

BRIEFING: 7 JULY 1980 for DIR, DIA

I. INTRODUCTION:

Review program prior to November briefing.

II STATUS SINCE NOVEMBER:

- a. Completed orientation at SRI
- b. Task Force
- c. Operational Tasking
- d. Personality Profiles

III. REVIEW SELECTED PROJECTS:

IVL FUTURE OBJECTIVES:

V. SUMMARY:

301-04

Incl 1

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1. (S/NOFORN) Remote viewers have been able to obtain relevant target information having been provided geographic coordinates, UTM coordinates, photographs of target areas or buildings, photographs of individuals, specially designed grid systems and in some cases sealed envelopes containing target designating information.
2. (S/NOFORN) Remote viewers have been able to provide relevant target information in past, present, and future time windows.
3. (S/NOFORN) Some remote viewers show an ability to focus on people at the target.
4. (S/NOFORN) The possibility of remote viewing detection of nuclear targets is being studied.
5. (S/NOFORN) Remote viewing appears to be a difficult mental task requiring a high degree of concentration on the part of the viewer. A viewer's ability to relax physically and concentrate mentally on the task at hand is in direct proportion to the quality of his remote viewing.
6. (S/NOFORN) There have been several projects attempted in which remote viewing as we now understand it has been of no intelligence value. We are still learning what types of problems are best suited for remote viewing.
7. (S/NOFORN) Current tasks now exceed available resources. We need more remote viewers.
8. (S/NOFORN) Immediate, direct feedback (in the psychological sense) does not appear to be as critical as initially anticipated. It seems to be more important to insure the viewer is motivated toward the task at hand. He must understand that the information he provides is in and of itself important, and that his information is unique and that he is a vital part of the intelligence system.
9. (S/NOFORN) The users of information produced by the remote viewing process need to have an understanding of the limitations and advantages of this new collection methodology.
10. (S/NOFORN) Learning to do remote viewing at an acceptable operational level would appear to take about six months. The learning process must be gradual so that the trainee may integrate this novel ability into his cognitive structure.

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GRILL FLAME

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

<u>TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
OCT 78 - DEC 78:	ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEC 78 - FEB 79:	SCREENING & SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
APR 79 - OCT 79:	IN-HOUSE TRAINING
MAY 79 - DEC 79:	SRI ORIENTATION
NOV 79 - PRESENT:	OPERATIONAL TASKING *
JAN 80 - PRESENT:	TASK FORCE ESTABLISHED

\*HAD RESPONDED TO EARLIER TASKING, BUT NOW COMPLETE EFFORT DEVOTED TO OPERATIONAL MATTERS.

SUMMARY OF SESSIONS

TRAINING: 170

OPERATIONAL: 309

PROJECTS - 32

- a. COMPLETED: 17
- b. WORKING: 14
- c. INACTIVE: 1

INTELLIGENCE PROVIDED:

- a. USEFUL DATA PROVIDED 15 PROJECTS
- b. FAILED TO HELP 8 PROJECTS
- c. DATA STILL BEING STUDIED CONCERNING 9 PROJECTS