranormal, Abacus Press (1979).

²J. Arthur Thomson, The Outline of Science (in 4 Vols.), G. P. Putnam's Sons (1922).

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- ³H. Puthoff and R. Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer over Kilometer Distances," Proc. IEEE, Vol. 64, pp. 329-354 (March 1976).
- ⁴R. Jahn, "The Persistent Paradox of Psychic Phenomena: An Engineering Perspective," Proc. IEEE, Vol. 70, pp. 136-170 (February 1982).
- ⁵J. Ehrenwald, "Cerebral Localization and the Psi Syndrome," J. of Nervous and Mental Disease, Vol. 161, No. 6, pp. 393-398 (1975).
- ⁶N. F. Dixon, "Subliminal Perception and Parapsychology: Points of Contact," Proc. 27th Annual International Conference of the Parapsychology Foundation, New York, NY (1978).
- ⁷I. M. Kogan, "Is Telepathy Possible?" Radio Eng., Vol. 21, p. 75 (January 1966); F. Blau, Telepathy, private publ. (April 1981).
- ⁸E. H. Walker, "Foundations of Paraphysical and Parapsychological Phenomena," in Proc. Conf. Quantum Physics and Parapsychology, Parapsychology Foundation, New York, NY (1975).

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D. RV Process

To carry out a remote viewing (RV) session, a "remote viewer" and an "interviewer" begin by seating themselves at the opposite ends of a table in a special remote viewing room equipped with paper and pens, a tape recorder, and an overhead TV camera to permit recording for documentation, or monitoring by individuals outside the room. The room is homogeneously-colored, acoustic-tiled, and featureless, with light controlled by a dimmer, so that environmental distractions can be minimized.

The session is begun by the interviewer providing to the remote viewer whatever targeting information is appropriate to the task at hand, such as the coordinates of a military site, or a picture of an individual. Under normal testing or operational conditions, the interviewer is typically kept blind as to the site, etc., so as to prevent inadvertent cueing or leading. The session then proceeds with the interviewer repeating the targeting information at intervals, posing questions, etc., and the remote viewer providing quick-reaction responses, both verbally and by means of notes and sketches, until a coherent response to the overall task requirement emerges. (The use of the quick-reaction-response procedure has been found useful in minimizing imaginative embellishment of basic raw-data signals.)

There is no use of drugs or technology to produce an "altered state of consciousness," session time at a single setting rarely exceeds an hour, and the ambience of the session is kept as natural and stress-free as possible.

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E. Personnel

Historically, the search for medical/psychological/personality measures that might provide a quantitative "psychic profile" has been unsuccessful.

Several years of observation by workers in the field has, however, led to an informal guide based on subjective evaluation of the personality traits of successful viewers. This rule-of-thumb guide is based on the observation that successful remote viewers tend to be confident, outgoing, adventurous, broadly successful individuals with some artistic bent, and possessing "middle-of-the-road" views about psychoenergetic functioning. Neither "total skeptics" nor "true believers" tend to do well on psychoenergetic tasks. Rather, good remote viewers seem to come from the ranks of generally successful photographers, engineers, mathematicians, artists and businessmen who have a relaxed interest in the phenomena and are challenged by it.

Recently, SRI researchers cooperated with a private group (Mobius Group, Los Angeles, CA) to conduct a mass RV screening test, with psychological profiling, through a major magazine publication.* The data base of several thousand entries is sufficiently large that profiling information may be forthcoming from this test.

* S. A. Schwartz and R. DeMattei, "Psi-Q Test II," OMNI, p. 136 (October 1982).

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F. Product of RV Technology

The steps in producing a product from remote viewing (RV) sessions is as follows:

- (1) The individual designated a "remote viewer," in conjunction with an interviewer, generates raw data in the form of a tape-recorded transcript of verbal comments, along with notes, sketches and drawings. On occasion a videorecording of the session may also be made.
- (2) The raw data is summarized in a one- or two-page cover sheet(s), and affixed to the typed transcript and associated notes, sketches and drawings, and the data package turned over to the consumer for analysis.
- (3) Following preliminary analysis, the above procedure may be iterated a number of times to produce additional data in response to analyst questions.
- (4) Finally, the analyst fills out an evaluation sheet covering the usefulness of the RV product (see following pages), and the data is integrated into the overall intelligence mix in whatever way is appropriate.

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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.

SG1J

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

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

ACCURACY*

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

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

ACCURACY*

Personnel

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

(S) Overall utility None Marginal Useful Very Useful Cannot be de-termined at this time

* (U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

- 0 - Little correspondence Self explanatory.
- 1 - Site contact with 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)

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

* 0 to 3 point scale of previous page.

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(S) Additional information desired? Yes No

(S) Priority Urgent _____ date Routine

- () Items
1. () _____

 2. () _____

 3. () _____

 4. () _____

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 Menlo Park, CA 94025

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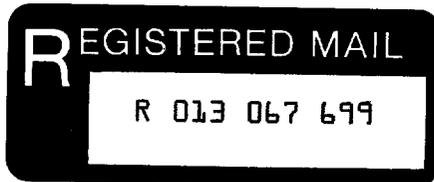
SRI International

333 Ravenswood Ave. • Menlo Park, California 94025

LTC Robert Jachim
U.S. Army - Bldg. 4553A
HQ INSCOM - Det. G
Ft. Meade, MD 20755

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SRI 2913



~~SECRET~~G. RV Trends

SRI International was tasked with a 3-yr evaluation program (FY '81-'83) to assess the potential of remote viewing (RV) for intelligence applications, both to enhance the potential for U.S. applications, and to provide data that would be useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet/East Bloc applications. Special emphasis was placed on the possibility that enhancement techniques could be developed that would significantly increase levels of accuracy and reliability. Therefore, a major part of the 3-yr evaluation program focused on

- (1) The development of techniques to enhance the accuracy and reliability of RV, and the transfer of these techniques to DoD personnel.
- (2) The application of RV to operational tasks.
- (3) The evaluation of such techniques and applications.
- (4) The integration of RV intelligence into the overall intelligence mix.

To fulfill these requirements, SRI, in conjunction with its sponsors, chose to develop and codify a promising RV training procedure that had emerged from earlier work, developed by RV consultant/practitioner Mr. I. Swann. The procedure focuses on improving the reliability of RV by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. The basic components of this procedure consist of

- (1) Repeated target-address (e.g., coordinate) presentations with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer (to minimize imaginative overlays).
- (2) The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, featureless, homogeneously-colored viewing chamber (to minimize environmental overlays).
- (3) The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited interviewer patter (to minimize interviewer overlay).

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With the above procedures in place, it is found that data in an RV session tend to develop in a natural pattern from the general to the particular, from the overall ambience or gestalt of the site to the specific analytical and quantitative aspects. This development, shown in the table below, appears to progress through six stages of increased contact with the target site.

Table--STAGES IN RV

Stage	Example
(1) Major gestalt	Land surrounded by water, an island
(2) Sensory contact	Cold sensation, wind-swept feeling
(3) Dimension, motion, mobility	Rising up, a panoramic view
(4) Quantitative aspects	Three large buildings, clustered together as a facility.
(5) Special qualitative aspects	Scientific research, live organisms
(6) Significant analytical aspects	BW preparation site

Over the 3-yr period, in-house and client remote viewers are being trained to become proficient in handling each of the stages in turn, thereby resulting in greater detail in and utility of the overall RV product.

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~~SECRET~~H. RV Data

The current state-of-the-art in remote viewing is that the most-accomplished remote viewer in the SRI program (Swann, the originator of the technique) has developed to the point of differentiation and identification of technological facilities, considered as a Stage IV process in the nomenclature of the previous section. Examples of the level of detail and discrimination attained in this research/training phase are shown in the following four figures. (An operational example is shown in the following section.) Results of this quality are seen on a relatively routine basis and, therefore, at a rate well exceeding chance expectation.

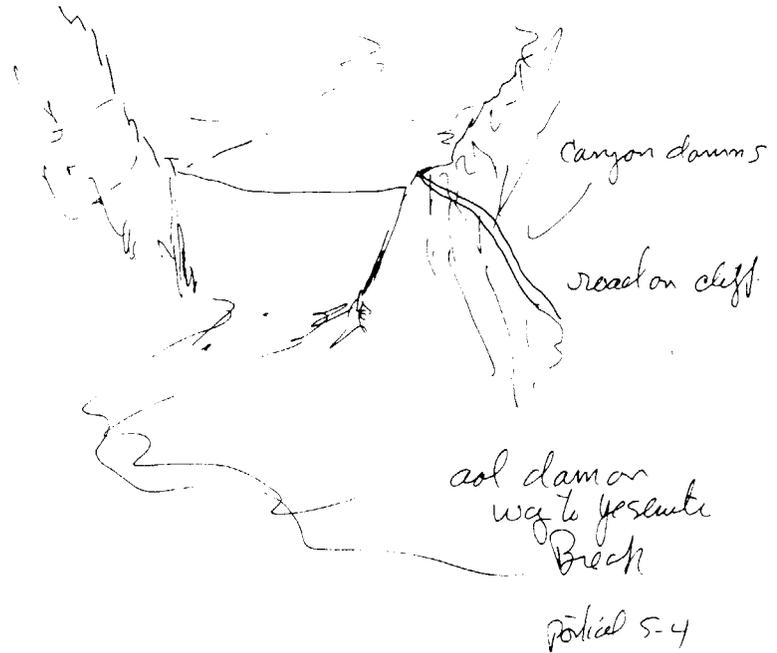
As of this date, additional viewers exposed to the training procedure, both within the contractor organization (SRI and its consultants) and within the DoD (Army INSCOM remote viewers) have progressed through various stages of the procedure up through Stage III.

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CPYRGHT

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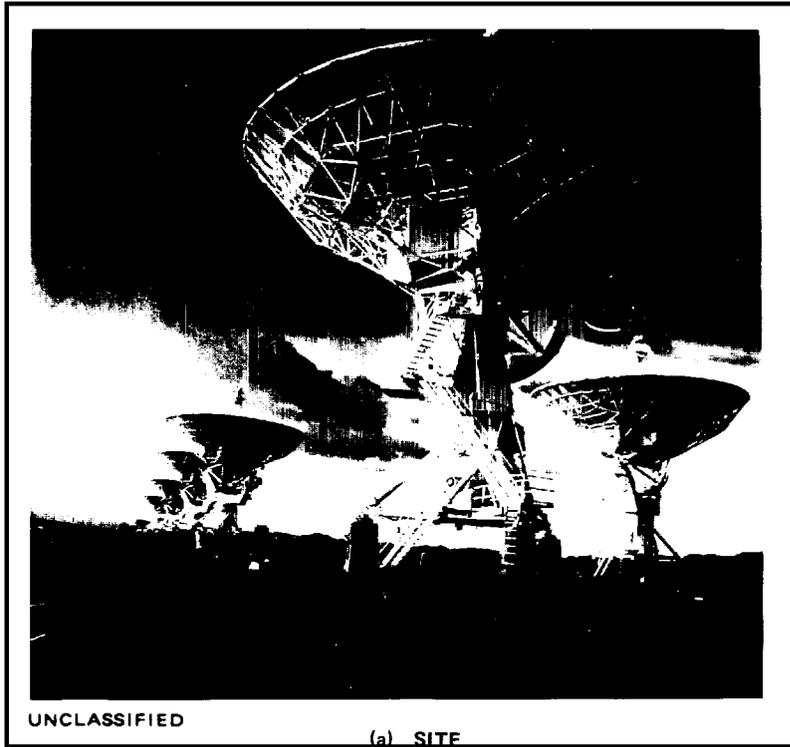
(b) RV RESPONSE

FIGURE 1 (U) GLEN CANYON DAM, UTAH

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CPYRGHT



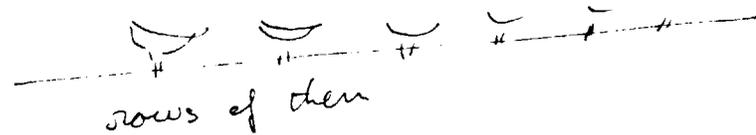
34° 4' 43.497"N
 107° 37' 3.819"W

desert. — C

conts: Hoover Dam —
Breaks

A tall
B structure 5
A angles
B Building .clg.

all dish antennas —
huge —————

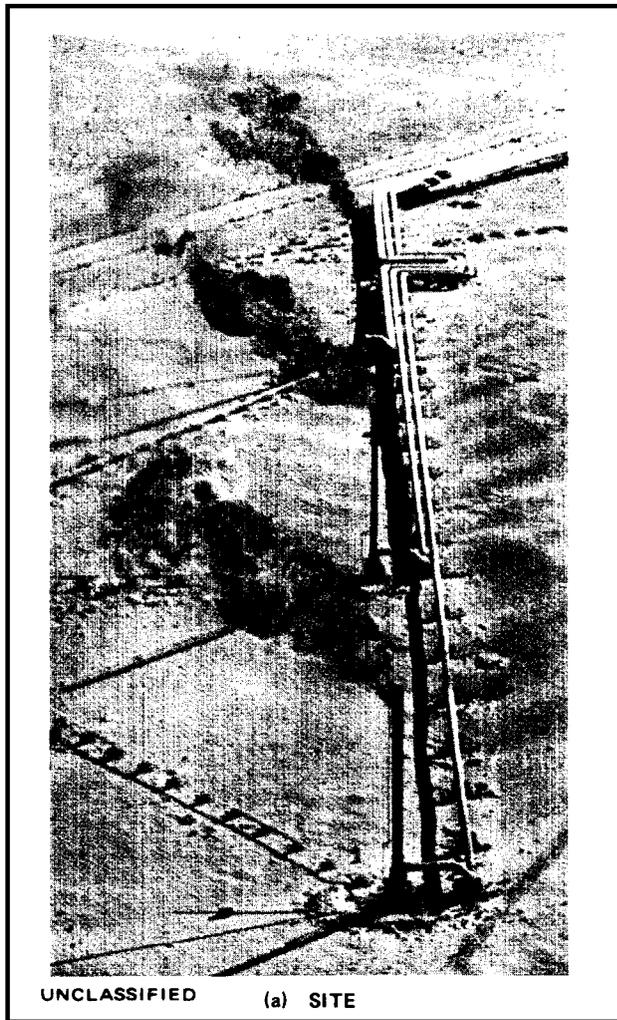


(b) RV RESPONSE

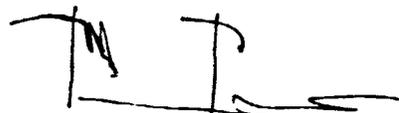
FIGURE 2 (U) RADIO TELESCOPE ARRAY; SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO

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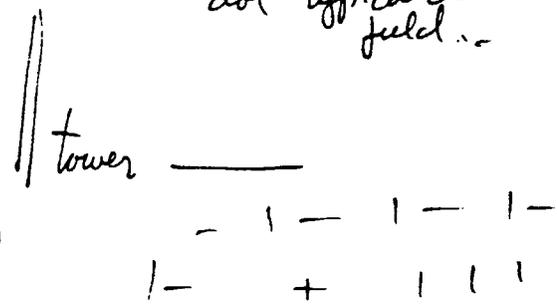
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buildings -
 near
 oil well. C
 oil field S
 several wells c



pumping - c
 not typical oil
 field



5.6 Libya. and
 Break

not very good
 stage 4S

(b) RV RESPONSE

FIGURE 3 (U) SAHARA OILFIELDS

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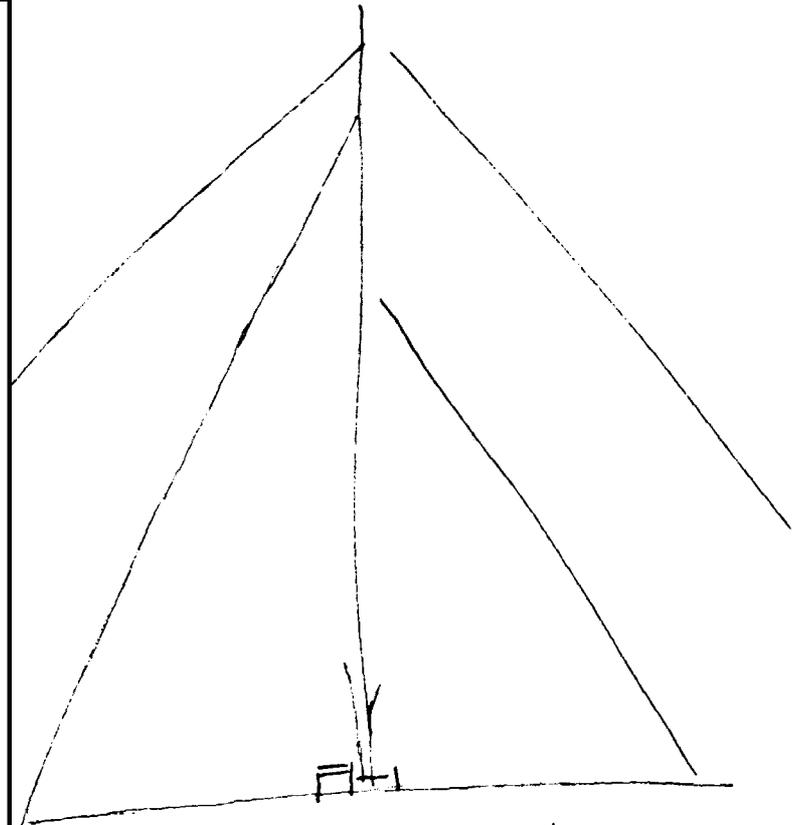
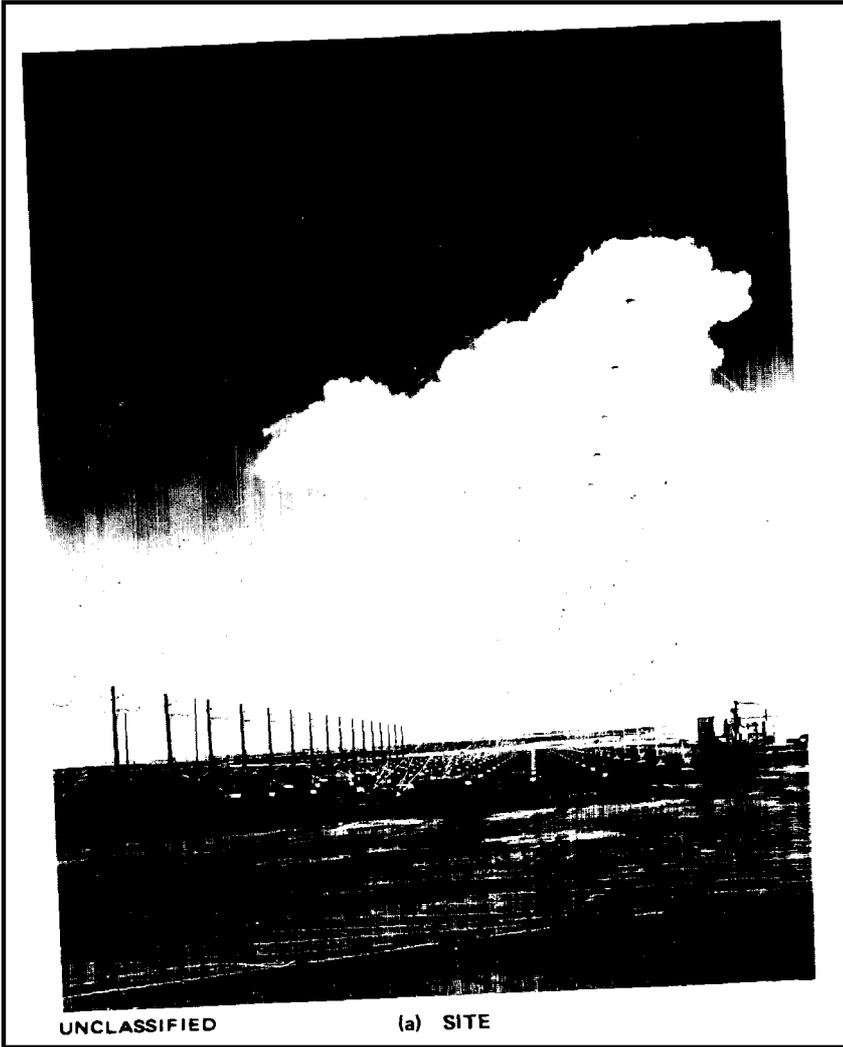
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like radio tower e.s
flat area c
swamps
smells -

(b) RV RESPONSE

FIGURE 4 (U) ANTENNA ARRAY; LOST HILLS, CALIFORNIA

~~SECRET~~I. Value of Data

In the FY '81-FY '83 RV evaluation program, SRI in conjunction with its DoD sponsors (DIA, Army INSCOM) has investigated U.S. capabilities in applied intelligence applications, both to determine the potential for application in U.S. efforts, and to provide data useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet/East Bloc applications. To carry out this task, SRI pursued application tasks that were of interest to the intelligence community, and have responded to quick-reaction requirements set by DoD representatives monitoring the progress of the work. A sample task is shown on the following pages, including the final DIA evaluation sheet.

SG1A

The investigations have shown that remote viewing, both by SRI and Army INSCOM personnel, has in many cases provided meaningful descriptions of, e.g., East-bloc targets of interest to the intelligence community. Evaluation by appropriate intelligence community specialists indicates that a remote viewer is able by this process to generate useful data corroborated by other intelligence data. As is generally true with other human sources, the information is fragmentary and imperfect, and therefore should not be relied on alone but is best utilized in conjunction with other resources. Although efforts to establish the precise degree of accuracy and reliability are not yet complete, the data generated by the RV process appears to exceed any reasonable bounds of chance correlation or acquisition by ordinary means and therefore constitutes an exploitable information source.

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Date 9 April 1981; 0853- 0919

Series DIA

Session No. _____

Target No. JS #17

SG1A

Target

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 115

Comments: 1.

SG1A

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic target material (Mount Kilimanjaro and Canyonlands Nat'l Park, Utah, respectively) yielded good results, indicating with high probability that remote viewer was "on-line" throughout operational viewing.
4. Remote viewer described biological warfare facility with human experimentation.

SRI International

H. E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Radio Physics Laboratory

333 Ravenswood Ave. • Menlo Park, CA 94025 • (415) 326-6200 • Cable: SRI INTL MNP • TWX: 910-373-1246

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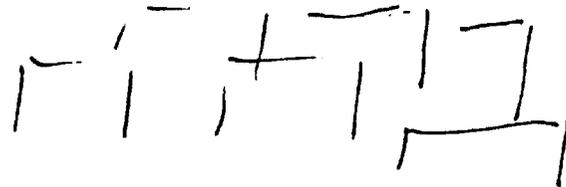
H: Today is April 9, 1981, Remote Viewer 002 and Hal Puthoff monitoring.

J.S. #17. It is 8:53.



SG1B

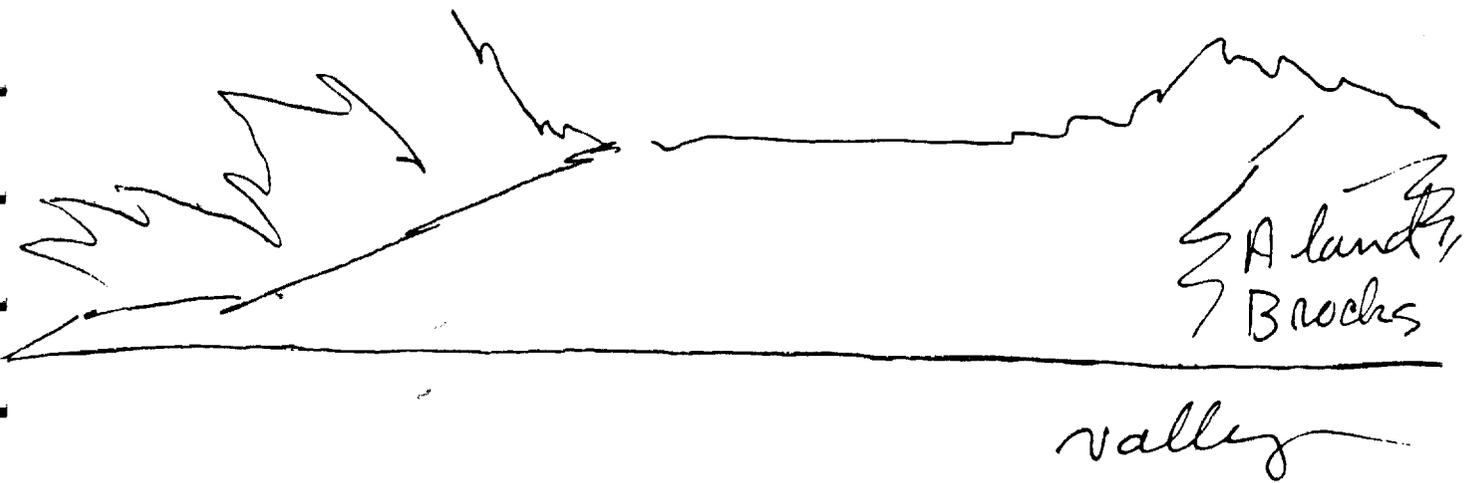
SG1B



windows
Brown
flat roofed.

A Buildings
B group.

Breaks



A lands
B rocks

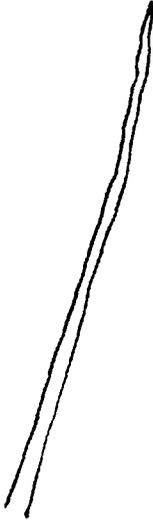
valley

cold
frost
frozen ground

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lake to N/E
flat area to south
Seems isolated -



A very high
B ?

Break

aol? * air strip?

TV or communication
relay - ?

* AOL - Analytical Overlay; images thought to be erroneous, being triggered by imagination. Possibly relevant, but not taken to be primary data.

~~SECRET~~

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V: This is a terrible place for some reason. I am having words like medical, biological, research, human use, human guinea pigs rather, prison facility.

SG1B

H:

V: Chemicals and gas, a biological warfare place. This is like a decompression chamber. Maybe those are contamination chambers.

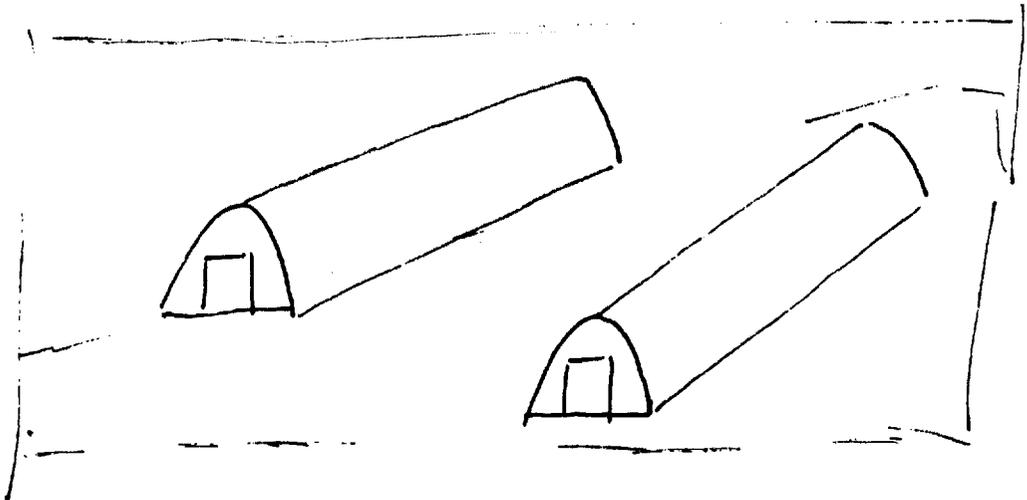
Oh dear, what did we find. Who gave this coordinate? I came across - it seems to be five rather complex chambers in a very large hangar like building. They remind me of the decompression chamber that we saw down at that marine research base on Catalina. A decompression place where people went if they came up from diving too fast. A complex chamber made of reinforced steel and concrete and things and it has tanks. They have tanks of various kinds leading into them.

SG1B



^ ^ ^ ^
chemicals & gasses
Biological warfare.

cols*: Mustard gas WWI -



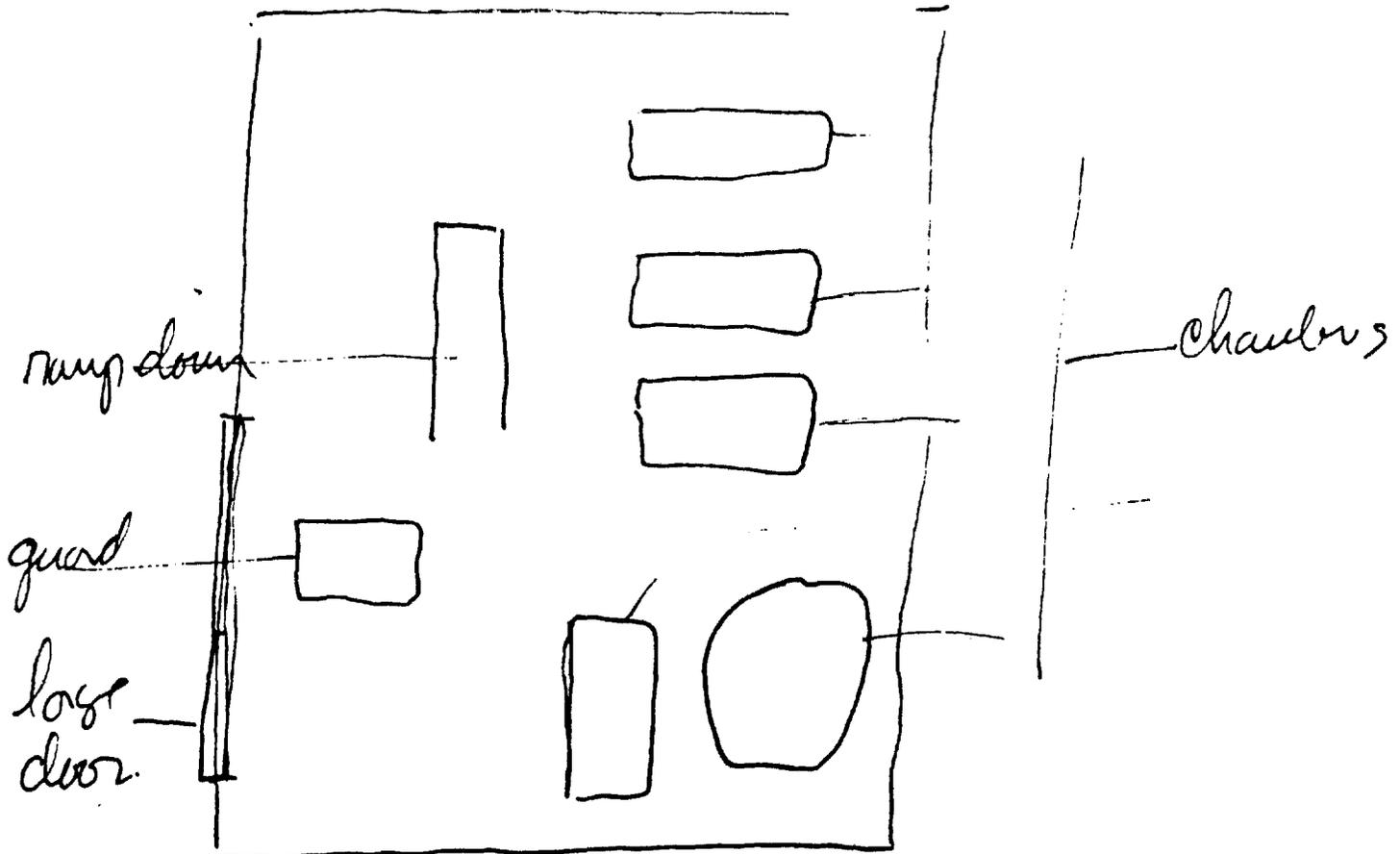
*AOL - See previous page

like decompression chambers
in a large hangar-like
building

~~SECRET~~

V: There is the smell of disinfectant and ultra violet lights, purple light, lavender light, inside this large hangar like building. The floor seems wet. People wear boots, very large rubber boots. There seem to be inside stairs going down. This place is maybe 40 ft high at least. There are these chamber units there, but there are stairs and an elevator going down. And a ramp and lift forks, so this is underground too. It's funny, there seem to be windows on the outside, but there aren't any windows on the inside. Fake windows. I seem to see what looks like a guard cubicle because it has all glass around, it is inside the building. It has, by comparison to the other cold lavender lights, it has yellow illumination in it. There are six men there. There is a big panel, it seems to be a voltage control panel for some sort of electronics system. Down the ramp are very long corridors. It looks like storage. There are signs everywhere. I can't read the characters but the phoenetics is sort of pra noy usnetzov. There are blinking red lights over some doors here and there. I think these are exist markers.

PRA NOY USNETZOV



~~SECRET~~

V:

Outside the ground isn't

flat, it is sort of like there are hills or artificially made mounds that sort of divide up this compound in a way. Buildings that look like barracks. A whole series of buildings that look like prefabricated boxes, that are sort of all stacked together. Water tank on the hill. Large tower I think and in the area there is an airstrip. It is about 2 miles to the NE I think. I am going to end there. I don't like this place.

At that Class A site there was a tall thing that I couldn't make out, I bet that that is a chimney. I bet those are large furnaces.

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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 DIA - DT-1A. 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.

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

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

(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 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.

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001800060001-7

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Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001800060001-7

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() DETAILED EVALUATION SHEET (U)

<u>Specific Transcript/Drawing Items</u>	<u>Evaluation*</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1. () IDENTIFICATION WITH BW	3	JS # 17
2. () ASSOCIATION WITH PRISON FACILITY	3	"
3. () GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	1	"
4. () BUNKERS	2	"
5. () PRESENCE OF TOWERS + RUMMERS	2	"
6. () SERIES OF CHAMBERS	2	"
7. () SMOKE OF DISINFECTANTS + PRESENCE OF UV LIGHTS	3	"
8. () AIR FIELD	0	"
9. () NEARBY LAKE	0	"
10. () UNDERGROUND	2	"
11. ()		
12. ()		

* 0 to 3 point scale of previous page.

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J. Future Efforts

Before remote viewing (RV) technology finds its niche as a routine intelligence collection tool, it would be desirable for a number of elements to be solidly in place. These range from a remote viewer screening/selection procedure at the front end, to a countermeasures technology at the other to prevent the effective use of RV against U.S. interests. These elements are:

- (1) Screening/selection
- (2) High-accuracy, high-reliability multi-purpose RV, including
 - (a) Complete knowledge concerning alternative targeting strategies, such as targeting by coordinates (CRV), pictures, ID numbers, etc.
 - (b) Before-the-fact indicators of success, such as the use of physiological measures (e.g., audio analysis of session tapes), calibration trials, etc.
- (3) Location/tracking search problem
- (4) Training
- (5) Routine operational procedures
- (6) Evaluation techniques
- (7) Data base management and manipulation techniques
- (8) Intelligence concerning foreign use
- (9) Countermeasures, including
 - (a) Passive intrusion detection
 - (b) Shielding and/or jamming

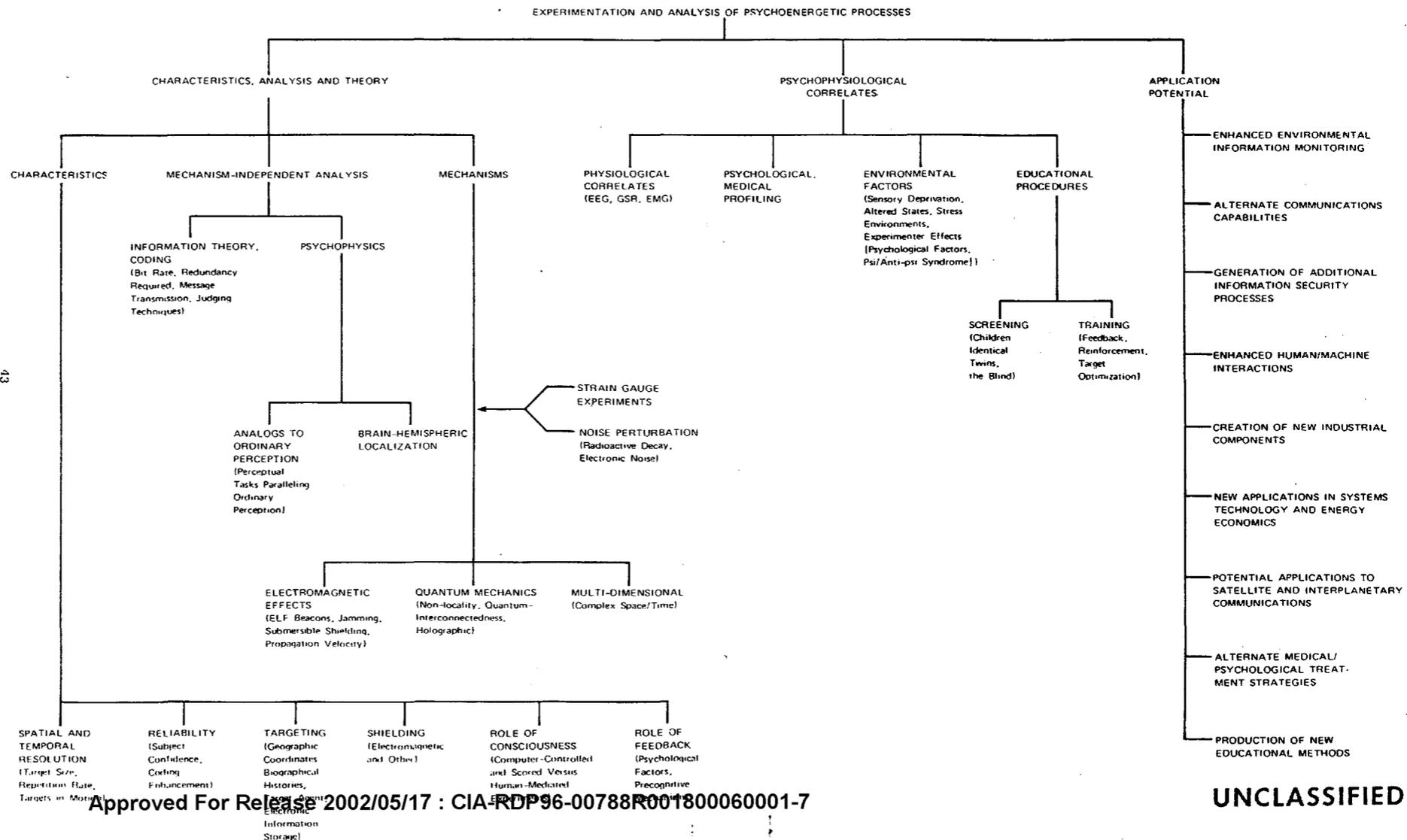
The RV program has survived as a viable entity to date because of the progress made with regard to items (2) and (4) through (8), although clearly additional refinement is required. However, little has been done with regard to items (1), (3) and (9), and therefore these require focus in the near future.

For the longer course, supporting research on the physical, psychological, environmental and other factors needs to be pursued, as detailed in the chart, next page.

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(U) ACTION ITEM AREAS UNDER INVESTIGATION IN PSYCHOENERGETICS (U)



43

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~~SECRET~~K. Finances/Tasks

SG1D

Date	Organization	Budget	Tasks
1971-75	CIA		RV exploration; operational RV; screening feasibility study
1975-76	NAVELEX	\$ 74K	Measure physiological (EEG) correlates to RV
1976-79	FTD Wright-Patterson AFB	\$300K	Operational RV; distance, resolution, shielding studies
1977-80	MIA, Redstone Arsenal	\$281K	RNG electronic equipment interactions study
1978-80	AMSAA, Aberdeen Proving Ground	\$230K	Location/tracking search; repetitive RV on military exercises
1978-80	DIA	\$228K	RV enhancement; operational RV
1979-80	<input type="checkbox"/> SG1B	\$105K	Operational RV
1979-80	Army INSCOM	\$ 75K	RV training
FY 1981	DIA	\$300K	RV enhancement; intelligence assessment; operational RV; countermeasures feasibility study; data base management feasibility study
FY 1981	Army INSCOM	\$130K	RV targeting; RV transcript audio analysis
FY 1982	DIA	\$330K	Intelligence assessment; RV evaluation; Data base management; operational RV
FY 1982	Army INSCOM	\$185K	RV enhancement; RV training
FY 1983	DIA	\$340K	RV enhancement; intelligence assessment; data base management; operational RV; location/tracking search

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~~SECRET~~L. RV Enhancement and Intelligence Support Program

Within the context of the Grill Flame remote viewing (RV) enhancement and intelligence program, separate projects have been initiated to provide support. These are briefly described below.

1. Data Base Management

SRI is implementing a computerized data-base management (DBM) system to handle the large amount of material being generated on the RV and intelligence projects. The system, programmed on a dedicated stand-alone LSI 11/23 microcomputer, utilizes a "user friendly" front-end format (PERFORMIX) and a relational DBM package (INFORMIX) which permits essentially untrained personnel to enter and manipulate data. With regard to the RV data base, the system provides a library/catalog function of data-base readout by date, site, viewer, etc., as well as higher-order manipulation functions such as trend analysis. In the intelligence files, cross-correlation of personnel biographies, institutes, publications, etc., are easily retrievable.

2. RV Evaluation

Protocols for RV evaluation have been developed which allow a task coordinator to define the type of evaluation required for specific applications. (For example, the type of evaluation required for an RV demonstration/validation experiment is different from that required for an RV intelligence assessment.) The protocols include instructions on how to apply objective rating scales to the data, along with various ways to analyze the results statistically.

3. Location/Tracking Search

Investigation into methods applicable to the search problem is in its preliminary stages. Pilot efforts to date using various strategies have not yet converged on a high-reliability procedure, so the effort continues.

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