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(SLIDE 0 ON) I AM LTC JACHIM, PROJECT MANAGER FOR THE INSCOM PORTION OF DOD PROJECT GRILL FLAME.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BRIEFING IS TO PROVIDE YOU WITH BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING INSCOM'S INVOLVEMENT

(SLIDE 0 OFF) IN PROJECT GRILL FLAME. THIS BRIEFING IS DIVIDED INTO THREE MAJOR PORTIONS.

(SLIDE 1 ON) 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 HAVE RECEIVED THE REQUESTOR'S EVALUATION.

AND, FINALLY, A REVIEW OF TWO PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BUT NOT EVALUATED.

(SLIDE 1 OFF)

(SLIDE 2 ON) FIRST THE HISTORY OF INSCOM'S INVOLVEMENT. IN THE FALL OF 1978, ACSI TASKED INSCOM TO DETERMINE IF

(SLIDE 2 OFF) PARAPSYCHOLOGY COULD BE USED TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE. FOR OUR PURPOSES PARAPSYCHOLOGY IS DEFINED IN TWO MAJOR CATEGORIES:

(SLIDE 2A ON) FIRST, PHYSICAL ACTIONS PERFORMED BY MENTAL POWERS THAT CANNOT BE EXPLAINED BY KNOWN PHYSICAL MEANS. THIS IS KNOWN AS TELEKINESIS OR PSYCHOKINESIS. (AND SECOND) PERCEPTIONS WHICH CANNOT BE EXPLAINED THROUGH KNOWN SENSORY MEANS. THIS IS KNOWN AS ESP, TELEPATHY AND REMOTE VIEWING.

(SLIDE 2A OFF)

SPECIFICALLY, INSCOM'S TASKING WAS TO DETERMINE IF

(SLIDE 2B ON) 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

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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

(SLIDE 2B OFF) - TO DETERMINE IF REMOTE VIEWING WOULD BE A VIABLE COLLECTIO
METHOD WAS AS FOLLOWS:

(SLIDE 3 ON)

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 TIMELY MANNER?

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(SLIDE 3A ON)

FIRST, COULD REMOTE VIEWING BE LEARNED:

SRI INTERNATIONAL, AN ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER IN THE
FIELD OF PARANORMAL RESEARCH, 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. AFTER A SERIES OF 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

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SCIENTISTS 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.

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(SLIDE 5 ON)

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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(SLIDE 5A ON)

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 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

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COMMITTED TO OPERATIONS.

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THE BACKGROUND OF INSCOM AND THE GRILL FLAME PROJECT WOULD BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT EXAMINING THE DIFFERENT ROLE OF DIA AND INSCOM, SINCE THERE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN SOME BLURRING OF THESE DISTINCTIONS IN THE PAST.

(SLIDE 6 ON)

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.

DIA PERFORMS THIS FUNCTION PRIMARILY THROUGH CONTRACTS AT SRI.

INSCOM ~~IS APPLYING~~ ^{APPLIED} REMOTE VIEWING TO ASSIST IN ITS EVALUATION AS A COLLECTION METHOD, AND TO DETERMINE IF REMOTE VIEWING ~~CAN~~ ^{COULD} BE LEARNED BY PROFESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL WHO ARE NOT ESTABLISHED PSYCHICS.

OUR REMOTE VIEWING COLLECTION ~~IS~~ ^{WAS} DONE WITH ASSIGNED PERSONNEL. WE ~~CONTRACTED~~ ^{CONTRACT} ONLY FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS WHICH ~~ENHANCED~~ ^{ENHANCED} 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.

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TYPICALLY, A PROJECT BEGINS WITH A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON A
TARGET, WHICH IS NOT SUSCEPTIBLE TO NORMAL COLLECTION SYSTEMS, OR
FOR 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 SINCE NO OTHER INTELLIGENCE
SOURCE HAD BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED INFORMATION. ONCE THE
PROJECT IS ACCEPTED, THE FIRST TASK IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A REMOTE
VIEWING COLLECTION PLAN.

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(Slide 7 on)

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 ALSO SPECIFIES WHICH REMOTE
VIEWERS WILL BE USED.

[REDACTED]

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. ■ REMOTE VIEWING ■ IS A TEAM EFFORT

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(SLIDE 8 ON)

THERE ARE TWO MEMBERS OF THIS TEAM.

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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 ^{HIS} FOCUS ~~████████████████████~~ AND TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT THE TARGET. THE REMOTE VIEWER IS RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR REPORTING.

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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AT THE START OF THE SESSION, THE INTERVIEWER PROVIDES THE REMOTE VIEWER WITH THE TARGET CUIING DATA. THE REMOTE VIEWER HAS NOT SEEN THIS INFORMATION BEFORE. HE RECEIVES IT ONLY AT THE START OF THE REMOTE VIEWING SESSION. TARGET CUIING 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.

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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 CUEING DATA, THE TAPE RECORDER IS TURNED ON AND THE SESSION BEGINS.

(SLIDE 9 OFF)

(SLIDE 9B ON)

AFTER THE SESSION, WHICH LASTS ABOUT 30 MINUTES, THE REMOTE VIEWER IS ASKED TO DRAW THE PERCEPTIONS HE HAD DURING SESSION. THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE DRAWINGS MAY BE MORE ACCURATE OR SHOW A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE THAN THE VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TARGET. AFTER THE DRAWINGS ARE 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.

(SLIDE 9B OFF)

THE FOLLOWING GRAPHICS ARE SUMMARIES OF OUR OPERATION FROM SEPTEMBER 1979 THROUGH MID-SEP 82.

(SLIDE 10 ON)

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. OF THE 65 PROJECTS COMPLETED AND FULLY EVALUATED ~~OVER~~ 50 PERCENT HAVE PROVIDED INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THE REQUESTOR.

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(SLIDE 11 ON)

THE RESULTS OF EVALUATED PROJECTS ARE DEPICTED ON THIS SLIDE.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT WHILE ACSI IS LISTED AS THE OFFICIAL REQUESTOR ON EIGHT PROJECTS, TWO PROJECTS WERE CONDUCTED IN SUPPORT OF ARMY MACOMS, TWO WERE COMBINATION ACSI/INSCOM AND ANOTHER WAS THE MISSING NAVY A6E.

(SLIDE 11 OFF)

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:

(SLIDE 12 ON)

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

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:

(SLIDE 13 ON)

[PAGE FROM PROJECT BOOK]

1. PENETRATION OF INACCESSIBLE TARGETS (BLACK TAB)
2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION (RED TAB)
3. CUMING 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.

(SLIDE 13A ON)

EACH EXAMPLE IN THE BOOK PRESENTS THE ACTUAL TARGET, THE REASON FOR TARGETING, AND THE TARGETING DATA. EXAMPLES OF VERBATIM VIEWER DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED ^{ALONG} WITH THE ANALYSTS COMMENTS ~~IN THE REPORT~~. 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 TWO OF THE EXAMPLES IN THE BOOK.

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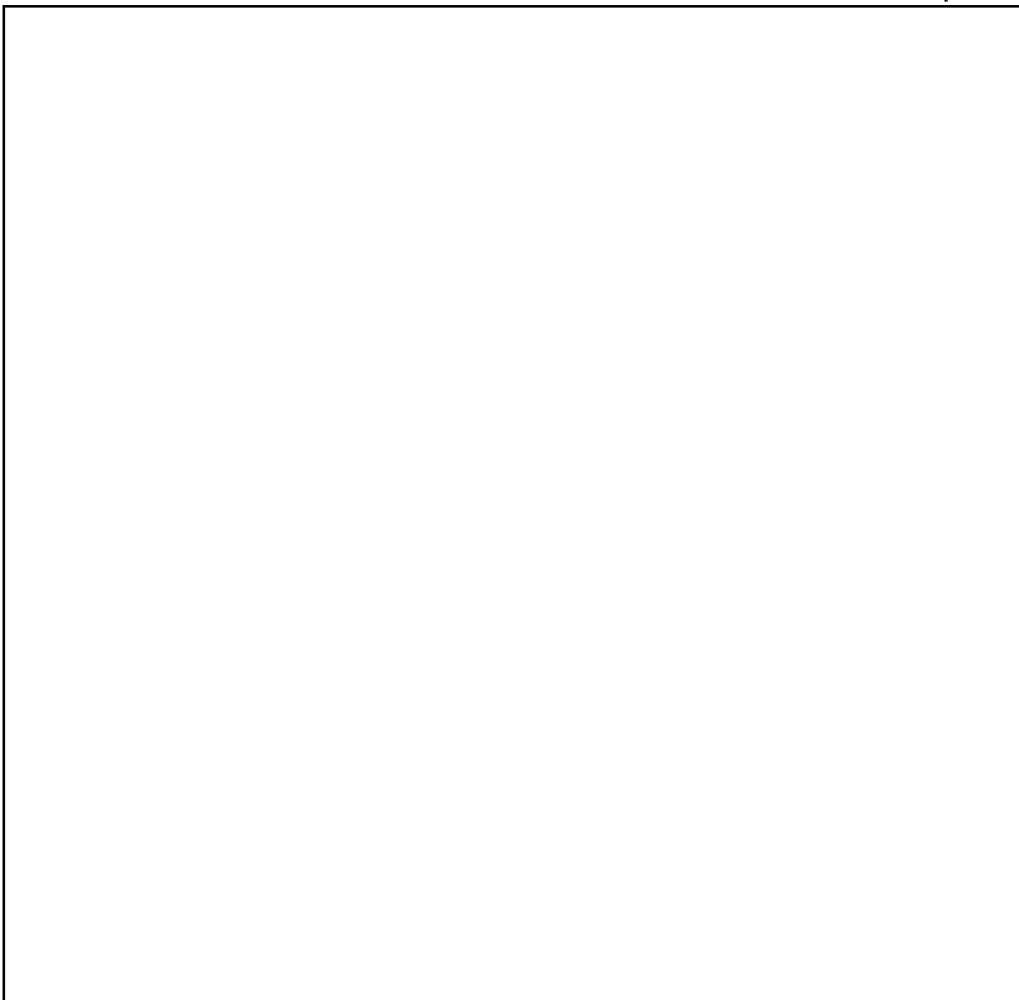


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AS YOU REVIEW THIS BOOK, YOU MAY ASK ABOUT PROJECTS WHICH WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. OUR ONLY DETERMINANT OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE IS WHETHER OR NOT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE INFORMATION COLLECTED IS ACCURATE AND OF HIGH QUALITY. BUT, IF IT IS OF "NO INTELLIGENCE VALUE", IT WOULD BE CONSIDERED A FAILURE. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE WAY THE INFORMATION IS PRESENTED, THE ANALYSTS ARE REQUIRED TO REVIEW THE DATA IN A NON-TRADITIONAL MANNER.

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FOR EXAMPLE, IN SIX PROJECTS INFORMATION FORWARDED WAS INITIALLY
CONSIDERED INACCURATE. HOWEVER, ON LATER REVIEW IT WAS
DETERMINED TO BE CORRECT. IN ONE CASE, THE TASKER EVEN
ADMITTED ERROR IN HIS CONTROL DATA.

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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~~ ^{TOOK} ~~BEGUN~~ ^{TOOK} TO IMPROVE OUR PRODUCT. ~~OUR OBJECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE~~ ~~CONCERN:~~

• RELATION OF PEOPLE

AND

• INCREASE THE RELIABILITY OF REMOTE VIEWING.

IN SUMMARY:

VG 17 ON

THE COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE THROUGH REMOTE VIEWING HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS VALUE. REMOTE VIEWING IS A SUCCESSFUL COLLECTION METHOD (NOT AN EXPERIMENT). THE PROFESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS WHO ASSIGN US PROJECTS, ^{EVALUATED} ~~EVALUATE~~ US ONLY BY THE INTELLIGENCE WE ^{PRODUCED} ~~PRODUCED~~. REMOTE VIEWING SHOULD NEVER STAND ALONE, BUT SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH INFORMATION FROM OTHER INTELLIGENCE SOURCES.

VG 17 OFF

VG 18 ON

REMOTE VIEWING IS PASSIVE, INEXPENSIVE, THERE IS NO DEFENSE AND THERE IS NO RISK OF COLLECTION COMPROMISE.

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THIS CONCLUDES THE BRIEFING. ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

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