

Task No.: 2

Task: Feedback Requirements

Goal: To determine the necessity or importance of feedback in RV trials.

Application(s): Reliability assessment and its dependence on availability of feedback. Determine mix of classified and unclassified feedback.

Background: For most ordinary (nonparanormal) tasks, the role that feedback plays appears relatively straightforward. In RV trials, however, perception of future events sometimes seems to occur. This raises the possibility that in remote viewing some part of the information is obtained as a result of FRV (future remote viewing) access to future feedback rather than by direct remote viewing. If so, feedback to the viewer would play a quite substantive role, beyond that of simple reflection and reinforcement.

Experiment(s): To examine this hypothesis, a series of experiments would be carried out with a number of normally successful remote viewers, and in these series feedback and no-feedback trials would be randomly intermixed. The results of these two conditions would then be systematically compared to determine the role that feedback plays.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 3

Task: Interviewer/Analyst Training

Goal: To educate and train interviewers and analysts on specific subjects of operational interest to be addressed in RV sessions.

Application(s): Extracts more data pertinent to target. Potential increased performance as a result of use of trained analysts and interviewers. To assist the viewer in real time to target against items of specific interest at the remote site.

Background: In past operational experiments, an iterative technique has generally been used involving the sequence RV session, assessment, re-targeting for specifics. This approach generally entails a lengthy time delay between assessment and re-targeting. An assessment as to whether reliability and accuracy can be improved as a result of on-line expertise needs to be made.

Experiment(s): Certain operational RV targeting would be carried out on sites involving the specific technical training of an RV team (either through education of the RV team, or by incorporation into the RV team of, e.g., client-supplied experts). A comparison would be made between results obtained with a specifically trained team and those obtained with a team untrained in the specifics required.

Resource Requirements:

Task No.: 4

Task: Audio/Semantic Analysis Techniques

Goal: To separate correct from incorrect data available from taped viewer descriptions of remote viewing sites, through the use of semantic (linguistic) and audio analysis techniques, and to provide selective editing under operational conditions.

Application(s): Identification of correct and incorrect data. Signal to noise enhancement, and increased reliability from RV data, due to gating by pre-established audio and semantic indicators of accuracy.

Background: Persons experienced in interviewing subjects in remote viewing experiments have observed that affect, tone and, in speech behavior certain linguistic patterns, of a given subject varies from session to session and from moment to moment within a session. Interviewers often express the opinion that they make use of such clues in forming an early impression of the probable accuracy of the comments made in a particular session or in particular parts of a session. Such an impression is often confirmed by feedback.

The study proposed here is specifically directed at finding measures of speech behavior that are correlated with the accuracy of a remote viewer's comments.

Experiment(s): First, recording sessions for which the accuracy of viewer's comments is known will be analyzed to determine candidate measures of accuracy. Then appropriate methods of speech analysis that incorporate the most promising of the various candidate measures will be developed. Next the most reliable methods of analysis that emerge will be used in a formal blind evaluation of known viewer data to determine whether candidate measures actually predict transcript accuracy. Finally, the best techniques will be applied to selected operational problems of particular client interest to determine operational utility.

Complementary to audio analysis of taped descriptions, an analyst will look for linguistic, grammatical, and stylistic indicators that can be categorized as indicating successful viewing. These will include: choice of vocabulary, relative complexity of sentences, level of detail, amount of elaboration, degree of certainty, etc. Content analysis of this type entails the development of a set of semantic categories that represent themes of interest. This analytic framework^{is} then applied to a body of text to determine the relative frequency with which these themes occur.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 5

Task: Spatial Resolution

Goal: To determine dependence and limitations of accuracy and reliability on target size.

Application(s): Ascribes reliability factor to targets of various sizes. Subject-calibration as to RV accuracy across a spectrum of target sizes, and, if feasible, calibration of RV acquisition of microfilm/microdot data.

Background: Past experiments appear to indicate that successful RV can occur over a spatial resolution spectrum ranging from the size of a 1 mm square microdot to planetary size.

Experiment(s): Conduct an RV experiment utilizing as targets (in the blind) (1) actual locations, (2) slides of locations and, (3) microdot pictures of these same locations. Compare RV quality for these different magnitude sets.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 6

Task: Targeting Requirements

Goal: To determine what is required for target acquisition (names, maps, coordinates, pictures, arbitrary labelings, simply the word "target," etc.)

Application(s): Use of alternative targeting procedures as dictated by operational circumstances and data available, best done if such are evaluated in advance. Controls availability of target information to viewers.

Background: Remote viewers have in past experiments demonstrated the ability to acquire target sites on the basis of cooperative person at site; on the basis of site geographical coordinates; picture of an individual; envelope carried by another which contained coordinates; A-D, 1-4 matrix address; etc.

Experiment(s): Under a uniform experimental design, vary only the targeting procedure. Using local Bay Area targets, target on basis of geographical coordinates, arbitrary map grid coordinates, picture of target or portion of target, picture of target in sealed envelope, the word "target."

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task NO.: 7

Task: Spatial Accuracy (CEP)

Goal: To determine spatial accuracy limitations of the RV process as it might impact on operational utility.

Application(s): Circular error of probability (CEP) assessment. Improvement of reliability of identifying target.

Background: Due to apparent mobility of the remote viewer at a target site, targeting accuracy limitations need to be investigated in a systematic way. As the operational requirements are refined, an assessment of spatial accuracy becomes mandatory.

Experiment(s): We will review past operational RV sessions in an attempt to provide spatial accuracy (CEP) estimates with these as guides. Special analysis of further operational sites would be used to refine the spatial accuracy estimate.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 8

Task: RV Evaluation Techniques

Goal: To maximize the potential for discriminating between signal and noise in evaluating an RV response.

Application(s): To increase overall RV reliability. Extract and assess "hidden" data from RV session.

Background: Transcript evaluation at SRI has evolved into a technique termed "conceptual analysis." While this method often yields statistically significant results, other supplemental analyses should be investigated to aid in evaluating experimental series with non-orthogonal targets or low RV signal-to-noise ratios.

Experiment(s): The following items should be considered for improving or augmenting current evaluation techniques:

- (1) An in-depth assessment of the 7-point post hoc judging system as compared to the customary blind judging, using the present data base.
- (2) An investigation of the efficacy of a modular or "bit" mode of transcript evaluation, which may be more appropriate for the recently developed quick-response RV technique involving a buildup of well-defined basic patterns.
- (3) A feasibility study of computerizing the RV data base and developing an automated, objective transcript technique (Ref: Dean Robert Jahn, Princeton).

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 9

Task: Remote Perturbation (RP) of Electronic Systems

Goal: To specify specific psychoenergetic effects involved in remote perturbation (RP) experiments.

Application(s): Potential applications depend upon, e.g., the % FRV (future RV) contribution. If 100% RP: mentally activated switch, intrusion detection. If 100% FRV: cipher lock applications, control of pseudorandom-generator-driven war games. Potential manipulation of foreign electronic systems (e.g., computers).

Background: Extensive experiments using true random number generators have shown some form of human-centered effect. None of these experiments have addressed experimentally the specific form of psychoenergetic action, e.g., the percent FRV contribution (i.e., controlling the trial start time to optimize the future result, as opposed to forcing the outcome by direct effect on system parameters).

Experiment(s): Experiments will be conducted in which certain start times of individual RP trials occur at regular intervals not determined by the RP participant. All data would be recorded from the moment the participant enters the experimental area to the time he leaves. Analysis will be carried out on pre-trial, trial, and post trial periods to determine whether the successful results are due to judicious psychoenergetic data selection as opposed to RP influence.

Resource Requirements:

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Task No.: 10

Task: Remote Perturbation of Mechanical Systems

Goal: To determine the degree to which various sensitive mechanical devices (inertial gyros, strain gauges, etc.) are susceptible to RP interactions.

Application(s): Remote induced equipment failure, inertial guidance countermeasures. Potential manipulation of foreign mechanical systems (e.g., gyros).

Background: There is some laboratory evidence, and numerous reports in the historical parapsychological literature, that suggests large-scale RP interactions with mechanical systems.

Experiment(s): Experiments with various mechanical devices would be undertaken in which a high gain display of some stabilizing electronic feedback signal would be monitored. Real-time computer-automated analysis techniques would be used as in earlier successful experiments with small-scale RP interactions with electronic devices. Assuming a positive effect, experiments would be conducted with decreasing gain observing the feedback error signal, thus requiring larger-scale effects from the RP participant.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 11

Task: SRI/Client-Community Technical Conferences

Goal: To bring together sponsor and contractor personnel for technical (as opposed to program management) discussions.

Application(s): Updating and streamlining of technical directions. Exchange technical discussion on how to better use RV.

Background: Technical discussions between sponsors and contractors have taken place in the past primarily on either an ad hoc basis, or only as part of formal briefings in which there is little opportunity for discussion. Evaluations and critiques of past programs have indicated a need for more discussions of a purely technical nature with regard to protocols, target selection, evaluation procedures, etc.

Experiment(s): SRI proposes to host bi-annual conferences to bring together sponsor and contractor personnel for discussion of the technical issues in psychoenergetic task performance. Academic personnel, government consultants, and others could be included on an as-needed basis, in areas of statistics, methodology, and so forth.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 12

Task: RV Applications Assessment

Goal: To determine application potential of RV phenomena with regard to intelligence problems, both as an aid in assessing potential threat to the United States and as a contributor to U.S. collection efforts.

Application(s): Intelligence resource. Identifies potential applications for intelligence.

Background: Past application of RV phenomena to sponsor-designated targets of interest has provided data indicating potential if not present utility.

Experiment(s): Applications assessment will begin in the first-year. An effort should be made to choose targets which can in principle provide the maximum potential for eventual feedback, evaluation and documentation. Such activity can then provide the basis, under operational conditions, for:

- (1) Continuing to establish the authenticity and reliability of the RV phenomenon.
- (2) Developing and refining experimental techniques and understanding of the RV phenomenon as applied to operational tasks.
- (3) Establishing the best potential kinds of targets and best potential use of the RV phenomenon.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 13

Task: RV/Countermeasures Analysis

Goal: To provide a basis for improving psychoenergetic task results, and for delineating possible countermeasure strategies.

Application(s): Security and countermeasures. Exploration of CM techniques that deny access or misinform.

Background: Historically, increase in the understanding of any natural phenomenon has led to a concomitant increase in control over and practical utilization of that phenomenon, as well as safeguards and countermeasures against undesired effects associated with that phenomenon.

Experiment(s): A modest effort will be devoted to obtaining leads from consultants in physics who have agreed to examine theory with regard to providing some basis for an understanding of psychoenergetic phenomena. Such efforts are to be tightly constrained to provide testable concepts relevant to either improving psychoenergetic functioning, or providing a basis for countermeasures against such functioning.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 1

Task No.: 14

Task: Multiple Asset Targeting

Goal: Determine whether the use of multiple viewers, working independently on a given target, can provide pooled data of increased reliability over that from a single viewer.

Application(s): Increased reliability in RV. Provision of more diverse data on target.

Background: The correct portions of an RV transcript reflect the extent to which the viewer was in contact with the target. The incorrect portions are an indication of the extent to which his memory and imagination were allowed to infiltrate and become confused with the data. If several viewers target on a single site, the noise contributed by each viewer can be expected to be idiosyncratic to that viewer, whereas the signal would be expected to uniquely pertain to the target.

Experiment(s): We will carry out a number of trials for each of several sites, using two or three viewers for each site. We will then analyze the corresponding transcripts and look for the target-related elements that are common to the viewers working a given site. These will then be rated and matched against the actual site, and a determination made as to the increase in reliability afforded by the multiple asset targeting technique.

Resource Requirements:

Task No.: 15

Task: RV Pictorial-Response Correlations

Goal: To identify the unique transformation that individual viewers use in their graphical renditions of geographical targets.

Application(s): Improvement of data interpretation, signal-to-noise enhancement, and increased reliability from RV data.

Background: During the course of more than 200 RV trials in the past eight years we have observed that certain targets are often described in a consistent and unique fashion, even if incorrectly, viewer to viewer. We take these consistent unique perceptions as indicating that the viewers may not necessarily experience a target location in the same terms as they would if looking at it visually. This data suggests the possibility that some kind of simplifying transformation takes place during the viewer's perception of the target site.

Experiment(s): It is the purpose of this task to determine the nature of the transformation that takes place between the perception of the remote viewer, and the physical appearance of the target site. We would investigate this facet by carrying out an analysis utilizing our data base of more than 200 remote viewing drawings and transcripts, to determine the common characteristics in the various remote viewings of different targets. We would look for the common themes that appear in transcripts of different subjects in response to a given target site. From these data we would attempt to formulate rules to describe the transformation that can be expected between target sites and viewer descriptions. Success in this task would render transcripts and viewer's descriptions more useful than if taken simply at face value.

Resource Requirements:

Task No.: 16

Task: Crisis-RV Evaluation

Goal: To build a data base on quick-response targets of opportunity for comparison with results obtained on a routine basis.

Application(s): Crisis operational. Evaluation of psychological conditions of operational RV.

Background: In the past some of the best RV results have been obtained as a result of a quick-response requirement on the part of a sponsor. It is important to determine whether the elevated psychological circumstances surrounding such requests are a major contributing factor to success.

Experiment(s): Respond to requests from the sponsor community for occasional quick-response target-of-opportunity remote viewings. These are to be designated in advance as belonging to this category, so that they can be held in a separate file. At a later date, this file as a group can be compared to application data files generated under more routine conditions to determine whether there is a category difference in the quality of results.

Resource Requirements:

Task No.: 17

Task: Accuracy Dependence on Target Type

Goal: Determine the accuracy of remote viewing as a function of the type of target.

Application(s): Indexes targets that can be remote viewed with greater success. Target related effects can be used for more effective targeting, appropriate feedback, more efficient judging and to assign factors of reliability to operational targets.

Background: We have obtained remote viewing data from certain types of targets (e.g., fountains) that appear to be similar in quality. However, certain other targets (e.g., a cemetery) have elicited a broad range of RV responses. As a result, we have not been able to identify which target features are in fact easily targetable versus those that are not.

Experiment(s): We will examine previous remote viewing data to aid in defining the essential target elements. We will then analyze and index the RV data in terms of reliability and ease of judging per target feature.

Resource Requirements:

Task No.: 18

Task: Associational RV Targeting

Goal: To develop procedures applicable to obtaining general information by psychoenergetic means.

Application(s): Utilization of specific developed psychoenergetic abilities to obtain general information. Increases targeting opportunities.

Background: There is a history, both in the SRI project and in the psychoenergetics field in general, of the application of tools developed in a study of one aspect of the phenomenon to requirements for information retrieval in another. Example: one of a set of potential RV targets was described in which, by being keyed to pre-established messages, resulted in effective communication to a submerged submarine, a task which could not have been accomplished directly by psychoenergetic means at the present state of development. The task was thus accomplished by means of a "surrogate" approach in which a developed potential was keyed to a desired task requirement in an undeveloped area.

Experiment(s): Tasks are to be outlined and experiments carried out to test the degree to which a generalized "surrogate" approach can be used to obtain information of a general nature. These tasks would include, but not be limited to:

- (1) The use of local target or slide RV keyed to determining one of a number of possible outcomes in a separate task, say, at which location an object is hidden.
- (2) The use of local or slide RV to discriminate among potential alternative future events.
- (3) The use of computer-assisted RV techniques (see task by that name) to acquire, e.g., cipher lock combinations.

Resource Requirements:

Task No.: 19

Task: Alphanumeric RV

Goal: To develop the more analytical aspects of RV, which would entail, for example, the ability to discriminate at a distance between numbers, letters, or other symbols located in a secured environment.

Application(s): Develop remote analytical functioning, e.g., reading. Applications would include acquisition of vital information possibly difficult to obtain through other intelligence modes; e.g., codes and code words, statistics, documents, printed and CRT computer output, etc.

Background: Past investigations indicate that an RVer can on occasion accurately access key words and phrases in locked files.

Experiment(s): Initiate controlled RV experiments of English alphabet letters, numbers, foreign alphabet letters, and other simple symbols, both singly and in recognizable combinations (e.g., words or phrases). Determine whether content or structure plays primary role.

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Task No.: 20

Task: Psychoenergetic Intrusion Detection

Goal: To assess the feasibility of detection of RV probing of a target site.

Application(s): RV intrusion detector, provides for security access control and detection.

Background: One of the basics in quantum mechanics is that to gain information about a system, there must be some interaction with that system. Since RV processes provide information about a remote site, are there accompanying remote interactions that could be detected?

Experiment(s): Electrical and mechanical RP devices would be placed adjacent to RV targets to determine whether measurable signatures are produced in these devices when, and only when, the RV target is being accessed.

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 2

Task No.: 21

Task: Computer-Assisted RV

Goal: To maximize the potential of increasing accuracy or signal-to-noise ratio on any psychoenergetic task (e.g., determining the location of a target among many possibilities) by computer averaging many calls.

Application(s): User alternative RV technique for locating targets. Tasks which require determining one location, time, etc., among a set of finite possibilities. Examples include locating a person in one of several cities, designating one location among many as containing a facility of interest, etc.

Background: Repetitive targeting followed by sophisticated statistical averaging has proven successful in academic tasks in increasing a small statistical advantage due to psi to produce a high-accuracy result. Example: Subject obtains all 15 decimal digits of a 15-digit number (Ryz1); subject receives without error a five-letter word (Carpenter).

Experiment(s): Using sequential sampling statistical techniques programmed on LSI 11 computer, or HP 41 hand calculator, carry out experiments to determine whether the location of a target among ten possibilities can be specified to the accuracy predicted by acceptable false alarm rates, which are an input parameter of the program.

Once feasibility has been shown in experiments using local targets, sponsors can provide tasking on a facility, target, etc., known to them but not to contractor, to verify utility of method in simulated operational task.

Assuming procedure is shown to be viable, more general targeting will be undertaken (e.g., determining in which of several time periods an event will occur, which of several computer passwords is the correct one, etc.).

Resource Requirements:

Year Task Start: 2