

aesthetic criteria, subjects consistently selected certain instances and avoided other ones; whereas one would expect each instance of a particular element to be chosen about an equal number of times - specifically 106/16, or 6.625 times - there were instances which had been chosen just once or twice, and others chosen 15 or even 20 times!

By comparison to the conflicts induced by the scanning task, the timing task was effortless and entertaining. Given that all subjects went through both conditions, it is possible that the significant timing-task result simply reflects a preferential effect: this condition may have fared better because subjects perceived it as less frustrating. Alternatively, insofar as subjects had little control over their selections during the timing-task, and just had to press the button when they felt the time was "right", they were less prone to counter-productive psychological sets (e.g., trying too hard) and more apt to adopt a passive, "goal-oriented" approach. The study's results may be seen as analogous to those of RNG-PK studies suggesting the superiority of goal-oriented over process-oriented strategies (Morris, Nanko and Phillips, 1979; Levi, 1979), or of hidden RNG-PK tasks over explicit ones (Berger, 1988; PRL, 1984; Varvoglis, 1989).

It should be noted, though, that the specific distribution of scores in the timing task does not lend itself to any simple interpretations. It is not clear why hitting should manifest at a level at which it is least rewarding, and at which psi-information is least useful. Similarly, it is not clear why the trend toward missing (most apparent in the overall results) should manifest at the pair-level, at which psi-information was quite precise, and a hit, presumably, quite rewarding.

CONCLUSION

It is obvious that this study's results, though significant, are not particularly encouraging for psychic criminology applications. The overall patterning of experimental scores seems to have been due to a combination of hitting and missing, with the most conspicuous hitting occurring at too low an informational level to be especially useful.

On the other hand, it should be stressed that the task was as removed from real psychic criminology as could be - involving repeated trials, "normal" subjects, and fictional faces, rather than a single trial by a "psychic" attempting to describe a dangerous criminal. Also, insofar as the procedures encouraged subjects to focus upon facial-features rather than upon the face as a whole, our tasks may have been simply too elementaristic to fairly assess the utility of faces as psi targets.

Be that as it may, we are looking to shift our approach with Visages. Leaving aside psychic criminology, for now, we are preparing to recast the program as a PK-oriented task, based upon a hardware RNG. The CIA-RDP96-00792R000400180002-3
Approved For Release 2000/08/11 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000400180002-3

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

block subjects' receptivity to psi information would render them effective PK agents. Next time, rather than asking participants to fight their feelings and preferences and response biases, we're going to tell them to go for it, and (try to) have it their way...

REFERENCES

Agor, W.H. (1984). Intuitive management: Integrating left and right brain management skills. Prentice Hall Press: NY

Amorim, M.A. (in press). Applications et apprentissage en parapsychologie. Revue Francaise de Psychotronique, Vol 3.

Berger, R. (1988). Psi effects without real-time feedback. Journal of Parapsychology, 52, 1-28.

Ellis, H. (1975). Recognizing faces. British Journal of Psychology, 66, 409-426.

Ellis, H., Sheperd, J. & Davies, G. (1975). An investigation of the use of the Photo-fit technique for recalling faces. British Journal of Psychology, 66, 29-37.

Harary, K., Targ, R., & White, A. (1985). An applications orientation to psi research. In R.White and J.Solfvin (Eds.) Research in Parapsychology 1984, (pp. 119-120). Scarecrow Press: Metuchen, NJ.

Hibbard, W.S. & Worring, R.W. (1982). Psychic criminology. An operations manual for using psychics in criminal investigations. Springfield, Ill: Charles C. Thomas

Levi, A. (1979). The influence of imagery and feedback on PK effects. Journal of Parapsychology, 43, 275-289.

Morris B., Nanko, M. and Phillips, B. (1979). Intentional observer influence on measurements of the quantum mechanical system: a comparison of two imagery strategies. In W.G.Roll (Ed) Research in Parapsychology 1978 (pp.146-150). Scarecrow Press: Metuchen, NJ

Mishlove, J. (1986). Psionics: the practical application of psi. In B.Shapin and L.Coly (Eds.) Current trends in psi research (pp.130-136). Parapsychology Foundation: New York.

Osis, K. (1984). The application of ESP to criminal investigations, locating missing persons, and cases of airplane disasters. In the Proceedings of a Symposium on Applications of Anomalous Phenomena (pp.241-274).

Psychophysical Research Laboratories (1984). 1983 Annual Report. Princeton, NJ: Psychophysical Research Laboratories.

Reiser, M., Ludwig, L., Saxe, S. & Wigner, C. (1979). An experimental study of psychics in the investigation of

major crimes. Journal of Police Science and Administration, 7, 18-25.

Sergent, J. (1984). An investigation into component and configural processes underlying face perception. British Journal of Psychology, 75, 221-242.

Varvoglis, M. (1989). A "psychic contest" using a computer-RNG task in a non-laboratory setting". In L.Henkel and R.Berger (Eds) Research in Parapsychology 1988 (pp.10-15). Scarecrow Press: Metuchen, NJ.