

1980

S-80 3-year program

SRI International



S.R.I. PROPRIETARY

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3-YR JOINT SERVICES PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM

SRI Recommendations

1. Procedural Matters
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PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Master Log

A Master Log will be kept of all sessions carried out. The sessions will be numbered in chronological order, and all tape cassettes, transcripts, session sheets, etc., will bear this number, obtained by consulting the Master Log prior to the experiment. Entered into the Master Log will be the time and date of the session; a descriptive title of the series to which it belongs; a session number and target number for the session, if appropriate; target (if known); remote viewer, percipient, etc., along with interviewer, monitor, or observers, and also any beacon or target person, if applicable; and a Comments section for special characteristics about the session which should be noted. A copy of the Master Log sheet should also be affixed to the data material generated during the session. By such a procedure a complete track of what has been done, including a complete track on any material generated during the process, will be established. (Attached is a sample Master Log sheet.)

Also entered into the Master Log will be a Protocol sheet at the beginning of a series (see Protocols, next page) describing relevant information with regard to experimental goal, design, procedures, and evaluation.



MASTER LOG SHEET

Date _____

Series _____

Session No. _____

Target No. _____

Target _____

Remote Viewer _____

Interviewer _____

Beacon(s) _____

Tape Casette _____

Comments:

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Protocols

Any experimental series to be undertaken will have a protocol sheet written up in advance and submitted via SRI project management to the resident COTR. The following issues will be addressed in the protocol sheet:

- (a) Goal or purpose of the proposed experiment
- (b) Basic procedural design
- (c) Target pool selection
- (d) Target pool storage and access
- (e) Orientation of remote viewer, percipient, etc.
- (f) Role of interviewer, monitor, etc.
- (g) Role of target person, beacon, etc., if applicable
- (h) Post-session feedback
- (i) Evaluation procedure, including criteria for determining success/non-success
- (j) Issues to be addressed in writeup, including types of conclusions to be drawn.

This requirement is to provide a formal vehicle by which project personnel, resident COTR, and client users (if appropriate) can critique a planned series before the fact, to provide an optimal design.

Release of Information

As presently envisioned, protection of the identity of the sponsors of the 3-year program will be insured by the use of special procedures. We address here a symmetrical need on the part of the contractor.

As we know from past experience, downgrading procedures, responses to F.O.I.A. requests, and the like, tend in the direction of eroding protection of the purposes and content of the client/SRI Psychoenergetics Program. Since SRI undertakes these programs in the strictest confidence, we are concerned about the effects of possible unilateral disclosure on the part of the sponsor. Therefore, we would like to see written into the contract a provision that prevents disclosure of information to the public without joint authorization by the sponsor, SRI, and any program participants who would be affected by such disclosure, and that unilateral disclosure by any of the parties be expressly forbidden by the nature of contractual obligations independent of security requirements, since contractual obligations appear to be stronger in the courts than security requirements. A suggested wording is:

"Given the proprietary nature of the expertise provided by the contractor, and SRI's agreement with its consultants to protect their anonymity and the nature of their work disclosure of project information to the public without joint authorization of the sponsors, SRI, and any consultants affected by such disclosure is expressly forbidden as a contractual obligation independent of security requirements."

In addition, procedures for handling inadvertent disclosures should be prepared in advance so that the response is timely and effective.

Security (SI/TK Billeting)

The billets for Puthoff, Targ, Langford, and Lavelle (Security Control Coordinator) are held at ACSI. Since ACSI billets are known to be subject to yearly review, appropriate provisions should be made to insure that they are available for use in the Joint Services Program.

It is also requested that Dr. Edwin May, who is responsible for a major portion of the analysis and judging of RV results, be cleared for SI/TK feedback information.

It is also suggested that I. Swann have the background check for the same level of clearance, so that, at the option of the sponsors, he could be briefed, if necessary.

Attention given to the above at the inception of the program will minimize the potential for security considerations to interfere with the timely implementation and successful completion of program objectives.

Scientific Liaison/Cover

A policy is required as to open/closed project aspects, cover, and scientific liaison. It is agreed that, due to the nature of the program and its goals, SRI personnel will be a party to maintaining a low profile with regard to disclosure of program objectives, etc. A decision needs to be made and policy specified, however, as to an appropriate stance to take vis-a-vis the scientific community. SRI recommends that certain aspects of the project being carried out "in the clear," so as to provide cover for the rest.* The only alternatives are either a completely black project, or a public domain admission that the work is classified. It would appear that a decision must be made as to one of these three alternatives.

There are certain benefits to be gained from some open dialog with the scientific community (first alternative).

There are a number of centers conducting psychoenergetic research in the United States. Several of these have been in operation for many years. Some are associated with major universities, such as Princeton, Duke, and Washington University at St. Louis. In addition, there are about 150 researchers associated with the Parapsychological Association. This latter organization holds annual meetings that provide an opportunity for scientific exchange. In the interests of technical advance and the furtherance of overall objectives, it would appear desirable for us to continue to interact scientifically with colleagues at conferences and personal meetings, and to discuss matters of technical parapsychology that are not sensitive. (It is assumed that some fraction of the technical work carried out at SRI will be of a general and technical nature suitable for and appropriate for open scientific discussion.)

* This can be given a plausible basis by maintaining a token degree of support from the private sector.

Should this alternative be approved, it is recognized that any program content proposed for open discussion would first be thoroughly screened and reviewed for approval by project personnel and resident COTR.

Should alternatives two or three be chosen, then a policy is required as to appropriate response to the scientific community and public.

PROGRAM CONTENT

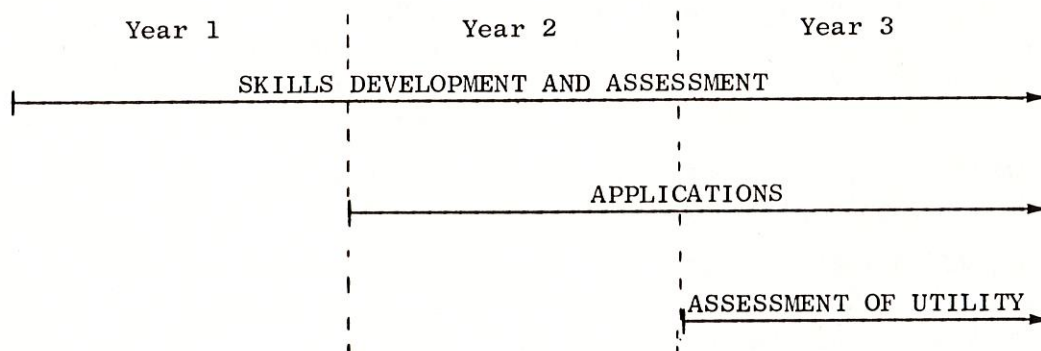
As a preamble, we take the following list of knowns and unknowns as delineating the key areas that need to be quantified in order that a proper assessment be made as to the merits and limitations of psycho-energetic functioning as it applies to client concerns.

Remote Viewing: State of the Art

Characteristic	Known	Unknown
Target acquisition	Subject can acquire and describe target site on the basis of presence of cooperative experimenter at site	What is necessary for target acquisition (names, maps, pictures, other coordinate systems); whether person unknown to subject can be tracked on the basis of biographical information, pictures, and so forth
Target attributes sensed	Descriptive aspects (shape, form, color, material) are described better than analytical concepts (function, name), although at times, the latter come through excellently; written target material correct only occasionally; alphabet targets successful only statistically	Whether analytical psi can be trained to levels similar to descriptive psi
Time of flight	Information access often appears to be available in essentially "real" time	Time-of-flight of psychoenergetic phenomena; mechanism of propagation
Temporal resolution	Real-time activities at the target site are often perceived; experiments have included successful real-time remote viewing to within ten seconds; estimated bit rate $\sim 10^{-1}$ bits/s; ephemeral, rapid, or repetitive targets more difficult	Extent to which a subject can improve temporal resolution, accuracy of the process; upper limit to bit rate and ability to track targets in motion
Spatial resolution	1 millimeter (mm)	Extent to which subject can improve spatial resolution
Distance effects	Accuracy and resolution not a sensitive function of subject-target distance over intercontinental distances	Whether, or at what range, distance effects become important
Shielding	Faraday cage or seawater electrical shielding not effective shield	Whether magnetic shielding effective
Sensory modalities	In addition to visually observable detail, subjects sometimes report sounds, smells, electromagnetic fields, and so forth, which can be verified as existing, at target locations	The accuracy of nonvisual sensory modalities; other sensory modes available
Factors that appear to inhibit success in remote viewing	A prior subject knowledge of target possibilities; absence of feedback; application of ability to trivial tasks (testing for the sake of testing); use of repetitive target sequences	Effects of environmental physical factors; electromagnetic jamming
Factors that appear to enhance success in remote viewing	Interest factor for subject; a priori necessity and relevance for obtaining information (seriousness of purpose); presence of a facilitating monitor to ask questions and direct the subject's attention; practice with feedback	Effects of environmental physical factors; electromagnetic generators for targeting
Accuracy and reliability	Analysis of remote-viewing transcripts generated by experienced subjects indicates that for a given target site, roughly two-thirds of the subject-generated material consists of an accurate description of the site; while about one-third is ambiguous, general, or incorrect	Achievement levels to be reasonably expected
Use of redundancy to improve signal-to-noise ratio	Redundancy, whereby more than one individual attempts to collect data on a given target, improves reliability by reducing the effect of the biases of individual subjects	Optimum number of subjects for efficient utilization of this approach
Robustness of phenomena	Continuing demonstrations at SRI and replications in other laboratories indicate that the capability known as "remote viewing" is a robust human perceptual ability	
Distribution of psychoenergetic capacity in population; identification of good subjects	Abilities appear widespread, though latent; volunteers with no previous history of psychoenergetic functioning exhibit ability in screening experiments, indicating that reliance on the availability of special subjects may not be necessary	Percentage of population with natural talent or trainable; optimum screening procedures; medical or psychological profile of good subjects
Improvement potential	Subjects trained over a several-year period have shown improved performance both with regard to accuracy and reliability	Whether near-perfect results as sometimes obtained can become routine
Technological considerations	Low-level perturbation of equipments observable during remote viewing (magnetometer, noise, and nuclear decay driven random event generator)	Degree to which phenomena can be stabilized, mechanized, energy stored; to what extent psychoenergetic processes can be amplified by technological means
Theoretical considerations	Phenomena characteristics often appear to be at variance with present scientific models	Precise mechanisms responsible for the phenomena; relationship of phenomena to electromagnetic and quantum levels.

OUTLINE OF 3-YR PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM

Broadly speaking, the proposed goals for years one, two, and three are, as shown below, skills development and assessment, application, and evaluation of utility. That is, the first year is devoted to developing psychoenergetic skills and assessment techniques for evaluating those skills; the second concentrates on application of those skills to client-designated problems of interest; and the third is devoted to evaluating the utility of the psychoenergetic skills developed to date. Tasks begun in years 1 and 2 are generally continued in the remaining years at same level of effort. Altogether, it is recommended that the thirty tasks outlined in the following task sheets should be brought to some useful degree of resolution and maturity.



The SRI resource team specifically assembled to carry out these tasks, exclusive of SRI management, consists of:

<u>Man-Year</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
3	3 Core Senior Research Staff	Puthoff, Targ, May
1	1 Senior Research Specialist	Hecker (audio techniques)
1	1 Assistant Special Security Officer	Lavelle
1	1 Research Analyst	Humphrey
2.5	4 Experienced RV Consultants	Swann, Langford, Hammid, Harary
	4 SRI staff RV trainees who have demonstrated CRV skills (all cleared to at least SECRET)	P, C, J, B
	4 SRI staff RP trainees who have demonstrated RNG RP skills (all cleared to at least SECRET)	K, M, C, P
.25	1 Consultant Psychologist	Prof. Tart, University of California at Davis
<u>.25</u>	2 Consultant Physicists	Dr. S. Hubbard (LBL) Dr. Y. Aharonov (Univ. of S. Carolina, Tel Aviv Univ.)

9 man-years

Other talent is available on an as-needed basis.

Full time utilization of the ~9 man-year resource team mix (with 8 trainees at no cost) costs ~\$700 K/year, averaging ~\$6.5 K/man-month. These figures can be used in conjunction with the man-month estimates for each task to determine percentages of program that can be accomplished with monies available.

The estimated number of man-months indicated for each task for year one is based on using the currently available staff to full capacity. The first year effort totals 94 man-months and achieves the following milestones: Additional training of present viewers and introduction of new viewers to the remote viewing (RV) process. Additional training of the monitors occurs simultaneously with subjects. The targeting feedback requirements, and spatial resolution will be investigated to address specifically, (1) the amount of knowledge, appropriate in a given situation, that should be released to the subject (either on the grounds of security or experience and background of viewer). An observable improvement in the RV results can be expected as a final product when RV is coupled with a evaluation technique also to be developed in the first year. In addition, both the countermeasures and the RV applications study will be started as preliminary inputs to work on the second year's effort. Remote perturbation of both electronics and hardware systems could be of major importance for both offensive and defensive actions.

Task No.	Tasks	Operational Utility
1	RV Training	Provides more data with higher reliability
2	Feedback Requirements	Determines mix of classified and unclassified feedback
3	Interviewer/Analyst Training	Extracts more RV data pertinent to target
4	Audio and Semantic Analysis Techniques	Identifies correct and incorrect RV data
5	Spatial Resolution	Ascribes reliability factor to targets of various sizes
6	Targeting Requirements	Provides for use of alternative targeting procedures
7	Spatial Accuracy (CEP)	Improves reliability of identifying target
8	RV Evaluation Techniques	Extracts and assesses "hidden" data from RV session
9	Remote Perturbation (RP) of Electronics	Manipulates foreign electronic systems (computers)
10	Remote Perturbation (RP) of Mechanical System	Manipulates foreign mechanical systems (gyros)
11	SRI/Client Community Conferences	Exchanges technical information on how to better use RV
12	RV Application Assessment	Identifies potential applications for intelligence
13	RV Countermeasure Analysis	Explores CM techniques that deny access or misinform
14	Multiple Asset Targeting	Provides more diverse data on target, increases signal
15	RV Pictorial Response Correlations	Improves data interpretation
16	Crisis RV Evaluation	Evaluates psychological conditions of operational RV
17	Accuracy Dependence on Target Type	Indexes targets that can be Rved with greater success
18	Associational RV Targeting	Increases targeting opportunities
19	Alphanumeric RV	Permits remote analytical functioning, e.g., reading
20	Psychoenergetic Intrusion Detection	Provides for security access control and detection
21	Computer Assisted RV	Uses alternative RV technique for locating targets
22	Temporal Resolution	Ascribes reliability factor to event timings
23	Error Correcting RV Communication	Provides a secure communications link
24	Intelligence Analysis and Assessment	Evaluates use and analyzes utility with regards to reliability
25	Environmental Effects Assessment	Delineates impact of environmental factors on noise RV
26	Distance-Dependent Reliability	Estimates reliability factor for targets at various distances
27	Additional Remote Perceptual Modalities	Opens up RV to provide information on all physical aspects of target
28	Locating/Tracking RV	Establishes reliable spatial tracking technique
29	Temporal Accuracy	Evaluates the timing accuracy for isolating target events
30	RV Channel Capacity	Establishes data rate in secure communications link

Task	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Estimated Man-Months			Task Total
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
1	RV Training	RV Training	RV Training	6	6	6	18
2	Feedback Requirements	Feedback Requirements		8	8	-	16
3	Interviewer/Analyst Training	Interviewer/Analyst Training	Interviewer/Analyst Training	4	4	4	12
4	Audio & Semantic Analysis Techniques			10	-	-	10
5	Spatial Resolution	Spatial Resolution		8	8	-	16
6	Targeting Requirements			8	-	-	8
7	Spatial Accuracy (CEP)	Spatial Accuracy (CEP)		8	8	-	16
8	RV Evaluation Techniques	RV Evaluation Techniques	RV Evaluation Techniques	8	8	8	24
9	RP of Electronics	RP of Electronics		8	12	-	20
10	RP of Mechanical Systems	RP of Mechanical Systems	RP of Mechanical Systems	12	12	12	36
11	SRI/Client Community Conferences	SRI/Client Community Conferences	SRI/Client Community Conferences	4	4	4	12
12	RV Application Assessment	RV Application Assessment	RV Application Assessment	2	6	10	18
13	RV Countermeasure Analysis	RV Countermeasure Analysis	RV Countermeasure Analysis	8	8	8	24
14		Multiple Asset Targeting	Multiple Asset Targeting	-	8	8	16
15		RV Pictorial Response Correlations		-	8	-	8
16		Crisis RV Evaluation		-	8	-	8
17		Accuracy Dependence on Target Type		-	8	-	8
18		Associational RV Targeting		-	8	-	8
19		Alphanumeric RV	Alphanumeric RV	-	10	8	18
20		Psychoenergetic Intrusion Detection	Psychoenergetic Intrusion Detection	-	8	8	16
21		Computer Assisted RV		-	8	-	8
22		Temporal Resolution	Temporal Resolution	-	8	10	18
23			Error Correcting RV Communication	-	-	12	12
24			Intelligence Analysis & Assessment	-	-	12	12
25			Environmental Effects Assessment	-	-	4	4
26			Distance-Dependent Reliability	-	-	8	8
27			Additional Remote Perceptual Modalities	-	-	8	8
28			Tracking/Locating RV	-	-	10	10
29			Temporal Accuracy	-	-	8	8
30			RV Channel Capacity	-	-	8	8
				.94	168	156	418
				man-months (yr total)			

Task No.: 1

Task: RV Training

Goal: To continue development of training techniques, applicable both to increasing the ability of present remote viewers, and to the transfer of RV technology to new RV candidates.

Application(s): Broadening of the base of individuals acting as RV assets; improvement of skills of present assets. Provide more data with higher reliability.

Background: Two major activities in the SRI psychoenergetics program to date have constituted training paradigms that have contributed to the above-stated goal. The first was the development of the free-response interviewer-monitored RV protocol first published in Proc. IEEE (March 1976). This procedure has effectively been transferred to other groups outside SRI. A second, more recent procedure (presently being evaluated) is a coordinate remote viewing (CRV) training process involving repeated coordinate presentation and quick-reaction response.

Experiment(s): Continue assessment of the new CRV procedure by use of formal blind-judged series with in-house remote viewers, using sites that can be analyzed on the basis of feedback material provided by National Geographic magazines, etc.

Repeat above with client-supplied personnel.

Repeat above with more general target material (e.g., hidden objects, equipment--in short, with target categories of interest in other tasking areas) to determine universality of the quick-response techniques.

Resource Requirements: