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8 Nov 83

October 1983

FY'83

END-OF-YEAR

DOD GRILL FLAME PROGRESS REPORT

SG1J

Prepared by:

[redacted]

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FY 1983

I PROGRAM STATUS

A. Introduction

The major event in FY 1983 was the removal of Army participation in the Grill Flame project. All of the additional slots and funds for external assistance were removed from the FY 1983 budget by the U.S. Congress. This placed the entire project in jeopardy as Army INSCOM was to provide over 50% of the funds needed for the contract work at SRI. Therefore, during much of the fiscal year, the project had to operate on the assumption that funds may not be available for the entire fiscal year. SRI was, however, able to complete all the work scheduled for FY 1983 when additional funds were provided by DDR&E.

Also in FY 1983, the Grill Flame project was reviewed by a science panel. The members of the panel were all distinguished scientists in their fields. Essentially, they looked at the scientific aspects of the program from experimental design to analysis of the data. In general, the panel was impressed by the work and found no major scientific flaws in the project.

This report is the final one of a series of three End-of-Year reports (FY 1981, FY 1982, and FY 1983). The three-year Grill Flame Program as pursued by Army INSCOM and DIA, by Congressional dictate, is terminated at the end of FY 1983. The Congress specified that no NFIB funds were to be spent in FY 1984 and beyond. It does appear, however, that both the research and applications phases of psychoenergetics will be pursued using Army and DDR&E research funds.

B. FY 1983 Grill Flame Program

(See the following task sheets.)

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Attachment #1

Verbal Description of Project

At the beginning of the DIA/Army Joint Services Program (FY 1981) SRI, in conjunction with its sponsors, made a decision to develop and codify the most promising RV enhancement procedure that had emerged from earlier work--a six stage coordinate remote viewing training procedure developed by SRI Consultant Mr. Ingo Swann. The procedure focuses on improving the reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. A broad overview of the procedure, which has been derived empirically on the basis of a decade of investigation into the RV process, is presented in the documents below.* The basic components of this procedure consist of:

(1) Repeated target-address (coordinate) presentation, 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).

At this stage of near completion of the development, the RV training procedure proceeds through a series of six stages of proficiency, hypothesized to correspond to six stages of increased contact with the target site. The stages are outlined in the table below. In a given remote viewing session, an experienced remote viewer tends to recapitulate the six stages in order.

During FY 1983, the final development of the procedure is focused specifically on aspects applicable to differentiation and identification of technological facilities. Orientation/application/testing of the procedure continues with community- and SRI-provided trainees. Videotaping of sessions has been added for additional documentation/learning purposes.

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*H. E. Puthoff, "RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation (U)," Final REport, SRI Project 3279-1, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA (February 1982), SECRET/NOFORN.

H. E. puthoff, "RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation (U)," Final Report, SRI Project 4028-1, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA (December 1982), SECRET/NOFORN.

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RV SITE CONTACT

SITE IS ACQUIRED IN STAGES OF INCREASING CONTACT

STAGES

1. Major gestalt (mountain, city, land/water interface)
2. Sensory contact (cold/dry)
3. Dimension, motion, mobility (large mountain, panoramic view)
4. Qualitative and quantitative aspects (technological cultural, two buildings)
5. Specific analytical aspects--by interrogating signal line (radar tracking function, ABM defense)
6. Three-dimensional contact (modeling, layouts, further analytical contact)

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END OF YEAR REPORT

PROGRAM: CRV Enhancement

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Improve accuracy of remote viewing. Transfer technology to client community.		Research on Stages IV-VI was performed, with RVer #002 acting as viewer. Continued training of 3 SRI-selected viewers (two through SII, one through SIII) was carried out, to provide additional data to evaluate the training procedure. Two client personnel progressed through training, one through mid-SI, one through SIII.	New techniques (e.g., 3-dimensional modeling) were developed which led to increasingly high-quality results. An overall analysis of blind-testing (Class B) results indicates a sustained hit rate of 66% in providing results in the 2 (good) and 3 (excellent) categories. Progress of trainees, both SRI- and client-selected, continues to provide evidence that CRV technology can be transferred to selected individuals by means of a structured procedure.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

   (a) Newer trainees without previous experience appear to progress more rapidly through the new procedures, as compared with earlier viewers involved in "relearning."

   (b) The use of modeling materials (e.g., clay, pasteups) appears to contribute to RV product quality.

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'84 was developed.

FY'83 Program	Results	FY'84 Follow-On
Research, SIV-SVI	Progress in increasing utility of RV data acquisition.	Complete SV R&D to stabilize procedure for technology transfer; gather more data on SVI modeling techniques to optimize utility.
Training/technology transfer	Trainees' progress/technology transfer tracked.	Continue technology transfer, training evaluation, through higher-stage processes.

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Attachment #1

Verbal Description of the Project

To meet program objectives, one of SRI's tasks is to investigate U.S. capabilities in applied RV, both to determine the potential for application in U.S. efforts, and to provide data that is useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet applications. In response to this requirement, SRI has pursued application tasks that were of interest to the intelligence community, and have responded to quick-reaction requirements set by representatives monitoring the progress of the work.

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The format for carrying out these tasks is as follows. A request for information concerning a target site is transmitted by the client to the DIA representative [redacted] the Joint Service Program COTR in residence at SRI. He then provides targeting information (e.g., coordinates) to an SRI RV session monitor at the start of a session. This monitor then works with a remote viewer to obtain data. In this format, SRI personnel are kept blind to the source of the request, and to the type of site or event of interest. In some cases, the COTR is present during the RV session, or he may even conduct the session himself.

In an effort to determine whether a remote viewer is "on line" before attempting an operational task, a presession calibration trial is carried out on a site for which feedback materials (e.g., National Geographic magazines, travel brochures) are available to the session monitor. If the results indicate a useful level of RV functioning, the operational task is engaged; if not, the task is aborted. In like fashion, a postsession calibration trial is carried out to provide a check on whether the viewer remained "on line" during the operational task.

Evaluation protocols were developed for use by analysts to provide numerical estimates of various aspects of the RV product generated in operational RV tasks. The returned protocols constitute the basis for contractor evaluation, feedback to the remote viewer, and as an input for the computerized data-base management (DBM). The evaluation protocols submitted to the analysts for their completion are provided in Appendix D of the below footnoted document.*

The contractor has completed development of a computerized data-base management system to handle this material. This system, programmed on a stand-alone LSI 11/23 system, provides a library/catalog function of data-base readout by date, site, viewer, and so forth, along with the capability of yielding trend analysis functions.

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*H. E. Puthoff, "RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation (U)," Final Report, SRI Project 3279-1, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA (February 1982), SECRET/NOFORN/GF.

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PROGRAM: Operational RV

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Respond to operational requirements as needed.		SRI's remote viewers provided RV data on sites J.S. #35 through J.S. #42 in response to operational requirements.	Increasingly high quality results were obtained, especially after completion of SIV development, leading to DIA evaluation scores on the last four sites of 2^+, 3, 3, and 2^+ on a -03 point scale.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

The injection of intermediate quick-response feedback appears to increase viewer confidence; therefore, a carefully-monitored Class C protocol* (as opposed to Class B) may be more productive for operational tasking.

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*Class C: Intermediate confirmatory feedback supplied to viewer at selected points during operational scan.
Class B: No feedback given until operational scan complete.

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'84 was developed.

FY'83 Program	Results	FY'84 Follow-On
Operational RV products provided to client.	Client evaluation shows in increasing quality.	Continued operational tasking. Explore Class B/Class C protocols with regard to optimization of operational RV product. Continue development of operational RV evaluation techniques.

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Attachment #1

8. Sponsor Expectation:

To have a system that will both store and allow manipulation of the data acquired via CRV. To have a system that can store and manipulate intelligence data.

Attachment #2

13. Verbal Description of Project:

We developed and made operational a database management system using an LSI-11/73 microcomputer and UNIX v7 software. Five data bases were implemented:

(1) Project viewgraphs

(2) Operational remote viewing

(3) RV training

(4) Intelligence

(5) Free world study

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PROGRAM: Data Base Management System

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
To have a system that will both store and allow manipulation of the data acquired via CRV.	2.6	Informix, a C-based relational database management utility was installed. Informix v.3.0 was installed.	Some basic DBMS was possible, but full implimentation could not be achieved. Full implimentation of the RV DBMS was realized. User-friendly input screen were implimented. Standardized reports were generated.
To have a system that can store and manipulate intelligence data.	2.2.1 2.2.3	Informix v.3.0 was installed.	Schema was designed and checked for possible update/append anomalies. Test data was used to confirm schema design. Full user-friendly input programs await further DBMS hardware/software upgrades.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

For the intelligence DBMS, we found that we were at state-of-the-art in database design. Consequently, our desk-top micro-computer could only be used to demonstrate "proof-of-principle."

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'84 was developed.

FY'83 Program	Results	FY'84 Follow-On
Intelligence DBMS requirement	To fulfill the requirement we have exceeded the capability of the microcomputer DBMS facility.	We recommend a work station concept with net-working capability be implemented in hardware using Bukeley 4-2BSD UNIX and Ingres relational database as software.

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Attachment #1

Verbal Description of Project

A continuing requirement in operational RV is the determination of the location of tactical and strategic targets of interest whose positions are not known a priori. Examples range from the location of people or equipment in a building complex to the position of a facility or weapons delivery system in a strategic context. The search task is therefore directed at determining the location of objects, individuals, systems and facilities on scales covering, e.g., room-size to global dimensions.

This task lends itself to two standard psychoenergetics approaches; they are:

(1) Discrete Search Technique. In the Discrete Search Technique, the target area of interest (e.g., room, globe) is divided up into a series of "zones" or "grid squares," one of which is assumed to contain the target of interest. A statistical procedure (e.g., error-correcting coding, sequential sampling) is then used to statistically average a series of "guesses" to determine in which of the "zones" or "grid squares" the target of interest is contained. It has been shown in previous work that such a procedure can in principle yield high-reliability results with operators of relatively modest expertise, and a pilot series of trials involving the location of an individual and the location of ammunition was successful. Several forms of the Discrete Search Technique, including the use of real-time computer and programmable calculator statistical averaging procedures, are to be considered to determine the efficacy of the discrete approach applied to problems of interest to the client.

(2) Continuum Search Technique. As in the Discrete Search Technique, a number of so-called "dowsing" approaches have been identified in the psychoenergetics literature as having some validity in determining the location of targets of interest. In the "dowsing" approach, the area of interest containing the target is "examined" by psychoenergetic means on a continuum basis to determine the location of the specific target. In the "map-dowsing" version of these approaches, direct access to the area of interest is not required, and therefore the approach lends itself to the types of applications of interest to the client. A number of these approaches are to be considered to determine their applicability to client needs.

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PROGRAM: Search RV

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Begin to develop protocols for search RV.		Following a literature search on protocols used in search RV applications, three initial pilot studies were carried out.	Effort was just begun at a low level, so definitive results are not yet available. The pilot results included failures: attempts to locate, by statistical averaging (sequential sampling) of multi-guess responses, location of an object in one of three safe drawers; and successes: statistical averaging (majority vote of 5) of multi-guess responses on location of object in binary location task. Considerable effort remains to be done before this aspect of RV approaches that of descriptive RV.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

Statistical modeling of various multi-guess search strategies as required for application tasking brought to completion.

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'84 was developed.

FY'83 Program	Results	FY'84 Follow-On
Pilot studies, search protocol development.	Beginning efforts show success and failure modes.	Greatly expanded search effort required. Explore both discrete (grid-square or zone method) and continuous (dowsing) methods of location/tracking.

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III OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING

Throughout the year SRI was asked by DIA to contribute RV-derived data in response to operational or simulated operational requirements. These are summarized in the following table. Three examples (J.S. 39 through 41) showing the level of reliability and accuracy achieved are also included. Complete documentation is available and can be obtained through proper security channels on a need-to-know basis.

The accuracy of the operational RV products was assessed by DIA analysts in accordance with the following accuracy scale:

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.

The accuracy assessments for each site are included in the following table.

As a final assessment tool, five sites remote viewed by RVer #002 under similar operational conditions (J.S. 36, 37, and 40 through 42) were evaluated on the basis of rank ordering of transcripts against sites by an analyst blind as to which transcript was generated in response to which operational target. In this way, each of the five responses was assessed against each of the five targets, to determine whether the RV products were simply chance descriptions. The result was that all five were correctly

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Table

OPERATIONAL RV TASKS

(Fiscal Year 1983)

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matched, transcript to site, a result whose probability of occurring by chance in a 5 X 5 forced choice match is only $p = 8.3 \times 10^{-3}$ or odds of 1/120. The subjective impressions of high quality viewing is thus substantiated by objective blind assessment procedures.

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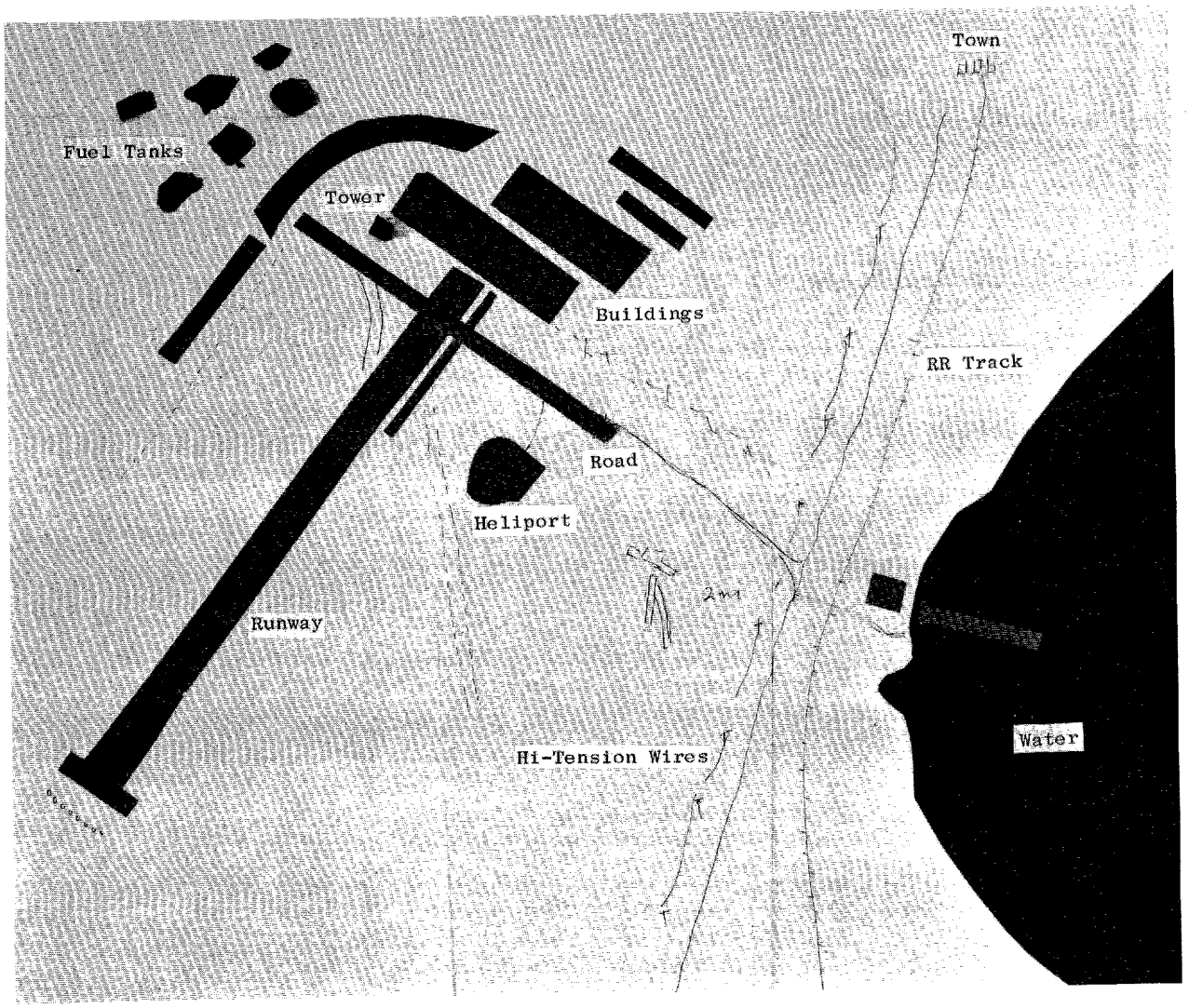

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(U) REMOTE VIEWER'S PASTEUP/DRAWING [redacted]

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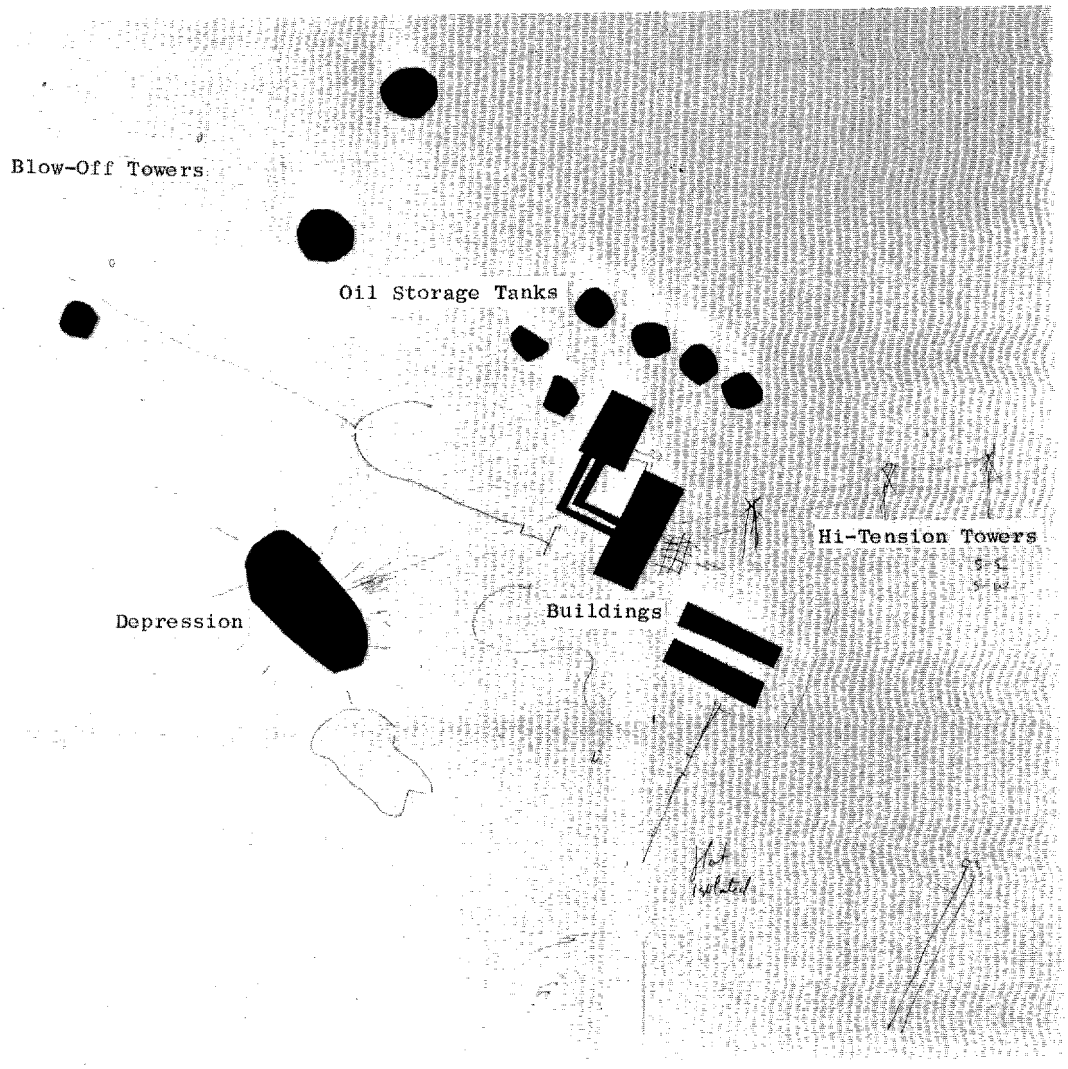

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(U) REMOTE VIEWER'S PASTEUP/DRAWING [redacted]

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IV FY 1984 GRILL FLAME PROGRAM

In FY 1983 the Congress placed a prohibition on spending NFIB funds to finance the Grill Flame Project. The DIA will then only be allowed to spend $70K, and that money can only be used to evaluate and report on foreign research efforts in psychoenergetics. The Army was not allowed to spend NFIB funds during FY 1983 and this restriction will be maintained in FY 1984. Therefore, funding for Grill Flame in FY 1984 will come from the R&D community. Specifically, DDR&E is expected to make $600K available to support the pursuit of Grill Flame goals.

Again, in FY 1984, coordinate remote viewing will be the focus of the program. During the year, Stages IV and above will be researched and trained. In addition, a search for both an alternate training program and an alternate targeting program will be made, and those that appear promising will be evaluated. Further development of the search methodology will also be part of the FY 1984 program. This will be the focus of the early part of the program as this particular kind of remote viewing seems to be in much demand. In addition, finalizing a remote viewing evaluation procedure will be completed in the early part of FY 1984. At this time a data base management system is in operation for both intelligence data and for remote viewing.

As new data becomes available it will be entered into the system. As a new element in the program an investigation and evaluation of PK research will be carried out. Should any of the areas of PK research appear promising, PK would receive much attention in future years. Finally, countermeasures will again be investigated in FY 1984. Only very limited amounts of funds have been spent on this crucial area. In FY 1984 a major effort should produce significant results. Other areas that may receive some attention in FY 1984 include developing a method of selecting people with good remote viewing potential, and looking at the effects of ELF on remote viewing performance.

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