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February 1985

FY 1984

END-OF-YEAR

DOD GRILL FLAME PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared by

[redacted] SG1J

SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM FOR GRILL FLAME.
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SRI/GF-0272

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I PROGRAM STATUS

A. Introduction

In FY 1984, no GDIP funds were spent in the Grill Flame Program. This was due to the prohibition imposed by the U.S. Congress. All work and contract funds for DIA and Army were accomplished using R&D funds. Army's chief interest was dictated by the fact that they have an operational unit, hence, training was a large item in their budget. Developing a method to do search remote viewing and investigations that would lead to ways of selecting individuals who have a high potential to do remote viewing were also investigated. The Army also sponsored work to determine if ELF fluctuations have an impact on the quality of remote viewing data.

The DIA funds were from DRE and were used to continue research in various Grill Flame areas. As DIA and Army had, until this year, totally depended on one training program, it became apparent that new ones needed to be developed. Therefore, two new training procedures were iniated. Also, within the remote viewing area, research was directed at improving the quality of the data. In the PK area, some foreign research was duplicated and preliminary investigations on countermeasures were accomplished.

A major emphasis in FY 1984 was placed on authentication and verification of the remote viewing phenomena. In the first three years of the Grill Flame program, the research was centered on developing remote viewing training programs, improving the quality of remote viewing data and looking at some of the variables that could affect its quality. During the past year, statistics were developed that could be applied to remote viewing data and a measure of its success could be obtained. If the data are favorable, FY 1985 will begin the incorporation of a remote viewing capability into the DIA. This prototype unit, if successful, would serve as a model for the incorporation of additional units into the DoD.

Prior to establishing an in-house capability, several items must be in place. First, you must be able to select individuals with good remote viewing potential. Then you must be able to train that ability to the point where useful data can be produced. You must also have a variety of targeting methods and a set procedure to evaluate the resultant data. Finally, you must have an automated data base that allows you to store and manipulate large volumes of information. While research on several of these areas will be continued into FY 1985 and beyond, enough data now exists to begin work on establishing an in-house DoD program.

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In addition to replicating and evaluating foreign psychoenergetics research,

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Reports completed to date on each of the tasks investigated in FY 1984 are available.

B. FY 1984 Psychoenergetics Program

Following are the task sheets, including task descriptions, for each of the program areas under investigation.

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Attachment #1

Verbal Description of Project

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

(1) Repeated target-address (coordinate) presentation, with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer (to minimize imaginative overlays).

(2) The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, featureless homogeneously-colored viewing chamber (to minimize environmental overlays).

(3) The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited interviewer patter (to minimize interviewer overlay).

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

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

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

RV SITE CONTACT

SITE IS ACQUIRED IN STAGES OF INCREASING CONTACT

STAGES

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

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Alternate Training Task:

The Alternate Training Task is designed to demonstrate that remote viewing (RV) may be taught to naive individuals. Using techniques developed by viewer 009, four individuals will contribute 30–50 RV trials each using National Geographic photographs as targets. Theory and exercises will emphasize the use of abstract targeting techniques (as opposed to geographical coordinates). Following a procedure first outlined by R. Jahn, Princeton University, RV analysis will be computer automated to provide a measure of training performance.

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Verbal Description of Project

Screening/Selection Task:

The overall view is to develop independent measures of personality and remote viewing skill and to determine if a correlation between them exists.

From the remote viewing perspective, we plan to adopt the Priceton group's automated judging procedure. This technique, while not complete, represents the best automated procedure to date. It provides a statistically meaningful score for each individual remote viewing session.

From the personality assessment perspective, we plan to adopt the Personality Assessment System (PAS), developed by Winne and Gittinger. The PAS provides a quantitative measure of personality derived from performance on the WAIS.

Specific experiments include the following:

1. Administer the WAIS and MBTI to as many of the past "calibrated" RVers as possible to determine if there is "grouping" of good performance in PAS space.

2. Administer the WAIS and MBTI to all the RV trainees.

3. Predict, on the basis of 1. above, RV performance of the trainees.

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Attachment #1

Description of Training Procedure

a. Tasking

SRI International has been tasked during the FY'81-'83 period to work toward the development of RV enhancement procedures that accommodate DoD needs. Of particular interest are the development of procedures that can be transmitted to others in a structured fashion (i.e., "training" procedures), and that can be used in targeting on distant sites of military or intelligence significance.

b. Six-Stage RV Enhancement Procedure

At the beginning of the DIA/Army Joint Services Program (FY'81), SRI, in conjunction with its sponsors, made a decision to go forward with developing and codifying the most promising RV enhancement procedure that had emerged from earlier work, a six-stage training procedure developed by SRI consultant I. Swann. The procedure focuses on improving reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. The basic components of this procedure consists of (1) repeated target-address (e.g., coordinate) presentation, with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer to minimize developing imaginative overlays, (2) the use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, featureless, homogeneously-colored viewing chamber, to minimize environmental overlays, and (3) the adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited interviewer patter to minimize interviewer overlay. A broad overview of the procedure, derived empirically on the basis of a decade of investigation into the RV process, is presented in Ref. 1.*

At this stage of near-completion of the development, the RV training procedure proceeds through a series of six stages of proficiency hypothesized to correspond to six stages of increased contact with the target site. These are outlined in Table 1. In a given remote viewing session an experienced remote viewer tends to recapitulate the six stages in order.

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

Contents of Stage One Training

- General orientation
- Major Stage One signals, lectures and practical exercises
- Major sources of noise, lectures
- Stage One signal identification, lectures and practical exercises.
- Specific components of Stage One signals, lectures
- Specific components of noise interference, lectures
- Types of major Stage One signals, lectures and practical exercises.
- Simultaneous handling of signals and noise, practical exercises.
- Objectification procedures, lectures and practical exercises
- Analysis of signals, lectures and practical exercises
- Anomalies encountered in signal identification
- Self-correcting mechanisms inherent in signal/analysis, lectures
- Methods of recording, preparing and presenting work materials, lectures and practical exercises.
- Culminating features of Stage One signals, leading to emergence of Stage Two signals, lectures.
- Final checking to ensure that competency has been gained concerning Stage One phenomena.

Contents of Stage Two Training

- General orientation
- Major Stage Two signals, lectures and practical exercises
- Separating Stage Two signals from Stage One signals
- Specific characteristics of Stage Two signals, lectures
- Types of major Stage Two signals, lectures and practical exercises
- Simultaneous handling of signals and noise, practical exercises
- Stage Two objectification procedures

- Analysis of Stage Two signals, lectures and practical exercises
- Culminating characteristics of Stage Two signals, leading to acquisition of Stage Three types of signals.
- Final checking to ensure that competency has been gained concerning the ability to identify, decode and handle Stage Two phenomena.

Contents of Stage Three Training

- General orientation
- The three major Stage Three signal lines, leading into increased flexibility concerning discriminating site characteristics, lectures and practical exercises.
- Reduction of noise: general orientation, lectures and precise monitoring of signal lines, leading to flawless signal/noise identification.
- Why Stage Three competency indicates threshold operational status, lectures.
- Exhaustive practical exercises on all three types of Stage Three signals.

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Stage V Training

Stage V consists of a methodology to interrogate the "signal" line. As such, it is used by the viewer on an optional basis when additional qualitative information is required to identify the nature of the target site. If the purpose and function of the target site has been uncovered by S1-SIV efforts, then the viewer proceeds directly to Stage VI; otherwise SV techniques must be employed.

(a) General orientation

(b) Major Stage V theory and lectures, accompanied by essay requirements to show understanding.

(c) Specific interrogation methods with regard to Stage V signals; lectures and practical exercises.

(d) Listing of signal contents, and training of objectification procedures of Stage V interrogation processes; practical exercises.

(e) Special noise components to be expected as a result of interrogation of signal line; lectures and practical exercises.

(f) Anomalies encountered in implementing Stage V processes.

(g) Lack of self-correcting mechanisms during implementation of Stage V.

(h) Guidelines as to when to resort to, and when to stop, use of Stage V techniques in a given viewing.

Stage VI Training

Stage VI training consists of learning how to use special modeling techniques to increase dimensional contact with the target site, and how to read the signal lines thereby activated.

(a) General orientation

(b) Introduction to the use of physical materials that can be utilized to achieve Stage VI yields, and the order in which they can be utilized.

(c) The prime Stage VI signal line; lectures and practical exercises.

(d) Time tolerance guide; lectures.

(e) Running of Stage IV techniques in tandem with Stage VI activities; lectures and practical exercises.

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Attachment #1

Verbal Description of the Project

The purpose of the FY 1984 Evaluation project is threefold: to refine further the RV Evaluation procedures developed in FYs 1981 through 1983, to develop additional RV procedures to assist in quantifying the RV product, and to evaluate additional raw data as it is generated.

The foundation procedures upon which further development will proceed are two: a 0 - 3 point Accuracy Rating Scale (attached), which can be used to provide a "bottom-line" assessment of the accuracy/quality of individual elements in a transcript, or of the transcript as a whole; and a concept-by-concept evaluation procedure, which leads to a weighted average overall score.

0 TO 3 POINT ACCURACY RATING SCALE FOR TARGET/TRANSCRIPT CORRESPONDENCE

SRI International®

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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Verbal Description of the Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Verbal Description of Project

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

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

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

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

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Verbal Description of Project

With regard to RV Jamming/Ambient ELF, SRI International will provide the appropriate equipment, facilities and personnel to accomplish the following tasks:

(1) Search and summarize the literature that indicates that geomagnetic storm activity and other factors that produce fluctuations in the ambient ELF bands (<300 Hz) can degrade psychoenergetic performance.

(2) Construct an ELF detector that can monitor ambient ELF fluctuations in the local RV chamber.

(3) Examine the statistical correlation between RV performance (on an appropriate series of trials carried out in the RV chamber) and the ambient ELF fluctuations to determine whether measurement of ambient ELF can be used as an indicator of expected performance, and whether optimum performance windows can be identified.

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Remote Action Task (RA):

The overall view of this task it to replicated earlier experiments caliming the existence of RA.

Specifically, two experiments have implication for intrusion detection:

1. Using salmonella bacteria as targets, we will conduct experiments to determine if these bacteria are suseptable to RA influences. We shall also investigate causal versus informational mechanisms.

2. Claims of RA correlates to RV have been made in the PRC. We plan to replicate the best of these experiments in which viewers will use 35 mm slides as RV targets. These slides will be in the sensing region of a sensitive photomultiplier to determine if there is an active emission of light (> 60 photons).

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Data Base Management Task:

Maintain and upgrade existing data bases, and convert the system to the state-of-the-art Sun Microsystems computer network.

II PROGRAM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A. Budget

In FY 1984 all funding for psychoenergetics research comes from non-GDIP sources. This was done to stay within the U.S. Congress guidelines that prohibited GDIP funds being spent on psychoenergetics projects.

The arrival of money at SRI to fund the research and training comes, very often, late in the fiscal year. This past fiscal year was typical in that a portion of the money arrived comparably early and part did not arrive until the fiscal year had been completed. The problems this creates have been presented many times in the past.

Table 1

PROPOSED FY 1984 BUDGET

(a)	CONTRACTS	
(1)	DIA (via DRE via ASG)	$600K
(2)	DIA (Intelligence)	79K
(3)	Army	486K
(b)	TASKS' BUDGETS	
1.	RV Enhancement	$ 85K
2.	Alternate Training	85K
3.	Targeting	25K
4.	PK	150K
5.	Data Base Management	25K
6.	RV Evaluation Methodology	50K
7.	Operational RV	10K
8.	Training (Begin & Adv)	126K - Army
9.	Selection & Screening	115K - Army
10.	ELF	65K - Army
11.	Search RV	165K - Army
12.	Administration & Communication	15K

why has this been included in DIA report.

The above tasks' budgets were the planned budgets. Some alterations were made during the fiscal year, but these adjustments were not significant except in the targeting task. This task was postponed until fiscal year 1985.

The total contract funds for DIA tasks in FY 1984 were $600K. However, $155K was retained for training in FY 1985. The DIA budget then has been partially determined for 1985. It will be as follows:

Training	$155K
Targeting	25K
Intelligence	79K
Total	$259K

III OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING

Throughout fiscal year 1984, SRI was asked to look at several operational sites. These are summarized in the following table. Complete documentation is available and can be obtained through proper channels on a need to know basis.

Table 2

OPERATIONAL RV TASKS
(FY 1984)

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It should be noted that both of these operational tasks were of the search variety rather than the standard remote viewing. Search is the inverse of the usual remote viewing tasks, that is, the viewer must provide the location of the target rather than being given a location and asked for a description. The methodology for performing search task was under investigation throughout fiscal year 1984. It is anticipated that as the procedure is better understood the quality of the data will improve with development as has been observed for remote viewing.

IV FISCAL YEAR 1985 PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM

The DIA is still prohibited to spend GDIP funds to accomplish psychoenergetics research. The DIA program for FY 1985 will be comprised of the following units:

(1)	Funds Remaining from FY 1984	$155K
(2)	Threat Assessment Funds	79K
(3)	FY 1984 Targeting Task	25K
(4)	Army Surgeon General Funds	500K

During fiscal year 1985, the Army in-house remote viewing group will be transfered to DIA. The $155K remaining from FY 1984 will be used to initiate and continue the training of those personnel. The threat assessment funds will be used to follow developments in foreign countries. The $25K for targeting will again look at the various methods that may be used to access a site. With the $500K from the Army Surgeon General's office the DIA will be able to both continue to look at areas that are currently under investigation and to explore new and promising areas.

THAT'S NICE. [redacted], however that doesn't go TO YOU FNRD

In addition to the funds already mentioned there will be another $1.5M to do research directed by the Army Surgeon General's office. The exact disposition of these funds have not been programmed.

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