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PROPOSED GRILL FLAME PROTOCOL

PROPOSED INSCOM

APPLIED REMOTE MAP SENSING PROTOCOL

1. (S/NOFORN) GENERAL: This protocol contains the procedure for INSCOM sponsored Remote Map Sensing. Remote Map Sensing (RMS) is an intellectual process by which a person perceives the location of an object ^r or person which is remote from that person. RMS does not involve any electronic sensing devices at, or focused at the target site, nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of imagery obtained from overhead, oblique or hand-held means. The individual performing RMS is provided with a unique identifier of the object/person, ^{to be located, such as a photograph or description of the object/person,} and a map which covers the suspected location. The task of the remote map sensor is to locate the target. No drugs, hypnosis, visual, auditory or olfactory stimuli, liminal or subliminal, will be used in this RMS protocol.
2. (S/NOFORN) MILITARY OBJECTIVE: It is the objective of this protocol to standardize the process of RMS so that it may become an established task in the spectrum of intelligence and information gathering functions and for target acquisition applications.
3. (S/NOFORN) DEFINITIONS
 - a. Remote Map Sensing (RMS): a process by which a person is able to identify the location of an object/person which is remote to him by simultaneously focusing his attention on the object/person and concentrating on a map. The remote sensor may employ the use of a pendulum as a focusing aid.
 - b. Remote Sensor: the person who locates the object/person using only Remote Map Sensing.
 - c. Observer: the person who observes, takes notes, and interacts with the remote sensor before, during and after the RMS session.

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d. Remote Map Sensing Session: a single attempt by the remote sensor to identify the location of the object/person using only RMS.

e. Pendulum: a hand held tool which can be used by the remote sensor. It responds by gyrating when the proper location has been found.

4. (S/NOFORN) Procedure

To provide a framework for standardizing the task of RMS, a series of RMS sessions will be conducted. The elements of an RMS session are (1) target selection; (2) remote sensor session preliminaries; (3) remote map sensing session; and (4) post-session analysis. The procedure will be described using a photograph of an object/person as the remote target identifier.

(1) (S/NOFORN) Target Selection

a target pool of 25-50 geographic locations will be selected by an individual other than the remote sensor or the observer. The individual who selects the target pool will not, at any time, discuss the contents of this target pool with the remote sensor or the observer. The 25-50 individual targets are sealed in envelopes, randomized, and stored in a secure container. These target envelopes will not have any identifiable markings on them. After the RMS session, the target information will be placed into an unmarked envelope identical to those remaining in the target pool and randomly placed back into the target pool for use again. A target may be presented more than once to a remote sensor over a number of sessions.

(2) (S/NOFORN) Remote Map Sensing Session Preliminaries

The remote sensor will read the articles on dowsing, located in the "Grill Flame Open Source Files" and "The Study Guide for Use of the Pendulum as a Focusing Tool". The remote sensor will then complete the exercises listed in the study guide over a one week period of time.

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(3) (S/NOFORN) Remote Map Sensing Session

An object/person is selected to act as an outbound beacon. A photograph of this object/person is sealed in an envelope, the contents of which are to remain unknown to the remote sensor and the observer until the agreed upon start time.

Thirty minutes prior to the agreed-upon start time the observer is given the sealed envelope containing the photograph of the object/person to be located. At this time the remote sensor and the observer will enter an isolated room for a period of quiet and relaxation prior to the session start time.

This envelope is not to be opened until the agreed upon start time.

Once the remote sensor and the observer have been isolated, the target site envelope will be randomly selected from the target pool by a person not involved in the RMS session. The ~~person selecting~~ ^{outbounder will then be given} the sealed target site envelope, will then exit the office and proceed to his vehicle, ~~he then~~ ^{where he} opens the sealed target site envelope and proceeds per instructions, included in the envelope, to the target site.

The outbounder will arrive at the target site ^{with the object/person to be located,} prior to the RMS start time. He will remain at the target site for at least 20 minutes from the agreed upon RMS start time, whereupon he will return to the office for the post-session analysis.

At the agreed upon start time, the observer will open the sealed envelope containing the photograph of the object/person acting as the beacon. He will hand the photograph to the remote sensor. The remote sensor will then use the photograph and the pendulum, as outlined in the study guide, to locate the remote object/person on a map of the geographic area in which the target site is located.

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During the 20 minute RMS session, the remote sensor and the observer will act as a team. The observer provides encouragement and reinforcement with words of reassurance that the task is, in fact, possible. The observer will also take accurate notes concerning the remote sensor's feelings and impressions concerning the target site. The entire RMS session will be recorded.

(4) Post session Analysis

After the RMS session is over, the remote sensor and the observer obtain from the outbunder specific information about the target site location and compare their session results with these data. The remote sensor and the observer discuss the session results. The purpose of this post-session analysis is to provide the remote sensor with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did, i.e. feedback.



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