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PSYCHOENERGETIC RESEARCH

For planning purposes, a psychoenergetics research and development program can be broken down into six separate categories of interest. These categories form a hierarchy ranging from research on fundamental mechanisms to application tasking.

1. Fundamental Mechanisms (experimental/theoretical)
2. Phenomenological Properties
3. Correlates (physical, psychological, physiological...)
4. Methodology
5. Application Tasking
6. Management Functions

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Suggested project areas for each of these categories are listed below.

1. Fundamental Mechanisms: A number of models for psychoenergetic functioning are under consideration in the literature. These include electromagnetic (ELF), quantum mechanical (QM) and multidimensional models. An effort should be made to explore these models with regard to specific predictions that can be explored experimentally.

    a. Theory -- Develop the theoretical structure, specifically with regard to defining experimental predictions.

    b. Shielding -- In the course of experimentation special efforts should be made to determine possible shielding effects of various environments (Faraday cages, submerged submarine, etc.)

    c. Propagation Mechanisms -- Investigation into the properties of signal transfer should be undertaken to provide data on the velocity of propagation.

d. Distance Effects -- Comparative studies of room-to-room versus laboratory-to-(e.g.) space shuttle distances effects.

e. Quantum Systems PK (psychokinesis) -- Basic scientific considerations suggest that PK effects on fundamental quantum systems (photon, electron, radioactive decay) should be explored to gain understnding of basic mechanisms.

2. Phenomenological Properties: Independent of basic understanding of the underlying mechanisms of psychoenergetic functioning, investigation into such areas as population performance levels (e.g., as determined by mass screening), spatial and temporal resolution, the role played by feedback, etc., provide an observational matrix of potential, constraints, and limits to psychoenergetic performance.

   a. Mass Screening -- Automated "call-in" formats, such as computer-monitored "number- guessing" games should be carried out to investigate lower limits as to performance levels in the population at large, and also to provide large-scale statistical information on distance effects.

   b. Spatial/Temporal Resolution Studies -- Use of special targets (e.g., microdots, strobeflash) to explore parameters of psychoenergetic performance.

   c. Targeting Methods -- Explore use of various means of establishing psychoenergetic contact with a target.

e.g., map coordinates, photos, etc.

d. Feedback -- Vary feedback conditions to determine necessity of feedback for either psychological or physical reasons.

e. Search/Tracking -- Catalog and explore various approaches to determining target location by psychoenergetic means, such as statistical averaging of numbered-site selections, cross-viewer correlated "map dowsing," etc.

f. Psychokinesis, Classical Systems -- Quantify PK effects on large-scale classical systems, e.g., gravitometers, magnetometers, piezo-electric strain gauges, mechanical systems such as gyroscopes, etc.

g. Psychokinesis, Living Systems -- Quantify PK effects on living systems, e.g., E. Coli bacteria growth rate, Nitella organism response, etc.

3.   Correlates to Remote Sensing:

Experimental/investigation of the correlates to
remote sensing can provide tools for enhancing
the phenomena, enable selection of individuals
who can manifest the phenomena, and assist in
determining proper environmental conditions which
are conducive for the phenomena.   The major
correlates that we propose to investigate include
the following:

     a. Physical - Physical correlates to remote
       sensing involve the pertubation of physical
       systems (e.g. magnetometers, strain
       gauges, etc.) in response to remote
       sensing in the near environment.   This
       would allow for the detection of remote
       sensing at the target site, and provide
       accurate feedback information for enhancing
       the phenomena.

     b. Physiological - Physiological correlates to
       remote sensing involve the physiological
       reaction of the body of the participant to
       correct remote sensing.   Included in the
       possible correlates are GSR (Galvanic Skin
       Response), EMG, EEG, skin temperature,

and voice response (audio analysis of response). A correlation in this area would allow the direct application of standard bio-feedback technologies to enhance the phenomena.

c. Psychological/Behavioral - Correlates within this area involve personality and behavioral variables, and their relationship to accomplished participants. A correlation in this area would improve our ability to select individuals for participation in the research program.

d. Environmental - Environmental correlates to remote sensing involve overall performance of a participant with regard to environmental factors. This include variations of natural electromagnetic radiation (ELF), composition of the air (ion content, water content, etc.), and composition of the near environment including lighting, noise, and clutter. Correlations here would provide data on what is a psychoenergetic conducive environment.

4.   Methodologies: Methodological research involves
      areas that may not involve fundamental aspects of
      psychoenergetic functioning, however do pertain
      to areas that relate to the success of any given
      experiment.   Experiments in methodological
      research involve statistical averaging techniques
      to improve functioning, assessment of the role
      of feedback in experiments, and the improvement
      of remote sensing evaluation and quantification.
      The research includes the following:

      a. Associational Remote Viewing --- ARV is an
         enhancement technique used in determining
         the correct choice from a set of N
         possibilities.   It uses a relatively
         successful technique (remote viewing) to
         address a difficult question; namely, the
         one-in-N choice problem.   Success in ARV
         would allow a single phenomena (RV) to be
         used in many different kinds of problems.

      b. Error Correction/Statistical Averaging ---
         These numerical techniques are well known
         in standard information transmission
         technology.   Experiments would be
         conducted to determine the degree to which
         the same techniques can be applied to
         psychoenergetic functioning.

5.   Application Tasking: Information derived from
     the above studies should be integrated into
     field-test studies involving potential
     application tasks,   such as those listed below.

     a. Selection - - Establish optimum profiles
         for psychoenergetic performance based on
         psycho- logical correlates studies, etc.

     b. Training - - Continue efforts begun over
         the last decade in previous programs to
         develop techniques to train high levels of
         performance in special remote viewing
         tasks.

     c. Production - - Apply psychoenergetic
         talents to specific field tasks of interest
         to the client community, under their
         control.

     d. Evaluation - - Apply and compare various
         evaluation methods developed in the program
         to field tasks.

     e. Data Base Management - - Arrange that data
         generated on the program through primary
         and sub-contractors be made available for

inde- pendent analysis, distribution,
etc., on a computerized
data-base-management system. Include, as
part of this task, establishment of data
base on field as a whole.

f. Countermeasures -- Determine from
experimentation and data base whether
shielding or other factors can provide
countermeasures to psychoenergetic
performance as is determined to exist.

6.   Management Functions: It is clear that in other areas of scientific research much of the normal management functions such as literature searches and conferencing are automated. For these functions, productivity is directly related to the degree of automation. In particular, there are three areas of major concern for psychoenergetic research:

a. Automating Literature Searches --- A number of people in the field have current and complete abstracted bibliographies of all the parapsychological litearature. We will implement this information in a generally accessable database management system, and provide for the continuation of its concurrency.

b. Teleconference --- Research progress is directly dependent upon the degree of communication among the researchers. Through the use of computer networks, and off-the-shelf software, it is now possible to have active and useful conferences by remote teleconferencing.

c. Conferences --- Although parapsychology

conferences exist already, we would convene a semi-annual conference of the active researchers for the sole purpose to determine, within the context of vigorous scientific criticism, a stable set of psychoenergetic data. If any theoretical progress is to be made, it must be based upon stable data.