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A RESEARCH PROGRAM WHOSE GOAL IS TO UNAMBIGUOUSLY
RESOLVE THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT

*This is
written about
Yuri Geller*

DIRECT BRAIN PERCEPTION
and
DIRECT BRAIN ACTION
EXIST

Submitted by Captain Edgar D. Mitchell, USN
prepared by Henry (Andriia) Puharich, M.D., Editor

*NOTE: THIS IS NOT
A "CONTRACTOR" PROPOSAL
BUT, RATHER, A GENERAL
BACKGROUND PAPER BY A MAN
WHO HAS BEEN ONE OF THE TEST
SUBJECTS.*

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Preface

This proposal represents the editor's collation of the thoughts and feelings of some forty-two men and women from many disciplines who have been trying to rationalize the phenomenon of direct brain action. In addition to many informal conferences, they have met in two formal conferences. The first was the International Conference on Exploring the Energy Fields of Man, November 19 - 22, 1970, sponsored by Wainwright House, Rye, New York, and Life Energies Research, Inc. New York, New York. The second was the Twentieth Annual International Conference, Parapsychology Today: A Geographic View, August 25 - 27, 1971, St. Paul de Vence, A.M. France, sponsored by the Parapsychology Foundation, Inc., New York, New York.

The ideas expressed at these conferences are now beginning to crystallize as the result of two events. The first is the discovery of a person, Uri Geller, who has been able to repeatedly demonstrate under rigid scientific control the power of direct brain action. The second event grows out of Captain Edgar D. Mitchell's unofficial Apollo 14 ESP experiment. Captain Mitchell has undertaken to mobilize and organize the resources required to study direct brain action. Mr. Geller has agreed to be one of the first of several experimental subjects for this study. These two events are now being brought to the attention of the scientists above mentioned in order to examine the experimental and theoretical problems involved. The present proposal represents a first draft attempt by the editor, and is now being circulated for review, criticism, and consensus. The editor takes the sole responsibility at this time for this draft proposal. It will be several months before the Scientific Advisory Committee, and Research Committee are fully formed, and informed, and can assume responsibility for a Final Proposal under Section VI, Program Alpha, Phase II, and a long term Research Plan and Program. If the editor has taken any undue liberties in reporting, formulating concepts, or use of names, or institutions, he has done so solely in the interests of expediting the formulation of a research program, and humbly requests understanding for any transgressions that may have occurred.

Andrija Puharich, M.D.
Editor

Abstract

This proposal deals with the general problem of the interaction of mind with material systems, and more specifically with the action of mind upon material systems which is called direct brain action (DBA).

A 24 year old Israeli male has been investigated under field research conditions for six months, and it has been concluded that he possesses the power of direct brain action. It is now proposed to bring him into a laboratory situation to be studied by a group of scientists. An experimental design is proposed which should yield an unambiguous answer to the question as to whether or not direct brain action exists as a part of the laws of nature.

Preliminary data and conclusions with respect to DBA indicate that this power can be a useful tool with which to re-examine some of the basic laws of physics. The rather simple experiments proposed herein would appear to have profound implications for the clarification of basic theories about the universe, and the place of man within such theory.

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1. INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

We are so accustomed to getting information about the world around us through seeing, hearing, touching, and other natural or artificial sensors that it rarely occurs to us that this may not be the only way to receiving knowledge. When we want to do something, to carry out an action, we do it through our muscular system -- the tongue, the hand, the feet, etc. It rarely occurs to us that personal action may be carried out by any other means than these transducer systems.

Yet the modern technique of direct brain stimulation (DBS) has shown that it is possible to stimulate the brain directly with electrical pulses to produce a sensation, or to initiate an involuntary action. DBS is a state-of-art laboratory technique today which will be increasingly used in the future in practical applications.

There are still other direct brain effects which are not state-of-art, and in fact may be considered rare. In the world today there are people, perhaps in the hundreds, who claim an extraordinary capability for direct perception of information, and direct bioenergy action on material systems. Direct perception may be defined as the acquisition of information by a person by direct brain perception (DBP), i.e. without stimulation of the sensory channels or any other known bio-transducer. Direct bioenergy transfer may be defined as the initiation of a physical effect by direct brain action (DBA) without using any known physical interaction processes.

There is empirical as well as some experimental evidence to show that DBP and DBA powers exist in certain people. These people are little understood by humanity at large, and more specifically less so by science. Yet it is believed by students of these phenomena that a knowledge of, and control over such human powers, is of the greatest consequence to mankind. Why has this field of knowledge been so neglected if it is of such great importance for man's welfare?

Scientists who have examined the evidence for direct brain action (DBA) believe that the phenomenon is of basic importance, and must be studied intensively in order to find out if known laws of nature are involved (electromagnetism, gravitation, etc.) or whether we have the opportunity to discover a new law of nature. A clear resolution of this one problem would do more to mobilize the interest and resources of science and philosophy toward answering a basic question than any other approach now known.

Scientists in the USSR have recognized the pressing importance of these questions, particularly the question of "can thought move an object?", while scientists in the USA, generally speaking, have not.

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Western countries, and the USA, need not, and should not lag in research and possible application of DBA.

The USA particularly has lagged because conservatives in the scientific establishment have held to the taboo that these subjects do not lend themselves to scientific study. But twenty years ago it was held that hypnosis could not be handled scientifically, yet this taboo has been broken by the pioneering work of Arons, Wolberg, etc. Fifteen years ago it was held that man's sex life could not be studied scientifically, and this taboo has been abolished by the pioneering work of Kinsey, and by Masters and Johnson. Ten years ago it was believed by many scientists that man could not survive in the vacuum and zero-gravity of space; this taboo died when a man stepped onto the surface of the moon. Five years ago it was held that man could not live without his own heart, and we are now watching this taboo slowly vanish as surgeons transplant human hearts, and medical engineers design implantable artificial hearts.

Today it is still extremely difficult to have any research results in DBA and DBP accepted and published in scientific journals. Yet there are many competent and prestigious scientists who are actively interested in this kind of research, and who are willing to devote more of their time and effort in a well-organized major scientific effort. In the next two sections we will briefly describe the nature of the scientific work that has been done in DBA and DBP, where we stand today, and what could be done to advance basic scientific knowledge.

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE STATUS OF SCIENTIFIC PARAPSYCHOLOGY

A number of historical events have occurred which may give birth to a scientific approach to DBP and DBA. The observation of the Count de Puységur that his "thoughts" could put another person in hypnotic trance (1785) culminated in Charcot's experiments during the 1860's which showed that a person could be hypnotized at a distance to do specific things (when he was totally unaware that someone was trying to hypnotize him). These observations led to the twentieth century studies in statistically controlled telepathy experiments associated with the names of Zener, Rhine, Pratt, Soal, and others.

Scientific efforts along the same lines in the USSR followed more closely the original work of Charcot and Janet. Bekhterev (1920's) and Vasiliev (1932) proved that hypnotic control over animals was practical, and was feasible in humans. Both schools concur in the conclusion that a person can transmit a mental command to another person by means of direct information transfer where the sender initiates DBA, while the percipient responds with DBP. It is to be understood here that the distinction between DBA and DBP is purely arbitrary and is useful for discussion purposes only.

Pure DBA studies were inspired by prodigies such as D.D. Home (1733-1836), who was able to move objects solely by mental control, and was able to physically float in the air (levitation). Such physical feats, and many others gave rise to distinguished research organizations like the British Society for Psychical Research. This impulse culminated in Twentieth Century studies of the effect of mind on matter in motion, psychokinesis, more particularly in statistically controlled effects of the mind on dice, associated with such names as Rhine, McConnell, Forwald, and others.

In general, in the USSR under the reigning belief in Marxist dialectical materialism, DBP and DBA were interpreted in purely materialistic terms -- although without any scientific foundation. In the West scientists were unsuccessful in explaining DBP and DBA in materialistic terms, and openly admitted that these phenomena were not encompassed by known scientific laws. This has been wrongly interpreted by some to mean that Western Science was dominated by some kind of idealistic philosophy of parapsychology. The truth is that not enough is known about DBP or DBA to lend support to any sound theory. We are still woefully short of facts, and more observations and data collection are urgently needed.

By the time of the late 1940's enough data was on hand, however, to convince some people that major support for, and inquiry into, was required for scientific parapsychology. This was initiated

by the Parapsychology Foundation of New York under the leadership of the Hon. Frances Payne Bolton, and the late Eileen J. Garrett. As nearly as one can surmise from Russian reports, the USSR began to encourage research into DEP in the 1930's. No comparable interest or support was shown by Western nations in these phenomena.

As early as 1952, certain American scientists were approached by official representatives of the United States Government and asked for advice with respect to the reality, repeatability, and feasibility of telepathy. Counsel was given, and some reports submitted. Additionally, several studies were reported before responsible scientific groups.¹⁽ⁱ⁻¹⁾ The United States Office of Naval Research in 1952 gave a grant to the Duke University Parapsychology Laboratory for a study on homing pigeons with respect to orientation behavior.^{1(j)}

The United States Air Force initiated research in this area but was unable to successfully complete the work for many complex reasons, although several projects reached an advanced stage.²

Three scientists, then living on the West Coast, worked closely with a group of faculty members at Stanford University and organized an Ad Hoc Committee to stimulate DEP research.³ The Committee made a formal approach to the then (1960) Provost of Stanford University, proposing that the Thomas Walton Stanford Fund for Psychical Research be used to support an ESP research program. This request was turned down.

In 1962, one of the scientist participants in this proposal was an advisor to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Biotechnology and Human Research Office, Washington, D. C. In this capacity he helped to initiate a requirement for studies in the field of novel means of bio-information and bio-energy transfer by humans. This program was announced at the 1963 Paris meeting of the International Astronautics Federation. It generated considerable interest among the scientists present.⁴ Newspaper accounts of this proposed program had a negative effect on influential members of the United States Congress. Congressional pressure then was brought to bear on the top officials of NASA, and as a result, the program was cancelled.⁵⁻⁶

Those who had worked to bring about the above program included representatives from leading universities, industry, and agencies of the United States Government.⁷

The above group, under the leadership of the late Andrew G. Haley, one of the founders of the American Rocket Society, subsequently formed an Ad Hoc Committee in Washington, D. C. (1964)

which met for a year in monthly meetings. This Committee's work is reflected in several outstanding reports and lectures.⁸⁻¹¹ The Committee, after a year, came to the conclusion that neither the United States Government, industry, nor universities were prepared to support major research on Direct Brain Perception and/or Direct Brain Action phenomena at this time.

During the early 1960's some scientists had quietly initiated modest research projects without any major support and without any fixed center of activity. Two of them went to Brazil and reported on their finding that the phenomena of the healer, Arigó, were genuine.¹²⁻¹⁸ Investigations were undertaken with the psychic, Peter Hurkos, and he was judged worthy of further study. Two of these scientists carried out field work in Mexico on several curanderos, and the use of téonanacatl for the induction of DBP. This work was supported by a grant from a West Coast university.¹⁹⁻²¹ A healing project was carried out in cooperation with a leading lay religious group.²²

The above field and laboratory studies convinced the scientists involved that a great deal could be accomplished in this field of research with modest means by maximal utilization of ingenuity. However, since the participants were based in various parts of the U.S., it became apparent that some form of organization was needed to keep the scientists more closely knit in purpose, ideas, and action.

Life Energies Research, Inc. sponsored an International Conference, "Exploring the Energy Fields of Man" in November 1970. (See Appendix II for a list of the participants.) The conference was called to examine the possibilities of carrying out research in the energy fields of man which have intrigued scientists and laymen alike for generations.

It was the consensus of the distinguished individuals participating in the conference that the many and diverse experiments in parapsychology had failed to scientifically explain these phenomena and had failed to produce an organizational vehicle capable of generating long term continuity of research and scientific interest. One of the major reasons for the lack of sustained research into the areas of direct brain perception and direct brain action has been the lack of a stable, well endowed, professionally credible organization to sponsor and promote such research. This is not to say that existing organizations have not done a good job. We are simply pointing out that they have not been able to achieve that independence, that escape velocity, which makes possible sustained free inquiry.

PROGRAM

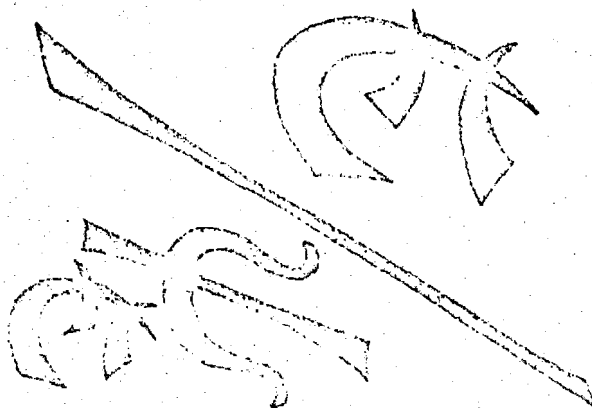
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Thursday, Nov. 19	Evening	SOCIAL HOUR - 6 p.m. DINNER SPEAKER - Andrija Puharich, M.D., Conference Chairman INTRODUCTORY TALK - Gerald Feinberg, Ph.D. AURA DEMONSTRATION - Ronald Bresley
Friday, Nov. 20	Morning	PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE AURA, INCLUDING REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH chaired by Robert Jeffries, Ph.D. Shafica Karagulla, M.D. Charles T. Tart, Ph.D. Mrs. Dora Van Gelder Kunz
	Afternoon	A PANEL OF SCIENTISTS EXAMINES THE AURA chaired by Richard Wilson, Ph.D. Walter N. Pahnke, M.D., Ph.D. Robert W. Laidlaw, M.D. Edward Naimov, Ph.D. Arthur Young
	Evening	A TRIBUTE TO EILEEN GARRETT - Robert W. Laidlaw, M.D. DINNER SPEAKER - José M.R. Delgado, M.D. Film of Hester, Arigo - Andrija Puharich, M.D. A Healer looks at Healing - Ambrose Worrall
Saturday, Nov. 21	Morning	PANEL DISCUSSION ON PSYCHIC HEALING, INCLUDING REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH chaired by Aristide H. Esser, M.D. Bernard Grad, M.D. Lawrence L. LeEhan, Ph.D. John C. Pietrakos, M.D.
	Afternoon	A PANEL OF SCIENTISTS EXAMINES PSYCHIC HEALING chaired by Andrija Puharich, M.D. Sir Alister Hardy, F.R.S. Nikolai Koz'yev, Ph.D. John B. Heber, M.D. Aristide H. Esser, M.D.
	Evening	DINNER SPEAKER - Edward W. Bastin, Ph.D. Open Discussion, chaired by Walter N. Pahnke, M.D., Ph.D.
Sunday, Nov. 22	Morning	PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE AURA AND PSYCHIC HEALING chaired by Gerald Feinberg, Ph.D. Principal Discussant, Abraham Pais, Ph.D.
	Afternoon	SUMMING UP: REACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH Appointment of Ad Hoc Committee

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November 19 - 22, 1970

EXPLORING THE ENERGY FIELDS OF MAN

International Conference

Individuals working on various projects involving telepathy and psychokinesis are widely scattered and lack a central information clearing house. There is no organization comparable to the American Cancer Society, or the Heart Fund, to raise money and serve as a public catalyst for research in the area. The dominance of the power of rationalism in American life has on the one hand convinced the public that there is a logical explanation for all human phenomena, and on the other hand discouraged scientific inquiry into areas of human behavior that did not promise immediately pragmatic results.

As a result scientists have generally directed their research into areas which were easier to justify publicly, and which theoretically at least would yield more practical results. Basic research in business and industry can only be justified if it is directed to the development of new product, communications system, or if it will add to our overall national security. Research into telepathy, precognition, or even psychokinesis has been too rarified in nature for the average Congressman or executive to accept. And because parapsychology has for more than 100 years been the stepchild of the scientific community, it has also attracted a number of charlatans who have discredited those persons genuinely interested in pursuing scientific research.

The current status of parapsychology in the scientific world was best expressed by the 1969 President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Dr. Bentley Glass.²³ In commenting on the application of The Parapsychology Association (PA) for affiliation with the AAAS, Dr. Glass said, "The Committee on Council Affairs (of AAAS) considered the PA's work for a very long time. The Committee came to the conclusion that it is an association (the PA) investigating controversial or non-existent phenomena; however, it is open in membership to critics and agnostics; and they were satisfied that it uses scientific methods of inquiry; thus that investigation can be regarded as scientific."²⁴

Most people will accept the necessity of spending money to finance medical care, train more doctors, build new hospitals, and even to develop new medical techniques. But they have little if any knowledge of the potential medical importance of basic biological and medical research even in such relatively utilitarian fields as the study of hormones that control human growth. The need for basic research into areas of Direct Brain Perception and Direct Brain Action is perhaps even more difficult to conceptualize, especially since a key portion of such research involves the study of individuals who possess paranormal powers which are viewed with considerable scepticism by the majority of scientists and laymen.

Techniques and Status of Modern Parapsychology

AAAS Symposium

27 December 1970

Chicago

It is about 100 years since the earliest university studies and first research developments occurred which led to the founding of the Society for Psychical Research in London in 1882. Thus, it seems appropriate to have a symposium on what is now called parapsychology at the AAAS Annual Meeting in Chicago. The founders of the society were exceptional persons. One, Sir Arthur Balfour, later became Prime Minister of Great Britain, and another, Frederick Myers, wrote the classic work in the field. In later years, three Nobel prize winners became presidents of the society. The American Society for Psychical Research started in 1885 as a result of a visit of Sir William Barrett to the United States.

The change in name to "parapsychology" was associated with a change in emphasis, around 1930, from investigation of spontaneous cases to the experimental, quantitatively evaluated study of psychic phenomena. Parapsychology can be considered as the study of interactions between behaving organisms and their external environment, which occur under conditions precluding participation of the sensorimotor system. For convenience, such interactions are called psi processes. Psi processes, in which the organism's behavior gives evidence that information was received from the environment without the use of the recognized senses, are designated ESP. Psi processes, by which the environment is altered without the use of the organism's motor system, are called psychokinesis (PK).

At the symposium, the first two speakers will discuss the status of parapsychology in general and the place of the field in the framework of present-day science. Then a panel composed of representatives from seven centers of parapsychological research in the United States will discuss recent experimental programs.

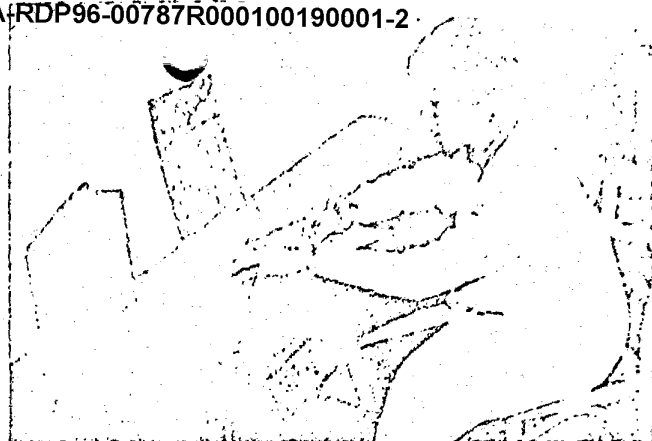
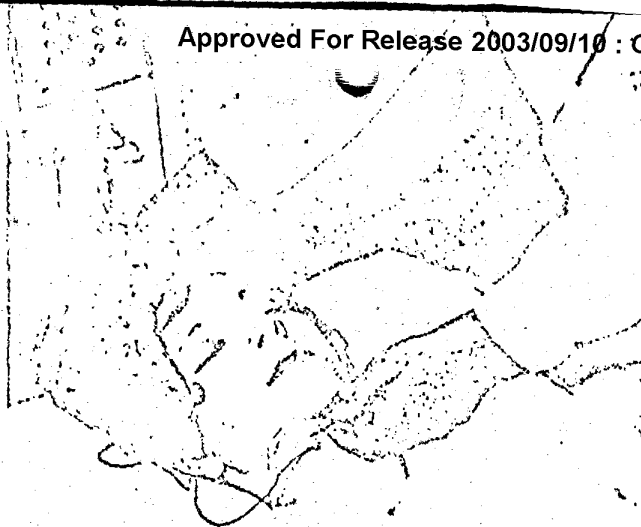
One of the best known topics of ESP research is the "sheep-goat" effect, or the relationship between attitudes and ESP performance. Briefly, "sheep," or believers in ESP, guess at target cards and usually obtain a score higher than mean chance expectation, while "goats," or skeptics, tend to produce a score lower than mean chance expectation. Thus skeptics also seem to make use of ESP, but in a negative direction ("psimissing"). Statistically significant results on this general pattern have been obtained by about a half dozen experimenters in the United States, Europe, South America, and India. In another series of studies of the psychology of ESP, six experimenters out of nine found that the magnitude of the ESP effect increased significantly with the use of hypnosis. Most good subjects do not like long-continued runs of restricted card-guessing. Some ESP experiments have therefore been designed to make it possible to measure ESP effects in free verbal responses while basing the chance probability on the data themselves and in other ways still maintaining strict laboratory standards.

About the time of the founding of the United States in 1957 (affiliated with the AAAS in December 1969),

the emphasis in research shifted toward use of electronic equipment for making ESP and PK measurements. Simple equipment is now available for counting hits in predicting which of four lights will be lit at random (averaging 1/10 of a second later), when the randomness is based on the radioactivity of strontium-90. In one recent study with such equipment 3 subjects out of 100 showed very outstanding results which, taken together, were very improbable ($P < 10^{-9}$). Special precautions were taken to prevent recording errors, to check the randomness of the generated numbers, and to eliminate the possibility of fraud by the test subjects. No known basis could be found to account for the anomalous results. In other automated testing, Skinner boxlike equipment, operating automatically all night in a locked room in France, has measured anticipation of shock in mice which were forced to jump an electrified barrier to escape a random electric shock. Confirmation of this result has now been obtained in the United States.

Use of rapid-eye-movement techniques and the electroencephalogram (EEG) allows recording of a subject's dreams that occur when an agent, 100 feet away, looks at a picture, chosen at random after the subject is asleep and effectively "tied down" in bed because of the EEG connections. Independent judges, acting blindly, have ranked the correspondences between the picture and the dream transcript significantly higher than control pictures. This has also been done with hypnotic dreams. Research is just starting with physiological feedback effects on ESP results. In another recent experiment, the subject "dialed" his guesses onto the EEG record sheet at the same time as his EEG waves were being registered. In one statistically very significant series, at least four scores higher than 15 occurred in calling on a standard 25-card ESP deck, for which a score of 5 is expected by chance. A number of experiments have shown significant correlations between parameters of occipital alpha activity and ESP performance.

Other physiological recordings, such as plethysmograph vasoconstrictions produced by a "receiver," were larger when an "agent-sender" was stimulated than when he was not, even though the two people. This difference, if further developed, might be applied in dot-dash



(Left) A subject being prepared for all-night sleep monitoring at the William C. Menninger Dream Laboratory, Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn. (Above) A staff member in another building concentrates on a randomly selected target picture in attempts to influence the subject's dream content through ESP.

Morse code to make possible transmission of messages by ESP. Other experimental results suggest that extrasensory prediction may receive practical application in business decisions by top executives. In computer-scored ESP tests of 100 company presidents, extraordinary prediction on the ESP test and corporate profits were related.

The effect of distance on ESP guessing the location of 100 postcards has been measured after elimination of the effects of 25 mood and attitude vari-

ables. At first, different persons laid the cards face down at four locations around the world. Later one man traveled to New York, Paris, New Delhi, and Sydney to lay out the cards in such a manner that none of the 57 subjects knew where he was. Both experiments showed a significant decline of ESP scores with distance.

The foregoing summarizes some of the work being done at the centers which will be discussed by the panel. Regarding the theoretical side, previous-

ly there have been too many theories "trading one mystery for another." Now, however, hypotheses which can be tested are appearing. After 100 years, it is about time, because the above-mentioned results, if they are real, need to be integrated into present-day science.

E. DOUGLAS DEAN

Industrial and Management
Engineering Department,
Newark College of Engineering,
Newark, New Jersey

Speakers and Topics

Chairman: Gardner Murphy (George Washington University, Washington, D.C.), *Parapsychology in the Framework of Modern Science*.

Robert van de Castle (University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia), *Present Day Research in Parapsychology*.

Panel: *Current Research at Seven Centers of Parapsychological Research in the United States*.

Gaither Pratt (University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia).

E. Douglas Dean (Newark College of Engineering, Newark, New Jersey).

Karlis Osis (American Society of Psychical Research, New York City).

Charles Honorton (Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn, New York).

Gertrude Schneider (City University of New York, New York).

Helmut Schmidt (Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man, Durham, North Carolina).

Robert Morris (Duke University, Durham, North Carolina).

This lack of understanding explains why there has been proportionally so little research into such phenomena as DBP and other paranormal human communication. Yet the subject itself involves nothing less than our basic understanding of the human mind, and the unlocking of age-old mysteries which have profound social and religious significance in many areas of the world.

In terms of pure scientific interest the possibility of verifying Direct Brain Action would be a discovery of immense importance. An internationally renowned physicist from Rockefeller University, spoke for many scientists at the conference on Exploring the Energy Fields of Man when he said:

"I would like to entertain the view that this (Psychokinesis) is in fact not so. I would like to say that I am led to this view by the consideration that, first of all, there is no electromagnetic effect, no magnetic effect, no electrical effect, no gravitational effect, nor any cooperative molecular effect that can do what has been said has been done."

He continued, "I would in fact like to go so far as to say the following, that if . . . it is true that a person can 'will' a loaf of bread off the table, or a piece of bread, an object, a little piece, and I don't care if it is a needle which can be moved by one millimeter, if that is true I would consider that one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the century."

During the flight of Apollo 14 in February 1971 Captain Edgar D. Mitchell, USN, conducted an unofficial man-to-earth telepathy experiment. Captain Mitchell aboard Apollo 14 concentrated on five standard ESP-test symbols while four earth-based persons tried to "guess" the order of symbol appearance in Mitchell's mind. The results of this experiment were statistically significant.²⁵ As a direct result of the successful outcome of this experiment, Captain Mitchell resolved to devote all of his time to the resolution of the scientific and organizational problems posed supra under Section II. Captain Mitchell has received enthusiastic support from many private persons in the scientific and business world for his ideas and willingness to serve in a leadership role. The direct issue of this new movement is the commitment on the part of man associated with Captain Mitchell to a research program whose goal is to unambiguously resolve the question as to whether or not Direct Brain Perception and Direct Brain Action exist.

Participants at the Conference on the Energy Fields of Man urged an immediate field research effort to attempt to verify the psychokinetic abilities of certain individuals in Israel, the United States, and Russia. The field research would be the first step toward developing a full scientific study of these individuals (if warranted) under proper scientific control in the United States. (See Section IV, page 17, Immediate Research Program: DEA Program Alpha.)

It is proposed to undertake a field study immediately parallel to Program Alpha as the second step in a two-year pilot research effort to explore, catalogue, and verify various forms of paranormal human energies and perceptions.

During the pilot program the primary emphasis of research will be on the collection of data, and carrying out of controlled experiments which will produce scientifically usable data on the alleged paranormal energies (DEA) of individuals in areas such as healing, telepathy, and DBP in general.

The research is being carried out under the auspices of two committees. The pro tem members of these committees now include:

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Edward Bastin, Ph.D.	Cambridge University
Gerald Feinberg, Ph.D.	Columbia University
Wilbur M. Franklin, Ph.D.	Kent State University
Abraham Pais, Ph.D.	Rockefeller University
Charles Tart, Ph.D.	University of California
Richard Wilson, Ph.D.	Harvard University
Arthur Young	Foundation for the Study of Consciousness

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Cleve Backster	Backster Research Foundation
Manfred Clynes, Ph.D.	Rockland State Hospital
A. H. Esser, M. D.	Rockland State Hospital
Bernard Grad, Ph.D.	Allan Memorial Institute, McGill University
J. Wilfrid Hahn, Ph.D.	Mind Science Foundation
Edgar D. Mitchell, D.Sc.	United States Navy, NASA
William Tiller, Ph.D.	Stanford University

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These two committees are also vitally concerned with developing a theory of consciousness with predictive power testable by experiment. However it was the conclusion of the conferees that primary emphasis should at this time be placed on the collection of data and the conduct of certain critical experiments, and a secondary emphasis on theory.

It is important to know that individuals with apparent DBA abilities are immediately available for research. These include Sai Baba (India), Uri Geller (Israel), and Pachita (Mexico). Considerable scientific talent from the West and the East, and leaders from many cultures are interested and have expressed willingness to cooperate.

Many members of the above two committees have worked directly or under grant for agencies of the United States Government such as the AEC, HEW, NASA, etc. and are, accordingly, sophisticated in program conception, management and direction. The elements present in this one small group could become the nucleus for a major research vehicle to understand and make use of DBP and DBA phenomena.

It appears essential that interested researchers, if they are to be maximally effective, now have a central clearing house and a central operations nucleus. This will require substantial financial support. Only then can the full benefits of the current research being done in the United States, the proposed new research, and that being done in various parts of the world, be coordinated and utilized in a pragmatic, systematic, imaginative, comprehensive program into these new areas of understanding of human nature and capabilities. Captain Mitchell has undertaken the responsibility for organizing such a research center.

TWO YEAR PILOT RESEARCH PROGRAM

It would be possible, and it is hereby proposed, that a comprehensive two-year pilot program be initiated. It could be undertaken in sequential phases which would thereby limit the rate of expenditures during this period. It is to be emphasized, however, that a comprehensive study is desirable and necessary, and early failures should not prejudice the comprehensive character of the studies.

During these two years, determinations would be made whether specific projects in different parts of the world were worth pursuing in full scale investigations in the U.S. If subsequent results were in the positive, a strong case could then be made for the establishment of a permanent institute for advanced study of DBP and DBA phenomena. Such an institute could also serve as a clearing house for information, a center for the meeting of specialists, and also a laboratory where certain important experiments could be pursued.

During the two-year period, the following activities would be carried out:

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1. Send teams of scientists to different parts of the world to investigate alleged cases of DBP and DBA talent, and to collect other data about such persons.
2. Carry out experiments, correlate data, determine the basic knowledge of what the talent is, and how the talent can be studied.
3. Develop a full plan for continuing work in the five-to-ten year period of the near future under institutional auspices.
4. Prepare a report which can serve as a reference book to DBP and DBA talent and ongoing studies in the world.

The center for this effort should be selected on the basis of a number of criteria, yet to be determined, but at present it is preferred that existing facilities with an established scientific organization be utilized. These might include:

1. A minimal, full-time research and administrative staff not to exceed five principals plus auxiliary assistance.
2. Captain Edgar D. Mitchell has clearly indicated that he would serve as Project Leader for the organizing effort.

The Center must not be restricted by nationalistic security considerations. It must be open so that it is easy to bring in different types of people as may be necessary. The places where work is now going on that would be investigated during the two-year pilot program period are listed below:

1. Israel. The direct brain action of Mr. Uri Geller.
2. Brazil. Noted for several remarkable healers.
3. India. The Bhurigu Samhita manuscripts, and certain holy men such as Sai Baba.
4. Indonesia. Communities that hereditarily practice telepathy and other powers.
5. The Philippines. Shamanism and healers.
6. Mexico. Plants and drugs used by the natives in direct brain perception. Pachita (healer).
7. Russia. Biocybernetics research. Psychokinesis research.
8. Czechoslovakia. Psychokinesis research.
9. China and Taiwan. Shamanism. Taoist practice in direct forecasting; acupuncture practice; Taoist manuscripts; herbals.
10. Rumania. Precognition.

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11. Netherlands. Study of Gerard Croiset's precognitive powers.
12. Germany. Psychophysiological studies. Raudive effect.
13. England. Research units at Oxford and at Cambridge.
14. Canada. The work of Dr. Bernard Grad on the transfer of the healing effect from man to animals and plants via water.
15. United States. Various research units in New York, North Carolina, Virginia, California, etc., studying people with DBP and DBA talents.

As a result of the reports submitted at the Twentieth Annual International Conference of the Parapsychology Foundation (see following two pages) the world-wide survey of available talent and research programs has been completed.²⁶ This study has revealed the existence of significant DBP and DBA talents in the world suitable for scientific laboratory research.

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Le Piol, St. Paul de Vence, A.M., France

August 25-27, 1971

PARAPSYCHOLOGY TODAY: A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

PROGRAM

DAY ONE—August 25

Chairman: Hans Bender

9:00-9:30	Introduction	Allan Angoff
	Greetings	Eileen Coly Frances P. Bolton
	Tribute to Eileen J. Garrett	Andrija Puharich
9:30-10:00	"Parapsychological Research in the United Kingdom"	D. J. West (England)
10:00-10:30	"California: The Psychic State"	F. Dommeyer (U.S.A.)
10:30-11:15	Open Discussion	
11:15-11:30	Intermission	
11:30-12:00	"Past and Present Situation of Parapsychology in Japan"	Soji Otani (Japan)
12:00-12:30	Open Discussion	
12:30-2:30	Recess—Lunch	
2:30-3:00	"Parapsychology in India"	Jamuna Prasad (India)
3:00-3:30	"Parapsychology in Turkey"	Resat Bayer (Turkey)
3:30-4:15	Open Discussion	
4:15-4:30	Intermission	
4:30-5:00	"Parapsychology in Israel"	H. G. Berendt (Israel)
5:00-5:15	Open Discussion	

DAY TWO—August 26

Chairman: D. J. West

9:00-9:30	"Parapsychology in Germany"	Hans Bender (Germany)
9:30-10:00	"Parapsychology in Eastern Europe"	Milan Ryzl (U.S.A.)
10:00-10:45	Open Discussion	
10:45-11:00	Intermission	
11:00-11:30	"History and Development of Parapsychology in South Africa"	M. Valkhoff (South Africa)
11:30-12:00	"Parapsychology in South Africa"	J. Poynton (South Africa)
12:00-12:45	Open Discussion	
12:45-2:45	Recess—Lunch	
2:45-3:15	"Parapsychology in the Nordic Countries of Europe"	Jarl Fahler (Finland)
3:15-3:45	"History of Psychical Research in Switzerland"	Theo Locher (Switzerland)
3:45-4:30	Open Discussion	
4:30-4:45	Intermission	
4:45-5:15	"Parapsychology in Argentina"	J. R. Musso (Argentina)
5:15-5:45	Open Discussion	

Chairman: F. Dommeyer

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9:00 - 9:30 "The Development of Parapsychology in Holland" Jan Kappers (Holland)

9:30-10:00 "Parapsychology in Italy Today" Piero Cassoli (Italy)

10:00-10:45 Open Discussion

10:45-11:00 *Intermission*

11:00-11:30 "Parapsychology in France Today" Yvonne Duplessis (France)

11:30-12:00 "Parapsychology in Canada" J. M. O. Wheatley (Canada)

12:00-12:45 Open Discussion

12:45 - 2:30 *Recess—Lunch*

2:30 - 3:00 "Parapsychology's Century of Progress" Joseph Rush (U.S.A.)

3:00 - 3:30 "Protocommunication" Andrija Puharich (U.S.A.)

3:30 - 4:15 Open Discussion

4:15 - 4:30 *Intermission*

4:30 - 5:00 Summary of Conference Emilio Servadio (Italy)

5:00 - 5:15 Closing remarks Allan Angoff

PARTICIPANTS

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Dr. J. Ricardo Musso, President, Instituto Argentino de Parapsicología, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Professor Soji Otani, The Japanese Society for Parapsychology, Tokyo, Japan

Dr. John C. Poynton, Biological Science Department, University of Natal, Durban, South Africa

Dr. Jamuna Prasad, President, Indian Institute of Parapsychology, Allahabad, India

Dr. Andrija Puharich, Consultant on Medical Research, Intelectron Corporation, New York, New York, U.S.A.

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IV. IMMEDIATE RESEARCH PROGRAM: Direct Brain Action -- Program Alpha.

One of the recommendations of the participants in The International Conference "Exploring the Energy Fields of Man" was that direct brain action be studied immediately. The reasoning behind this recommendation is as follows: If direct brain action (DBA), as reported, is true, then there is no known physical explanation for it. Therefore DBA must be studied immediately in order to have the necessary data in hand for further analysis leading to a theoretical understanding of the phenomenon and its place in nature. DBA lends itself readily to scientific study because of its quasi-physical nature. The phenomenon can be photographed, its force can be measured, and simple shielding procedures can rule out which of the known energies are, or are not, involved in DBA.

The scientific study has three phases:

A. Locate individuals who manifest DBA. Field Research: Phase I

A world-wide survey has indicated that the best candidate for DBA studies is Mr. Uri Geller of Tel Aviv, Israel. Preliminary data indicates that Mr. Geller can, by direct brain action, fracture metal pins, move mechanical clock hands, and move a compass needle at will. See Section V., Results of Program Alpha, Phase I, page 19.

B. Study individuals with DBA under the supervision of established scientific authorities. Laboratory Research: Phase II

If Mr. Geller, or others, do possess DBA powers it is planned to demonstrate, once and for all time that the phenomenon exists. This can be done only by the supervision and authority of established scientists. This group will establish the conditions for DBA validation, and then supervise the actual demonstrations. The place at which the demonstration is to take place is yet to be chosen. The experimental design for this research is given more fully under Section VI., Program Alpha, Phase II.

C. Scientific Study of DBA. Institutional Research: Phase III.

When Phase I is completed, and several subjects with DBA are located, and these subjects have been validated as to their DBA powers in Phase II, the managers will be in a position to mobilize the interest and talents of more scientists as described under the Two Year Pilot Program. The nature of DBA and its program of research cannot be formulated with any precision at this time. Certain general characteristics of the research can, however, be delineated.

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a. Shielding Studies.

In principle, the person with DBA powers will have interposed between himself and his target object a shielding system. The shielding system will be designed so as to block known energy systems such as electromagnetic waves, electric fields, magnetic fields, thermal fields, etc. This will provide data as to which, if any, known energies are utilized in DBA.

b. Optimization Studies

Those psychological and environmental factors that either enhance or depress DBA will be studied on animals and humans. The techniques of direct brain stimulation (DBS), psychophysiological methods, and psychopharmacology will be employed in these studies.

c. Manipulative Studies.

From the results of the (a) Shielding and (b) Optimization Studies, certain conclusions will emerge, and hypotheses formulated. These hypotheses will be put to experimental tests in which DBA will be manipulated in order to obtain clear cut answers leading to the formulation of theory. It is hoped that this phase of research on DBA will indeed initiate a revolutionary era in the scientific study and understanding as to the nature of man.

V. RESULTS OF PROGRAM ALPHA -- PHASE I

Approved For Release 2003/09/10 : CIA-RDP96-00787R000100190001-2
 PRELIMINARY REPORT ON DBA EFFECTS DEMONSTRATED BY URI GELLER

by Andrija Puharich, M.D.

Uri Geller was born on December 20, 1947 in Tel Aviv, Israel. He lived in Israel from 1947 to 1959. He lived in Cyprus from 1959 to 1965. He returned to Israel in 1965 to serve in the Army having by that time completed a high school education. He served with distinction as a paratrooper, and saw action in the battle for Jerusalem during the Six Day War of 1967. He was wounded in action before Jerusalem and was discharged from the Army in 1968. He worked as a translator in a clothing factory during 1969 handling Hebrew, English, Hungarian and Greek correspondence. In the latter part of 1969 and early 1970 Mr. Geller worked as a photographer's model, and in April 1970 he became a stage performer.

His psychic development began at the age of 7 when he repeatedly observed that he could move the hands of his wrist watch by willing the event. He also noticed that it was easy to "guess" what others were thinking. As a result of being ridiculed by his peers for such unusual behavior, he decided to keep his powers as a personal secret in order to be accepted as a "normal" boy. He succeeded in keeping this secret well-hidden until he passed his 22nd birthday, when as a direct result of being thrown into contact with show business people while working as a model, he began to show mentalist "tricks" to his colleagues. In March 1970, he was asked to do shows of his "tricks" for small private parties, all of which led to his being approached by an impresario who persuaded Mr. Geller to try a career on stage. By April 1970 Mr. Geller had become a sensation in Israel working on stage, in night clubs and in Army shows.

His act at this time consisted of simple telepathy with numbers, words, and drawings; breaking metal objects by his "will power"; and moving clock hands. His work came to the attention of Dr. Puharich through a private report submitted by an Israeli Army Officer, Simcha Shilony. Dr. Puharich studied Uri Geller in Israel during three separate trips:

A. August 17 - 25, 1971.

Under rigid scientific control Uri Geller demonstrated the following:

DBA tests

1. Breaking a gold ring held in another person's clenched fist solely by the agency of mental concentration.
2. Concentrating on a pair of bimetal-type thermometers, and selectively making the temperature rise 6 to 8 degrees F. on one or the other instrument.
3. Starting broken clocks and watches solely by concentration.
4. Moving the hands of a watch forward or backward without any physical contact with the watch.

DBP tests

90% accuracy in telepathy tests where Dr. Puharich would think of 3-digit numbers.

Summary

The results were sufficiently impressive to warrant a more intensive study.

B. September 20 - 29, 1971.

Dr. Puharich returned to Israel from England in order to pursue the inquiry, and to make arrangements with Geller for a more definitive scientific study. The tests cited under Section A supra were all repeated. Each test was replicated five times. The DBA tests were 100% repeatable. The DBP tests showed 90% overall accuracy on the part of Geller using different subjects as telepathic agents. Arrangements were made with Geller to resume the research on the 17th of November 1971 in Tel Aviv, Israel.

C. November 17, 1971 to April 14, 1972.

Dr. Puharich studied Geller during this period in Israel both in the laboratory, and during his stage appearances. The results can be summarized in terms of frequency of occurrence, and repeatability.

1. DBA. Breaking Metal Objects.

Frequency: 102 times

Repeatability: 94% (98)

2. DBA. Moving Clock Hands.

Frequency: 56

Repeatability: 90% (51)

3. DBA. Repairing Broken Watches.

Frequency: 36

Repeatability: 77% (28)

4. DBA. Moving Compass Needle.

Frequency: 30

Repeatability: 83% (25)

5. DBA. Dematerialization of Metal Objects.

Frequency: 20

Repeatability: 75% (15)

6. DBA. Rematerialization of Objects from Test 5.

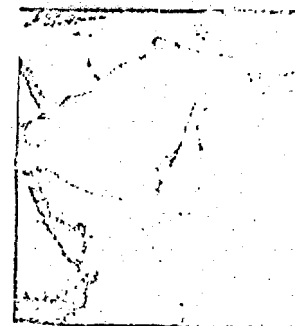
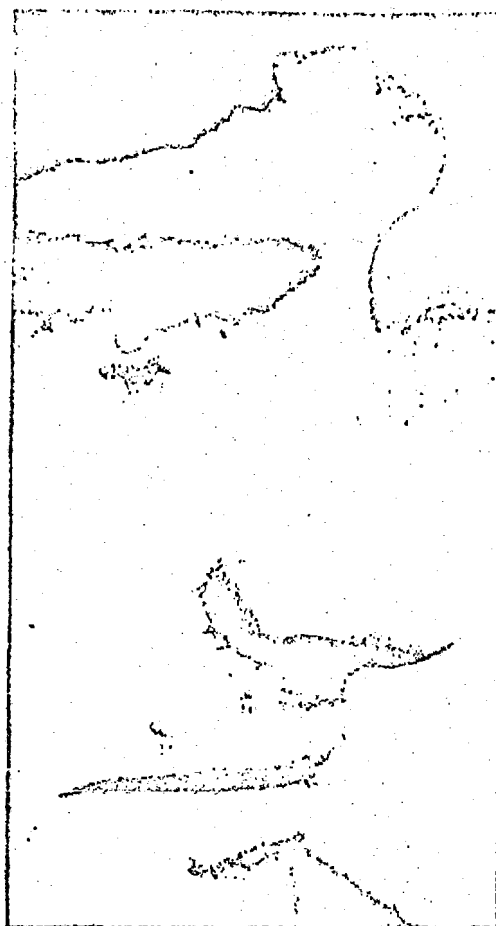
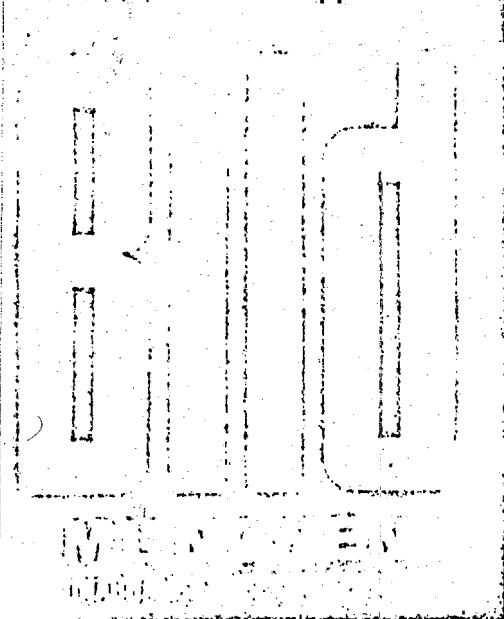
Frequency: 20

Repeatability: 60% (12)

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There is no question in the mind of the principal investigator, Dr. Puhurich, that Uri Geller possesses a power of true action-at-a-distance which is called direct brain action. Phase I of Program Alpha has been successfully and conclusively completed. Uri Geller is now ready to be tested under Phase II of Program Alpha.

An illustration of Geller's DBA talent is given in the following newspaper article reporting on independent tests done by Dr. Friedbert Karger, Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics, Munich, West Germany. The glossy photograph on page 28 is a close-up of Dr. Karger's ring after DBA by Uri Geller.



① Mann mit geheimnisvollen Kräften:
Uri Geller, der „Unheimliche“

nimmt die Wissenschaft den „Unheimlichen“ unter die Lupe. Was ist das Geheimnis des Mannes, der mit undenen Augen Auto fährt und dem es gelang, eine Seilbahn in 140 Meter Höhe zum Stillstand zu zwingen

Uri Geller: Phänomen, Scharlatan oder Super-Artist?

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- ① The man with the mysterious powers. Uri Geller the uncanny one.
- ② Super-natural powers or just a trick? Uri Geller bends a ring without touching it.
- ③ Marks of reworking on ring: Physics engineer Manfred Lipa

TEXT

Heading: "Uri Geller: phenomenon, charlatan, or super-artist?"

Subheading: "Now science looks at the 'uncanny one' under the magnifying glass. What is the secret of this man who drives cars blindfolded and who successfully forced a cable car to a standstill over a 140 meter drop"

by: Gottfried Scheim and Jochen Voigt (photos)

Munich, June 14, 1972. What kind of secret powers are these that Uri Geller from Israel mobilizes in an inexplicable way? The man, who like a phantom goes through Munich, bending rings, breaking chains, and stops the Hochfelder cable car in the Chiemsee mountains. Without touching a ring, a charm or a gear lever?

We spoke to Munich physicist Dr. Friedbert Karger at the Max-Planck Institute. He, along with other renowned scientists, is studying the yet inexplicable riddle of psychokinesis, the movement of objects by mind.

BILD: "How do you feel about the unusual talents of Uri Geller?"

"The literature of parapsychology describes an abundance of similar events. The existence of these phenomena has long been proven. However, it is still not yet possible for theoretical physics to describe -- because even though we know the demonstrable results, we cannot classify them within physics."

BILD: "Is progress being made?"

Dr. Karger: "We distinguish between the following phenomena: the perception of case facts without having access to information sources known to us, and the movement of matter without the use of known forces."

BILD: "Both are super-natural?"

Dr. Karger: "Not in the slightest. It happens in nature, in the world in which we live, which we are investigating. We are today somewhat in the same situation as a person in the 16th century, who saw lightning. The man living then indeed knew the phenomenon. But in physical terms the phenomenon of lightning was inexplicable to him."

BILD: "But who still believes in ghosts and miracles?"

Dr. Karger: "The existence of special phenomena is repeatedly denied, but mostly by people who are not adequately informed, or are those who cannot tear themselves loose from the past century's picture of the world. Based on preliminary investigation of Uri Geller I cannot establish any fraud. The result of these preliminary observations is a strong recommendation for further investigation."

BILD: "Who can command such mysterious forces besides Geller?"

Dr. Karger: "Through the literature for example, we know about the Russian Nina Kulagina. She is the wife of an engineer from Leningrad. She can allegedly cause objects like matches, cigarettes and watches which are a short distance away, move toward her, without touching them. Recently she is supposed to have been able to cause metal balls to float between her hands. Ted Serios from Chicago can allegedly photograph thoughts."

BILD: "How can Uri Geller bend a ring without touching it or using any concealed gadget?"

Dr. Karger: "From the point of view of physics, for the moment, one cannot say anything regarding the energy that he uses. One does know that the energy only occurs in connection with people. But all energy, hereto known to physics, is independent of people."

BILD: "Could one not measure Uri Geller's powers on an instrument?"

Dr. Karger: "In terms of physics -- not yet. But each time a demonstration takes place, the bent ring, the watch changes, for example -- one could connect the objects to a measuring device."

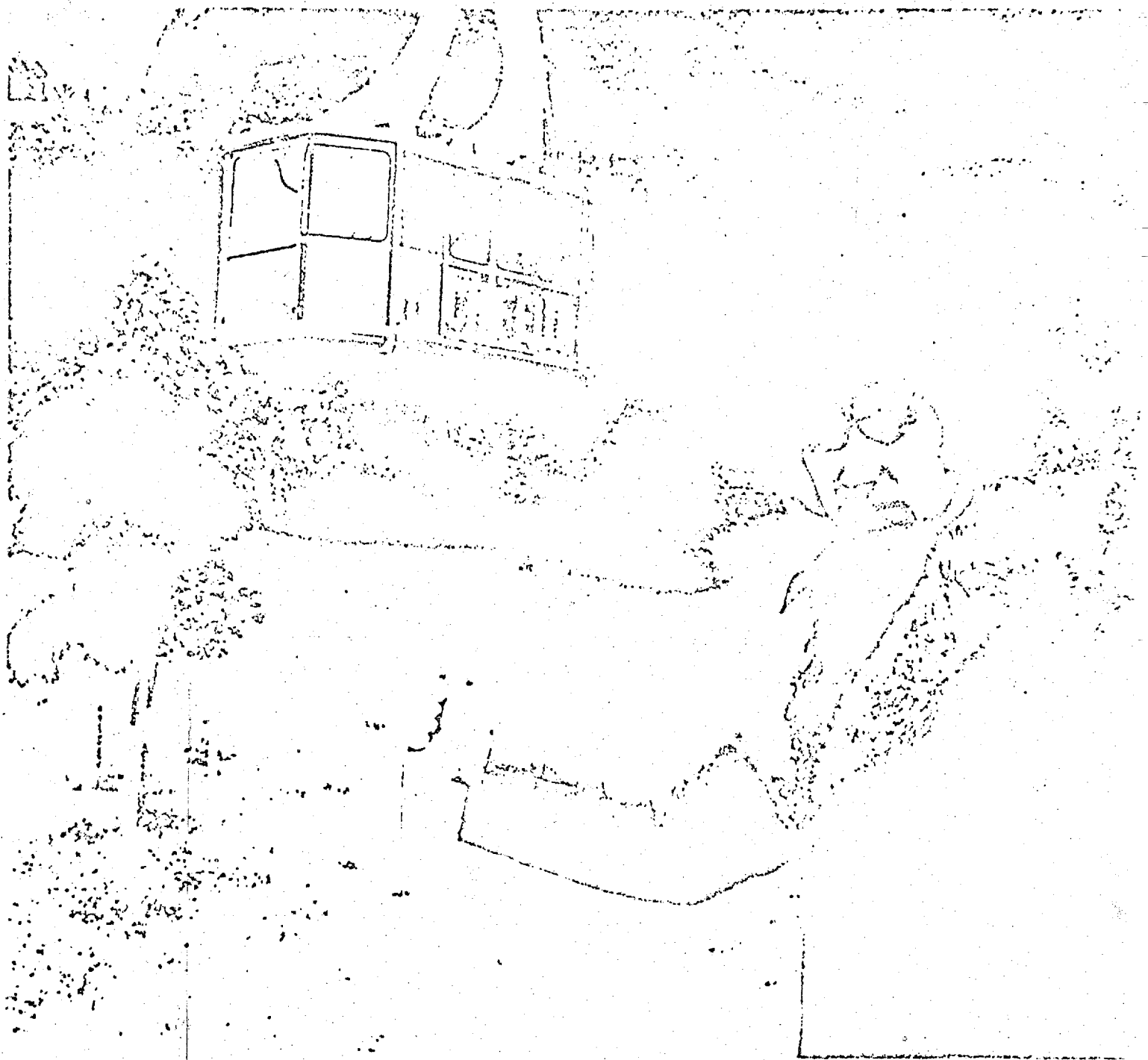
Dr. Karger . . . continuing: "The power has nothing to do with electricity or electro-magnetic forces."

BILD: "What happened in the cable car -- which was allegedly braked by Geller's unknown power and actually brought to a stand still?"

Dr. Karger: "Obviously it was not an electrical effect, but a mechanical change, which for the time being is inexplicable. In Uri's presence, without being touched by anyone -- the switch dropped. How? We don't know."

BILD: "Does science really seriously regard as credible, these and other similar incidents?"

Dr. Karger: "In universities all over the world, you will find an ever growing number of departments of research in this type of phenomena."



URI GELLER STOPS THE MOST MODERN CABLE CAR IN BAVARIA, WEST GERMANY.
Source: BILD-ZEITUNG, June 12, 1972, Munich.

In Munich Uri Geller had altered a decorative ring that belonged to Dr. Karger. The ring was not only bent, but it was also cracked in two places. Immediately after the demonstration, BILD asked Dr. Karger, "Couldn't the ring be split just by applying a strong pressure?"

Dr. Karger: "No."

BILD: "A laser beam?"

Dr. Karger: "Nonsense."

BILD: "Did Geller have any chance at all to play a 'trick' on you?"

Dr. Karger: "Actually he could only have tried to hypnotize me. This I consider as not very likely. A disassociation through hypnosis, would have been the only 'trick' possibility."

In the Max-Planck Institute, Dr. Karger's colleague, the physics engineer, Manfred Lipa, 27, closely examined the cracked ring.

Lipa: "If Dr. Karger had not told me anything, I would state: the ring has been mechanically altered by a tool, with a pair of pliers for example, or with a small chisel or a hammer. Then near the crack site, one can ascertain clear signs of reworking."

But Dr. Karger assured us, "During the demonstration I never took my eyes off the ring, or let it out of my hand. Geller only touched it lightly with his fingers."

Also the BILD photographer, Jochen Voigt, who was present during the demonstration confirmed: "If Uri had been able to conjure up a pair of pliers, or any other tool, I would have noticed -- I was fully aware."

Uri Geller -- a phenomenon? A charlatan? Or a great artist, who with elegant tricks keeps everybody including science holding its breath? Hereto it has not been possible to unlock the secret of this uncanny man.

Dr. Karger: "For this purpose further investigation is needed."

Yesterday Karger telephoned the U.S. astronaut Mitchell, who successfully worked as a telepathic medium on his last moon flight.

Dr. Karger: "He said, 'I am happy to work together with Geller.'"

Now at the end of this unbelievable story, you ask yourself: what do I really believe of all of this, and what do you simply consider as impossible? We have only reported here, what we experienced, saw, and what we have heard from those we consider to be objective research people.



URI GELLER FRACTURED THIS GOLD RING SOLELY BY MEANS OF DBA.
See BILD-ZEITUNG, June 14, 1972, Munich.

VI. PROGRAM ALPHA, PHASE II, RESEARCH DESIGN (DRAFT, JULY 1, 1972)

A. Purpose and Goal

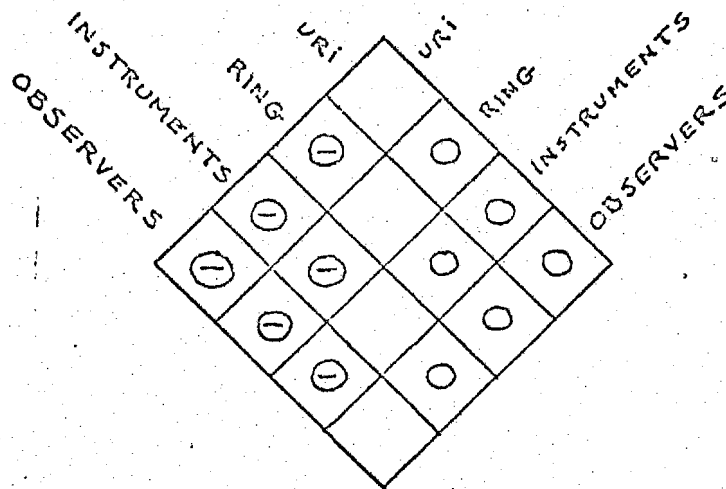
To obtain indisputable scientific evidence that Uri Geller can break a metal ring solely by means of direct brain action.

B. Experimental Design

The null hypothesis states that a metal ring cannot be broken by means of direct brain action. In order to uphold this hypothesis the experiment is designed with four components each of which is monitored by the other three as shown in the square design. The components are:

1. Uri Geller as Agent
2. Metal Test Rings
3. Test Instruments
4. Human Observers

Each of these components will be more fully defined in the following sections.



⊖ = interaction monitor ⊕ = control monitor

To test the null hypothesis six sets of interaction monitoring are required reinforced by six sets of controls. Under these conditions if the ring is not broken by Geller the null hypothesis is upheld. If Geller breaks the ring under these conditions the null hypothesis is falsified.

1. Interaction Monitor Sets

a. Ring : Uri

The ring is a machined piece of metal. Rings will be prepared in sets of matched triplets. Each triplet will be a metal of a different atomic weight and/or class of metal. The relationship between Uri and the test ring will always be monitored by a set of four Master TV cameras. Visual display of the output from these four cameras will be continuous in the master control room. Provisions will be made for recording the output of the four cameras.

b. Instruments : Uri

The instruments under this section are defined as those contained in the Test Platform containing the Test Ring. These instruments will be mounted upon a gyro-stabilized vibration-proof platform. The three test rings will be placed on separate light-numbered bases. Only one of the rings will be randomly selected as the target in each trial. There will be a plastic shield between Uri's hand and the ring platform incorporating a capacitor-type proximity detector, or a thermal proximity detector.

The ring platform shall contain three sensors:

- (1) Mass, $\Delta \pm 0.1 \mu\text{gm}$.
- (2) Temp. $\Delta \pm 0.01^\circ \text{C}$.
- (3) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance tuner. This device will serve as a ring-breakage sensor to trigger a high speed camera.

These sensors and the ring shall be mounted in a vacuum chamber.

c. Observers : Uri

The classes of observers:

- (1) Physician who will examine Uri before and after each test procedure.
- (2) Chief Investigator: Edgar D. Mitchell, D.Sc.
- (3) Physicist in charge of Test Platform.

- (4) Camera crew.
- (5) Audio crew.
- (6) Chief, on-line Computer.
- (7) Lighting crew.
- (8) Director, master control board.
- (9) Theoretical physicist.
- (10) Experimental physicist.
- (11) Magician.

All the above observers will be continuously monitored.

d. Instruments : Ring

The ring will be monitored by a special high speed camera triggered by NMR detuning. The test ring will be placed between the pole pieces of a NMR device, and sharp tuning established before the trial. The ring will be monitored from the under side, on the assumption that Uri's hand will be above the ring. Camera noise may present a special problem.

e. Observers : Ring

The ring triplets will be in the sole charge of an independent party before, during, and after each trial. None of the observers listed under Section 1. c will be allowed to handle the rings. The test rings will undergo both non-destructive testing, and destructive testing after the test.

f. Observers : Instruments

During an experimental trial of Uri's powers, all observers will be in, and stay in pre-assigned areas and stations in the laboratory. Cameras will observe all participants in the experiment at all times. A TV Director will monitor all observers, and relay any violation of control conditions immediately to the Chief Investigator.

2. Control Monitors

a. Uri : Ring

Uri will undergo a physical exam before and after every test looking for hidden devices. Uri will be under continuous monitoring by observers, instruments, and Master Control Room. He will never touch ring sets. He shall wear a minimum amount of clothing.

Rings: A set of ring triplets will be randomly selected for each trial. One of the three rings will be randomly (and automatically) selected as the target in each trial. All ring sets will be in bonded control before, during, and after each trial. A capacitor shield between Uri's hand and the ring will be so tuned as to give a warning signal when his hand comes within one inch of the shield.

b. Uri : Instruments

Uri will never be allowed to touch any of the instruments. During the test trial Uri will stand between metal detector poles, and within a capacitor alarm area. These will indicate when he steps out of his prescribed control area. Uri may carry sensors on his body at the discretion of the Chief Investigator, but none of a type that could possibly be construed as a metal-breaking device.

c. Uri : Observers

In order to prevent any possible collusion between the observers and Uri, all observers will be subject to the same controls as are imposed on Uri. Principal control measures will be at the discretion of the Physician-in-Charge, the Magician, and the Master Control Room Director, as well as the Chief Investigator. Each observer will furnish an independent signed report of his observations and criticisms for each test trial.

d. Ring : Instruments

The instruments used in this experiment shall be so designed that none of them, either singly or in combination could possibly break a ring. A master film of Uri, and the high speed camera film of the ring shall be displayed on a synchronized split screen.

e. Ring : Observers

No observer will handle any of the rings. These shall always be under bond control, and handled by automatic devices before, during and after each experimental trial. Automatic random selection will be made of ring sets, and target ring.

f. Instrument : Observers

Each observer will be assigned to a prescribed station area -- to one and only one instrument. He will be continually monitored for any violation of control conditions.

3. Data Collection and Correlation

All instrument data will be fed into an on-line computer for instant analysis, as well as for storage and later analysis.

D. Procedure Rules

1. Any one violation of control conditions by any participant in the experiment is sufficient reason to nullify that test. The final decision will be made by the Chief Investigator.
2. The ring will be considered as having been manipulated if there is:
 - a. Deformation of shape.
 - b. Significant mass change.
 - c. Fracture in the metal.
3. The data from each experiment will be reviewed and judged by an Independent Review Board. All decision as to the null hypothesis must be unanimous.

Summary:

This proposal is specifically oriented at this time to mobilize the necessary resources to carry out the experiment above outlined under Section VI., Program Alpha, Phase II. The research design therein presented in preliminary form has not yet been put into final form by the Scientific Advisory Committee, and the Research Committee. This design will undoubtedly be continuously upgraded until the experiment commences.

Captain Mitchell and Dr. Franklin are preparing the budget for this experiment. It is anticipated that the actual experiment envisioned in Program Alpha, Phase II will be conducted before the end of 1972. The actual date for the experiment will be chosen as soon as design, manpower and funding requirements are satisfied.

VII. ANTICIPATED OUTCOME AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The preliminary findings with Uri Geller both in Israel and Germany suggest a high probability for a successful outcome to Program Alpha, Phase II. Should DBA be established as a fact to be reckoned with in scientific circles, one can project the kind of research that will follow.

It would be desirable to test DBA powers on specific experimental situations which have been classically established to prove basic laws of physics such as the law of the conservation of energy, fundamental unit of charge, laws of motion, gravity, principle of indeterminacy, change-parity symmetry, etc. The goal here is to find out if any basic laws are violated. If any basic law is violated, it would require some revision of thinking in modern physics. If no laws are violated one would have to define DBA within the known framework.

Specific tests would be directed at DBA effects on the beta decay process; proton separation into quarks; neutrino cross-sections; photonic polarization; solid state phenomena, etc., etc. Such tests would stimulate a cycle of theory, test, theory, etc. Eventually a picture of the place of DBA in nature would emerge. The same considerations cited above would also apply to further research on the problem of direct brain perception.

"charge"

Established as not a valid physical principle (tho a math concept) useful math tool).

[Eight-fold way (see Murray Gell-Mann) from which grew pres. of ex. of a new, basic particle - 2 yrs. ago.]

*?
not
valid
- sloppy*

APPENDICES

Appendix I

References and Footnotes

1. Human Bioinformation Perception was carried out with especially gifted subjects from all over the world. This work was concerned with devising environmental control systems, drug experiments, anesthetic gas experiments, electronic systems, and studying their effect on human DBP performance. A brief idea can be gained of the nature of these studies from the following lectures and reports by Puharich.
 - a. "An Evaluation of the Possible Usefulness of Extrasensory Perception in Psychological Warfare." Paper presented to a conference on Psychological Warfare, Department of Defense, Pentagon, Washington, D.C., November 23, 1952.
 - b. "Researches in Increasing or Decreasing Telepathy." Lecture presented at the Aviation School of Medicine, USAF, Randolph Field, Texas, March 16, 1953.
 - c. "Biochemical Foundations for Extrasensory Perception." Paper presented at a seminar of the Medical Research Laboratory, Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, April 20, 1954.
 - d. "Demonstration of ESP by Peter Hurkos, and an Explanation by Dr. Puharich," Sixth Naval District Annual Personnel Conference, November 6 - 7, 1959. Published as a report in Guidelines, (official USN publication), December 1959.
 - e. "Observations on Individuals Who Claim to Visualize Objects When the Retina is not Stimulated By Photons in Line of Sight, 3 Cases." A preliminary study, December 1, 1957: USAF OSR.
 - f. "Physical Techniques for Increasing Telepathy." Paper presented at a seminar sponsored by the Department of Chemistry, Armour Research Foundation, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, December 4, 1953.
 - g. "The Effect of an Excess of Negative Atmospheric Ions upon ESP Test Scores." Lecture presented before the Psychic Research Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 16, 1956.
 - h. "Problems of Instrumentation and Control in the Study of Extrasensory Perception." Lecture to the Institute of Radio Engineers, Los Angeles section, November 20, 1959.
 - i. "The Mind as an Action Center." Paper presented before the Psychiatric Section, 35th Congress of the Pan American Medical Association, April 20, 1959, Mexico City, Mexico.

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- j. Hansel, C.E.M., "ESP, A Scientific Evaluation," Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1966. p. 174.
2. Air Force Research
 - a. "Research in Extrasensory Perception." Research Review, Office of Aerospace Research, USAF, November 5, 1962.
 - b. "Testing for extrasensory perception with a machine." Data Science Laboratory Project 4610, AF, Cambridge Research Laboratories, Office of Aerospace Research USAF, L. G. Hanscomb Field, Mass. AFCL-63-141, May 1963.
3. Pacific Institute for Psychological Research, Palo Alto, California, incorporated in 1960 in the State of California.
4. "Bioastronautics Review - 1963," by Eugene B. Konecni, Ph.D., see pp. 65 - 69, presented at the XIV International Astronautics Federation meeting in Paris, September 26 - October 1, 1963, NASA Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
5. "U.S. Space Administration Office Reviews Telepathic Phenomena as 'Energy Transfer.'" Bulletin of the Parapsychology Foundation, Vol.10, No. 6, Nov. - Dec. 1963.
6. "Potential Sources of Knowing and Action for Man in Space." Study proposal submitted to NASA by Intellectron Corporation. Internal document no. ER-0036. September 18, 1963. Letter dated July 15, 1964 from NASA to Intellectron Corporation: Notice of rejection of above proposal.
7. Representatives of the following organizations participated in formulating the study proposal:
 - Atomic Energy Commission
 - Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, U.S. Senate
 - Honeywell Company, Missile and Space Systems Division
 - Human Ecology Fund, Inc.
 - Intellectron Corporation
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 - United States Navy
 - USAF Systems Command
 - Walter Reed Army Hospital
8. "How Many Channels Have Been Allocated to the Brain?" Address by Henry K. Puharich to the National Electronics Conference, Chicago, Illinois, October 20, 1964. Reported in Missiles and Rockets, October 24, 1964, as "Intellectronics Speech Highlights NEC Conference."
9. "Comments, Recommendations and Projected Action of the AD HOC Committee for Biocybernetics," 38 pages. Report to Aerospace Medical Association, 1965 by AD HOC Committee for Biocybernetics.

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10. Proceedings of the Neurosciences Seminar. Avery Postgraduate Institutes for the Achievement of Human Potential, Philadelphia, Pa. Seminar on "Exceptional Sensing and Intuitive Behavior," held at Intellectron Corporation, New York, July 8, 1966.
11. "Signal detection in the Faraday Cage." Henry K. Puharich, Parapsychology Foundation, New York, 562 pages (in press).
12. Arigó: Un Caso de Fenomenologia Paranormal por J. Herculano Pires, Livraria Francisco Alves, 1963, São Paulo, Rio e Belo Horizonte, Brazil.
13. Arigó: Vida, Mediunidade e Martirio por J. Herculano Pires, Edicel, 1966, São Paulo, Brazil.
14. Arigó: Desafio à Ciência. por Geraldo Serrano, Editora Eco, 1967, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
15. O Cruzeiro, 9 de Setembro de 1967, pp. 98-104, "Arigó à luz da Parapsicologia," texto de José Franco.
16. Realidade, Junho, 1967, pp. 70-79, "Arigó è à ultima Esperança," texto de Roberto Freire.
17. Fate. "Jose Arigó or Dr. Fritz?" Gene Klinger, December, 1967, pp. 92-99.
18. A member of this expedition, Henry (Andrija) Puharich, M.D. gave a preliminary lecture report on the above cited findings to the annual meeting of the Westchester County Chapter of the American College of Surgeons in February 1966. The report was not only received with great interest, but many surgeons expressed an interest in participating in this type of research.
19. "University of Washington aided Mushroom Expedition," by W. F. Jahn. Seattle Post Intelligencer, January 22, 1961.
20. "Computers, Chance and Cholinergia." Henry K. Puharich, A. Kitselman and J. Smith. Darshana, Vol. 1, No. 3, August 1961.
21. "Magic Mushrooms in Mexico," ABC film TV documentary, sponsored by Alcoa Corporation, shown on nationwide U.S. television, 1961.
22. Medical Commission on Healing, Wainwright House, Rye, N.Y. Sponsored by Parapsychology Foundation, New York.
23. Science, Vol. 170, December 11, 1970.
24. Quoted from Newsletter of the Parapsychology Foundation, Inc., Vol. 17, No. 1, Jan-Feb., 1970, p. 1.

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25. Mitchell, Edgar D., "An ESP Test From Apollo 14," *The Journal of Parapsychology*, Vol. 35, No. 2. June 1971, pp. 89-107.

26. Proceedings of the XX Annual International Conference on Parapsychology. Parapsychology Foundation, New York, 1972.

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Biographical Sketches of Principal Participants

International Conference

EXPLORING THE ENERGY FIELDS OF MAN

November 19-22, 1970

Edward W. Bastin, Ph.D., Physicist, Mathematician and Philosopher, is presently connected with the Cambridge Language Research Unit, Cambridge University. The holder of two Ph.D.'s, one from London University (1952) and the other from Cambridge University (1958). . . Dr. Bastin has been a Lecturer in Physics at the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria and a Research Fellow at Kings College, Cambridge. A Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, he is the author of various papers in the proceedings of that Society as well as the proceedings of The Royal Society. He is also a Fellow of The Physical Society.

Jose M. R. Delgado, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Yale University School of Medicine, was born in Ponda, Spain and received his doctorate in science at Madrid University in 1942. After several years as Associate Professor in Physiology at Madrid University School of Medicine and as Investigator of the Spanish National Research Council, he came to Yale in 1952 as an Instructor in Physiology. Awarded a number of prizes in Spain, he was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1963. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and a member of many scientific societies, among them the American Physiological Society. He is on the Scientific Review Committee of the NIH and Yerkes' Board of Scientific Advisors and is on the editorial board of various scientific publications. His research has centered on brain physiology and behavior, using rhesus monkeys and chimpanzees as subjects. Out of his research has come more than 200 articles for scientific journals and his book entitled Physical Control of the Mind: Toward a Psychocivilized Society, which has been published by Harper & Row as Volume XLI in the World Perspective Series.

Aristide Henri Esser, M.D., Director of Psychiatric Research, Letchworth Village, Tarrytown, N.Y., and Associate Professor of Social Psychiatry on the graduate faculty of Pennsylvania State University, was born on the Island of Java, Indonesia. He went to the Netherlands, received his M.D. at the University of Amsterdam and his psychiatric training at the psychiatric hospital, University of Leyden. In 1960 a travel grant permitted him to study procedures in a number of well-known European psychiatric centers, and in 1961 a Lederle International Fellowship brought him to Yale as a Fellow in Social Psychiatry. In 1962 he became Chief Investigator and Medical Director of the Research Ward at Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N.Y. and in 1969 was appointed to his present position. Dr. Esser's concern with the

environmental results of man's cultural and technological activities led him to found the Association for the Study of Man-Environment Relations and to start its Newsletter, "Man-Environment Systems," also to his organizing symposia for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the first of which resulted in the book, Behavior and Environment (now in press). He is currently engaged in programs on behavior modification through psychotropic drugs, techniques of social learning and environmental design. He is a Diplomate of American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. Dr. Esser has been experimenting with Psi-communication since 1965 and is Director of the Center for the Study of Psychic Phenomena at the Research Center, Rockland State Hospital.

Gerald Feinberg, Ph.D., Professor of Physics at Columbia University, received his doctorate there in 1957 and started his teaching career at Columbia as Assistant Professor in 1959, after two years as Research Associate, Brookhaven National Laboratory. He has been an Alfred P. Sloan Fellow, a National Science Foundation Fellow and has served as Guest Investigator, Rockefeller University. He is now a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and a Fellow, American Physical Society. Dr. Feinberg is presently consultant with Brookhaven National Laboratory and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. He is author of The Prometheus Project -- Mankind's Search for Long-Range Goals, as well as many professional and popular articles on physics and philosophy.

Bernard Grad, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry at McGill University, Montreal, received his doctorate in Experimental Morphology at McGill University in 1949. Since then he has been associated with the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill as Research Assistant and is now Associate Director of Biological Studies in the Gerontology Unit. He is a member of the American Association for Cancer Research, the Gerontological Society and International Association of Gerontology. Author of more than 70 papers on Endocrinology, Gerontology and general biology, he also serves on the advisory boards of several scientific publications. In the field of parapsychology Dr. Grad is particularly interested in the investigation of unorthodox healing and has conducted experiments with healers in the treatment of mice and effects on plant growth. The results of these experiments have been published in and reprinted by the International Journal of Parapsychology and the Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research.

Sir Alister Hardy, F.R.S., Biologist and Founder-Director of the Religious Experience Unit at Manchester College, Oxford, earned his several degrees at Oxford University. He became especially interested in marine life when he was awarded the Oxford Biological Scholarship to do research at the Stazione Zoologica at Naples, followed by several years on the staff of the Government Fisheries Laboratory, during which he went to the Antarctica as Chief Zoologist of the 1925-1927 Expedition on the old ship Discovery. Later, as Professor of Zoology and Oceanography at the University of Hull, he inaugurated the now greatly

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expanded monthly plankton-recorder survey and founded the Oceanographic Laboratory at Edinburgh and the Bulletins of Marine Biology. In 1945, Dr. Hardy returned to Oxford as the Linares Professor of Zoology. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1940 and was knighted in 1957. Long interested in parapsychological phenomena, he is a past president of the Society for Psychical Research. Two of his books, The Open Sea and Great Waters are widely read by students as well as a more general public. As Gifford Lecturer in the University of Aberdeen his theme was Science and Religion and these lectures were published in two well-known volumes, The Living Stream and The Divine Flame.

John H. Heller, M.D., Executive Director and President, The New England Institute, Ridgefield, Conn., received his M.D. at Western Reserve University and has been a Research Fellow, Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine. For several years, before the New England Institute became his main concern, he was Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine and Physiology at Yale. The New England Institute was born out of Dr. Heller's conviction that there was a very great need for a new research institution which would be non-departmental and inter-disciplinary. In addition to this major undertaking, Dr. Heller has, since 1954, filled many posts as Lecturer, Advisor and Consultant with universities, government agencies and private industries on a large variety of subjects ranging from space exploration to marine biology. He is a member of more than twenty scientific societies, including the International Society for Research on the Reticuloendothelial System, which he found in 1954. Dr. Heller is author of a book, Of Mice, Men and Molecules, and innumerable published scientific papers and articles.

Robert J. Jeffries, Ph.D., Educator, and Professor of Engineering at the University of Bridgeport, completed his doctorate in engineering at Johns Hopkins in 1948. After several years as Associate Professor at Michigan State University, he became assistant to the president of Daystrom, Inc. and subsequently founder of Data-Control Systems, of which he is a past president. He is also founder and member of the Board of Educational and Technical Consultants, Inc., and of the Foundation for Instrumentation Education and Research. He has served as a member of the Science Advisory Committee, New England Institute of Medical Research, and has been an editor of the Journal of the Instrument Society of America, of which he is a member. Dr. Jeffries is the author of many published technical papers and articles. A Trustee of the Association for Research and Enlightenment, Dr. Jeffries' interest in parapsychological phenomena led him to make a world tour in search of the unusual, during which he met and talked with many well-known sensitives and religious mystics of a variety of backgrounds.

Shafica Karagulla, M.D., Psychiatrist, and President of the Higher Sense Perception Research Foundation, Beverly Hills, is a native of Turkey and received her degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery from the American University of Beirut Medical School, continuing her medical and psychiatric training in England. After studying at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders, her interest in abnormal mental states led her to McGill University and the Montreal Neurological Institute.

where she received a Research Fellowship in the Department of Neurology and Neuro-surgery. For nearly four years she worked as consultant psychiatrist in association with Dr. Wilder Penfield. Having become interested in mental states and capabilities which seemed to transcend and to be unexplainable by known physical laws, she spent several years investigating individuals who appeared to have unusual perceptive powers. She reported on this research in her book, Breakthrough to Creativity -- Your Higher Sense Perception. Currently, Dr. Karagulla is continuing her investigations of paranormal gifts and is particularly interested in the field of unorthodox healing.

Nikolai Kozyrev, Ph.D., Astrophysicist, Pulkovo Observatory, Leningrad: at the age of twenty graduate in Physics and mathematics from the University of Leningrad. Interested at an early age in stellar and solar atmospheres, at twenty-eight he had already won distinction as an astronomer and had taught in several colleges. He made a series of brilliant predictions about the Moon, Venus and Mars, which later Soviet space probes confirmed. Dr. Kozyrev has now proposed a startling new theory of time which it is thought may introduce a breakthrough in parapsychological research.

Dora Van Gelder Kunz, born in Java, Indonesia, of Dutch parents, is the third generation in a family endowed with ESP. She was educated in Java and Australia, travelled widely and came to this country in 1926. Shortly after that she married an American. A gifted clairvoyant, for twenty-five years Mrs. Kunz has worked with Dr. O. Bangtsson and other physicians in studying the auras of patients to determine the source and nature of their physical and emotional problems.

Robert W. Laidlaw, M.D., Psychiatrist and Consultant, Department of Psychiatry, The Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, received his medical training at the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University, where he graduated in 1931. In 1942, after receiving postgraduate training at the Neurological Institute and serving as assistant attending psychiatrist at The Roosevelt Hospital, he was Certified as a specialist in these fields by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. From 1949 until his retirement in 1967, he served as Clinical Director and Chief of the Department of Psychiatry at the Roosevelt Hospital, at the same time continuing his own private practice which he had begun in 1937. He has served both as secretary and president of the American Association of Marriage Counselors and is a member of the Committee on Public Health of the New York Academy of Medicine. A member of other scientific societies, Dr. Laidlaw has also been active for many years in the field of parapsychology. He is a Trustee of the American Society for Psychical Research, and his deep interest in unorthodox healing led him to the chairmanship of The Commission for the Study of Healing at Wainwright House.

Lawrence LeShan, Ph.D., Psychotherapist and Research Psychologist, received his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1954. He has been an instructor and Lecturer at the New School for Social Research and Union

Theological Seminary, also serving at the latter as Research Consultant to the Program in Psychiatry and Religion. Since 1965, under an Ayer Foundation grant, he has designed and conducted a research program in parapsychology, during which he carried out various experiments with Eileen Garrett and other sensitives. This led to the publication of his Monograph, Toward a General Theory of the Paranormal: A Report of Work in Progress. In addition, he is the author and co-author of more than 48 published articles. Dr. LeShan's current research project is in the field of Psychic Healing.

Edward Naumov, Biologist and Chief of Technical Parapsychology at a special laboratory affiliated with the Department of Physics of the State Instrument Engineering College of Moscow, is perhaps the leading parapsychologist in the USSR. Thirty-six year old Naumov is a fulltime parapsychologist and has travelled throughout the USSR giving hundreds of lectures on ESP and showing ESP films to many audiences.

Walter N. Pahnke, M.D., Ph.D., Director of Clinical Sciences, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Spring Grove State Hospital, Baltimore, and Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, earned his several degrees at Harvard, receiving his Ph.D. in the History and Philosophy of Religion in 1964. In 1963-64, under a Sheldon Travelling Fellowship from Harvard University he studied the use of LSD in psychiatry throughout Western Europe. After three years as Resident Psychiatrist at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, and Teaching Fellow in Psychiatry at Harvard, he began his psychiatric research at Spring Grove State Hospital. His areas of research span a broad range from the psychology of religion to the clinical investigation of psychotherapy assisted by psychodelic drugs in alcoholic, neurotic, narcotic addict, and terminal cancer patients. He is a member of several societies, among them the Academy of Religion and Mental Health, and is on the Board of Editors of the Journal of Transpersonal Psychology and the Journal Soundings. He has authored and co-authored many articles for scientific journals, many of them stemming out of his research with psychodelic drugs. (Deceased since this was prepared.)

Abraham Pais, Ph.D., Professor of Physics at Rockefeller University was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and educated in Amsterdam and the University of Utrecht, where he received his Ph.D. in 1941. Now a staff member with Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, and Adjunct Professor at Columbia University Dr. Pais has served as Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and as Visiting Professor, CERN, Geneva in 1960. He has been a Research Fellow with the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen and a Guggenheim Fellow. Among his current affiliations, Dr. Pais is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, The Royal Academy of Sciences in Holland and the National Academy of Sciences.

John C. Pierrakos, M.D., Psychiatrist, and a Director of the Institute of Bio-Energetic Analysis, was born in Sparta, Greece and came to the U.S. in 1940 to study medicine. He graduated from Columbia and received his medical degree from the University of the State of New York Medical School. After a post-graduate program in psychiatry, he joined the staff of Kings County Hospital. Trained by Wilhelm Reich and Elsworth Baker, he became a student of orgonomy and later became associated with Dr. Alexander Lowen with whom he established the Institute of Bio-Energetic Analysis in 1954. Since 1950, he has been a practicing psychiatrist in Bio-Energetics in both individual and group therapy. He also trains therapists in Bio-Energetics (workshops, lectures, seminars), both here and abroad. Dr. Pierrakos is especially interested in studying the energy fields (or auras) of man in health and disease and is in the process of preparing his first book reporting on his research in that area. Among his affiliations are The American Academy of Psychotherapy, the Society for Scientific Study of Sex, and the New York Academy of Science.

Andrija Puharich, M.D., Director of Medical Research, Intelectron Corporation, New York City, received his M.D. at Northwestern University Medical School. Currently engaged mainly in deafness and cardiovascular research and a member of 14 scientific societies, including the New York Academy of Sciences and American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Puharich has also had a long career in the field of parapsychological research. Particularly interested in telepathy and the study of environmental and physiological conditions related to it, the results of his research have been reported in more than 80 published articles and his two books, The Sacred Mushroom and Beyond Telepathy. He was also Director of a team of American Physicians which conducted field study of the diagnostic and surgical skills of Arigo, a Brazilian with paranormal healing abilities.

Charles T. Tart, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, University of California, studied electrical engineering at MIT for two years, followed by two years as research assistant in the Psychophysiology Laboratory at Duke University before earning his doctorate at the University of North Carolina in 1963. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Clinical Hypnosis and many other societies, some of which are parapsychological research groups. In addition to his book (editor), Altered States of Consciousness: A Book of Readings, he has written numerous papers and articles for scientific journals reporting on his research in the areas of hypnosis, sleep states, dreams, out-of-body experiences, physiological correlates of psi cognitions and psychedelic drugs. Among his other interests, Dr. Tart is currently engaged in studying and writing on the subject of "the body as experience."

Richard Wilson, Ph.D., Professor of Physics at Harvard University was born in London and educated mainly at Oxford and Harvard, receiving his doctorate in 1949. Following this, he filled a series of research posts

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at Oxford, Rochester and Stanford, becoming Assistant Professor of Physics at Harvard in 1955 and Professor in 1961. He has been a Full-bright Scholar, a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow, and Fulbright Fellow in Italy. He is the author of over 135 published scientific papers and one reference book, Nucleon-Nucleon Interaction - Experimental and Phenomenological. Dr. Wilson is a Fellow of a number of scientific societies, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Physical Society, and New York Academy of Sciences.

Ambrose Worrall, Aeronautical Engineer and Gifted Healer, was born in England. A good student, interested in mathematics and science with an inventive aptitude, he was too busy for many years to pay much attention to his extrasensory experiences, even though from early childhood they made him feel "different." He became an apprentice with a large industrial firm, was recognized immediately for his engineering talents, and launched into his career as a aeronautical engineer. This was interrupted by the aftermath of the first world war; when he had time to become aware of psychic experiences, which he had accepted rather matter-of-factly as a child. The spontaneous and completely unexpected healing of his sister was the first intimation of his unusual healing power. He came to America and was promptly employed by a major aircraft company, with which he remained until his retirement a few years ago. Concurrently with the employment of his technical skills, Ambrose has been a dedicated healer, helping literally thousands of people during his lifetime. Now a consultant with a major industrial corporation, Ambrose Worrall and his equally gifted wife, Olga, are continuing to devote much of their time and energy to their major interest, psychic healing.

Arthur Young, President of the Foundation for the Study of Consciousness, is a graduate of Princeton where he majored in mathematics, studying with Dr. Oswald Veblen. The inventor and developer of the helicopter manufactured by the Bell Helicopter Company, Mr. Young is now primarily engaged in a search for paradigms for consciousness. He is the founder (in 1952) of the Foundation for the Study of Consciousness and co-founder with Dr. Charles Muses, of the Foundation's Journal for the Study of Consciousness, (1967).

HENRY (ANDRIJA) KARL PUMARICH

SGFOIA3

SGFOIA3

Born: Chicago, Illinois.

Residences:

Education:

College: Northwestern University, College of Liberal Arts,
Evanston, Illinois. Major: Philosophy & Premedical.
Degree: A.B. 1942.

Graduate

School: Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago,
Illinois. Degrees: M.B. 1946. M.D. 1947.

Northwestern University Graduate School, Chicago, Illinois.
Major: Physiology Research, 1942 - 1946.

Internship: Permanente Foundation Hospital, Oakland, California.
Rotating Internship 1946-47. Intern Cert. 1947.

Residency: Permanente Research Foundation, Oakland, California
Chief Resident in Medical Research 1947-48.
Resident Cert. Internal Medicine 1948.

Fellowship: General Foods Corporation Research Fellowship
for the years 1949-1950, 1950-1951, 1951-1952 at
the Round Table Foundation, Laboratory of Experimental
Electrobiology, Glen Cove, Maine.

Post-

Graduate: Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Microelectronics, 1962-1963.

Medical Licensure: California, Maine, New York (U.S.A.)

MEMBER

New York Academy of Sciences, 1948
American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1948
Mycological Society of San Francisco, 1959
American Association for Humanistic Psychology, 1960
Pan American Medical Association, 1961
Aerospace Medical Association, 1964
Space Medicine Branch of A.M.A., 1964
American Academy of General Practice, 1967
American Geriatrics Society, 1967
American Society for Cybernetics, 1967
Colombian Society of Angiology, 1968
New York Zoological Society, 1968
National Geographic Society, 1968
American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1969
American Society for Artificial Internal Organs, 1971

HONORS & AWARDS

Creative and Successful Personalities, 1971
Dictionary of International Biography, 1969
Who's Who in the East, 1967
Biographical Dictionary of Parapsychology, 1964
Leaders in American Science, 1961
American Man of Medicine, 1960
Union League Club of Chicago Scholarship
Chicago Woman's Club Scholarship
A. Montgomery Ward Scholarship
Kanine Kennel Club (Northwestern U.)
National Honor Society
Eta Sigma Phi

MILITARY

Pfc, Army Specialized Training Program 1942 to 1946 at
Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois.

Captain, MC. Chief, Outpatient Service, United States Army
Dispensary, Army Chemical Center, Maryland 1953 to 1955.
Specialized duties in chemical and biological warfare.

Consultant in Medical Electronics to Intellectron Corporation,
New York, N.Y.

President of Essentia Research Associates, New York, N.Y.

Vice-President, Life Energies Research, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Member of a cardiovascular research team at New York University Medical Center. Principal responsibility is in bio-engineering development of a ventricular assist device. The program is supported by a research contract with the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Principal activity is in the dissemination of information about para-physical effects to leaders in government, industry, universities and private foundations. This includes field and laboratory research, design of research programs, and coordination of research programs in leading research centers of the world.

Career Resume

April 1971 to Present:

Designed and instituted research programs in cooperation with the following institutions:

Stanford University School of Medicine, California

Guy's Hospital, Bloomfield Clinic, London, England

School for Communication Disorders, Speech and Hearing,
Tel Aviv University Medical School, Tel Hashomer, Israel

National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester
Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York

American Academy for Human Development, Dallas, Texas

National University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico

University of Southern California, School of Medicine,
Department of Otolaryngology, Los Angeles, California

Otolaryngology Group, University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Royal Institute of Technology, Department of
Technical Audiology of Karolinska Institute,
Stockholm, Sweden

Lectures and symposia at numerous institutions in the U.S., Europe,
Latin America and Israel on advanced concepts in bio-cybernetics.

May 1961 to April 1971:

President and Director of Medical Research, Intelectron Corporation, 432 West 45 Street, New York, New York. Co-founder of Intelectron Corporation with Dr. Joseph L. Lawrence. Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to carry out research and development in the field of medical electronics.

Supervised a staff of technical personnel in the field of audiology, electronic engineering, and clinical research. Conceived, designed, and conducted clinical tests of electronic devices for the rehabilitation of hearing. Granted (with J.L. Lawrence) United States and foreign patents on such devices and systems. Supervised clinical tests in association with otologists, schools for the deaf, and hospitals on patients with either severely impaired hearing, or clinical total deafness. This resulted in the development of electronic systems that rehabilitate hearing in the clinically totally deaf. These results were first reported in May, 1964, to the 35th Annual Convention of the Aerospace Medical Association meeting in Miami, Florida.

Principal investigator (with J.L. Lawrence) of a research program under contract with the United States Air Force Systems Command, Rome Air Development Center, entitled: "Electrostimulation Techniques of Hearing". Research conducted on both humans and animals in order to find out if hearing could be stimulated in the presence of total deafness. A solution was found for this problem, and the contract was completed and approved.

1958 to May 1961:

Medical Research Consultant. Residence at Carmel Meadows, Carmel, California. Retained by such organizations as:

United States Army Hospital, Laboratory Service, Fort Ord, California, as consultant on mushroom toxicology.

Belk Research Foundation, Miami, Florida, as consultant on communications research

Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, Texas, as Consulting Director of Research, pro tem.

Consciousness Research Foundation, San Pedro, California, as consultant in Psychotherapeutic drug research program.

California Parapsychology Foundation, San Diego, California, as consultant in parapsychological research programs.

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Marco Design, Inc., Los Angeles, California, as consultant
in Human Factors Design problems in industry.

Aluminum Corporation of America, ALCOA PRESENTS, MGM Studios,
Culver City, California, as technical consultant to "One Step
Beyond", ABC-TV Series.

Stanford University, Parapsychology Research Group, Palo Alto,
California, as advisor to Professor Jeffery Smith.

Occasional consultant to: Institute for Extended Studies,
Los Angeles, California; Design, Research & Development Corp-
oration, Monterey, California; University of Washington
Pharmacology Department, Seattle, Washington; United States
Army Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Maryland; Columbia
Broadcasting System-TV, Los Angeles, California; Riker
Laboratories, Northridge, California; etc.

During the year 1958-59 served on a full-time basis as the
Chief, Emergency Service, United States Army Hospital, Fort
Ord, California. Throughout the period from 1958 to 1961 owned
and operated a private research laboratory in Carmel Valley,
California. Worked on various projects in the communications
field which were presented as reports as indicated in the
following paragraphs:

"Demonstration of ESP by Peter Hurkos. and an Explanation
by Dr. Puharich", Sixth Naval District Annual Personnel
Conference. November 6-7, 1959. Published as a report in
Guidelines, (Official USN publication), December, 1959.

"Problems of Instrumentation and Control in the study of
Extra-sensory Perception". Lecture to the Institute of
Radio Engineers, Los Angeles section. November 20, 1959.

"The Mind as an Action Center". Paper presented before the
Psychiatric Section, 35th Congress of the Pan American
Medical Association, April 29, 1960. Mexico City, Mexico.

Served as a Symposium Panelist on: "The Human Potential",
moderated by Aldous Huxley. Rancho La Puerta, Tecate, Mexico.
June 27 through July 1, 1960. Published in SAN DIEGO,
September, 1960.

Left private practice to help found Intelectron Corporation. Moved
from Carmel, California, to Ossining, New York, August, 1961.

1948 to 1958:

Except for a two-year leave of absence for military duty (1953-55)
held the position of Director of Research, Round Table Foundation,

Glen Cove, Maine. Founded this non-profit foundation.

Principal duties were to plan and carry out animal and human research programs, supervise a staff of technicians which usually averaged eight in number over the years, and to raise funds through grants and contracts.

1948 to 1952 was almost entirely devoted to animal research. Managed an animal facility that maintained a stock of dogs, cats, and rats. Principal efforts were concerned with the electrical recording of neural activity from the peripheral and central nervous system of animals during the taste response to various chemicals and foods. This program was under the sponsorship of the General Foods Corporation of New York under which he held a Fellowship for three years. Quarterly reports were prepared for the General Foods Corporation, and these were company proprietary. One of the practical outcomes of this research was a better understanding of the role of food texture constitution in palatability quality.

An offshoot of this neurophysiological research was a better understanding of the role of the chorda tympani nerve, and the tympanic nerve plexus in sonic transmission phenomena. He collaborated closely during the years 1949 to 1952 with Dr. Samuel Rosen of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, the inventor of the Stapes Mobilization Surgical procedure for the alleviation of conductive deafness. Together, although he worked under Rosen's supervision, they worked out the surgical foundations on dogs and cats for Stapes Mobilization Surgery. Dr. Rosen, on his own, extended these basic findings to humans, and in 1954 was able to announce his early successes with otosclerotic conductive deafness. Since then this operation has been carried out all over the world on untold numbers of humans. Dr. Rosen and he have continued their research collaboration to this day.

As a result of these early observations on animals, he was led to conceive of radio frequency energy directly to the brain for the alleviation of deafness due to auditory sensori-neural destruction. The practical outcome of this research has been described earlier in which hearing rehabilitation is now possible and practical for the clinically totally deaf.

Communication research was carried out in other sensory modalities, especially vision and touch. Several years were spent on stroboscopic flash, and flicker-fusion studies in humans. This resulted in a simple technique to enhance sensitivity in humans for extra-sensory perception, as established by formal statistical techniques. His group carried out basic research on human dermo-optical perception.

Human information transfer (of a non-sensory nature) was carried out with especially gifted subjects from all over the world. This work was concerned with devising environmental control systems, drug experiments, anesthetic gas experiments, electronic systems, and studying their effect on human performance. A brief idea can be gained of the nature of these studies from the following lectures and reports which he prepared and gave:

"An evaluation of the possible usefulness of extra-sensory perception in Psychological Warfare". Paper presented to a conference on Psychological Warfare, Department of Defense, Pentagon, Washington, D.C., November 23, 1952.

"Researches in increasing or decreasing telepathy". Lecture presented at the Aviation School of Medicine, USAF, Randolph Field, Texas, March 16, 1953.

"Physical Technique for increasing Telepathy". Paper presented at a seminar sponsored by the Department of Chemistry, Armour Research Foundation, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, December 4, 1953.

"Biochemical Foundations for extra-sensory perception". Paper presented at a seminar of the Medical Research Laboratory, Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, April 20, 1954.

"The effect of an excess of Negative Atmospheric Ions upon ESP Test Scores". Lecture presented before the Psychic Research Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 16, 1956.

1938 to 1948:

During these years worked at many different jobs, too numerous to mention to earn my way through college, medical school, graduate school, and hospital and research training.

Special Areas of Interest and Experience:

Internal medicine: clinical, and cardiovascular research.

Audiology and otology: research - animal and human.

Experimental design and procedures: broad experience in statistical design and analysis of medical experiments both in humans and animals.

Medical electronics: abreast of, and familiar with the advanced concepts and technology in this new and growing field. Special experience with sensors, coding techniques, and radio telemetry systems. Original contributions in bio-instrumentation and sensory prosthetics. Numerous patents granted and applied for in medical electronics.

Psychotherapeutic agents: broad experience over many years with psychotherapeutic drugs, hallucinogenic botanicals, and drugs, and original research on humans. Basic research training in neurophysiology, psychiatry, and hypnosis.

Communication research: principal experience in sensory physiology and non-sensory information transfer processes. Knowledge of information theory and systems as applied to biological processes for knowing and action.

Administration and Management: eleven years experience as an administrator and/or manager of medical research programs and personnel.

Proposals, Grants and Contracts: conceived, prepared, secured and completed various research proposals, grants and contracts over the years for, and from, industry, foundations and the United States government.

Communications media: broad experience with journals, magazines, newspapers, radio, television, and the movie industry. Have prepared material for each of these media, or worked as a special consultant. Appeared as a guest or speaker on numerous occasions in radio, television, and films; as well as before lay and scientific groups and organizations.

Scientific Expeditions

Mexico Head of a fourteen man expedition into the Chatino Country of Oaxaca, Mexico, during the summer of 1960. Sponsored by the United States Army Chemical Corps, the University of Washington and the Aluminum Company of America.

Purpose: to collect hallucinogenic botanicals. A documentary film was shown on the ABC network.

Hawaii Made a survey of the Hawaiian Islands during March and April, 1961, and discovered the first hallucinogenic mushrooms ever found in the Islands. Specimens of Panarchus Camanulatus presented and catalogued at the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Brazil Approved For Release 2003/09/10 : CIA-RDP96-00787R000100190001-2
during the month of August, 1963. Sponsored by the Belk
Research Foundation, Miami, Florida, for the purpose of
studying primitive surgical techniques, plant and drug
usage for healing by a native, Arigo.

Second field expedition made in May, 1968 with a group
of physicians for the same purpose.

Israel Field Research in Israel August, 1971; November, 1971 to
April, 1972 on Mr. Uri Geller.

1. Experiments concerning Blood Sedimentation Rate in relation to Anaphylactic Shock. Paper presented at the Conference of the Western Regional Society for Clinical Research. San Francisco, California. November 12, 1946. Published in The Proceedings, 1947.
2. The influence of Digitalis and other Digitaloid drugs upon Blood Coagulation. (with F.R. Goetzl) Permanente Foundation Medical Bulletin, 5: 97-110, 1947.
3. Pain produced by changes in Pressure within the Medullary Cavity of Bone. Permanente Foundation Medical Bulletin, 5: 59-62, 1947.
4. A Theory of Nerve Conduction. Paper presented to the Department of Zoology Graduate Seminar. University of California at Berkeley, June 1947.
5. A Clinical Complex exhibiting Left Homonymous Hemianopsia, the Neocerebellar Syndrome, Hemiballismus, and the Anterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery Syndrome, A Clinico-pathological Report. (with Melvin Friedman). Permanente Foundation Medical Bulletin, 6: 208-214, 1948.
6. A quantitative approach toward measuring taste patterns in the dog by a neurophysiological recording technique. Internal Report. General Foods Corporation Fellowship, 1949-50.
7. Electrical recording from the Chorda Tympani Nerve in the dog to measure Chemical and Vibratory Taste Stimuli. Internal Report. General Foods Corporation Fellowship, 1950-51.
8. Correlation of Neural Electrical Patterns with Chemical and Vibratory Taste Stimuli in the Dog. Internal Report. General Foods Corporation Fellowship, 1951-52.
9. A critique of the possible usefulness of extrasensory perception in Psychological Warfare. Paper presented to a Seminar on Psychological Warfare. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., November 23, 1952.
10. Researches in decreasing or increasing Telepathy. Paper presented at The Aviation School of Medicine USAF, Randolph Field, Texas. March 16, 1953.
11. A Physical Technique for amplifying Telepathy. Paper presented at a Department of Chemistry Seminar, December 4, 1953. Armour Research Foundation, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.

12. Biochemical foundations for extrasensory perception. Paper presented at the Medical Research Laboratory Seminar, April 20, 1954. United States Army Chemical Corps, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Maryland.
13. The effect of an excess of Atmospheric Negative Ions upon ESP Test Scoring. Paper presented to the Psychic Research Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. October 16, 1956.
14. Can Telepathy penetrate the Iron Curtain? Tomorrow, Vol.5, No.2, pages 1-10, Winter 1957.
15. Method and Apparatus for applying an Orthopedic Cast or the like. U.S. Patent No. 2,853,067. September 23, 1958.
16. The Sacred Mushroom. Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York 1959.
17. The Mushroom in Myth. Bulletin of the Mycological Society of San Francisco, Vol. 9, No. 10, 1959.
18. Hearing Aid. Great Britain Patent No. 982,934. September 21, 1959.
19. Procédé et moyen pour amplifier or pour rétablir l'ouïe. République Française No. 1.236.782. September 24, 1959. Brevet d'invention.
20. Schwerhörigengerät. Bundesrepublik Deutschland Patentamt 1120505 September 26, 1959.
21. Procédé et moyen pour amplifier ou pour rétablir l'ouïe. Royaume de Belgique, Brevet d'invention No. 583.034, October 15, 1959.
22. Demonstration of ESP by Peter Hurkos, and an explanation by Dr. Puharich. Sixth Naval District Annual Personnel Conference, Charleston, South Carolina. United States Navy. November 6 - 7, 1959. Guidelines (off.USN publication), December 1959.
23. Problems of Instrumentation and Control in the study of extrasensory perception. Lecture to the Institute of Radio Engineers, Los Angeles Section. November 20, 1959.
24. Mushroom Icons- Bulletin of the Mycological Society of San Francisco Vol. 9, No.12, 1959.
25. The Mind as an Action Center. Paper presented to the Psychiatric Section, 35th Congress of the Pan American Medical Association. Mexico City, Mexico. April 29, 1960.
26. Electrical Field Effects on Humans. Guest Speaker Annual Meeting of Institute of Radio Engineers, San Francisco Section. Berkeley, California. June 14, 1960.

27. Procedimento ed Apparecchio per migliorare o ristabilire il senso dell'udito. Italy, Brevetto per invenzione industriale No. 615935, January 24, 1961.
28. The Sacred Mushroom. A documentary film on the Chatino Indians of Mexico shown on the ABC-TV network in the U.S. on January 24, 1961. Sponsored by the ALCOA Corporation, the Department of Pharmacology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and the Chemical Corps of the United States Army.
29. Experiments with Faraday Cage Apparatus.. Darshana (India) Vol. 1, pp. 30-43, April 1961.
30. Means for Aiding Hearing. U.S. Patent No. 2,995,633. Aug.8, 1961.
31. Computers, Chance, and Cholinergia. (with Jeffery Smith and A. Kitselman). Darshana (India) Vol. 1, pp. 41-43, August 1961.
32. Dispositivo para la Transmision de Señales Auditivas a los Centros de Audicion del Cerebro Humano. República Argentina, Patente de Invencion No. 127626, October 10, 1961.
33. Method and Means for Aiding or Restoring Hearing. Canada Patent No. 634542. January 16, 1962.
34. Beyond Telepathy. Doubleday & Company, Inc. New York, 1962..
35. Method and Means for Aiding or Restoring Hearing. Japanese Letters Patent No. 307,053. August 27, 1962.
36. Dispositifs d'aide à l'organe de l'ouïe par stimulation électrique du système nerveux facial. République Française, Brevet d'invention No. 1.349.503. January 3, 1963.
37. Schwerhörigengerät. Bundesrepublik Deutschland Patentamt No. 1,219,988. January 6, 1963.
38. Dispositifs d'aide à l'organe de l'ouïe par stimulation électrique du système nerveux facial. Royaume de Belgique, Brevet d'invention No. 626.742. January 15, 1963.
39. Means for Aiding or Restoring Hearing. Commonwealth of Australia, Letters Patent No. 240,204. February 18, 1963.
40. Bioastronautics Review - 1963. Section C entitled: Comparative view of Psychophysiological Phenomena related to New Space Flight Communications Media. Presented at the XIV International Astronautics Federation Meeting in Paris, September 26 - October 1, 1963 by Eugene B. Konecni. NASA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

41. Physikalische und Psychologische Faktoren bei Psychokinetschem Tischklopfen. (with M.A. Paul, K.Fantl and L.B.Gardner). Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie, Band VI, Nr.2/3, pp. 122-146, 1963.
42. Potential applications of extrasensory perception to Man in Space. Guest Speaker Annual Meeting, Cedar Rapids Section, November 4, 1963. Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Iowa.
43. Dispositif d'audition à l'état solide. République Française, Brevet d'invention No. 1.375.458. November 22, 1963.
44. Otofono o simile Apparecchio Elettronico a stato solido con Trasmissione Attraverso Nervi Facciali. Italy, Brevetto per invenzione industriale No. 709769. November 23, 1963.
45. Hearing Aid. Great Britain Patent No. 1,067,748. November 25, 1963.
46. Solid State Hearing System. Commonwealth of Australia Letters Patent No. 281,219. November 26, 1963.
47. Hörgerät. Bundesrepublik Deutschland Patentamt 1202834. Dec. 13, 1963.
48. Hearing Aid. Great Britain Patent No. 1,075,430. December 30, 1963.
49. Système d'écoute à stimulation électrique avec signal de reaction. Royaume de Belgique, Brevet d'invention No. 642.183. January 7, 1964.
50. Modulated Alternating Current Energy used to simulate Audition in totally Deaf Humans. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association, Bal Harbour, Florida, May 13, 1964. Published as an abstract in: Journal of Aerospace Medicine, 35: May 1964.
51. Dispositif d'audition à l'état solide. Royaume de Belgique, Brevet d'invention No. 640.030. May 19, 1964.
52. Système d'écoute à stimulation électrique avec signal de réaction. République Française, Brevet d'invention No. 1.380.044. Oct. 19, 1964.
53. How many Channels have been allocated to the Brain? Luncheon Address to the National Electronics Conference. Chicago, Illinois, October 20, 1964. Published in: Missles and Rockets, October 26, 1964.
54. Solid State Hearing System. U.S. Patent No. 3,156,787. November 10, 1964.
55. Electrostimulation Techniques of Hearing. (with J.L. Lawrence) Technical Documentary Report, No. RADC-TRD-64-18, December 1964; Project No. 5534, Task No. 553401. Prepared under Contract No. AF30(602)-3051, Intellectron Corporation, 432 West 45th Street, New York, New York, 10036. Published by: Defense Documentation Center, Alexandria, Virginia.

56. Dispositif pour l'audition avec ou sans intervention de l'oreille. Confederation Suisse, Expose d'invention No. 334,041. January 29, 1965.
57. Un dispositivo para impartir señales electricas moduladas a nervios viales del Sistema Facial de un sujeto. República Argentina. Patente de invencion No. 142889. February 9, 1965.
58. Means for Aiding Hearing by electrical stimulation of the Facial Nerve System. U.S. Patent No. 3,170,993. February 23, 1965.
59. Hørcanordning. Norsk Patent Nr. 105 760. March 8, 1965.
60. Solid State Hearing System. Canada Patent No. 708256. April 20, 1965.
61. Werkwijze voor het hoorbaar maken van audiofrequente signalen bij doven. Octrooiraad Nederland, Octrooi Nr. 111 843. September 17, 1965.
62. Electrically Stimulated Hearing with Signal Feedback. India, Patent No. 92045. April 16, 1966.
63. Mejoras en Dispositivos Electronicos de Audicion. República Argentina, Patente de invencion No. 148047. May 10, 1966.
64. Electrically Stimulated Hearing with Signal Feedback. U.S. Patent No. 3,267,931. August 23, 1966.
65. Electrically Stimulated Hearing with Signal Feedback. Pakistan, Patent No. 115213. August 30, 1966.
66. Means for aiding hearing by electrical stimulation of the Facial Nerve System. Commonwealth of Australia Letters Patent No. 269,970. September 13, 1966.
67. Otofono del tipo a Stimolazione Elettrica del Sistema Nervoso Facciale con Circuito di Reazione. Italy, Brevetto per Invenzione Industriale No. 713017. September 20, 1966.
68. Apparecchio per Aiutare L'udito mediante Stimolazione Elettrica del Sistema Nervoso Facciale. Italy, Brevetto per Invenzione Industriale No. 715786. October 1, 1966.
69. Electrical Field Reinforcement of ESP. International Journal of Neuropsychiatry, Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 474-486, October 1966.
70. Means for aiding hearing by Electrical Stimulation of the Facial Nerve System. Canada Patent No. 750503. January 10, 1967.
71. Electrically Stimulated hearing with Signal Feedback. Canada Patent No. 751001. January 17, 1967.

72. Un aparato para estimular Electricamente el sentido de Audición de un ser humano con realimentación de señales a través del Sistema Nervioso Facial. Republica Argentina, Patente de Invencion No. 153143. February 21, 1967.
73. Processo e dispositivo para auxiliar ou restaurar a Audição. Brasil, Patente de invenção No. 77775. February 28, 1967.
74. Anordning för överföring av akustika signaler till människohjärnans hörselcentra. Sverige Patent Nr. 217 530. December 12, 1967.
75. Electrically Stimulated Hearing with Signal Feedback. Commonwealth of Australia Letters Patent No. 282,485. April 22, 1968.
76. Elektroniskt Hörsystem. Sverige Patent Nr. 301 337. September 12, 1968.
77. Electrodynamic approach to Thrombus prevention in a Ventricular Assist Device. (with George E. Reed, Luis E. Cortes, William R. Brewster and Joseph L. Lawrence). Paper presented at the 41st Annual Scientific Sessions of the American Heart Association, November 23, 1968, Miami Beach, Florida. Abstract published in: Circulation, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4, Supplement No. VI, page 162.
78. Hearing rehabilitation by means of Transdermal Electrotherapy in Human Hearing Loss of Sensorineural Origin. (with J.L. Lawrence). Acta Oto-Laryngologica, Vol. 67, Fasc. 1, pp. 69-83. January 1969.
79. Hörapparat. Sverige Patent Nr. 305 669. February 13, 1969.
80. Arigó - bridge between Medicine and Parapsychology. Symposium on Parapsychology, sponsored by the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company Management Association; Foothill College; De Anza College, Sunnyvale, California. May 23, 1969.
81. Signal Detection 0 to infinity. Parapsychology Foundation Research Monograph. New York, N. Y. (in press).
82. Procedimento Ed Apparechio Per La Stimolazione, Elettro-Acustica de Sistema Auditivo, Brevetto per Invenzione Industriale, Italy, No. 854214, February 3, 1969.
83. Hearing rehabilitation by means of Transdermal Electrotherapy in Human Hearing Loss of Sensorineural Origin (II). (with J.L. Lawrence). Excerpta Medica International Congress Series No. 189. Ninth International Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Mexico, D.F., August 10-14, 1969.
84. Transdermal Electrostimulation of Facial Nerve System with R-F Energy. U.S. Patent No. 3,497,637. February 24, 1970.

1. Method and Apparatus for inducing various states of consciousness in an individual.
U.S. Serial No. 400,061. December 7, 1957.
2. Biological Radiation Responsive System.
U.S. Serial No. 306,463. September 4, 1963.
3. Method and Means for effecting a Machine output response to a Mental Command.
U.S. Serial No. 301,362. November 4, 1963.
4. Method for Hearing by means of Biodetection and Biotransduction of Radio Frequency Energy.
U.S. Serial No. 446,267. April 8, 1965.
5. Electrotherapy System.
U.S. Serial No. 633,035. April 24, 1967.
6. Transducer for stimulation of Facial Nerve System with Radio Frequency Energy.
U.S. Serial No. 682,152. November 13, 1967.
7. Method and Means for the Electrodynamic control of Intravascular Thrombosis, and of Thrombus formation in Artificial Organ Implants.
U.S. Serial No. 693,283. December 26, 1967.
8. Method and Apparatus for stimulating Electromagnetic Radiation in Living Subjects,
U.S. Serial No. 802,788. February 27, 1969.
9. Method and Means for stimulating vision in the blind by means of modulated electromagnetic energy.
(In preparation)