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DIA/PAG-TA 2 Jun 94

TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS (U)

(U) PHENOMENA TERMINOLOGY

- (U) This phenomenological area has had a variety of descriptive terms over the years, such as paranormal, parapsychological, or as psychical research. Foreign researchers use other terms: "psychoenergetics" in Russia and the Former Soviet Union (FSU); "extraordinary human function" in the People's Republic of China (PRC). In general, this field is concerned with a largely unexplored area of human consciousness/subconsciousness interactions associated with unusual or underdeveloped human capabilities.
- (U) Recently, researchers have shown a preference for terms that are neutral and that emphasizes the anomalous or enigmatic nature of this phenomena. The term anomalous mental phenomena (AMP), is generally preferred.
- (U) This area has two aspects; information access and energetics influence. Information access refers to a mental ability to describe remote areas or to access concealed data that are otherwise shielded from all known sensory channels. A recent term for this ability is anomalous cognition (AC). This term places emphasis on potential understanding that might be available from advances in sensory/brain functioning research or other related research. Older terms for this aspect have included extra-sensory perception (ESP), remote viewing (RV), and in some cases, precognition.
- (U) The energetics aspect refers to the ability to influence, via mental volition, physical or biological systems by an as yet unknown physical mechanism. An example of physical system influence would include affecting the output of sensors or electronic devices; biological systems influence would include affecting physiological parameters of an individual. A recent descriptive term for this ability is anomalous perturbation (AP). Older terms for this phenomenon included psychokinesis (PK) or telekinesis.

(U) GENERAL DEFINITIONS

(S/NF) For this program, basic research is defined to mean any investigation or experiment for determining fundamental processes or for uncovering underlying parameters that are

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DIA/PAG-TA 2 Jun 94

involved in this phenomenon. Basic research is primarily oriented toward understanding the physical, physiological, and psychological mechanisms of anomalous mental phenomena (AMP).

(S/NF) Applied research refers to any investigation directed toward developing particular applications or for improving data quality and reliability. For anomalous cognition (AC) phenomenon, research is primarily directed toward improving the output quality of AC data. This would include ways to develop/improve utility of AC data for variety of potential application. For example, examination of spatial and temporal relationships of AC data could assist in developing a reliable search capability useful for locating missing people or equipment.