

Description: The investigation of the intelligence potential of biocommunications emphasizing an analytical study of the intrinsic capability of man as a biocommunications system and also an investigation of the conditions whereby his capability can be enhanced or augmented.

Background: This study has demonstrated that man modulates signals. Based on these findings, one can say that the potential exists of sensing related electrical signals. This work will undertake a thorough investigation of the signal "through-put" by the use of time correlation analytical techniques.

Description: Develop techniques for detecting and analyzing electrical events associated with brain activity

Background: This organization has assembled a system to determine the RF characteristics of the human body.

However, the specificity and hence utility of this effect remains unknown. Staff members have been invited to use this equipment at no cost to verify the results and to define the experimental protocols necessary to isolate and interpret event related signals, particularly those relating to hearing. Depending upon the results of initial tests, follow-on definitive work may be recommended.

In House

Description: Work will be undertaken in-house to apply existing techniques of image enhancement and image scanning, together with data processing techniques, to establish the uniqueness of iris pigment patterns in the human eye. Problems of range and resolution will be investigated.

Background: Preliminary work using the indicates that there is a large amount of anatomical data in the human iris. Pattern configurations and pigment distribution strongly suggest individual uniqueness of the human iris. If successful the method could be used to

*Unbudgeted

Description: The research will focus on studying techniques to alter the [] The major research question being asked is whether behavior will change as a result of changes in [] that were achieved through the use of conditioning techniques.

Background: The above research is a Phase II follow-on oriented toward the study of behavioral manipulation techniques. Phase I was directed toward the identification of [] responses as they relate to positive and negative stimuli. The class of research has the potential of being a powerful tool in the detection of induced behavioral changes, e.g., "brain washing."

Psychobiology of Monotony

Description: The purpose of this research is to validate techniques found to be useful in detecting tolerance to monotony and sensory deprivation. These measures will be validated in three working conditions: 1) a desk job with monotonous work and very little social interaction, 2) work involving moderate routine and interaction, and 3) work which requires adjustment to a considerable variety of activities and nearly constant social interaction. Foreign-born translators, translator-interpreters, and interpreter-guides will be used for 1, 2, and 3 respectively since they are representative of certain groups and conditions found in the Agency. Data will be collected on tolerance measures and criteria measures such as modes of coping, performance, and job satisfaction.

Background: Prior research on monotony or boredom has focused primarily on what happens in various forms of extended isolation. Monotony in less drastic situations can also lead to discomfort and demotivation. There are a number of positions in the Agency which demand a relatively high degree of tolerance to monotony. Persons assigned to these positions should have both tolerance for and an effective means of coping with monotony.

Consultant in Assessment and ESP --

This will be a continuation of a personal services contract to provide consultation in the areas of (a) extra sensory perception, (b) indirect assessment, and (c) narcotics control. The activity is oriented to providing information on current or incipient developments in these fields.

Background: The consultant, [] has proved to be a valuable consultant because of his close contact with researchers in the field of ESP and his past experience in the area of indirect assessment.