Final Report *January 1984*

RV RELIABILITY, ENHANCEMENT, AND EVALUATION (U)

By: HAROLD E. PUTHOFF

File

Prepared for:

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301
Attention: [ ]
DT-5A

SG1J

CONTRACT MDA908-82-C-0034

SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM FOR GRILL FLAME
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO ONLY INDIVIDUALS WITH VERIFIED ACCESS.

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Final Report
Covering the Period October 1982 to September 1983

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By: HAROLD E. PUTHOFF

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SRI Project 4028-1

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Approved by:

ROBERT S. LEONARD, *Director*
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CONTENTS (U)

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I OBJECTIVE (U)

(S) The objective of the Remote Viewing (RV)* Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation Task is to develop remote viewing techniques, both to enhance the potential for U.S. applications, and to provide data that may be useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet applications.

*(U) RV (remote viewing) is the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information that has been blocked from ordinary perception by distance or by shielding.

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II INTRODUCTION/DEFINITIONS (U)

A. (U) DoD Psychoenergetics Program

(S/NF) Project GRILL FLAME was a joint DIA/Army effort; DIA provided overall project management and coordination. The project's primary goals were to evaluate the threat that foreign psychoenergetics achievements might pose to U.S. national security, and to explore the potential of psychoenergetics for use in U.S. intelligence collection.

B. (U) Psychoenergetics--Definition

(S/NF) Psychoenergetics refers to classes of human capabilities generally referred to as parapsychological, or psi phenomena. There are two main categories, informational and energetic, which can be defined as:

- Remote Viewing (RV)/Extrasensory Perception (ESP)--Ability of an individual to access and describe remote geographic areas or to access and describe concealed data via undefined transmission mechanisms. Examples include
  - The (mental) viewing of the contents of a safe or a distant military site.
  - "Pickup" of the thoughts of another.
  - Direct foreknowledge of a future event, such as the firing of a missile.
- Psychokinesis (PK)/Remote Perturbation (RP)--Mental ability to influence physical systems through undefined physical mechanisms. Examples include
  - The physical movement of an object by a (mental) effort of the will alone.
  - 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.

(S/NF) Application of psychoenergetic processes to military/intelligence objectives includes the use of the remote viewing process in

(S/NF)
data collection (verified), and the use of the remote perturbation processes to, for example, influence weapons systems (potential). In this document we concentrate on the former, remote viewing.

III OVERVIEW (U)

A. (U) History

(S/NF) Major DoD/Intelligence Community interest in assessing the potential of psychoenergetics for military/intelligence applications began a little over a decade ago (1972), and has involved SRI International as a major contractor, and a number of agencies as sponsors (CIA, FTD, MIA, DIA, and so forth). The effort was compartmentalized under the code work "GRILL FLAME" in 1978, and in 1979 an in-house applications program was set up by Army INSCOM.

(U) The primary goals of the 1972-1980 time frame were to explore the major categories of phenomena, and to determine the baseline credibility, reliability, and statistics of those phenomena that appeared viable. In these studies, the credibility of remote viewing was established with high certainty.

B. (U) Three-Year Program

(S/NF) In 1981, a three-year (FY 1981 through 1983) Joint Services Integrated Program was set up under single-agency (DIA) management. The program, which was applications oriented, had as its goal the development of the remote viewing phenomenon to a point where it could be used to gain intelligence information with some reliability. The program was designed to assist DIA in evaluating the potential threat of foreign achievements in psychoenergetics, and to determine if remote viewing could be sufficiently developed for in-house DoD use.

(S/NF) At the beginning of the three-year program, a considerable data base on remote viewing had already been established. This included open-literature publication of earlier work by SRI[1] * and replication studies

*(U) References are listed at the end of this report.

(S/NF)
by others,[2]* as well as numerous classified reports on RV studies.[3,4,5] The ground rule for the three-year program was that the existence of the basic remote-viewing phenomenon was assumed--proof of the phenomenon was not explicitly pursued. (Some pragmatic measure of demonstration of existence was provided, however, by assessment of the quality of results obtained in tests, including operational tests, performed under the double-blind conditions.) Issues related to scientific understanding of the phenomena, or to phenomena-transmission mechanisms, were also not addressed because this was beyond project scope and available resources.

(S/NF) Under these assumptions, SRI tasking was twofold:

(1) RV technology
- Develop techniques to increase reliability of RV
- Develop state-of-the-art RV training program
- Transfer RV technology to client community.

(2) Intelligence studies
- Track foreign efforts (especially Warsaw Pact, PRC)
- Provide estimates of threat potential.

(S/NF) In designing the three-year program, it was recognized that effective use of RV technology as a routine intelligence-collection tool would require a number of elements to be in place, ranging from the establishment of personnel screening/selection procedures at the beginning to the development of a countermeasures technology at the other end, in order to prevent effective use of RV against U.S. interests. Therefore, at the outset, nine action-item areas were established.

(1) Screening/selection

(2) High-accuracy, high-reliability, multipurpose RV, including:
- Complete knowledge concerning alternative targeting strategies, such as targeting by coordinates (CRV), pictures, ID numbers, and so forth.

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*(U) See, for example, the report by the Princeton University Engineering Anomalies Research Group under the leadership of the Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science (Reference 2).

(S/NF)

- Before-the-fact indicators of success, such as the use of physiological measures (e.g., audio analysis of session tapes), calibration trials, and so forth.

(3) Location/tracking "search" problem

(4) Training

(5) Routine operational RV procedures

(6) Evaluation techniques

(7) Data base management, integration, and dissemination

(8) Intelligence data base studies concerning foreign use

(9) Countermeasures, including:

- Passive intrusion detection
- Shielding, jamming, and remote perturbation.

(U) Program tasking was developed for each of the areas of interest on a prioritized basis. The specific tasking, along with the task-by-task budgeting, is shown in Figure 1. As can be seen in the figure, the primary focus was the development of RV training procedures, and this is the program effort addressed in this document.*

*(U) The other areas of interest are addressed in separate reports.

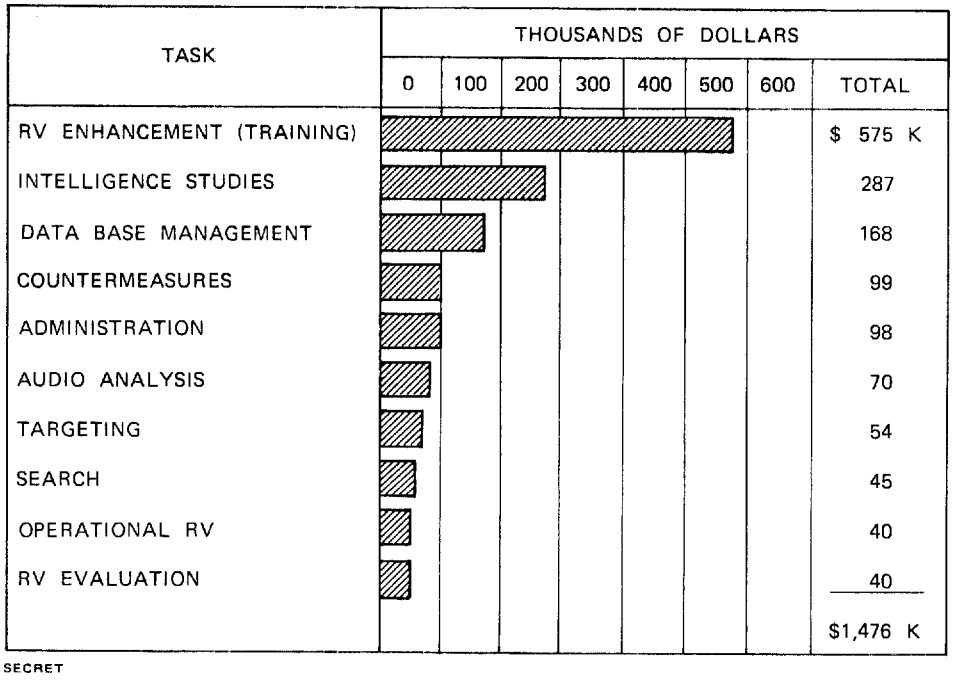


FIGURE 1 (U) TASK BUDGETING FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981 TO 1983

IV RV ENHANCEMENT/TRAINING (U)

A. (U) General

(S/NF) The primary focus in the three-year program was the development of RV enhancement/training procedures. The purpose was to determine whether RV reliability could be enhanced, and whether RV technology could be transferred in a structured fashion to other individuals. It was recognized that positive findings in either area would have great significance both with regard to potential foreign threat, and with regard to U.S. application.

(S/NF) At the beginning of the three-year program (FY 1981), SRI, in conjunction with its sponsors, made a decision to develop and codify the most promising of the RV enhancement procedures that had emerged from the earlier SRI work. This was a six-stage coordinate remote viewing training procedure that was developed by one of SRI's consultants, 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. The basic components of this procedure, derived empirically on the basis of a decade of investigation into the RV process, consist of

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

(S/NF) At this stage of near completion of the development, the RV training procedure was designed to proceed through six stages of proficiency hypothesized to correspond to six stages of increased contact with the target site. In a given remote viewing session, an experienced remote viewer tends to recapitulate the six stages in order:

(S/NF)

Stage I--Major gestalt (mountain, city, land/water interface).

Stage II--Sensory contact (cold/dry).

Stage III--Dimension, motion, mobility (large mountain, panoramic view).

Stage IV--Qualitative and quantitative aspects (technological, cultural, two buildings).

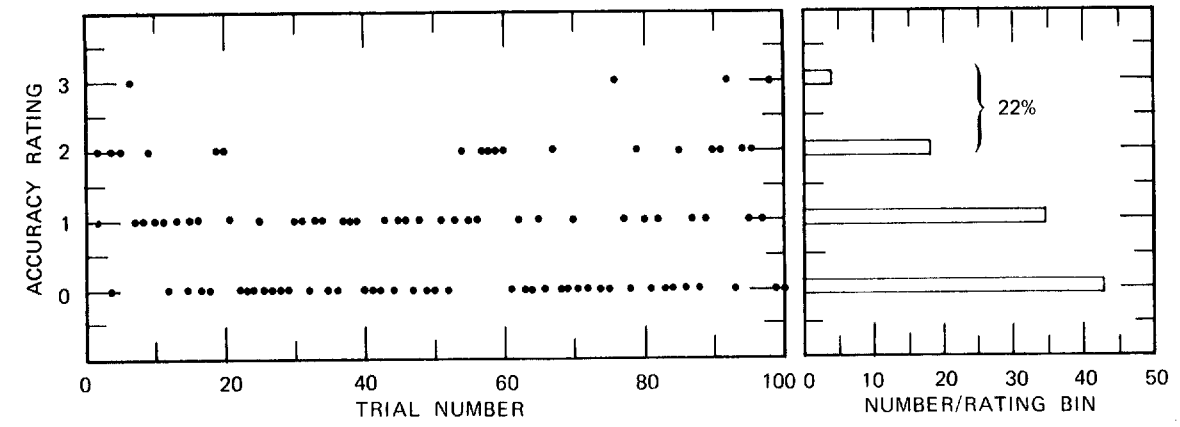
Stage V--Specific analytical aspects, by interrogating signal line (radar tracking function, ABM defense).

Stage VI--Three-dimensional contact (modeling, layouts, further analytical contact).

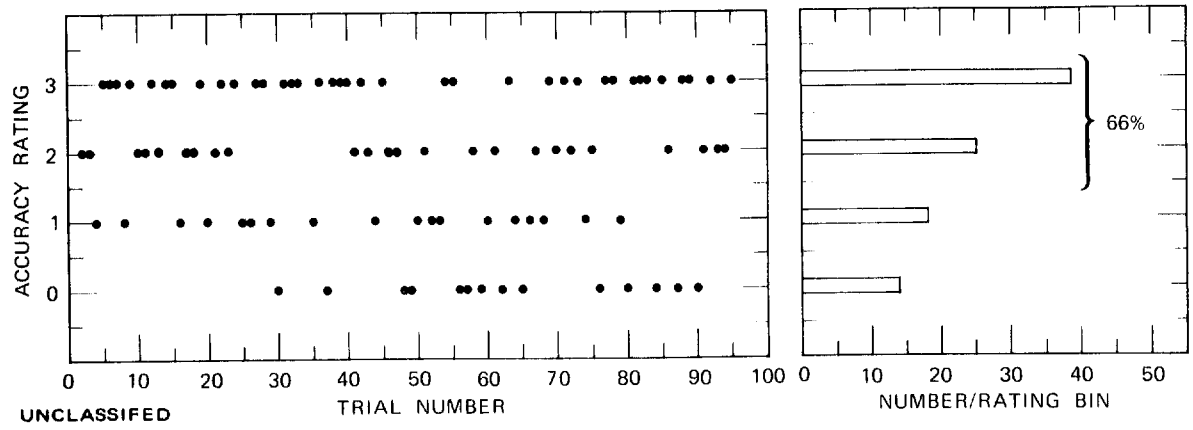
(S/NF) As a measure of the progress made with the implementation of the six-stage training procedure, data sets were obtained (with the key SRI remote viewer) before and after exposure to the training program. The viewer was targeted on a series of randomly-selected locations from around the world for which good feedback existed (nonoperational targets). These tests were carried out under strict protocols, e.g., the use of a double-blind conditions (the monitor as well as the viewer were blind as to the target site) to prevent cueing.

(U) The accuracy of the descriptions was assessed on the basis of a 0-to-3-point accuracy rating scale, shown in Table 1, and the results are shown in Figure 2. The first data set, taken in 1973, shows that the number of responses corresponding to a "hit" (2 or above in the rating) was 22 percent. Over the intervening years, before initiation of the six-stage training procedure, no noticeable improvement was seen to occur with practice.

(U) The second data set, taken after exposure to the training program, shows an increase from 22 to 66 percent in the number of responses rating a 2 or above--a threefold improvement. Thus, the evidence supports the inference that the training procedure is efficacious in improving the accuracy and reliability of the RV function.



(a) BEFORE — BASELINE DATA, VIEWER A



(b) AFTER — TRAINING EVALUATION DATA, VIEWER A

FIGURE 2 (U) BEFORE AND AFTER COMPARISON OF RV DATA SETS

Table 1

(U) 0-TO-3-POINT ACCURACY RATING SCALE
FOR TARGET/TRANSCRIPT CORRESPONDENCE

	Level of Correspondence	Definition
0	Little or no correspondence	Self-explanatory. "A miss."
1	Some correspondence	Mixture of correct and incorrect elements. Enough of the former to indicate possible "access" to the site, although chance cannot be ruled out. "Ambiguous."
2	Good correspondence	Good description with several elements matching, but some incorrect information. "A hit."
3	Excellent correspondence	Excellent description. Unambiguous, unique matchable elements, with relatively little incorrect information. "Excellent hit."

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B. (U) Training by Stages

1. (U) Rationale

(U) The key to the lower stages of the RV process (see Section IV-A) is the recognition that the major problem with naive attempts to remote view is that the attempt to visualize a remote site tends to stimulate memory and imagination, usually in visual image forms. As the viewer becomes aware of the first few data bits, there appears to be a largely spontaneous and undisciplined attempt to extrapolate and "fill in the blanks." This is presumably driven by a need to resolve the ambiguity associated with the fragmentary nature of the emerging perception. The result is a premature internal analysis and interpretation on the part of the remote viewer. (For example, an impression of an island is immediately interpreted as Hawaii.) We call this Analytical Overlay (AOL).

(U) Our investigation of these overlay patterns leads to a model of RV functioning, shown schematically in Figure 3. With the application

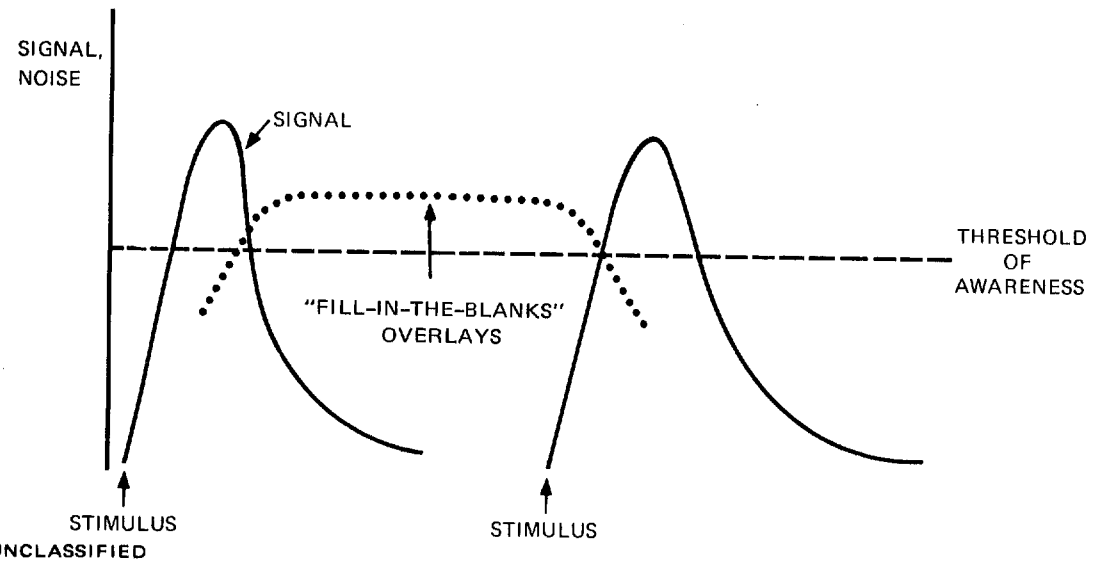

FIGURE 3 (U) SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF REMOTE VIEWER RESPONSE TO CRV SITUATION

(U)

"stimulus" (e.g., the reading of a coordinate), there appears to be a momentary burst of "signal" that enters into awareness for a few seconds, then fades away. The overlays appear to be triggered at this point to fill in the void. Success in handling this complex process requires that a remote viewer learn to "grab" incoming data bits while simultaneously attempting to control the overlays. Stage I and Stage II training are designed specifically to deal with this requirement.

2. (U) Stage I

(U) In Stage I, the viewer is trained to provide a quick-reaction response to the reading of the site coordinates by the monitor. The response takes the form of an immediate, primitive "squiggle" on the paper (called an ideogram), which is designed to capture an overall motion/feeling of the gestalt of the site (e.g., wavy/fluid for water). Note that this response is essentially kinesthetic, rather than visual.

(U) Once Stage I has been brought under control by the viewer, Stage II training is initiated. "Under control" means that the viewer has been observed to pass through a performance curve of the type shown in Figure 4, which typically applies to skills learning. Certain objective

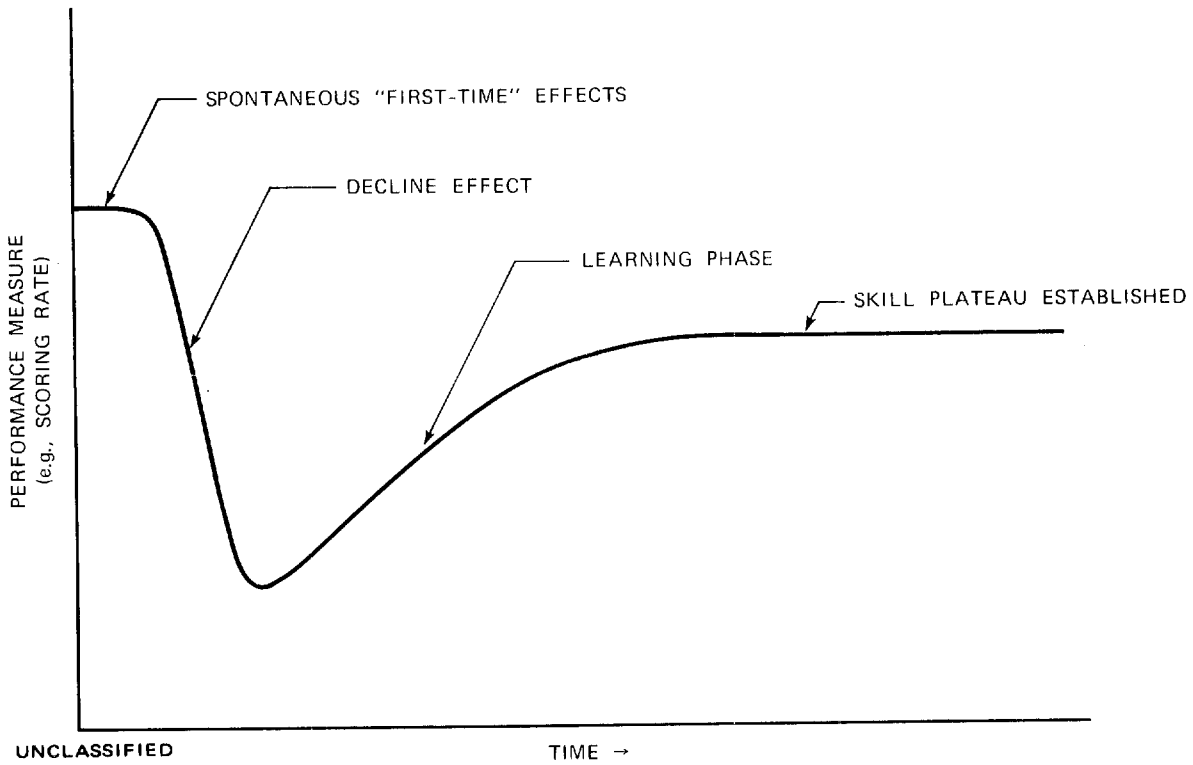

FIGURE 4 (U) IDEALIZED PERFORMANCE-OVER-TIME CURVE

(U)
performance measures, such as number of session elements or number of coordinate iterations required to reach closure on site description, are tracked to determine progress along the performance curve. Figure 5 shows a representative curve of this type for one of the Stage I trainees.

3. (U) Stage II

(U) In Stage II, the viewer is trained to become sensitive to physical sensations associated with the site, i.e., sensations he might experience if he were physically located at the site (heat, cold, wind, sounds, smells, tactile sensations, and so forth). Again, this response is essentially nonvisual in nature (although color sensations may arise as a legitimate Stage II response). In both training stages, visual images may emerge spontaneously, of course. In that case they are not suppressed, but simply noted and labeled as AOLs.

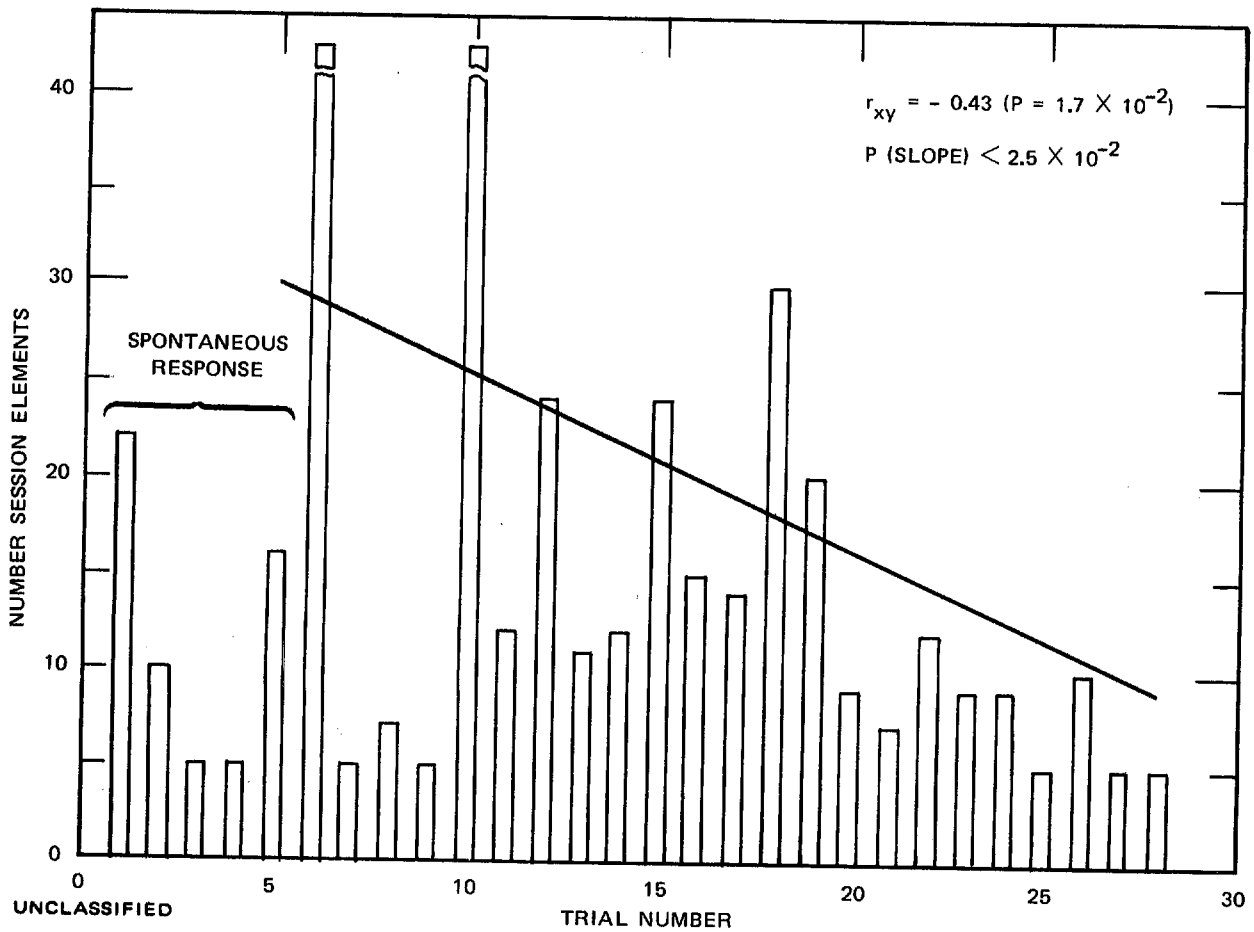

FIGURE 5 (U) TRAINING PERFORMANCE FOR STAGE I TRAINEE

4. (U) Stage III

(S/NF) Whereas in Stages I and II viewing, data appear to emerge (typically) as fragmented data bits, in Stage III, we observe the emergence of a broader concept of the site. With Stage I and Stage II data forming a foundation, contact with the site appears sufficinetly strengthened that the viewer begins to have an overall appreciation of the site as a whole (which we label "aesthetic impact"). Dimensional aspects such as size, distance, and motion begin to come into play, resulting in configurational outlines and sketches (see layout of [redacted] in Appendix A).

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5. (U) Stage IV

(S/NF) Because of the apparent increased contact with the site that occurs in Stage III, a "widening of the aperture" as it were, data of

(S/NF)
an analytical nature begin to emerge. This follow-on process constitutes Stage IV in our nomenclature. Contained in Stage IV data are elements that go beyond the strictly observational--such as ambience (military, religious, technical), cultural factors (Soviet, Muslim, nomadic), and function or purpose (radar, power generation, BW research, missile storage--see, for example, [redacted] response, Appendix A). Stage IV viewing is therefore the crossover point into operational functioning with its associated potential intelligence value.

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6. (U) Stage V

(U) Throughout Stage IV, data are extracted from the signal line as it emerges; an attempt to force the process by "probing" or "questioning" the signal line usually results in triggering AOLs. In Stage V, special techniques to carry out this function without deleterious effects are introduced. The techniques, although isolated, are still in R&D, with regard to developing the proper format for technology transfer.

7. (U) Stage VI

(S/NF) In Stage VI, the remote viewer utilizes construction materials of various types (e.g., clay modeling, poster paper layouts) to develop a three-dimensional "feel" of the site. (See [redacted] response, Appendix A.) It needs to be understood, however, that the use of such materials is not simply an attempt to render a more exact representation of the site than can be done verbally, or by means of drawings. Rather, the kinesthetic activity appears to both quench AOL formation associated with purely cerebral processes, and to act as a trigger to produce further analytical content of the site--even concerning aspects not being specifically addressed by the modeling. This empirically-derived process, though not yet fully understood, appears quite productive.

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C. (U) Experimental Design, Protocols, Methodology

(U) The experimental design for the R&D and technology transfer effort in remote viewing consists of three phases:

- Preparation phase
  - Experimental design
  - Site selection, handling of materials
  - Environmental setting
- Data generation phase
  - Monitor/viewer protocols
  - Feedback variables
- Analysis phase
  - Session structure
  - Site/transcript correlation
  - Statistical evaluation.

(S/NF) In general, the above variables differ for the three types of remote viewing sessions carried out on the program; designated Classes C, B, and A, they are

- Training sessions (Class C)
- Evaluation/confirmation sessions (Class B)
- Operational sessions (Class A).

(U) As far as the trainees are concerned, the preparatory phase consists primarily of a series of lectures by a training monitor, in which the principles of the stages are thoroughly discussed. In addition, a number of practical exercises are carried out, such as drills in sketching, exercises in listing possible sensations one could experience at a site, and so forth. Trainees are also required to write essays on various elements of the training procedure so that the training monitor can ascertain whether the basic principles are understood.

(U) A second aspect of preparation is the generation of target materials. In the case of training (Class C) and evaluation (Class B) sessions, an SRI analyst charged with this responsibility prepares target folders, each of which consists of the listing of the site coordinates (latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds) plus some form

(U)
of feedback materials. Sites/feedback materials consist of > 5000 map sites (U.S.G.S. Series E maps, G.N.I.S.; Army Map Agency maps; World Aeronautical Charts; atlases), and > 1500 National Geographic magazine sites. These materials are continually updated.

(S/NF) For operational sessions (Class A), site selection target materials, and the like, are under the control of the project COTR or other client representative, and typically vary from task to task depending on the requirement.

(U) The monitor/viewer protocols and feedback variables for the data generation phase, and the forms of analysis applied in the analysis phase for the three classes of sessions are summarized in Table 2.

(U) In Class C training sessions, the monitor is nonblind, i.e., knowledgeable of the site, and will use this information to provide feedback as the session progresses, tutoring the viewer on various aspects of his/her performance. Such sessions cannot be used directly (in a proof-of-principle sense) as measures of RV performance because of cueing inherent in the feedback. The number of training sessions in this mode can be quite large (e.g., to date, 684 for Key Viewer #002).

(U) Class B sessions, as contrasted with Class C sessions, are carried out in a double-blind fashion (the monitor as well as the viewer are blind to the site; no intrasession feedback as cueing possibilities exists). Thus, the results of such sessions can be subjected to analysis in order to evaluate RV performance. Class B sessions are interspersed with training sessions to provide benchmarks for RV performance. To date, 92 such sessions were carried out with the Key Remote Viewer #002, over the course of training; these sessions comprise the data base for the evaluation provided in Figure 2(b).

(U) The statistical basis for the evaluation provided in Figure 2(a) is as follows. In a previous study[5] the RV results of six individuals providing six samples each (for a total of 36 trials) were analyzed by two methods. One was a double-blind ranking of the so-called Scott's method type,

Table 2

(U) PROTOCOLS

Class C
• Used in training sessions • Monitor is knowledgeable of the site; therefore session carried out under nonblind conditions. • Intrasession feedback given to facilitate learning process. • Session results do not stand alone as proof-of-principle because of cueing possibilities. • Evaluation of RV results inapplicable; performance curve measures, e.g., number of coordinate iterations required, only.
Class B
• Used in confirmation, evaluation. • Monitor is blind to site. • Feedback given only post-session. • Statistical techniques applicable to RV accuracy assessment.
Class A
• Used in operational RV, simulations. • Monitor is blind in majority of cases; nonblind analysts or observers occasionally present. • Feedback conditions variable, depending on task requirements. • Evaluation techniques as determined by user.

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(U)
standardly used in RV evaluation;* the other involved use of a 0-to-7-point nonblind accuracy rating scale (a more finely-graded version of the 0-to-3-point scale given in Table 1 of this report). Comparison of the two methods showed a statistically significant correlation ($p = 5 \times 10^{-5}$), indicating that the use of the easier-to-apply nonblind accuracy rating scales provides objective measures of RV performance.

(U) For a more detailed analysis of transcripts on a concept-by-concept basis, a finer-grained analysis procedure has been used on selected samples from the same series of Class B results; these are reported elsewhere.[6]

(S/NF) The protocols for Class A operational sessions are highly variable, depending on the requirement. Typically, the monitor is blind, so that an assessment of RV performance can be made on an objective basis. In some cases, however, an analyst who is knowledgeable of the site may at some point provide partial feedback to the monitor (and, sometimes, the viewer as well) in order to focus the viewer on some aspect relating to the overall requirement. Thus, a series of scans may be carried out partially under Class B and partially under Class C conditions. The results must therefore be carefully analyzed on a case-by-case basis in order to determine the quality of RV performance. Operational RV is discussed in more detail in the following section.

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*(U) See, for example, discussion in H. Puthoff et al., "Experimental Psi Research: Implications for Physics," in The Role of Consciousness in the Physical Universe, Ed. R. Jahn, Westview Press, Boulder, CO (1981).

V OPERATIONAL RV TASKS (U)

A. (U) Operational RV Tasking

(S/NF) 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 are 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 has contributed RV-derived data in response to quick-reaction requirements set by representatives monitoring the progress of the work.

B. (U) RV Session Format

(S/NF) The format for performing 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 or other client representative is present in the RV chamber during the RV session, or may observe the session from outside on a video monitor.

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C. (U) Pre- and Post-Operational Task Calibration

(S/NF) 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,

(S/NF)
a postsession calibration trial is performed in an attempt to provide some check on whether the viewer remained "on line" during the operational task.

D. (U) FY 1983 Operational RV Sites

(S/NF) The tasks carried out during FY 1983 are listed in Table 3. Three examples (JS 39, 40, and 41) showing the level of accuracy achieved are presented in Appendix A. Additional detailed data are provided in the operational Task Summary Sheets provided in Appendix B. Complete documentation is available through proper security channels on a need-to-know basis.

E. (U) Evaluation of the Operational RV Task

(U) 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 (1) the basis for contractor evaluation, (2) a feedback to the remote viewer, and (3) an input for the computerized data-base management (DBM). The evaluation protocols submitted to the analysts for their completion are provided in Appendix C.

(S/NF) The accuracy of the operational RV products was assessed by DIA analysts in accordance with the 0-to-3-point accuracy scale included in the evaluation protocols. (This scale is essentially the same as that presented in Table 2). The accuracy assessment for each site is included in Table 3.

(S/NF) As a further assessment tool, a rigorous analysis of five sites viewed by RVer #002 under similar operational conditions (JS 36, 37, 40, 41, and 42) was carried out to determine the probability of such results by chance. Each of the given transcripts was blind-matched against both the intended target site, and the other four that were serving as substitute sites. The result was that the sites were sufficiently well described to yield correct target/transcript pairings in every case--a result

Table 3

(S) OPERATIONAL RV TASKS (FY 1983)

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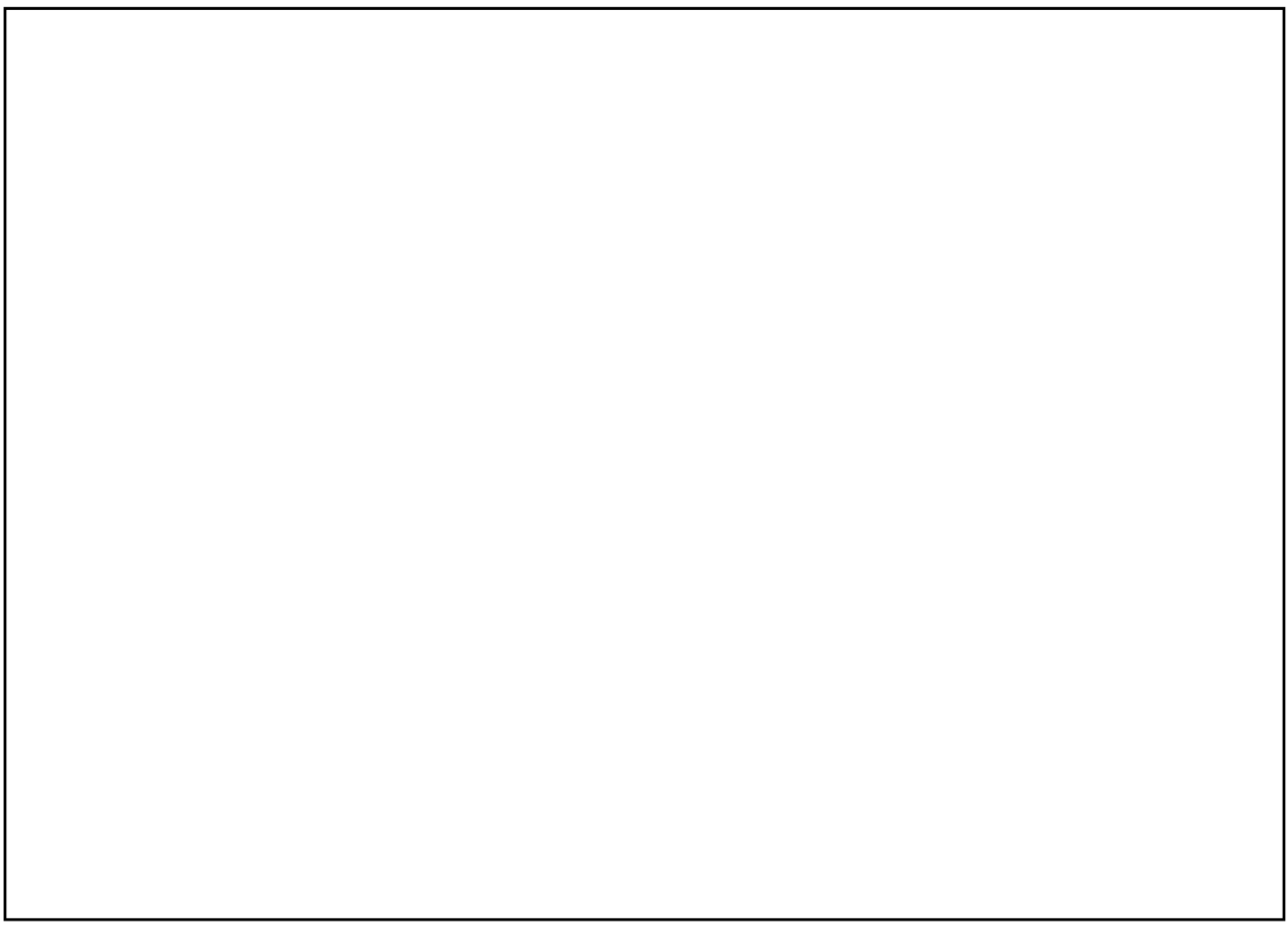

(S/NF)

whose probability of occurring by chance ($p = 1/5!$) is less than one in one hundred.* The subjective impressions of high-quality remote viewing are thus substantiated by objective blind assessment procedures.

*(U) For a 5 × 5 forced-choice match, the probability of no error is given by $p = 1/5! = 8.33 \times 10^{-3}$.

(S/NF) With regard to progress over the three-year program as a whole, the most advanced viewer, from whom the most data was obtained (18 sites), provided enough data to arrive at reasonable conclusions. Overall, using the 0-to-3-point accuracy rating scale, intelligence analysts assigned "hit" ratings (2 or above) to eight out of eighteen (44 percent) of the RV responses.

(S/NF) We can make the following observations concerning the application of RV to operational tasks of intelligence significance. Many variables exist that cannot be controlled (type of information, targeting method, timing of session, and the like), and few operational remote viewing tasks are carried out under the same conditions. Feedback in operational contexts is often limited, making evaluation difficult. Furthermore, limited or nonexistent feedback has an unknown effect on data quality. Task significance is an important motivating factor for the remote viewers and can significantly affect data results. Other factors that influence RV data include the fact that site complexity results in diverse data; configuration data are better than analytic, and general data are better than specific. The types of RV data obtained vary with the individual, as in any HUMINT reporting. Keeping these factors in mind, we find that data generated by remote viewers are often of high quality and, provided it is appropriately integrated into the intelligence data mix, can be of significant utility. Examples of successful operational remote viewings generated during the three-year program include

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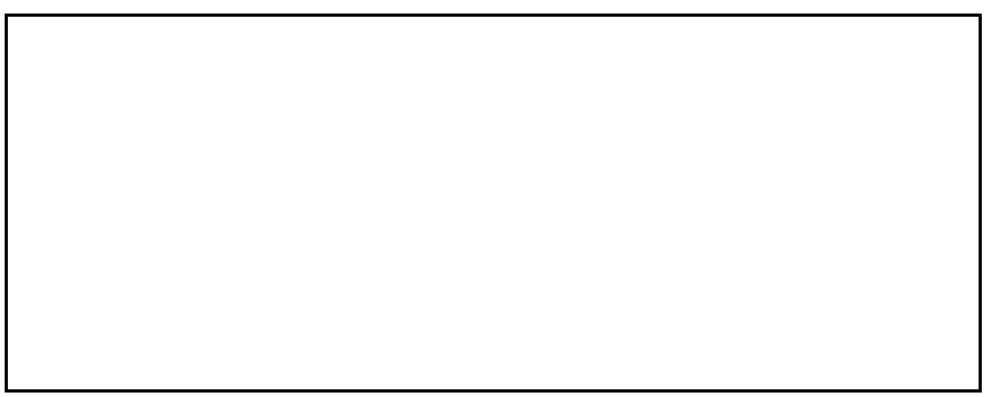

VI SUMMARY (U)

A. (U) Training

(S/NF) The RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation Program described in this document has been focused on the development of RV procedures that can be transmitted to others in a structured fashion, i.e., training procedures. At the beginning of the DIA Joint Services Integrated Program, SRI International, in conjunction with its sponsors, made a decision to develop and codify the most promising RV training procedure that had emerged from the earlier SRI work. The procedure focuses on improving the reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. The RV training procedure is designed to proceed through six stages of proficiency, corresponding to six stages of increased contact with the target site. Blind testing of the key SRI remote viewer before and after exposure to the training program shows a threefold increase (from 22 to 66) in percentage of trials indicating contact with prescribed target sites.

B. (U) Trainee Progress

(S/NF) To date, twelve individuals have been enrolled in the training program including three representatives from the intelligence community. All are progressing satisfactorily through the training stages. Their present status is shown in Figure 6.

C. (U) RV Characteristics

(S/NF) Examination of the output of RV efforts permits one to draw certain conclusions about RV characteristics in general. They are

- Descriptive material about remote locations can be obtained that exceeds chance correlation.
- The quality of description appears to be relatively insensitive to distance or shielding.

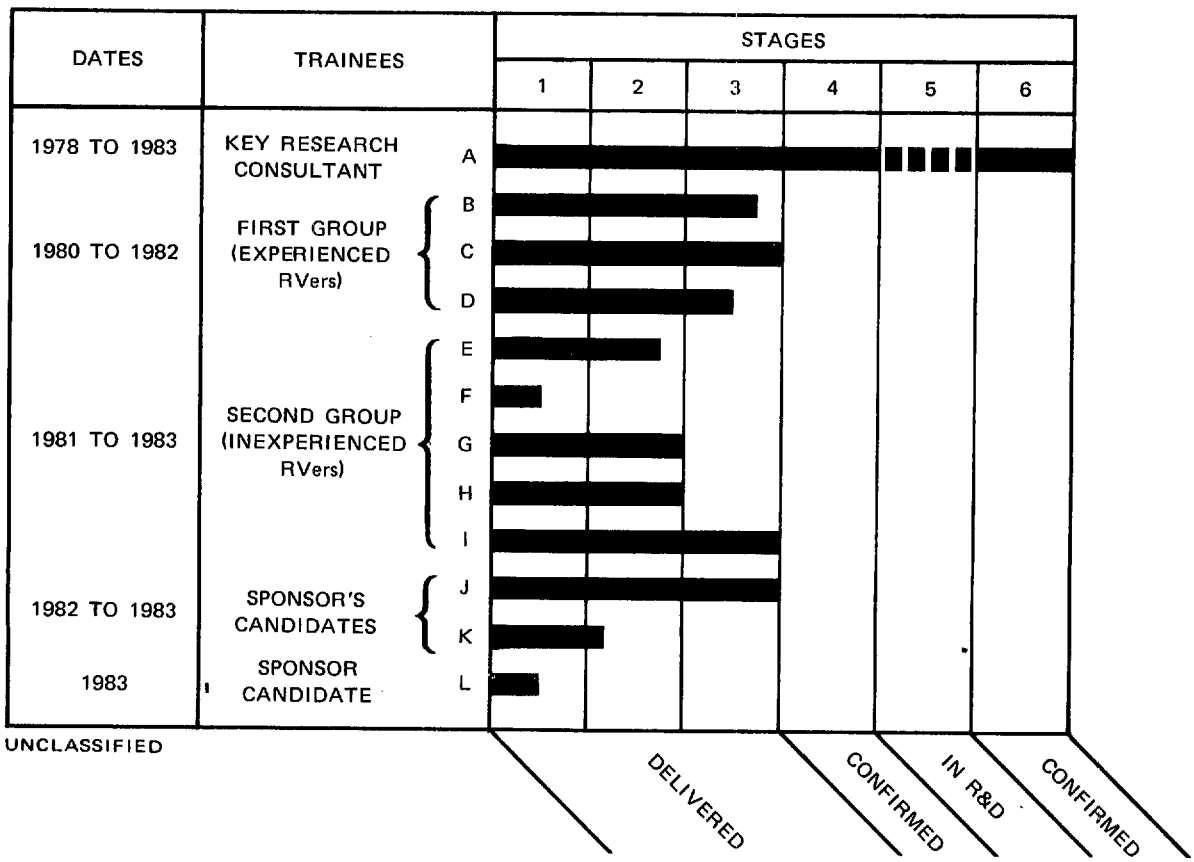

FIGURE 6 (U) TRAINEE PROGRAM STATUS/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(S/NF)

- 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
  - Cerebral (brain) functioning, specialization, and cognitive processes in general.
  - Subliminal perception in particular.

D. (U) Operational RV

(S/NF) In response to operational requirements set by intelligence community representatives monitoring the progress of the work, remote viewing by SRI and SRI-trained client personnel has, in many cases, provided useful descriptions of, for example, East-Bloc targets that are of

(S/NF)

interest to the intelligence community. Evaluation of the results by appropriate intelligence community specialists indicates that by this process, a remote viewer is able to generate useful data corroborated by other intelligence assets. As is generally true with other human sources, the information is fragmentary and imperfect, and is best utilized in conjunction with other sources. Nonetheless, data generated by the RV process appear to exceed any reasonable bounds of chance correlation or acquisition by ordinary means and are therefore considered to constitute an exploitable information source. Documentation for these conclusions can be found in the following references:

SG1J

"Project Grill Flame (U)," [redacted] et al., Defense Intelligence Agency, Document No. SRI/GF-0225, January 1983, SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL.

"Project Grill Flame Operational Tasks (U)," [redacted] et al., Defense Intelligence Agency, Document No. SRI/GF-0236, January 1983, SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL.

SG1J

"House Appropriations Committee Defense Subcommittee GDIP Budget Overview (U)," Testimony by Dr. J. Vorona, DDS&TI, Defense Intelligence Agency, 12 April 1983, SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL/ORCON.

"Memorandum on Grill Flame Activity (U)," R. DeLauer, USDRE, 19 January 1983, SECRET/NOFORN/GRILL FLAME.

E. (U) Key Findings

(S/NF) The key findings of the Grill Flame RV Enhancement effort were

- Evidence continues to accumulate, in our laboratory and elsewhere, that remote viewing is a real phenomenon, and is not degraded by distance or shielding.
- Evidence gathered to date permits the tentative conclusion that remote viewing abilities can be developed by appropriate training procedures.
- Analysis by intelligence specialists indicates that remote viewing has potential for U.S. intelligence applications. At this stage of development, descriptive content (e.g., sketches, configurations) appears to be more reliable than analytic content (e.g., function, complex technical data), but steady progress is being made on the latter.

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Appendix A

(S) SELECTED OPERATIONAL RV SCANS (FY 1983)

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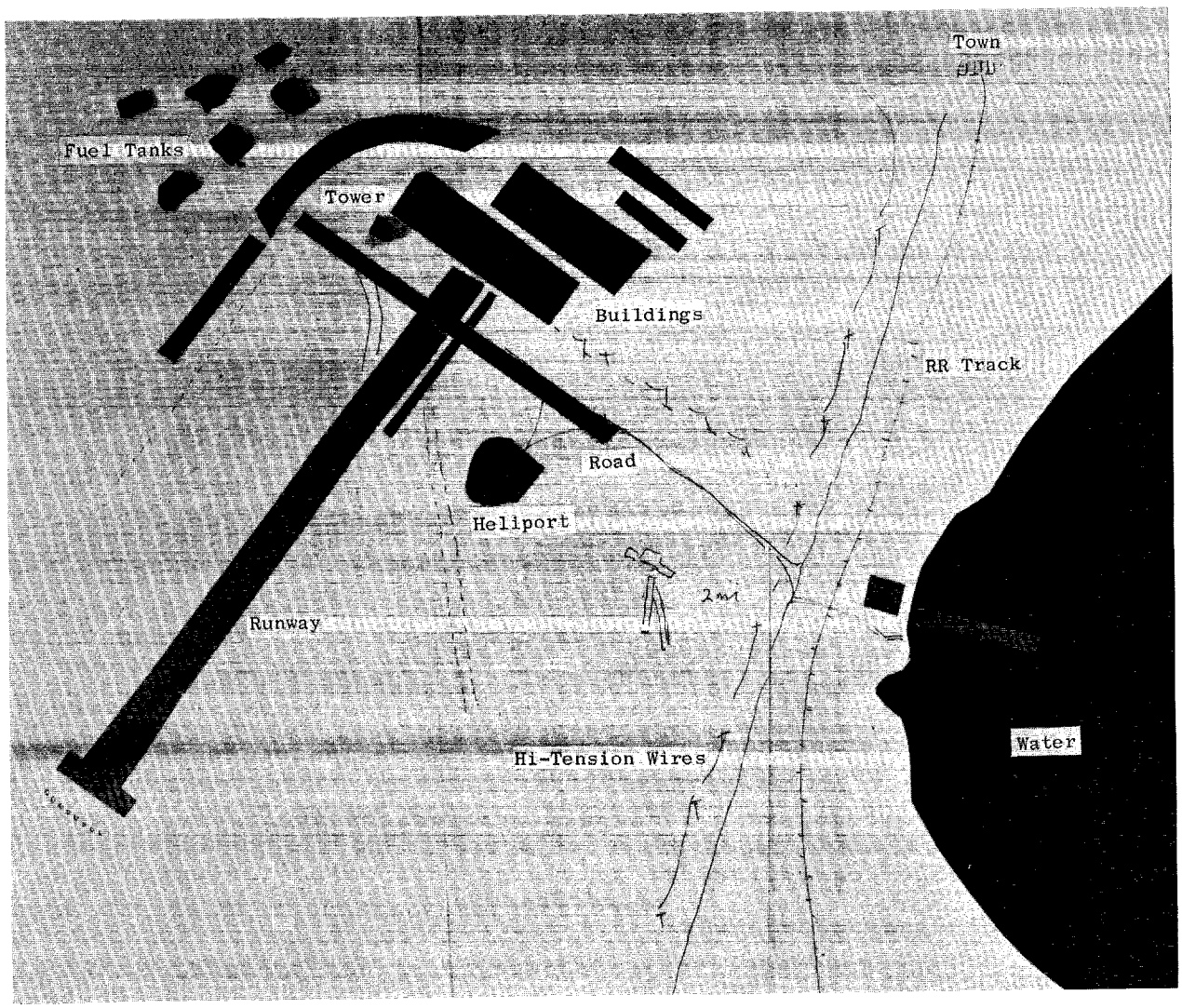

UNCLASSIFIED

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

SG1
A

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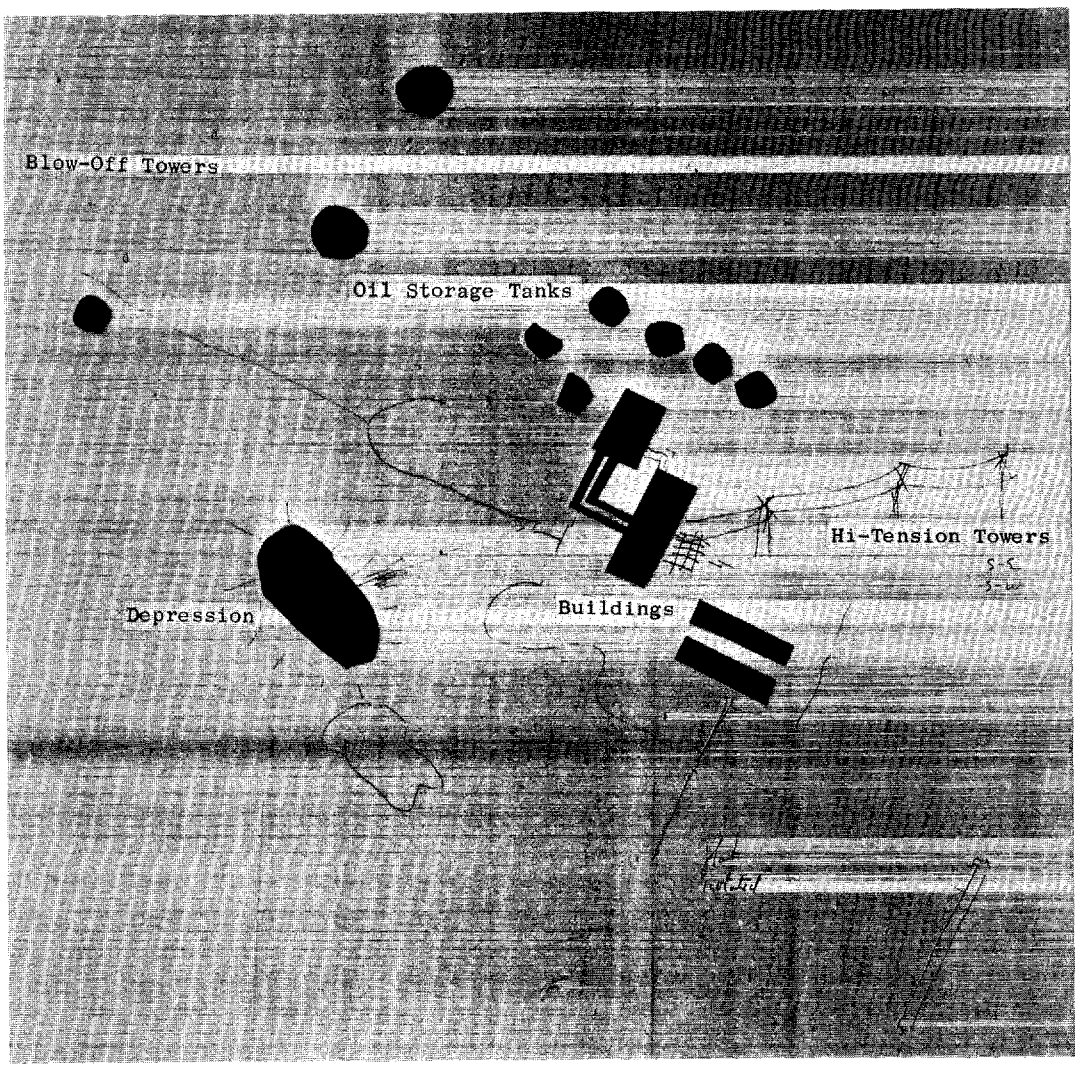

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(U) REMOTE VIEWER'S PASTEUP/DRAWING OF [ ]

SG1
A

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Appendix B

(S) OPERATIONAL RV TASK SHEETS (FY 1983)

(JS 35 through 42)

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Date 4 November 1982; 0900-0915 (Scan 1), 1139-1150 (Scan 2)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #35

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA) at beginning of session, Scan 1. SG1J

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with known target material (Lake Champlain, NY, and Herodian, Jerusalem for pre-; Boston for post-) indicated RVer "on-line" for Scan 1. Post-op (only) for Scan 2 (Dhaulagui Mt., Nepal) indicated RVer "on-line" for Scan 2.

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Date 8 November 1982, 0827 (Scan 3)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #35

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of JS #35, begun on 4 November 1982

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with known target material (Washington, D.C.; Mt. Logan, Yukon Territory; Lake George, New York and Pico Bolovar, Venezuela, respectively) indicated remote viewer "on-line."

4. Viewer described technical-facility-type of site, but with little detail this scan.

N. E. Puthoff

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Date 5 November 1982, 0808-0915 (Scan 1)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #36

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Coordinate supplied to interviewer Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA). SG1J
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre-, mid-, and post-session calibration experiments with known target material (Fuji volcano, Japan; Sao Paulo and Istanbul; Mt. Holmes, Wyoming) indicated viewer "on-line," although at somewhat diminished capacity.
4. Viewer described a multifunction complex with possible atomic, communications, and espionage functions.

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Date 9 November 1982, 1008-1031 (Scan 2)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #36

SG1A Target

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of JS #36, begun 5 November 1982.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with known target material (Mt. Cook, New Zealand; Vienna, Austria, respectively) indicated viewer "on-line."
4. Viewer described technical facility involving some kind of radiation.

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Date 17 November 1982, 0900 (Scan 3)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #36

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 11/5/82 and 11/9/82.

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Presession calibration experiments with known target material, Mt. Rainier, Wash; Paris, France, indicated remote viewer "on-line" to start. Viewer encountered difficulty with analytical overlays in attempt to view site, and post-session calibration check with known target material (Caspian Sea) indicated viewer "off-line," indicating that material of Scan 3 must be taken as likely inaccurate.

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Date 17 November 1982, 1025 (Scan 4)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #36

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 11/5/82, 11/9/82, and earlier today.

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Pre-, mid-, and post-session calibration experiments with known target material (Magic Mountain, Washington; Key West, Florida; Makalu Mountain, Nepal, respectively) indicated remote viewer "on-line."

SG1J 4. Session "front-loaded" with questions provided by [redacted] (DIA). The questions, with RVer answers, are included here at session end.

5. Further descriptive material given of technological site, function unknown.

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Date 11 January 1983, 1425 (Scan 5)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #36

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of JS #36; previous scans carried out on 11/5/82, 11/9/82, 11/17/82.

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Calibration tests with local target materials (Kuwait; Minneapolis, Minnesota) indicated remote viewer "on-line" at start, somewhat "off-line" at finish, but still functional.

4. Remote viewer described a compound with a dome-like building, many flat low buildings; a high-technology site with considerable underground construction; purpose, to test a system (see following Scan 6).

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Date 12 January 1983, 1028 (Scan 6)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #36

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 11/5/82, 11/9/82, 11/17/82, 1/11/83.

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Calibration tests with local target materials (Vancouver, B.C.; and Grand Canyon, Arizona) indicated remote viewer "on-line" with very good data.

4. Remote viewer describes a complex built to test a system of a defensive type, possibly to defend against nuclear attack, involving sophisticated electromagnetic technology and underground excavations.

5. Remote viewer suggests that if the material to date appears relevant, he would like to build a three-dimensional replica in clay, whereupon he feels that additional detailed data could be generated by the process of becoming completely immersed in the site in this manner. Therefore, feedback will be awaited before continuing.

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Date 15 November 1982 (0933, Scan 1; 1156, Scan 2)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

SG1J Comments:

1. Coordinate provided monitor H. Puthoff by [redacted] (DIA).
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Scan 1 carried out in present time; Scan 2 applied to 7 May 1976, between 1930-2000 local time at the site.
4. Calibration tests with local target materials (Mecca, Saudi Arabia, pre-op for Scan 1; Toledo, Spain, mid-op check for Scan 1; Aconcagua Mountain, Argentina, pre-op for Scan 2; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, post-op for Scan 2) indicated remote viewer "on-line."
5. Remote viewer described technical facility with specific events taking place.

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Date 18 November 1982, 0922 (Scan 3)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 15 November 1982.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Scan 3 applies to 29 October 1976, between 1040 and 1100, local time.
4. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with known target materials (Vestmannaeyjar, Iceland; Mt. Rae, Montana, respectively) indicated viewer "on-line."
5. Concussive event takes place.

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Date 18 November 1982, 1334 (Scan 4)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 15 November 1982 and earlier today.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Scan 4 applied to 4 November 1976 between 1930 and 2000, local time.
4. Pre-, mid-, and post-session calibration experiments with known target materials (Osaka, Japan; Memphis, Tennessee; Inland Sea, Japan, respectively) indicated viewer "on-line."
5. Site described similarly as before, but no event noted during time frame given.

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Date 14 January 1983, 0626 (Scan 5)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 15 and 18 November 1982.
2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-calibration experiments with known target materials (Magadishu, Somalia--pre-op; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah--post-op) indicated remote viewer "on-line."
4. Viewer describes a functioning technological site, a dangerous place where accidents have occurred; lots of shielding of some kind; partially underground. Exact function not yet cognized in this scan.

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Date 14 January 1983, 1048 (Scan 6)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A Target [redacted] (New coords supplied by [redacted]) SG1J

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. New coordinates supplied for this site (roughly 5 miles distant from coordinates used in scans 1-5) by [redacted] SG1J through [redacted] SG1J Otherwise, this is a continuation of scans carried out 11/15/82, 11/18/82, and earlier today.

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.

3. Pre- and post-session calibration trials with known target materials (Mt. Hood, Oregon, pre-op; Mexico City, Mexico; and National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D.C., post-ops) were of excellent quality, indicating viewer "on-line."

4. Testing of a weapons system of some kind; energy or projectile close to the ground, resulting in impact and bright light.

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Date 14 January 1983, 1325 (Scan 7)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A

Target [redacted] October 1975

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing) with specified time period

Comments:

1. First scan at new coordinates (given at beginning of Scan 6) for the October 1975 time period, given to interviewer as being a time period of interest. Otherwise, continuation of scans carried out 11/15/82, 11/18/82, and two scans earlier today, the last with the new coordinates approximately 5 miles from those used for Scans 1-5.

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and activity of interest.

3. Pre- and post-session calibration trials with known target materials (Aconcagua Mountain, Argentina, pre-op; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, post-op) indicated viewer "on-line" to start, somewhat down, although still functional at end.

4. Viewer found much less at the site at this date, compared to previous scans carried our for present time.

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Date 14 January 1983, 1451 (Scan 8)

Series DIA

Target No. JS #37

SG1A Target [redacted] mid-end August, 1976

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing) plus time frame, mid to end August 1976

Comments:

1. Continuation of scans carried out on 11/15/82, 11/18/82, and three earlier today. Viewer begins with general description, SG1A and is then given the [redacted] association provided by [redacted] SG1J followed by the mid to end August 1976 time frame as an important date.

SG1J 2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and activity of interest.

3. Pre- and post-session calibration trials with known target materials (Mt. Ararat, Armenia, pre-op; Osaka, Japan, post-op) indicated remote viewer "on-line."

4. Viewer describes site as having some kind of signal sent out that resulted in a large event (ionization), possibly an accident or unexpected intensity of effect. Target SG1A word [redacted] brought concepts of sonics, modulated waves, carrier waves, harmonics, etc. The August 1976 time period brought response of a large-scale test of a system that resulted in perturbing the earth on a global scale, from a geophysical standpoint (e.g., atmospheric effects).

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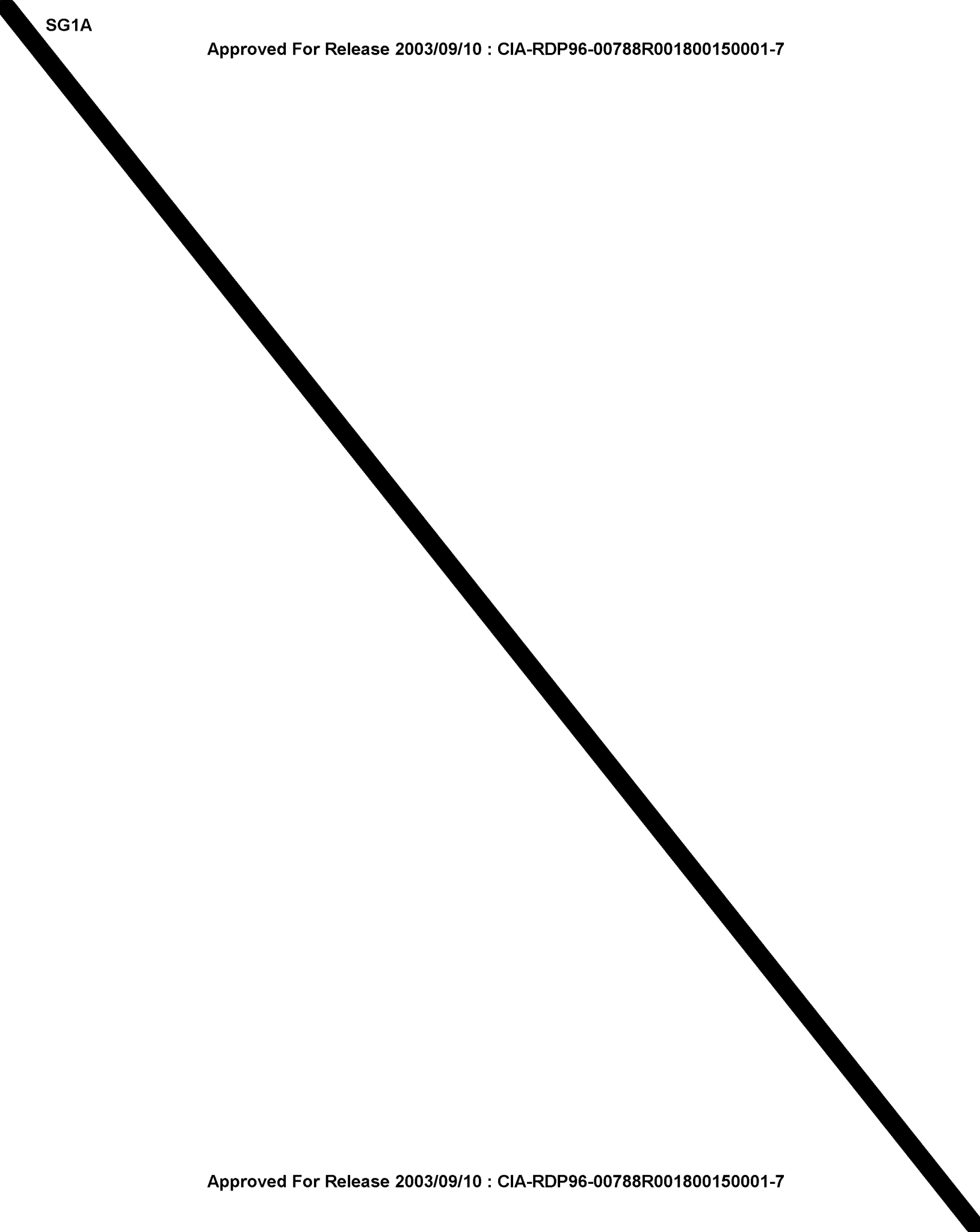

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Date 8 February 1983, 0818

Series DIA

Target No. JS #39

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Coordinates supplied to Puthoff at beginning of session by SG1J [redacted] Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target site and activity of interest.

2. Session monitored in person by J. Vorona, on TV monitor by SG1J COTR [redacted] Session videotaped.

3. Presession calibration tests with known target materials (Vienna, Austria; Picket Range, North Cascades) indicated viewer "on-line."

4. Viewer correctly described site as a massive concrete structure in the form of a truncated pyramid, roughly 350 ft on a side. Viewer also indicated the presence of below-surface rooms, stresed the nonhabitability of the major structure, and described a number of associated criss-cross structures (resembling radar apertures) and nearby cylindrical tubes (resembling missiles), although the functions of the structures and tubes were not cognized.

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Date 10 February 1983, 0810

Series DIA

Target No. JS #40 (CRV-2T-2/83)

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

SG1J 1. Coordinates supplied to Puthoff at beginning of session by [redacted] Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target site and activity of interest.

SG1J 2. COTR [redacted] monitored session in person. Session videotaped.

3. Pre- and mid-session calibrations with known target materials (Mt. Shasta, California; Rome, Italy, respectively) indicated remote viewer "on-line."

4. Remote viewer described big buildings, oily smells, runways, airfield with long landing strips and a helicopter pad, near water.

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Date 11 February 1983; 0807

Series DIA

Target No. JS #41 (CRV-4T-2/83)

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Comments:

1. Coordinates supplied to Puthoff at beginning of session by [redacted] Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target site and activity of interest.

SG1J

SG1J

2. COTR [redacted] monitored session in person. Session videotaped.

3. Presession calibration with known target material (Aconcagua Mountain, Argentina) indicated viewer "on-line" to start.

4. Viewer described site as a complex of buildings, curved structures, with smells, towers, flames, finally identifying it as oilfield/refinery.

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Date 11 February 1983, 1313

Series DIA

Target No. JS #42 (CRV-6T-2/83)

SG1A Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

SG1J Comments:

1. Coordinates supplied to Puthoff at beginning of session by [redacted] Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target site and activity of interest.

SG1J 2. COTR [redacted] monitored session in person. Session videotaped.

3. Pre-, mid- and post-session calibration tests with known target materials (Florence, Italy; Mt. Rainier, Washington; Bern, Switzerland, respectively) indicated viewer "on-line."

4. Remote viewer described "tunnels into something," with vaulted ceilings, used to store something "deadly," discussed the presence of liquid, and drew cylindrical-shaped objects, but did not identify function as that of submarine storage.

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Appendix C

(S) OPERATIONAL RV EVALUATION PROTOCOLS

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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 are 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.

[redacted] - DIA (DT-5A)
c/o L. Lavelle - Bldg. G
SRI International
Menlo Park, CA 94025

SG1J

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

(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 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.

(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET PERSONNEL (U)

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

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

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

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