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*Briefing given to  
Senate Appropriation  
Committee*

*29 June 1982*

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I am LTC Jachim, Project Manager for the INSCOM portion of  
DOD Project GRILL FLAME.

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The purpose of this briefing is to provide you with background  
information concerning INSCOM's involvement in Project GRILL  
FLAME. This briefing is divided into three major portions.

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- First, the history of INSCOM's involvement and the roles of DIA and INSCOM in the project.
- Next, a discussion of remote viewing and examples of completed projects for which we received the requestor's evaluation.
- And, finally, a review of those projects which have been completed but not evaluated.

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First the history of INSCOM's involvement. In the fall of 1978, ACSI tasked INSCOM to determine if parapsychology could be used to collect intelligence. For our purposes parapsychology is defined in two major categories:

First, physical actions performed by mental powers that cannot be explained by known physical means. This is known as telekinesis or psychokinesis, and *psychokinesis*

Second, perceptions which cannot be explained through known sensory means. This is known as ESP, telepathy and remote viewing.

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Specifically, INSCOM'S tasking was to determine if Remote Viewing could be used as a collection method. Remote Viewing is defined, as the ability of an individual, to access information previously unknown, without regard to time, location, or any attempt to hide the target from a collector.

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To meet ACSI's tasking INSCOM established a project team under the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Human Intelligence. The criteria developed to determine if remote viewing would be a viable collection method was as follows:

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First, could remote viewing be learned? Next could remote viewing be applied as a collection method? And, finally, could remote viewing respond to collection requirements in a

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First, could remote viewing be learned: SRI International, an acknowledged leader in the field of paranormal research, which is located in Menlo Park, California relied upon established psychics, who used their individual abilities to remote view. INSCOM, using the personality traits and characteristics compiled by SRI during their work with these psychics, screened approximately 250 intelligence personnel within the Baltimore/Washington area, looking for people with similar characteristics. Based on SRI observations, successful remote viewers tend to be confident, outgoing, adventurous, broadly successful individuals with some artistic bent. (We gleaned much of this information from commanders and supervisors.) We gleaned much of this information from commanders and supervisors. We then conducted over 100 individual interviews. After the screenings and interviews, nine people were selected. They were a mixture of military and civilian, officers and enlisted, men and women. After additional interviews with the SRI scientists involved in psychic research, six were selected to go to California for two weeks of actual training. Upon their return to Fort Meade they continued in an in-house training program modeled after the SRI training phase. To determine how long this training should last, since no one had attempted to train psychics, guidance was again sought from SRI. Based upon their judgment an 18 to 24 month training cycle was established. Milestones during this first period were: the fall of 1978 through February 1979 - personnel were located; from February 1979 through December 1979 - initial training at SRI in California and Fort Meade was undertaken. INSCOM's first training session was conducted on 28 February 1979..

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After the personnel were located and training had begun, the next questions to be answered applied to the second and third criteria concerning operations. That is, could remote viewing be applied as a collection method? If so, would the information be of reasonable accuracy and accepted and used by the intelligence analyst who receive the product. Finally, could remote viewing respond to collection requirements in a timely manner?

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Work to answer these questions was overcome by events. In September 1979, ACSI tasked INSCOM to locate a missing navy aircraft. The only information provided was a picture of the type aircraft missing and the names of the crew. Where the aircraft was operating was not disclosed. On 4 September

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1979, the first operational remote viewing session took place. In this initial session, the remote viewer placed the aircraft to within 15 miles of where it was actually located. Based on these results, INSCOM was tasked to work against additional operational targets. These taskings forced a premature halt to the initial training phase. In December 1979, the project was committed to operations.

The background of INSCOM and the GRILL FLAME project would be incomplete without examining the different roles of DIA and INSCOM; since there appears to have been some blurring of these distinctions in the past.

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DIA is concerned with:

- Assessing the threat, principally from the Soviet Union and China.
- Determining countermeasures to any U. S. vulnerabilities.
- And, determining the potential of remote viewing using established psychics. *Potential*

DIA performs this function primarily through contracts at SRI.

INSCOM is applying remote viewing to assist in its evaluation as a collection method, and to determine if remote viewing can be learned by professional intelligence personnel who are not established psychics.

Our remote viewing collection is done with assigned personnel. We contract only for specific items which enhance our collection. For example:

- Which targeting methods have the highest probability of success.
- Can the accuracy of a remote viewer be determined from an analysis of his statements?
- Can the SRI new training technique increase the quality and reliability of collection?

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This completes the background portion of the briefing.

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The next portion covers the anatomy of a collection project and presents examples of results from completed projects.

Typically a project begins with a request for information on a target, which is not susceptible to normal collection systems, or cuing data to target other intelligence systems. Based upon personnel available, priority of the target, and the potential for providing requested information, the INSCOM project manager makes a decision whether to accept or decline the project. Many times even though the likelihood of obtaining the information is not high, the project is accepted. The first task is the construction of a remote viewing collection plan.

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This collection plan lists the essential elements of information (EEI) and the intelligence indicators which will address these EEI. Also listed are the target time windows for which these indicators will be relevant. The collection plan indicates which remote viewer will be used. They are selected on the basis of their past performance and the types of indicators which are needed.

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Once a specific remote viewer has been selected, we contact him and set up a specific date and time for the remote viewing session. This is done to allow him time to prepare mentally for the task, as well as allowing us time to arrange support. At this time, the remote viewer is not told what the target will be. He only knows he will be doing an operational remote viewing session.

There may be more than one session for a particular project. Several sessions may have to be done to address all the indicators needed to answer the EEI. A remote viewing session is a team effort. There are two members of this team. One is the interviewer, the other is the remote viewer. The interviewer controls the session. His job is to keep the remote viewer on track, to direct the focus of the remote viewer and to question him about the target. The remote viewer is responsible only for reporting.

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The goal of the session is to collect intelligence. To do this, great care is taken to try and force the remote viewer to produce only information of intelligence value. This is done by denying him other sources of information about the target. We always keep the remote viewer "blind". Most times the interviewer is also kept "blind", so he will not inadvertently lead the remote viewer.

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Let's now look at the conduct of an actual remote viewing session. The remote viewer arrives at the operation section at the specified date and time. He and the interviewer then discuss what is going to be expected. They are still not talking about the target. This time is generally used to establish enthusiasm and motivation on the part of both the interviewer and the remote viewer. At the designated time, they go into a room, which had been designed especially for remote viewing. It is a comfortable room with tape recording and monitoring equipment. It's acoustically treated and carpeted. The only thing done in this room is remote viewing.

During the remote viewing session the lights are dimmed reducing after images on the retina of the eye, and producing a quiet, stable environment. At the start of the session, the interviewer provides the remote viewer with the target cuing data. The remote viewer has not seen this information before. He receives it only at the start of the remote viewing session. Target cuing data may fall into several categories. It may be geographic or UTM coordinates, an overhead photograph of the area, or a photograph of an individual or object. Perhaps, there is some reason not to give target information to a remote viewer. The way to overcome this is simply to place the target information in a sealed envelope. The remote viewer is given this sealed envelope and he is told that the target for today is in the envelope. He is then simply asked to describe the target. Once the remote viewer has this cuing data, the tape recorder is turned on and the session begins.

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The remote viewer is asked to focus his attention, <sup>usually</sup> physically relax and concentrate on the target which has been designated. Once this is accomplished, he is then asked to describe his perceptions of the target. During the course of the session, the interviewer questions the remote viewer about his perceptions, and directs the remote viewer in the target area. At times an outside analyst may monitor the session from a control room. The remote viewer and interviewer are both aware of the monitoring. The analyst may wish certain areas of the remote viewer towards the goal of the analyst. At no time are the analyst's questions heard by the remote viewer.

After the session, which usually lasts about 30 minutes, the remote viewer is asked to draw the perceptions he had during session. This is very important. The drawings may be more accurate or show a different perspective than the verbal descriptions about the target. After the drawing is done and the remote viewer talks about them, the remote viewing session is completed. The tape is then transcribed and a transcript furnished to the project requestor. After the project is completed the requestor provides an evaluation. As in any other task, feedback is essential. The remote viewer

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wishes to know if he did well in his efforts. He needs to know that his descriptions were accurate. This helps him in future projects, as well as establishing a sense of worth in his efforts to remote view. The project manager requires feedback to evaluate the collection method.

The following graphics are summaries of our operation. From September 1979 thru May 1982.

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Note the comparison of sessions to projects. The specific number of collection sessions, necessary to meet a project's requirements, is based upon the requestor's tasking. As an example, the support provided during the Iranian hostage crisis covered an extended period of time and resulted in an excess of 200 sessions. There also have been projects where the task was successfully accomplished with just a single session. Of the 65 projects completed and fully evaluated, over 50 percent have provided information of value to the requester.

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continuity*

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The results of evaluated projects are depicted on this slide.

It should be noted that while ACSI is listed as the official requester on 8 projects, two projects were conducted in support of Army MACOMS, two were combination ACSI/INSCOM and another was the missing navy AGE.

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I would now like to cover our project book. The project book accompanying this briefing presents examples of intelligence collected through remote viewing. Prior to its review I wish to emphasize the following points:

Remote viewing is not a magic lamp and is not a substitute for current intelligence work. Remote viewing is a highly controlled and formally established, unique intelligence collection capability which has the following characteristics:

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*IT IS*  
It is PASSIVE

To the extent of our knowledge, collection by remote viewing is totally passive. Only one claim of detection of remote viewing is known. Chinese scientists claim to have detected remote viewing during their experiments with children. Data on these experiments

[redacted] is insufficient to validate this claim. Work to replicate these experiments is continuing at SRI.

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IT IS INEXPENSIVE

The principal cost of remote viewing collection is the people involved. There is no expensive hardware, and lastly,

THERE IS NO KNOWN DEFENSE.

Time, target size, or degree of difficulty all have no apparent effect on collection by remote viewing. Even conceptualized plans have been collected against prior to their actual implementation.

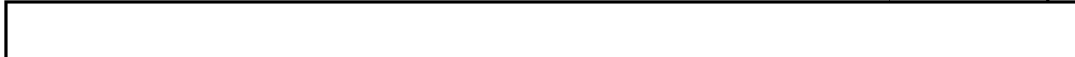
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Remote viewing has been successfully used against seven categories of tasking. Five are described in the project book and are color coded for easy reference. They are:

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- 1. Penetration of inaccessible targets (BLACK TAB)
- 2. Science and technology information (RED TAB)
- 3. Cuing of other intelligence collection systems (YELLOW TAB)
- 4. Imminent hostilities (BLUE TAB)

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At this time two categories:

Penetration of inaccessible targets.  
And the cuing of other intelligence collection system.

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There are two additional categories which we believe to be equally important, but for which the data base is insufficient. They are human source assessments and accurate personality profiles.

Each example in the book presents the actual target, the reason for targeting, and the targeting data. Examples of verbatim viewer descriptions are provided, with the analytic comments to the right. In all cases, these comments were made by intelligence analysts. Additional projects which are not detailed in the book are listed in the appendix:

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At this point I would like to walk you through 2 of the examples in the book.

The first, under TAB 1, is project

The 1st page contains the target, the tasking and target cuing data. We were tasked by the NSC Staff in late 1979. To determine what is taking place within

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This briefing has covered the history of INSCOM and the GRILL FLAME program. How we began in the program, and some of the actions we have begun to improve our product. Our objectives for the future concern:

- Selection of people. We are working to develop a method of recurring recruitment, and in coordination with the staff psychologist, revalidate the initial screening criteria used. Next,
- Increase the reliability of remote viewing. We are studying how to implement the SRI report on audio analysis. The staff psychologist is assisting us by working on individual remote viewer profiles and locating places where enhanced individual training could be received. And we also wish to evaluate the new SRI Training program, since they indicate it will decrease tendencies of a remote viewer to analyze rather than just report, increase the quality and reliability of remote viewing and provide some predictive value about the remote viewing product.

In summary:

Remote viewing has demonstrated it is of value and has a high rate of success. Remote viewing should never stand alone, but should be used in conjunction with information from other intelligence sources. We do not evaluate our product. All evaluations are done by the professional intelligence analysts who assign the project. Collection of intelligence through remote viewing is not an experiment. It is a successful collection method. The Army effort is not research and development, it is operational collection. Remote viewing is passive, inexpensive, there is no defense and there is no risk of collection compromise.

This concludes the briefing. Are there any questions?

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