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LONG-RANGE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

BASIC APPROACH

VOLUME I

I. (U) INTRODUCTION

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) One of the tasks levied on DIA by the FY 1991 Defense Authorization Act was to develop a long-range comprehensive plan for investigating parapsychological phenomena. This task was one of several objectives included in a new program for this phenomenological area that identified DIA as executive agent.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A funding level of $2 million was authorized for DIA in order to begin this new program. This funding has permitted new research to be initiated in support of overall program objectives. A new DIA limited dissemination (LIMDIS) program, STAR GATE, was also established in order to initiate and accomplish all of the Congressional directions for this topic.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This report presents DIA's viewpoints and recommendations on how best to proceed with both in-house activities and external research support for this area over the next 5 year time frame. Research fundings, both domestic and foreign, and results from in-house investigations may lead to updates to this report in order to reflect improved phenomena understanding and to pursue new research and/or application directions.

(U) Terminology and definitions unique for this area are briefly discussed in Appendix A.

(U) Additional background material on this phenomenological area is included as Appendix B. Details on STAR GATE objectives as delineated in the FY 1991 Defense Authorization Act are in Appendix C.

II. (U) PLAN OBJECTIVES

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The objective of this plan is to develop a long-range systematic and comprehensive approach to the investigation of anomalous mental phenomena (AMP). This includes identifying key in-house activities along with an appropriately integrated basic and applied external research support effort. This plan was based on the general guidance provided by the Congressional language that initiated this new program in FY 1991.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Accomplishment of the various activities identified in this plan will greatly enhance threat assessment of foreign achievements in this area, and will help achieve the potential for US military/intelligence applications on select tasks as a supplement to HUMINT operations.

(U) It is anticipated that this plan will assist decisionmakers in their review and consideration of future directions for this field, and that this plan can begin formal implementation starting in FY 1992.

III. (U) SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFORT

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS/WN) STAR GATE is a new dynamic approach for pursuing this largely unexplored area of human consciousness and subconsciousness interaction. Its scope is comprehensive; a wide range of phenomenological issues are examined that include psychological, physiological/neurophysiological, advanced physics (new wave concepts) and other leading-edge scientific areas. Although broad in scope, STAR GATE is well grounded due to its solid independent scientific review base. STAR GATE is based on dynamic style in all its endeavors, especially in its pursuit of foreign work in this area.

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(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It is the intention of STAR GATE to pursue all aspects of this area with high intensity, drawing on an experienced and well-qualified staff along with appropriate external assistance, in order to quantify and evaluate all available classified and unclassified research. By so doing, discoveries into how these phenomena work may be achievable. How to identify people with such talent (or potential for it) and how to develop/train selected individuals should also be a natural end-result. STAR GATE also draw heavily from lessons learned in all previous research and application investigations on a worldwide basis.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Thus, STAR GATE offers the opportunity for evaluating the potential of a little understood aspect of human abilities. STAR GATE is a truly unique enterprise; it could identify break-through achievements in foreign countries in this area and should lead to reliable use of this capability for select application areas.

IV. (U) SUMMARY

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Both in-house government activities and external basic/applied research effort necessary for understanding, advancing, and applying this phenomenological area are identified in this plan. The in-house activities focus on following and assessing relevant foreign research, on performing systematic reviews/investigations of an applied research nature, and on linking with the research activities where appropriate. The external research focusses on investigations that can directly assist in the in-house pursuits and includes those that have potential for phenomena understanding. Some of these basic research topics, however, may also impact on other fields due to their interdisciplinary and exploratory nature.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A fundamental premise of this plan is that a well-integrated interdisciplinary approach is the most appropriate strategy for making progress in this diverse field. Consequently, this plan includes a wide variety of research topics. Many of these topics are based on recent findings from leading-edge pursuits in other disciplines that are suspected to have relevance for this area. Other topics are derived from a review of worldwide research, consultations with leading experts, and on insight gained from previous investigations involving both research and application activities. Application investigations examined include intelligence, police, FBI, and various medical-related activities such as diagnostics.

V. (U) KEY ACTIONS/MILESTONES -- IN-HOUSE EFFORT

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The initial FY 1991 STAR GATE effort set the stage and formed the basis for moving on into the long-range activities identified in this plan. This section identifies key in-house activities for achieving STAR GATE objectives. These key actions are organized according to the following main functional areas: (1) assessment of foreign efforts; (2) research support; (3) systematic review of potential intelligence applications; and (4) in-house project support.

(U) Part A of this section discusses the basic approach; Part B contains additional details.

A. (U) BASIC APPROACH

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The STAR GATE program has already initiated and/or accomplished a variety of actions that directly build toward and support potential long-range activities. External research activity now underway includes several new research areas. The in-house work has focussed on identifying support equipment and automatic data processing equipment (ADP) that would be compatible with external activities (contractor, available data bases), on integrated data bases applicable for long-range efforts, and on developing long-term collection requirements and plans. The in-house effort has also initiated activities related to systematic review and assessment of a wide variety of potential applications. Key support

activities, such as preparing appropriate documentation, procedures, scientific evaluation methodologies, and establishing procedures for scientific review/oversight have been essentially completed for this initial program phase.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) STAR GATE personnel have also been involved in direct support of DESERT SHIELD/STORM. Eleven special project reports were published between October 1990 and February 1991 in response to six major tasking categories. Operational activities have generated additional lessons-learned that will be factored into future activities identified in this plan.

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2. (U) RESEARCH SUPPORT

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This in-house activity will be an on-going effort in support of external research projects. Some of the activities include:

- Identifying details/procedures on how in-house personnel can directly support external projects. This includes both informational and the energetics aspects.

- Identifying specific research needs; link to foreign assessment and specific application investigations.

- Identifying specifics of how project personnel link to external basic and applied research projects.

- Identifying/conducting limited in-house research to supplement external projects that evaluate operational parameters.

- Providing contract interface/management support.

3. (U) SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A wide variety of in-house activities are envisioned over the next 3-5 years that will permit achievement of this objective. These actions encompass applied research, proficiency enhancement/training, and operational investigations. Specific long-range actions include:

- Canvassing/contacting potential users to identify and prioritize potential needs.

- Conducting detailed historical/worldwide research reviews to identify possible variables.

- Initiating and conducting a systematic evaluation of various application types for different operational parameters. This includes joint research with contractor projects, investigations with various DOD elements, investigations with allied country counterparts, and limited operational pursuits with select tasks/customers. Plans are now underway to initiate select operational investigations.

- Examining previous applications or application research data to identify possible trends/patterns, operational variables, and the most appropriate application projects.

- Evaluating feasibility of establishing a school/training program for others in the Intelligence Community.

- Reviewing worldwide literature to identify possible proficiency aids or training procedures.

- Developing a variety of proficiency enhancement/ training support activities.

- Evaluating/identifying appropriate external research support.

- Providing real-time interface with external research; incorporate latest research findings into applications investigations.

4. (U) IN-HOUSE PROJECT SUPPORT

(S/NF) This action area forms the backbone of all project activity. Initial documentation in key areas has already been accomplished (Item E, Appendix D). However, this is essentially an on-going action area due to the dynamic nature of this program. Key activities include:

- Developing and improving proper program documentation, evaluation procedures, and activity protocols for research support, proficiency training, and all operational activity.

- Identifying/updating project data base procedures and equipment needs.

- Developing project operational data fusion procedures and methods.

- Preparing project publications

- Monitoring/establishing personnel training needs.

- Evaluating feasibility of establishing a school/seminar program for others in the Intelligence Community.

B. (U) IN-HOUSE ACTIVITY DETAILS

(S/NF) This section identifies additional details for achieving in-house objectives and provides an estimate of approximate milestones for their accomplishment. This data in presented on the tables on the following pages:

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

TABLE 2

RESEARCH SUPPORT

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
1. RESEARCH NEEDS:	
o Identify near and far-term requirements	o Baseline needs are identified in this plan. o Specific needs, and appropriate time-phasing, will be identified by Nov 91 and will depend on funding levels, results of FY 1991 research, and on priorities established at the end of this fiscal year.
o Conduct frequent research requirement reviews	o These requirements will be updated by Jun 92 after operational need surveys are complete (see TABLE 3) and additional contacts are made with potential contributors.
o NOTE: Above research	o These updates will include consideration of a variety of laboratory and government assets. For example, possible operational parameters might be identified if project personnel perform from shielded rooms, submarines, silos, or other unique areas. NASA personnel, or possibly astronauts, might become involved.

TABLE 2

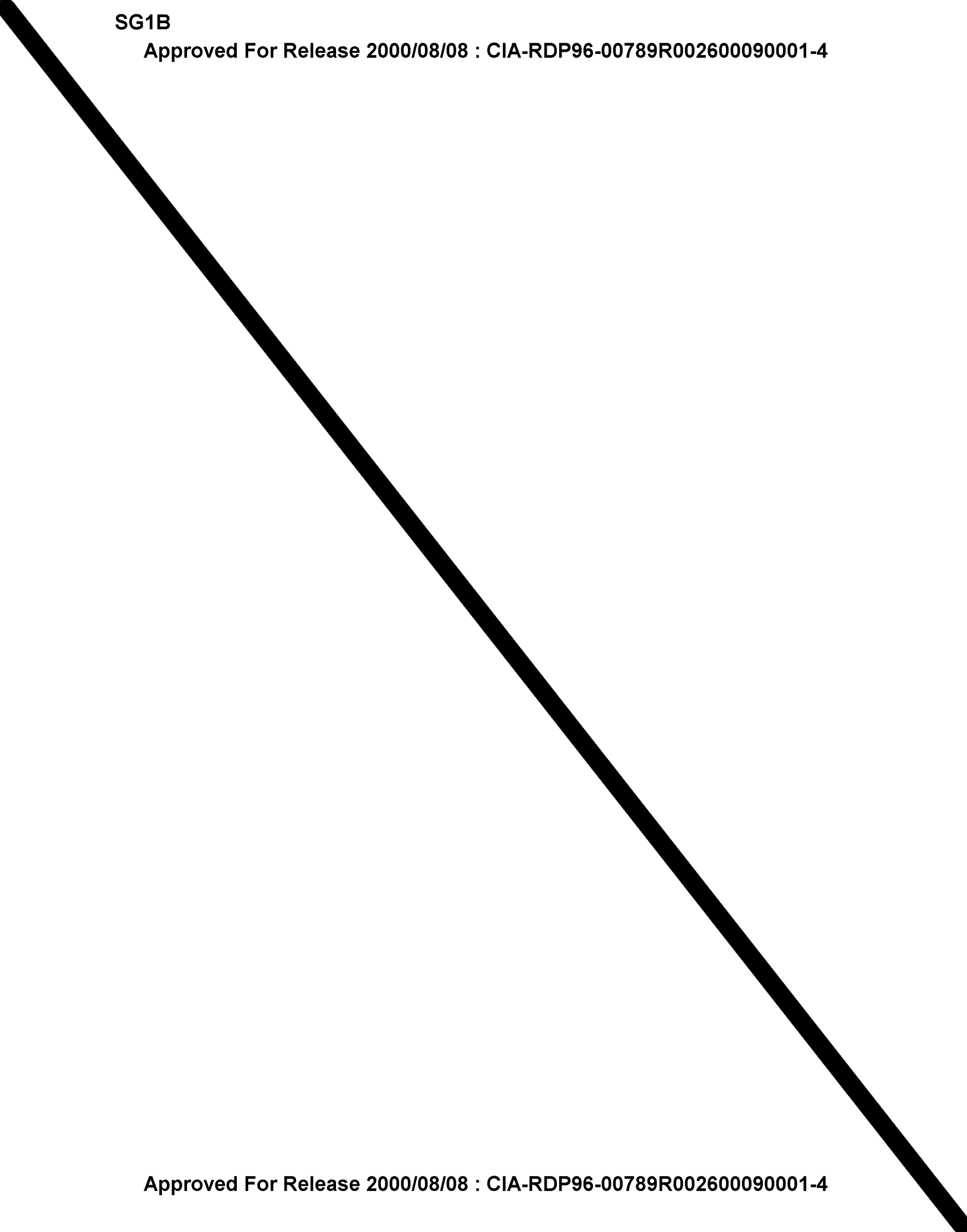
RESEARCH SUPPORT, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
	o Some of the on-going research at facilities identified in Appendix E would also be involved in joint investigation projects.
2. PROCEDURES:	
o Identify basic procedures/ protocols for anticipated involvement of in-house personnel with external research projects.	o Baseline document to be completed by Sep 91 with detail updates to follow as needed.
3. EXTERNAL RESEARCH SUPPORT:	
o Identify how in-house personnel link to specific external research support activity:	o Basic approach to be developed by Dec 91, with an update by Jun 92.
- Includes both informational and energetics aspects	o Annual updates are anticipated.
- Includes a variety of project types that are designed to look for phenomena variables.	

TABLE 2

RESEARCH SUPPORT, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
4. IN-HOUSE APPLICATIONS RESEARCH:	
o Identify/conduct limited in-house research to supplement external research projects.	o Baseline approach to be developed by Nov 91; detailed supplements will be developed as appropriate depending on operational survey results and data base reviews. - In-house research to be compatible with proficiency projects, customer needs, operational constraints, and resource/personnel constraints.



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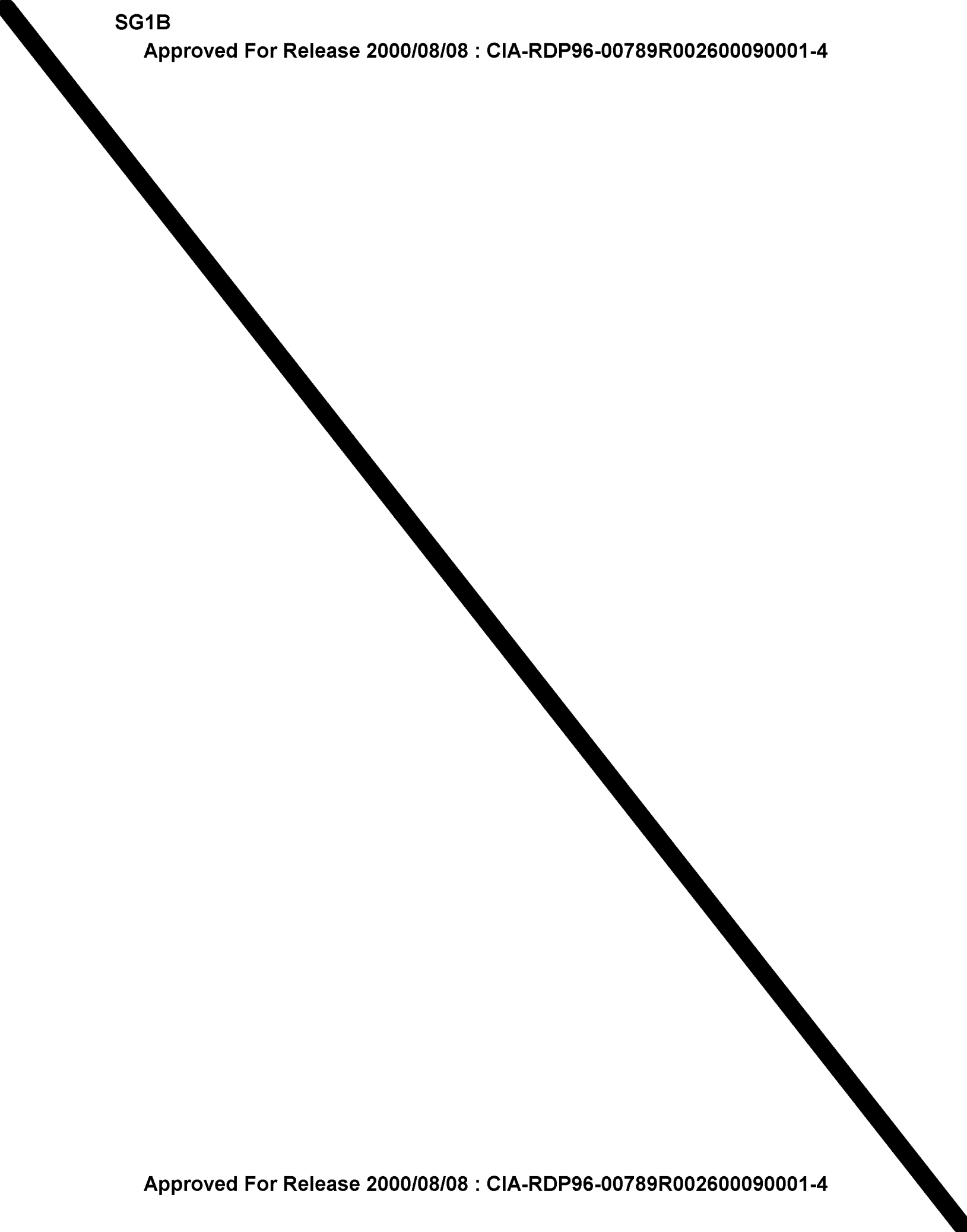

TABLE 3

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
3. SYSTEMATIC PROJECTS, ctd.	
o Related to this task is a parallel function of personnel selection/ training;development. Contractor support will be required.	o In-house personnel will be provided various types of training/practice in order to maintain proficiency. Some project procedures have been published (beacon, special proficiency). Others will be developed and published on a frequent basis.
o Review existing training and development methods. This requires broadbased review of relevant worldwide literature (e.g., yoga practices, marital arts).	o Literature review initiated Mar 91. Anticipate comprehensive review completed by Jan 92.
o As part of this function, the energetics aspect will also be investigated and pilot studies initiated. The external contract will conduct appropriate exploratory research.	o This requires use of select consultants and/or location of appropriate personnel who have demonstrated abilities in this area. Special equipment may also be required. An extensive research and investigative protocol will be developed by mid 1992.

TABLE 3

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF POTENTIAL
INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
3. SYSTEMATIC PROJECTS, ctd.	
o It is anticipated that special operational projects will arise on a quick reaction task (QRT) basis or via scheduled activity. These may not always be systematic in nature; however, results from these operational activities will greatly assist in this overall applications assessment effort.	o These operational projects will have priority over the systematic review activities. They are anticipated to occur at frequent intervals beginning by mid-late July, 1991. QRT support had previously been provided for DESERT SHIELD/STORM activities.
	o A detailed plan has already been developed for initiating these projects. This plan is documented in DT-S-1038-SL, Operational Activity and Near-Term Plans, 24 June 1991.
o Summarize findings	o A series of reports will be published for each application area reviewed. These reports will identify feasibility, limitations, conditions for use/success, and other issues relevant to operational pursuits.

TABLE 3

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
4. DATA IMPROVEMENT:	
o Develop techniques/ strategies that help improve probability of success. This may involve Data base reviews to identify trends/patterns and to see if person/task type matching (or some other strategy) may help in selecting the proper data or in reducing erroneous aspects. External assistance will be required.	o Data bases will be reviewed and specific projects initiated to evaluate this issue. Preliminary results are anticipated by early 1992. Follow-on efforts are anticipated for 1993 and 1994 to investigate new ideas or results from research findings.

TABLE 4

IN-HOUSE PROJECT SUPPORT

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
1. DOCUMENTATION:	
o Develop/unique proper program documentation, evaluation procedures, activity protocols for research support, proficiency training and operational projects.	o Basic project baseline documents have been completed (Nov 90, Dec 90, Jan 91, Apr 91, Jun 91). o Others will be prepared as needed for new research, proficiency, and operational projects or activity. o Additional details are in items D and E of Appendix D. These include project oversight and review procedures.
2. DATA BASE REQUIREMENT:	
o Identify project data base needs	o Basic requirements identified Dec 90
o Provide for maintenance and training	o Final procurement expected by Sept 91. o Four project personnel will complete detailed equipment training by Sep 91. o Needs will be reviewed/ updated annually.

TABLE 4

IN-HOUSE PROJECT SUPPORT, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
3. PROFICIENCY/OPERATIONAL SIMULATION TARGETS:	
o Develop appropriate proficiency/skill maintenance methods. This includes development of a variety of homogeneous target pools along with automated methods of data recording and data base analysis.	o Target pool development was initiated in Mar 91 and comprehensive material is now being assembled. Basic target pool approach was documented in Jun 91. Details to be completed by Dec 91.
4. PROJECT OPERATIONAL TASKING:	
o Develop procedures for reviewing/accepting/ levying operational tasks or project personnel.	o Basic approach published Jan 91. o Update to specific aspects published Jun 91. o Additional review/updates as needed.
5. DATA FUSION:	
o Develop methods for incorporating project operational data into intelligence assessment activity.	o A preliminary approach will be identified by Jun 92 following consumer need and data base reviews. o This is a difficult task. Some relevant work has been documented; however, a comprehensive utility analysis method, data fusion and data base procedure needs developing.

TABLE 4

IN-HOUSE PROJECT SUPPORT, ctd.

KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
6. PERSONNEL TRAINING:	
o Identify appropriate training methods; personnel proficiency; and identify other professional needs.	o A detailed review of proficiency and professional development needs will be completed by Mar 92. Results of data base reviews (Item 3, Table 3) will be considered.
7. CONSUMER TRAINING/SEMINARS:	
o Develop procedures for possible customer training/development in select areas. This may be a joint project in certain cases (e.g., FBI activities) due to their previous seminars on this topic.	o Initially, this activity could take the form of informational seminars. This could lead into joint training/proficiency projects and could eventually form the basis of a training program for other government users such as HUMINT case officers. Such an activity would be integrated with research projects and would be an extension of research laboratory techniques modified for operational situations. o It is anticipated that the existing DIA assets would form the basis of this potential training/ seminar activity.

VI (U) KEY ACTIONS/MILESTONES - EXTERNAL SUPPORT

(S/NF) The funding allocation for external research received in FY 1991 for STAR GATE permitted several important research areas to be continued, and allowed for several new areas to be initiated. It is anticipated that results of this research will assist in clarifying some of the possible future research directions; consequently, not all long-range research possibilities can identified in this plan. However, most all of the major investigation areas can be addressed, and many of the specifics can be identified with reasonable confidence.

(S/NF) The FY 1991 research activity is a balanced basic and applied research effort. Some of the funding is allocated for methodology development, scientific review support, equipment procurement, and for supporting DIA's foreign assessment and data base development activity. The primary basic research activities initiated in FY 1991 concentrated as the following; (1) validating findings from previous magnetoencephalograph (MEG) research and initiating new work with a variety of conditions and individuals; (2) performing a variety of anomalous cognition (AC) experiments to determine potential correlations (e.g., target type, environmental factors); (3) developing various theoretical constructs that might be testable and that could help explain the phenomena; (4) examining effects of altered states on data quality; (5) initiating review of and research into the energetics area; and (6) examining various application possibilities (e.g., communication, search).

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The applied research initiated in FY 1991 includes: (1) examination of strengths/weaknesses of existing training methods; (2) exploring alternative training methods; (3) examining methods for AC data enhancement; (4) improving data analysis techniques; (5) exploring potential variables that might be significant in an application environment (e.g., beacon/no beacon condition), (6) identifying ways to translate MEG findings as an aid in personnel screening, selection, and possibly training; and, where possible, (7) replicating significant foreign work once specifics are identified.

(U) Results from the FY 1991 basic and applied research activity will be factored into this long-range plan as soon as they become available.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The primary basis of this research support is to help in phenomena understanding and/or validation, in applications understanding, and in operational feasibility evaluation. This work has a direct bearing on DIA's ability to assess significance of foreign research and on DIA's ability to perform a systematic review of potential applications in this area.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A main focus of this portion of the research will address some of the key phenomena enigmas, such as:

- How is the target location (i.e., targeting); how is the information accessed?

- What is the distinction between target "form" (i.e., configuration), and target "content" (i.e., interpretation)?

- What are the phenomena limitations?

- How are the "informational" and "energetics" aspects related?

- What are the main operational constraints?

(U) Part A of this section discusses the basic approach to external research support; part B contains additional details.

A. (U) BASIC APPROACH

(S/NF) The link of basic and applied research with either applications investigations or with research activities is shown on Figure 2. The top of the chart shows that for any research or application task, certain conditions must be met (e.g., a reliable calibrated individual is required; proper scientific procedures need to be developed, etc.). Once these basic foundations are laid, then basic/applied research can be initiated with a reasonable expectation of success and with assurance that results will not be ambiguous or fail scientific scrutiny.

(S/NF) This chart also illustrates the difference between basic and applied research; applied research relates to various methods for collecting, recording, improving and

analyzing data output, while basic research is aimed at phenomena understanding. In this chart, the "detector" is the human brain/mind, the "source" is the target or an aspect of the target, and "transmission" refers to notions of how information and/or energy are actually transmitted between source and detector.

(U) Figure 3 illustrates the interdisciplinary scope that will be brought to bear on this research problem. Leading-edge research in their various fields can provide clues, if not make direct contributions, that will assist in phenomena and applications understanding.

(U) Appendix E lists candidate research support facilities that could be involved in this long-range effort. Final selection will be based on how well their activity will fit into specific time-lines and priorities that will be established in Nov 1991.

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B. (U) RESEARCH DETAILS

1. (U) BASIC RESEARCH

(U) Figure 4 highlights key basic activities for "source", "transmission" and "detector" research categories. Only a few of the leading activities are shown on these charts for simplicity. These however, represent the most important research areas. Anticipated activity time-phasing is as shown in order to maintain a uniform level of effort spanning several years, and to permit assimilation of research findings from the earlier phases.

(U) The time-frames shown on Figure 4 primarily indicate periods of main research activity. Pilot or exploratory work is intended for earlier periods for most of the areas.

(U) A central aspect of this overall basic research effort is that a variety of on-going interactions, along with select multi disciplinary research, will be an on-going activity. Specifics are yet to be worked out; Appendix E highlights the leading candidate facilities.

(U) Additional details regarding these research activities have also been developed and are in Volume II. Select research papers for additional technical background are in Volume III.

(U) Appendix F contains a listing of reference and technical journals that will be routinely reviewed in the search for phenomena understanding clues.

a. ANOMALOUS COGNITION (AC):

(1) (U) SOURCE

(U) Source research will address those topics that show promise for understanding the characteristics of the target or target area that may play a role in anomalous cognition (AC) occurrence and data quality. Aspects of the target that can be defined by conventional information theory (involving entropy/information content) will be explored in-depth. A wide variety of targets with a wide range of information content,

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dynamics, or other parameters will be examined to explore this possible link. If not successful, other approaches to investigate the targets innate nature and its possible link to phenomenon occurrence will be initiated.

(2) (U) TRANSMISSION

(U) The pursuit of possible transmission mechanisms for AC phenomena is essentially the most significant basic research task and also the most difficult to formulate. In this effort, a theoretical bases will be developed from extensions of current theory in light of recent advanced physics formulations. Some of these formulations permit unusual "information flows" that may, in fact, have relevance for this phenomenon. Testable models/constructs will be developed and evaluated. A variety of other possible explanations involving extensions of gravitation theory, quantum physics or other areas will be constructed and tested where possible. Some of these tests may require close cooperation of leading-edge researchers using equipment in their facility.

(U) Effort in this area will also focus on integrating diverse aspects of the source, transmission, and detector categories. For example, it will examine how "targeting" occurs (i.e., how is the intended target actually located?). Insight will be drawn from in-depth reviews of various unusual physical effects identified by physical sciences researches. These include distant particle coupling (Bell's theorem), ideas from quantum gravity, possible electrostatic/gravity interactions, unusual quantum physics, observational theories, vacuum "energy" potential, and a variety of other concepts.

(S/NF) Perhaps the most promising exploratory model of all is one based on little-understood aspects of the fundamental equations for electromagnetic wave propagation (Maxwell's equations). These equations indicate that forms of "wave propagation" could also exist that do not have the conventional electric or magnetic field components (i.e., vector and scalar waves). These waves would not be blocked by matter and therefore could be leading candidates for AC propagation or for certain aspects of AC phenomenon. Investigations in this area will be given priority and pilot studies will be initiated as soon as

possible in FY 1992. Appropriate physical instruments may already exist from an earlier DIA exploratory R&D effort that is currently being evaluated.

(3) (U) DETECTOR

(U) The most important and promising aspect of understanding the nature of the AC detection system in humans is through modern advances of the neuroscience. Beginning in FY 1992, the earlier neurophysiological results obtained from magnetoencephalograph (MEG) measurements will be validated and expanded. This earlier work indicated MEG correlations between visual evoked responses areas of the brain may exist, and that remote stimuli might also be detectable in MEG data. Some of the specific investigations will examine a variety of near and far-field situations, other sensory modes and different types of individuals in order to search for potential variables. It might be possible, with advanced MEG instrumentation, to actually locate the exact brain areas involved in AC phenomena occurrence.

(U) Other physical/psychophysical aspects of the central nervous system (CNS) will also be explored to look for possible correlates. This would include galvanic skin responses (GSR) or other parameters.

(U) Related to this overall area are several investigations that relate to possible environmental interactions with the brain that could affect AC data. This would include possible geomagnetic or electromagnetic influences.

(4) (U) INTEGRATION

(U) More than in the applied research domain, the basic research plan will liberally avail itself of the existing research communities that specialize in neuroscience, physics and statistics and the broader psychological/social

sciences. Beginning in FY 1992 and continuing through FY 1994, direct support with a variety of university departments, national and international, would occur.

b. (U) ANOMALOUS PERTURBATION (AP)

(S/NF) Figure 5 illustrates the basic approach for investigations "energetics", or Anomalous Perturbation (AP) phenomenon. Beginning in FY 1992, acceptance criteria will be establish with which to judge the historical literature for potential AP effects. Using those criteria, a detailed review of the literature will begin in mid FY 1992 and considering the size of that data base will continue through FY 1993. Knowledge gained from this review may provide insights for the development of new AP target systems or provide data so that particular experiments can be replicated. Given the complexity of most AP experiments, considerable time is needed to plan and conduct them properly. If the results warrant, then application development may begin as early as FY 1994; however the primary task of basic research of AP is to attempt to validate its existence. Findings from foreign research will be examined and factored into this activity as appropriate.

2. (U) APPLIED RESEARCH

(U) Figure 6 illustrates the overall plan for the applied research portion according to seven main functional categories.

a. (U) SELECTION

(C) The most promising potential for selecting individuals is to identify ancillary activity that correlates with AC ability. If such a procedure can be identified, then receiver selection can be incorporated as part of other screening tests (e.g., fighter pilot candidacy), and thus large populations can be used. Therefore, this task begins in FY 1992. Among the items that will be examined are physiology (e.g., responses of the brain to external stimuli) and hypnotic susceptibility (i.e., an individuals predisposition for being hypnotized). The results of this effort will be examined continuously; however, a decision to end the investigation will occur in mid FY 1994. Should the

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results at that time warrant, then refining of the techniques will continue to the end of FY 1996. The reason the initial research spans several years is that to validate even one psychological finding requires long-term testing the candidate Receiver. Current statistical methods require many AC sessions per receiver, and experience has shown that only a few sessions can be conducted per week per receiver.

(C) To allow for indications of success with the associate-functioning approach, research of psychological and behavioral techniques for receiver selection will begin after the first year. Previous research has shown, while statistically significant results have been observed with these techniques, the effects are small and understanding them is problematical. While the same comments about the length of time required for validation are true, these techniques have a lengthy research history, and thus a definitive answer about their effectiveness should be available by mid FY 1994.

(C) The previous program was able to estimate that approximately one percent of the general population possessed a high-quality, natural AC ability. Because the empirical method (i.e., asking large groups to attempt AC) is labor intensive and very inefficient, it is included in the research plan only as a background approach last resort. Thus it is scheduled to begin in mid FY 1994 only if the other techniques do not provide useful results.

b. (U) TRAINING

(S/NF) Training has been a major part of the previous program, but the laboratory results have not been encouraging with regard to the empirical approach. That is, a few calibrated receivers have transcribed their internal experiences when they are producing high-quality AC data into training hypotheses. Because of resource limitations, these had not been systematically validated. They were nonetheless incorporated into operational activity due to initial successes.

(U) Beginning in parallel at the start of FY 1992, is a systematic examination of one empirical training method, and an exploration of associated functioning that may bear on the training issue. For example, lowering an individual's visual subliminal threshold (i.e., the level below which an individual is not consciously aware of visual material) might allow for a

more sensitive response to AC targets. Included in this latter approach is an examination of the effects upon training of various altered states (e.g., lucid dreaming and hypnosis).

(U) A definitive answer about the selected empirical method should be available at the close of FY 1993. If no progress has been observed and if there have been no positive results from the basic research, the task ends. However, should any of the variables examined appear promising then the task will continue until the end of FY 1996.

(S/NF) It is anticipated that all laboratory successes must be validated by simulating operational tasks. These experiments involve identifying the specialty to be tested, the acceptance criteria, and conducting sessions in which the complete target systems are know. This 3-year activity runs concurrently with the other tasks but with a 1-year offset to allow for planning.

c. (U) TARGET SELECTION

(U) Based on earlier research, the most promising approach to target selection appears to be a single physical characteristic called entropy (i.e., a measure of inherent target information). Beginning in FY 1992, two and one half years have been allocated for the detailed study of this aspect of target properties. Initially, little experimentation is required; rather, a retrospective examination of previous target systems should indicate if this approach is valid. Included in this examination are detailed calculations of the information content of natural target scenes. In mid 1994, a decision will be made to continue or abandon the task depending upon the results.

(U) Beginning in mid FY 1993, however, an investigation of other potential intrinsic target properties will be examined. This task develops a quantitative definition of targets that include non-physical target parameters such as function or relationships. For example, a target may be more readily sensed by AC if the collection of elements at the site (e.g., trees, buildings, roads) constitute a conceptually coherent unit as opposed to a collage of unrelated items. This task will be integrated with a variety of applications in coordination with findings/investigations pursued by the in-house effort.

d. (U) PROTOCOLS

(U) Given the laboratory success of AC experimentation, the protocol task can build upon a substantial literature. Determining optimal, specialty-dependent protocols only require extending current concepts. Several years are required due to the statistical nature of analysis that is required to determine the effects of environment, receiver, target and feedback conditions. Several high-interest application areas (such as search/location) will be examined in detail. A variety of session procedures will be evaluated to determine those that are beneficial to improving data quality.

e. (U) ANALYSIS

(U) This area requires extensive review of leading analysis tools, such as those required for describing imprecise concepts or data (i.e., artificial intelligence techniques, fuzzy sets). This work will be combined with findings from neural network analysis and research, or possibly combinations of other emerging advanced analysis methods.

(S/NF) Various approaches that are anticipated to directly benefit operational evaluations will be emphasized. One promising technique involves procedures based on an adaptive (frequent data base update) approach. This will permit an individual's progression, and possibly time dependent data variables, in an individual's track record, to be identified.

f. (U) INTEGRATION

(U) This activity would be an on-going review/integration effort in order to identify patterns or clues useful for understanding practical aspects of this phenomenological area.

(S/NF) Identifying approaches and procedures that permit assimilation of AC data from operational support projects into all-source intelligence analysis procedures will also be part of this support activity. Depending on results of applied research findings and operational pursuits, a basic seminar/training program for other applications-oriented elements might be established. Such a training/seminar program would focus on basic techniques and would augment possible operational training activity that might become part of the in-house effort. This would require several years to develop and establish.

SG1B

VII. (U) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/OVERSIGHT

(S/NF) DIA, as executive agent, has implemented a management structure that fosters a proactive, responsive, and creative environment for this activity. Both external research and in-house activities are centered in one unit (DT-S) under the direct supervision of the Assistant Deputy Director for Scientific and Technical Intelligence (DIA/DT). The DT-S unit manager also receives technical and management guidance from DIA's Research and Technology Division (DT-5).

(S/NF) Project oversight is provided by a Project Review Board (PRB) that is composed of five senior management individuals selected from areas of DIA outside of DT. In addition, a 5-member Project Oversight Panel has been established to provide program and technical guidance on all STAR GATE activities. The 28 member DIA Advisory Board has been appraised of the STAR GATE program and their recommendations have been incorporated into project activities. Review/guidance is available from DIA's Executive Director and from the Deputy Director. The General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) staff

director conducts periodic project reviews and provides guidance. Links with the IC Staff help provide a broader management and program review base for this activity.

(S/NF) Oversight for external contract activity is provided by a 5-member expert Scientific Oversight Committee (SOC). These members are identified in Table 5. A Human Use Review Board has also been established to provide expert guidance/advice regarding contractor adherence to appropriate DOD human use regulation.

(U) The extensive nature and scope of these various program management and oversight activities will insure that all activities identified in this long-range plan can be appropriately monitored and evaluated on an on-going basis.

VIII. (U) ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Due to the diversity of the STAR GATE mission/objectives, both external resources and in-house expertise are (and will be) required. A balance will be sought between external and internal activities, and every effort will be made to integrate and link these activities where appropriate. The external aspect permits a wide range of expertise covering many disciplines to be focused on this area; this also has the benefit of ensuring peer group review and of facilitating a variety of scientific interactions. In-house personnel will also require a wide-range of expertise, and will necessarily require retention of those with an already-demonstrated track record in this phenomenology.

(S/NF) For the near term (1992-1993), anticipated that at least 10 billets, and possibly 12, be dedicated for the overall in-house activity as outlined in this plan. Later (1994-1996), additional personnel would be required due to anticipated growth in world-wide research and increases in operational demands. At least 4-8 additional specialists would be required.

(U) Details on in-house staffing requirements are in appendix G.

(C) External research levels would require at least $2 million for FY 1992 with approximately $4-6 million per year for the next 4-5 years, depending on findings/results from the FY 1991 and FY 1992 activities. The bulk of this funding will be

for R&D; however, a portion of O&M is required to maintain in-house research support, equipment maintenance, and for direct operational support activity.

TABLE 5

SCIENTIFIC OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Steven A. Hillyard
- Professor of Neurosciences, Department of Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego.
- Author or coauthor of 118 technical publications in neuroscience.
- Eighty-two invited presentations at technical conferences.
- Ph.D., Yale University, 1968 (Psychology).

S. James Press
- Professor of Statistics, Department of Statistics, University of California, Riverside.
- Author or coauthor of 132 technical publications in statistics.
- Author of 12 books and/or monographs.
- Ph.D., Stanford University, 1964 (Statistics).

Garrison Rapmund
- Responsible for facilitating commercialization of Strategic Defense Initiative technologies to the health care industry and the life sciences research community.
- Major General, USA retired in 1986 as Assistant Surgeon General (R&D) and Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command.
- M.D., Columbia University, 1953 (Pediatrics).

Melvin Schwartz
- Associate Director for High Energy and Nuclear Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory.
- Author or coauthor of 40 technical publications in high energy physics, author of "Principles of Electrodynamics."
- Nobel Prize, Physics (1988).
- Ph.D., Columbia University, 1958 (Physics).

Yervant Terzian
- Professor of Physical Sciences, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy, Cornell University.
- Author or coauthor of numerous technical publications and the editor of four books.
- Ph.D., Indiana University, 1965 (Astronomy).

SCIENTIFIC OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (ctd)

Phillip G. Zimbardo
- Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, Stanford University.
- Author or coauthor of numerous technical publications in experimental psychology..
- Ph.D., Yale University, 1959 (Psychology).

APPENDIX

APPENDIX:

A: TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

B: BRIEF HISTORY OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL AREA

C: STAR GATE STATUS - JUNE 1991

D: POTENTIAL RESEARCH SUPPORT FACILITIES

F: RESOURCE LITERATURE

G: SCIENTIFIC OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

H: DT-S RESOURCE REVIEW

APPENDIX A

TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

(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 the USSR; "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 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.

APPENDIX B

BRIEF HISTORY OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL AREA

(U) In the mid-late 1800's, investigations into anomalous mental phenomena (AMP) were initiated by a very limited number of researches working essentially independent of one another in various countries. The early investigators were motivated to examine this area due to evidence suggested by a wide variety of anecdotal accounts of spontaneous occurrences. Many of these early investigations focused on case study collection and analysis; some were aimed at proof-of-principle and were based on the psychological perspectives of that time-period.

(U) The most well known early US researcher was J. B. Rhine at Duke University, NC; he explored proof-of-principle by use of simple experimental targets (5 symbols) and well-established statistical methods. In the 1960's, new US work began that examined psychological variables and psychological states; this new work incorporated a wide variety of target material in the experimental set-up. However, none of this early research examined application potential of this area, and very little of it examined distance effects of the phenomena.

(S/NF) Initial evidence of interest of applying this phenomena emerged from USSR research in the mid-late 1960's. The Soviet researchers were interested in the use of "ESP" in a long-distance communication mode, and had conducted several successful long-distance communication experiments. The Soviet were also heavily into the energetics aspect of AMP, and reported success involving mental influence on material objects as well as influence of the psychological/physiological states of target individuals. Soviet work was aimed both at phenomena understanding and at application pursuits.

(S/NF) In the early 1970's, US researchers at SRI-International, Menlo Park, CA, also initiated research into phenomena understanding and application pursuits. This work, centering on "remote viewing (RV)" came to the attention of the CIA. Subsequently, CIA provided funding to SRI for continuing RV research. CIA funding was discontinued in 1975; subsequent funding for RV investigation at SRI was provided by DIA and some of DIA's service support elements with occasional support from various R&D organizations. DIA's interest in funding this area

was primarily from a threat assessment point-of-view in order to help understand the Soviet work.
(S/NF) Since most of the SRI funding was based on a variety of private and government sources, it was very difficult to establish a coherent integrated research/development program. Funding was limited and subject to extreme cyclic and sporadic activity that prevented systematic research. However, several important research findings were nevertheless realized. Among these were: (1) distance/shielding do not effect results; (2) some people have an innate capability to perform well; (3) goal orientation is more important then psychological factors/states or the nature of the target; and (4) a potential correlation between remote viewing capability and certain brain neurons (via Magnetoencephalograph measurements) may exist. These findings were based on research procedures and techniques that received critical review by an expert 9-person Scientific Oversight Committee. The research approach and procedures were judged scientifically sound.

(U) Research findings in this area are sometimes not readily accepted, regardless of adequacy of experimental controls or integrity of the investigators. Consequently, a variety of negative views can be found concerning the same data. Such views have had a retarding effect on the field and on funding. Part of the controversy lies in the difficulty of agreement between "proof-of-principle" and "reasonable demonstration" demands. A listing of recent publications that illustrate both negative as well as balanced perspectives is shown on Table 6.

(U) However, attempts to apply anomalous mental phenomena do not depend on the need for formal proof. Although formal scientific acceptance could be helpful, the history of application investigations in this field demonstrates that at least some level of application reliability can be achieved for some types of projects. The issue is how to improve overall data quality/reliability (the main thrust of this research/investigation plan) so that wider use can be made of this potential capability.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The successful long distance SRI remote viewing experiments from the 1970's generated interest in operational pursuits with in-house government personnel. In the late 1970's, HQDA/INSCOM established a small unit for "development of a community capability" in RV. This unit was transferred to DIA in 1986 when 12 billets were authorized in the GDIP budget for this

activity. A Special Access Program (SAP), SUN STREAK, was established in order to protect identity of the individuals and due to the nature of some of the projects examined.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A variety of potential operational projects were investigated over the next few years; in 1989 the Military Intelligence Board (MIB) agreed to examine the utility of the project under field conditions involving counternarcotics projects. The MIB reviewed results of this test period in September, 1990. Subsequently, the SUN STREAK operational development and SAP aspect of this activity was cancelled. STAR GATE was established to overcome the deficiencies of earlier efforts and to permit a more systematic and scientifically sound approach to the research and to application potential investigations. All STAR GATE activities are conducted in accordance with appropriate scientific procedures and methodologies.

TABLE 6 RECENT REVIEWS OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL AREA

Critical: "Enhancing Human Performance; Issues, Theories and Techniques"; National Research Council (NRC), 1988, Washington, D.C.

- This report states that over 130 years of parapsychological research have not proven the phenomena and that many methodological flaws exist. However, it recommends that foreign work (especially USSR) be monitored.

Response to Above: "Reply to the National Research Council Study on Parapsychology"; a special report prepared for Board of Directors of the Parapsychological Association, Inc., 1988; Research Triangle Park, N.C.

- Points out several evaluation procedural flaws in the NRC report (e.g., data selection, not visiting leading researchers, unbalanced approach). This response states that strong cases have been established for phenomena existence.

Balanced: "Report on a Workshop on Experimental Parapsychology"; International Security and Commerce Program, Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), 22 February 1989.

- Discusses experimental reproducibility, methodological and other problems; points out that experimental results in this field are as robust as in other areas of the social/psychological sciences; and calls for improved open dialogue along with pursuit of applications as part of an overall acceptance strategy.

Balanced: "The Anomaly Called Psi: Recent Research and Criticism"; Behavioral and Brain Sciences (1987) 10, 539-643; Cambridge University Press.

- Points out that over 100 years of research can lay claim to phenomena demonstration, even though the signal is weak. Urges for practical applications of psi, regardless of the small effects noted in the laboratory environment.

APPENDIX C

STAR GATE BACKGROUND

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) STAR GATE was initiated by DIA in FY 1991 in order to carry out Congressional committee recommendations. The Congressional action established a new program "intended to provide a more systematic and scientifically sound approach to research in this area," and a "wider and more systematic review of potential intelligence applications" involving Anomalous Mental Phenomena (AMP). The Congressional conferees designated DIA as the executive agent for this new program, and agreed that DIA should:

- "Formulate and provide to Congress a long-range comprehensive plan for research and applied research for the program."

SG1B [redacted]

- "Levy and prioritize requirements for the program as appropriate."

- "Provide for systematic and independent assessment of program results."

- "Assure proper documentation of all activities and plans based on scientific methodology and evaluation."

- "Arrange for an appropriate level of external assistance to the program."

(S/NF) A funding level of $2 million was authorized in FY 1991 to initiate this program and to develop a comprehensive long-range plan. All of the key objectives for FY 1991 have been initiated and many have been accomplished (see Appendix D; STAR GATE Status). A limited access (LIMDIS) program, STAR GATE, was established for this overall effort in October 1990.

APPENDIX D

STAR GATE STATUS - JUNE 1991

A. (S/NF) Long-Range Comprehensive Plan:

- A basic and applied research general plan was developed on 15 November 1990.

- A long-range comprehensive plan was completed on 28 June 1991.

B. (S/NF) Integrated Foreign Data Base:

- Collection requirements were identified on 9 November 1990.

- All-source collection plans were documented on 15 January 1991.

- Specific collection plans were implemented starting on 27 March 1991.

- An initial bibliographic data base was developed and entered into the project system on 16 November 1990.

- Automatic Data Processing (ADP) requirements for all anticipated data bases and support activities were identified on 20 December 1990:

  -- Some basic equipment has been obtained.

  -- ADP system procurement is underway.

SG1B [redacted]

C. (S/NF) Program Requirements:

- Research requirements were identified on 15 November 1990.

SG1B

[redacted]

D. (S/NF) Independent Assessment:

- An independent review/assessment mechanism was implemented on 20 December 1990.

- A Project Review Board was established on 17 January 1991.

- A Project Oversight Panel was established on 9 April 1991.

- A Scientific Oversight Committee was established on 28 June 1991.

E. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Proper Documentation:

- A limited access project was established for this activity on 23 October 1991.

- General project protocols were documented on 21 November 1990.

- Protocols for beacon person targeting were published on 13 December 1990.

- Potential tasking mechanisms were published on 10 January 1991.

- Security procedures were developed and published on 15 January 1991.

- Procedures for special proficiency targets were published on 5 April 1991.

- Project procedures were reviewed and modified; findings were published on 5 April 1991.

- A symposium summary and an off-site review summary were published on 15 March 1991 and 29 April 1991.

- Over ten documents on various project investigations were published between 30 October 1990 and 5 April 1991.

- A detailed proficiency enhancement project report was published on 21 June 1991.

- A detailed operational plan for the remainder of FY 1991 was published on 24 June 1991.

- External research will adhere to sound scientific methodology under the auspices of an expert Scientific Oversight Committee established at contract start.

- Human use aspects of the external research will be reviewed and appraised by an expert Human Use Review Board established at contract start.

F. (S/NF) External Assistance:

- A basic and applied research general plan was developed on 15 November 1990.

- Basic and applied research requirements for the initial contract were documented on 29 November 1990.

- An external contract package was prepared on 7 December 1990. This contract was signed on 28 June 1991. Research identified will extend into FY 1992.

APPENDIX E

POTENTIAL RESEARCH SUPPORT FACILITIES

ANOMALOUS MENTAL PHENOMENA

Science Applications International Corp.*	Los Altos, CA
Mind Science Foundation	San Antonio, TX
Princeton Engineering Anomalies Laboratory	Princeton Univ, NJ
American Society for Psychical Research	New York, NY
St. John's University	Long Island, NY
Foundation for Research into the Nature of Man	Durham, NC
ARE/Atlantic University	Virginia Beach, VA
University of Virginia	Charlottesville, VA
Psychophysical Research Laboratories	Edinburgh, Scotland
Edinburgh University	Edinburgh, Scotland
Eötvörs Loránd University	Budapest, Hungary
Central Institute for Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Budapest, Hungary

OTHER RELATED DISCIPLINES

Psychology

Stanford University	Stanford, CA
Cornell University	Ithaca, NY

*** Anticipated research prime contractor**

Anthropology	
University of California	Berkeley, CA
University of Arizona	Tucson, AZ
Psychophysiology	
SRI International	Menlo Park, CA
Langly-Portor Neuropsychiatric Institute	San Francisco, CA
Psychoimmunology	
California Institute for Transpersonal Psychology	Menlow Park, CA
Cognitive Neuroscience	
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Los Alamos, NM
University of California	San Diego, CA
Cognitive Psychology	
Psychology Department, Princeton Univ	Princeton, NJ
Psychology Department, City College of New York	New York, NY
Artificial Intelligence	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, MA
Stanford University	Stanford, CA
Neural Networks	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, MA
Science Applications International Corp	Los Altos, CA
Statistics/Signal Analysis	
University of California	Davis, CA
Harvard University	Cambridge, MA
Thermodynamics	
Rochester University	Rochester, NY
Physics Department, Stanford University	Stanford, CA
Quantum Measurement	
International Business Machines, Research Laboratories	

Physics Department, University of Maryland	College Park, MD
General Relativity	
California Institute of Technology	Pasadena, CA
University of Texas at Austin	Austin, TX
Electromagnetic/Basic Research	
Electronetics Corp	Buffalo, NY
Batelle Corp	Columbus, OH
Institute for Advanced Study	Austin, TX

APPENDIX F

RESOURCE LITERATURE

1. A.R.E. Journal
2. Abnormal hypnotic Phenomena
3. American Anthropologist
4. American Ethnologist
5. American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis
6. American Journal of Physiology
7. American Journal of Sociology
8. American Psychologist
9. American Society for Psychical Research
10. Annals of Eugenics
11. Annals of Mathematical Statistics
12. Annales de Sciences Psychiques
13. Archivo di Psicologica Neurologia e Psychiatra
14. Association for the Anthropological Study of Consciousness Newsletter
15. Behavioral and Brain Science
16. Behavioral Science
17. Bell System Technical Journal
18. Biological Psychiatry
19. Biological Review
20. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science
21. British Journal of Psychology
22. Bulletin of the American Physical Research
23. Bulletin of the Boston Society for Psychic Research
24. Bulletin of the Los Angeles Neurological Societies
25. Contributions to Asian Studies

26. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology
27. Endeavour
28. Ethnology
29. Exceptional Human Experience
30. Experientia
31. Experimental Medicine and Surgery
32. Fate
33. Fields within Fields
34. Foundations of Physics
35. Hibbert Journal
36. Human Biology
37. International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis
38. International Journal of Comparative Sociology
39. International Journal of Neuropsychiatry
40. International Journal of Parapsychology
41. International Journal of Psychoanalysis
42. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology
43. Journal of Altered States of Consciousness
44. Journal of Applied Physics
45. Journal of Applied Psychology
46. Journal of Asian and African Studies
47. Journal of Biophysical and Biochemical Cytology
48. Journal of Cell Biology
49. Journal of Communication
50. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology
51. Journal of Consulting Psychology
52. Journal of Existential Psychiatry
53. Journal of Experimental Biology
54. Journal of Experimental Psychology
55. Journal of General Psychology

56. Journal of Genetic Psychology
57. Journal of Mind and Behavior
58. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases
59. Journal of Personality
60. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
61. Journal of Research in PSI Phenomena
62. Journal of Scientific Exploration
63. Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis
64. Journal of the London Mathematical Society
65. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
66. Metapsichica
67. Mind-Brain Bulletin
68. Motivation and Emotion
69. Nature
70. Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau
71. New Horizons
72. New Scientist
73. New Sense bulletin
74. Newsletter of the Parapsychology Foundation
75. Parapsychology Bulletin
76. Parapsychology Abstracts International
77. Parapsychology Review
78. Perceptual and Motor Skills
79. Philosophy of Science
80. Physiology and Behavior
81. Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research
82. Psychedelic Review
83. Psychic
84. Psychic Science

85. Psychoanalytic Quarterly
86. Psychoanalytic Review
87. Psychological Bulletin
88. Psychometrika
89. Psychophysiology
90. Physics Today
91. Renti Teyigongneng (EFHB Research) [PRC]
92. Revue Metapsychique
93. Revue Philosophique
94. Revue Philosophique de la France et de L'Etranger
95. Revue Philosophique Applique
96. Science
97. Skeptical Inquirer
98. Social Studies of Science
99. Subtle Energies
100. The Humanistic Psychology Institute
101. The Journal of Parapsychology
102. The Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research
103. Theta
104. Tijdschrif voor Parapsychologie
105. Tomorrow
106. Voprosy Filosofi (Questions of Philosophy) [USSR]
107. Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology
108. Zeitschrift fur die Gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie
109. Zietschrift fur Parapsychologie und Grenzgebeite der Psychologie
110. Zietschrift fur Tierpsychologie

111. Zietschrift fur Vergleichende Physiologie
112. Zetetic Scholar
113. Zhongguo Shebui Kexue (China Social Sciences) [PRC]
114. Ziran Zazhi (Nature) [PRC]

APPENDIX G

DT-S PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) An analysis of the DT-S functions necessary to support the achievement of the long-range goals indicate four major functional areas which must be supported. Within each functional area, personnel requirements can be identified. A complicating factor; however, is the fact that some of the functional areas (such as Viewing, Intelligence Analysis, and ADP support) are highly specialized and require full-time dedicated personnel.

1. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) RV activities

RV activities can be grouped into the following major areas:

a. Participate in R & D activities
b. Viewer Training
c. Operational Activities

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It is difficult to project personnel requirements for this functional area, primarily because the projected level of operational activity is currently unknown. Based on the past level of operational tasking, it is anticipated that six personnel would be required. Five of the people would be involved in operational activities as well as participating in support of the R & D activities to be conducted by the external Contractor. One additional person would be designated to participate in operational and research support activities on a part-time basis but would devote most of his time to developing a training program and conducting training of new personnel and identification/selection of potential viewers. Due to the specialized nature of RV, this person needs to be a qualified viewer and not merely an administrative person. It should also be kept in mind that it takes approximately one year to train a viewer to operational status.

[redacted]

3. (U) ADP Support

(S/NF) Over the period of time covered by this Plan, the ADP support activities of DT-S are anticipated to rise dramatically, requiring one full-time person to function as an ADP system administrator. Several factors justify this position:

a. (S/NF) DT-S is currently in the process of upgrading its ADP system to include the acquisition of a Unix-based SUN workstation which will not only serve as the main system element, but will also be used to construct the Intelligence and the R & D databases, serve as the communications link to the external Contractor, and support the operation of special DT-S research equipment. Specific areas requiring specialized technical attention include:

(1) Operating system(s)
(2) LAN(s) administration
(3) Database construction/maintenance

(4) Language compiler(s)
(5) Peripherals
(6) Equipment interfaces
(7) Data communications
(8) System modifications/upgrades
(9) Development of special purpose software to support the DT-S mission

b. (C) DT-S is located some distance from the main Agency computer support facilities. Should the DT-S system experience problems or failures, the system would be down until someone from the main facility could travel to the DT-S location to effect repairs, resulting in a loss of productivity during the wait period. Also, any system modification/upgrades would have to depend on the schedule of qualified personnel, again resulting in loss of productivity. Therefore; it is essential that a person will the necessary computer science skills be physically located at the DT-S facility.

4. (U) Branch Administration

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Tasks in this functional area may be grouped as follows:

a. Word Processing
b. Electronic Filing
c. Management Support
d. Security Administration
e. Report Generation/Document Preparation
f. RV Tasking
g. Generation of RV Target Pools
h. Project/Contract Management
i. Collection Management
j. Ft. Meade Interface/Facilities

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Tasks in this area will require three to four personnel--a Branch Chief, an Assistant Branch Chief, a Secretary/Administrative Assistant and, possibly, a Collection Manager. The Branch Chief and Assistant Branch Chief should have experience in project/contract management, primarily to deal with external research/support contracts, as well as the ability to interface with the academic community and professional organizations engaged in parapsychological activities in addition to overall management skills associated with managing a Branch-size organization.

(C) Based on this evaluation, a total of 11-12 personnel will be required to effectively achieve the near-term DT-S goals. No attempt has been made to identify the personnel as either military or civilian. This is an increase of

1-2 personnel over the current loading. However; more may be required than just the addition of personnel in that the existing skill mix at DT-S may be insufficient to meet anticipated programmatic demands. For the long-term aspects of this plan, at least 4-8 additional specialists would be required.

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R002600090001-4