



DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

1400 WILSON BOULEVARD  
ARLINGTON, VA 22209-2398

PANDORA

HOLD AS  
REFERENCE.

MEMORANDUM FOR OASD(PA) FOIA  
ATTN: CDR. LANGERMAN

SUBJECT: 89-FOI-2208 (PROJECT PANDORA)

AS YOU REQUESTED DURING OUR MEETING ON 21 DEC 1989, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FURNISHED, IN ADDITION TO THE DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PROJECT PANDORA, FOR RELEASE TO MICHAEL DROSNIN TO SATISFY HIS REQUEST UNDER SUBJECT CASE. (ATTACH A)

THE TERM PROJECT BIZARRE IS NOT A SEPARATE PROJECT, BUT WAS A CODE NAME FOR A SPECIAL ACCESS CATEGORY WITHIN THE PANDORA PROJECT.

ALL OTHER DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO THE PROJECT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE ARMY (WRAIR) AS OUTLINED IN THE "AGREEMENT TRANSFER OF PROJECT PANDORA." (ATTACH B)

ALSO FORWARDED IS A COPY OF DARPA LETTER DATED 15 SEP 1977 IN RESPONSE TO SENATOR MAGNUSON'S LETTER, WHICH MIGHT FURTHER SATISFY MR. DROSNIN'S REQUEST. (ATTACH C)

FRED KOETHER

Memorandum for OASD (PA) FOIA  
Cdr. Langerman

Subject: 39-FOI-2208 (Project PANDORA)

1. As ~~of~~ you requested during our meeting on 21 Dec 89, the following information is furnished, in addition to the documents concerning Project PANDORA, for release to Michael Dronin to satisfy his request under subject case. (Attach. A)
2. The term Project BIZARRE ~~was~~ not a separate project, but was a code name for a special access category within the PANDORA project.
3. All other documentation relating to the project were transferred to the Army (WRGIR) as outlined in the "Agreement Transfer of Project PANDORA". (Attach. B)
4. Also forwarded is a copy of DARPA letter dated 15 Sept 1977, in response to Senator Magnuson's letter, which ~~would~~ might <sup>further</sup> satisfy Mr. Dronin's request. (Attach. C)

ATTACH A:

- 1) MEMO FROM B. W. AUGENSTEIN TO DR. BROWN & DR. FUBINI, 13 MAY 65
- 2) MEMO FROM R. S. CESARO, A/DIR., ADV SENSORS TO DIR., ARPA, 15 OCT 65
- 3) MEMO FROM R. S. CESARO, TO DIR., ARPA, 15 DEC 66
- 4) MEMO FROM R. S. CESARO FOR RECORD, 20 DEC 66
- 5) REPORT BY E. V. BYRON, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV, OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE FOR PROJECT PANDORA MICROWAVE, OCT 66
- 6) REPORT BY E. V. BYRON, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV., PROJECT PANDORA, NOV 66
- 7) MEMO FROM R. S. CESARO, TO DIR., DEF R&D, 27 SEP 67
- 8) MEMO FROM HERBERT POLLACK TO R. S. CESARO, 2 JAN 69
- 9) REPORT BY J. F. KUBIS, THE SARATOGA STUDY, 8 MAY 69
- 10) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF 17 JAN 69
- 11) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF 21 APR 69
- 12) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF 12 MAY 69
- 13) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF 18 JUN 69
- 14) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF 16 JUL 69
- 15) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF 12 & 13 AUG 69
- 16) LTR FROM RAND, REVIEW OF PANDORA EXPERIMENTS, 4 NOV 69
- 17) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EVALUATION OF DATA ASSOCIATED WITH PANDORA BY J. F. KUBIS, 4 DEC 69
- 18) MEMO FROM IDA REVIEW PANEL TO R. S. CESARO, 14 JAN 69

- 19) LETTER REPORT ON AO 791, 15 FEB 69
- 20) PROGRESS REPORT BY B. H. COHEN, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV., 28 FEB 70
- 21) FINAL REPORT BY K. R. BRIZZEE, TULANE UNIV., 16 SEP 70
- 22) REPORT BY R. J. GAVALAS, UNIV OF CALIF AND D. O. WALTER, ET AL, EFFECT OF LOW LEVEL, LOW-FREQUENCY ELECTRIC FIELDS ON EEG AND BEHAVIOR IN MACACA NEMESTRINA
- 23) MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING, 12 JAN 70
- 24) FINAL REPORT BY ZARET FOUNDATION, INC.

ATTACH B:

AGREEMENT TRANSFER OF PROJECT PANDORA

ATTACH C:

LETTER FROM DR. HEILMEIER TO WARREN G. MAGNUSON, 15 SEP 77

Ref: 89-FOI-2208/L

Mr. Michael Drosnin  
458 West Broadway, 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10012

Dear Mr. Drosnin:

This responds to your December 5, 1989, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to the Office of the Secretary of Defense which was received in this Directorate on December 12, 1989. Our interim response of December 21, 1989, refers.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has determined that the documents at enclosure 1 are responsive to your request pertaining to Project Pandora and have been granted in full. Project Bizarre was not a separate project, rather, it was a code name for a special category within the Pandora Project. All other documentation relating to Project Pandora was transferred to the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) per enclosure 2. The letter to Senator Magnuson at enclosure 3 may serve to answer any further questions you may have.

This office referred your request to the Services as previously indicated in our interim response. The Department of the Navy response of January 10, 1990, and the Department of the Air Force response of January 4, 1990, both correctly inform you that they are unable to assist you in your search for documents. WRAIR, under the Department of the Army, now has cognizance of this information as indicated in the previous paragraph and should be able to provide you a more substantive response.

After deleting 100 pages as an "other" requester, the chargeable costs of processing your FOIA request consisted of 365 pages of office machine reproduction (with the documents provided in our interim response and this final response) at \$0.15 per page.

Please indicate the FOIA reference number above on a check or money order made payable to the U.S. Treasurer in the amount of \$54.75. Send the payment within 30 days to this office at the following address:

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense  
(Public Affairs)  
Directorate for Freedom of Information  
and Security Review  
Pentagon, Room 2C757  
Washington, DC 20301-1400

Sincerely,

W. M. McDonald  
Director  
Freedom of Information  
and Security Review

Enclosures:  
As stated

CYT:LANGERMAN:mml:89-2208 ltr:900117: gr\_\_\_pk\_\_\_ye\_\_\_ wh\_\_\_



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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

89-2208 ~~III~~

13 May 65

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BROWN ←  
DR. FUBINI

*Gen. Tuckman*  
*Soviet radiation*  
*1/2*

SUBJECT: ARPA and Moscow Embassy Radiation

In the advanced sensor program, ARPA is entertaining proposals to investigate possible clinical effects, primarily neurological, of continuous microwave radiation with either CW or pulsed wave forms.

The CIA and a special USIB Subcommittee have become interested in this problem for the following reason. The radiation intensity on our Moscow Embassy exceeds, by a factor of about 100, the safety level specified in Soviet microwave specification standards. These Soviet standards are considerably more stringent than ours. Specifically, the Soviet standards are: to not exceed 10 microwatts continuously and, in no case, to exceed 1 milliwatt for even very short periods of time.

I understand that the average radiation intensity inside the windows of our Moscow Embassy is on the order of 1 milliwatt. Consequently, a considerable amount of interest has been generated by the CIA and by the USIB in reviewing existing data in this field, which is very scanty at these radiation levels, even though the possibility that the radiation is intended to produce neurological effects on embassy personnel is probably relatively low. On the other hand, since we have no real idea of what the radiation is intended for, it has been the feeling, in the USIB and the CIA, that this possibility should not go unexplored. Unfortunately, there is some past unsavory history of experiments of this kind in this country which has made a number of people rather leery of further experiments in this field, and which

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*Director, DARPA/TIC*

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has resulted in the setting of standards of safety which are approximately 1,000 times looser in this country than in the Soviet Union, with our standards being set primarily by thermal damage thresholds. Effort has been going on by the Director of Clinical Research, Neurology, in NIH on lower level radiation to see if neurological effects can be detected but, even in this case, the effort has not been apparently officially sanctioned as a NIH project because of the circumstances noted earlier.

ARPA now has some proposals to conduct meaningful experiments in this range in which the intent would ultimately be to experiment not only with the average intensity of the Moscow radiation but also with a close simulation of the wave forms used. However, there seems to be some internal resistance in ARPA to the suggestion that ARPA proceed with these experiments, probably because there is a feeling that at one time it certainly attracted a number of crack pots. The proposal which makes considerable sense now is a proposal to use Air Force primates as subjects in a carefully controlled series of experiments, with the intent being to detect neurological or synergistic effects. My feeling is that we should carry through these experiments, if these can be accomplished at reasonable cost, because of the following considerations:

- a. There is definite USIB and CIA interest in this proposition, and I believe that a USIB recommendation that such research be carried on can, or will, be generated.
- b. The existing U.S. experience in this particular energy range does not seem to be very satisfactory in quality of research.
- c. The pragmatic fact exists that the Soviet Union is irradiating our embassy in Moscow with radiation which exceeds by a factor of 100 their own safety standards, and which would give us a lever for protest if we wished.
- d. Unless, and until, other explanations are found for the purposes of the Embassy radiation, this should not be left an unexplored possibility.

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For these reasons, I believe that ARPA should be encouraged to do this research as part of the advanced sensor program under the assumption that a reasonably contained, high quality, and not unduly expensive program can be formulated. I do not think that the past history of this particular subject, which apparently makes many people suspicious about the scientific content of such experiments, should be allowed to impede a sound research program in this area, for the reasons mentioned earlier.

*B. W. Augenstein*

B. W. Augenstein

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ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

THIS DOCUMENT <sup>WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301</sup> HAS BEEN DOWNGRADED

TO UNCLASSIFIED

5 - DEC 1977

Per Director DARPA/TIO

15 October 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

SUBJECT: Justification Memorandum for Project PANDORA

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain some of the background requirements and justification for the ARPA Program Plan 562 relating to Project PANDORA.

Background. For several years it has been noted that the American Embassy in Moscow has been radiated with low level electromagnetic signals on a more or less continuous basis. These emitting signals, in the "S" and "L" band spectrum, have been of complex modulation with seemingly random variations.

The White House has directed through USIB that intensive investigative research be conducted within the State Department, CIA and DOD to attempt to determine what the actual threat is and stop it. The National program has been coordinated by the State Department under code name project "TUMS." ARPA is represented and has been requested to initiate a selective portion of the overall program concerned with one of the potential threats, that of radiation effects on man.

Discussion. A program has been outlined to irradiate a group of primates under carefully controlled conditions simulating the dosages and complex modulation of the threat. This effort is known as Project PANDORA. The trained primates will be carefully observed under varying and controlled irradiated conditions in an attempt to determine if any changes in their behavior or physiological condition can be detected. This effort will be carried out on behalf of ARPA by the following organizations.

1. The Air Force will select, procure, and monitor the electromagnetic generating equipment and control the environment thus produced. An initial study of equipment was made under ARPA Order #757. They will integrate above resources into a system and provide an aerospace medical doctor to assist the other medical team members in the test program.

2. The Applied Physics Laboratory will provide scientific consulting services and technical assistance in the design and fabrication of the laboratory, its electromagnetic environment and test facilities pertaining thereto.

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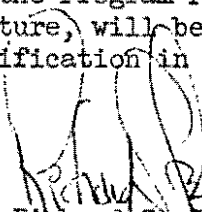
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3. The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research will provide laboratory quarters, primates, biological monitoring and data reduction capabilities.

4. In addition, Mr. Mark Groves, of the Wright Patterson Avionics Laboratory will act as ARPA monitor and coordinator for this project. Additionally, other consultants which will be utilized include Drs. Nat Baldwin, NIH; Ross Adey, UCLA; Milton Zaret, Zaret Foundation; J. Johnson, CIA; and H. Pollack, IDA.

Recommended Action. It is recommended that ARPA initiate the required ARPA Orders as covered in the Program Plan attached. This memorandum, being of a sensitive nature, will be retained in the Office of Advanced Sensors and act as justification in depth for above referenced future Program Plan and ARPA Order.

  
Richard S. Gesaro  
Acting Director  
Advanced Sensors

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Johns Hopkins University  
APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY  
Silver Spring, Maryland

MRT-4-045  
QM-66-071

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE FOR  
PROJECT PANDORA MICROWAVE  
TEST FACILITY

#175

Prepared by  
E. V. Byron  
October 1966

ABSTRACT

This report describes the operational procedure for the Project Pandora microwave test facility. It is intended primarily for non-microwave oriented technical personnel to enable them to operate the facility with a minimum of training. Included is the Turn-On, Turn-Off Procedure, the procedure for measuring transmitted power and power density, and a description of the power monitors.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the operational procedure for the Project Pandora microwave test facility. It is intended primarily for non-microwave oriented technical personnel, to enable them to operate the facility with a minimum of training. Section II of this report delineates the basic turn-on, turn-off procedure for the equipment. Section III describes the procedure for determining which of the "add-on" sections of the expandable conical horn to use, and the power requirements for a desired power density. Section IV describes the power monitors in the microwave anechoic chamber.

The microwave equipment for Project Pandora is assembled in the four equipment racks illustrated in figure 1. Rack No. 1 contains the Spectrum Analyzer R.F. and Display sections. Rack No. 2 contains the auxiliary low-power microwave generation and modulation equipment. The equipment in this rack is not interconnected (nor is the spectrum analyzer). Rack No. 3 contains the primary low power microwave generation and modulation equipment, and the necessary monitoring and recording equipment. Rack No. 4 contains the high power microwave amplifier and power supplies. The interconnection of these two racks, with the "expandable horn" transmitting antenna in the anechoic chamber, is shown in figure 2 which is a functional block diagram of the microwave system.

## II. EQUIPMENT OPERATION

The following instructions pertain to the operation of the equipment assembled in equipment racks 3 and 4 with reference to figures 1 and 2.

Note: For operation of the various individual pieces of equipment, refer to the manufacturers' operation manuals which are available at the test facility.



A. Preliminary Turn On Procedure

Note: Connect the proper transmitting horn section for the required frequency and power density as outlined in Section III of this procedure.

1. Equipment Rack Number 4

- a. Turn on water supply. Pressure should be between 15 and 50 psi.
- b. Turn on low voltage A.C. power supply. Set Heater Voltage to 6.3 volts.
- c. Turn on D.C. power supply (solenoid power). Set to 33 volts.

Note: Under no circumstances should the solenoid be operated without water cooling or permanent damage will result. If the over current light is energized, the door interlock is open or there is insufficient water pressure or solenoid current.

- d. Set the Cathode Voltage switch on the high voltage power supply to the Burn-in position and turn on the high voltage.

Note: There is a 3 minute delay before the high voltage comes on. Allow 15 minutes warm-up.

2. Equipment Rack Number 3

- a. Turn on A.C. power to rack number 3.
- b. Turn the Grid Control on the Alfred 5-6868, 10 watt TWT amplifier to -250 volts. Turn Helix Control completely CCW.
- c. Turn HP692C Sweep Oscillator to Standby position.
- d. Turn on power to all equipment, allow 15 minute warm-up.

- e. Zero all HP431C power meters. For maximum accuracy, the power meters should be "re-zeroed" periodically. Refer to the HP431C instruction manual.
- f. Turn Sweep Oscillator Output Attenuator and TWT Output Attenuator completely CW (max. attenuation).
- g. Set HP692C to desired frequency and connect for desired modulation.

Note: Refer to the instruction manuals of the HP692, HP8403A, and the HP3300A for the possible modulation options and their settings. If the auxiliary low power R.F. generation and modulation equipment is to be used, refer to the appropriate instruction manuals for possible interconnections and operating instructions.

- h. Turn HP692C to Operate position.

B. Operational Turn On Procedure

1. Equipment Rack Number 4

- a. Set Cathode Voltage switch to the .1/3.3KV position and observe high voltage and current meters.

Note: Do not allow high voltage to exceed 3250 volts and the current to exceed 560 ma.

- b. If necessary, adjust high voltage screwdrive adjustment for high voltage meter reading of 3250 volts.  
DO NOT EXCEED 560 MA. CURRENT.

2. Equipment Rack Number 3

- a. Turn Helix Control on Alfred 5-6868 TWT completely CW.
- b. Turn Grid Control on Alfred 5-6868 TWT completely CW.

- c. Adjust Sweep Oscillator Output Attenuator for maximum power output as observed on TWT Monitor Power Meter. Lock in position.
- d. Adjust TWT Output Attenuator for the required transmitted power as observed on the TWT Monitor Power Meter. Lock in position.

Note: The transmitted power required for a desired power density can be determined from figure 3 and Section III of this procedure.

The transmitted power can be determined from the meter reading and figure 4; (High Power Monitor, - Meter Reading vs. Output Power).

DO NOT EXCEED 250 WATTS TRANSMITTED POWER FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME WITH THE INITIAL TUBE SUPPLIED.

- e. Set the monitor switches on the monitor switch panel to connect the desired function to be monitored to the strip chart recorder. The normal setting of these switches is TWT Monitor to the recorder channel No. 2, and Monitor Channel No. 1 to recorder channel No. 1.
- f. Connect "Available Inputs" to the scope or the HP415 as required.

C. Turn Off Procedure

1. Equipment Rack Number 3

- a. Turn 10 W TWT Output Attenuator max. CW (max. attenuation).
- b. Turn Sweep Oscillator Output Attenuator max. CW.
- c. Turn Grid Control on Alfred 5-6868 10 Watt TWT to -250 volts. Turn Helix Control completely CCW.

- d. Turn HP692C Sweep Oscillator to Standby position.
- e. Rack power may now be turned off.

2. Equipment Rack Number 4

- a. Set the Cathode Voltage switch on high voltage power supply to Burn-in position.
- b. Turn off high voltage.
- c. Turn off low voltage A.C. power supply.
- d. Turn off D.C. power supply.
- e. Turn off water supply.

III. PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING HORN SECTION AND OUTPUT POWER FOR DESIRED POWER DENSITY

A. Design Frequency Range for "Expandable" Conical Horn

The microwave facility was designed such that a suitable quiet zone - minimum dimension, 3' wide by 2' high by 1' deep for two "test samples" side by side - would be illuminated uniformly a  $\pm 1.0\text{db}$  power variation in the quiet zone was the design goal. The quiet zone, as discussed in this report, starts at a transmission length of 23.0 feet and is symmetric about the chambers horizontal and vertical axis. These quiet zone dimensions, therefore, set the beamwidth characteristics of the transmitting horn; and a conical transmitting horn with "add-on" section was designed to give maximum gain with the required beamwidth over the S-Band frequency range. Under these conditions, figure 3 shows the "design frequency range" for the appropriate sections ( $D_1$  through  $D_6$ ). This figure is a plot of power density (in  $\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2$ ) per watt transmitted -  $P_d/W$  - versus frequency, for each of the horn sections. It can be seen that, for the design frequency ranges,  $P_d/W$  is  $1.6 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2}{\text{watt}} \pm 10\%$ .

Thus, for 250 watts transmitted, the power density in the quiet zone is  $4.0 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \pm 10\%$ .

1. To determine specifically the transmitted power required for a desired power density (at a given frequency in the design range):

a. Determine Pd/W for the known frequency and horn section from figure 3.

b. Solve:  $\text{Pd/W} \times \text{Power} = \text{Power density}$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Power density}}{\text{Pd/W}}$$

c. Example: At 3.0 GHz, a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  is required. (Horn Section  $D_4$ )

$$\text{Pd/W} = 1.58 \times 10^{-2} \text{ from figure 4.}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{2}{1.58 \times 10^{-2}} = 126 \text{ watts}$$

2. To determine power density from a known transmitted power:

a. Determine Pd/W for the known frequency and horn section from figure 3.

b. Solve:  $\text{Power density} = \text{Pd/W} \times \text{Power}$

c. Example: At 3.5 GHz, 200 watts are transmitted (Horn Section  $D_2$ ).

$$\text{Pd/W} = 1.56 \times 10^{-2} \text{ from figure 3.}$$

$$\text{Power density} = 1.56 \times 10^{-2} \times 200 = 3.13 \text{ mw/cm}^2$$

#### B. Horn Section for a Reduced Quiet Zone

To increase the versatility of the test facility, additional "add-on" horn sections were designed to uniformly illuminate successively smaller quiet zone volumes with increased gain. The determination of the quiet zone volume is dependent upon the beamwidth of the various sections and is beyond the scope of this report. Suffice it to say that, at the upper end of the frequency band (3.95 GHz) horn section  $D_{10}$  will essentially illuminate uni-

formly a quiet zone large enough for a single test sample - 1.5'W x 1'H x 1'D. At this frequency,  $D_{10}$  gives the maximum power density obtainable for the system. As the frequency is decreased, horn section  $D_{10}$  will uniformly illuminate a proportionately larger volume with reduced gain.

1. The power required for a desired power density can be determined as in A1 above.

a. Example: 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> power density is desired at 3.95 GHz (Horn Section  $D_{10}$ )

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Power Density}}{\text{Pd/W}}$$

$$\text{Pd/W} = 3.83 \times 10^{-2} \text{ from figure 3}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{10}{3.83 \times 10^{-2}} \approx 260 \text{ watts}$$

#### IV. MICROWAVE POWER MONITORS

In addition to the high power TWT monitor, there are 3 power monitors in the anechoic chamber. Two of these, Monitor #1, a standard gain horn, and Monitor #2, a sleeve dipole, are connected to the HP431C power meters in rack number 3. These two monitors may be switched to the Mosley 7100B strip-chart recorder (see figure 2). The third monitor, alternate monitor number 1, is a sleeve dipole and has an available output as shown in figure 2.

##### A. Monitor Number 1

Monitor number 1, the standard gain horn, is the primary "down stream" power density monitor. Power readings on the Channel No. 1 power meter can be converted to power density at the point of measurement with reference to figure 5.

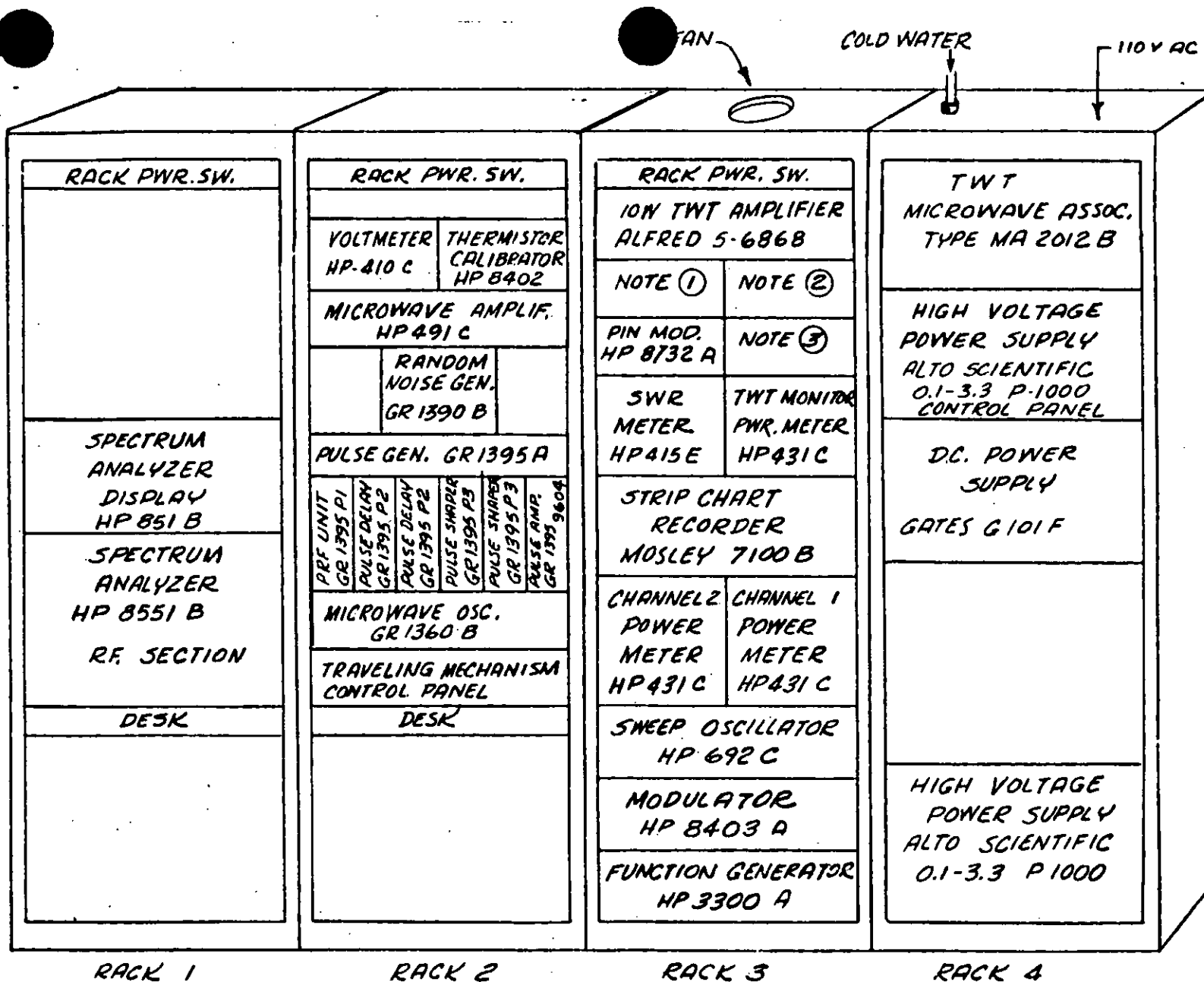
Note: It must be reemphasized that this monitor, in conjunction with figure 5, measures the power density at the point where the monitor is placed in the chamber, and not the power density at the center of the quiet zone as determined in Section III.

B. Monitor Number 2 and Alternate Monitor No. 1

These monitors are available to measure relative power density and for the observation of signal waveforms at any point in the chamber.

By placing monitor number 2, with its alternate monitor line connected, at a point of known power density (previously determined as in Section III or IV A above), and placing alternate monitor number 1, at any other point in the chamber; a gross measurement of power density can be made by observing the relative readings. Due to the nature of the chamber reflections, the power density measured in this manner can be in error by  $\pm 2$  db; however, as a "gross" power density measurement technique, these monitors are useful since they are lightweight and easily movable.

RACK ARRANGEMENT OF  
PANDORA MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT



NOTE ① PANEL CONTAINS SWITCHES WHICH CONNECT VARIOUS MONITORED FUNCTIONS TO THE STRIP CHART RECORDER. BEHIND PANEL, BAND PASS FILTER (HP 8431 A), 20db DIRECTIONAL COUPLER (HP 7970), 10db FIXED ATTEN. (WEINCHEL 1-10N), XTAL DETECTOR (HP 423A).

NOTE ② ALFRED 5-686B OUTPUT VARIABLE ATTENUATOR (NARDA 792).

NOTE ③ HP 692C SWEEP OSC. OUTPUT VARIABLE ATTENUATOR (NARDA 792).



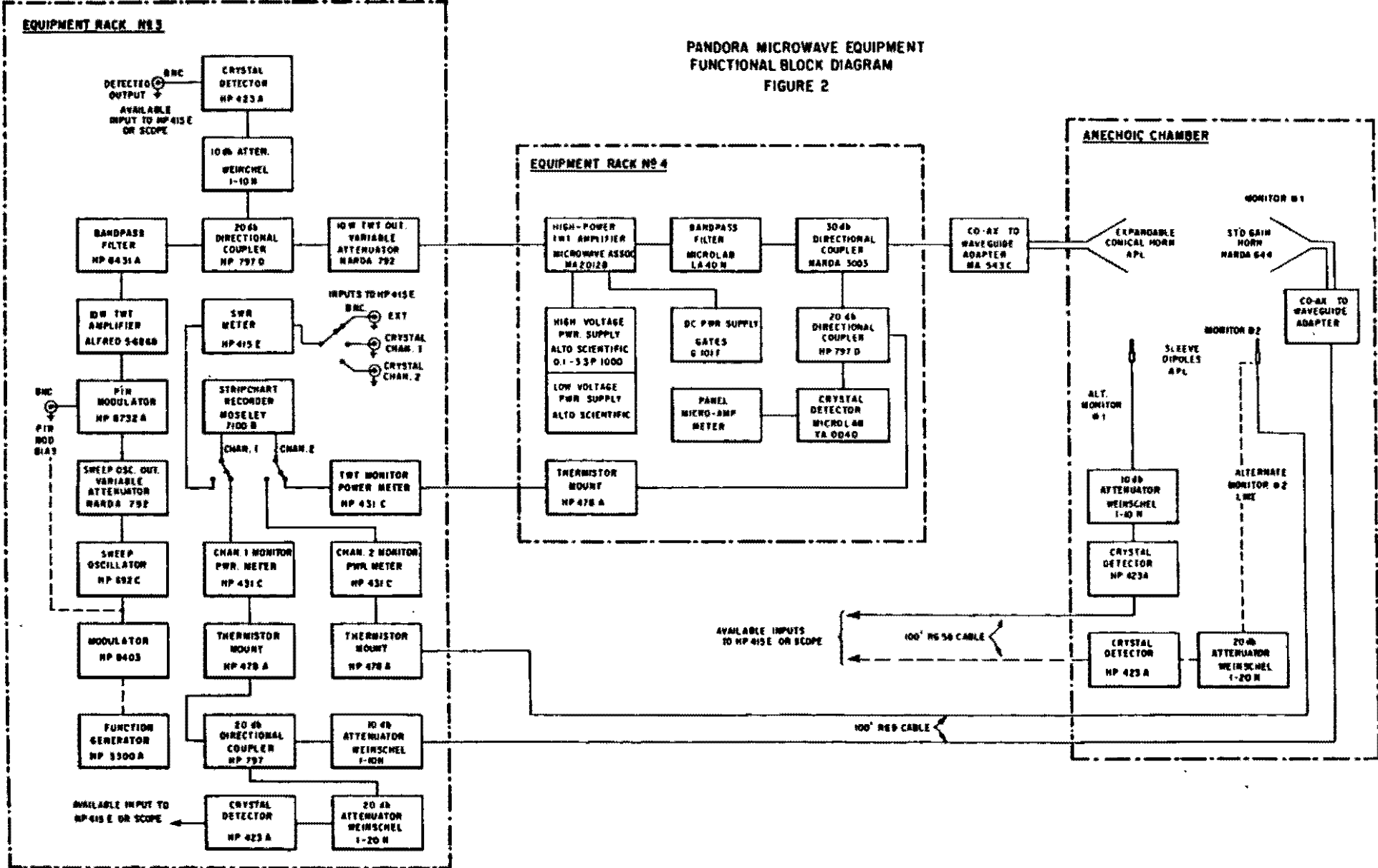


Fig. 3 POWER DENSITY PER WATT TRANSMITTED FOR EACH HORN SECTION

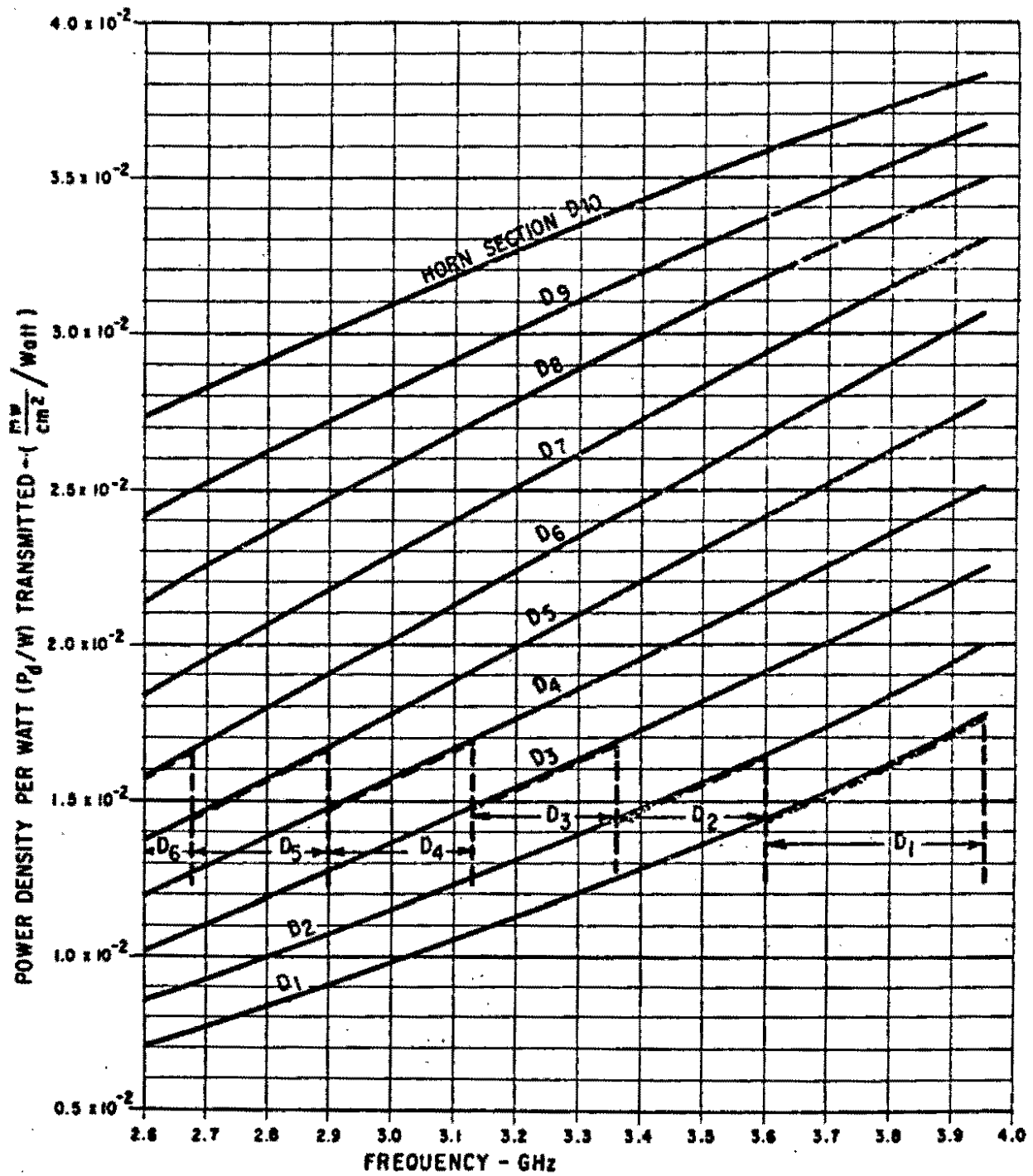
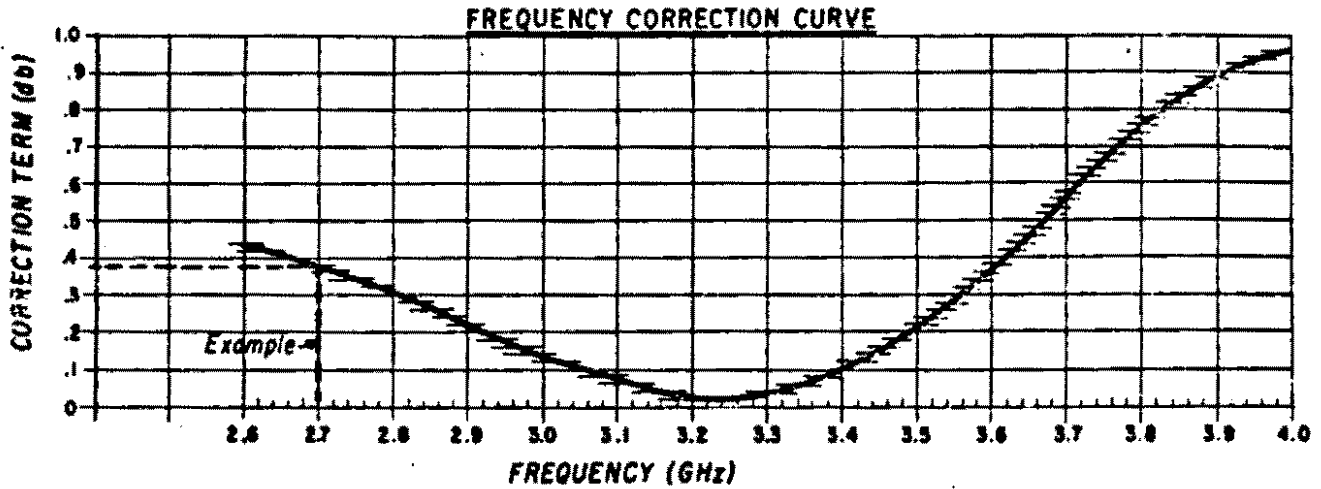


Fig. 4 HIGH POWER TWT MONITOR - METER READING Vs TRANSMITTED POWER



**TO MEASURE TRANSMITTED POWER:**

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO TWT MONITOR POWER METER READING.

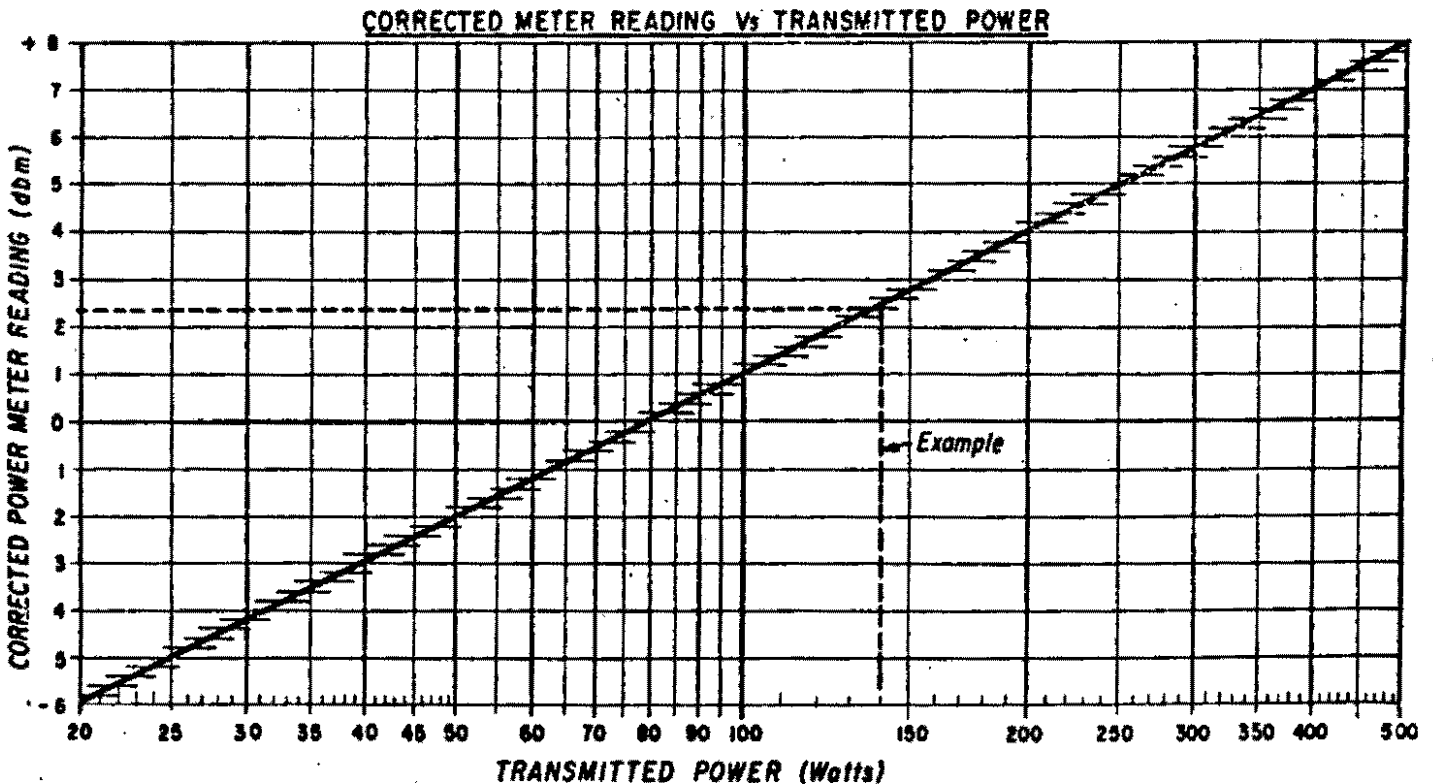
Example: AT 2.7 GHz, THE CORRECTION TERM = .38

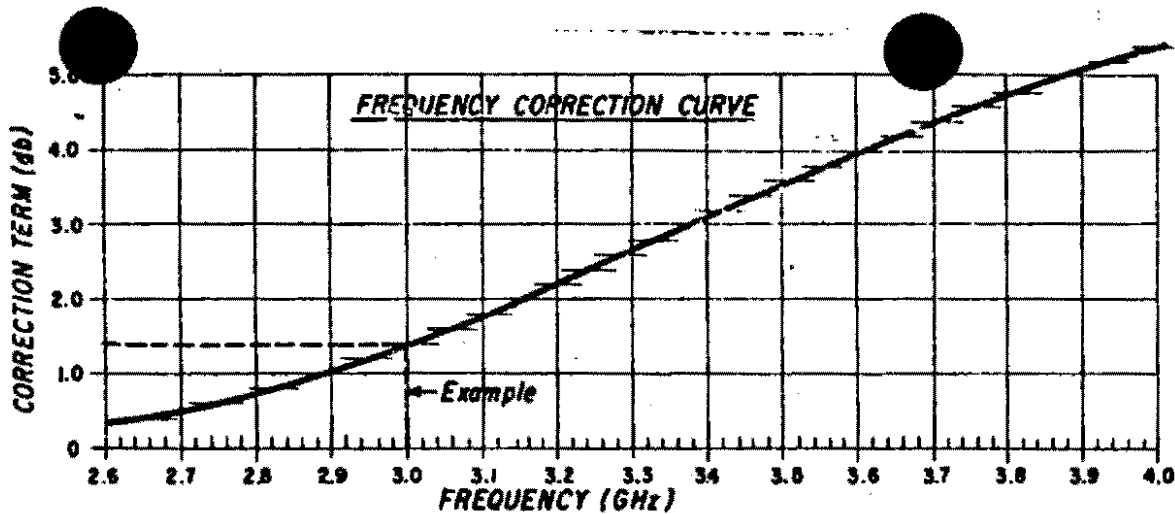
POWER METER READING = 2.00

CORRECTED METER READING 2.38 dbm  $\leftarrow$  140 Watts  $P_T$

**TO SET TRANSMITTED POWER:**

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM CORRECTED METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO DESIRED POWER. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON TWT MONITOR POWER METER.





**TO MEASURE POWER DENSITY:**

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO METER READING.

Example: AT 3.0 GHz, CORRECTION TERM = 1.4 db  
 METER READING = 3.0 dbm  
 CORRECTED METER READING = 4.4 dbm  
 4.4 dbm  $\approx$  3.0 Milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>

**TO SET POWER DENSITY:**

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO REQUIRED POWER DENSITY. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON MONITOR CHANNEL NO 1 POWER METER.

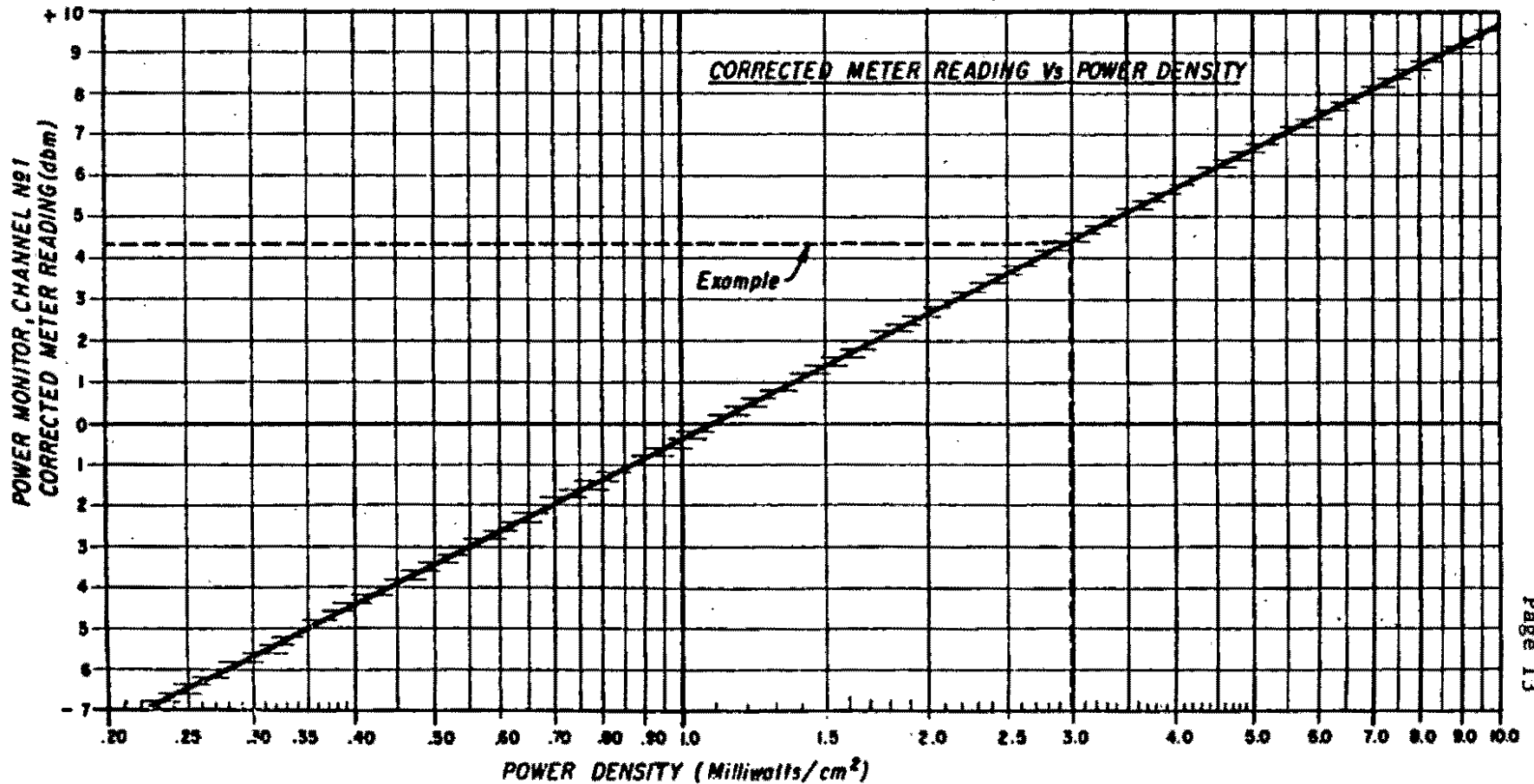


FIGURE 6

Horn Section Dimension

<u>Horn Section</u>	<u>Diameter (inches)</u>
D <sub>1</sub>	10.75
D <sub>2</sub>	11.75
D <sub>3</sub>	13.00
D <sub>4</sub>	14.00
D <sub>5</sub>	15.25
D <sub>6</sub>	16.75
D <sub>7</sub>	18.25
D <sub>8</sub>	20.00
D <sub>9</sub>	22.25
D <sub>10</sub>	24.5

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PROJECT PANDORA (U)

Final Report

26 FEB 1966

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ABSTRACT

This is the final report on the Applied Physics Laboratory's contribution to Project PANDORA - specifically, aid in the implementation, and the evaluation of a microwave test facility at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. An "expandable" conical horn transmitting antenna, and monitor dipole receiving antennas were designed for use in the anechoic chamber constructed by Emerson and Cuming, Inc. A mechanical field traversing mechanism was designed and constructed for the chamber evaluation, the microwave equipment was functionally assembled, and the completed facility was thoroughly evaluated. The evaluation included the measurement of power variations in the quiet zone with and without the sample container (with and without the test sample) in the required position, and the measurement of the power density in the quiet zone using the Microwave Associates high power TWT and the appropriate transmitting horn sections.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This is the final report on the contribution of the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, to Project PANDORA - specifically, aid in the implementation and the evaluation of a microwave test facility at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Forest Glen Section. APL's responsibilities were divided into roughly three areas: (1) aid in determining the suitability of the microwave equipment to be procured, and the functional assembly of this equipment (2) the design and fabrication of necessary specialized equipment, - transmitting horn, monitoring dipole antennas, a field traversing mechanism, etc., and (3) the evaluation of the microwave anechoic chamber, the calibration of the measurement equipment, and the test of the completed facility. The test and evaluation of the completed facility included the measurement of the power variations in the quiet zone of the anechoic chamber with and without the sample container (with and without the test sample) in the required position, and the measurement of the power density in the quiet zone.

In addition, a familiarization session was conducted for Army personnel scheduled to operate the facility. A companion report <sup>(1)</sup> describes the operational procedure, the procedure for determining the power requirements and which "add-on" section of the expandable conical horn to use for a desired power density, and a description of the monitoring equipment.

The commercially available microwave equipment was specified and purchased by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory (AFAL), Wright-Patterson AFB, Columbus, Ohio - the program managers. The microwave anechoic chamber was designed and constructed by Emerson and Cuming, Inc., Canton, Mass. The high power microwave traveling wave tube was designed and built by Microwave Associates, Burlington, Mass., with the associated power supplies furnished by Alto Scientific, Inc., Palo Alto, California.

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(1)

"Operational Procedure for Project PANDORA Microwave Test Facility"  
APL/JHU Report MRT-4-045; (QM-66-071) dated October 1966 (U)

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE MICROWAVE FACILITY

The microwave test facility implemented at Walter Reed consists of a microwave anechoic chamber, an expandable conical transmitting horn attached to one end wall of the chamber, and the microwave control and monitoring equipment installed in four equipment racks which are housed in the control room adjacent to the transmission end of the chamber. Also, a standard gain horn power monitor, and two sleeve dipole monitoring antennas are installed in the microwave chamber.

The facility was designed to operate at S-Band, with conversion potential through X-Band, such that a suitable quiet zone - minimum dimensions, 3' wide x 2' high x 1' deep, for two test samples side by side - would be illuminated uniformly; a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \pm 1.0 \text{ db}$  over the frequency band was the design goal, with a potential for a power density of  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  over a reduced volume and a fixed frequency.

### A. MICROWAVE ANECHOIC CHAMBER

The microwave anechoic chamber (Eccosorb Anechoic Chamber No. 650) is approximately 15' wide by 15' high by 35' long. The proposed four foot cubic quiet zone is symmetric about a point 25 feet from the transmitting end wall, and equidistant between the floor, ceiling and side walls. Figure 1 is a photograph of the chamber; figure 2 is the general arrangement drawing, and also shows the mounting detail for the transmitting horn.

The design requirements for the chamber specified that the power variations should not exceed  $\pm .25 \text{ db}$  superimposed on the transmitted gain "droop" measured in the quiet zone with an absorber backed dipole over the frequency band of interest. As noted in Section III of this report, these values were not realized, and power "amplitude ripples" as great as  $\pm 1.0 \text{ db}$  were observed. The chamber evaluation showed that for the minimum quiet zone dimensions - 3' wide x 2' high x 1' deep, - power variations of



$\pm 1.75$  db were possible over the S-Band frequency range. When a standard gain horn was used as the field probe instead of the absorber backed dipole, considerable improvement was observed; amplitude ripples were less than  $\pm 0.25$  db. This is discussed further in Section III.

#### B. MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT

The microwave equipment is assembled in the four racks shown in figure 3. Equipment rack number one contains the Spectrum Analyzer R. F. and Display sections. Rack number two contains the auxiliary low power microwave generation and modulation equipment, and some ancillary equipment, in addition to the control panel for the field traversing mechanism. Rack number three contains the primary low-power microwave generation and modulation equipment, and the necessary monitoring and recording equipment. Rack number four contains the high power microwave amplifier and associated power supplies and R. F. power monitors.

The equipment in rack number two is not interconnected (nor is the spectrum analyzer). The interconnection of racks number three and four with the expandable conical horn is shown in figure 4 which is a functional block diagram of the microwave system. Also shown in this figure are the "downstream" power monitors in the anechoic chamber.

All of the equipment assembled in racks number two and three are commercial "off the shelf" units (traveling mechanism control panel excepted) and constitutes the best and most versatile, in terms of possible R. F. modulations, microwave equipment available. This was particularly necessitated by the unknown nature of the desired signal for an experimental facility. These units were specified and purchased by the program managers (AFAL). Compatibility and suitability of this equipment was monitored by APL and the equipment was functionally assembled and tested at APL and delivered as a unit to Walter Reed.

The high power microwave amplification equipment in rack four was purchased under separate contract (from AFAL) to Microwave Associates and was delivered as a unit.

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### C. TRANSMITTING HORN

The transmitting horn characteristics were dictated by the dimensions of the quiet zone to be uniformly illuminated. This design rationale and the test results are discussed in Appendix A of this report. In order to provide a constant gain and beamwidth over the desired frequency band, "add-on" sections were provided as depicted in figure 5.

The first section of this "expandable" conical horn incorporates a rectangular to circular transition obviating the need for a separate rectangular to circular waveguide transition.

Gain measurements and antenna patterns were taken for each horn section at the center, and at the low and high ends of the S-Band frequency range. The results of these measurements are summarized in figures 6, 7, 8, and 9. Figure 6 shows the absolute gain of each of the sections across the frequency band. Also shown, is the design frequency range for each section. Figures 7 and 8 show the E and H plane 3 db beamwidth respectively, and figure 9 is a typical E and H plane pattern (section D3) in its design frequency range.

### D. POWER MONITORING

One of the prime requirements for the microwave test facility was the ability to accurately determine the power density in the quiet zone of the anechoic chamber and to observe the transmitted signal, within the limits afforded by commercially available test equipment.

Three monitoring channels were incorporated in the system, and several coupled outputs are available for observing signal wave form, either on an oscilloscope (detected outputs), or directly on the spectrum analyzer (see figure 4).

#### 1. Transmitted Power Monitor

To measure the transmitted power, two coaxial directional couplers and a thermistor mount were installed in the high power equipment rack (figure 4). The thermistor output is connected to the HP 431C power meter in rack number three. The loss in this coupled transmission path was measured

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over the S-Band frequency range. The resultant calibration was incorporated with the measured loss of the output cable and the waveguide to coax adapter on the transmitter horn, to plot the transmitted power curve shown in figure 10. This curve is a plot of corrected power meter reading versus transmitted power. Included in this figure is the legend for determining transmitted power from the corrected meter reading, and conversely, the method for setting the transmitted power by observing the meter reading. This figure in conjunction with figure 11 (Power Density per Watt Transmitted for Each Horn Section) can be used to determine the on boresight power density in the quiet zone. This is explained in greater detail in, section II E.

## 2. Standard Gain Horn Monitor

The standard gain horn monitor (monitor number 1 in figure 4), is the primary "downstream" power density monitor. The gain deviation versus frequency curve of the standard gain horn, and the measured loss of the connecting cable and waveguide to coaxial adapter were incorporated into one frequency correction curve, shown in figure 12. This figure is a plot of the power density as a function of the corrected power meter reading. The power density thus measured is the power density at the position where the standard gain horn is placed in the chamber, and not the on boresight power density alluded to in the section above. It is possible to measure the power density in the anechoic chamber directly, only if the horn monitor can be physically placed at the desired position without interfering with the experiment in progress. If this is not possible, then the power density can be determined by extrapolating the measured power density, to the power density at any other position in the quiet zone by using the known gain-beamwidth characteristics of the transmitting horn section. In a similar fashion, the on boresight power density determined from the measured transmitted power can be extrapolated to any point in the quiet zone. The determination of power density for other than on boresight (and measured) conditions is discussed in Section II F.

### 3. Monitor Dipoles

In addition to the standard gain horn monitor, two sleeve dipole monitors are available in the chamber for the observation of signal waveforms. These dipole monitors are shown in figure 13. The design dimensions and the measured results are discussed in Appendix B.

It was originally intended that these dipoles would be calibrated and used to measure the absolute power density at any position in the chamber. Unfortunately, the rather large amplitude ripples caused by the reflections from the chamber walls, precluded this possibility. (The standard gain horn integrates the ripples over its considerably larger area and, consequently, was substituted as the prime power density monitor.) However, since the dipoles are light-weight and easily movable, they were retained for signal waveform observation, and for the "gross measure" of power density. Since the two monitors have identical characteristics, by placing one at a region of known power density, and placing the other at any desired position, the power density at any position can be determined. This is a "gross measurement" because the amplitude ripples can cause an error as great as 2.0 db.

### E. SELECTION OF TRANSMITTING HORN SECTIONS

As stated previously, the microwave facility was designed such that a suitable quiet zone - minimum dimensions, 3' wide by 2' high by 1' deep for two test samples side by side - would be uniformly illuminated; a  $\pm 1.0$  db power variation in the quiet zone was the design goal. The quiet zone starts at a transmission length of 23.0' and is symmetric about the chamber horizontal and vertical axis.

#### 1. Design Frequency Range

As discussed in Appendix A, the quiet zone dimensions set the beamwidth characteristics of the transmitting horn; and a conical transmitting horn with "add-on" sections was designed to give maximum gain with the required beamwidth over the S-Band frequency range. Under these conditions, figure 11 shows the "design frequency range" for the appropriate

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sections (D1 through D6). This figure is a plot of power density (in  $\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2$ ) per watt transmitted -  $P_d/W$  - versus frequency for each of the horn sections at a transmission length of 23.0 feet. These curves are obtained by plotting the expression:

$$\frac{P_r}{A_r} \times \frac{1}{P_T} = \frac{G_T}{4\pi R^2} \cong \frac{P_d}{W} \quad \text{as a function of frequency,}$$

where  $G_T$  is the measured gain of each of the transmitting horn sections, and  $R = 23.0$  feet is the transmission length. Thus  $\frac{P_r}{A_r} \times \frac{1}{P_T}$  is the power density per watt transmitted when  $P_T$  is the transmitted power.

It can be seen from figure 11 that, for the design frequency ranges,  $P_d/W$  is  $1.6 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2}{\text{watt}} \pm 10\%$ . For 250 watts of transmitted power - the recommended upper limit for continuous operation of the high power TWT - the power density is  $4.0 \text{ mw}/\text{cm}^2 \pm 10\%$ , which adequately meets the design goal of  $2 \text{ mw}/\text{cm}^2$  in the quiet zone.

Neglecting reflections in the chamber, the power density variation for angles off boresight is dependent upon the transmitting horn section used (the gain), the frequency, the angle, and the transmission length. The change in relative amplitude versus frequency for angles of 2, 4, and 6 degrees for each of the horn sections is shown in figures 14 and 15. The change in relative amplitude is defined as the maximum relative power amplitude at a designated frequency (the gain at boresight), minus the relative amplitude at the off boresight angle indicated, at the same frequency. The curves were obtained from the measured antenna patterns. Thus, the curves in figures 14 and 15 show the change in power density, for a fixed transmitted power and transmission length, at the angles indicated for each of the horn sections. For the minimum quiet zone dimensions, starting at a transmission length of 23', the maximum off boresight angle, in the H plane (vertical polarization) is:

$$\theta_H = \pm \tan^{-1} \frac{1.5}{23} = \pm 3.75^\circ, \text{ and in the E plane } \theta_E = \pm \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{23} = \pm 2.5^\circ.$$

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It can be seen from figure 14 that in the design frequency range, the maximum change in relative amplitude is 0.75 db, which occurs for horn section D1 at frequency 4.0 GHz, (H plane, 4 degrees). Adding another 0.4 db due to the change in transmission length in the quiet zone (one foot deep), the total change in relative amplitude, and hence the change in power density for a fixed power transmitted, is 1.15 db ( $\approx \pm .6$  db) which is well within the  $\pm 1.0$  db goal set for the quiet zone.

For a quiet zone 4' wide x 3' high x 1' deep ( $\theta_H \approx \pm 5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_E \approx \pm 4.0^\circ$ ), the power density would be within  $\pm 1.0$  db (neglecting reflections). This was borne out by the chamber evaluation discussed in Section III.

## 2. Horn Sections for Higher Power Densities

To increase the versatility of the facility, additional "add-on" horn sections were designed to uniformly illuminate successively smaller quiet zone volumes with increased gain. Thus, at the upper end of the frequency band (3.95 GHz) horn section D10 will illuminate uniformly ( $\approx \pm .5$  db) a quiet zone large enough for a single test sample - 1.5' wide x 1' high x 1' deep. This can be determined from figure 15 where for D10 and  $\theta_H = \pm 2^\circ$ ,  $\theta_E = \pm 1^\circ$ ,  $\Delta A = .5$  db. At this frequency, D10 gives the maximum power density obtainable for the system. From figure 11, for horn section D10 at 3.95 GHz,  $P_d/W = 3.83 \times 10^{-2}$ , and the power required for a power density of 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> is:  $\frac{10}{3.83 \times 10^{-2}} = 260$  watts which is obtainable from the high power TWT in the system.

## F. DETERMINATION OF POWER DENSITY

As discussed in Section II D, the power density can be determined by direct measurement using the standard gain horn monitor and figure 12, if the monitor can be physically placed at the desired position. The on bore-sight power density can also be determined from the measured transmitted power and figure 11. From the discussion in Section E above, it can be seen that this value will be correct to better than  $\pm 1.0$  db for any point in the quiet zone in the design ranges.

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In using the larger section to illuminate the 3' wide by 2' high by 1' deep quiet zone, the power density at any position can be determined from the on boresight power density/watt transmitted curve (figure 11), and the  $\Delta A$  curves given in figures 14 and 15.

As an example, for horn section D10 with 200 watts transmitted at 3.95 GHz, the power density at boresight is  $P_d = P_d/W$  x power transmitted.  $P_d/W = 3.83 \times 10^{-2}$  from figure 11, therefore,  $P_d = 7.66 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ . At the edge of the 3' quiet zone,  $\theta_H = \pm \tan^{-1} 1.5/23 = \pm 3.75^\circ$ . Interpolating from figure 15 for D10,  $\theta_H = \pm 3.75$ ;  $\Delta A$  is approximately - 2.25 db = 60% of the maximum amplitude, and the power density is approximately  $7.66 \times 60\% = 4.56 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  at the quiet zone edge.

In a similar manner, the on boresight power density can be determined from the measured power density at any point in the quiet zone. Actual values measured during a preliminary experiment are used as an example. The standard gain horn monitor was placed 2.5' off boresight in azimuth, and its meter reading was 2.4 dbm. From figure 12, at 3.2 GHz (the transmitted frequency) the frequency correction term is 2.2 db. Thus, the corrected meter reading is  $+ 2.4 \text{ dbm} + 2.2 \text{ db} = 4.6 \text{ dbm}$ , which (from figure 12) corresponds to a power density of  $3.1 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  at the point of measurement. The monitor horn position gives a  $\theta_H = \pm \tan^{-1} 2.5/23 = \pm 6.1^\circ$ , and from figure 14 for  $\theta_H = 6^\circ$  and horn section D6 (the horn section used)  $\Delta A = 1.9 \text{ db} = 65\%$ . Therefore, the on boresight power density is  $3.1 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \times \frac{1}{65\%} = 4.78 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ . For this experiment, the measured transmitted power (210 watts) gives an on boresight power density of  $4.72 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  (from figure 11) which is in good agreement with the above calculated value ( $4.78 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ ).

### III. EVALUATION: PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

The evaluation of the microwave test facility was divided in three phases: (1) the evaluation of the reflection from the walls and ceiling of the

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empty microwave chamber as measured with an absorber backed dipole and a standard gain horn, (2) the measurement of the reflections from a single sample container (both occupied and unoccupied) in the quiet zone and (3) the measurement of the power density in the chamber using the high power source and the various horn sections.

#### A. MICROWAVE CHAMBER EVALUATION

The results of the evaluation of the microwave anechoic chamber are summarized in Table I. It can be seen from this tabulation, that for the required minimum quiet zone dimensions - 3' Wide x 2' High x 1' Deep, - a total power variation of  $\pm 1.75$  db is possible over the frequency band of interest. At selected frequencies, adequate quiet zones with  $\pm 1.25$  db variations are possible. The measurements, performed with an absorber backed dipole, indicate that the power variations are primarily due to "amplitude ripples" caused by reflections from the chamber walls. Maximum ripples as great as  $\pm 1.0$  db were observed. Figure 16 is a typical example of the power variation due to reflections. This data is for a 25' transmission length at  $F = 3.25$  GHz.

The values obtained with a standard gain horn at 3.25 GHz (gain = 16.5 db) are also shown in Table I, (from figure 21) as an example of the optimistic conclusions resulting from the use of a large area receiving antenna. The horn integrates the reflected ripples over a receiving area considerably larger than that of the dipole. Maximum ripples as observed with the standard gain horn were less than  $\pm 0.25$  db.

The chamber was evaluated by taking horizontal cuts, through the 4 foot cubic quiet zone which is centered equidistant between the side walls, and the floor and ceiling; a distance 25.0' from the transmitting end wall. The horizontal cuts extending  $\pm 2.0'$  from this quiet zone center, were taken at elevation increments of  $\pm 1.0'$ ,  $\pm 1.5'$ , and  $\pm 2.0'$  for each transmission length increment of  $\pm 1.0'$ ,  $\pm 1.5'$ , and  $\pm 2.0'$  from the 25.0' center point. These measurements were repeated at each of the six different frequencies in the design range of each of the horn sections. Relative power as a function of horizontal distance was recorded on an X-Y recorder, equipped with a roll chart adapter, for each of the measurement increments.

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Quiet Zone Volumes and Power Variations

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Frequency (Horn Section)	Volume Dimensions for Power Variations of:					
	+1.0db	+1.25db	+1.5db	+1.75db	+2.0db	≥+2.25
2.6GHz (D6)	None	None	2'Wx2'Hx3'D	<u>4'Wx3'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx3'Hx3'D	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 4'Wx3'Hx2'D 4'Wx2'Hx3½'D 3'Wx4'Hx2'D	4'Wx4'Hx (2.75)
2.8GHz (D5)	2'Wx3'Hx1'D	<u>4'Wx3'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx2'D 2'Wx3'Hx2'D 2'Wx4'Hx½'D	4'Wx3'Hx2'D 3'Wx4'Hx1'D 3'Wx5'Hx3½'D 2'Wx4'Hx2'D	4'Wx3'Hx3'D 3'Wx4'Hx3½'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D 2'Wx4'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D	
3.0GHz (D4)	3'Wx2'Hx½'D	<u>4'Wx2'Hx1'D</u> 3'W'3'Hx1'D 3'Wx2'Hx3'D	4'Wx3'Hx1'D 3'Wx3'Hx2'D 3'Wx2'Hx4'D 2'Wx4'Hx2'D	4'Wx3'Hx2'D 3'Wx4'Hx3½'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 3'Wx4'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx (2.5d)
3.25GHz (D3)	<u>3'Wx2'Hx1'D</u>	4'Wx2'Hx2'D	4'Wx3'Hx1'D 4'Wx2'Hx3'D 3'Wx2'Hx3½'D	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 4'Wx3'Hx3'D 4'Wx2'Hx4'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx2'D 4'Wx3'Hx4'D 3'Wx4'Hx3'D	4'Wx4'Hx (2.25)
3.25GHz (D3) <u>Standard Gain Horn</u>	<u>4'Wx3'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx2	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 4'Wx3'Hx3'D Many others	Great many options	4'Wx4'Hx4'D		
3.45GHz (D2)	None	None	2'Wx4'Hx1'D 2'Wx2'Hx2'D	<u>3'Wx4'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx3½'D 2'Wx4'Hx2'D 2'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx2'D 4'Wx2'Hx3'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx (2.25)
3.8GHz (D1)	2'Wx2'Hx½'D	3'Wx2'Hx½'D 2'Wx3'Hx2'D	<u>4'Wx2'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx3'D 2'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx½'D 4'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D	

W = Width      H = Height      D = Depth

Notes:

- (1) All quiet zone volumes start at a transmission length of 23 feet and are symmetric about the chamber width and height center points.
- (2) Underlined are the volumes with minimum variations whose dimensions are ≥ minimum required values (3'Wx2'Hx1'D)

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At each frequency, the measured power is relative to the horizontal and vertical center points, at a transmission length of 23.0 feet. Relative power levels were not maintained from frequency to frequency.

The resulting reams of data are summarized in seven tables, based on frequency, shown as Figures 16 through 22. Analysis of the seven tables, using the crosshatch patterns shown in the NOTES section of these figures, resulted in the summary presented in Table I.

The chamber evaluation, using a standard gain horn instead of the absorber backed dipole, was performed in an identical manner. These results from figure 21, are also summarized in Table I.

The aforementioned crosshatch patterns, and the summarized results in Table I, are subject to the following arbitrary rules and definitions in order to keep the analysis manageable and to not unduly complicate the resulting quiet zone options.

1. All summarized quiet zone volumes start at 23.0' and are symmetric about the chamber vertical and horizontal center points.
2. The lowest minimum power level in the vertical distances symmetric about the center point determines the crosshatch pattern. For example: in figure 16 for a transmission length of 23.0' in a horizontal distance of  $\pm 2.0'$ , the minimum power levels for the symmetric distances UP 1.0' and DOWN 1.0' are -2.25 db and -0.75 db, respectively. Both of these points, then, are assigned the crosshatch pattern associated with -2.25 db, which is the minimum power level in the vertically symmetric distance of  $\pm 1.0'$  (UP 1.0' and DOWN 1.0').
3. The maximum ripple is the maximum positive and negative perturbation (in db) from the average power level curve (the "smoothed" curve) in a horizontal traverse.
4. The underlined volumes in Table I are dictated by the minimum volume required for two test samples in containers placed side-by-side (3'Wx2'Hx1'D).
5. All power level values are rounded off to the nearest 0.25 db. Although the data taking procedure does not preclude the possibility

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of missing "worst point" cases, it is felt that the very large number of data points measured represents a good statistical sampling, and the conclusions summarized in Table I are representative of the chamber behavior.

## B. EVALUATION OF TEST SAMPLE CONTAINER AND TEST SAMPLE IN THE CONTAINER

### 1. Test Sample Container

Tests were conducted with a single test sample container in the quiet zone. For the container having no microwave absorbing liner, fairly large amplitude ripples resulted (greater than  $\pm 5.0$  db). With the container almost completely lined with a microwave absorber (the "radiation window" excepted), these variations are reduced to approximately  $\pm 3.5$  db. Removing the plexiglass back that was on the container (the container is irradiated from the back) and replacing it with a thin plexiglass back (1/16" thick) further reduced these variations to approximately  $\pm 2.5$  db. By absorber lining certain braces that are within the radiation window (and cannot be removed), the perturbations are reduced still further, to approximately  $\pm 2.0$  db, however, portions of the radiation window are blocked. In any event, the test sample in the container perturbs the field in some different manner and the question arises as to what constitutes a valid set of measurements: the sample and container immersed into an unperturbed field, or the sample placed in an unperturbed field within the container (if this were possible). In either case (the test sample and container, or the sample alone), complex multiple reflections result.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of constructing a suitably lossy microwave container with a radiation window of the desired dimensions.

### 2. Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation of the test sample container in the microwave chamber was performed by mounting the container in the center of the four foot cubic quiet zone (at a transmission length of 25.0 feet) on the horizontal traversing mechanism. A monitor dipole was placed at a transmission length of 23.0' on the horizontal and vertical center point. Received power was recorded as a function of the horizontal traverse of the container in the quiet

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zone. The dipole was then moved toward the container in 3-inch increments and the measurement repeated. This procedure was repeated for several different elevations of the monitor dipole and several different frequencies. The test sample container was moved behind the dipole monitor, rather than the monitor being moved in front of the container, because, in the latter case, the traversing mechanism would "shadow" the container. Typical results of the container evaluation are shown in figure 24.

To mount the container at the proper elevation level, the traversing mechanism was fitted with an absorber pedestal, upon which the container was placed. The pedestal by itself (and the traversing mechanism) was evaluated as described above with negligible perturbations of the R. F. field resulting.

### 3. Test Sample

The evaluation of a single test sample in the test sample container was performed in a manner identical to the procedure described above. Results of these tests show that the sample in the container does not greatly increase the magnitude of the field perturbations over those observed for the container alone -  $\pm 2.88$  db versus  $\pm 2.63$  for the two cases respectively - however, the phase of the reflections is changed such that where a maximum was observed without the test sample, a minimum might now exist. Table II, below, is a summary of the evaluation of the test sample and the test sample container.

TABLE II

<u>Summary of Sample Container and Sample-in-Container Measurements</u>	
<u>Test Condition</u>	<u>Field Variation</u>
A. Sample Container Alone	<u>(Worst Case*)</u>
Absorber Lined Container (3/8' plexiglass back)	$\pm 3.63$ db
" " " (no back)	$\pm 4.88$ db
" " " (1/16" plexiglass back)	$\pm 2.63$ db
B. Sample in Sample Container	
Absorber Lined Container (1/16" plexiglass back)	$\pm 2.88$ db
C. Sample Alone**	$\pm .88$ db

\* Worst Case = greatest maximum to greatest minimum power variation in the quiet zone, for all positions of dipole monitor (see figure 24).

\*\* Perturbations due to Sample movement alone, container and dipole monitor stationary.

C. POWER DENSITY

The final evaluation phase of the microwave test facility was the measurement of the power density in the quiet zone, utilizing the complete microwave chain.

The power density was measured with the standard gain horn monitor as outlined in Section II F, for various frequencies, and for values of transmitted power between 200 and 300 watts with the appropriate horn sections. These measured values were compared with the power density calculated from the measured transmitted power and the gain of the horn sections. The results are summarized in Table III.

TABLE III

Measured versus Calculated Power Densities

Freq. (GHz)	Tx. Horn Section	Tx. Horn Gain	Measured Tx. Power (Watts)	Calc. Power Density -mw/cm <sup>2</sup> ( $P_T G_T / 4\pi R^2$ )	Measured Power Density mw/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta =$ Calc. Meas.
2.6	D6	99.6	228	3.40	3.70	-0.30
2.7	D6	105.0	226	3.55	3.90	-0.35
2.7	D5	91.2	220	3.0	3.0	0.00
2.8	D5	95.6	216	3.09	3.2	-0.11
2.9	D5	102.0	210	3.20	2.9	+0.30
2.9	D4	89.0	236	3.14	2.85	+0.29
3.0	D4	93.5	234	3.27	3.1	+0.17
3.1	D4	100.0	232	3.47	3.35	+0.12
3.2	D3	93.5	226	3.16	3.0	+0.16
3.3	D3	100.0	232	3.47	3.45	+0.02
3.4	D2	91.2	232	3.17	3.0	+0.17
3.6	D2	102.0	236	3.61	3.6	+0.01
3.6	D1	89.0	245	3.27	3.6	-0.33
3.7	D1	95.6	260	3.71	3.6	+0.11
3.8	D1	100.0	278	4.16	4.15	+0.01
3.9	D1	105.0	250	3.93	4.0	-0.07
3.95	D1	110.0	250	4.12	4.35	-0.23
4.0	D1	112.0	250	4.19	4.25	-0.06

NOTE: For these measurements R = 24.0'

#### D. CONCLUSION

The microwave equipment at the Walter Reed facility is capable of producing a power density of approximately  $4.0 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  in a quiet zone adequate for two test samples side-by-side (3'W x 2'H x 1'D) over the S-band frequency range, with a transmitted power of 250 watts - the recommended upper limit for continuous operation of the high powered traveling wave amplifier.

For reduced quiet zone volumes, a power density of  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  is possible.

When evaluated with an absorber backed dipole, total power variations of  $\pm 1.75 \text{ db}$  were observed in the 3'W x 2'H x 1'D quiet zone over the S-Band frequency range, primarily due to reflections from the chamber walls ( $\pm 1.0 \text{ db}$ ). Using a standard gain horn as the field probe reduces the observed "ripples" to less than  $\pm 0.25 \text{ db}$ .

For a single test sample in an absorber lined test sample container, field variations of  $\pm 2.63 \text{ db}$  were measured. The movement of the sample alone produced variation of  $\pm 0.88 \text{ db}$  in the power measured with the dipole antenna.

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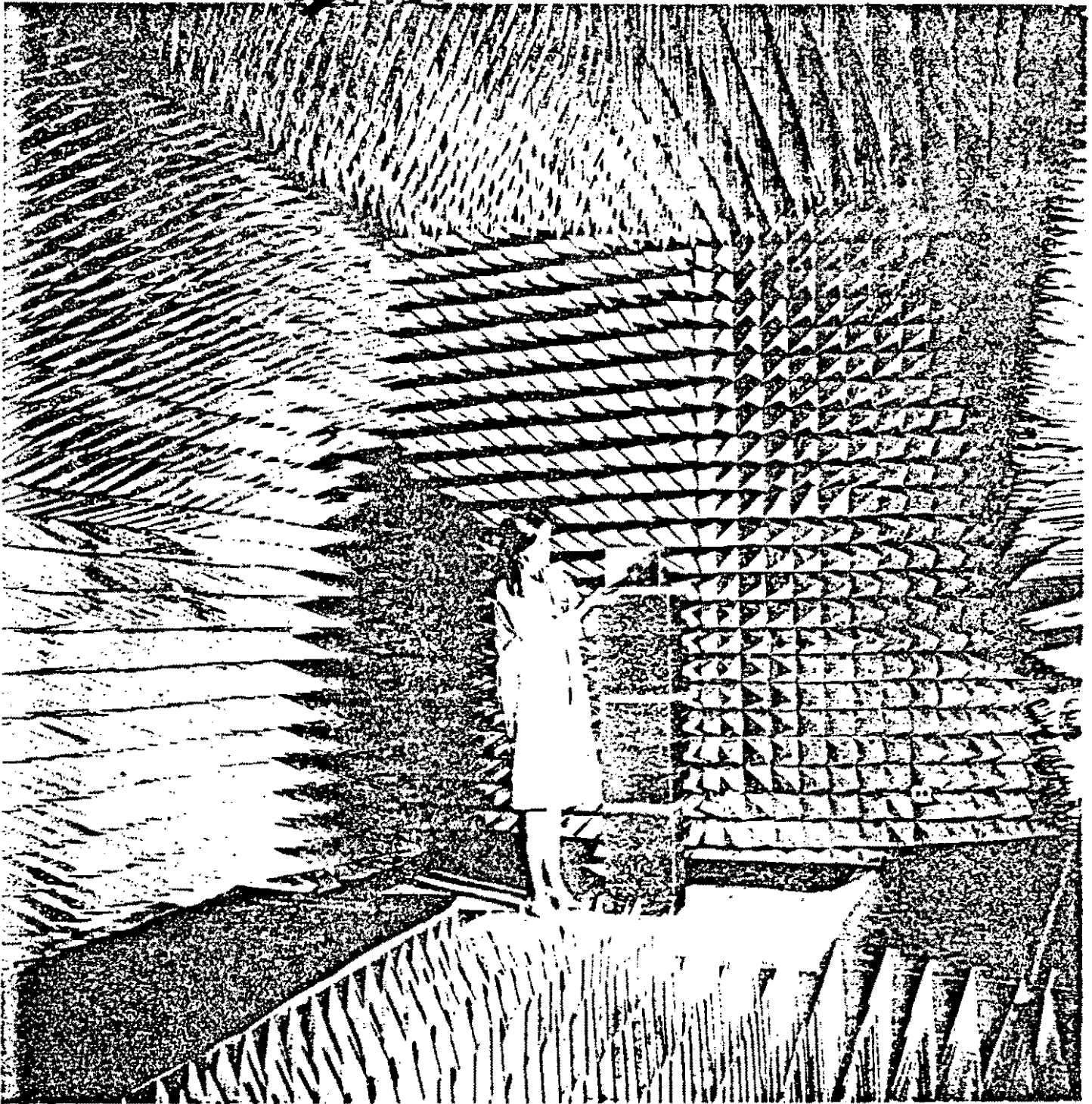
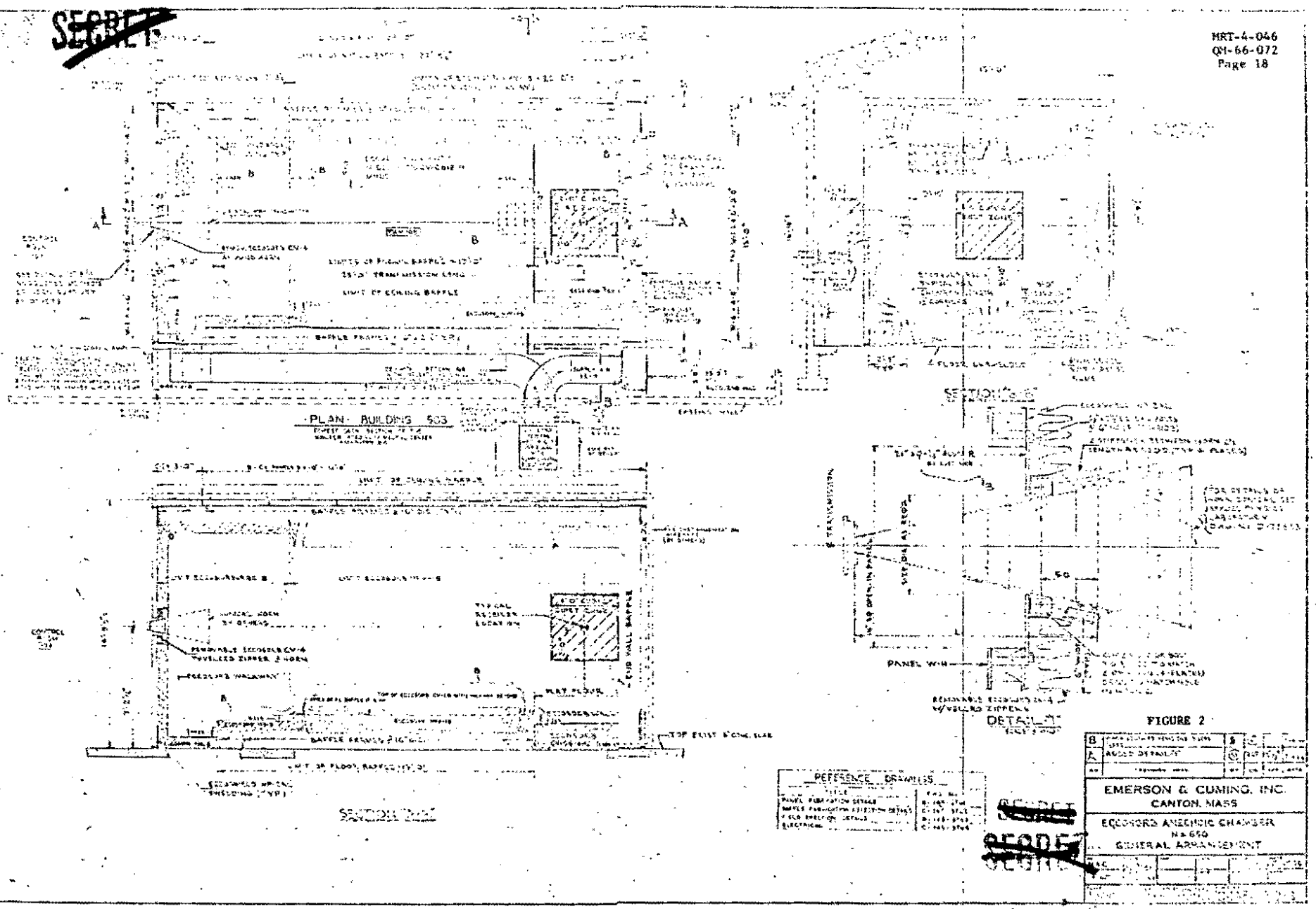


Fig. 1 MICROWAVE ANECHOIC CHAMBER

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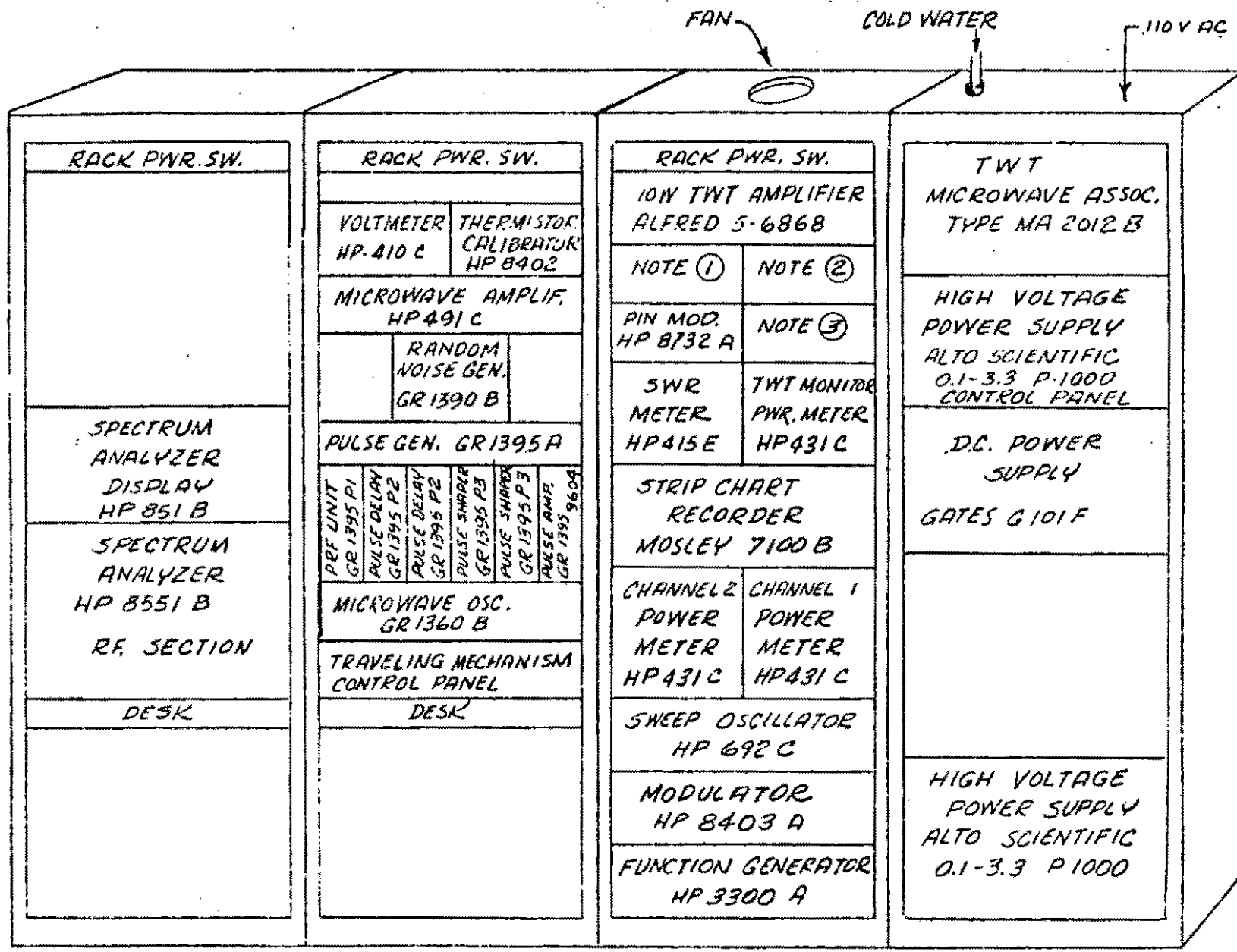
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FIGURE 3  
RACK ARRANGEMENT OF  
PANDORA MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT



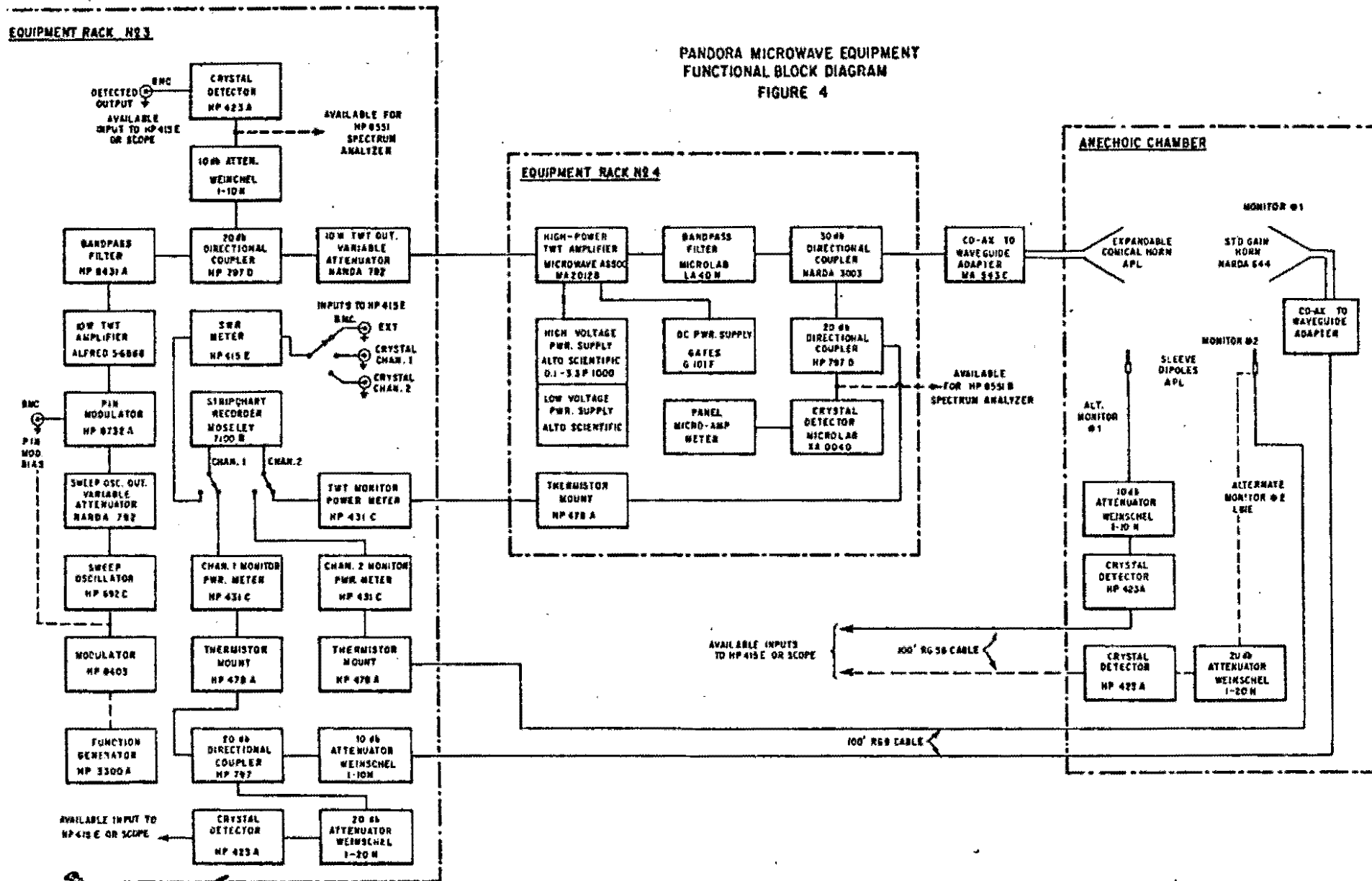
NOTE ① PANEL CONTAINS SWITCHES WHICH CONNECT VARIOUS MONITORED FUNCTIONS TO THE STRIP CHART RECORDER. BEHIND PANEL, BAND PASS FILTER (HP 8431 A), 20db DIRECTIONAL COUPLER (HP 7770), 10db FIXED ATTN. (WEINCHEL 1-10N), XTAL DETECTOR (HP 423

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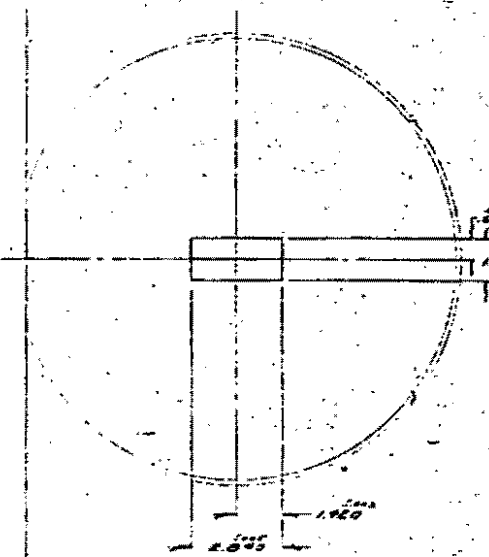
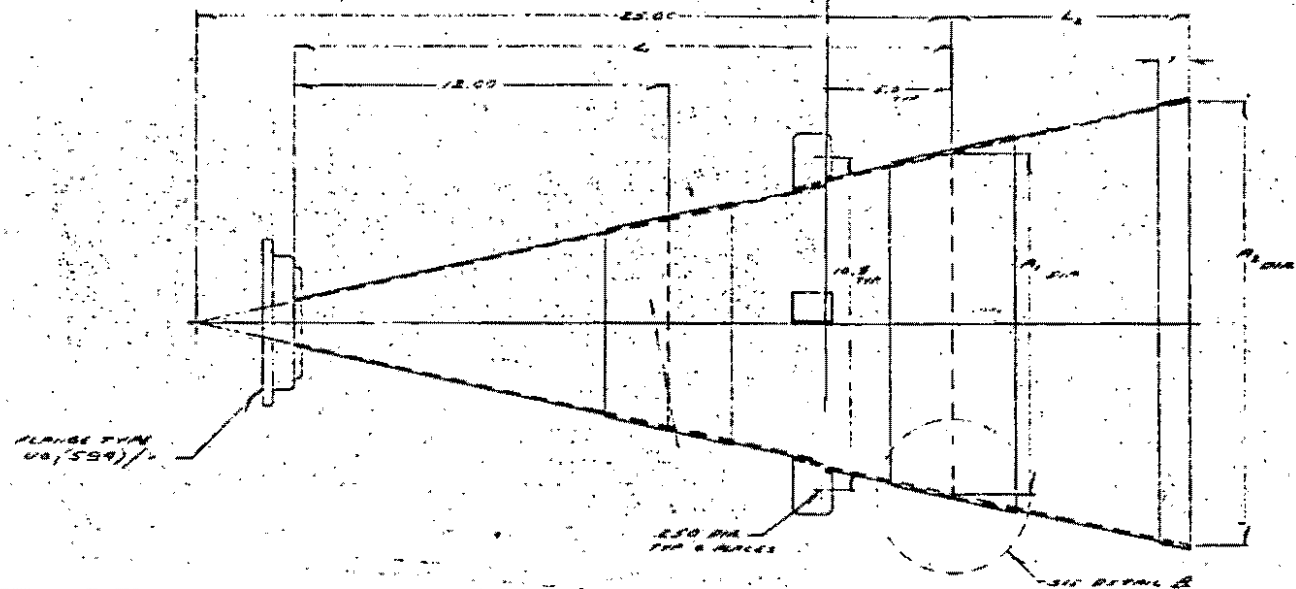
PANDORA MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT  
FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM  
FIGURE 4



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DO NOT SCALE

MRT-4-046  
QM-66-072  
Page 21



ITEM	VAR NO	LENGTHS		DIAMETERS	
		L	W	A	B
A	1	21.87	10.78		
B	1	8.25	10.78	11.78	
C	1	8.25	"	11.00	
D	1	7.50	"	11.00	
E	1	10.25	"	11.25	
F	1	10.00	"	11.25	
G	1	17.25	"	11.25	
H	1	21.50	"	22.00	
I	1	24.75	"	22.25	
J	1	31.75	"	24.50	

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. FABRICATE HORN SECTIONS FROM .050 THICK ALUMINUM BY SPOT WELDING TECHNIQUE. ITEM A MAY BE CONSTRUCTED IN TWO SECTIONS PROVIDING HOLE WITH FLANGES UG(589) IS NO LESS THAN 12.5000.
2. ATTACH FLANGE VIA HELL-ARC WELDING TECHNIQUE METHOD.



DETAILS  
FULL SCALE  
SHOWING METHOD OF FABRICATING  
AND ATTACHING CONICAL SECTIONS

INSTALL REFERENCE  
RING SELF-ALIGNING STUD  
FOR B STUDS EQUALLY  
SPACED AROUND CIRC. TO  
BEACH HORN SECTIONS ITEM 5  
B THROUGH J

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REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	QTY

FIGURE 5

HORN  
CONICAL

APPLIED PHYSICS  
LABORATORY

U 73328

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← → INDICATES FREQUENCY RANGES FOR  
3'W x 2'H x 1'D QUIET ZONE

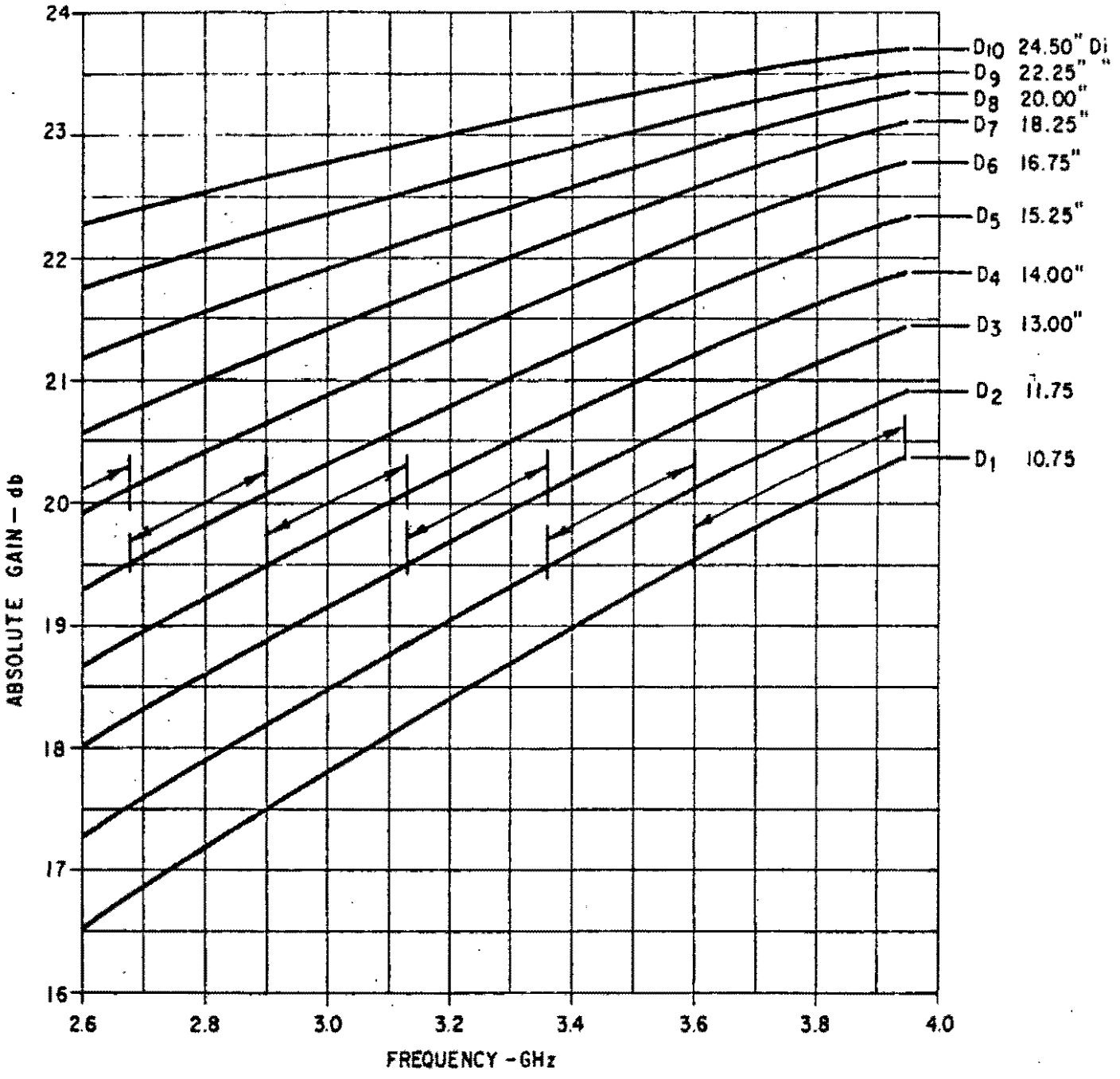


Fig.6 ABSOLUTE GAIN , EXPANDABLE CONICAL HORN

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← INDICATES FREQUENCY RANGES FOR  
3'W x 2'H x 1'D QUIET ZONE

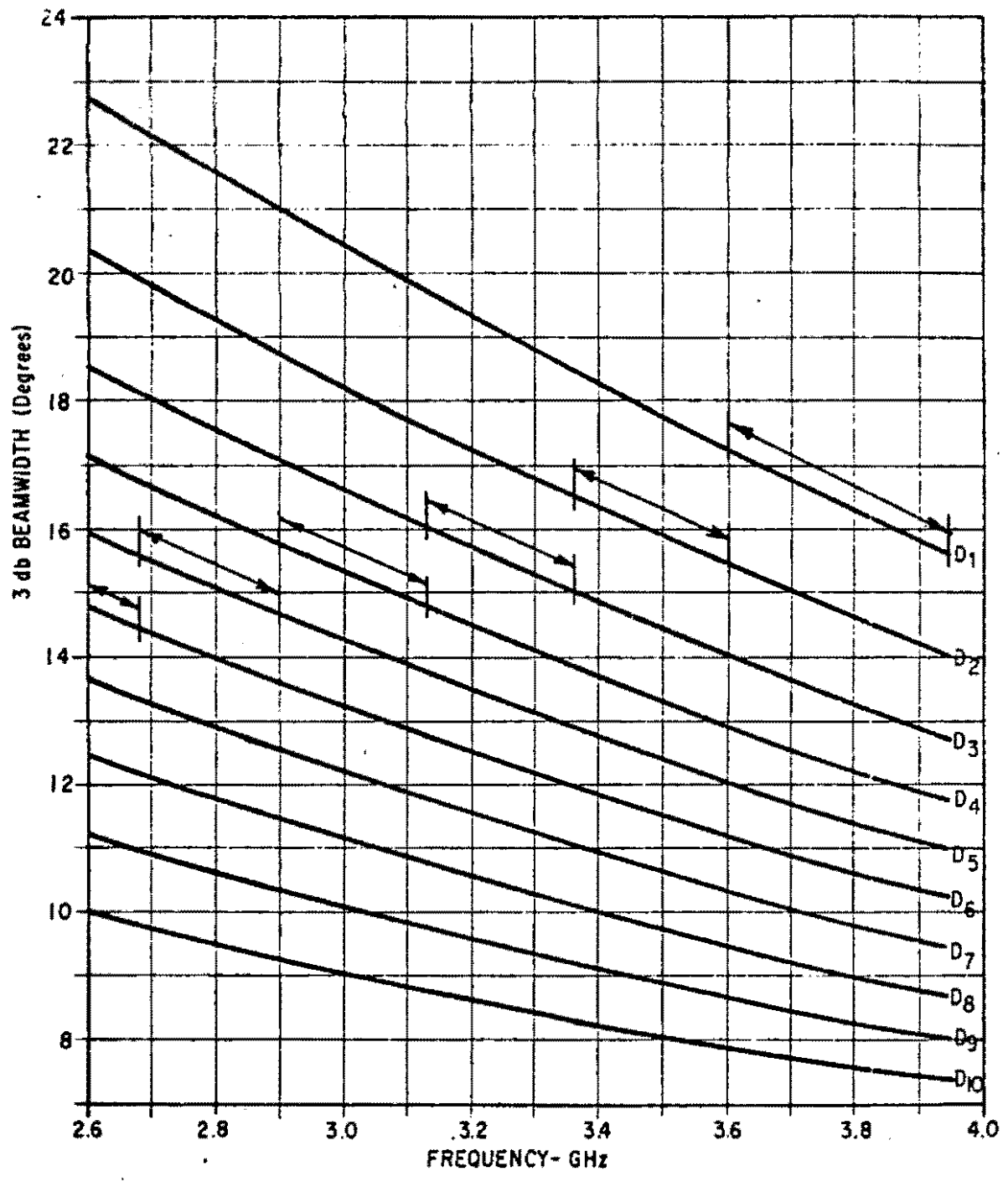


Fig.7 E PLANE 3db BEAMWIDTH, EXPANDABLE CONICAL HORN

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← INDICATES FREQUENCY RANGES FOR  
3'W x 2'H x 1'D QUIET ZONE

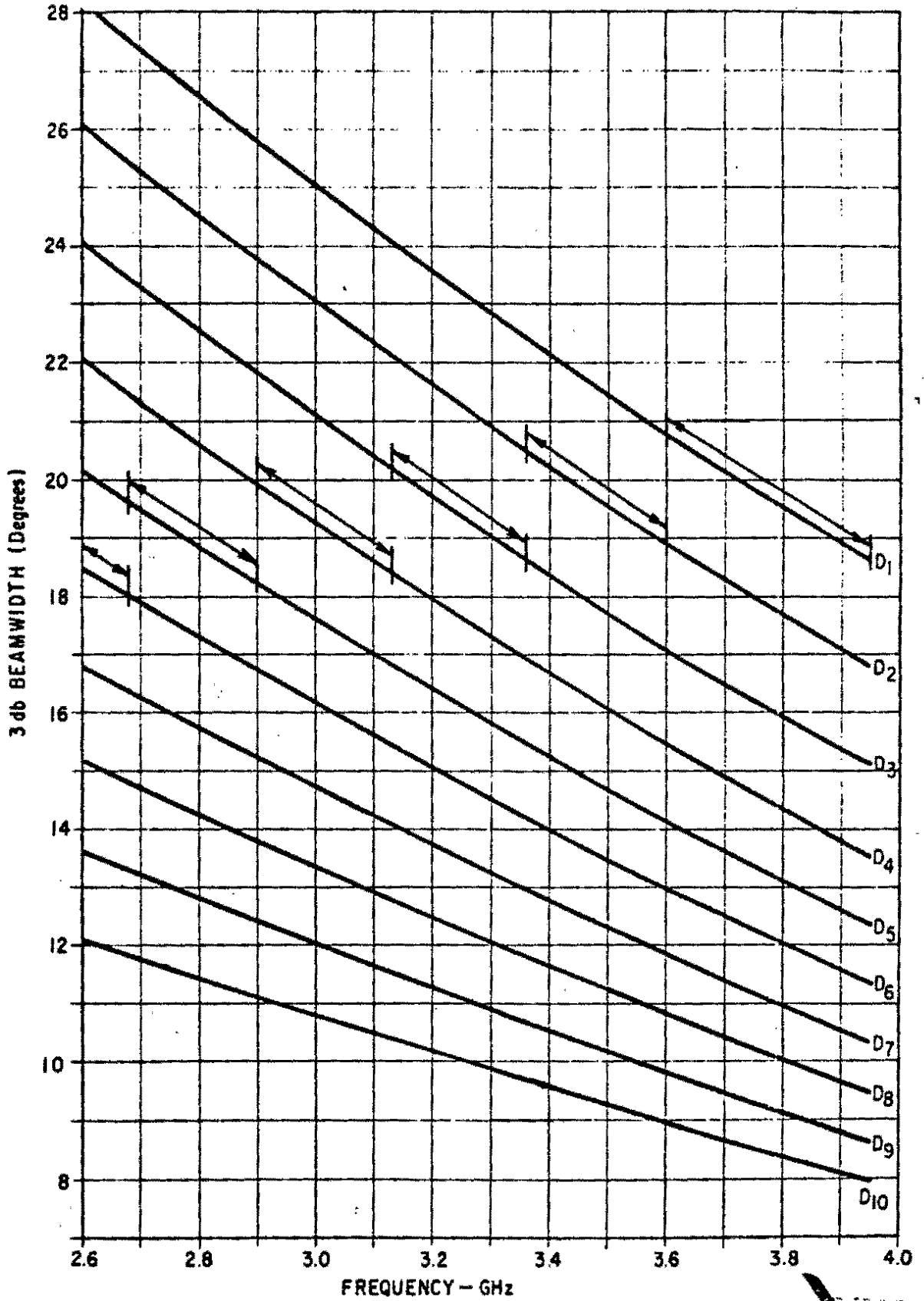


Fig. 8 H PLANE 3db BEAMWIDTH, EXPANDABLE CONICAL HORN

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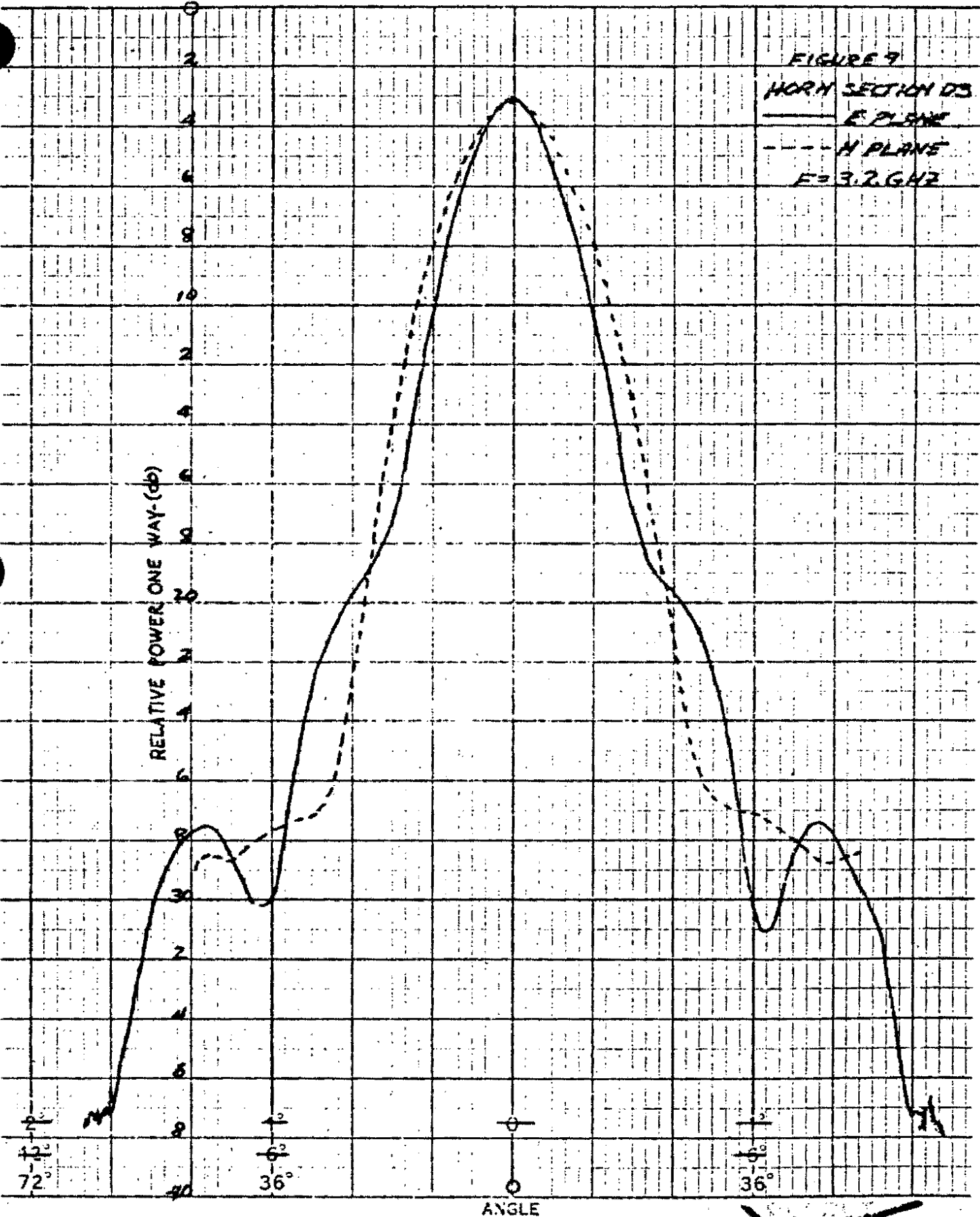
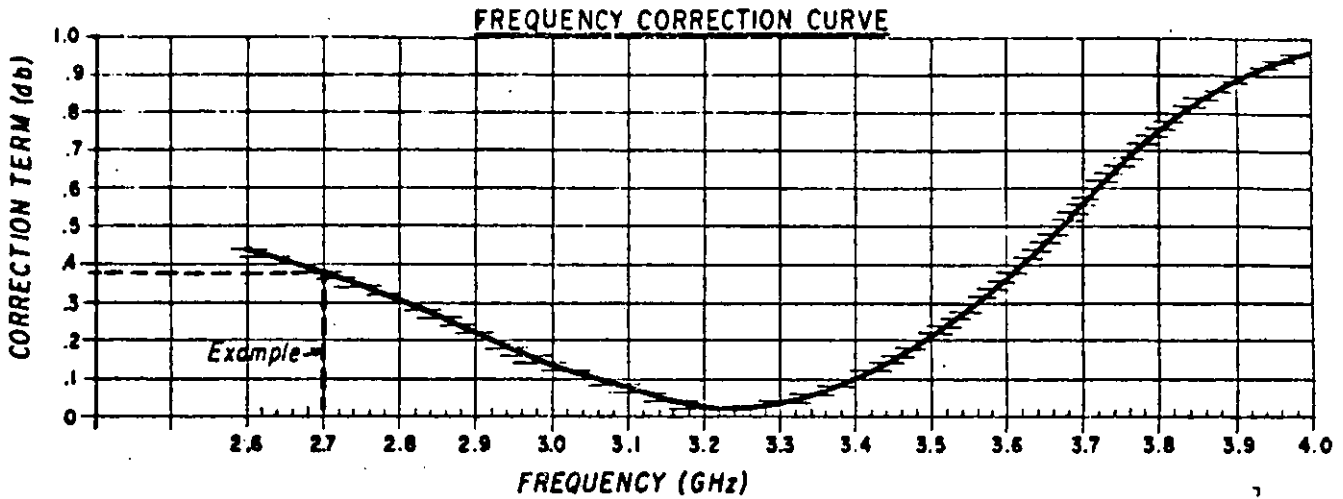


FIGURE 9  
HORN SECTION D3  
—— E PLANE  
---- H PLANE  
F = 3.2 GHz

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Fig.10 HIGH POWER TWT MONITOR - METER READING Vs TRANSMITTED POWER



TO MEASURE TRANSMITTED POWER:

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO TWT MONITOR POWER METER READING.

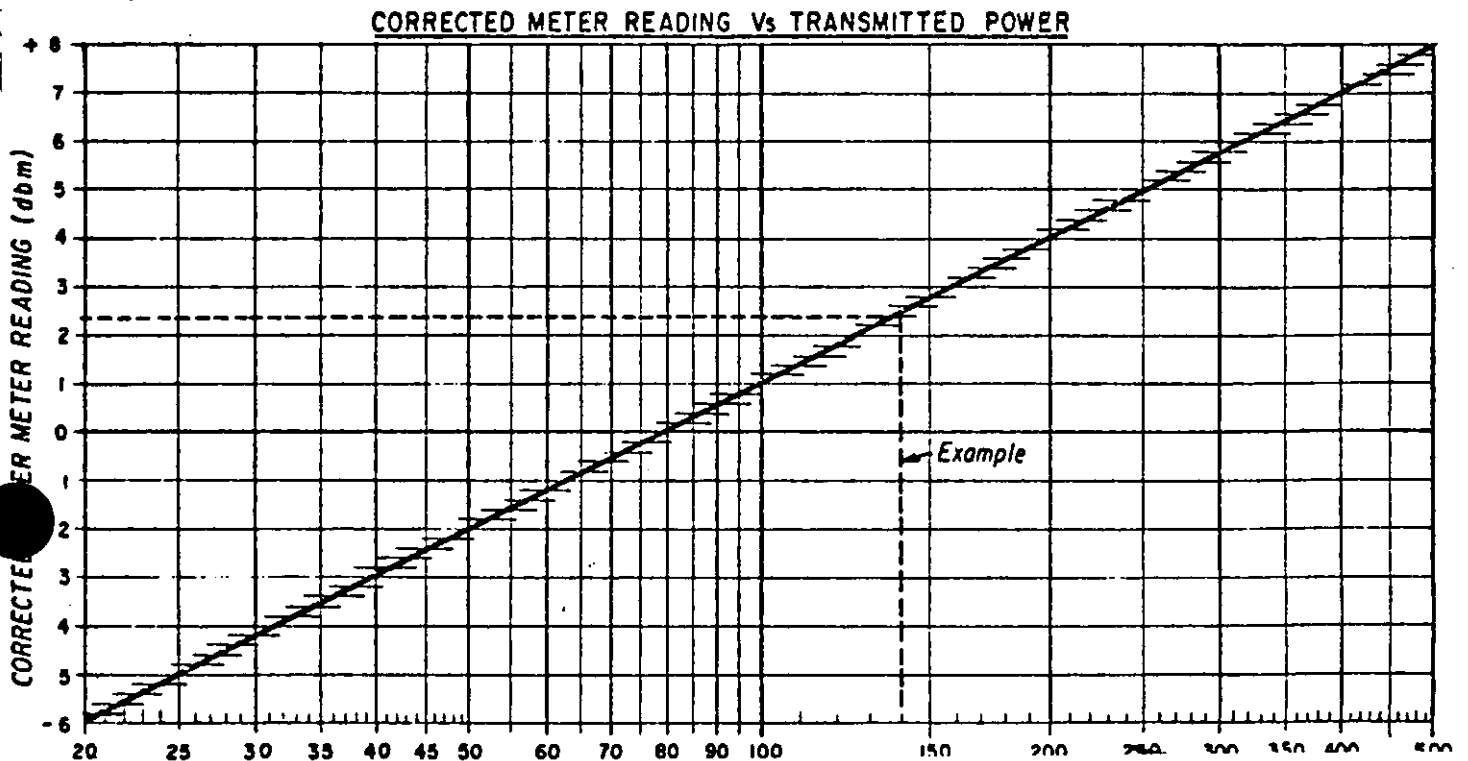
Example: AT 2.7 GHz, THE CORRECTION TERM = .38

POWER METER READING = 2.00

CORRECTED METER READING 2.38 dbm  $\approx$  140 Watts  $P_T$

TO SET TRANSMITTED POWER:

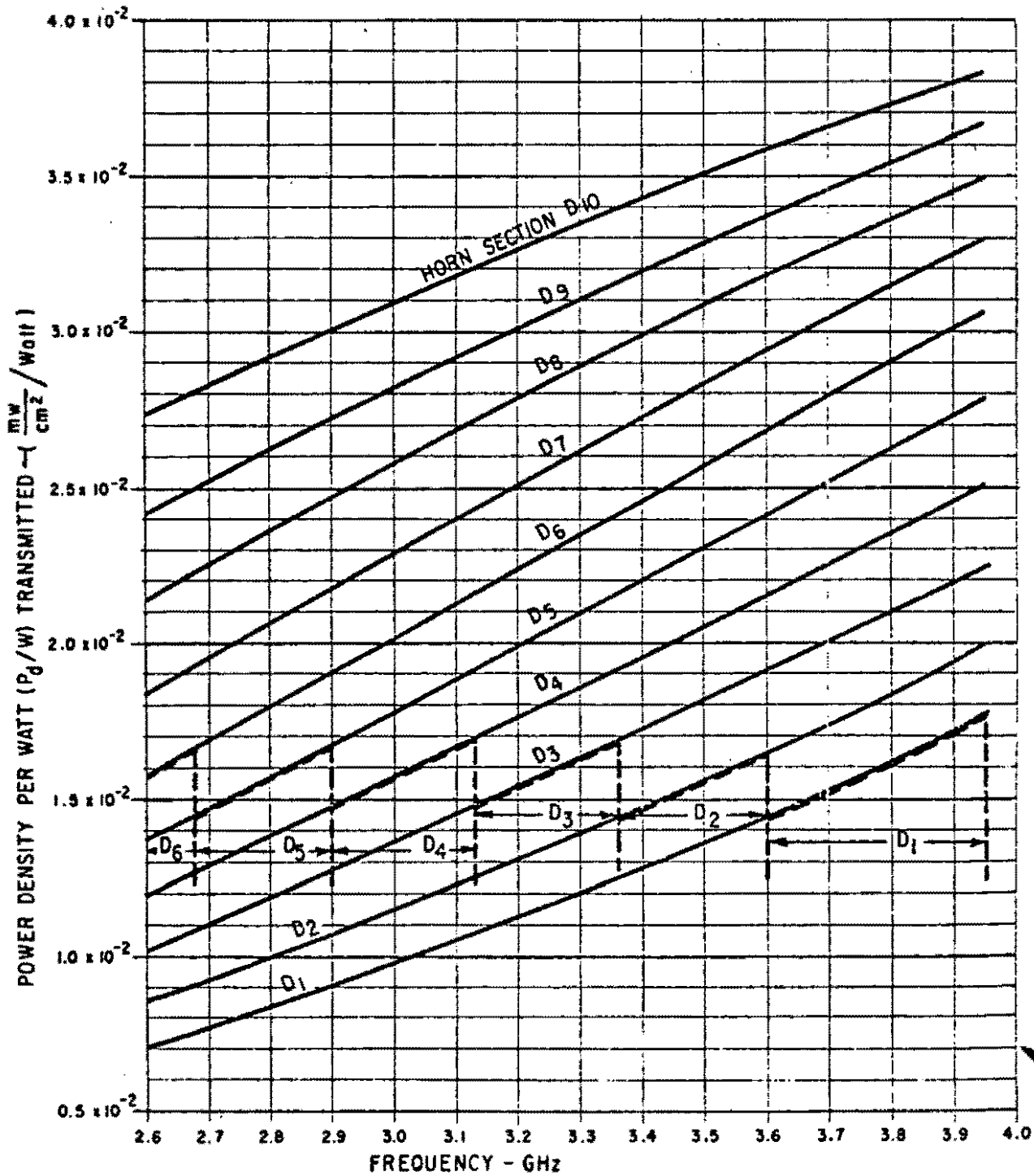
SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM CORRECTED METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO DESIRED POWER. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON TWT MONITOR POWER METER.





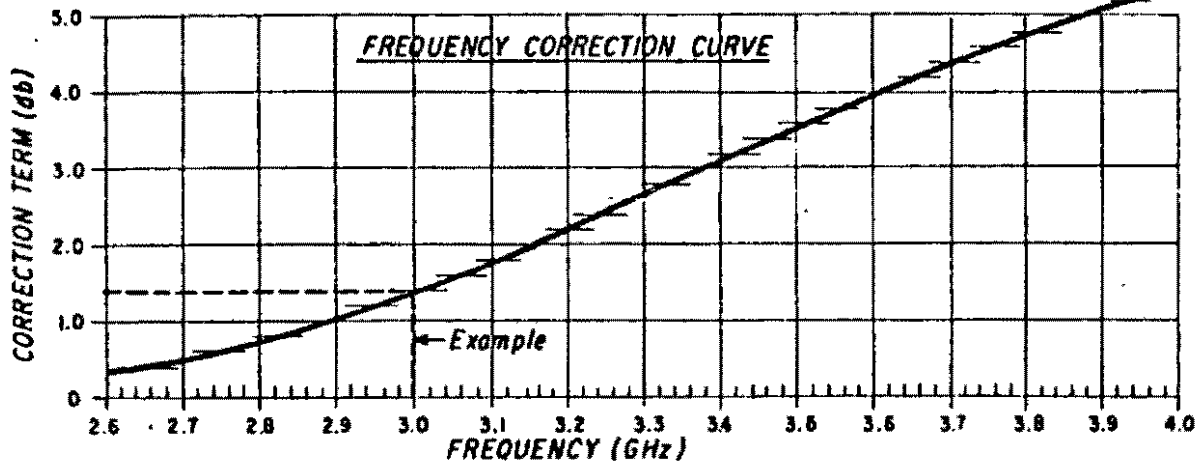
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Fig. 11 POWER DENSITY PER WATT TRANSMITTED FOR EACH HORN SECTION (FOR TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0')



ARROWS SHOW FREQUENCY RANGES

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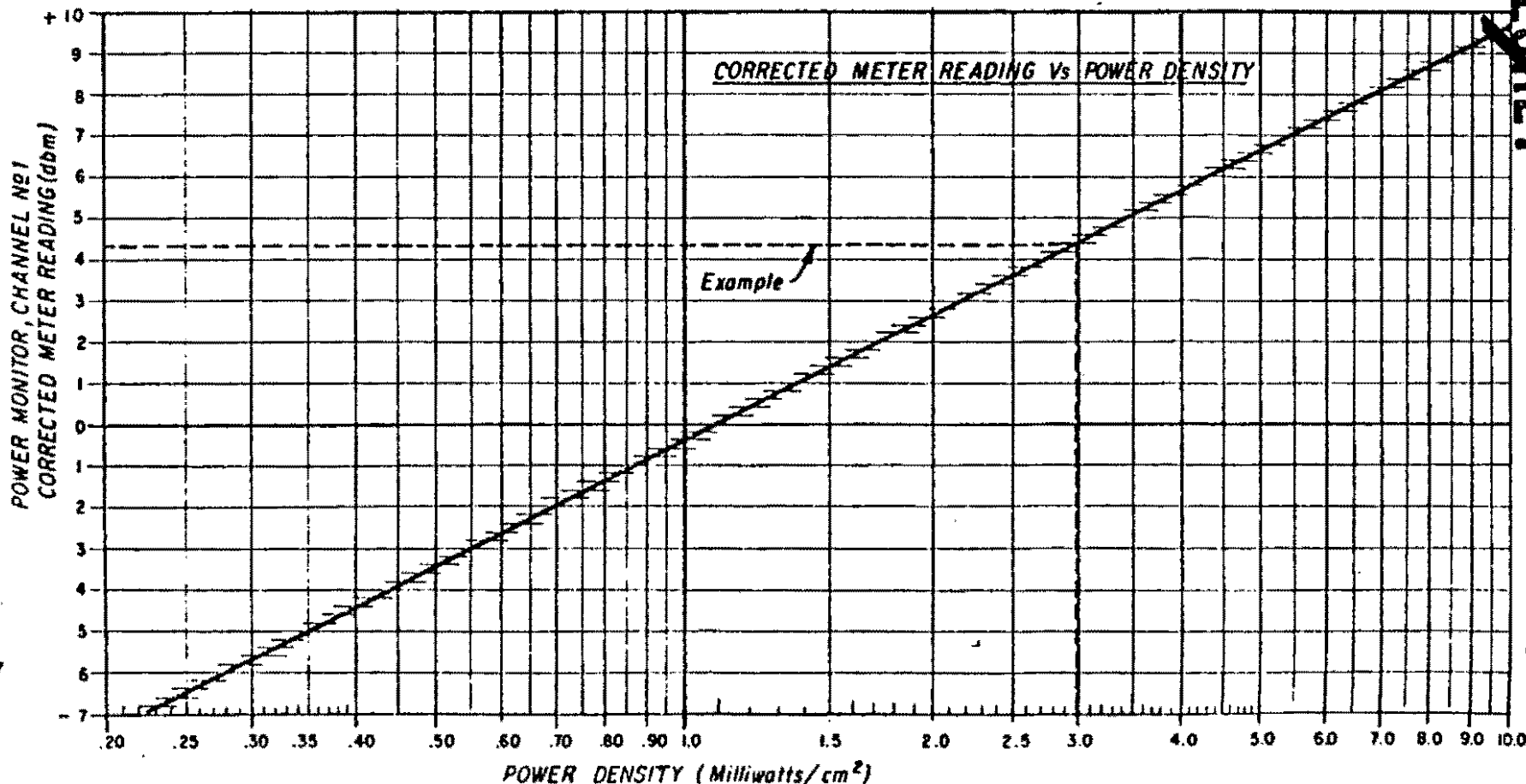
**TO MEASURE POWER DENSITY:**

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO METER READING.

Example: AT 3.0 GHz, CORRECTION TERM = 1.4 db  
 METER READING = 3.0 dbm  
 CORRECTED METER READING = 4.4 dbm  
 4.4 dbm  $\approx$  3.0 Milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>

**TO SET POWER DENSITY:**

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO REQUIRED POWER DENSITY. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON MONITOR CHANNEL N<sup>o</sup> 1 POWER METER.



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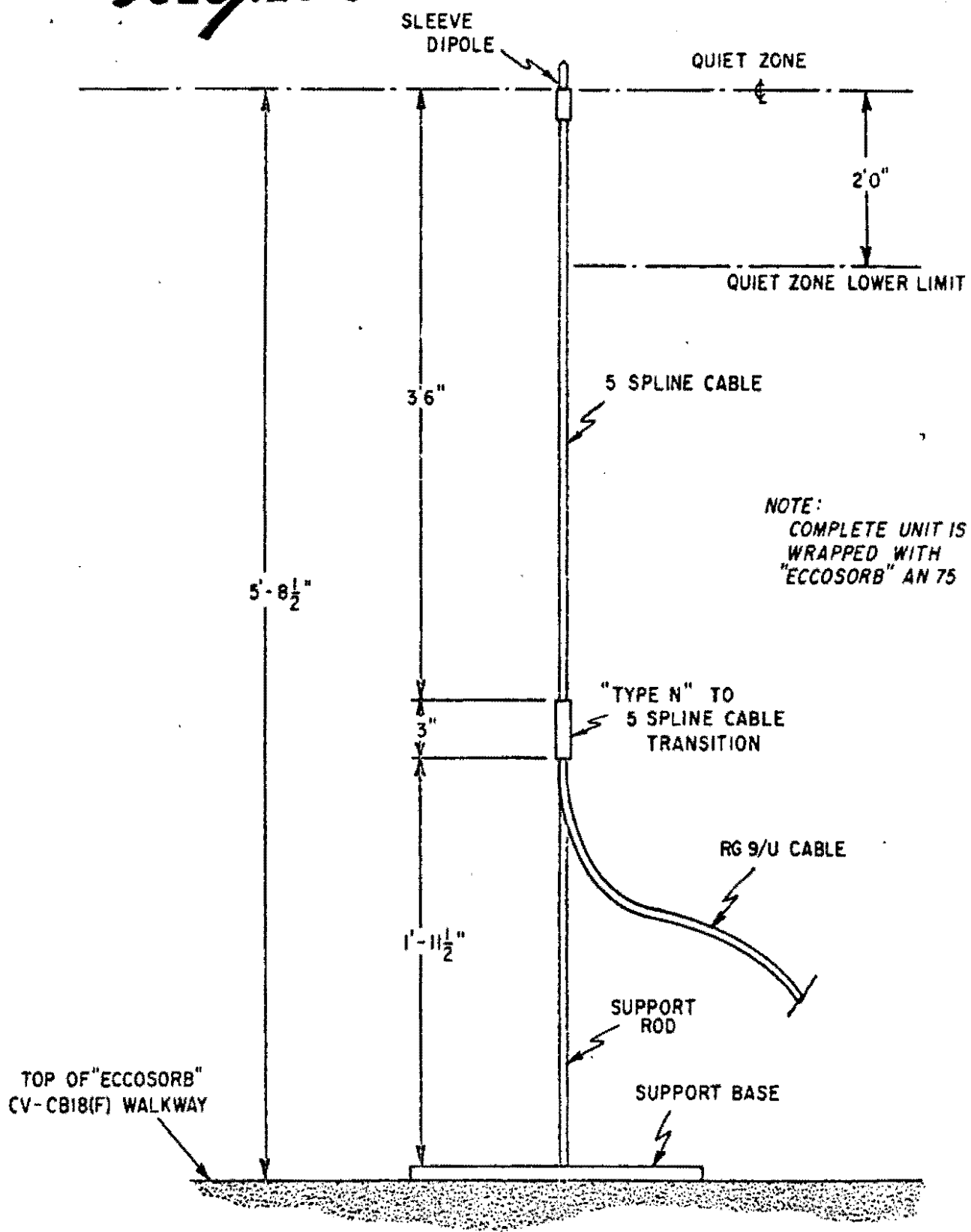


Fig. 13 FIXED DIPOLE MONITOR, STRAIGHT DIPOLE

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— H PLANE  
 - - - E PLANE  
 [shaded] DESIGN FREQ. RANGE

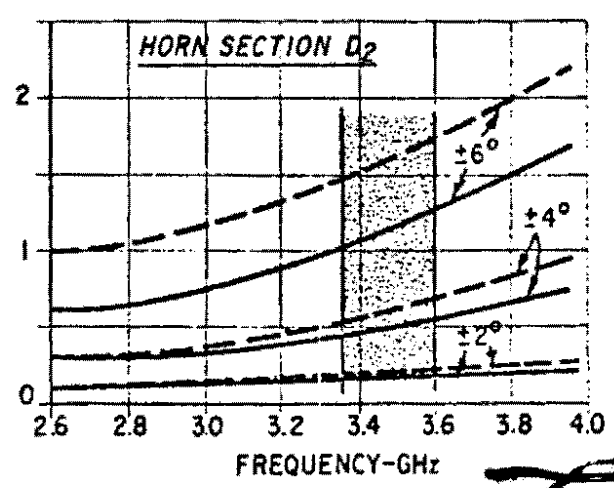
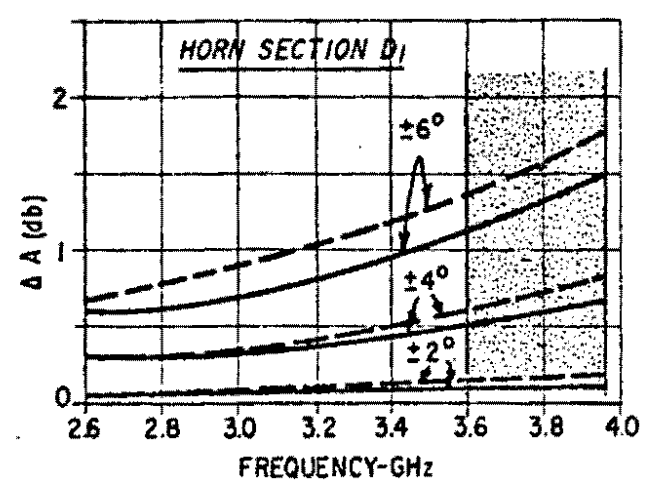
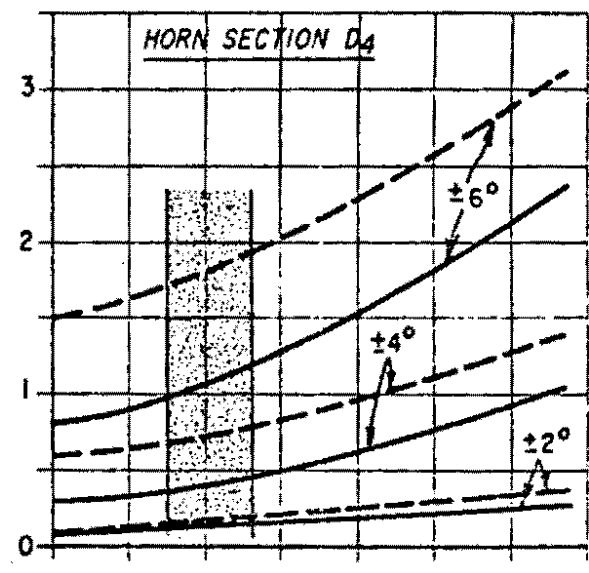
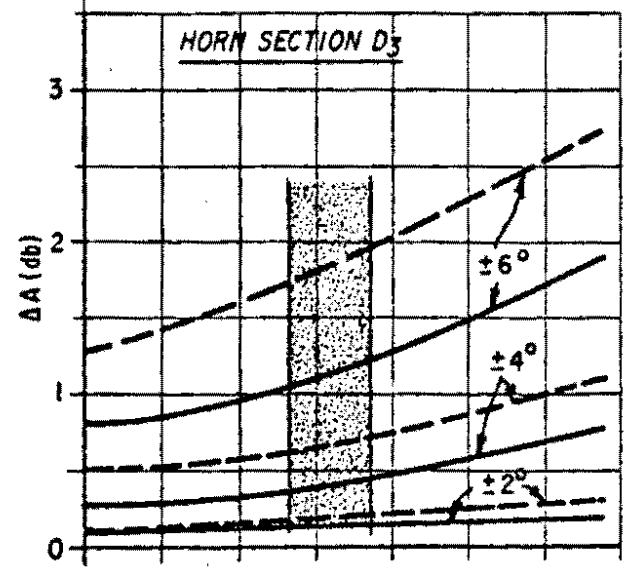
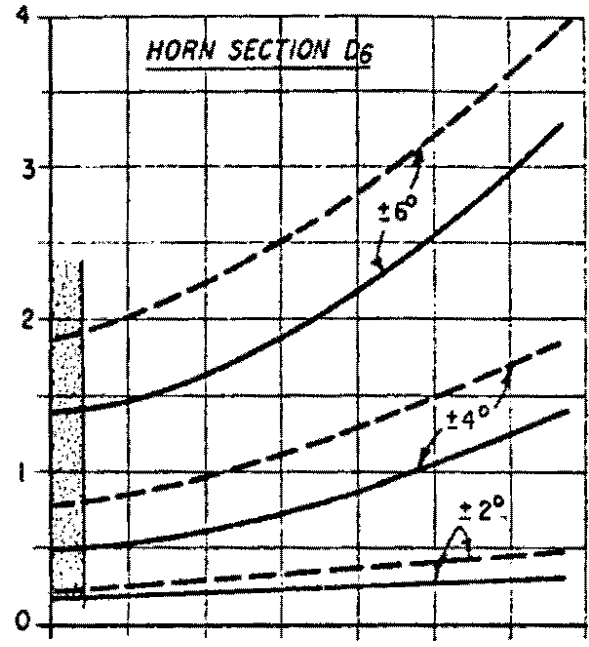
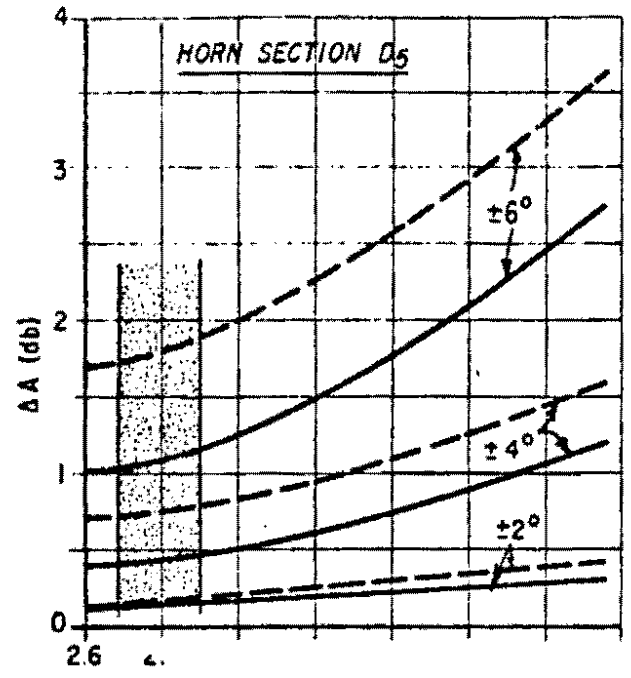
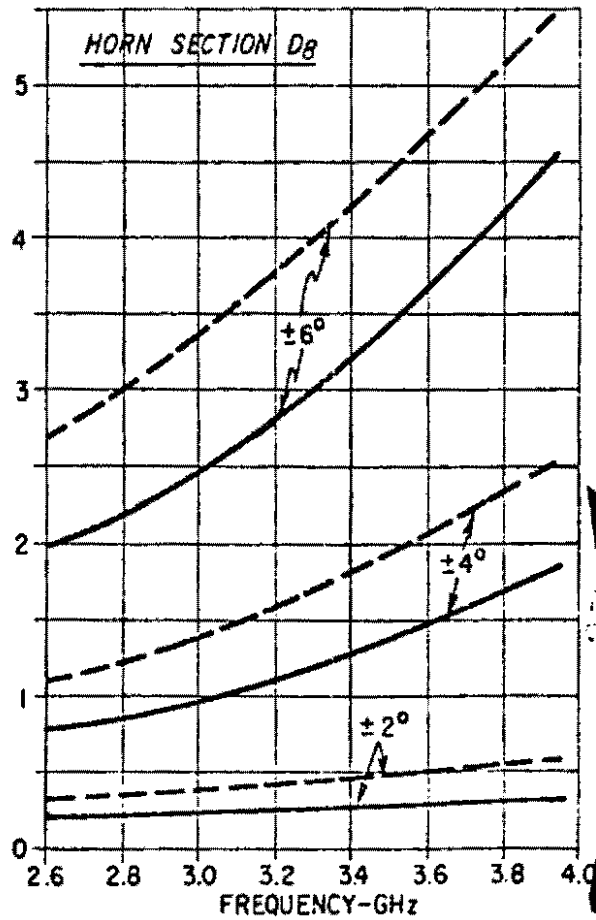
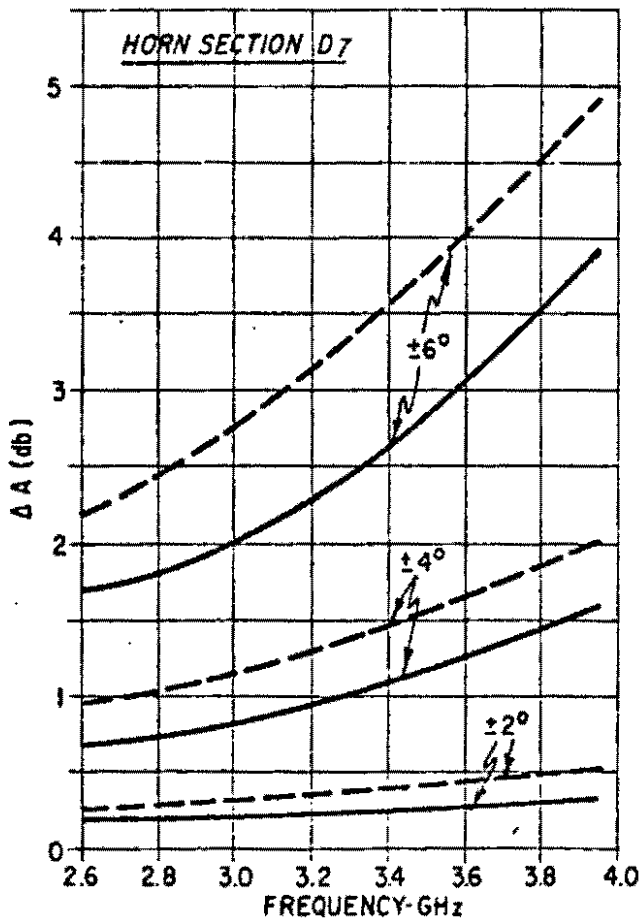
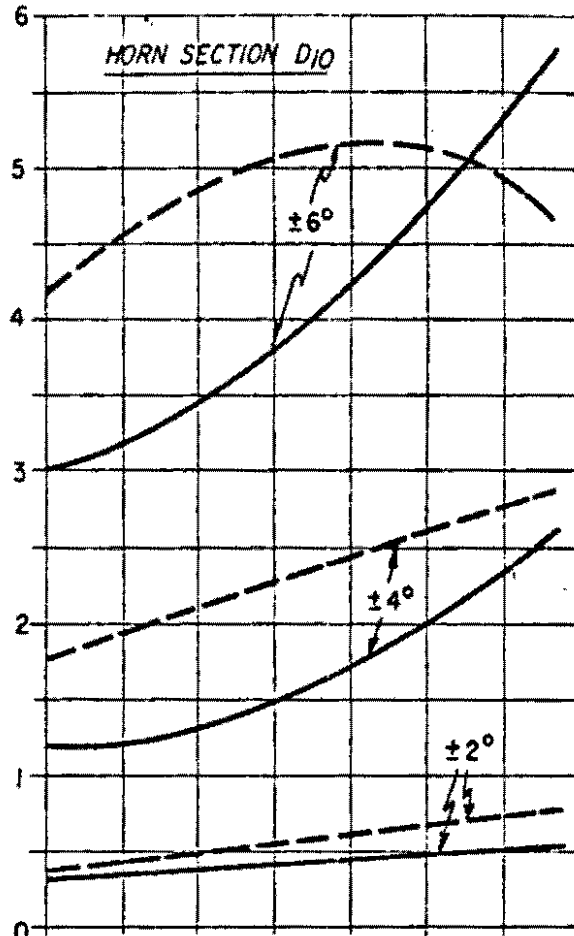
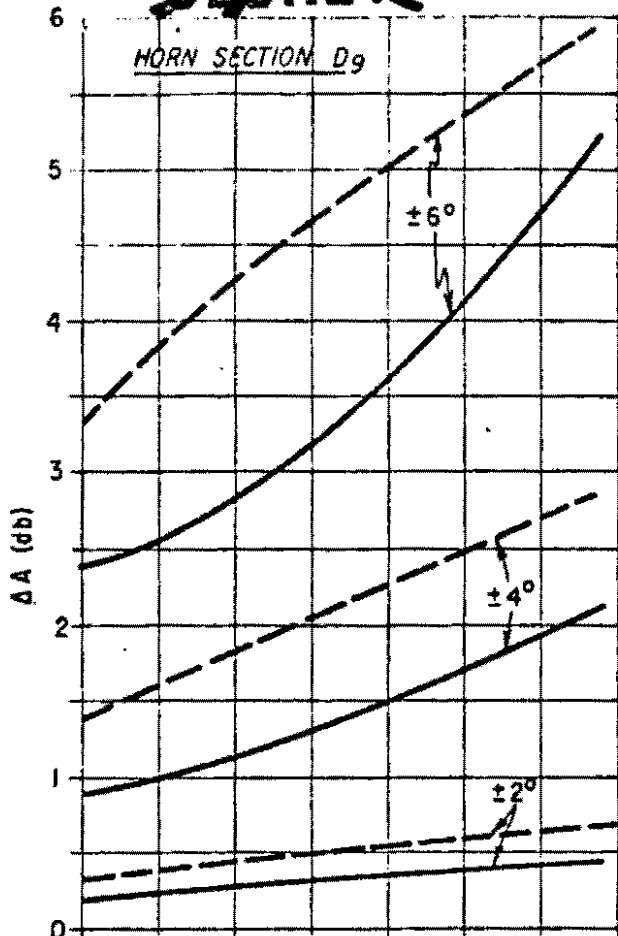


FIG. 14. CHANGE IN RELATIVE AMPLITUDE ( $\Delta A$ ) FOR VARIOUS FIVER AND C...

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— H PLANE  
- - - E PLANE



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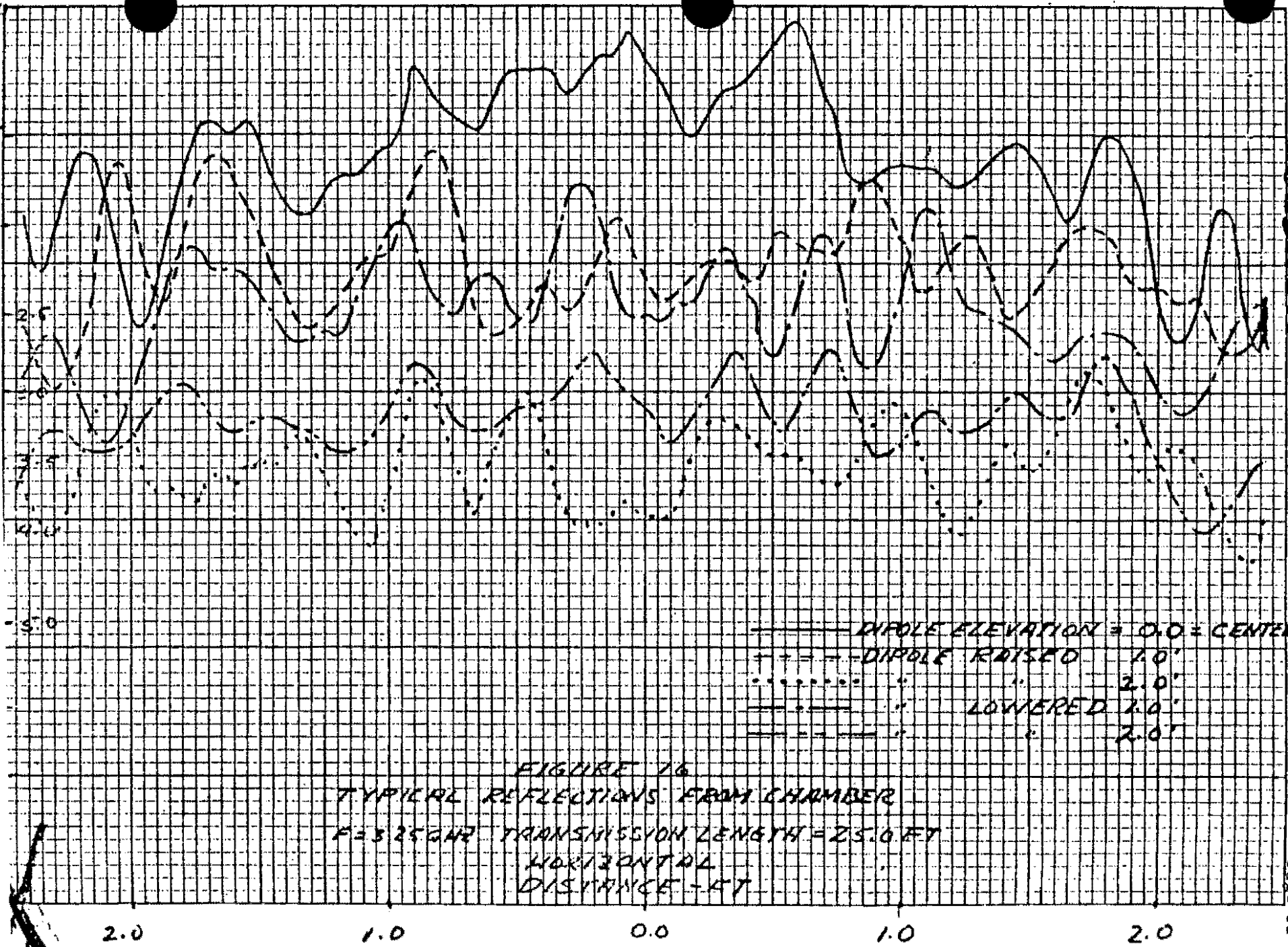


FIGURE 16  
TYPICAL REFLECTIONS FROM CHAMBER  
 $f = 3.25 \text{ GHz}$  TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0 FT  
HORIZONTAL  
DISTANCE - FT

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RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-0.5	-0.25	-0.75	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.0

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-1.0	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-1.0	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-0.75	-0.75	-1.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-0.75	-0.75	-1.25	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+1.0
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25
R 0.0	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.75
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.50
	MIN	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-4.25	-4.25	-1.00
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-1.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.25
R 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+1.0
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+1.0
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.5	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.75
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.25	-1.00
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.75
R 0.0	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-1.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.50
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.75
	MIN	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.75
R 0.0	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-1.0
2.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.0
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.0

Figure 17  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 2.6 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: 06  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8-22-66

NOTES:

- = +0.5 to -1.5 = ±1.0db
- = +0.5 to -2.0 = ±1.25db
- = +0.5 to -2.5 = ±1.5db
- = +0.5 to -3.0 = ±1.75db
- = +0.5 to -3.5 = ±2.0db
- = +0.5 to -4.0 = ±2.25db
- = +0.5 to -5.0 = ±2.75db

**SECRET**

RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.75	-1.25	-0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-0.25	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.0	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.5	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5	-0.5

RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.9'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.75	-1.25	-0.25	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.5	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.25	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.5	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.75	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5	-0.5

RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.75	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-3.0	-2.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.5	-0.5	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-1.5	-1.0	-0.25
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.5	-1.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-1.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-3.0	-2.75	-0.75

RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-1.5	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.5	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.25
	MIN	-3.0	-2.25	-2.0	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.0	-0.5

RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.25	-3.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-2.0	-0.75
0.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.25	-2.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-0.5

RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.25	-3.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.75	-1.75	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.50	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-0.5






RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.25
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-3.25	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.50	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.50	-2.50	-0.75
0.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-3.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+1.0
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.75	-1.0
2.0'	MAX	-3.5	-3.5	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-4.0	-4.0	-3.5	-0.5

Figure 18  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 2.8 GHZ  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D5  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber backed dipole

DATE: 8/23/66

NOTES:

-  = 0.0 - 2.0 db = ± 1.0 db
-  = 0.0 - 2.5 db = ± 1.25 db
-  = 0.0 - 3.0 db = ± 1.5 db
-  = 0.0 - 3.5 db = ± 1.75 db
-  = 0.0 - 4.0 db = ± 2.0 db

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-0.25	-0.25
R 0.0	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.25	-0.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX				
	MIN				
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.0	-0.5	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75			+0.5
	MIN	-4.0			-0.5
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.25	-1.0	-0.25
R 0.0	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-1.75	-1.50	-1.0	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	+0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-2.5	-1.50	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75			+0.5
	MIN	-4.25			-0.5
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-0.25	-0.25
R 0.0	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-1.75	-1.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	-1.50	-1.50	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-2.25	-1.5	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75			+0.5
	MIN	-4.25			-0.5
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5	-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-1.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.50
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-2.25	-1.5	-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.25			+0.5
	MIN	-4.25			-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.5			+0.5
	MIN	-4.0			-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-0.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-0.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-3.50	-2.5	-1.5	-0.25

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	+0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-4.25	-1.0	-1.0
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.0	-1.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	+1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-5.0	-4.0	-1.25	-1.25
1.5'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	+0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-4.5	-3.75	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
R 0.0	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-0.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-0.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.75	-0.5

Figure 19  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.0 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D4  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8/22/66

NOTES:

- = -0.25 - 2.25 = ± 1.0db
- = -0.25 - 2.75 = ± 1.25db
- = -0.25 - 3.25 = ± 1.5db
- = -0.25 - 3.75 = ± 1.75db
- = -0.25 - 4.25 = ± 2.0db
- = -0.25 - 4.75 = ± 2.25db
- = -0.25 - 5.25 = ± 2.5db

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.25	-1.0	-0.5
ER 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.25	-1.0	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.25
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.50

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.2	-0.5
ER 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-1.0	-1.0	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-1.25	-1.25	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-1.00
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5
ER 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.5	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.5	-2.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-3.0	-3.0	+0.75
	MIN	-4.75	-4.25	-4.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.75	-4.25	-4.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
ER 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-3.5	-3.5	-0.25

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5
ER 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-5.0	-4.25	-4.25	-1.0

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.0	-4.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.75	-2.25	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-0.50
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
ER 0.0	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.75	-2.25	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-4.75	-4.75	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.0	-0.5

LOCAL ANCH		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-2.75	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-4.0	-3.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-2.00	-2.00	-2.00	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.75	-3.75	-0.75
ER 0.0	MAX	-2.00	-4.00	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-5.0	-4.0	-3.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.0	-4.75	-3.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-4.75	-5.0	-0.50
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-5.0	-4.5	-4.0	-0.75

Figure 20  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.25 CHZ  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D3  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8/22/66 8/23/66

NOTES:

- = 0.5 - 2.5 = ± 1.0 db
- = 0.5 - 3.0 = ± 1.25 db
- = 0.5 - 3.5 = ± 1.5 db
- = 0.5 - 4.0 = ± 1.75 db
- = 0.5 - 4.5 = ± 2.0 db
- = 0.5 - 5.0 = ± 2.25 db

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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.75	
1.0'	MAX	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.5	
1.0.0	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+ .125
	MIN	-1.25	-1.5	-1.0	- .125
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+ .125
	MIN	+1.75	+1.75	+1.25	- .125
1.5'	MAX	+1.5	+1.5	+1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-1.75	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX		-1.25	-2.25	
	MIN		+2.5	+1.50	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	+2.25	+2.25	+1.75	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.25	-1.75	-1.25	
1.0.0	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.125
	MIN	-1.75	-1.5	-1.0	-0.125
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+ .125
	MIN	+2.25	+1.75	+1.25	- .125
1.5'	MAX	+1.5	+1.5	+1.5	
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-1.75	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.0	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	
1.0.0	MAX	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.125
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.25	-0.125
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.125
	MIN	+2.5	+2.0	+1.5	-0.125
1.5'	MAX	+1.5	+1.5	+1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.0	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-1.75	
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.75	
1.0.0	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+ .125
	MIN	-1.25	-1.5	-1.25	- .125
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.125
	MIN	+2.25	+2.25	+2.0	-0.125
1.5'	MAX	+1.5	+1.5	+1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.1	- .125
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	
	MIN	+2.75	+2.75	+2.50	
1.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.50	
1.0.0	MAX	1.75	1.75	1.75	
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.00	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+ .125
	MIN	+1.75	+1.75	+1.75	- .125
1.5'	MAX	+2.25	+2.25	+2.25	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	
2.0'	MAX				+ .125
	MIN				- .125

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.0.0	MAX				
	MIN				
1.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX				
	MIN				
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				
	MIN				
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	
1.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	
1.0.0	MAX	2.0	2.0	2.0	+ .250
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	- .250
1.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	+ .125
	MIN	+2.5	+2.5	+2.50	- .125
1.5'	MAX	+2.25	+2.25	+2.25	+ .125
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	- .125
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+ .125
	MIN	+3.5	+3.5	+3.5	- .125

Figure 21  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.25 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D3  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Standard Gain  
 Horn (Narda Model  
 C44)  
 DATE: 8/21/66

NOTES:

- = 0.5 - 2.5 = + 1.0 db
- = 0.5 - 3.00 = + 1.25 db
- = 0.5 - 3.5 = + 1.5 db
- = 0.5 - 4.0 = + 1.75 db

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TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.25	-1.75	-0.5
P 1.5'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-0.75
P 1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-1.75	-0.75
TER 0.0	MAX	-0.0	-0.5	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
N 1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.75
N 1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-1.75	-1.5	-0.5
N 2.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5

TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-2.75	-1.0
P 1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
P 1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.5	-0.75
TER 0.0	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5
N 1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
N 1.5'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5
N 2.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.5

TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.25	-0.75
P 1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
P 1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.5	-0.5
TER 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.25	-0.5
N 1.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
N 1.5'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-3.0	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5
N 2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5

TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.75	-3.75	-2.75	-0.75
P 1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.75	-3.75	-3.0	+1.0
P 1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
TER 0.0	MAX	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
N 1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+1.0
	MIN	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.0
N 1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
N 2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0
	MIN	-2.5	-1.75	-1.75	-1.0

TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-2.5	-0.75
P 1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-1.0	-1.0
P 1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.50
TER 0.0	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.25	-0.5
N 1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-0.75
N 1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
N 2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75

TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+1.0
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-2.5	-1.0
P 1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5
P 1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-1.0
TER 0.0	MAX	-1.75	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.5	-0.25
N 1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
N 1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-1.75	-0.5
N 2.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75

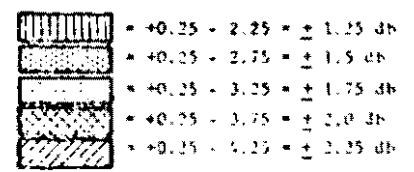
TYPICAL RANGE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
P 2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-2.25	-0.5
P 1.5'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.0	-0.75
P 1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-2.75	-0.5
TER 0.0	MAX	-2.0	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.5	-0.5
N 1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.75	-0.5
N 1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.25	-0.75
N 2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.75	-0.5

Figure 22

CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.45 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: 02  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber backed dipole  
 DATE: 8/22/66

NOTES:



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RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.25
1.5'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.25
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5

RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.75
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.25
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
2.0'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.75

RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+1.0
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.25
1.0'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.50
1.5'	MAX				+0.25
	MIN				-0.25
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5

RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-1.0
1.5'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.25
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.75
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5

RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.50
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				+0.50
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.75

RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-1.0
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.50
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5







RADIANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		±2.0'	±1.5'	±1.0'	
2.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.75
	MIN				-0.75
OR 0.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
1.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.75
1.5'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5
2.0'	MAX				+0.5
	MIN				-0.5

Figure 23  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.8 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D1  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber backed dipole

DATE: 8/23/66

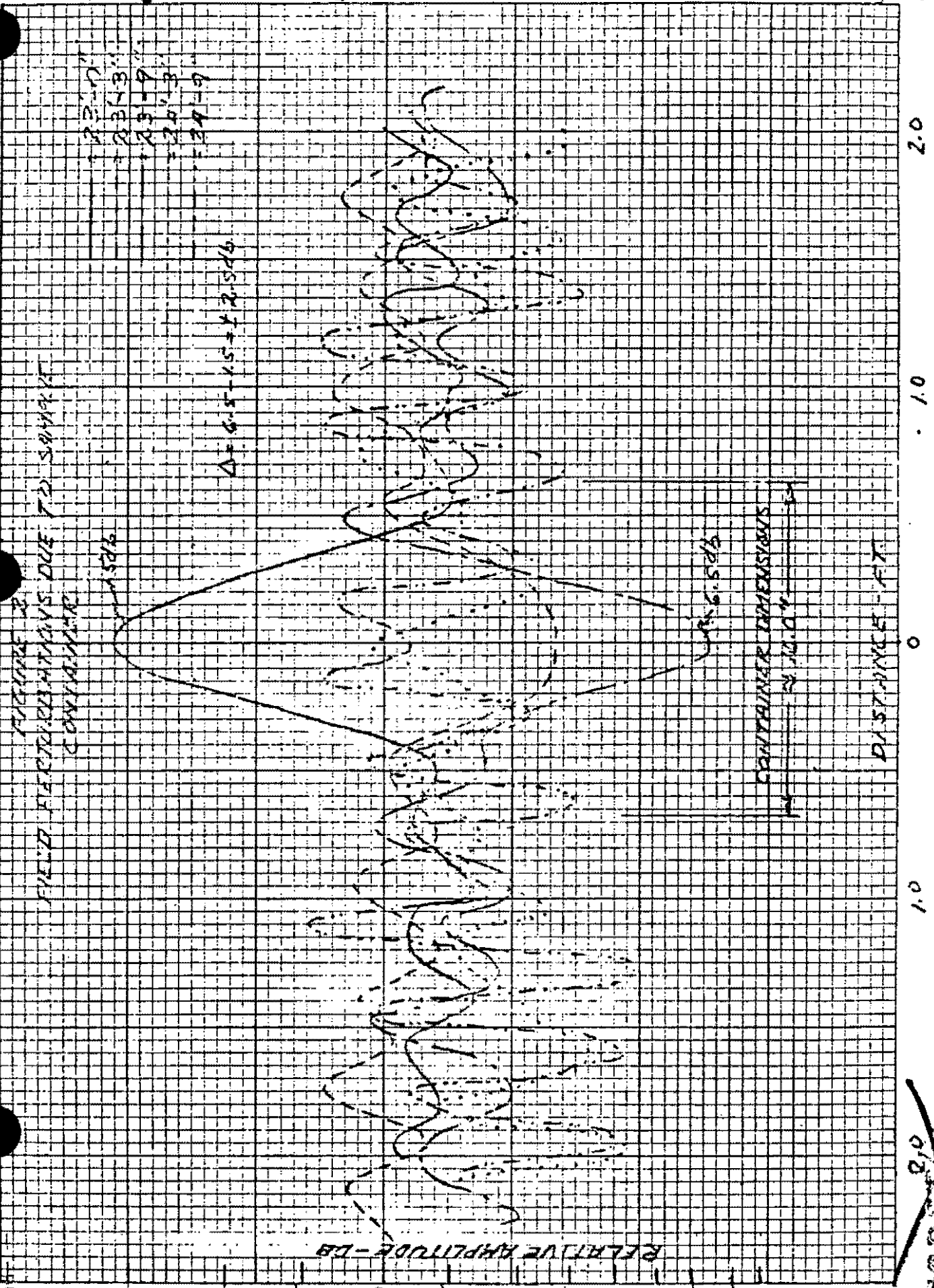
NOTES:

-  = 0.0 - 2.0 = + 1.0db
-  = 0.0 - 2.5 = + 1.25db
-  = 0.0 - 3.0 = + 1.5db
-  = 0.0 - 3.5 = + 1.75db
-  = 0.0 - 4.0 = + 2.0db
-  =

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~~33.0~~  
~~33.3~~  
~~33.9~~  
~~34.3~~  
~~34.9~~

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~~QM-66-072~~  
~~MRT-4-046~~

## APPENDIX A

### Transmitting Horn, Design and Test Results

#### INTRODUCTION

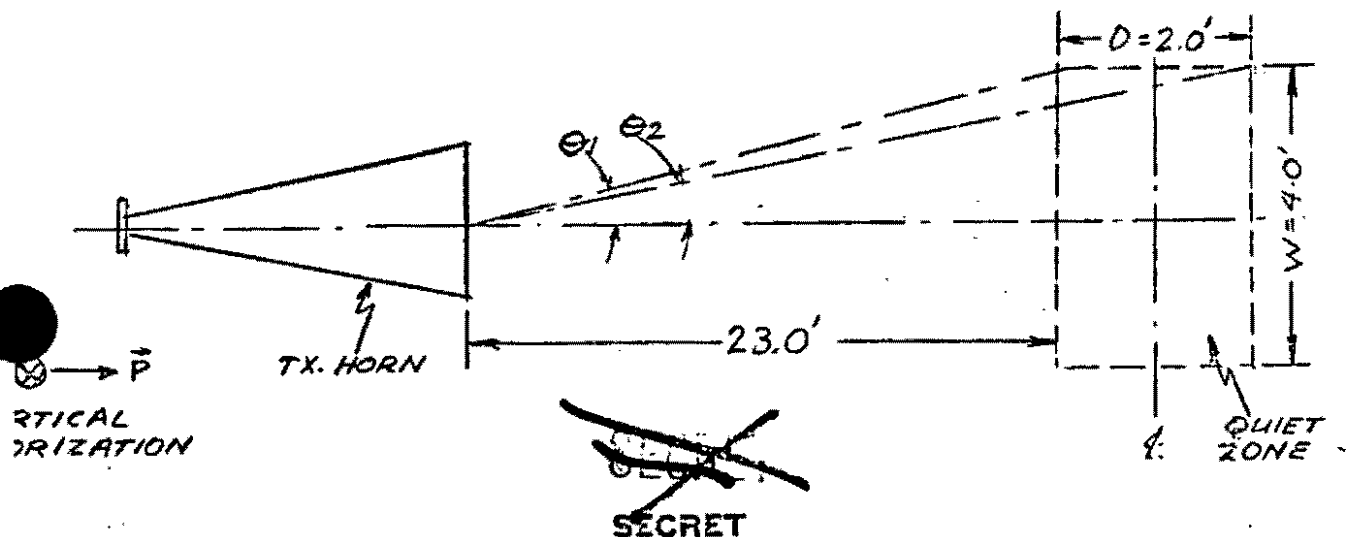
The anechoic chamber specifications originally called for a four foot cubic quiet zone; however, it was determined that a quiet zone 3' wide x 2' high x 1' deep would be suitable for two test samples in containers side-by-side. With a minimum transmitted power of 200 watts, a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \pm 1.0 \text{ db}$  was required in the quiet zone. To allow for a margin of safety, a uniform illumination (within  $\pm 1.0 \text{ db}$ ) in a 4'W x 3'H x 2'D quiet zone was the design goal for the transmitting horn antenna.

A conical transmitting horn antenna design was chosen because it has an H plane to E plane beamwidth ratio close to that required (4 to 3), without the narrower beam in the intercardinal planes associated with the pyramidal horn antenna.

Because gain and beamwidth vary with the wavelength, the horn design incorporates "add-on" sections for the various incremental bandwidths. This is discussed further under beamwidth considerations. The first section includes a built-in rectangular to circular transition obviating the need for a separate waveguide transition. Figure 5 in the main section of this report is an illustration of the transmitting horn.

#### BEAMWIDTH CONSIDERATIONS

The geometry for the horn illumination of the quiet zone is shown in the following sketch.



The chamber specifications called for a maximum of .5 db (+ .25 db) change in amplitude due to reflections from the walls. This value, added to the .75 db (+ .37 db) change in amplitude due to the change in transmission length ( $\frac{1}{R^2}$  loss), dictated that the change in amplitude due to the beamwidth of the transmitting horn could not exceed .75 db in order to meet the design goal of  $\pm 1.0$  db change in power density in the quiet zone volume. From the above sketch, then, the .75 db beamwidth is  $2 \theta_2 = 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{25} = 9.2^\circ$ . From the figure in reference 3, the ratio of the .75 db beamwidth to the 3 db beamwidth is .5. Thus,

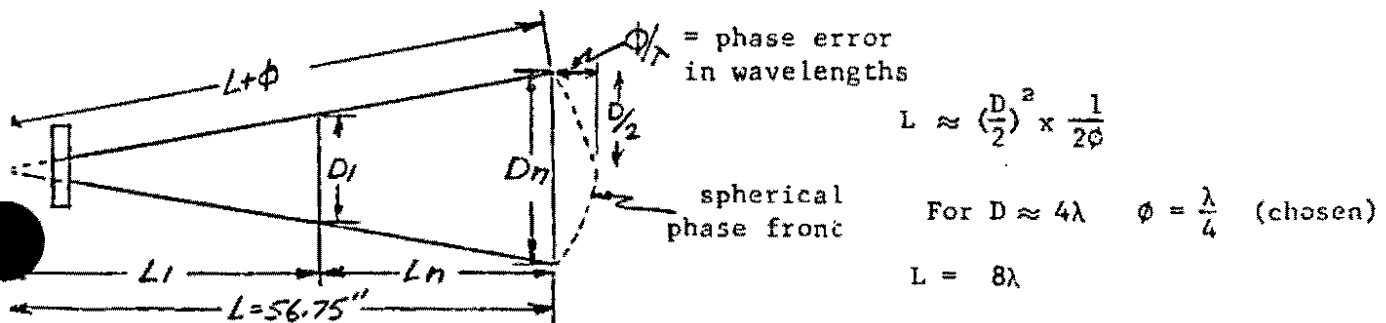
$$\frac{\theta_H(.75 \text{ db})}{\theta_H(3 \text{ db})} = .5 \quad \theta_H(3 \text{ db}) = \frac{\theta_H(.75 \text{ db})}{.5} = \frac{9.2}{.5} = \underline{\underline{18.4^\circ}}$$

The S-Band frequency range from 2 to 4 GHz was divided into eight increments, each representing approximately 10% of the band, in order to keep the beamwidth (and gain) nearly constant. To compensate for this ten percent bandwidth, the design beamwidth was increased by ten percent, resulting in a desired H plane 3 db beamwidth of  $20^\circ$ .

The horn aperture diameter in wavelengths ( $D/\lambda$ ) was determined from the approximate expression from the H plane beamwidth <sup>(4)</sup>.

$$\theta_H(3 \text{ db}) \approx \frac{70}{D/\lambda}$$

For  $\theta_H(3 \text{ db}) = 20^\circ$ ,  $D/\lambda = 3.5$ . Starting at 2.0 GHz, the approximate 10% incremental frequencies, wavelengths, and the diameter of the horn section computed from  $D/\lambda = 3.5$  are shown in Table A1. Also shown in this table are the lengths of the various sections computed from the geometry in the following sketch.



(3) The Microwave Engineers Handbook and Buyers Guide 1966, Page 174  
 (4) Antennas J. D. Kraus McGraw Hill 1950, Page 381



Thus  $L \approx 8\lambda$  determined the lengths of the various sections as tabulated.

TABLE AI  
 Horn Dimensions

Freq.	$\lambda$ (in.)	Diameter (in.) $D = 3.5\lambda$	Section Designation	$L_n$ (in.)
2.00	5.8	20.00	D8	21.5
2.20	5.35	18.75	D7	17.5
2.45	4.80	16.75	D6	14.0
2.70	4.35	15.25	D5	10.5
2.95	4.00	14.0	D4	7.50
3.20	3.70	13.0	D3	5.25
3.55	3.35	11.75	D2	2.25
3.90	3.05	10.75	D1	0

The recommended frequency range for S-Band WR 284 waveguide is 2.6 to 3.95 GHz, therefore horn sections larger than D6 may not be required. However, should higher power densities be needed (over smaller areas) horn sections D7 and D8, and two additional sections, D9 and D10 were constructed. The diameters for D9 and D10 are 22.5" and 24.5", and the lengths are 26.75" and 31.75" respectively, based on the same criteria as the other sections.

GAIN REQUIREMENTS

The above analysis assumes an aperture with sufficient gain to provide a power density of 2 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> for a minimum of 200 watts of transmitted power. Reference 5 gives the gain of a conical horn as  $G$  (db) =  $10 \log \left( \frac{4\pi A}{\lambda^2} \right) - L$ , where  $L$  is the loss term (in the reference figure) versus the phase deviation at the aperture edge. For the selected phase deviation of  $\lambda/4$ ,  $L = 1.5$  db; and for  $D/\lambda = 3.5$

$$G = \left( \frac{\pi D}{\lambda} \right)^2 - 1.5 \text{ db} = 20.85 - 1.5 = 19.4 \text{ db}$$

(5) Antenna Engineers Handbook H. Jasik, Ed. McGraw Hill (1961) Chap 10-4

The power density is

$$P_d = \frac{P_r}{A_r} = \frac{P_T G_T}{4\pi R^2} \quad \text{where } P_T = 200 \text{ watts (min)}$$

$$G_T = 19.4 \text{ db} = 87$$

$$R = 24 \text{ ft}$$

$P_d = 2.6 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ , which is adequate.

MEASURED VERSUS CALCULATED VALUES

The calculated gain (above) was 19.4 db at the design frequencies, which included a 1.5 db loss due to efficiency and phase error. The measured gains at the design frequencies are tabulated below along with the difference between the measured and calculated gain ( $\Delta G$ ).

TABLE A2

Measured versus Calculated Gain

Horn Section	Design Frequency	Measured Gain	Calculated Gain	$\Delta G$
D1	3.9	20.3	19.4	+0.9
D2	3.55	20.0	19.4	+0.6
D3	3.20	19.7	19.4	+0.3
D4	2.95	19.7	19.4	+0.3
D5	2.7	19.6	19.4	+0.2
D6	2.45	19.4(est)	19.4	+0.0

From this table, it can be seen that the measured gain is very slightly higher than calculated. This is due in part to the beamwidth being slightly narrower than the design value; and in part to the phase deviation at the aperture edge being less than  $\lambda/4$ , and consequently, the loss due to phase error and efficiency being slightly less than the 1.5 db allotted.

Table A3 below compares the measured and calculated 3 db beamwidths, which again are in good agreement. These values indicate that the expression for the H plane 3 db beamwidth is more nearly  $\theta_H (3 \text{ db}) \approx \frac{68}{D/\lambda}$  and for the E plane  $\theta_E \approx 55/D\lambda$ .

TABLE A3

Measured versus Calculated E & H Plane Beamwidths

Horn Section	Frequency (GHz)	Measured H Plane 3dbB.W (Degrees)	Calculated $\theta_H (3db) = \frac{70}{D/\lambda}$	Measured E Plane 3dbB.W (Degrees)	Calculated $\theta_E (3db) = \frac{60}{D/\lambda}$
D1	3.9	18.9	20°	15.8	17°
D2	3.55	19.3	20°	15.7	17°
D3	3.2	19.7	20°	15.7	17°
D4	2.95	19.6	20°	15.5	17°
D5	2.7	19.5	20°	15.5	17°
D6	2.45	19.5	20°	15.5	17°

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APPENDIX B

Sleeve Dipole Antenna

A dipole was chosen as the field probe antenna for the chamber evaluation in order to observe virtually all of the reflections from the walls (and the ceiling and floor), which contribute to the perturbation of the field in the chamber. The sleeve (or skirt) dipole design was selected because of its natural configuration for an upright power monitor of a vertically polarized field, and because of its ease in construction utilizing the APL 5-spline semirigid coaxial cable which was available; the dipole probe tip simply screws into the cables hollow center conductor. The dipole is illustrated in figure B1. This figure gives the pertinent design dimensions which were arrived at empirically using the basic tenets set forth by Silver<sup>(6)</sup>.

Figure 13, in the main section of this report, illustrated the fixed monitor version of the sleeve dipole used as a power monitor in the chamber.

Figure B2 illustrates the "gooseneck" version used to evaluate the chamber.

The VSWR of both versions is shown in figure B3. These values include the mismatch from the Type N to 5-spline cable transition. A surprising feature of these dipoles is that the VSWR was less than 2:1 from 2.6 GHz to 11.4 GHz (the limits of the then available equipment).

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(6) Microwave Antenna Theory and Design S. Silver, Ed.  
MIT Rad Lab Series, Vol 12 McGraw Hill (1949) Chap 8.2

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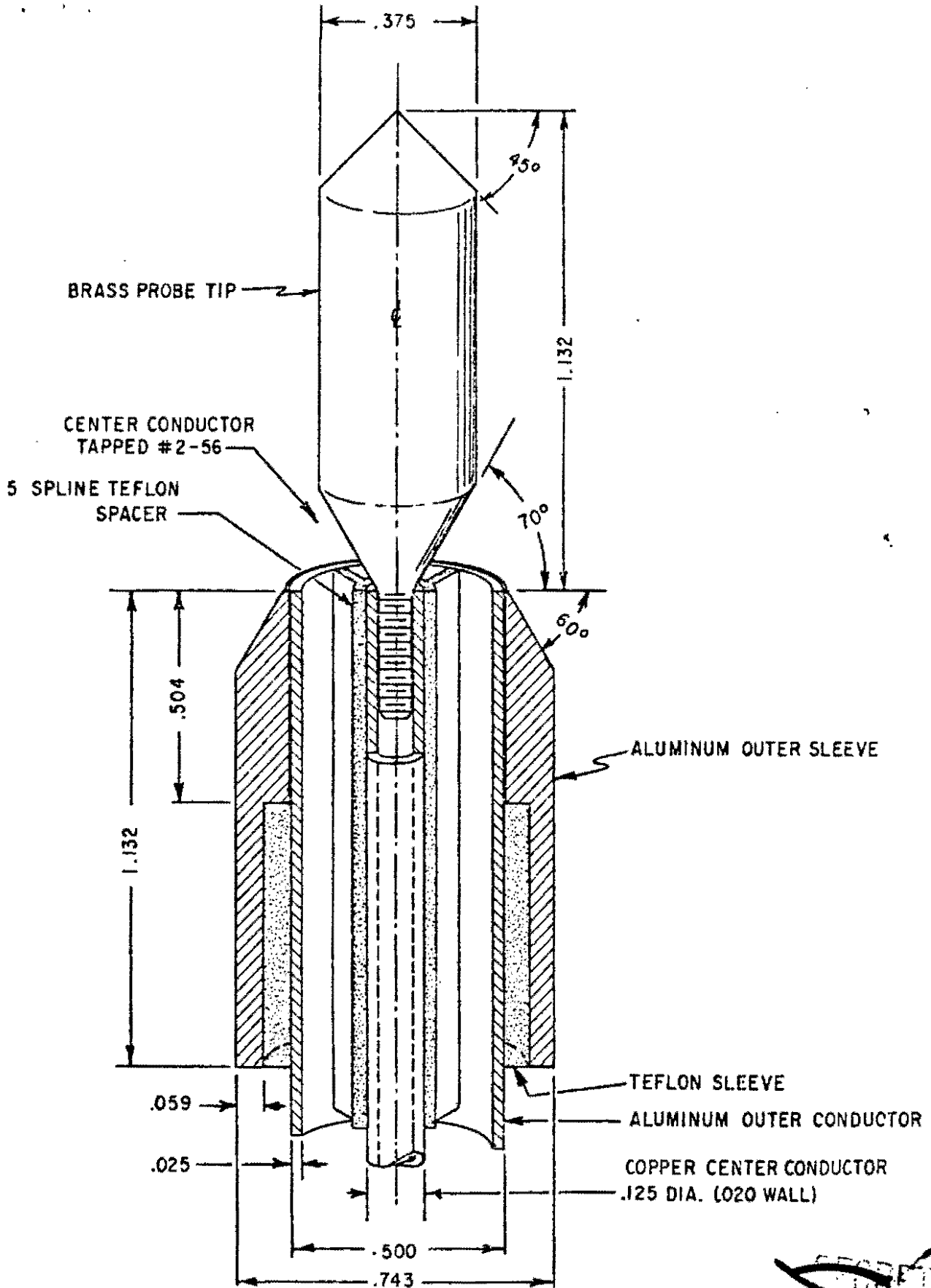


Fig. B1 DIMENSIONS OF "S" BAND SLEEVE DIPOLE

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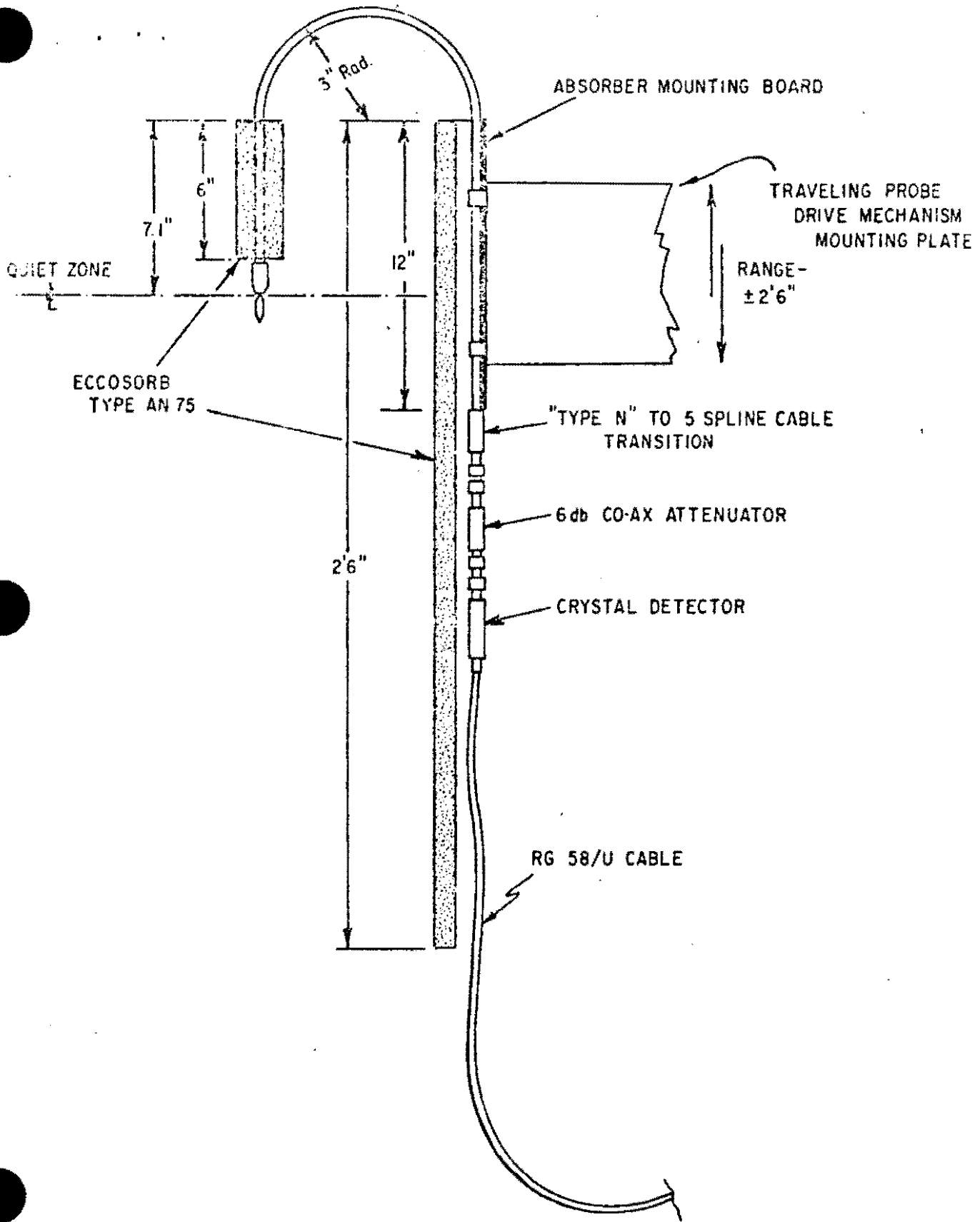


Fig. B2 MOVEABLE GOOSENECK DIPOLE MONITOR

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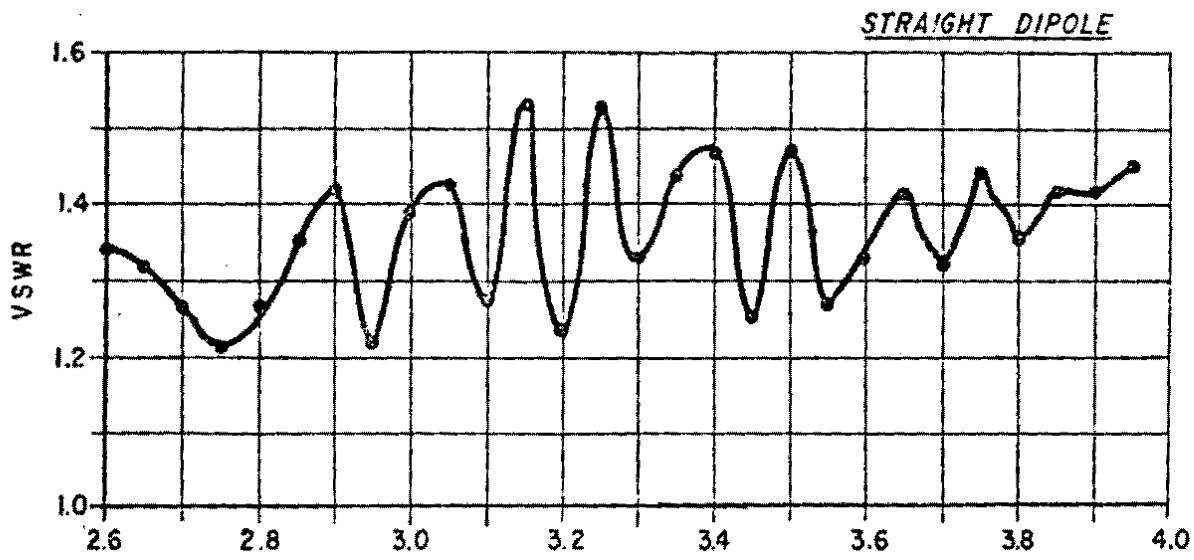
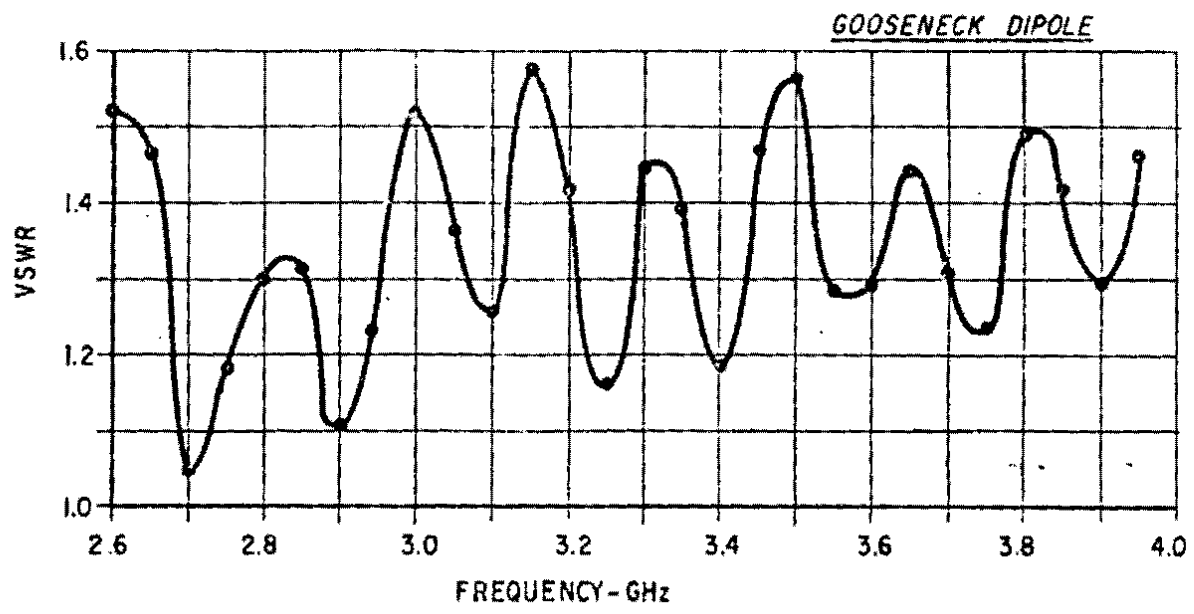


Fig. B3 DIPOLE VSWR Vs FREQUENCY (With S-Band 5 Spline Cable to "Type N" Transition)

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APPENDIX C

Field Traversing Mechanism

The field traversing mechanism used to evaluate the anechoic chamber is shown in figure C1. It is capable of moving the probe antenna (either the dipole or the standard gain horn) in azimuth and in elevation a distance of  $\pm 2.5'$  from the center at variable speeds. The entire mechanism was moved manually along the transmission length of the chamber during the evaluation.

Incorporated in the mechanism are voltage readouts proportional to the distance (in both azimuth and elevation) which are used to drive an X-Y recorder. Also included are synchro position indicators on the remote control panel. Limit switches at the azimuth and elevation extremes set the motor brake until the movement direction is reversed. Figure C3 is a wiring diagram of the mechanism and its control panel.

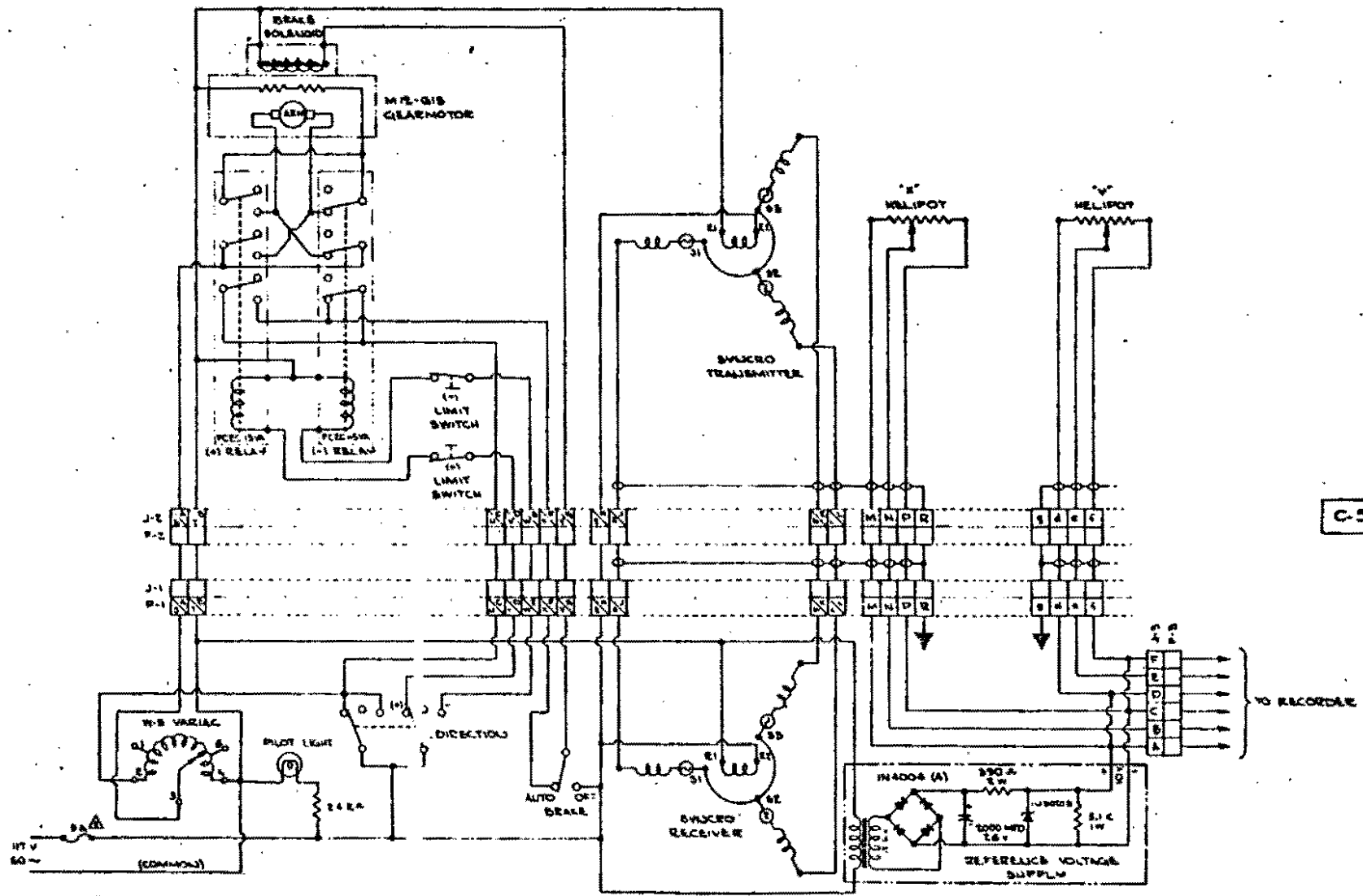
The "mast" is readily removable for ease in transportation and storage. For the "sample container" measurements, the mast and its "super structure", and the entire elevation drive mechanism were removed, and an absorber pedestal was placed on the movable azimuth base. The sample container was placed on this absorber pedestal and moved  $\pm 2.0$  feet in azimuth behind the fixed dipole monitor. During all measurements, the exposed superstructure is absorber lined.

Figure C2 is the wiring diagram for the Field Traversing Mechanism.





DO NOT SCALE



C-5167

NOTES :

1. CIRCUIT SHOWS TWO FOR BOTH X-AXIS (HORIZONTAL) / Y-AXIS (VERTICAL); □ INDICATES CIRCUIT DUPLICATIONS

2. S AND CIRCUIT BREAKER SUPPLIED WITH VARIAC

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APPENDIX I

CALIBRATED MICROWAVE FACILITY AT WALTER REED ANECHOIC CHAMBERS

Irradiated Test Section 4' X 2' X 1½'

BASIC SIGNAL

S-Band - Consists of Signal I and II operating at the same time and superimposed.

Signal I

1. Carrier - 3.03 GHz
2. Noise - FM-Modulation - "white" noise band limited - 0-500 Hz  
20% of total energy is in the modulation products.
3. 1 and 2 above are swept with a 440 cycle square wave at  
+ 2 MHz bandwidth.

Signal II

1. Carrier - 3.06GHz
2. Noise - FM-Modulation as above except 80% instead of 20%  
in the modulation products.
3. Sinewave - FM-Modulation 25kHz single frequency, a small amount  
of this signal is in the modulation products.
4. 1, 2 and 3 above, are swept with a 440 cycle triangular wave  
form + 10 megacycles from center frequency carrier  
(3.06 GHz).

The total average power per unit area arriving in the test region where the specimens are placed is about 5 milliwatts per square centimeter.

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BY DARPA/TIO  
5 DEC 1977

~~ENGINEERED FROM AUTOMATIC  
RECORDING DOD DIR 5200.10  
DOES NOT APPLY~~

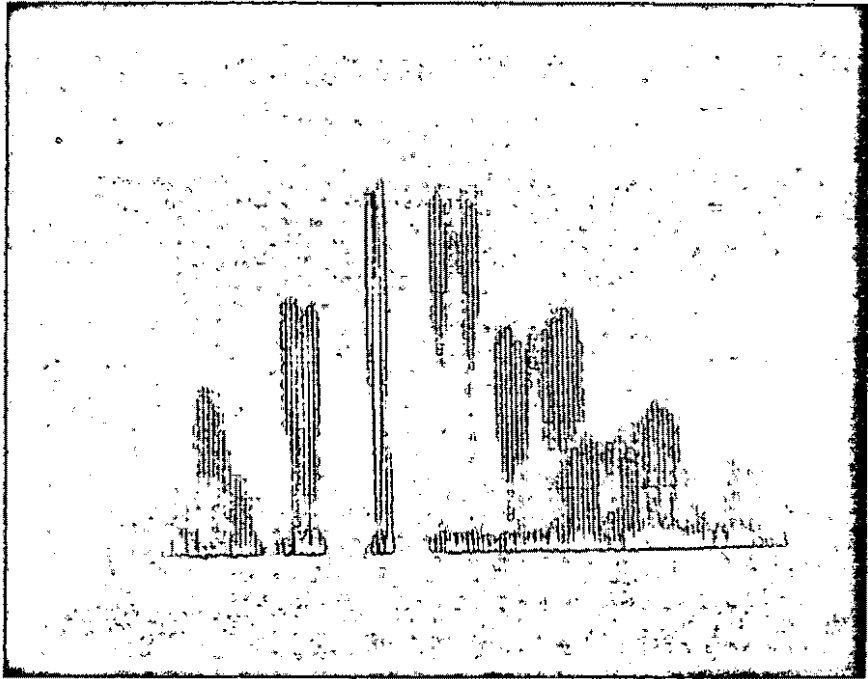
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Appendix I - continued

### Typical Spectrum of Signal



Amplitude

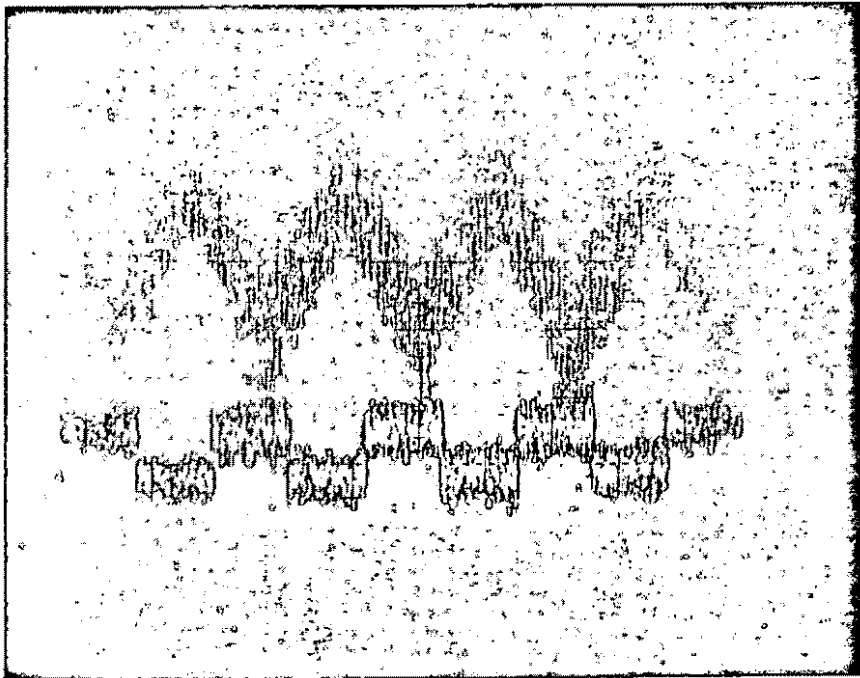
3000 Hz →

30 Mc/om  
 100 kc (5 BW)  
 30 use/sec  
 log.  
 1/100  
 1500

QUALITATIVE ONLY  
 DO NOT USE FOR  
 QUANTITATIVE PURPOSES

5

### MODULATION



Amplitude →

SWEEP TIME = 1 msec/div  
 UPPER = 0.2  
 LOWER = 0.2  
 1/100  
 1500

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TABLE I

Monkey working 7 days/week; 10 hrs/day for 79 days prior to radiation.  
ALL TESTS conducted on one monkey.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>RADIATION</u>	<u>NO RADIATION</u>	<u>EFFECT NOTED</u>
29 Oct	x		
30 Oct	x		
31 Oct	x		
1 Nov	x		
2 Nov	x		
3 Nov	$\frac{x}{6}$		No effects to this point
4 Nov		x	
5 Nov	x		
6 Nov	x		
7 Nov	x		
8 Nov	$\frac{x}{4}$		
9 Nov		x	
10 Nov		x	
11 Nov	x		
12 Nov	x		Yes Function "A"
13 Nov	x		Yes Complete stoppage in all functions, monkey in sleep
14 Nov	x		Yes "
15 Nov	$\frac{x}{5}$		Yes "

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TABLE I - continued

16 Nov		x	Yes	Stoppage same as during radiation. Stoppage of monkey work.
17 Nov		x	Yes	"
18 Nov		x	Returns to normal	
19 Nov		x		
20 Nov		x		
21 Nov		x		
22 Nov		x		
23 Nov		$\frac{x}{8}$		
24 Nov	x			
25 Nov	x			
26 Nov	x			
27 Nov	x			
28 Nov	x			
29 Nov	x			
30 Nov	x			
1 Dec	$\frac{x}{8}$			
2 Dec		x		
3 Dec		x		
4 Dec		x		
5 Dec		x		
6 Dec		x		

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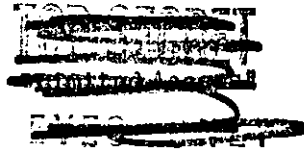


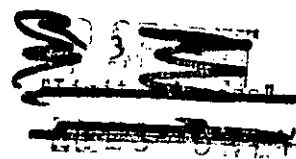
TABLE I - continued

7 Dec		x		
8 Dec		x		
9 Dec	x		Yes	Function "A" - slowed down rapidly
10 Dec	x		Yes	Complete stoppage of monkey - all functions
11 Dec	x		Yes	"
12 Dec	X		Yes	"
13 Dec	$\frac{x}{5}$		Yes	"
14 Dec		x	Yes	"
15 Dec		x	No recovery as yet	
End reporting period				

Total number of radiation days - 28

Two complete cycles of stoppage:

- One - recovering is normal
- One - not yet recovered



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total # of requests / day per No of requests in each Bin

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Function A

Fig 1

13 2 5 2 25  
CESARO

~~PAPERS SECRET WORKING~~

PAPERS  
"limited access"

~~YES ONLY~~

79 days of exposure in range

#154  
7 Nov. 66

performance after 9 days of exposure

% requests

0.5

1

2

3

4

5

6

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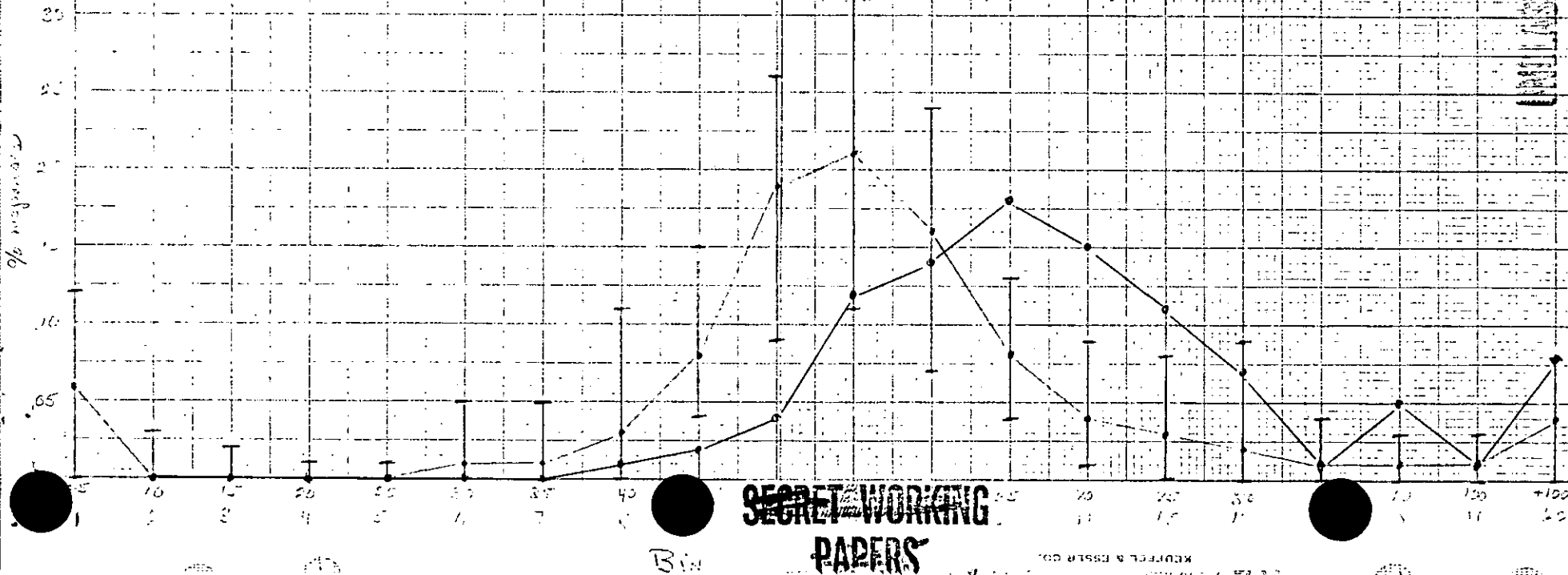
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Function A  
Fig 4

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79 days pre exposure. Iran  
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performance for 2nd day  
exposure following 8 day  
no exposure. Total days of  
exposure = 26 days; 10 hr/day



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ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

15 DEC 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, ARPA

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SUBJECT: Project PANDORA - Initial Test Results TO

Director, DARPA/TIC

5 - 270 197

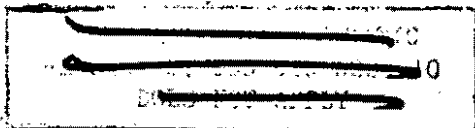
I. BACKGROUND

In excess of five years, the American Embassy in Moscow has been radiated with low level electromagnetic signals (the Moscow Signal) on a more or less continuous basis. These signals, in the "S" and "L" band spectrum, have been of complex modulation with seemingly random variations.

The White House has directed, through USIB, that intensive investigative research be conducted within the State Department, CIA and DOD to attempt to determine what the actual threat is and stop it. The National Program has been coordinated by the State Department, under code name, "TUMS." ARPA is represented and is conducting research on a selective portion of the overall program concerned with one of the potential threats, that of the effects of low level electromagnetic radiation on man. This memorandum summarizes the initial test results obtained from this program called PANDORA. The extremely sensitive nature of the results obtained to date, and their impact on National Security, has resulted in establishing a special access category for all data results and analysis, under code name "BIZARRE." The code name is unclassified. Results can only be discussed with or conveyed to individuals cleared for this special access through Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan, ARPA.

II. SUMMARY

The most important results obtained to date, after 28 days (not continuous) of radiation of a primate at 5 milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup> with a simulated Moscow Signal, have been two repetitive, complete slowdowns and stoppages of the monkey in carrying out his test work functions. The monkey works 10 hrs/day, 7 days/week. At stoppage, the data strongly suggests the monkey went into deep sleep. The second breakdown occurred sooner than the first, indicating that pre-stressing due to the radiation environment had occurred. There is no question that penetration of the central nervous system has



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been achieved, either directly or indirectly into that portion of the brain concerned with the changes in the work functions and the effects observed.

Events leading to these breakdowns were as follows: On the 12th day of radiation (10 hrs/day), a definite slowdown was recorded in the monkey's ability to time his work functions. On the 13th day of radiation, the monkey further degraded and finally stopped working. For the next two days of radiation, the monkey's condition remained unchanged - complete stoppage - at which time the radiation was terminated. Three days later (without radiation) the monkey returned to normal operation in his work functions. For five additional days (without radiation) the monkey maintained a normal work pattern. Radiation was turned on after this period and after eight days of radiation slowdown in work functions was again recorded. On the 10th day of radiation, complete stoppage occurred. The stoppage continued for the next three days at which time radiation was terminated. The next two days of recordings, up to 15 December 1966, reveal the monkey had not returned to normal.

At all times when the monkey ceased to respond, the measured deep core temperature dropped 1.2 to 1.5°F from normal with a latency of 30 to 60 minutes. It stayed at this level for the remainder of the 10 hr/day. This data and direct observations on a TV monitor strongly suggest the monkey was in deep sleep.

### III. DETAILED TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS

#### A. Signal

1. The radiation intensity on our Moscow Embassy exceeds, by a factor of about 100, the safety level specified in Soviet microwave specification standards; specifically, 10 microwatts/cm<sup>2</sup> - not to exceed 1 milliwatt/cm<sup>2</sup> for short periods of time (15-20 minutes). The average steady level within the Moscow Embassy has been measured at values in excess of 1 milliwatt/cm<sup>2</sup>. The U.S. safety standard is 10 milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>. Large amounts of Soviet technical literature discuss non-thermal neuro-physiological and neuro-circulatory effects of microwave radiation at levels below the U.S. accepted standard of 10 milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>. There has been essentially no U.S. data covering this Soviet area of investigation.

2. The signal used in the PANDORA radiation experiments is a simulated portion of the Moscow Signal and its complete characteristics are shown in Appendix I, including a photograph of a spectrum analyzer display of the complete signal and an oscilloscope recording of the modulation signal amplitude characteristics. Generally, the signal is centered around 3.0 GHz (S-band) and is frequency modulated. The average power density impinging on the monkey is approximately 5 milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>.

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B. Animal Test Mode

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1. All testing, to date, has been conducted on one monkey. The monkey established a base of performance over 79 days prior to testing in the radiation environment. A male rhesus monkey was restrained in a chair in the anechoic chamber and trained in place to establish his base level performance without the radiation environment. Monkey work functions are broken down into a three-part schedule: (1) Function "A" - is cued to the monkey by a tone of 3300 cps. This function is designed to establish a base level of time response dependent upon internal clock, or the ability of the animal to estimate time. The monkey is required to wait for a period in excess of 50 seconds after the auditory cue then respond by closing a switch. A response before 50 seconds requires the monkey to re-cycle. The monkey is rewarded with a food pellet upon correct delayed response interval; (2) Function "B" - is cued to the monkey by a tone of 1450 cps. In this mode the monkey must sense change in tone from 3300 cps to the new signal of 1450 cps which results in the monkey carrying out a new function. This new function is to delay response until the tone goes off; (3) Function "C" - starts when the tone of 1450 cps stops and the monkey now must press a lever for each food pellet which is delivered only after the appropriate geometric progressions in number of switch closings.

2. The progression is as follows:

<u>Step</u>	<u>No. of Switch Closings</u>	<u>Pellets Delivered</u>
1	40	1
2	80	1
3	160	1
4	320	1
5	640	1

At the end of Step 5, the program is re-cycled.

IV. TEST RESULTS

A. Function "A" - Results presented in Figures 1 through 4 show the following: In all figures, the black curves represent the normal average response for this animal with time, without the radiation environment. The vertical black lines with horizontal "pips" represent the entire date point range of 79 days of pre-exposure results. The red line indicates the performance level for the day indicated. Figure 1 represents

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performance after nine days of accumulative radiation exposure. This curve does not deviate from normal. Figure 2 presents results after fourteen days of accumulative radiation exposure. The red line shows a slowdown in the animal's timing behavior. Figure 3 presents results after eight days of no exposure preceded by twenty-three days of exposure, sequenced as shown in Table I. This data indicates the monkey returned to normal performance. Figure 4 presents results after twenty-six days of cumulative exposure and shows a marked decrease in the timing behavior (red curve).

B. Function "B" - Essentially no change observed in all of the data reported above.

C. Function "C" - After twelve days of radiation exposure, the time for completing the geometric progression showed a tendency to increase (slowdown). On the thirteenth day, the time to completion was clearly greater than normal and 5 hours and 29 minutes from the start of this session, the monkey stopped responding altogether at the progression function requiring 640 responses. The next two days (14 and 15), the same pattern was seen with the monkey stopping 5 hours and 56 minutes into the 10 hour session. The next two days, because of equipment failure, no radiation of the monkey occurred - although the monkey stopped working completely (all functions) and did not recover until the third day of no radiation. Complete cessation of all work function occurred for a total of five consecutive days during this run.

D. Function "D" - The same effect was repeated on the 24th, 25th and 26th day of radiation. At this reporting, recovery is not established.

V. OTHER EFFECTS

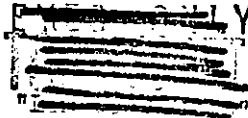
At all times, when the monkey ceased to respond, the measured deep core temperature dropped 1.2 to 1.5°F from normal with a latency of 30 to 60 minutes and stayed at this level for the remainder of the 10 hours. This data and observations on a TV monitor strongly suggest the monkey was in deep sleep.

The next key step in the program will involve repeating these experiments with a new monkey. Confirming previous results at this stage will next require extremely careful experimentation and measurements to begin to understand the mechanism involved and identify supporting laboratory research that must be conducted.

  
Richard S. Cesaro  
Deputy Director  
Advanced Sensors

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ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

20 December 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Project PANDORA - Initial Test Results

Reference: PANDORA-BIZARRE Test Results - Memo dated 15 Dec 66

I. BACKGROUND

For more than five years, the American Embassy in Moscow has been radiated with low level electromagnetic signals (the Moscow Signal) on a more or less daily basis for several hours a day. These signals, in the "S" and "L" band spectrum, have been in part recorded and are of complex modulation with a pattern of variation, some of which seems to be random.

The White House has directed, through USIB, that intensive investigative research be conducted within the State Department, CIA and DOD to attempt to determine what the threat is. The National Program has been coordinated by the State Department, under code name, "TUMS." ARPA is represented and is conducting research on a selective portion of the overall program concerned with one of the potential threats, that of the effects of low level electromagnetic radiation on man. This memorandum summarizes the initial test results obtained from this program called PANDORA.

II. SUMMARY

The most important results obtained to date, after 28 days (not continuous) of radiation of a primate at 5 milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup> with a simulated Moscow Signal, have been two repetitive, complete slowdowns and stoppages of the monkey in carrying out his test work functions. The monkey normally works 10 hrs/day, 7 days week. At stoppage, the data strongly suggests the monkey went into deep sleep. The second breakdown occurred sooner than the first, suggesting that pre-stressing due to the radiation environment had occurred. There is no question that penetration of the central nervous system has been achieved, either directly or indirectly into that portion of the brain concerned with the changes in the work functions and the effects observed.

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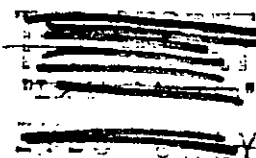
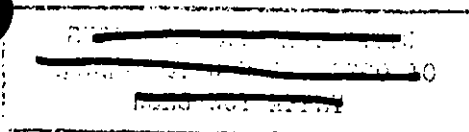
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By Director, DARPA/TIO

6 - DEC 1977

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Events leading to these breakdowns were as follows: On the 12th day of radiation (10 hrs/day), a definite slowdown was recorded in the monkey's ability to time his work functions. On the 13th day of radiation, the monkey further degraded and finally stopped working. For the next two days of radiation, the monkey's condition remained unchanged - complete stoppage - at which time the radiation was terminated. Three days later (without radiation) the monkey returned to normal operation in his work functions. For five additional days (without radiation) the monkey maintained a normal work pattern. Radiation was turned on after this period and after eight days of radiation slowdown in work functions was again recorded. On the 10th day of radiation, complete stoppage occurred. The stoppage continued for the next three days at which time radiation was terminated. The next two days of recordings, up to 15 December 1966, reveal the monkey had not returned to normal.

At all times when the monkey ceased to respond, the measured deep core temperature dropped 1.2 to 1.5<sup>0</sup>F from normal with a delay of 30 to 60 minutes. It stayed at this level for the remainder of the 10 hr/day. This data and direct observations on a TV monitor strongly suggest the monkey was in deep sleep. Detailed results of tests contained in Ref 1.

### III. STATUS

Only one monkey has, so far, been tested. It cannot be stressed too strongly that, at this time, conclusions as to what may generally be expected cannot be drawn until at least another monkey has been subjected to the same sequence of radiation and normal environments, and has shown similar effects.

### IV. PRESENT ARPA PROGRAM

A. Repeat test on second monkey which will be instrumented to detect various body changes.

B. Based on these results, a new design of tests will be constructed to determine the gross mechanisms involved in producing the effect observed.

### V. IMPLICATIONS

The central nervous system of one monkey has been affected by low level microwave radiation. If tests on another monkey display similar results then:

1. Attention must be given to initiating a National Program to investigate thoroughly these effects, since only isolated investigations have heretofore been carried on in the U.S. By contrast, the USSR



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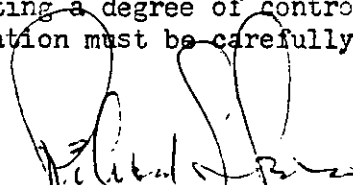
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has had an intensive national program in this area for more than 10 years.

2. The U.S. microwave radiation safety standards should be examined and overhauled to take account of the non-thermal damage potential.

3. The potential of exerting a degree of control on human behavior by low level microwave radiation must be carefully investigated.



Richard S. Cesaro  
Deputy Director  
Advanced Sensors

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

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27 SEP 1967

TO: UNCLASSIFIED

For: Director, DARPA / TIO  
5 - DEC 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH & ENGINEERING  
SUBJECT: Project BIZARRE

- References:
1. Memorandum to Director, ARPA, from Deputy Director, Advanced Sensors, dated 15 December 1966, subject: Project PANDORA - Initial Test Results. (Top Secret)
  2. Memorandum for Record, signed by Deputy Director, Advanced Sensors, dated 20 December 1967, subject: Project PANDORA - Initial Test Results. (Top Secret)
  3. Memorandum for Director, R&E, from Deputy Director, Advanced Sensors, dated 28 June 1967, concerning Projects PANDORA and BIZARRE. (Top Secret)
  4. CIA Memorandum for Deputy Director, R&D, dated 13 September 1967, subject: Summary of TUMS Power Density Measurements - 13 September 1967. (Secret)
  5. Memorandum from AF Avionics Laboratory to Mr. Cesaro, dated 15 August 1967, subject: Power Level Measurements - TUMS Radiation. (Secret)

SUMMARY

1. The central nervous system of primates has been penetrated directly or indirectly by non-thermal modulated microwave radiation at power density levels from 4.0 milliwatts per square centimeter down to 1.0 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> (these levels are below present U. S. safety standards).

2. At similar radiation power densities and non-modulated low microwave radiation the primates performed normally.

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3. The recent low level BIZARRE tests at .008, .05, .01 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> power densities under modulated microwave radiation did not cause the primate to degrade in conducting his work tasks.

4. The latest data collected on the Moscow data indicates energy densities no greater than .05 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> in the Moscow Signal

#### DISCUSSION

This memorandum is a progress report on Project BIZARRE. References 1, 2, and 3 report in detail on the ARPA experimental results of primate tests in Project BIZARRE and related research and development. The tests so far have established that the central nervous system of primates was disrupted directly or indirectly after exposure to low level (non-thermal) 4-5 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> modulated "S" band microwave radiation for periods between 10 and 19 days. When the primate tests were conducted at the same low level (4-5 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>) radiation, without modulation, the central nervous system was not disrupted for test periods up to 30 days as reflected by overt performance measurements (references 1 and 2). The electromagnetic frequency and modulation used for these preliminary tests simulated a portion of the "Moscow Signal." The intent of the "Moscow Signal" has not been established by the experiments conducted to date.

New measurements with ARPA instrumentation of the "Moscow Signal" on site has now been completed. These data of the "Moscow Signal" cover a recorded bandwidth of 50 mc as opposed to the original bandwidth data recordings of 3 mc. Also, a partial mapping of the power density has been completed (references 4 and 5). A thorough analysis of this new signal data should now be undertaken to define the "Moscow Signal" characteristics. No further "on-site" electromagnetic measurements *seem to be* ~~are~~ required.

The latest data on power levels recorded in the Moscow Embassy were always below 50 microwatts/cm<sup>2</sup> (.05 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>). The recent BIZARRE tests have completed one experiment on primate behavior at power levels of .008, .05, .01, and 4.6 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. These data showed no overt primate performance degradation at levels below 1.0 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. It must be emphasized that these initial investigations were only concerned with

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the overt primate performance measurement. Information on other biological indicators such as EEG, EKG, genitic effects, anatomical abnormalities, neuro chemistries, or sophisticated blood chemistries (endocrine, steroid levels, chromosomal abberations, etc.) will be obtained in the next program phase of BIZARRE.

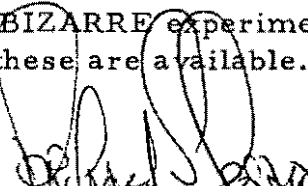
The Soviets have reported in the open literature that humans subjected to low level (non-thermal) modulated microwave radiation, show adverse clinical and physiological effects. The experiments with modulated microwaves on primates conducted by ARPA show repeatable histories of measured degradation of primate performance under laboratory conditions. In the United States there have been no experiments with microwaves which directly relate primate performance with human behavior. In certain other types of experimental medicine (e. g. , blood chemistry, drug screening, etc.) effects which show up on Rhesus monkeys bear a strong relationship to effects observed in humans. The ARPA BIZARRE program will establish methods which should permit us to relate the behavior of sub-human primates to man under conditions of microwave exposure. This may require direct testing with humans under controlled conditions.

Serious impact of this research centers around the following general considerations:

1. Hazards to humans from low level microwave radiation may exist below the present U. S. safety limits. These hazards must be carefully explored and established. Latent, long term effects on biological systems must be investigated.

2. The ARPA test results have demonstrated the feasibility of causing adverse biological effects on the central nervous system of primates. The potential of exerting a degree of control on human behavior by low level selectively modulated microwave radiation should be investigated for potential weapon applications.

Significant results obtained from the BIZARRE experimental effort will be periodically reported as soon as these are available.

  
Richard S. Cevaro  
Acting Director  
Advanced Sensors

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\*UNCLASSIFIED\*

January 2, 1969

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MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. R. S. Cesaro, ARPA TO \*UNCLASSIFIED\* 9 - OCT 1979

FROM: Herbert Pollack Per Director DARPA/TIC

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to U.S.S. Saratoga, December 31, 1968 (u)

1. The visit to the Aircraft Carrier Saratoga was accomplished on December 31, 1968. The personnel were most cordial and cooperative.
2. The Chief Medical Officer is an alert, well informed, and effective physician. We discussed the possibility of a retrospective study of the health records of deck personnel as compared to other groups of sailors.
3. The engine room crew, because of constant exposure to high temperatures, have a specialized series of complaints that make it difficult to evaluate their health against deck crews. Sailors in the supply division would serve as better controls.
4. The medical records while adequate for the routine health supervision may not be complete enough for our purposes. Commander Pratt, the C.M.O. of the Saratoga, has offered to try to get a comparison of sick call rates between deck crews and other divisions and to list the frequency of various complaints or presenting symptoms.
5. The Operations Officer in charge of radar pointed out that the "lookouts" are in the direct line of sight of the search radars for four hours at a time. These men are selected from the gunnery crews.
6. The executive officer speaking for the Captain expressed their interest in the problems and will extend all help if the CNO or CINCATLAN approves a request to have two observers aboard the Saratoga to get base line readings on selected members of the crew. The carrier is scheduled for a training cruise in the Caribbean for February and it was suggested that the last part of that month would be most convenient for them.

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7. It is suggested that a protocol be developed for the purpose of making measurements of "vigilance" reactions on selected members of the crew. These measurements will be repeated on the same people after several months of operational activities. It should be pointed out that the Saratoga has just undergone extensive rehabilitation and has been tied to the docks for one year. Hence none of the ship's complement have had any exposure to micro-waves during this time. The subjects selected for the study should be divided into two groups: a. veteran members of the crew whose duties allowed them to be radiated by the micro-waves and b. new recruits with no history of previous exposure to micro-waves. A log will be kept of the duty stations and hours of the selected subjects.

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9 - OCT 1979

DARPA/TIO

January 14, 1969

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. R. S. Cesaro, ARPA  
FROM: IDA Review Panel  
SUBJECT: Flash Report of Pandora/Bizarre Briefing (S)

(S) In response to a request from Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), a special panel was convened by the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) to review the research techniques, results to-date, and to make recommendations for the future of the Pandora/Bizarre program.

(S) The IDA Panel personnel were as follows:

1. Lysle H. Peterson, M.D., (Chairman) Univ. of Pennsylvania
2. Joseph E. Barmack, PhD, C.C.N.Y.
3. Joseph F. Kubis, PhD, Fordham University, N.Y.
4. BG Frederic J. Hughes, M.C., Walter Reed Gen. Hospital
5. Herbert Pollack, M.D., Institute for Defense Analyses

(S) Observers present were

1. Richard S. Cesaro, OSD/ARPA/AS
2. James P. Deck, Colonel, Wright Patterson AFB, AFAL
3. Daniel J. Sullivan, OSD/ARPA/AS

(S) The briefings were presented by

- Col. J. Brady, M.S.C. - WRAIR
- Maj. J. Sharp, M.S.C. - WRAIR
- Capt. McIlwain, M.C. - WRAIR
- Mark Grove, AF Avionics Lab - WPAFB

(S) The panel met at 0900 on Friday, December 20, 1968, in the Forest Glen Annex of the Walter Reed Army Hospital. All persons present who had not done so previously signed the Pandora/Bizarre clearance forms. Briefings and an inspection of the physical plant lasted until 1230. The panel and the briefing team drove to the Institute for Defense Analyses where they reconvened at

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10 hours. Further discussions were carried on until 1500 hours, when the panel thanked the briefing team and went into executive session.

(S) The terms of reference for the review panel as presented by Mr. Cesaro called for an initial flash report based upon the briefings of the day. Mr. Cesaro indicated that he expected the panel to operate on a continuing basis until the project was completed. It is expected that the panel would be enlarged in the near future as soon as clearance procedures permitted.

(S) The flash report was to be the response to the following questions posed by Mr. Cesaro:

1. Does the panel consider the research procedures reported at this briefing scientifically sound and capable of supplying the data required to satisfy the stated objectives?
2. Does the evidence presented support the stated deductions or conclusions?
3. What future plans and procedures should be adopted in view of the findings to-date?
4. Does the panel consider it necessary to develop a "real time" data processing technique to facilitate the identification of those components of the "synthetic signal" which are responsible for the observed biological effects?
5. Does the panel wish to express an opinion as to the mechanism of the action of the electromagnetic radiation on the intact animal?

(S) The panel was unanimous in its opinion that the use of multi-schedule programs for operantly conditioned monkeys was a sound and acceptable technique to assess degradation or acceleration of work patterns. That the monkeys exposed to the specific "synthetic Moscow signal" in field strengths from  $1 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  up to  $4.6 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  showed degradation of work performance after 10-hours-a-day exposure for from 11 days to 21 days. This degradation in performance may be regarded as a "vigilance function degradation." The effects

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appear to be grossly functionally reversible. There is some evidence that repeated series of exposures sensitizes the animal and shortens the latent period before signs of vigilance degradation appear.

(S) The WRAIR investigators attempted to develop techniques with more rapid response times in the hopes of being able to facilitate the identification of the elements of the synthetic signal responsible for the bio-medical effects. These took two directions. One was a study of alteration in reaction time response in the primates after exposure to the micro-waves. The other was to implant a series of specially designed electrodes into specific areas of the brains of monkeys and to record the electro encephalographic changes before and after radiation.

(S) The studies on reaction times are inconclusive to-date. More data would be needed to express an opinion as to whether this approach should be pursued further or discarded.

(S) The E.E.G. approach has been carried out in association with The Brain Research Institute at the U.C.L.A. School of Medicine. The problem of artifacts and analysis of wave forms makes interpretation difficult. Further work in this area should be supported. To do this effectively, the analysis of the E.E.G. recordings should be on a "real time" or approximately "on line" analysis. This will require a computer availability and capability. The computer may be an in-house special purpose one, or a connection with a central computer programmed for this analysis. A cost effectiveness assessment of the alternatives should be helpful in the decision.

(S) The panel was of the opinion that the help of Dr. John Tukey of Princeton should be obtained. He is considered an outstanding expert in the field of wave form analysis.

(S) The WRAIR research workers presented two additional facets of the work. These were attempts to determine if there were any detectable morphological changes in the tissues. One effort was directed toward a study of the chromosomes of the circulating blood. The two animals studied to-date were reported as showing no changes.

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This phase should be continued until a sufficient number of animals have been studied to give positive assurance that the non-ionizing radiation does not have any effect on chromosomes. The other was the histo pathological studies of the central nervous system tissues taken from animals that had been radiated. This study is being carried out at Tulane under contract. At the time of this briefing only one monkey brain had been studied. The contractor had reported that this brain was "different" from the controls. (The study is a blind one to avoid prejudice.) In view of the suggestive but inadequate evidence, additional effort must be made to further this aspect of the program.

(S) The panel recognizes that Col. Brady is a professional leader in the field of animal behavior studies and has added substantially to the credibility of the work.

(S) The response to Question #3 takes into consideration the total problem, including the animal findings as presented, and the time and cost element in extending animal studies to provide a more complete spectrum of response. In the absence of significant adverse findings in the chromosomal and histo pathological studies mentioned above, the future course of action must include a study of human response to non-ionizing radiation in low level fields and with the specific modulations employed in the primate exposure tests. Animal studies are only able to provide a limited spectrum of responses. The human with his ability to describe subjective changes can extend the response gradient through the levels:

- a. Feelings, attitudes, fatigue, moods, etc.
- b. Health, physical and mental
- c. Performance and stamina

The animal studies are focused on c. but may include b.; they cannot measure a.

(S) Over a period of years humans have been exposed to micro-wave radiations at much higher field strengths than are proposed in this work. The U.S. personnel in the Moscow Embassy have been exposed to the micro-wave signal over a period of many years. The panel were not given any evidence of impaired health of these people.

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(S) A protocol should be developed with the following objectives:

1. To determine the immediate or short time effects on humans of the synthetic Moscow signal in use at W.R.A.I.R. on the three aspects mentioned above. This should be given a high priority.
2. To provide for follow-up observations of the subjects.
3. The study should contribute to the understanding of the effects of micro-wave radiation on man in general as well as the specific Moscow signal.

(S) The protocol should be developed by the responsible group. This panel will stand ready to review the proposed protocol and offer such advice as they see indicated when asked to do so.

(S) It is suggested that the program provide for:

- a. Biochemical laboratory analysis of blood and urine for a variety of substances including steroids, enzymes, trace metals, etc.
- b. Cardiovascular evaluation such as E.C.G., blood pressure, etc.
- c. Chromosomal studies of lymphocytes cells
- d. Appropriately sensitive and reliable studies on behavior

(S) Subjects selected should be normal, healthy, young male adults. Exposure periods should be at least 90 days unless significant changes occur earlier. Subjects should be divided into 3 groups:

1. Controls
2. Subjects with a history of exposure to micro-waves
3. Subjects with no previous exposure to micro-waves

(S) The panel at this time has no basis upon which to suggest the mechanism involved.

(S) It is recognized that the findings to-date were presented to the panel in an orientative way and the format of the presentation was qualitative. The panel suggests that the data be prepared in a statistical format for better scientific evaluation. The panel would like the opportunity to examine the data in depth.

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THE SARATOGA STUDY (u)

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Joseph F. Kubis

(5-8-69)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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SARATOGA REPORT

Presents the rationale, results and recommendations of the Saratoga Study.

APPENDIX A

Issues in this report prepared by Dr. Kubis were presented verbally in a meeting (2-18-69) at Walter Reed Hospital called by Mr. Cesaro.

APPENDIX B

The reduced data and analytic summaries were prepared by Captain James P. Flanders with the assistance of Ensign Loren Appelbaum and Captain J. Ronald Gentile. Methods of scoring, reducing, and analyzing the data were established in meetings (2-20 and 2-24-69) held by Dr. Kubis at Walter Reed Hospital (Forest Glen). The analytic summaries and other data necessary for completing the Saratoga report were received by Dr. Kubis on March 18, April 2, and April 15, 1969.

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THE SARATOGA REPORT

PURPOSE

1. To determine if seamen, grouped according to amount of exposure experienced during work schedules, would differ in performance on a broad battery of cognitive, sensory-perceptual, and psychomotor tests.
2. To provide baseline performance data for seamen under dockside and at-sea conditions.
3. To establish the reliability of the measures used under the ordinary working conditions of a seaman.

RATIONALE

It was anticipated that sailors working on the Flight Deck would receive more exposure than sailors working below deck (specifically, the Hangar Deck). Though differing in exposure, these two groups are relatively equivalent in terms of work loads and work schedules, and could be made equivalent on a number of background variables such as age, education, and general ability.

Lookouts at the 09 Deck Level were considered to be highly exposed. On the basis of conversations with the personnel in the CS and OI groups, both involved in lookout operations, the former (CS) was judged to be more exposed than the latter (OI). Sailors from the 4th Division were selected as a control for both the CS and OI groups. These sailors had no exposure of the sort experienced at the 09 Deck Level, but their work duties were similar to those of the CS and OI groups.

Three sets of analyses were suggested: (1) to evaluate the differences in test performance between the Flight Deck (exposed) and the Hangar Deck (non-

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exposed) crew; (2) to evaluate the differences among the CS, OI, and 4th Division groups, which represent a gradient of exposure from maximal to minimal; (3) to evaluate the test performance of the CS, OI, and 4th Division groups immediately after a work assignment. Since each of these groups were to be tested during a non-work (i.e. non-exposed) period, the retesting immediately following a work assignment (during which the CS and OI groups are subject to exposure) would test for immediate exposure effects.

#### FUNCTIONS MEASURED -- TESTS USED

A broad spectrum of human functions was selected on the basis of potential sensitivity to the exposure conditions anticipated aboard the Saratoga. These are categorized below.

##### A. Psychomotor

1. Choice Reaction Time  
(Lafayette device)
2. Rotary Pursuit  
(Lafayette photoelectric apparatus)

##### B. Sensory-Perceptual

1. Visual Acuity (Far and Near)  
(Vision Tester - Titmus)
2. Vertical and Lateral Imbalance  
(Vision Tester - Titmus)
3. Stereo-Depth  
(Vision Tester - Titmus)
4. Color Weakness  
(Vision Tester - Titmus)
5. Flicker Fusion  
(Lafayette apparatus)

##### C. Cognitive

1. Word Fluency  
(Word Endings Test)

2. Number Facility  
(Addition Test)
3. Memory  
(Auditory Number Span Test)
4. Speed of Closure  
(Concealed Words Test)
5. Perceptual Speed  
(Number Comparison Test)  
(Identical Picture Test)

In addition, a hand dynamometer was used to test hand grip. This test provided superficial face validity to a procedure which, in its directions, emphasized "fatigue" as an important factor under study (cf. Appendix A).

#### SUBJECTS

Subjects were selected for membership in each of the experimental and control groups on the basis of educational level, prior test performance, and time remaining in service.

The minimum educational requirement was completion of the 12th grade. In a few instances a 12th grade equivalency diploma was substituted for the high school graduate requirement.

Prior testing on the GCT and ARI provided an added check on the educational criterion. A combined score of 95 on these two tests was the cut-off score, with neither the GCT nor ARI below 45. The educational requirement and the test criterion filtered out those subjects who would have difficulty in reading or understanding the directions in the experimental test battery.

Finally, no seaman was selected who was due to leave the service in less than 12 months. This criterion made it possible to retest subjects after an extended tour of duty and, therefore, after extended exposure.



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METHODOLOGY

The conditions under which the tests were administered are described in Appendix A.

STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The data were considered to meet the requirements of classical tests of significance. Analyses of variance of single and multiple classification and repeated measures designs were utilized. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were used to estimate test-retest reliability.

RESULTS

As indicated in the summary table of Appendix B, the statistical analysis presents a picture of overall insignificance. The few significant results (test-retest situation) present no meaningful pattern.

In particular

1. There are no meaningfully significant differences between the test performances of the Flight Deck and the Hangar Deck crews. The one significant difference is in the Reaction Time score which lacks adequate reliability.
2. There are no significant differences in performance among the Lookout groups: CS, OI, and 4th Division.
3. There are no significant differences in performance among the Lookout groups when tested immediately after a work (exposure) session.
4. The reliability of most of the test instruments proved to be adequate for the conditions under which they were used. Reaction Time measures, however, were unreliable. Memory Span appears to be an inadequate as well as an unreliable measure of the memory function. Word Endings,

Far Acuity (Both eyes), and Flicker Fusion have yielded reliabilities lower than expected.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. No exposure effect was demonstrated.
2. Reliability is adequate for most test measures.

### DISCUSSION

In view of the short period of exposure during the sea trials of the Saratoga, the Flight Deck, the CS, and the OI groups were not expected to differ significantly in test performance from their control groups. Consequently the obtained results, which indicated general non-significance, were not surprising.

However, upon careful check, considerable doubt now exists as to whether any exposure differences (as assumed by prior considerations) actually existed aboard the Saratoga during the sea trials. In view of the strong probability for this position, the obtained negative results tend to generate confidence in the adequacy of the test procedures and the care with which the criteria of selection were applied.

The adequate reliability of most test measures obtained during the ordinary work day of the seaman and under actual operating conditions (eg. ambient noise, vibration, and motion aboard a ship in restless seas) gives further confidence in the use of such test procedures aboard vessels during routine sea operations.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reaction Time, Memory Span, Far Acuity, Word Endings, and Flicker Fusion should be reexamined and appropriately modified to meet higher reliability standards.
2. An ongoing search program should be undertaken to identify behavioral functions potentially susceptible to the exposures alluded to in this study.

3. Exposure situations or sites of the type alluded to in this study should be examined to see if
  - a. they produce exposure of sufficient intensity
  - b. the exposure intensities can be monitored so as to provide a record of any changes in rate of exposure
  - c. a sufficient number of subjects are subjected to the exposure intensity
  - d. a measure of subject-exposure-time can be developed.
  
4. In view of the difficulties experienced in this study relative to the use of external electric power (cf. Appendix A), instruments for the evaluation of psychomotor functions should be supplied with independent power sources where feasible.

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APPENDIX A

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FATIGUE STUDY

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I. PREPARATORY STAGE

A. Selection of Abilities to be Tested

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Aiming               | Speed of Closure |
| Depth-Perception     | Static Strength  |
| Memory Span          | Visual Acuity    |
| Perceptual Speed     | Word Fluency     |
| Response Orientation |                  |

B. Contracted Services with BioTechnology Inc.

1. To obtain tests
2. To duplicate test materials
3. To prepare direction and recording forms
4. To train a field team in the use of the test battery

C. Training Program

1. At BioTechnology Inc.
2. 1-23-69 through 1-24-69

D. Personnel

1. Preparatory Stage

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Dr. Joseph V. Brady   | Dr. Joseph F. Kubis |
| Dr. Thomas W. Frazier | Dr. Herbert Pollack |

2. Training Stage

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ENS. Loren Appelbaum   | Dr. Joseph F. Kubis     |
| CPT. James P. Flanders | CDR. Thomas J. Sullivan |
| CPT. J. Ronald Gentile |                         |

E. Directions and Questionnaire

Confer Appendix

II. TESTING STAGE

A. on Board - Dockside ( 1-27-69 through 1-30-69)

1. Facilities

- a. Initially, Ward 2 and the Quiet Room
- b. Later, because of blood work and TB examinations, testing was conducted in the Isolation Ward and the Quiet Room

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## 2. Personnel and Duties

- a. ENS Appelbaum, CPT Flanders, and CPT Gentile -- testing
- b. CDR Sullivan -- liaison and scheduling
- c. Dr. Kubis -- liaison, personnel records analysis, coordination

## 3. Work Completed

67 individuals were tested

## B. On Board - At Sea (1-31-69 to 2-10-69)

### 1. Facilities

- a. Initially, the Isolation Ward and the Quiet Room
- b. Later, because an active case of TB had to be isolated, testing was limited to the Quiet Room

### 2. Personnel and Duties

- a. ENS Appelbaum and R. Deimel -- testing
- b. Dr. Kubis -- liaison, scheduling, and coordination
- c. (Note: R. Deimel was trained in test procedure by ENS Appelbaum.)

### 3. Work Completed\*

- a. 92 persons were tested
- b. 47 of these were retests
  - i. to obtain a reliability estimate
  - ii. to evaluate the effects of watch or lookout duty

\* To be rechecked during reduction and analysis of data

## C. Acknowledgments

To CDR H. Pratt for outstanding cooperation and help in providing testing and living space; and for laying the groundwork for the genuine acceptance of the project.

To CDR T. Sullivan for outstanding cooperation in keeping the testing program moving smoothly and for providing Robert W. Deimel as psychometrist for testing at sea.

To ENS Appelbaum, R. Deimel, CPT Flanders, and CPT Gentile for enthusiastic devotion to the demands of arduous duty.

To all officers and to the men who were tested for their wholehearted participation in the program.

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D. Problems

1. Noise level -- since continuous, probably not a critical factor
2. Occasional announcements over public-address system
3. General quarters
4. Occasional intrusion into testing room
5. Variable line power
6. Breakdown in the controls on the timer for the rotary pursuit and reaction time apparatus

E. Resolution of Problems

1. Data influenced by extraneous and undesired intrusions will be analyzed separately.
2. The apparatus for the rotary pursuit and reaction time tests was to be returned to BioTechnology for repair. These units were removed from the Saratoga, January 30, 1969, by CPT Flanders and CPT Gentile.

F. Disposition of Apparatus and Test Material

All remaining apparatus and test materials were to be removed from the Saratoga, Monday Feb. 10, 1969, by ENS Appelbaum and R. Deimel, to be returned to Dr. T. Frazier. Apparatus should be rechecked by BioTechnology.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. All apparatus to be rechecked and recalibrated, if necessary, before any additional testing is to be done. This task should be referred to BioTechnology.
- B. Scoring of tests. Since "local" problems can be best interpreted by the men who did the testing and since there are not too many tests involved, it might be most economical to have ENS Appelbaum, R. Deimel, CPT Flanders, and CPT Gentile do the scoring or to closely supervise it. Recording format should be compatible with card punching requirements.
- C. Reduction and Analysis of Results. Some preliminary analysis should be completed before further retesting is undertaken. The first phase of the retesting should be scheduled sometime within the period of April 15 to April 30, 1969 during which the Saratoga will presumably be in Mayport. It is recommended that the personnel involved in the Dockside testing in Philadelphia conduct the testing at Mayport.
- D. Blood on a limited sample should again be taken at Mayport during the April 15-30 period.

- E. M. Grove should continue his work by rechecking his readings at Mayport. Other aspects related to these readings, should be discussed by the present group.
  
- F. The problem of variable power on the Saratoga in relation to the rotary pursuit and reaction time tests should be discussed with BioTechnology Inc.

J.F.K. - (2-18-69)  
Walter Reed Hospital



APPENDIX

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

When men are tired, sleepy, or work under heavy stress loads, their performance usually suffers and they tend to make more errors.

We want to measure how human efficiency is affected by long working hours, hard work, and different work-rest schedules.

We will do this by giving you a number of tasks and activities that will involve sensory, perceptual, and motor functions.

Accuracy and time will be measured.

Make sure you understand the instructions before you begin. Instructions for each task will be given by the examiners.

The results of these tests will have no bearing on your naval career and will not become a part of your service record.

Thank you for your cooperation.

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FATIGUE-SLEEP

1. How tired do you feel?

Very \_\_\_\_\_ Moderately \_\_\_\_\_ Slightly \_\_\_\_\_ Not at all \_\_\_\_\_

2. How sleepy do you feel?

Very \_\_\_\_\_ Moderately \_\_\_\_\_ Slightly \_\_\_\_\_ Not at all \_\_\_\_\_

3. How long did you sleep? \_\_\_\_\_ hours

4. When did you awake? \_\_\_\_\_ AM (PM)

5. What activity were you engaged in just before coming here for testing?

6. How long were you involved in this activity? \_\_\_\_\_ hours

7. Have you ever worked around X-ray machines? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Have you had any X-ray examinations in the last year? \_\_\_\_\_

- If so, was it    Stomach
- Chest
- Head
- Arm or leg

9. Are you taking any drugs regularly? \_\_\_\_\_

Which? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Are you taking aspirin? \_\_\_\_\_

How much? \_\_\_\_\_ How often? \_\_\_\_\_

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Data Collection Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Service No. \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Rate \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner \_\_\_\_\_

Division \_\_\_\_\_

Critical Flicker Frequency (in flashes per second)

1A \_\_\_\_\_ 2D \_\_\_\_\_ 3A \_\_\_\_\_ 4D \_\_\_\_\_ 5A \_\_\_\_\_

6D \_\_\_\_\_ 7A \_\_\_\_\_ 8D \_\_\_\_\_ 9A \_\_\_\_\_ 10D \_\_\_\_\_

Choice Reaction Time (practice 3 each color) (in milliseconds)

1R \_\_\_\_\_ 2B \_\_\_\_\_ 3B \_\_\_\_\_ 4G \_\_\_\_\_ 5R \_\_\_\_\_

6G \_\_\_\_\_ 7B \_\_\_\_\_ 8G \_\_\_\_\_ 9R \_\_\_\_\_

Rotary Pursuit Test (30-second trials) (time on target in seconds)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Grip Strength (kilograms)

R \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

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APPENDIX B

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## SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

## I. Key to Summary Sheet

- A. Sources of variance
  1. Treatments (Tats)
    - a. 2x2: Flight vs hanger
    - b. 3x2: OI vs CS vs fourth
  2. Testing occasions (TO)
  3. Tats x TO interaction
- B. Only Fs greater than 1 are shown
- C. Dependent measures with retests available were analyzed using ANOVA with repeated measures and test-retest reliabilities
- D. Dependent measures without retest, namely reaction time and pursuit rotor, were available only on Flight and Hanger treatments, and thus were analyzed using one-way ANOVA and between-trial reliabilities
- E. Table showing  $\beta$ -values for all relevant Fs is given for convenience in lower left corner

## II. ANOVA results

- A. Treatment effects were not found in 2x2 or 3x2 ANOVAs. One treatment effect was found in overall mean of whole reaction time measure, indicating shorter reaction times for Flight than hanger deck members. Because there was only one significant treatment effect of 2%, the most reasonable interpretation is that the solitary finding is a chance finding. Thus the data can be interpreted as indicating no differences exist between treatment groups on these tests.
- B. Interaction effects were not found, indicating that all treatment groups were affected in the same way by the two test occasions. That is, test-retest difference scores were of the same magnitude and direction for all treatment groups.
- C. Five significant test occasion effects were found. The following arguments support the proposition that meaningful interpretation of these five effects is not possible.
  1. Argument against strong TO effects. Only five of 22 TO effects were significant. In all five cases the significant effects found in the 2x2 ANOVAs failed to obtain in the 3x2 ANOVAs, with F less than 1 in three of the five cases.
  2. Argument against a general consistent TO effect. No general consistent effect of being at sea occurred, since a significant performance increment occurred on three of the tests while a significant performance decrement occurred on two tests.
  3. Argument against meaningful differentiated interpretation. Since being at sea hindered performance on three paper-and-pencil tests and improved performance on two other tests, it might be argued (differentiating between kind of test) that the results can meaningfully be interpreted using paper-and-pencil vs non-paper-and-pencil kind of test. Meaningful differentiated interpretation requires a reasonable a priori reason for the two kinds of tests to be affected differently by being at sea. No such reason is apparent. Moreover, one's desire to go out on a limb to interpret these findings is

weakened with the realization that all five findings failed to obtain in the 3x2 analyses.

4. Argument against meaningfulness on the basis of significance. It might be argued that because the five effects were significant, they are meaningful to some degree. However, being neither strong nor consistent, the significant findings are most parsimoniously interpreted as chance findings, possibly Type I errors. Going out on a limb to create an explanation for these findings viewed in proper context would violate common sense, and whenever there is a conflict between methodological rules and common sense, common sense must prevail.
- D. Summary of ANOVA results. ANOVA yielded five significant findings of 68 possible significant findings. Being neither strong nor consistent, these findings are best interpreted as chance effects, possibly Type I errors.

III. Reliabilities. For subtests of WAIS or other relatively "pure" tests, reliabilities of .65 and up are about all that can be expected at present. If the reliability of a given test is less than this figure, recommend rejecting it unless reliability can be raised, possibly using recommendations below.

#### IV. Recommendations

##### A. Paper-and-pencil tests

1. Identical pictures, number comparisons, concealed word, and addition test reliabilities are adequate for parallel forms with test and retest 1-2 weeks apart.
2. Word endings test reliability is low. No suggestions for improvement.
3. Number span is too unreliable for future use in present form. However, since most subjects recalled very few sequences, it is recommended that items be presented in order of increasing difficulty. WAIS digit span subtest of this kind is reliable.

B. Electrical apparatus. Recommend no testing with electrical apparatus be initiated until line voltage fluctuations have been checked before testing and found to meet with approval. Checking throughout testing also necessary. Recommend use of "zap-probe" a-c line monitor.

##### C. Vision tests

1. CFF and vision test reliabilities are quite low by physiologic test standards. Recommend eliminating tests whose reliabilities cannot be raised to .80 by checking line voltage and standardizing wearing of glasses for the tests.
2. Flanders recommends eliminating vision tests 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 11, which do not seem to yield different (qualitatively) information in addition to tests 1, 4, 7, 9, and 12.
3. Recommend eliminating non-preferred grip test. Reliability is lower than preferred grip test and there seems nothing which non-preferred indicates in addition to preferred.

5. Research deciding whether complex judgment-reaction time or simple reaction time measure is desired. If a simple reaction time to a stimulus is desired, recommend reaction time task with single bright light and single key. If complex judgment-reaction time measure desired, recommend keeping present reaction time task, which requires several different responses to be made. The disadvantage with the present task is that color perception, key position, color perception of key, and probably some judgmental factors are confounded. Thus even significant results with the present task would be uninterpretable without extensive other investigations. Advantage of the present method is that it might be more sensitive since one of the processes involved might be more sensitive, but ecology would be obscured since the processes are confounded. Obviously different processes are involved in reacting to the different colors. Unless strong justification exists for a complex task here (none should, since complex tasks are present elsewhere in the battery), recommend using simple reaction time task.

D. Pursuit rotor tracking has good reliability. Recommend keeping it.

E. General recommendations

1. Recommend specific factors upon which tests tend to be constructed.
2. Recommend considering using both speed and power tests on at least one factor. Present theories of stimulus and performance hypothesize different effects upon power and speed, with upon task difficulty and characteristics of subject. In picture-pencil tests, identical pictures, number comparison, and digits are speed, while number span and possibly word endings and confusable words are substantially power, thus confounding test difficulty with factor loaded upon.



## DEPENDENT VARIABLES ON SUMMARY SHEET

1. Identical pictures. Scores were corrected for guessing using Kunnally formula (Kunnally, J.C. Tests and Measurements. New York; McGraw-Hill, 1959, p. 55).

$$\text{Number corrected} = \frac{\text{Number correct} - p(\text{number tried})}{q}$$

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Where  $p = 1/\text{number alternatives} = .2$

and  $q = 1 - p = .8$

2. Number comparison. Number correct - (number tried - number correct) / Number correct - (number incorrect) = score.
3. Number span. Number correct.
4. Word endings. Number correct.
5. Concealed words. Number correct.
6. Addition. Number correct.
7. Sum CFF ascending. Eliminated trials 1 and 2. Eliminated scores over 59. Eliminated aberrant score for subjects with range of ascending scores over 9. Then Sum CFF ascending = 3+7+5+9.
8. Sum CFF descending = 4+3+6+10, after eliminations as above.
- 9-14. Vision test scores recorded straight from sheets, i.e. difference scores not taken for tests 6, 7, and 12.
15. Sum grip preferred. Eliminated lowest score for each hand. Identified preferred hand as hand with greater of two remaining sum scores.
16. Sum grip non-preferred.
- 17-19, 21 are not variables but reliabilities.
17. Correlation of mdn red with mdn blue.
18. Correlation of mdn red with mdn green.
19. Correlation of mdn green with mdn blue.
20. Median of medians for reaction time.
21. Correlation of trials (2+4) with trials (3+5).
22. Pursuit rotor sum trials (2+4+3+5).

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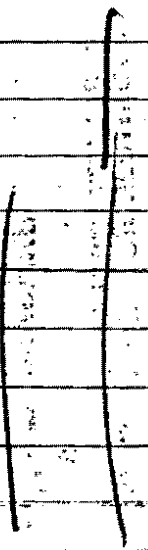
(10)	762	.810	.878	.712	.200	.168	.581	.856
(11)	866	.921						
(12)	558	.711	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
(13)	650	.553	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
(14)	917	.917	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
(15)	913	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553		
(16)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(17)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(18)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(19)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(20)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	

(21)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(22)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(23)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(24)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(25)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(26)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(27)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(28)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(29)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(30)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	

(31)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(32)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(33)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(34)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(35)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(36)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(37)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(38)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(39)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(40)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	

(41)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(42)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(43)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(44)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(45)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(46)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(47)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(48)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(49)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	
(50)	913	.455	.597	.712	.917	.650	.553	

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	Symbol	Number	Number	Word	Contract	Addition	N	2074	2094	2084	Vis
	Picture	Company	Spain	ending	Value			Accty	Released	Value	Ver
	21.270	21.000	2.954	12.307	11.500	19.770	22	190.10	112.07	16.907	7.
	7.215	3.651	1.014	4.425	2.345	6.179	21	16.700	16.761	2.506	2.
	28.300	20.900	3.400	9.700	12.133	19.000	30	193.300	116.500	11.500	6.
	7.197	5.000	1.716	4.500	3.400	5.900	30	12.600	23.700	2.170	2.
	29.700	20.900	3.000	10.500	12.423	20.200	26	189.500	110.100	11.500	7.
	6.580	4.800	1.356	4.900	3.300	5.900	20	14.000	19.100	2.000	2.
	25.900	20.900	3.500	11.100	17.200	18.461	26	193.600	119.700	11.000	7.
	7.350	4.117	1.699	4.100	2.500	6.211	20	14.300	23.300	2.700	2.
	28.500	21.100	2.500	12.300	12.000	20.700	11	157.500	107.900	11.000	7.
	6.230	4.400	1.213	4.600	2.500	6.117	10	14.900	15.400	2.000	2.
	26.000	20.500	3.300	12.400	10.700	18.818		193.200	116.500	11.500	7.
	8.230	2.800	1.119	4.400	1.900	6.300		12.110	17.600	2.311	2.
	30.600	20.500	3.300	9.113	12.500	14.933		190.700	115.700	11.000	7.
	6.500	5.300	1.300	4.900	3.200	5.900		13.800	21.300	1.900	2.
	25.900	21.000	3.200	10.500	11.000	18.700		192.500	121.700	11.200	6.
	6.900	4.900	2.000	4.300	2.700	6.200		11.500	21.500	2.500	2.
	29.200	27.100	3.000	17.200	15.100	27.300	8	187.600	113.200	12.000	4.
	8.800	4.600	1.200	5.100	3.100	7.500	8	21.400	14.700	2.200	2.
	33.900	24.300	4.900	12.000	12.800	20.000	14	201.700	117.000	12.500	7.
	5.900	3.000	1.400	4.700	3.000	4.000	14	16.100	12.700	1.700	2.
	22.800	20.500	3.000	11.100	11.300	22.100	16	170.300	121.800	11.500	7.
	6.900	5.500	1.000	4.900	3.600	4.014	16	11.200	13.700	3.100	2.
	31.000	24.800	3.600	12.600	13.700	20.150	19	173.500	116.100	11.900	6.
	7.100	5.400	1.400	4.800	3.300	5.600	19	16.400	11.800	3.200	2.
	31.100	24.200	4.200	13.400	12.000	21.150	19	193.600	121.100	11.100	6.
	2.300	4.700	1.600	5.100	3.900	5.700	19	12.700	15.600	2.100	2.
CS	31.200	24.200	3.000	16.000	15.500	27.700	4	186.200	113.500	12.700	4.
CS	9.400	5.400	1.400	3.100	2.000	7.300	4	11.400	15.500	1.800	2.
CS	35.500	25.000	4.500	18.500	14.700	37.000	4	187.600	113.000	11.900	4.
CS	9.110	4.200	1.500	6.900	4.300	8.800	4	30.500	16.700	2.500	2.
CS	34.700	27.200	4.500	12.200	13.200	20.400	7	201.400	113.700	12.000	7.
CS	5.700	2.100	1.200	4.900	3.000	4.200	7	18.800	11.200	2.400	2.
CS	32.100	24.200	5.200	13.200	12.400	19.500	7	201.500	122.200	12.700	7.
CS	6.400	3.600	2.400	4.200	3.300	4.200	7	18.400	13.400	1.700	2.
CS	27.600	21.200	3.000	11.300	12.300	20.600	8	170.200	119.700	13.100	7.
CS	6.100	6.200	1.100	5.100	3.800	4.600	8	15.100	9.400	3.700	2.
CS	26.100	21.200	3.500	11.000	16.300	19.600	8	190.500	124.200	11.800	7.
CS	7.900	5.100	1.100	3.800	3.200	3.500	7	6.300	17.300	2.500	2.

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CS 10.500

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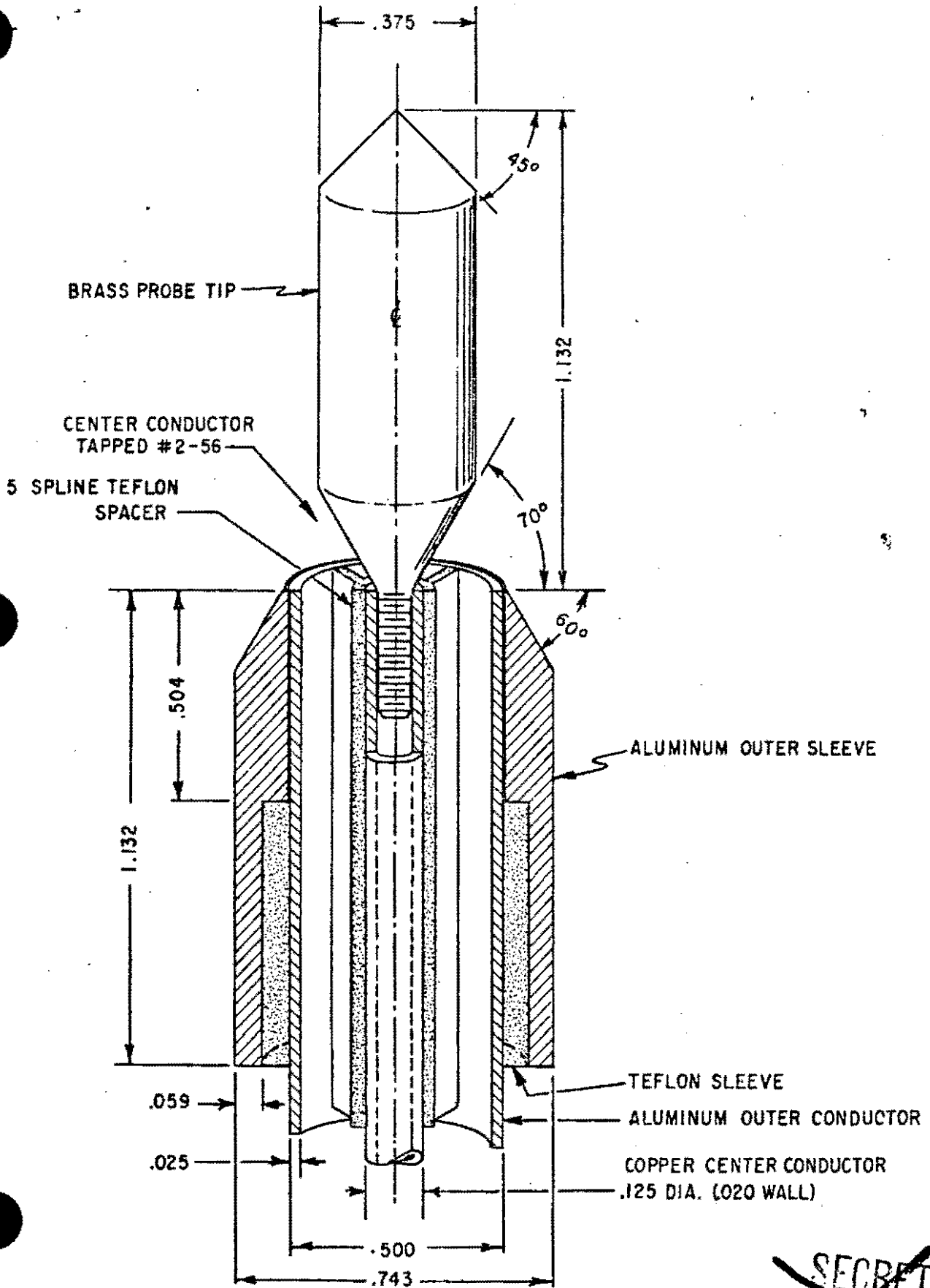


Fig. B1 DIMENSIONS OF "S" BAND SLEEVE DIPOLE

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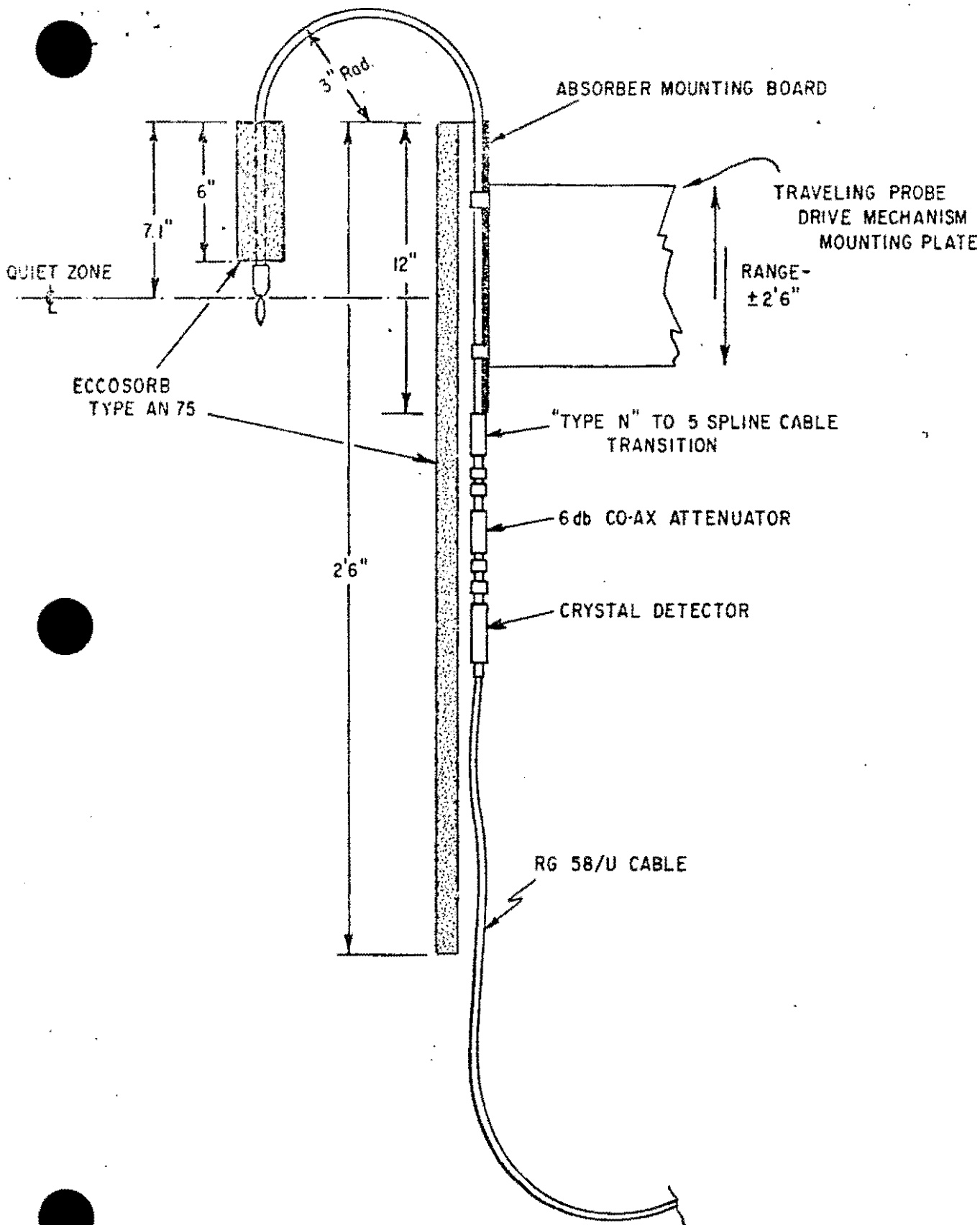


Fig. B2 MOVEABLE GOOSENECK DIPOLE MONITOR

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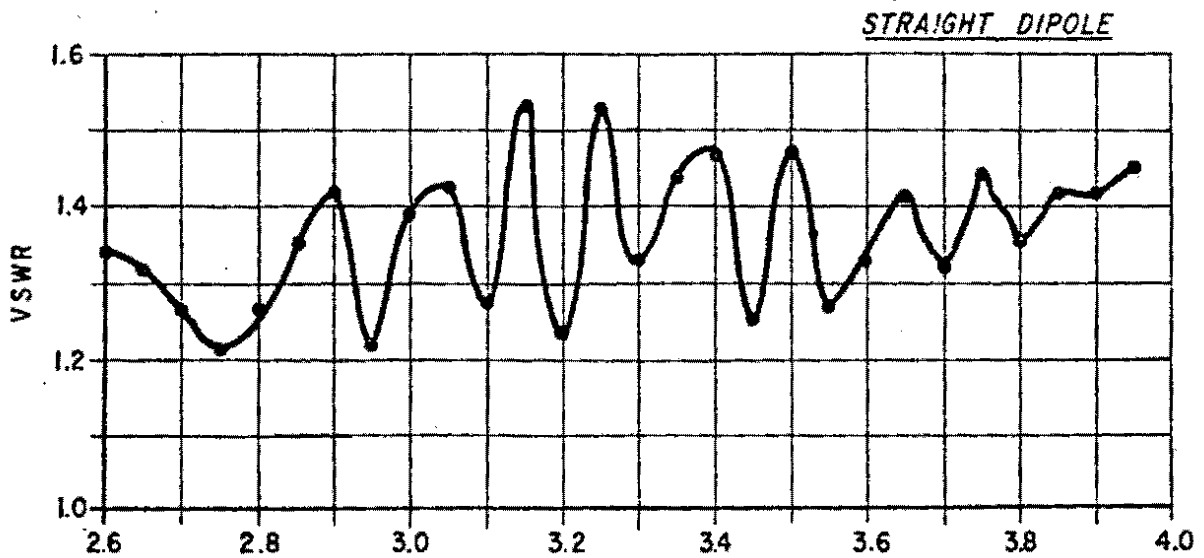
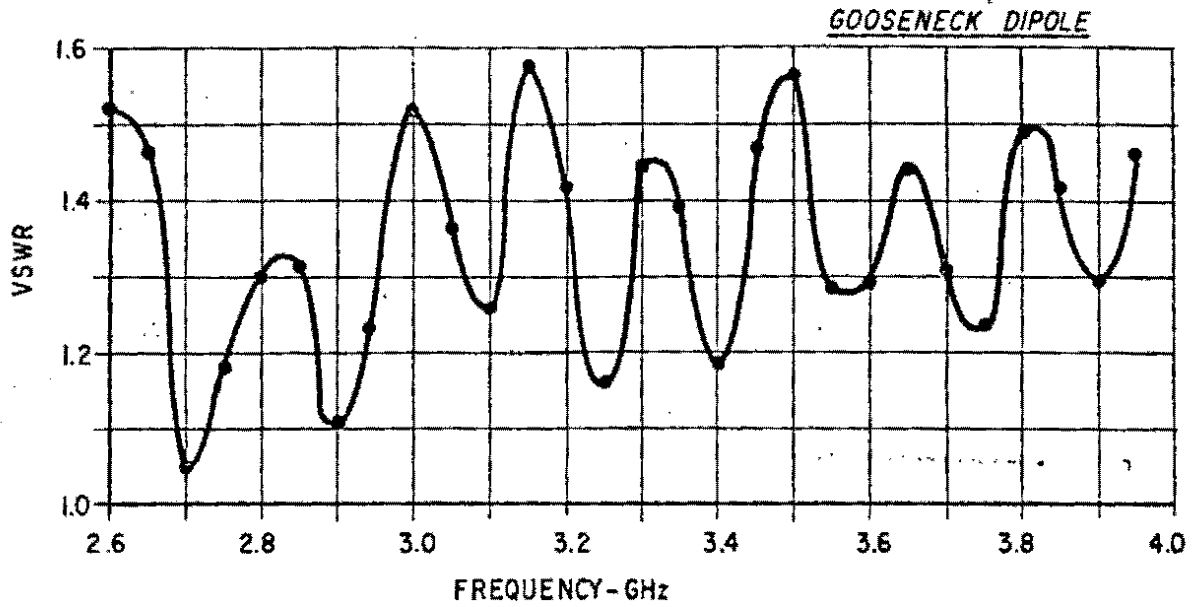
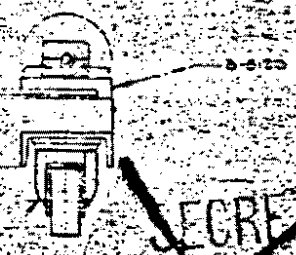
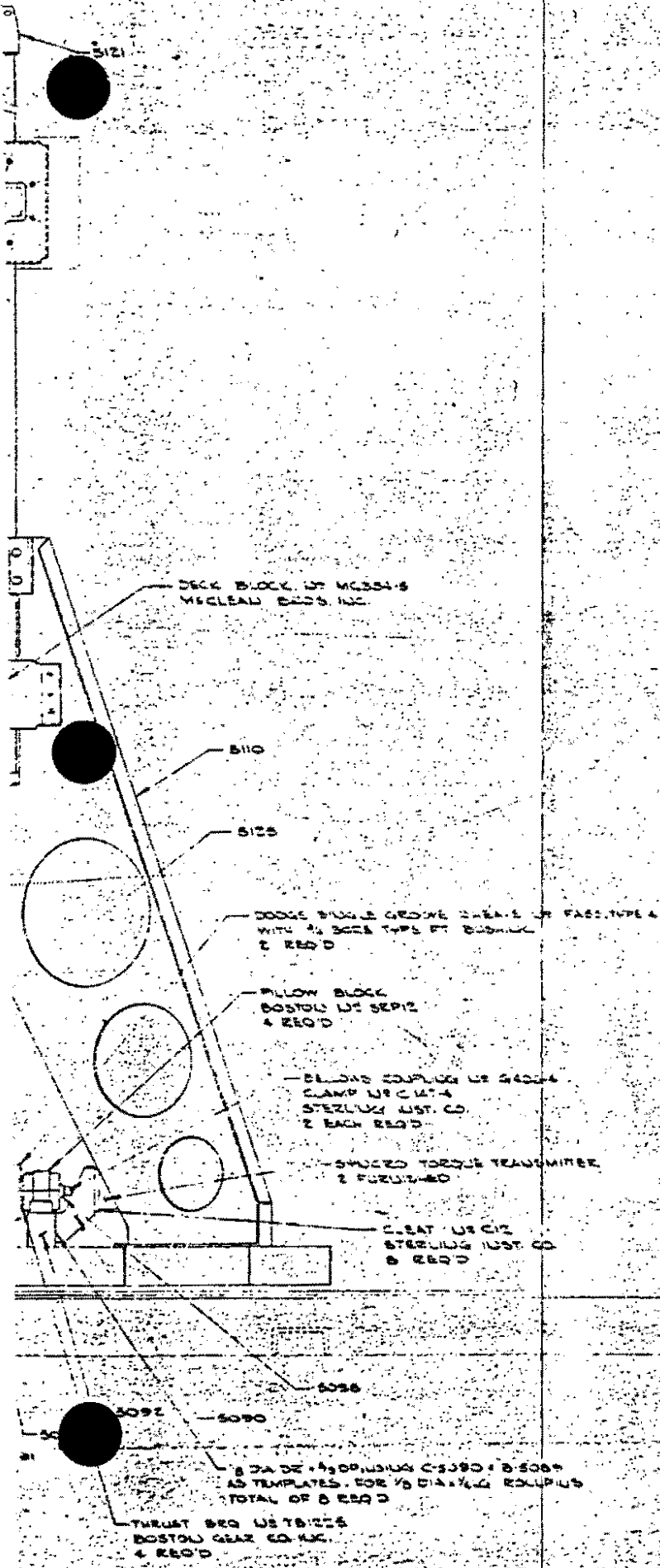


Fig. B3 DIPOLE VSWR Vs FREQUENCY (With S-Band 5 Spline Cable to "Type N" Transition)

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WHEEL CASTER -  
 BOND LT 3-433  
 4 REQ'D  
 (REFER MOUNTING PLATE  
 TO FIT CHASSIS COUNTER)

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FIGURE C1  
 TRAVELING PROBE DRIVE MECHANISM

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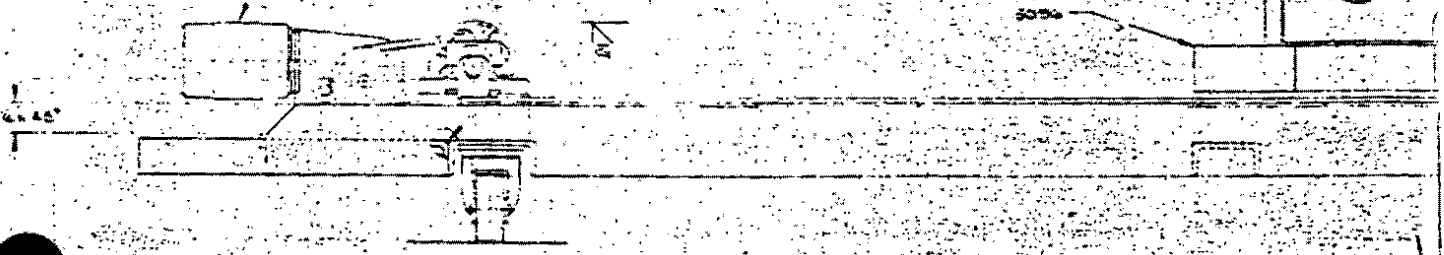
M-102 GEAR MOTOR  
REV. 50 2PM. BY M/DC  
R&E MOTOR CORP  
2, YES D

CAN BE REWORKED  
2, YES D

BELOWS COUPLING OF SACKS  
STERLING INST. CO.  
2, YES D

HELIPOT  
2, FURNISHED

3096





APPENDIX C

Field Traversing Mechanism

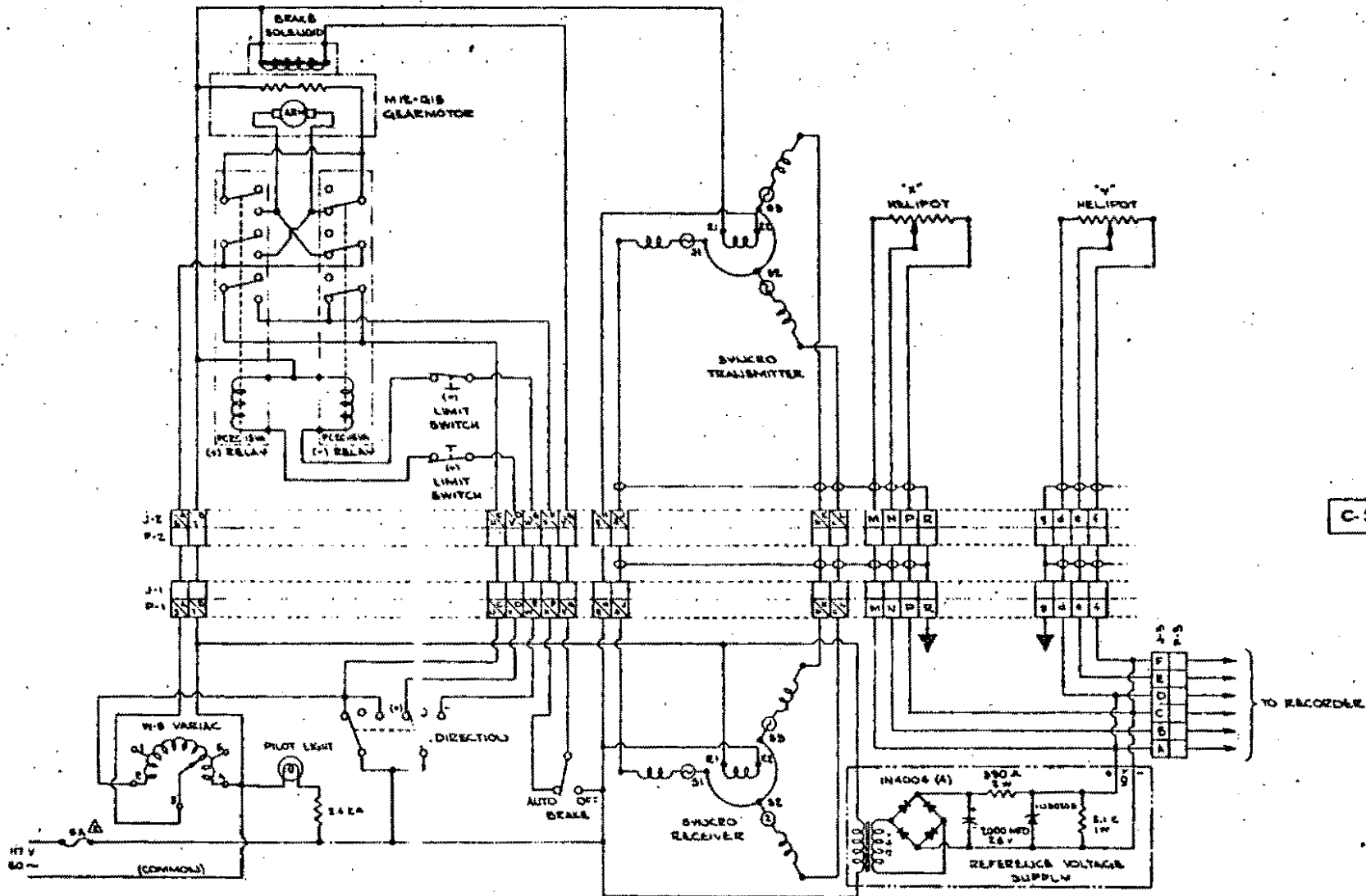
The field traversing mechanism used to evaluate the anechoic chamber is shown in figure C1. It is capable of moving the probe antenna (either the dipole or the standard gain horn) in azimuth and in elevation a distance of  $\pm 2.5'$  from the center at variable speeds. The entire mechanism was moved manually along the transmission length of the chamber during the evaluation.

Incorporated in the mechanism are voltage readouts proportional to the distance (in both azimuth and elevation) which are used to drive an X-Y recorder. Also included are synchro position indicators on the remote control panel. Limit switches at the azimuth and elevation extremes set the motor brake until the movement direction is reversed. Figure C3 is a wiring diagram of the mechanism and its control panel.

The "mast" is readily removable for ease in transportation and storage. For the "sample container" measurements, the mast and its "super structure", and the entire elevation drive mechanism were removed, and an absorber pedestal was placed on the movable azimuth base. The sample container was placed on this absorber pedestal and moved  $\pm 2.0$  feet in azimuth behind the fixed dipole monitor. During all measurements, the exposed superstructure is absorber lined.

Figure C2 is the wiring diagram for the Field Traversing Mechanism.

DO NOT SCALE



C-5167

NOTES :

1. CIRCUIT SHOWN TYP FOR BOTH X-AXIS (HORIZONTAL) / Y-AXIS (VERTICAL); [Symbol] DENOTES CIRCUIT DUPLICATIONS

2. 5 AMP CIRCUIT BREAKER SUPPLIED WITH VARIAC

DEPT. APPROVAL	DATE	BY	REVISION	NO.
ALL WORK APPROVED	1/15/50	W. H. H.		
ENGINEER APPROVED				
CONDUCTOR APPROVED				
OPERATOR				
LABORER				
DATE	1/15/50	BY	W. H. H.	
TESTED				
APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION				
DATE				

WIRING DIAGRAM - TRAVELLING WORK

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Minutes of Pandora Meeting of January 17, 1969 (u)

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MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF JANUARY 17, 1969

Meeting Convened: 0945

IDA Rm. No.: 10K5

Present a.m. and p.m.:

Science Advisory Committee

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

General Frederic J. Hughes, Jr.  
Dr. Joseph F. Kubis  
Dr. Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman  
Dr. Herbert Pollack

Colonel Joseph V. Brady  
Dr. Thomas W. Frazier  
Major Joseph C. Sharp

Dr. Joseph E. Barmack absent due to illness  
Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson AFB  
Commander Hugh S. Pratt, MC, USN  
(C.M.D. USS Saratoga)  
Rear Admiral Frank Voris, MC, USN

Present p.m. only:

Dr. Joseph M. Aein, IDA  
Mr. Richard S. Cesaro, OSD/ARPA/AS  
Dr. James T. McIlwain, MC, USA, WRAIR  
Mr. A. Rubenstein, OSD/ARPA/AS

1. Dr. Pollack reviewed considerations relative to the USN-ARPA study to be carried out aboard the USS Saratoga currently in Philadelphia Naval Yard in preparation to join fleet operations.
2. Rear Admiral Voris and Commander Pratt commented on operational considerations of the study from money point of view.
3. Colonel Brady, Dr. Frazier, and Dr. Sharp commented regarding Walter Reed army considerations.
4. Mr. Grove commented regarding physical measurements and engineering considerations of shipboard radar measurements and monitoring.

Summary of Discussions:

Dr. Pollack reviewed need for definitive data on effects of radiation on physiological and psychological (particularly behavioral) functions in man. Primary areas to be looked at appeared to be (a) physiological, (i) formed blood elements, i.e., genetic alterations, (ii) cardiovascular and (iii) neurological and (b) psychological regarding task performance and group behavior. Regarding general plan involved selecting a population of ship's crew subjected to shipboard radiation (radar) and to

are them with a group below decks and not exposed to radiation. It appeared that plane handling crews on the hanger decks and flight decks involved similar enough tasks and living conditions that comparisons could be made so as to reveal any major or gross differences. Dr. Kubis and his team with the support of Commander Pratt and his staff aboard ship would review the personnel records of the two crew populations and select from them appropriate groups. They would receive physical and psychological tests during the approximately two weeks that the ship was scheduled to be docked in Philadelphia. Repeat tests would be made at intervals while the ship was underway and at certain scheduled ports-of-call during the following six weeks, a specific protocol was to be developed.

Discussion centered on selection criteria and upon what tests would be given to the selected groups.

Physical examination (including a general physical exam):

1. Blood specs for leucocyte genetic evolution
2. Blood pressure and pulse rate (on arising and after work cycle)
3. Discussion related to sending selected representation to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital for EEG evaluations. Also, a "microneurological exam" was described which might be included

Psychological examination was designed by Dr. Kubis and associates. Dr. Kubis indicated procedures would relate to cognitive, psychomotor, physical efficiency and sensory perception testing.

Three phases to protocol:

- I. Dockside - two weeks
- II. Toward end of ten day shakedown
- III. Three to six months later

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. on January 17, 1969.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

mc

Date Typed - May 15, 1969

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*Lysle Peterson*  
Lysle Peterson

*Joseph F. Kubis*  
Joseph Kubis

Joseph Barmack

*Frederic Hughes Jr.*  
Frederic Hughes

*Herbert Pollack*  
Herbert Pollack

DISTRIBUTION:

- Panel Members
- Briefing Team
- Mr. Albert Rubenstein
- Dr. Robert Fox

ADDENDUM

January 17, 1969

The final results of the examination of the chromosomes obtained from the peripheral blood of one monkey, previously irradiated with the "Moscow signal" at a field strength of  $4.6 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ , indicate marked aberrations in 40 percent of the cells. The tests are being repeated.

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SUMMARY OF PANDORA MEETING

HELD: April 21, 1969

- I. Detailed minutes attached. Same classification and instructions:
- II. Meeting organized in three parts:
1. Review of "Big Boy":
    - A. Purpose: Elucidate effects on man of microwave radiation (radar) by comparing ship's crew groups apparently exposed to radiation to groups protected from radiation (below deck and remote stations). Studies on USS Saratoga in two stages (i) dock side in preparation for shakedown and (ii) shakedown, i.e., underway and operational.
    - B. Findings: No significant differences in psychological tests performed on the apparently exposed and control groups. Also, no apparently significant differences on genetic (leucocyte) and physical findings. Thus, studies generally proved negative. Detailed report due from Dr. Kubis.
    - C. Radiation Findings: Detailed survey of on-board radiation levels revealed that levels were considerably lower than anticipated, i.e., in most cases levels varied from 0.3 to 0.03 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> and in no case greater than 1 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Radars were operating 80 to 90 percent capacity.
    - D. Summary and Conclusions To Date: Saratoga study verified testing procedures and provided useful information for developing human radar-field testing. However, studies were negative since exposures were very low.
  2. General discussion of ARPA contracts relative to biomedical effects of microwave:
    - A. Dr. Brazies' studies of CNS tissue exposed to microwave radiation reviewed. Recommendations: to accelerate contractor's efforts as urgent and to extend samples. Attempt to get reports from

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contractor for inclusion in general report to panel as soon as possible.

- B. Contract with Dr. Ross Adey reviewed. Recommendations: Although Dr. Adey's efforts bear on the general problem of the effects of radiation and fields on CNS functions, they are not directly contributory to priority ARPA questions. Since he is furnishing valuable EEG evaluation services as well as contributing to the general field, it was suggested that he be encouraged to deal more directly with priority questions and also to continue support for present. As Walter Reed capability develops, if contractor's interests tend away from ARPA interests, support should be phased out.
- C. New England Institute for Medical Research (Dr. Heller) program regarded as not contributing directly to ARPA high priority question although the contractor has capabilities in the area.
- D. Work at Milton Zaret Foundation attempting to confirm or reproduce U. S. S. R. work. Review for information to panel.
- E. The Lilienfeld studies conducted several years ago were reviewed, since a new proposal was being developed to extend the earlier studies. It was concluded that, due to the size of the Baltimore area mongoloid population and incidence, the scope of the study could probably not be increased by more than 50 percent. It was recommended that (i) scope not be extended beyond the Baltimore region, e.g., Washington area, (ii) that the program be regarded as a multiphase effort and that Phase 1 should be funded. If findings of Phase 1 indicated that further studies would be promising, then later phases could be considered for funding. Thus, proposal should include in-depth follow-up of original cases as well as new cases uncovered. See detailed minutes.
- F. Studies of Dr. Dordano (Johns Hopkins), Dr. Sol Snyder, and Dr. Justison were reviewed for information.

### 3. General Discussion

- A. Priorities of ARPA interests in the microwave field were reviewed. High priority still assigned to evaluating the significance of Moscow Signal and also, in the general context, the biomedical effects of microwave radiation on humans such that meaningful safety standards can be set.

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B. It was agreed that there is at present insufficient evidence to draw conclusions. In answer to questions about whether or not other studies (aside from those supported by ARPA) are likely to or have shed light on the problem, it was concluded that the only known study not included herein was that of Dr. Jacobson (George Washington School of Medicine) on young women exposed to Moscow Signal. Findings may indicate abnormal genetic activities in some of the women. Significance is not established. There was general discussion of chromosomal aberrations, and its causes.

C. It was recommended that further studies be developed:

1. Walter Reed facility and program advancement be encouraged. Extend animal studies and initiate human studies. Suggestions for protocols were made, e.g., study include four men involved for six to eight months. Study to be in two groups and double-blind.

2. Programs to be developed to take advantage of land-based radar installations.

4. It was recommended that the Walter Reed group prepare and present a detailed review of the field, i.e., their activities with reports of their findings, protocols, etc., since projects were begun. Also, a review of relative contract work supported by ARPA and related to Walter Reed efforts as well as any related studies of others in field.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

mc

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DETAILED MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF APRIL 21, 1969

Meeting Convened: 0930

IDA Rm. No.: 10K5

Present:

Science Advisory Committee

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

Dr. Joseph E. Barmack  
\*Dr. H. Allen Ecker  
General Frederic J. Hughes, Jr.  
Dr. Joseph F. Kubis  
Dr. Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman  
Dr. Herbert Pollack

Colonel Joseph V. Brady  
Dr. Thomas W. Frazier  
\*Mr. T. Daryl Hawkins  
Colonel Merrill C. Johnson  
Major James T. McIlwain

\*Mr. John F. Collins (CNO), USN  
Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson AFB  
Mr. Albert Rubenstein, ARPA  
Mr. Harris B. Stone (CNO), USN

\*First Attendance

Dr. Pollack reviewed events since previous meeting. He noted the formation and meeting of a new committee (ERMAC\*\*) from the Office of Emergency Planning and chaired by General James D. O'Connell to consider microwave radiation. This panel resulted from legislation setting HEW as the responsible agent for microwave radiation health considerations. He also noted that a document had appeared by Mr. Rexford Daniels under contract to the Office of Telecommunications Management. This document has been classified. He then noted that "Big Boy" shipboard exercise had been completed insofar as the dock-side and shakedown cruise activities aboard the Saratoga. Dr. Kubis would be submitting a report of activities and findings to date.

Dr. Kubis reviewed "Big Boy" objectives and events to date:

- A. Objective: To study certain behavioral and physical functions of selected crew aboard the Saratoga in order to ascertain effects of microwave radiation on man regarding shedding light on effects of Moscow Signal, i.e., nonthermal effects (if any) of radiation of radar origin.

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Detailed Minutes of  
Pandora Meeting of 4/21/69  
Page 2

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B. Procedures

1. Three groups of ship's crew were selected:
  - a) Flight deck crew (eight in number).  
Highest levels of exposure expected.
  - b) Hangared deck crew (fifteen in number).  
Low levels expected.
  - c) Look-out crews (eight in number). No  
exposure expected.
2. Dock-side control tests conducted from Jan. 27 through Jan. 30, 1969. Five-man team under Kubis with excellent cooperation of naval medical personnel. (Details will be included in Dr. Kubis' report.) Batteries of tests included performance (e.g., aiming, depth perception, etc.) and written procedures. Also, base-line physical exams were given.
3. Seagoing tests were performed while ship was under way for shakedown cruise Jan. 30, 1969, through Feb. 10, 1969.
4. Summary: Sixty-seven tests were performed in three days at dock-side, and ninety-two tests were performed at sea. Forty-seven tests represented retesting of control material. There were a number of disturbances regarding shipboard routine, etc., e.g., high noise levels, P-A system interrupted activities in "quiet room," general quarters, intrusions into test areas due to routines, variable line voltage which affected equipment. Three dock-side test days conducted by five-man team; eight sea test days conducted by three-man team. It was regarded by Dr. Kubis that the testing was satisfactory and that the interruptions were not significant. Most test procedures were good (0.9); some were poor (greater than 0.1).
5. Findings: There were no significant differences in the dock-side tests, i.e., among groups, and there were no significant differences among groups in the under-way tests, i.e., about 50 percent showed some increases in performance scores and about 50 percent showed some decreases. It was recommended that isolated power supply for instrumentation be developed if further work is to be done aboard ship.

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Mr. Mark Grove reviewed the measurements and monitoring of shipboard radar levels. The ship was swept re two primary radiation sources, i.e., SPS-30 (S-band radar) and SPS-43 (UHF) search radar. It was expected from a naval electronics lab report that there might be greater than  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  on at least 80 percent of the surface of the deck (data from destroyers). Mr. Grove and Dr. Kubis were on ship at the same time but worked independently. Used RAMCORE dosimeter, HP power meter with thermistor bridge (re S-band) from island to bow, 9 decks.

*at Top level without entry of structure*  
 $0.036 \text{ mw/cm}^2$   
*dirty cycle*  
 $0.05$   
*Peak*  
 $0.75 \text{ mw/cm}^2$

Findings: In no case did measured levels exceed  $1 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  with radar operations at 80 to 90 percent of utilization rate. Ranges of findings were in most cases less than 0.3 to  $0.03 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ . It was noted that verbal reports from shipboard engineers, i.e., engineering center and ship's hazards group, had indicated these findings. It was suggested that such reports had been made to the SEC.

C. Discussion:

1. Cover story considered appropriate and worked well (Robert Stone).
2. Aircraft radar and HERO effects were discussed. Effects and indications were insignificant.
3. Radiation from radar generators considered, i.e., 50 to 100 KV X-ray generation from tubes. Considered that lead shielding was adequate.
4. Mr. Rubenstein indicated that there were several excellent land-based radar sites which might be appropriate as study sites.
5. Blood studies from Saratoga crew were discussed. Colonel Johnson reported that twenty-one samples were recovered at San Juan. Seventeen successful cultures obtained with 288 spreads photographed. These were coded for double-blind studies. Code not yet revealed. Although two abnormalities were found, they were regarded as in normal range.
6. Several discussions of genetic aberrations of leucocyte nuclei covered several areas:
  - a) Colonel Brady's three monkeys exposed to date at Walter Reed (thirty days) to special signals. One of these was the initial one showing abnormal chromosomal changes. Plan now is to get samples during exposure and with larger group of animals.

*lowest Power*  
 $0.002$   
*dirty cycle*  
 $0.003$   
*Peak*  
 $0.66 \text{ mw/cm}^2$   
*Not in main beam*  
*Side lobe*  
 $0.25$

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*main beam*

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- b) Dr. Pollack reported the studies of Dr. Jacobson at George Washington University who has studied young women returning from embassy in Moscow (State Dept. contract). One hundred forty blood samples were examined over a four-year period of time. These specimens were identified only by code numbers. Four of these reportedly showed serious chromosomal abnormalities. Colonel Johnson reviewed these reported findings with Dr. Bender of Oakridge. The latter expressed the opinion that the evidence was based upon weighted data which may not be acceptable to all experts in the field.
- c) Dr. Johnson described the general character of chromosomal abnormalities re probabilities, stillborns, mongolism, chemicals, and drugs, etc. It was described that while bone marrow, testicular tissue, etc., might be better tissue to study (higher rates of replication), most knowledge is based upon leucocyte studies.
- d) The older Lilienfeld (Johns Hopkins) studies were of Korean and WW II veterans relative to the incidence of mongoloid children born to them. It was concluded that the earlier study was not well designed to reveal data regarding current interest. Study indicated that eighteen of twenty-five mongoloid children had fathers who had been exposed to radar. It is now proposed to expand the study in Baltimore and possibly in Washington. It is likely from the incidence and population of mongolism that the number cannot be increased beyond 50 percent, i.e., from twenty-five to about thirty-six. It was suggested that the original twenty-five and additional cases should be studied in detail, i.e., cytogenetic studies of testicles and lymphocytes. It is also concluded that the study may not answer the question. It was proposed that the study should cost \$100,000; \$50,000 from ARPA and \$50,000 from NIH. The objective should be to validate the earlier study; i.e., cross-validation seems appropriate. The study may be regarded as in three phases. Phase 1 may be supported. Later phases should not be funded unless Phase 1 defines an appropriate study, i.e., a milestone decision should be made.

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7. General discussion concluded that additional work is required to investigate whether or not appropriate radiation levels and type have genetic effects on man. Shipboard versus land-based studies were discussed. It was concluded that land-based radar studies should be seriously considered and planned if appropriate. Details of George Washington University study were lacking to the group.
8. Dr. Brazier's (New Orleans) studies on material sent from Walter Reed are not completed as yet. Contractor does not know what the exposure is nor in which animals. (Does know that it is microwave.) He reported that one monkey (exposed to special signal) showed significant changes in the auditory and visual cortex but not in deeper structures. He is now studying two other monkeys and four dogs. These reports are due this year.

It was concluded that the contractor should be urged to proceed as rapidly as possible, i.e., with urgency.

9. It was concluded that more animals should be exposed and studied. There was discussion of the new facilities developing at Walter Reed. They are expected to be completed soon.
10. Contract with Dr. Ross Adey reviewed. Adey's studies have been concerned with modulated A. M. (3 to 10 cps) and C. W. (4.6, 2 v/meter) and S-band radar modulated with EEG. He is continuing monkey studies regarding EEG and reaction-time. He has a contract with Northrup for the study of reaction times in electrostatic fields. It is felt that, although Dr. Adey's work is not directly concerned with the important questions of the effects of VHF on CNS function and that of excluding the electrical effects as artifacts, his work is related to the general field of the effects of radiation and CNS function. Also, he is assisting Walter Reed with EEG evaluation and data processing. Current level of support is about \$135,000 annually. It was concluded that Dr. Adey should be informed that his own priorities and work trends are not entirely matched with those of ARPA. Although his work is related to the general field and is of considerable assistance to the Walter Reed effort, it is thought that his support might be phased out in a year or two after the Walter Reed facility is better developed.

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11. A contract already funded by ONR with New England Institute for Medical Research (Dr. Heller) was reviewed. It was suggested that the content of this work is not directly appropriate to this subject although that institute has a microwave facility.
12. A contract with the Milton Zaret Foundation of Scarsdale, New York, was reviewed. Contractor also uses facilities of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. Work primarily in 700 p.p.s. (1-10 u. sec.) range. Is attempting to confirm or reproduce Myrra, Czechoslovakia, work, i.e., production of differences in heart rate at subthermal levels. This review was for information.
13. Other contracts were also reviewed:
  - a) Dr. Dordano of Johns Hopkins in A. M., P. M., C. W., S-band frequency work on monkeys.
  - b) Dr. Sol Snyder of Johns Hopkins is studying neuropharmacological effects, e.g., turn-over rates of norepinephrine and serotonin.
  - c) Dr. Justison (Kansas City, Missouri) using microwave Tappin oven is studying hypnotic and soporific effects of low power level microwaves. It is thought that the geometry of the oven may provide higher power levels than predicted.
14. It was estimated that current funding in the area is \$500,000 outside and \$200,000 in-house (does not include reconstruction and development costs at Walter Reed or computer facility).
15. It is regarded that the new facility providing three chambers and data processing including (Hewell Packard) general purpose computing, record and reproduce capability for time series, coherence, cross- and auto-correlations, etc., and real time capability will be ready between mid-June and August.
16. The priority of questions of interest to ARPA was discussed. It was reiterated that the elucidation of the Moscow Signal remains as a high priority question within the general field of the effects of microwave radiation on man in order that safety standards may be rationally developed. It was also noted that, aside from the work of Dr. Jacobson, there was apparently no other relative work being conducted by Federal Agencies.

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17. The need for information on humans in addition to the accelerated animal studies at Walter Reed was emphasized. Therefore, it was urged that the Walter Reed facility develop a human program and start immediately to develop Phase 1, i.e., to develop a plan and protocols.
  - a) Suggested putting the human aspect into the Pandora program rather than in the Walter Reed stress program.
  - b) Estimated that human subjects would be required for six to eight months and that they could be obtained from Ft. Dietrich.
  - c) Controls should also include as many variables as possible including IQ, memory and performance testing. Control period should be less than sixty days. One or more should go through the entire procedure without exposure, and one or more with alternating exposure plan. Study should be double-blind with protection of eyes and gonads. Shielding of testicles is recommended.
  - d) Panel would like to review protocol before enactment.
18. Land-based radar station human study program should be developed to replace or supplement any on-board studies at sea.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

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Minutes of Pandora Meeting of May 12, 1969 (U)

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MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF MAY 12, 1969

Meeting Convened: 0930

IDA Rm. No.: 10K5

DA

Present:

Science Advisory Committee

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

Dr. Joseph E. Barmack  
Dr. H. Allen Ecker  
General Frederic J. Hughes, Jr.  
Dr. Joseph F. Kubis  
Dr. Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman  
Dr. Herbert Pollack

Colonel Joseph V. Brady  
Dr. Thomas W. Frazier  
Mr. T. Daryl Hawkins  
Colonel Merrill C. Johnson  
Major James T. McIlwain

Dr. John F. Collins (CNO), USN  
Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson AFB  
Mr. Albert Rubenstein, ARPA

(S) The primary order of business was the preliminary protocol proposal for human studies which was requested at the previous meeting on April 21, 1969. The protocol had been distributed toward the end of the previous week and, therefore, had not been received by many of the panel. Time to pursue the proposal was taken before discussion began.

(S) Dr. Brady noted that the proposal had been the combined effort of himself, Thomas Frazier, Merrill Johnson, and Daryl Hawkins and desired the advice of the committee on the ninety-day protocol. Dr. Brady noted that they had considered two basic strategies: (i) assumes that there is an effect of the signal (based upon previous experience) and the protocol is designed to maximize the yield and (ii) assumes that there may or may not be an effect (null hypothesis) and the protocol would include "extreme" operations, i.e., high-forcing functions and large "n"s. If an effect is seen, then fine responses are defined.

(S) In view of previous experiences and evidence available, the first alternative was chosen, i.e., based upon the assumption that there is an effect. Therefore, protocol is an attempt to optimize economic considerations, use small "n"s and primarily to define the effects of the signal.

(S) The panel discussed the over-all strategy and alternatives and agreed with Dr. Brady. Also, re human experiments, this approach regarded most defensible as a prerequisite to more demanding studies, if needed.

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(S) It was noted that a major question regarding any such study relates to the evaluation of behavioral effects since the spectrum of possibilities is so broad compared to physical evaluation. Thus, the major part of the discussion related to behavioral aspects of the program. It was also noted that any energy form, if large enough, will produce biological effects. It was agreed that the signal used would be the special signal at the levels developed and used with the primates, i.e., between 4.5 and 5 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Discussion revealed several distinct questions:

(i) Because the "n" is small (eight subjects) there, the question was raised as to whether the protocol will permit the characterization of the individual, i.e., the individual as his own control and at the same time to also permit the characterization of the group, i.e., significance of the findings in individuals in a small "n" group.

(ii) To what extent is the instrumentation appropriate to carry out the objectives of the experiment, e.g., signal beam incidence, range of power levels, polarization, etc. The protocol had not detailed the electromagnetic aspects of the experimental design. Also, what are the effects, if any, of the signal on the instrumentation, e.g., EEG electrodes?

(iii) What are the dependent variables re behavior?

(iv) What are the considerations relative to monitoring the physical (biomedical) parameters re two purposes: as a monitor of the subject's general health and as scientific data re effects of signal?

(v) What are the classification considerations of the program re its management and scientific effectiveness?

(S) The discussion provided consensus regarding these points as follows:

DOD regards the general line of effort to acquire human-based data on effects of the signal, with appropriate safeguards, as a high priority. ARPA believes that the entire effort should be classified for several reasons. It was urged that DOD provide written security specifications and guide for the program.

(S) An appropriate cover relates to the purpose of the program to evaluate the validity of U. S. S. R. reports that nonthermal effects of nonionizing radiation are significant.

(S) It is urged that the special signal (or any improved signal, i.e., to better simulate the Moscow signal) be used. Currently,

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special signal-producing, available equipment can develop less than 10 or 20 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Monkey studies have been done at 4.6 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Also recommendation to use same carrier frequency. While polarization can be varied, it was urged that the same polarization (radiation beam toward back of animal and vertical) be used in humans but that absorbent seat and gonadal protection be provided. While posterior presentation is utilized, protection of eyes should be considered.

(S) It was recommended that a medical examination function be established as a separate entity from the research function. Thus, the physical well-being of the subjects would be ascertained and reviewed periodically by medical expertise, which is not directly associated with the purpose of the effort. This medical examining function would not be privy to Pandora but would be given the cover story. It was noted that this separate examination procedure, if properly defined, could provide useful data as well as a safety check for the program. General Hughes thought that such a medical evaluation function could be arranged through the new commander of Walter Reed. In view of the fact that the morphological changes (cytological) which have been found in the CNS of animals exposed to the signal appeared in the visual cortex (as well as other areas), flicker fusion studies should be incorporated into the medical examination. Also, slit lamp and visual field checks should be made and audiograms done. It was also recommended that a separate psychiatric evaluation should be accomplished before and after the study. It was not resolved as to whether there should be separate psychiatric screening in addition to the research program screening procedures. This separate medical function or task force may be referred to as the "medical monitoring task force." It was recommended that a specific chain-of-command be established to be certain that in the changing personnel structure of Walter Reed, the appropriate responsibilities are established, and thus, the research team will know whom to work through re the medical monitoring function. It was recommended that the medical monitoring procedure include:

slit lamp examination: initially 90 days, 180 days  
visual fields examination: initially 90 days, 180 days  
\*audiogram: initially 90 days, 180 days

EKG: once per week

\*\*Physician perform general check-up once per week

\*At end of day

\*\*Have responsibility to be certain that all data are entered on record

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(S) Although the panel expressed some concern that the experiment, as defined by the protocol, might result in findings which would be difficult to characterize as definite indications of effects of the signal on man, i.e., the problems of characterizing changes in each individual and as his own control and of satisfying criteria of group statistics. It was recommended that at least one of the subjects and perhaps two go through the entire procedure except that they not be exposed to the signal. The fact that there are to be two rooms would facilitate this approach.

(S) There was also continuing concern expressed regarding the effects of the signal on the measuring system itself, i.e., signal artifacts. The panel recommended continued scrutiny of this problem. The panel requested an up-to-date bibliography of the effects of microwaves on biological systems. It was noted that there is a recent article in the Canadian JOURNAL OF MICROWAVES.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

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Minutes of Pandora Meeting of June 18, 1969 (U)  
(Final)

Minutes Prepared By: Lysle H. Peterson

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MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF JUNE 18, 1969

Meeting Convened: 0930

Meeting Adjourned: 1700

IDA Rm. No.: 10K5

Present:

Science Advisory Committee

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

Dr. Joseph E. Barmack  
\*Dr. James N. Brown  
Dr. H. Allen Ecker  
Dr. Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman  
Dr. Herbert Pollack  
\*Dr. Lawrence Sher

Colonel Joseph V. Brady  
Dr. Thomas W. Frazier  
Mr. T. Daryl Hawkins  
Colonel Merrill C. Johnson  
Major James T. McIlwain

Mr. Richard S. Cesaro, ARPA  
Dr. John J. Collins, (CNO), USN  
Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson AFB  
Mr. Albert Rubenstein, ARPA

\*First Attendance

Absent: Dr. Joseph Kubis, Science Advisory Committee  
Dr. Joseph C. Sharp, N. Y. State Dept. of Health  
Mr. Harris B. Stone, (CNO), USN

(S) The minutes of the previous meeting (May 12, 1969) were discussed. Dr. Peterson explained that the questions regarding the WRAIR protocol were stated as those which were raised for discussion at that meeting. The discussion associated with these questions resulted in a general agreement that the protocol in general provided an appropriate initial approach with human subjects. Furthermore, the nature of the problem together with constraints of available time, facilities, personnel and funds, and the scope of the approach result in statistical problems from the use of a small "n." A protocol using significantly more subjects would be more desirable but would delay the program considerably. It was agreed that for the first approach, the small "n" would be acceptable. The primary purpose of this meeting (June 18, 1969) was to consider the approach in more detail and to hear reports from ARPA and WRAIR regarding broad approaches to the solution of the Pandora and related problems:

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(S) Mr. Cesaro reminded the Committee of the urgency and high priority which ARPA assigns to the Pandora program; it is important to make major advances in solving the problem in FY 70; the Advisory Committee was invited to give as much attention and creative thinking to the problem as it can. He defined the Advisory Committee's role and that its effectiveness would be enhanced by maintaining a close and continuing association with the Walter Reed group. His view of the overall problem was summarized:

1. Investigative programs should be designed to take major bites at the problem to achieve definite indications of whether or not there are effects on humans of microwaves under conditions simulating, as closely as appropriate, the Moscow signal. Furthermore, he urged that the experimental programs be relevant to the Pandora problem and provide significant results, negative or positive. He reminded the Committee that, conversely, it would be inappropriate to follow paths which while they might be interesting scientifically, would not be relevant to the problem.
2. While there is evidence that low energy (less than  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ ) R.F. radiation does penetrate to the CNS in primates, a significant and relevant question is how the penetration occurs, i.e., the mechanism re microwave characteristic and biomedical engineering principles. Such questions relate to whether or not the Moscow signal is unique and to whether the Soviets have special insight into the effects and use of athermal microwave radiation on man. The WRAIR experience indicates that C. W. has no effect, but modulation does.
3. There appears to be interrelationships of signal time and biological effects, which should be evaluated, i.e., biological on-off effects phased to the on-off character of the signal, i.e., short response times, intermediate and long time effects together with intermittent and long exposures, i.e., at least nine combinations possible.
4. The biomedical effects may include (i) physiological, (ii) behavioral, and (iii) genetic. Each general class re short and long time effects should be evaluated.

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Man should be emphasized as the object in the investigations both because he is the obvious recipient and because he is in many ways a more effective reporter of effects.

6. Behavioral investigations should include attitudinal (subjective) considerations and measures.

(S) Discussion centered next on details of the WRAIR protocol. There was a concensus among the WRAIR and Committee members that the general approach of the protocol is appropriate and that in the initial stages of the effort, many "on-the-spot" decisions would have to be made because of the uncertainty of aspects of the program. As these uncertainties are clarified, the protocol would become better defined. The areas considered which require initial exploration to provide better definition are:

1. Exposure: It was the concensus that the aim should be to duplicate or simulate the Moscow environment as much as appropriate to solve the problem. Since exposure to the Moscow signal tended to be over an eight- to ten-hour period, it is thought that the exposure of subjects to the Special Signal should approximate that time frame. Furthermore, the primate findings were based on a seven-day, ten hours each day, exposure. It is suggested that the protocol indicate exposures up to eight to ten hours each day rather than the one-hour cycle providing four hours total per day.
2. The instrumentation artifact question re possible E. E. G. recordings be explored vigorously. The differences between primate and man with respect to head dimensions, effect of beam incidence, etc., must be reviewed and analyzed.
3. The physiological and medical monitoring include the array noted in the minutes of May 12, the matrix presented by Dr. McIlwain, portable ECG for continuous monitoring and the utilization of lower-body, negative-pressure plethysmography (LBNPP). It is recognized that the Soviet literature refers extensively to cardiovascular effects of microwave radiation. The nature of the reported behavior of the cardiovascular system requires relatively continuous monitoring to characterize significant effects from normal variations. Also, it is recognized that LBNPP is an accepted and relatively sensitive measure

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of cardiovascular "deconditioning" (in the physiological sense). In addition to the special tests, the medical monitor would be responsible for the routine physical examination, regular daily inspection of subjects and to adhere to the responsibilities associated with AR 70-25. These procedures would be worked out through the Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army, and jointly with WRAIR operational group and relative to security requirements defined by ARPA. ARPA agreed to present, in writing, the security requirements for the program.

(S) The Committee recognizes that a period of uncertainty exists in the early phases of developing such a program and that the program director will require a degree of latitude in conducting pilot experiments before finalizing a detailed protocol. The Advisory Committee agreed to work closely with WRAIR in considerations of refinements of the protocol.

(S) The Committee agreed to conduct "brainstorming" sessions relative to the general Pandora problem in the context of ARPA's interests and responsibilities. The Committee expressed a need for more, yet manageable, literature review and information relative to the problem especially re the Soviet literature and from whatever sources useful information could be obtained. It was agreed that Dr. Pollack and Dr. McIlwain would assemble a "package" of useful documents to be distributed to the Committee. There was general discussion about various documents known to the attendees. It was agreed that several documents were relevant and appropriate, e.g., the IDA analysis due out soon, a document by Dr. Robert D. Turner, U. S. A. Standards document, the ERMAC report, a report by Castle and Dodge, one by Castle, one by Thompson, and the Presman summary. It was also agreed that ARPA would make available, to the Committee, any information that is relevant to the problem. It was also agreed that the agenda of the Advisory Committee would automatically include a call for a progress report and new, relevant information from Committee members, WRAIR, and ARPA.

(S) Dr. McIlwain and Data Corporation representatives presented a demonstration of the BEER project and application of a computer-based information storage and retrieval system to provide rapid access to files on microwave related information. It is expected that user needs and responses will soon be tested by ARPA and WRAIR.

(S) A correction of the minutes of May 12 is noted, i.e., that Dr. McIlwain participated as a principal in developing the WRAIR protocol.

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(U) The next meeting is scheduled for July 16, 1969.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

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Date Typed: June 30, 1969

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MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF JULY 16, 1969

Meeting Convened: 0930

Meeting Adjourned: 1700

Meeting Held: 0930 to 1330 at Building 503, Forrest Glen Annex of the Walter Reed Hospital

1400 to 1700 at IDA Rm. No. 10K5

Present:

Science Advisory Committee

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

Dr. Joseph E. Barmack  
Dr. James N. Brown  
Dr. H. Allen Ecker  
Dr. Joseph Kubis  
Dr. Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman  
Dr. Herbert Pollack  
Dr. Lawrence Sher

Colonel Joseph V. Brady  
Dr. Thomas W. Frazier  
Mr. T. Daryl Hawkins  
Colonel Merrill C. Johnson  
Major James T. McIlwain

Mr. Richard S. Cesaro, ARPA  
Dr. John J. Collins, (CNO), USN  
Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson AFB  
Mr. Albert Rubenstein, ARPA  
\*Dr. Stanley Marder, IDA  
Dr. Joseph C. Sharp, N. Y. State Dept.  
of Health

24 FEB 1977

\*First Attendance

Absent: Mr. Harris B. Stone, (CNO), USN

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(S) The meeting was convened at 0930 at Building 503, Forrest Glen Annex, Walter Reed Hospital. The purpose of the meeting at Walter Reed was to review the developments of the facilities and programs re site, to review schedule for completion of the program and to give new Committee members the opportunity to see the laboratories.

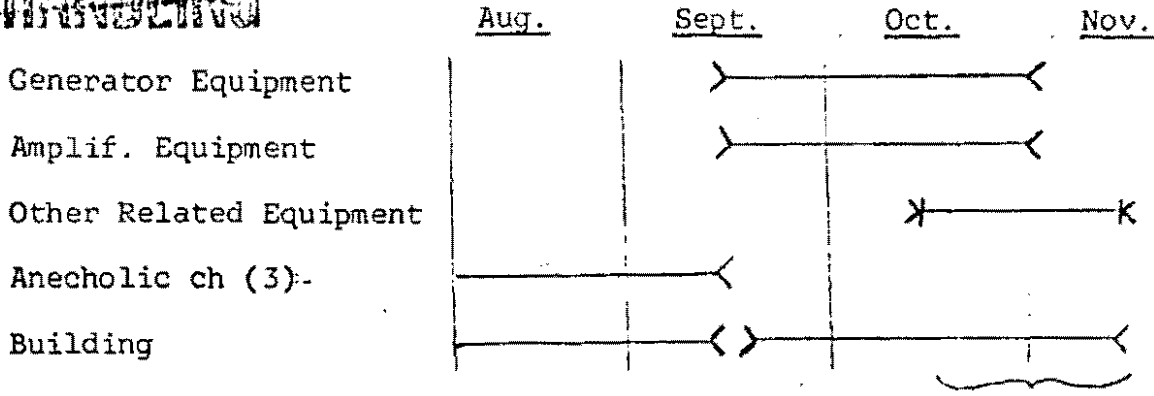
(S) Major McIlwain and Mr. Grove led a presentation of schedules to complete the development of the facilities:

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(S) Discussion included estimates of signal stability, flexibility, and obsolescence of system. Mr. Grove indicated that satisfactory stability could be expected re 15 ft. cube, that the system was modular and could be expanded, and that range extended from 250 megahertz to 10 gigahertz.

(S) Discussion then focused upon the relevance of the signals to the Moscow signal. It was stressed again that the signal used in the forthcoming experiments should (i) be comparable to previous experiments at the laboratory, (ii) be relevant to the Pandora problem, (iii) the signal characteristics be calibrated periodically as referenced to a standardization technique and (iv) possible signal artifacts (i.e., signals recorded from biomedical transducers due to direct effects of the microwave input in contrast to microwave input effects on the biomedical system) should be elucidated and evaluated.

(S) Discussion also focused upon the software program, i.e., the evaluation of data via computer system. Mr. Grove and Major McIlwain defined three software areas: (i) that developed by Ross Adey at U. C. L. A., (ii) that developed for the internal logic of the equipment to be delivered (H.P. 2116B and related system), and (iii) software needed to extend and interface with (i) and (ii). The U. C. L. A. program had been developed to test an array of statistical parameters re EEG signals on the equipment at U. C. L. A. WRAIR has selected from the total U. C. L. A. program certain aspects which were felt necessary for the WRAIR needs, e.g., auto- and cross-correlation, auto- and cross-power spectra, average transients and certain standard statistical processing. These were packaged into the logic of the equipment being delivered by Hewlett Packard. WRAIR felt that there



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were aspects of the U. C. L. A. programs (e.g., coherence functions) that were not needed. To duplicate the U. C. L. A. software program would have been too costly and would require too extensive a hardware package. Thus, the special computer package approach was taken. It was not anticipated that extensive, additional software would be needed but that if so, contracting would be more appropriate than developing extensive in-house programming capability.

(S) In summary, the WRAIR presentation concluded that:

1. The facility (at least two chambers operational) would be ready for experimental work by mid-October unless unexpected delays occurred.
2. The signal characteristics would be comparable to previous work and that a calibration procedure would be adopted.

(NOTE: Discussion indicated that the calibration question related to defining the characteristics to be calibrated rather than to capability to calibrate, i.e., to define spectral and energy characteristics to be measured for calibration and standardization.)

3. With the planned program and facilities, the experimental artifact question could be approached within the inherent uncertainty levels. It is known that EEG experimental artifacts do occur and that the question remains as that in a given experiment how much of the recorded response is artifact, i.e., in levels at different EEG frequencies, to what extent is the living brain required. It is expected that the autospectral analogies will be helpful. A two- or three-month program using monkeys is planned.

(S) The Committee reconvened in executive session after lunch at Room 10K5 in IDA to review the present status of the program in the light of Mr. Cesaro's charge to the Committee. It was agreed that the Committee would participate in certain working sessions devoted to specific problem areas and, whenever appropriate, do so in subgroups relative to the particular expertise involved, would conduct "brainstorming" sessions relative to the overall Pandora question and the various components of the program, and structure agenda for periodic, approximately monthly, meetings such that orderly progress should occur. Furthermore, contributors

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Minutes of the Pandora Meeting of 7/16/69  
Page 4

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to the agenda would be invited as early as possible and notified of the material requested. A list of possible agenda items for the future was developed, and it was expected that this list would be considered appraised by Committee members and an agenda for the next meeting defined on or about August 1. It was agreed that the next meeting would be scheduled for August 12 and 13.

(U) The meeting was adjourned at 1700.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman

mc

Date Typed: July 31, 1969

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DRAFT

MINUTES OF THE PANDORA MEETINGS OF AUGUST 12 and 13, 1969 (U)

Minutes Prepared By: Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman

24 FEB 1977

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D R A F T

MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETINGS OF AUGUST 12 and 13, 1969 (U)

Meeting Convened: 0900 on August 12 and 13

Meeting Adjourned: 1700 on August 12  
1300 on August 13

Meeting Held: IDA Room No. 10K5 on August 12 and 13

Present:

Science Advisory Committee

Joseph E. Barmack  
James N. Brown  
H. Allen Ecker  
Joseph Kubis  
Lysbeth H. Peterson, Chairman  
Herbert Pollack, Executive Secretary  
Lawrence Sher

The following attended Aug. 12 only:

Mr. T. Daryl Hawkins, WRAIR  
Major James T. McIlwain, WRAIR  
\*Mr. Daniel Sullivan, ARPA

\*First Attendance

Absent: Colonel Joseph V. Brady, WRAIR  
Mr. Richard S. Cesaro, ARPA  
Dr. John J. Collins, (CNO), USN  
Dr. Thomas W. Frazier, WRAIR  
Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson APB  
Colonel Merrill C. Johnson, WRAIR  
Mr. Albert Rubenstein, ARPA  
Dr. Joseph C. Sharp, N. Y. State Dept. of Health  
Mr. Harris B. Stone, (CNO), USN

- (S) I. The minutes of the July 16 meeting were approved with minor modifications, such as the omission of the fact that the Committee had requested a written summary of the WRAIR program to date and an oral presentation of the basic data.
- S) II. Dr. Peterson reviewed the purpose of the meetings (August 12 and 13) as principally that defined at the previous

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Minutes of the Pandora Meetings of August 12 and 13, 1969

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meeting:

A. To have a detailed, full review presented by WRAIR of the background and findings of the Pandora/WRAIR primate studies from their inception to present.

Specifically:

- (i) A review of the background for the development of the program.
- (ii) Considerations of the expected sensitivity and relevance of the tests used in the program.
- (iii) Review all findings from all experiments.
- (iv) Review current protocol for future program.

B. To hear Dr. Ecker's report on the work of his subcommittee, which was asked to look into the hardware systems being developed for future work in the program at WRAIR.

C. To discuss follow-up of Big Boy project.

The Committee was then, in the remaining time, available to conduct "brain sessions," as requested by Mr. Cesaro.

- 3) III. Major McIlwain presented his analysis and conclusions of the WRAIR/Pandora program. It is noted that although Colonel Joseph Brady, Dr. Joseph Sharp, and Mr. Mark Grove were invited, they were unable to attend this meeting. Also, Messrs. Cesaro and Rubenstein were unable to attend because of conflicting duties; however, they were represented by Mr. Dan Sullivan. The Committee's summary of Major McIlwain's review is as follows:

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Minutes of the Pandora Meetings of August 12 and 13, 1969  
Page 3

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The experimental approach was defined early in 1966 mainly by Drs. Brady and Sharp with Dr. Sharp being assigned primary, direct responsibility for the operational conduct of the experimental program. The earliest studies were pilot studies. The same signal has been used throughout the study except for varied strength. This signal was selected from the "Moscow signal" tapes by a group representing various agencies. Mr. Mark Grove has had a major responsibility for providing the hardware to generate the selected "special" signal for WRAIR. Primate behavior measures were chosen by WRAIR as the primary indicators of an effect of the special signal. Studies comparing exposed and unexposed behavior were divided into three groups: 1. Reaction times, 2. Detection, and 3. Multiple schedule studies.

1. Reaction Time: Two types of experiments were performed on two monkeys at  $4.6 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ :

(i) Shock avoidance (No. 682) 250 trials/day in midday period and (Animal No. 683) 500 trials/day; both a.m. and p.m. periods.

Results:

(a) No significant differences between experimental (exposed) and nonexposed periods, and no significant differences between a.m. and p.m. trials.

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Conclusion: Special signal (in WRAIR program) has no significant effect on reaction time under the shock avoidance test procedures.

(ii) Food Reward: Animals No. 782 with 33 days' exposure and 783 with 30 days' exposure 4.6 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Results: No effects on median performance and some tendency for the interquartile range to change. Discussion: Previously the change in the interquartile range was interpreted as an effect which "slowed down" the monkey, presumably due to the special signal.

Dr. McIlwain, however, concluded that with a more complete analysis, the finding could be interpreted as an effect of the experimental program itself and not necessarily due to the signal.

Conclusion: The effect of the WRAIR signal on reaction time under the food reward test procedures was indeterminate.

2. Detection: In this stimulus substitution design, the animal, trained to one stimulus, is then trained to respond conditionally to a second stimulus. An attempt was made to train the animal to respond to microwaves as the second stimulus. Shock avoidance was the response. One monkey

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was exposed to 4.6 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> at 11-second intervals. The second monkey was exposed to 20 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> at 60-second intervals.

Results: No significant detection elicited by either monkey.

Conclusion: The animals showed no response to the microwave signal at least in this regimen.

3. Multiple Schedule: This was regarded as the most critical aspect of the experimental program and involved learning performances for nine sessions on four monkeys, using a progressive, fixed ratio reward (PRL) and alternating with a differential reinforcement of low rates (DRL). Six measures were examined using 4.6 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> as average field strength of the signal:

- (i) DRL distributions
- (ii) Latency of the DRL
- (iii) Average number of time-out responses
- (iv) Average time per time-out
- (v) Average pause time for each ratio step
- (vi) Average running time within each ratio step

Of these, the only measure that showed any possible significant effect was the DRL distribution measure, but the data were internally contradictory. A further analysis was made of (i) the number of uninterpreted pauses exceeding ten minutes, (ii) work stoppages for any reason, including

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Minutes of the Pandora Meetings of August 12 and 13, 1969  
Page 6

equipment malfunction, and (iii) total number of pellets earned.

Results: In two of the nine sessions in which the full-power special signal was used, uninterpretable data were obtained either because of equipment malfunction or the use of reinforcement schedules (which reward certain types of stoppages) were recognized as contributing themselves to work stoppages. In two of the nine sessions, there was no effect of the signal; in three (or four) of the nine sessions, there were effects, but they were not cumulative; in one or possibly two sessions, there were unexplained work stoppages which, in the light of the total experience, appear to be random variations found as often in control as in exposed sessions.

Conclusions: There is no convincing evidence of an effect of the special signal on the performance of monkeys.

In addition, Dr. McIlwain acknowledged that the studies had primarily involved behavioral analysis with little effort made to analyze physiological functions, e.g., cardiovascular.

The Committee was told that Dr. McIlwain had not had the opportunity to present his analysis and conclusions to Drs. Sharp and Brady although he had briefly and informally conferred with Dr. Brady. Although the Committee had not previously had any other detailed

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analysis of the WRAIR program findings, it was apparent that the conclusions presented earlier by Dr. Sharp were significantly different from those of Dr. McIlwain.

The Committee felt that because of the importance of these differences, the WRAIR program principals, Drs. Brady, Sharp, McIlwain, etc., should attempt to resolve the inconsistencies of their conclusions. The significant differences are, of course, whether or not there are established effects of the special signal on primate behavior as evidenced from the WRAIR program.

It was also noted that no technical report had been written regarding the program to date. Dr. McIlwain agreed to furnish the Committee with a written summary of his presentation. The Committee expressed the desire to analyze the raw data themselves.

- (S) IV. Dr. H. Allen Ecker presented the findings of his subcommittee on the functions and characteristics of the instrumentation being developed for the expanded WRAIR program. (See minutes of July 16.) A written summary of Dr. Ecker's report is appended (Exhibit A). In discussion, it was concluded that the capacity of the instrumentation exceeds present requirements, but the rationale that if the program is expanded and extended, that added requirements will develop, is probably sound.

Discussion regarding the special signal was withheld until after Dr. Ecker's presentation although this

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consideration related to Dr. McIlwain's presentation as well. The Committee felt strongly that the character of the signal itself should be reviewed in the light of previous events. The Committee thereby requested information concerning the analysis and logic, which led to the selection of the particular "special" signal developed for and utilized by the WRAIR program. It appeared that complete analysis of the Moscow signal had not been accomplished prior to the selection. It was the opinion of the Committee that a thorough spectral analysis of the Moscow signal was technically and economically feasible and should be undertaken for the following reasons:

1. To establish a sounder basis for the design of a signal to be used as the "most significant and relevant" components of the Moscow signal to test the biomedical effects of the signal.
2. To permit proper choice of instrumentation and equipment to simulate the signal in experiments.
3. In the event of negative findings in initial experiments, to provide a basis for defining alternative signals or for reproduction of the Moscow signal itself.

Thus, if there is reason to believe that particular forms of microwave signals hold the "key" to the biomedical effects (if any) of the Moscow signal, then any

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major attempt to duplicate it must start from a thorough analysis. To date, the analysis has not, apparently, been thorough; a deficiency in the Pandora effort.

Mr. Daniel Sullivan of ARPA was requested to see whether the signal analysis could be made available to the Committee.

- (S) V. A brief review of Big Boy reminded the Committee that the results of the Saratoga study were essentially inconclusive although the testing technology and programs were worked out and proved feasible and reliable with certain suggested improvements. (A report has been written of the Saratoga effort.) A possible reason for the inconclusiveness of the Saratoga study was that the levels of microwave radiation measured at sites where tested personnel were located were found to be extremely low and the exposure time very slight. The Committee recommends that the approach of using established, operational radar stations to test the effects of microwaves on humans be followed-up. Dr. McIlwain indicated that he and Mark Grove had looked at the possibilities of several ground-based establishments, such as those at Monmouth, White Sands, Fort Sill, Hawk missile systems (e.g., El Paso), etc. Their conclusions are that populations of men exposed to radiation are too unstable to be effective for tests. It was also noted that the Navy has at least seven communications

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Minutes of the Pandora Meetings of August 12 and 13, 1969  
Page 10

ships broadcasting in the 10-meter band rather than S-band, i.e., similar in character to the Voice of America station.

The Committee concluded that further consideration be given to the use of ground- and ship-based microwave generators for further studies.

- (S) VI. The Committee spent the better part of two days on the subjects noted above and only had time to introduce additional topics. It was again concluded that biochemical, physiological, and "well being" studies should be carried out at WRAIR or elsewhere. These should include cardiovascular responses, morphological and biochemical studies of peripheral blood. It was also concluded that the findings re cytogenetic studies should be carefully reviewed.
- (S) VII. The Committee felt that the first order of continued effort by the Committee should be based upon a resolution of the apparent differences in the interpretation and/or analysis of the WRAIR primate program.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman

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Date Typed: August 27, 1969

Attachment: Exhibit A--Instrumentation Review  
by Dr. H. Allen Ecker

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Exhibit A.

9 August 1969

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INSTRUMENTATION REVIEW

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On 31 July 1969 Dr. James N. Brown, Mr. Mark Grove and Dr. H. Allen Ecker met at Georgia Tech to review the planned instrumentation for the new facility at WRAIR. Since the schedule for completion of equipment was discussed at some length at the last Pandora Panel Meeting and is recorded in the minutes of that meeting, further discussion of the schedule did not appear necessary. The two major items that were reviewed are (1) the Signal Generation Equipment and (2) the Data Recording and Processing Equipment. Neither the variables to be measured, the method of their measurement nor software requirements was discussed.

Data Recording and Processing Equipment

A simplified block diagram of the Data Recording and Processing Equipment for the new facility is shown in Figure 1. Hewlett-Packard is the prime contractor for design and installation of this system and a very flexible and well-coordinated system which offers excellent data analysis capability has been designed. The use of pre-programmed analyzers such as the new Hewlett-Packard 5450 Fourier Analyzer provides pre-programmed analysis techniques and; therefore, reduces the initial software requirements. Both analog and digital data storage equipment is included. Care has been taken to provide calibration and monitoring capability throughout the system. Since the variables to be measured and analyzed were not defined at the time of equipment design, it appears that the money available for this instrumentation was used wisely to provide a very flexible data recording and processing system.

A suggestion for increased capability is the use of a Honeywell Visicorder in place of the currently planned HP 7878 Ink Oscillograph. The visicorder offers a bandwidth of 5 KHz with an extension to 10 KHz with reduced amplitude whereas the HP Ink Recorder has a maximum bandwidth of 150 Hz. In any system in which input variables are unknown, bandwidth can be a limiting factor on the flexibility of the processing system.

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~~LIMITED DISTRIBUTION~~~~ADVANCED SENSOR RESTRICTED~~Signal Generation Equipment

The task of designing the system to generate the desired RF signal was accomplished in house with Litton Industries providing the special high voltage power supply. A preliminary block diagram of the basic components of the system is shown in Figure 2. The basic RF oscillator is an HP 8690 Sweep Oscillator. The frequency modulation signal is generated by summing the output from two Hewlett-Packard 3300 Function Generators and a General Radio 1390 Noise Generator; current plans do not call for amplitude modulation. However, a PIN modulator could be inserted between the basic oscillator and the first amplifier as indicated by X on the block diagram. A PIN modulator is an easy and flexible way to provide amplitude modulation with minimum interaction with the desired frequency modulation.

A two stage drive section in the form of sequential 1 watt and 10 watt TWT amplifiers is part of the present design. TWT's with 30 dB gain are common; therefore, in a conventional system, drivers separated by only 10 dB in output would not be an efficient system; the desire for extreme linearity prompted the choice of this configuration.

Provisions are made to monitor the power level and the frequency spectrum after the 10 watt TWT. The results of this monitoring will be available to the Data Processing System.

The present plans call for Klystrons to amplify the signal to a 1-to-2 kilowatt level. An amplifier of this type in the frequency range of interest would have only approximately 5 MHz bandwidth with 40 dB of gain. Since only about 23 dB of gain would be required to produce 2 kilowatts from a 10 watt drive, it would be possible to stagger tune the Klystron amplifier sections and increase the bandwidth at the expense of gain; perhaps as much as 15 or 20 MHz bandwidths could be achieved. A major design item of the Signal Generation System is the high voltage power supply and associated protective circuitry for the Klystron amplifier. At present, a 10 kilovolt-1 amp power supply is being designed.

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After the Klystron amplifier, monitoring of the output power will be provided as well as isolation from undesired or reflected signals. The transmitting antenna will be a Scientific Atlanta Standard Gain Horn with approximately 18 dB gain. The three dB beamwidths in the E and H planes are 23° and 22° respectively. A probe antenna and associated thermistor mount and power meter are provided down range for monitoring power levels at that point.

The signal generation system as proposed provides a flexible source for a frequency and amplitude modulated RF signal with the exception of the final Klystron amplifier. Octave bandwidths are common practice in TWT amplifiers whereas Klystrons usually exhibit less than a one percent bandwidth. If one is assured that the signal to be simulated will never exceed the bandwidth limitation of the Klystron amplifier, then the proposed system will be adequate. However, if the possibility of a larger bandwidth requirement exists, search for broader bandwidth and perhaps higher powered output tubes should be made. Both Hughes and Varian advertise 1 KW CW TWT amplifiers in the frequency range of interest. A recent advertisement by Varian in the March 1969 Microwave Journal indicates that 10 KW CW TWT's have been built and delivered. Also, recent developments in CW cross field amplifiers could provide a very efficient and reasonably broadband final transmitter stage. Both Ratheon and SFD have made significant advances in the development of cross field amplifiers. It should be emphasized that the system was originally conceived before the above tubes were catalog items. Also, cost and scheduling can be limiting factors.

The choice of a standard gain horn for the transmitting antenna provides a simple method of coupling to free space. However, the far-field criterion must be satisfied to establish a uniform plane wave over a region in space. If a larger area and a more uniform wave is desired, a large collimating reflector type antenna could be substituted for the standard gain horn. course, a large reflector antenna would be much more expensive.

Concluding Remarks

The results of the review of instrumentation indicate that at this point

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both the Data Recording and Processing System and the Signal Generation.

System have been well planned. However, two pressing issues must be resolved.

- (1) It is imperative that rapid decisions be made on the variables to be measured and on the desired methods of analyses to permit determination of required software.
- (2) A more thorough analysis of the RF signal to be simulated is necessary. The bandwidth requirements of the output amplifier hinge on the results of that analysis.

Respectfully submitted,

*H Allen Ecker*  
H. Allen Ecker

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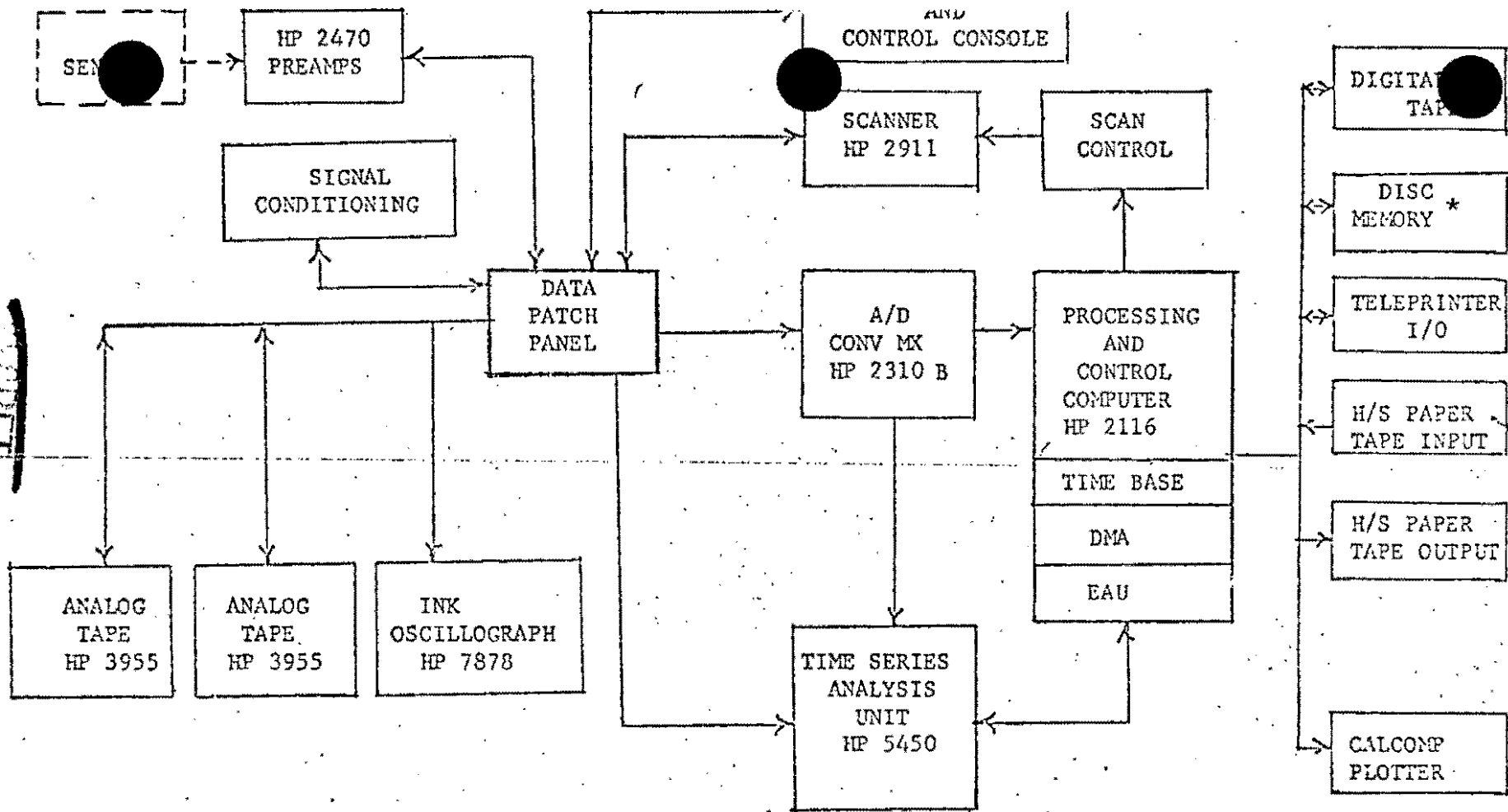


FIGURE 1

9 August 1969

\* Not part of original purchase

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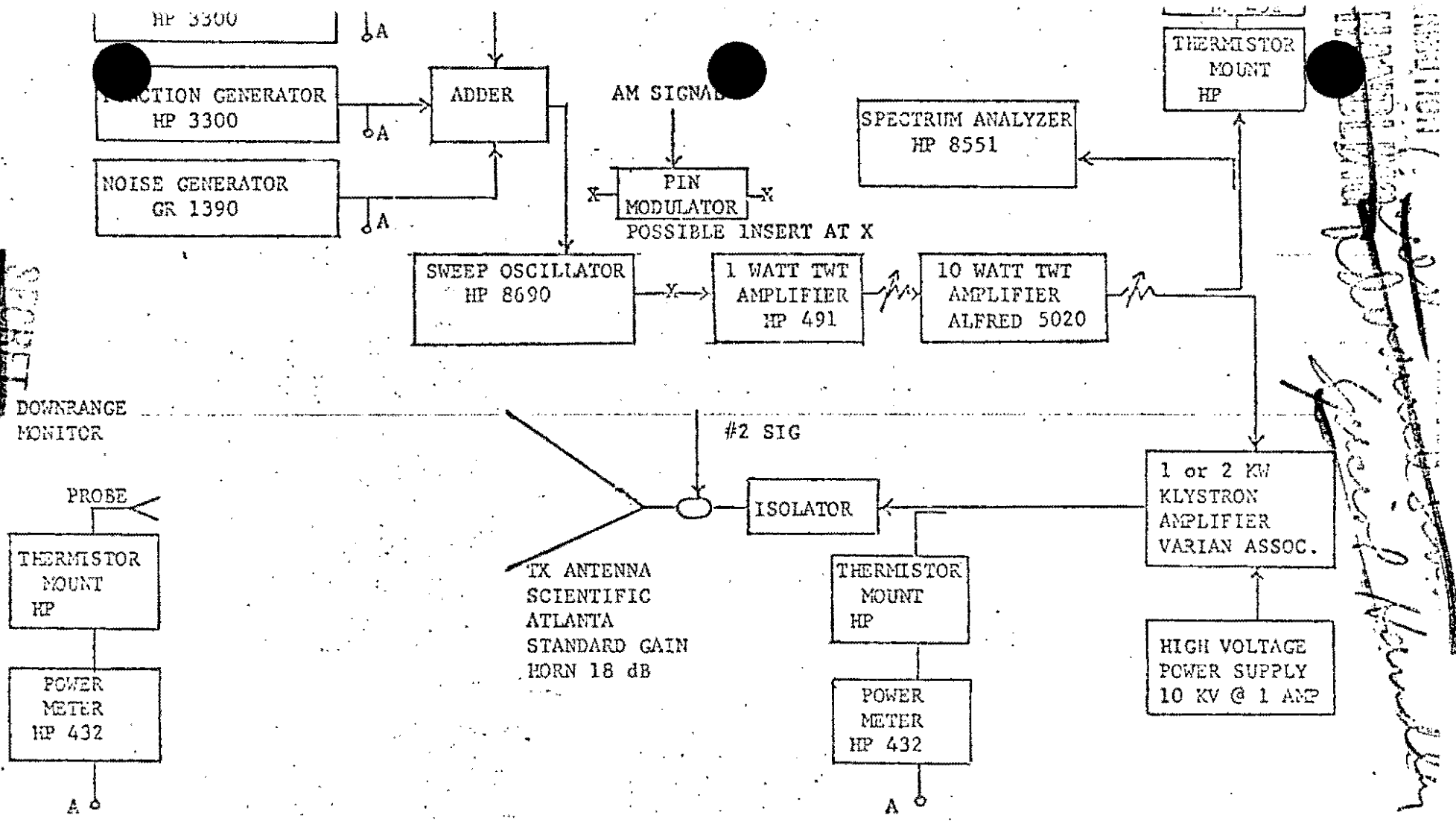


FIGURE 2

A - access to processing system

9 August 1969

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**Rand**  
SANTA MONICA, CA. 90406

September 12, 1979

Director  
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency  
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Arlington, VA 22209

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Management Information Systems Division

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Sincerely,

  
Claude R. Culp

CRC:eh

Enclosure as noted.  
(CL2238, Copy 3 dated 4 November 1969  
"Review of Pandora Experiments"(U)

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4 November 1969  
WL 613

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Dr. Stephen Lukasik  
Deputy Director, ARPA  
Office of the Secretary of Defense  
Washington, D.C. 20301

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DOWNGRADED  
TO "UNCLASSIFIED" 24 SEP 1979  
Per: Director, DARPA / TIO

Dear Steve:

REVIEW OF PROJECT PANDORA EXPERIMENTS

Following our recent discussions I have gone through the data on the Pandora Experiment as they have been presented by Major McIlwain. Maj. McIlwain has done a superb job on reassessing the material of the last few years and presenting it in an easily understood form. During the course of this review I spent approximately 8 hours (October 22, 1969) looking at the material and in related discussions. In brief, I am forced to conclude that the data do not present any evidence of a behavioral change due to the presence of the special signal within the limits of any reasonable scientific criteria. There is evidence of behavioral change in some cases but this change could be attributed to a variety of causes or systematic measurement errors all well within the limits of experimental methodology. Evidence of other effects such as EEG, histology, and chromosomal analyses have not accumulated with either adequate detail or control to tell whether effects due to radiation are present.

One should not infer from these statements that there is no value to the work done; there is unquestionably considerable value in development of protocols and facilities and the possibility of extending this to a variety of useful work which I will discuss later.

The primary experiments have been to look for the effect of the special signal on specially trained monkeys at intensity levels comparable

Review for declassification on 4 November 1986

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to the special site environment. As I recall the data, there have been four operant conditioned animals which have been exposed in total 7 times to the special signal, 2 times to a square wave, 1 time to a triangular wave, and 1 time to cw. The intensity generally used has been  $4.6 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  which, I might point out, is probably in excess of the special site environment. Experiments are not run at higher intensity since this is the maximum possible for the equipment using two carriers. At least one animal was run at very low intensities corresponding perhaps closer to the action site ranging from  $8 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  to  $1 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  but I recall nothing particularly significant for this run compared to the others. The basic parameters measured were the PR (prompt response), DRL (differential reinforcement of low rate) and the latency time to go into DRL.

I will not attempt here to detail the various particular runs generally of 20 to 30 or more days in duration but rather give my general impressions. There were certainly individual days where differences were observed which were statistically significant in terms of the individual day's experiment. These behavioral changes, however, were well within the limits of causes other than radiation such as change of the animal from one room to another, day/night variations, or perturbations caused by malfunction of equipment. In particular there seem to be a considerable number of malfunctions in the pellet-feeding gear. In the case of one animal who was exposed at two different times approximately two years apart, it was interesting to note that the variation in his behavior during the 2nd exposure where he had the opportunity for long continued training was much smoother than the first period. It is also important to note that while a large number of performance degradations were noted most of these occurred either in the form of very small variations from a normal count (i.e., number of food pellets obtained) or occurred the day following a significant equipment malfunction. There may have been one case (animal number 673) where there was a performance time-out of some significance.

In general one would consider the unexposed animal or a period of nonexposure to be the control; I would also say that in view of the problem associated with the special signal an equally significant control would be the cw signal. However, as mentioned above there was only one case of this sort of run and this quite a few years ago. It was difficult for me to see how one can have a viable protocol for any stimulus when the stimulus intensity has not been brought to a level which creates a positive effect and this then compared to the required operational level.

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For example, such a level might be in excess of  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ . The equipment used in a combined single-mode manner could certainly produce approximately this level of power.

Another type of experiment that could be classified as behavioral was the reaction time studies. Four animals were used here, two with food reward and two using shock avoidance. The basic concept here is for the animal itself to adjust his reaction time to a comfortable value and to look at changes in this as a result of various stimuli or environmental conditions. Of the four tests run three showed no effect, one did show an effect but this effect could be either eliminated or emphasized by a change of the timing program. I believe, in general, these reaction time studies have been used in the behavioral field primarily for relatively short-term changes. Certainly there was some indication of statistically valid variations over a period of months but this could not be correlated to on/off times of the signal. It might be noted also that negative results were obtained for a tone substitution versus the microwaves for shock avoidance.

In summary, you could say that there are some changes in the distribution of the various parameters at various times but there were few or none uniquely correlated with a special signal. There were certainly no trends observed, any statistically valid changes were single day, and there was certainly no evidence of anything that could be described as a catastrophic effect.

The effect of low frequency modulation on the EEG has been reported a number of times by this project. Implanted electrodes are placed into various brain regions of the monkey and the resulting EEG tapes were analyzed off-line by Dr. Adey's laboratory in California. The time delays intrinsically involved in this process may be significant in explaining some of the experimental procedures followed or not followed. If the animals are irradiated by sine wave modulated at various low frequencies in the alpha region the autocorrelated power spectrum analysis shows reinforcement of the modulation frequency in various portions of the brain. At this date there is no convincing evidence that this effect is not an electrical artifact of the procedure. There are several variations of protocol which could determine this using an on-line system. I believe a fast-Fourier transform analyser is on order for purposes of going on-line. Experiments were run with the animals' head shielded, under anesthesia, killed during the experiment, and even with a perfused brain. However, none of these were satisfactory for positive elimination

of the possibility of an artifact. In fact, variations of head position versus autocorrelation spectrum did tend to lend some evidence for an antenna action for the probes.

Additional programs are underway for chromosomal analysis using karyotyping of cultured lymphocytes and for testicular and brain histology but no substantive results have been reported yet other than a few isolated observations that cannot be considered significant until placed in the context of systematic data.

As stated earlier, the value of the behavioral protocols, procedures, and equipment should not be summarily dismissed. In addition not only does the present working facility represent a substantial capital equipment investment but also the new facility nearing completion is a magnificent laboratory indeed with three additional exposure chambers and all the various ancillary histological, biochemical, and conditioning laboratories that could be required, at least for studies in the microwave region. The issue of determining whether or not there is a biological effect at relatively low levels below the 50 to 100 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> levels which constitute directly observable hazards is not limited to the question of the special signal. Failure to have absolute scientific evidence of the presence or absence of an effect and its threshold region can leave the U.S. vulnerable to a campaign against the use of surveillance radars foreign and domestic, military and civilian, as well as highpowered communications equipment. A possible public and consequent Congressional reaction on scare material, particularly if encouraged by inimical forces, could result in a catastrophic impediment to the use of various equipments essential for the national security.

It would appear that the problem should be viewed on three security levels. First, the compartmented signal and data derived from it should be put aside under adequate security protection for the present; if there is to be any understanding of this, the present program is probably wrong to start with.

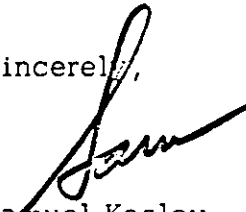
One should start with an examination of various basic wave forms and then the combinations resulting in possible intermodulations and demodulations by biological tissue. A program that might look at possible behavioral implications from the point of view of a weapon or interrogation device could be handled on a SECRET level. The more pressing issue is the safety problem and that could be handled on a CONFIDENTIAL or ORO level during acquisition of data with eventual declassification as the goal.



As an example of a protocol one might consider starting at a fairly high level, 10 or 20 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> then looking at 5 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> and 1 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> for cw, and 50%, 1%, and 0.1% pulsed duty cycles with equivalent average power. I do not mean to imply by this that either I or ARPA should design the experimenter's protocol, but rather that one should start with a level high enough to get some observable effect and then continue to look at real world levels and modulations. The new facility is certainly adequate to handle the microwave problem, still leaving currently urgent problems of ULF and HF/VHF.

The important objective now should be to determine at what level, modulation, and exposure regime (chronic, intermittent, etc.), a biological effect as distinguished from a hazard exists. These two terms should not be confused. If an effect is observed at that time an adjudication of various operational situations should be made to determine what hazard, if any, exists.

Sincerely,



Samuel Koslov  
Research Council

SK/bt

cc: Augenstein, McIlwain, Tamarkin



25 NOV 1969

~~24 NOV 1969~~

Colonel W. H. Meroney, MC  
Department of Experimental Psychology  
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research  
Walter Reed Army Medical Center  
Washington, D. C. 20012

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DOWNGRADED

TO "UNCLASSIFIED" 9 - OCT 1979

Director  
Per JARRA/TIO

Dear Bill:

Reference is made to your letter, dated 10 September 1969, and to our subsequent conversation relative thereto.

As a result of your letter, our recent conversations, and events in the Pandora program leading up to our exchange of ideas; I have tried to herein summarize those management policies, actions, and program directions we have both discussed and mutually concluded would represent important management steps to take to assure the successful conduct of the Pandora program. If you agree with the following approach, I would like to suggest we use this memo as the basis for a joint "Letter of Understanding" in the management of the Pandora program.

Recommendations:

a. WRAIR: It has become essential to conduct the Pandora program under the WRAIR organization (providing you can arrange it) subjecting it to all of the management controls, techniques, and policies you have set up for the normal conduct of projects under WRAIR. I fully concur in this step and completely support it as an excellent management move to take. I hope you can convince your management of the necessity for this and I will assist you in any way you see fit.

b. Security: I believe the need for a major revision in the Pandora program security, control, and definition in view of the present status and future tests planned is essential. I suggest the following new "guidelines". If you agree, I will proceed to obtain validation of them from appropriate security authority.

The original purpose and background leading to the initiation of the Pandora program including the exact data on the special signal and its history must be continued at a TOP SECRET-Limited Distribution

Mr. Rubenstein \_\_\_\_\_

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~~SECRET~~

(TS-LD) level. Specifically, the electromagnetic wave form data and the specified data on the three different modes of the special signal (only one of which we have simulated and used to date) is to be held at the TS-LD security category. The history and the background information on the special signal is also to be held TS-LD. The fact, however, that ARPA-Walter Reed is conducting research using low level microwave environments on monkeys and in a test chamber is to be considered unclassified. The data derived from all experiments in the microwave facility is to be considered unclassified. This includes data obtained with the special signal providing the detailed wave forms of this signal and its structure are not revealed since they are TS-LD. The fact that experiments are being run at levels of  $4.5 \text{ mw/cm}^{-2}$  and lower for both CW and modulated wave forms is unclassified. The facility and all test instrumentations, equipment contained therein, and data derived from the planned man experiments are unclassified except when the character of the special signal and the detailed information of the signal's structure and characteristics are to be revealed. Unclassified information on the microwave signal used for experiments with the special signal will be limited to the fact that the level is  $4.5 \text{ mw/cm}^{-2}$  and below and that it is a modulated complex signal wave form. Summarizing the suggested security policy for Pandora:

- (1) The original purpose and background history of the initiation of the Pandora program and the exact data on the special signal must be continued at a TS-LD level.
- (2) The project at WRAIR will be unclassified - with the exception of (1) above.
- (3) The fact that WRAIR is carrying on experimentations in low level microwave radiation is unclassified.
- (4) The building and microwave test facilities at WRAIR are unclassified.
- (5) Results of tests are unclassified even those results obtained when the special signal is utilized providing the special signal is not identified beyond what is stated previously.
- (6) Analysis of the data including the raw data obtained from experiments is unclassified - even that of the special signal providing the special signal itself is not identified.

(7) The "man" experiments will be unclassified with the previously stated ground rules relative to the special signal.

It is thought that WRAIR and ARPA can readily support and explain their reasons for conducting the Pandora program based on exploring whether or not animals or men subjected to low level microwave radiation may be affected to where temporary performance degradation is experienced even though this effect is recoverable to those exposed.

ARPA Advanced Sensors unclassified interest in the support and conduct of the Pandora experimental program centers around the fact that the Department of Defense has a larger number of radar systems of both low and high power where personnel are performing important functions in the radar environment. The degradation in human performance, if it occurs, under low level exposures over prolonged periods, could affect the operators and thereby affect the overall systems performance and efficiency while the effects, if they exist, must be explored. ARPA/AS classified interest in the program remains the same and is still under the R&D TOP SECRET-Limited Distribution Category.

c. Visits - the necessity for controlling visits to the Pandora facility is recognized as an essential step in maintaining good program management. Uncontrolled visitors not only consume valuable time but may go away with information on the results of raw test data that has not been analyzed and as such, if reported, could misrepresent the true experiments being conducted. Accordingly, I would like to suggest with your concurrence that your office be the control center for all visits to the Pandora facility at Walter Reed. These visits should be mutually agreed to on the part of both our offices as to visitors "need-to-know", timeliness and scheduling. I look to you to assume this focal point of visit control for the program. Included are visits by committee members, by IDA personnel, ARPA personnel, and all other outsiders.

d. Relations of the Scientific Advisory Committee with WRAIR-ARPA/AS - ARPA/AS views the formation and operation of the Pandora Scientific Advisory Committee to be an essential part of management inputs needed for the overall Pandora program and its relationship to other US Government activities in this field. I know you also feel that this outside, objective, professionally competent, committee is a valuable management tool for Walter Reed as well as ARPA. Several ad hoc panels have been formulated

within the Pandora Scientific Advisory Board to review certain findings obtained to date in order to reestablish valid, technical criteria for conclusions that might be reached. The first of these groups, to be headed and chaired by Dr. Kubis, will be charged with determining whether or not the data can support that there have been microwave effects obtained so far in the Pandora program. This step is essential, as you have already concluded, in revalidating any conclusions that might be reached to date. Before this group can function, it will be necessary to have Dr. Kubis sit down with you and explain his method of approach for the review of the data and obtain your assistance in its methods and in carrying it out. This same procedure will be followed with any other subpanel that the committee advises in any other area, i. e. the question of the signal. As we discussed, I concur in your establishing an internal WRAIR Scientific Advisory Board to maintain a continuing technical review of the Pandora experiments already conducted as well as experiments to be conducted by WRAIR and all of its subcontractors.

Any committee action requiring participation with WRAIR personnel and all relating data from experiments in the Pandora program will be coordinated and arranged through your office prior to any actions being undertaken.

e. ARPA/AS WRAIR Relations - I have found our written discussions and program review to be exceedingly valuable to me in the future planning and conduct of the Pandora program. I would suggest that you and I arrange a monthly meeting to provide program review and take any actions that may be necessary.

I believe the suggested management changes in the program for the conduct of Pandora outlined within to be mutually beneficial and will result in providing a wide base from which to work in conducting these most difficult experiments.

Richard S. Cesaro  
Director  
Advanced Sensors



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ON THE EVALUATION OF DATA ASSOCIATED WITH PANDORA

(Preliminary Report)

24 FEB 1977

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DECLASSIFIED  
TO UNCLASSIFIED  
FOR Director DAK/1/TTC

Joseph F. Kubis  
12/4/69

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ON THE EVALUATION OF DATA ASSOCIATED WITH PANDORA

Section 1: Introduction

BACKGROUND

In a letter dated October 29, 1969, Dr. Lytle H. Peterson invited me to help in "developing criteria for the evaluation of data associated with Pandora." I agreed to talk with the project investigators, examine whatever records were available, and prepare a report of my findings and recommendations.

My purpose in meeting with those intimately connected with the project was to solicit ideas on how they felt the data should be evaluated. The examination of basic and derived data was not only to gain an understanding of the analyses already made but also to recommend additional procedures the structure of the data might suggest.

Finally, I suggested that whatever findings and recommendations I would make be reviewed by Dr. Peterson, who with the assistance of Dr. Pollack, would decide whether further effort on my part would be desirable.

THE PROBLEM

The underlying problem which led to this report was the existence of two different approaches to the analysis of Pandora data -- one by Dr. J. Sharp, the other by Maj. J. McIlwain. In Dr. Sharp's view, although most of the experiments produced negative results, certain aspects of the data (IRT changes and work stoppages) are suggestive of an exposure effect due to the WRAIR signal. Admitting that some changes in the animal's behavior could not be explained by artifacts, Maj. McIlwain believes that there is insufficient consistency in the data to seriously entertain the notion of an exposure effect due to the special WRAIR signal.

The evidence adduced by Dr. Sharp was a series of graphs and a cataloguing of the instances of work stoppages attributed to the special signal. Maj. McIlwain's position is that there are clerical errors in one of the graphs and that the sequence showing a shift in the IRT distribution is a function of the days selected for graphing. He has presented graphs from baseline periods that are similar to the graphs in the IRT sequence. As for work stoppages, Maj. McIlwain noted that a number of them could be associated with mechanical and other failures. Acknowledging that such difficulties limit interpretations, Dr. Sharp believes that there are some runs that are artifact-free and that these should undergo intensive analysis.



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VISITS

Appointments were made with the following individuals associated with Pandora:

Col. J. Brady  
Col. E. Buescher  
Mr. R. Cesaro  
Maj. J. McIlwain

Col. W. Meroney  
Mr. A. Rubenstein  
Dr. J. Sharp

During these visits a number of reports were examined as well as the basic and derived data from the experiments. A description of the visits made and the materials examined may be found in Appendixes A and D.

Section 2: Components of the Problem

As stated in Section 1, the problem seems simple enough. However, it is embedded in a mosaic of components, which, if clearly understood, will place the problem in proper perspective.

PROJECT AS A WHOLE

Essential to a proper evaluation of the problem is the consideration of how the project as a whole was viewed. Dr. Sharp interpreted his task as exploratory in nature -- a series of pilot experiments to search for leads that might prove fruitful in a more extended research effort. An examination of the experiment protocols does support this interpretation: many experiments were tried, many conditions were tested, and many changes in procedure were introduced during the experimental program.

The inevitable outcome of a pilot program is an accumulation of a wide diversity of data, fractionated into blocks obtained under various combinations of conditions. Experimental outcomes, uncontaminated by changes in condition or possible influence of several factors, are hard to come by. A particularly pertinent example from the Pandora experiments may be found in Appendix C.

A second consequence of a pilot program is that conclusions cannot be asserted with great confidence because of the limited number of observations that are available. Statistical tests performed on even promising segments of data might very well lead to insignificant results because the sample size is small.

From the nature of the case, then, the conclusions generated from the Pandora experiments at WRAIR must be considered as tentative and suggestive except for segments of data sufficiently numerous and free from the contaminating effects of changes in condition or intrusion of uncontrolled factors.

## PROCEDURES UTILIZED

The WRAIR experimental program contains an imaginative complex of procedures which tap various behavioral functions that are uniquely packaged into a well-motivated work day for the monkey. A description of the various "jobs" comprising the monkey's work day may be found in Appendix B.

As structured at present, the experimental program generates data from the same monkey exposed to a variety of conditions. At times he is exposed to a variety of conditions. At times he is exposed to a signal, at times not. Each monkey is his own control. This is an efficient design provided that a minimally varying baseline can be achieved, that the baseline is stable over relatively long periods of time, that the behavior observed is sensitive to the experimental "intrusion," and that strict control over most of the confounding conditions can be maintained throughout the experiment. When these conditions cannot be easily met, the design can benefit appreciably from the inclusion of control subjects.

From an interpretative point of view, it is felt that the results of the Pandora experiments would have been more discriminative with the addition of control animals. In particular, it would have been desirable to control for the effects of "isolation" and "confinement." Over a long period of time, say several months, it is possible that continued isolation and confinement could bring about an erratic temporal pattern in the monkey's performance.

One further point about procedure. The complexity of the present task routine makes inevitable a long turn-around-time for a single animal. He requires a long training period and is subjected for a long time to a stimulus whose measurable effect may be long delayed. Inevitably this means that the experiment is based on a small sample with an effect that may be weak or ephemeral. In turn, this leads either to very limited generalizability or to inconclusive statistical results. At worst, it could lead to accepting as significant results that reflect long-range and unknown fluctuations in the animal's condition in no way related to the experimental signal. Expanded facilities, of course, would help since more experimental and more control animals could be used. In addition, the use of tasks or animals with a shorter turn-around-time should also be considered.

## CHANGES IN TEST CONDITIONS AND BASELINE

As mentioned earlier, test conditions were changed relatively frequently. Some changes were due to limitations of test facilities, for example, having the animal tested or trained in the "ice box" and then tested in the anechoic chamber. In other cases, changes were introduced to determine if a facilitating or debilitating effect would ensue, as, for example, changing the character or strength of signal exposure. In any event, the greater the number of changes in conditions (especially if used in combination), the smaller the chances that an adequate baseline would be obtained to test for the specific effect under consideration.

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As illustrated in Appendix C, the animal was exposed to a number of differing conditions in various combinations within a relatively short period of time. These were: night vs day work, alone vs with another animal, "ice box" vs anechoic chamber, WRAIR signal on vs WRAIR signal off, new chair, new lever, new speaker vs old chair, old lever, old speaker. Good baselines for testing the effects of all these changes might prove impossible of attainment.

Adequacy of baseline is a serious but not hopeless problem in the WRAIR experiments. The basic shortcoming is that the number of observations for the appropriate baseline may be small.

#### MALFUNCTIONING SYSTEM

The usual mechanical difficulties were experienced during the course of the Pandora experiments: feeder jam, empty feeder, ink failure, etc. Power fluctuations and circuit malfunction also occurred.

One of the obvious results of such malfunction is loss of data. The problem, however, is more complicated. It is very likely that the finely trained animal may have had his habit patterns disturbed because of the inappropriate cues or inadequate food rewards. His "confusion" and altered motivation may have affected his behavior for the remainder of the day and possibly for a day or more after the malfunction. The fundamental questions are: Subsequent to the identified malfunction, how much data should be discarded as unreliable? How reliable is the data immediately before the difficulty was identified?

Relevant criteria for these situations may have been developed by the laboratory in the course of its experience. In any event, an informed opinion to corroborate the adequacy of such criteria should be obtained from an outstanding expert in the field of animal experimentation. It is suggested that such information be obtained from Col. J. Brady.

#### MODELS AND ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

Interpretation of data is strongly connected to the model assumed to underly the data. Similarly, the model will tend to determine the character and direction of the statistical procedures one would employ to analyze the data. As a simple example, the model may specify that the exposure signal enhances the functioning of the organism, or that it causes a deterioration in its functioning, or that it enhances some functions and brings about a deterioration in others, or that it has no observable effect at all.

The analysis and interpretation of the Pandora experiments will depend, then, on the characteristics of the model one considers appropriate for the data. For example: Is the effect cumulative (or non-cumulative)? Is the effect reversible (or irreversible)? Is the effect ephemeral, so that it is generally observable only under direct exposure?

But as one tests more and more hypotheses with the same set of data, one must take into account that the level of significance for the statistical tests is no longer the conventional one agreed upon. In a similar vein, as one tests more and more relatively independent variables within the same experiment, one is likely to obtain some results that seem to point to a statistically significant effect when, in reality, there is none. This is analogous to the traditional urn problem (containing, for example, 95 white and 5 red balls) in which the probability of picking a red ball in one draw is .05. Yet the probability of obtaining a red ball increases rapidly as I make many successive draws from the urn (replacement model).

The Pandora experiments reflect a multivariate model embedded in a time series. Although the multivariate time series model is not recommended for the present set of Pandora experiments, some thought might be given to its use when a critical and definitive set of experiments is decided upon.

### Section 3: Recommendations

#### THE BASIC ISSUES

Work Stoppage. A relevant scale needs to be developed for the application of this concept. In Maj. McIlwain's analyses an animal who "stopped work and did not recommence within ten minutes of the end of the day" is said to have engaged in a work stoppage. As used in a nominal-scale situation, a work stoppage of 11 minutes is equivalent to one of several hours.

It is recommended that the distribution of the lengths of work stoppages be compiled so that the parameters of the distribution can be estimated. This should help in establishing a weighting procedure which would give more weight to longer than to shorter work stoppages. (Often in the case of time variables, a logarithmic transformation provides an adequate solution.)

IRT Distribution Shift. In his presentation of a series of overlays (exposure data) compared to a distribution of baseline data, Dr. Sharp can be challenged concerning the criterion he used to select his time points. If this criterion had no theoretical justification, then distributions at other time points could have been taken just as well. What Dr. Sharp wanted to show is a global trend of the distributions without the necessity of processing all the data. Maj. McIlwain's "counter examples" taken from baseline data, though pictorially effective, may suffer from a similar selection bias.

Two analytic approaches seem to be feasible: 1) studying the change in the distribution as a whole over time; 2) utilizing several appropriate parameters of the distributions and studying their trend over time.

A first approach towards evaluating the change in the distribution as a whole over time might consider fractionating a time period into successive segments and then constructing an "average" distribution for each segment. The differences between distributions could be tested by a Kolmogorov-Smirnov type of statistic. This test procedure could be improved by the development of a Studentized range type of statistic for total distributions analogous

to that developed for the comparisons among treatment means. More generally, a time series solution to problems of total distributions would be required.

In the second approach mentioned above, several basic parameters would be estimated for each distribution at each time point. The median and interquartile range would be appropriate. The distribution of these statistics over time would be available for analysis. Often enough, the hypothesis under test is relatively simple, as, for example, that the median (or interquartile range) increases over time. Curve fitting procedures could be used to test this or more complex functions. Orthogonal polynomials also could be utilized in testing for trend.

Either of the two approaches should be used. Of these, the trend analysis would seem more feasible, at least initially. The statistics (median and interquartile range) are available and the test procedure is characterized by ease of computation and interpretation.

#### BASELINE PROBLEMS

From an examination of the data and the graphs based on the data, it would be a questionable procedure to use many of the original baselines to evaluate the effects of the WRAIR signal. For example, the baseline developed in the "icebox" is not relevant to test for the effect of the signal in the anechoic chamber. Similarly, a baseline developed on a night "shift" cannot be used to test the effects of the WRAIR signal given during the day. Discouraged by the problem of an adequate baseline, Maj. McIlwain has refrained from using baselines in his analyses of the exposure periods.

It is recommended that the initial period of orientation to any change in condition be considered as a source for baseline data. For example, after transfer from the "icebox" to the anechoic chamber, the animal is usually tested for a number of days without exposure to the WRAIR signal. A portion of this adaptation period, once the perturbations settle down, could be used as the base against which the effects of the signal should be evaluated. Despite the fewer number of points available, they should be used as baseline data for the particular comparison under consideration.

The issue pointed up in this discussion is that there is no general baseline for all combinations of test situations. Changes in test situations seem to produce more pronounced effects than exposure stimuli.

#### DIVISION OF EXPOSURE PERIOD

In the extant analyses, Maj. McIlwain has divided the exposure period into two equal segments. He has reasoned that if the effect is cumulative, the average value of the two segments should differ -- the greater effect being observed in the second half of the exposure period. This analysis loses some valuable information. In the first place it gives no information about the comparison of the exposure period with the

baseline period. Secondly, it masks the trend of the effect over time.

It is recommended that the exposure period be divided into more than two segments. In particular, since it is anticipated that the new baseline periods will not contain many points (confer discussion in the previous section), it would be advantageous to divide the exposure period into segments equal in size to the baseline period. The analyses, non-parametric analogues of analysis of variance, will have the following advantages: (1) a comparison with baseline data will be available, and (2) a trend would be more discernible and easily tested.

#### STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Where hypothesis are specific and directional, one-tailed tests should be used. The possibility of an enhancement effect on some functions under exposure should not be discounted. Two-tailed tests in these situations would leave the issue open ended.

It is recommended that the personnel at WRAIR continue using non-parametric statistics wherever feasible. These are the statistics of choice since the distributions of many of the statistics used in behavioral measurements have no known parametric representation. Further, they have good efficiency and they are simply and easily calculated.

It is also recommended that these calculations be done by clerical personnel trained and supervised by Maj. McIlwain.

#### DEFINITIONS AND CONSULTANTS

It is urged that the operational definitions of relevant concepts (ex. pause), the specification of models, evaluation of effects of malfunction, rejection of inadequate data, and other such problems be discussed with the expertise available in-house at WRAIR. In particular, the services of Col. J. Brady should be secured, since he is an outstanding authority in behavioral matters, especially those pertaining to animal behavior.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION~~

APPENDIXES

- A. DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS EXAMINED
- B. TASK SEQUENCE DURING ANIMAL'S WORK DAY
- C. EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATING CHANGES IN TEST CONDITIONS
- D. VISITS AND COMMENTS

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APPENDIX A

DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS EXAMINED

I MR. R. CESARO'S OFFICE

- A. Reports of Dr. J. Sharp to ARPA
1. Two basic series of graphs. These were presented at the first briefing Dr. Sharp gave to the Committee late in 1968.
  2. Method rationale.
  3. Work-stoppage descriptions
  4. An overall description of the behavioral program. (Confer section relating to Dr. Sharp).
- B. Reports of Mr. Cesaro based on Dr. Sharp's reports  
These included reproductions of the graphs and representative summaries of the substantive material in Dr. Sharp's reports.

II WALTER REED - FOREST GLEN

The materials consisted of 8 note books containing original and partially processed data obtained from the various experiments associated with Pandora. These fell into two classes, four notebooks in each: Basic Data Note Books and Data Analysis Note Books. The latter group, prepared by Maj. McIlwain, contain a careful and thorough analysis of much of the basic data in the form of graphs and statistical tests of significance.

Maj. McIlwain is continuing the analysis which, at present, is emphasizing comparisons between the first and second halves of the radiation period. The model under analysis assumes the accumulation of an effect over the radiation period, with the effect increasing as the radiation period with the effect increasing as the radiation continues. Maj. McIlwain feels that, because of various technical changes and difficulties, the pre-radiation baselines do not meet stringent criteria for adequacy and, consequently, have not been compared with the radiated periods.

A. Basic Data Note Books

1. D51 Reaction Time  
Contains data from monkeys 682, 683, 782, and 783. There is some processing (data reduction) in the form of means, medians, variances, and interquartile ranges.
  2. D53 Multiple Schedule (Book 1)  
Data book for animals 176, 216, 397, 673, and 948. It is indicated that non-exposed animals 216 and 948 died. There is occasional data reduction in the form of Q.
  3. D54 Multiple Schedule (Book 2)  
Data book for animals 154, 673, 681, 700 and for the two non-exposed animals, 111 and 675, who died during the experiment. There is some processing of the data in the form of median and Q.
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4. 681 Second Run  
Reports data obtained during the period 1 April 69 to 13 July 69.  
Reduced data is presented in the form of  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$ ,  $Q_3$ .

B. Data Analysis Note Books

1. 154  
History of monkey from April 66 to May 68. Book contains old data and old graphs together with new graphs and a large number of statistical tests usually comparing the first half with the latter half of the exposure period.
2. 673  
History and analyzed data from 3 Feb. 66 to 20 Oct. 67. This animal worked under a large number of stimulating conditions: CW, the WRAIR at .008, .01, .1, 1.0, and 5mr/cm<sup>2</sup>.
3. 681  
History and analyzed data from 30 Aug. 66 to 13 July 69. Dr. Sharp's graphs are compared with overlays prepared by Maj. McIlwain; and Dr. Sharp's overlays are compared with control data.
4. V700  
Data, graphs, analyses, and statistical tests for V700. Also contains data from 683; but this data was not subjected to statistical analysis.

II DR. J. SHARP'S OFFICE

The last document prepared for ARPA by Dr. Sharp was completed around October 1969. It gives a succinct and clear summary of the types of experiments he performed, the results he obtained, and the recommendations he made. Most of the results were negative. However, two phenomena -- work stoppage and IRT distribution shift -- were suggestive of an effect due to radiation. "While the earlier stoppages may have been questioned as related to an 'explainable' artifact, the cumulative evidence strongly suggests caution in accepting this interpretation. In addition, an inspection of the then old data strongly suggested to me that the inter-response time (IRT) data from the DRL component was showing a shift from the 'base-line' level to a slower performance pattern followed by a return to 'base-line' upon cessation of exposure."

Dr. Sharp suggests that these preliminary findings be checked out on more monkeys and in other laboratories. For the data at hand he recommends the use of a baseline utilizing "all data generated after training and before exposure ..."

APPENDIX B

TASK SEQUENCE DURING ANIMAL'S WORK DAY

Cycle	Sequence	Task	Time Limits			Reward (Food)	
			Minimal	Expected	Cum. Exp.	Pellets	Cumulated
1	1	TO	10'	12'	12'	--	
	2	FR	10'	15'	27'	5	5
	3	TO	10'	12'	39'	--	
	4	DRL	5'	20'	59'	5	10
2	5	TO	10'	12'	12'	--	
	6	PR	etc...				
	.						
	.						
	etc						

EXPLANATION

1. TO: Time Out Period (with Delay Contingency). The animal's work day begins with the TO period which is characterized by a 3,300 hz tone. His task is not to respond during the 10 minute period. If he does respond (with a bar press), the timer is reset and the 10 minute period begins all over again. If the animal does not respond for a complete 10 minute period, the tone goes off and a red light comes on as a signal. He is then in the PR period.
2. PR: Progressive Ratio Period. The animal now has to complete 40 bar presses to earn one pellet of food. When this pellet is delivered, he has to press 80 times for the next pellet; 160 times for the third pellet; 320 times for the fourth pellet; and 640 times for the fifth and last pellet in this phase. When the animal earns the fifth pellet of food, the red light (PR signal) goes off and the 3,300 hz tone (TO signal) comes on again signalling the animal that he is again in the TO period.
3. TO: Time Out Period (with Delay Contingency). His task, as before, is to refrain from responding (bar presses) for a period of 10 minutes. As he completes this TO phase successfully, the 3,300 hz tone changes to a 1,400 hz tone. This new signal alerts the animal that he is in the DRL period.
4. DRL: Differential Reinforcement (Low Rate) Period. In this phase the animal is to delay his response, a bar press, for a minimum of 50 seconds. A response given before the termination of the 50 second interval would reset the timer, starting a new 50 second interval during which the animal had to refrain from responding.

If the animal did delay for 50 seconds and then made his response, either of two events occurred: there was a brief flash of light to

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indicate that his response was adequate or he received a pellet of food. The relative frequency of light to food was 2:1, programmed by a probability generator. Thus, one third of the correct responses were rewarded with food.

This procedure continued until the animal received a total of 5 pellets in this (DRL) portion of the cycle. On the average, then, there were 15 successful responses during a DRL session and 5 of these were rewarded by food.

After receipt of the fifth pellet the 1,400 Hz tone (DRL signal) changed to one of 3,300 Hz (TO signal). This signal indicated to the animal that he was then in a TO period.

5. TO: Time Out Period. (This initiated the second cycle, identical to the one completed at Step 4 above. Such cycling continued "until the animal received its daily food ration or until 10 hours had elapsed.")

#### COMMENTS

1. One cycle is approximately one hour in duration.
2. The monkey's weight determines the number of pellets assigned for his daily ration. These could range, roughly, from 70 to 100 pellets.
3. Thus, the monkey with the heaviest work load (required to earn 100 pellets) could be expected to finish within 10 hours. It also follows that the monkey with the lightest work load (required to earn 70 pellets) would be expected to work about 7 hours per day.

APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATING CHANGES

IN TEST CONDITIONS

(Animal #681)

<u>Time Epoch</u>	<u>Place of Testing</u>	<u>Time of Testing</u>	<u>Alone or with Others</u>	<u>Other Conditions</u>
11Feb - 11Mar	"Icebox"	Day	Alone	
12Mar - 3Apr	Anechoic	Night	With #673	
4Apr - 1May	Anechoic	Day	Alone	New chair, new lever, new speaker
(11Apr - 11May)				WRAIR Signal
2May - 25May	Anechoic	Night	With #673	
(11May - 6June)				Control
2 - 6June	"Icebox"		Alone	

COMMENTS

1. In order to indicate the changes made in the environmental conditions, the time epochs, as presented, necessarily overlap.
2. A large number of conditions were varied during the testing of this animal: "icebox" vs anechoic, day vs night, alone vs with another animal, WRAIR signal ON vs WRAIR signal OFF.
3. As a result, one could not attribute an effect to a single factor uncontaminated by changes in test conditions.

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APPENDIX D

VISITS AND COMMENTS

3 November 1969 R. Cesaro, A. Rubenstein (Pentagon)

1. Mr. Cesaro urged a thorough examination of the data to determine what additional analyses were necessary to clarify the critical issues in the problem:
  - a. whether an effect had been obtained
  - b. whether any of the approaches used showed any promise.
2. Mr. Rubenstein suggested a comprehensive analysis of the baseline data and the development of models for the evaluation of an effect.
3. ARPA'S file on Pandora was made available for examination. This included the progress reports and graphs prepared by Dr. Sharp and other administrative reports prepared by Mr. Cesaro utilizing Dr. Sharp's material. (Confer Appendix A)

14 November 1969

1. Col. E. Buescher, A. Rubenstein (Walter Reed)
  - a. Col. Meroney could not attend the meeting but appointed Col. Buescher to represent him.
  - b. The purpose of my visit was discussed with Col. Buescher who assured me and Mr. Rubenstein that there would be full cooperation from Walter Reed personnel.
2. Col. E. Buescher, A. Rubenstein, Col. J. Brady, Maj. J. McIlwain (Walter Reed)

Col. Brady and Maj. McIlwain joined the meeting and were briefed on what was discussed. They indicated that they would help in any way they could.
3. Maj. J. McIlwain (Walter Reed; Forest Glen)

In this meeting, Maj. McIlwain presented the various analyses of the data he had completed.

20 November 1969 (Walter Reed, Forest Glen)

This day was spent examining the data obtained during the various experiments associated with Pandora. The basic data, the derived data, the graphs and tests of significance were included in eight (8) DATA NOTE BOOKS. (Confer Appendix A)

24 November 1969 J. Sharp (Albany)

1. Dr. Sharp stressed the fact that the series of experiments conducted by him were preliminary in nature -- pilot experiments. Consequently he considered his reports on these experiments as indicating provocative not definitive trends.
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2. It is felt that some of the runs which were free of artifacts pointed to IRT changes and Work Stoppages as possibly due to exposure. These, he suggested should be carefully analyzed and replicated, if possible, by independent investigators.

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Herbert Pollack, M. D.  
March 23, 1970

*Mr. Rubenstein*



PANDORA MEETING OF JANUARY 12, 1970 (U)

Minutes Respectfully Submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

24 FEB 1977

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MINUTES OF PANDORA MEETING OF JANUARY 12, 1970

Meeting Convened: 0930

Meeting Adjourned: 1600 (approximately)

IDA Rm. No.: 10K5



Attendees:

Science Advisory Committee

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

- Dr. Joseph E. Barmack
- Dr. James N. Brown
- Dr. H. Allen Ecker
- General Carl Hughes
- Dr. Joseph Kubis
- Dr. Lysle H. Peterson, Chairman
- Dr. Herbert Pollack, Secretary
- Dr. Lawrence Sher

- Colonel Joseph V. Brady
- Dr. Thomas W. Frazier
- Mr. T. Daryl Hawkins
- Colonel Merrill C. Johnson
- Major James T. McIlwain
- Colonel William H. Meroney

Mr. Albert Rubenstein, ARPA

- Absent Mr. Richard S. Cesaro, ARPA
- Dr. John J. Collins, (CNO), USN
- Mr. H. Mark Grove, Wright-Patterson AFB
- Mr. Harris B. Stone, (CNO), USN

I. Background of this Report (U)

(S) Certain events presumed to be threatening to the national interest served as a basis for ARPA's support of project Pandora. WRAIR was given funds and responsibility in early 1965 for research to evaluate the threat, since it appeared to have strong behavioral and biomedical implications. The WRAIR charter included in-house and extramural contract activities. The intramural program was largely, but not exclusively, directed toward evaluating behavioral end points using the WRAIR (special) signal on primates. The extramural support was largely biomedical.

(S) Preliminary analyses of in-house results presented by Dr. Joseph Sharp of WRAIR in 1967 encouraged the belief that the special signal altered primate behavior. Moreover, preliminary extramural cytogenetic and histological studies of the brain suggested that comparable energies were damaging to tissue.



(S) The Pandora Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) was appointed in 1968 to provide advice for the development of the research program. The initial presentation of the in-house WRAIR data to the SAC consisted of the citation of selected cases and samples of the raw data. Requests were made by SAC for a fuller presentation of the material, since a choice of future strategies and methodology depended on the validity of the reported findings. By this time Dr. Sharp had left the Project, and an effort to be responsive to the Committee was made by Dr. James McIlwain of WRAIR. Dr. McIlwain's analyses suggested, in contrast to the initial analyses, that if the signal had an effect on behavior, it was so modest as to be obscured by effects of experimental, procedural variations, which were a result of the exploratory character of the early experimental program. Furthermore, continued extramural cytogenetic studies did not confirm the earlier reports of changes in tissue exposed to the signal.

(S) The apparent differences of initial and later experimental findings are significant from a research management point of view and should be assessed within the context of the following concurrent events:

1. The realization that research in this field is comparatively costly in equipment and effort and that large sums of money have already been allocated to equip a new laboratory at WRAIR and at Johns Hopkins University. Further, management of this highly technical facility and the experimental program requires high level behavioral, biomedical, and engineering capability.
2. Definitive research in this area will also require work with human subjects, and ethical procedures for working with humans may conflict with security needs.
3. The prescription against DOD support of basic research, unless it can be shown to have relevance to national defense and the recent general drying up of research funds generally.

(S) In view of these considerations, research programming decisions are particularly dependent on whether the early WRAIR reports (to the effect that the signal does affect behavior) are correct or whether the later analyses refuting these reports are more credible. Because of his special competencies in statistics and experimental design, Dr. Joseph Kubis, a member of SAC, was asked to do an intensive evaluation of the procedures, the protocols, the data, and the assumptions on which subsequent interpretations of the data were made by Dr. Sharp and Dr. McIlwain.

(U) What follows in Section II is a summary and elaboration of Dr. Kubis' report agreed upon and accepted by members of the Scientific Advisory Committee.

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## II. The Committee's Resume of the Kubis Report (U)

(S) The earlier demonstration that the signal has an effect on primate behavior relates mainly to the procedures Dr. Sharp applied. To make the allegation credible, it should be demonstrated that a statistically significant rather than a chance difference exists between experimental and control conditions. Dr. Sharp's treatment of the experimental and control conditions can account for some part of the difference in effects. However, for understandable reasons, to be elaborated below, Dr. Sharp's evaluation did not adequately demonstrate the difference defined above.

(S) Dr. McIlwain's treatment of the data and associated experimental procedures was detailed and critical. However, if the error of obscuring an effect which may be there is to be avoided, certain additional statistical treatments are suggested. Moreover, it is SAC's judgment that any signal effects that can be teased out by further statistical treatment will, at best, be minor in comparison with effects generated by a host of procedural manipulations, some of which are intentional and some unintentional, which is characteristic of most exploratory or pilot studies.

(U) The differences between Dr. Sharp's and Dr. McIlwain's analyses are summarized below under the following headings:

A) Assumptions and Criteria; B) Contamination of the Control Condition; C) Contamination of the Experimental Condition and D) Statistical Treatment Problems.

### A. Assumptions and Criteria (U)

(S) Both Drs. Sharp and McIlwain assumed that the effects (if any) of the signal on performance would be deleterious. Dr. Sharp was looking for performance impairment on any subject and in any temporal form, i.e., sudden, progressive, et cetera. This approach is advisable for an exploratory effort. However, with small numbers of experiments, subjects, and varied procedures, the dragnet approach makes the investigator vulnerable to confusing a random variation with a significant one.

(S) Dr. McIlwain assumed in most of his analyses that the effects are cumulative and that performance could be worse in the second half of the exposure period than in the first half. This is a reasonable assumption, but the data do not support this assumption of how the signal might function. The signal might indeed affect behavior and animals selectively, but if it does, then stable baselines are essential for such effects to be demonstrable. The lack of stability of the baselines is discussed later.

### B. Contamination of the Control Conditions (U)

(U) Dr. Sharp's and Dr. McIlwain's approaches differed on the nature of the control conditions employed in these experiments. Dr. Sharp

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B. Contamination of the Control Conditions continued (U)

used baseline data obtained from all sections of the extensive experimental protocols so long as they were "after training and before exposure." Dr. McIlwain assumed that with so many changes in experimental procedures, no adequate baseline could be established. As a result his analyses were confined only to the experimental condition. As mentioned before, these analyses rested on the assumption of a cumulative effect.

(U) When changes in situational conditions produce pronounced nonexperimental effects, it is rather clear that baselines following such changes become heterogeneous. Lumping them together does not provide an adequate base for evaluating specific experimental effects. Thus, Dr. Sharp's findings cannot be supported. On the other hand, Dr. McIlwain's negative findings cannot be entertained with confidence unless an analysis of available protocols is made to show that there are insufficient data points to provide an adequate baseline.

(S) What is critical, moreover, is the unknown effect on baselines produced by the numerous changes in the experimental environment (icebox vs. anechoic chamber, night vs. day, alone vs. with other animals, et cetera). It is a problem to determine when that baseline has reached asymptote after it has been sharply shifted by the changes in the experimental environment. When these shifts in baseline are much more pronounced than any changes by the experimental signal, one is inclined to view the effect of the signal itself either as "subtle" or of doubtful, practical significance.

(U) In addition, the cyclical nature of both the control and experimental conditions (which is necessary when working with a single animal who serves as his own control) can be self-defeating if the experimental condition produces a cumulative and permanent effect. Under such conditions the control (absence of signal) period becomes contaminated by the lingering effect of the previous experimental condition, thus making subsequent comparisons between the two conditions nondiscriminative.

(U) Under the conditions of these experiments the problem of baselines is beset with theoretical difficulties. However, the possibility of their use can be evaluated on the basis of the data available for each specific change in environmental condition.

C. Contamination of the Experimental Conditions (U)

(S) Neither Dr. Sharp nor Dr. McIlwain regarded the experimental design itself as a significantly limiting factor in the analyses of the data. Dr. McIlwain, for example, divided the experimental condition into equal time segments and tested for differences in effect between the first and second halves. There is, however, a possibility of contamination of the experimental condition in terms of its interaction

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C. Contamination of the Experimental Conditions continued (U)

with the changes in the environment under which the testing was done. Unless the interaction effect is explicitly planned for and evaluated, the experimental condition may be producing effects magnified under some conditions and reversed under other conditions so that a "deleterious" effect could be inferred in the first situation and a "beneficial" effect in the second. Such paradoxical results may be the outcome of continued analyses where the possible interaction effect has not been isolated and explained.

(U) Both control and experimental conditions could be contaminated by the presence or absence of a "weekend effect," when a significant change in the level of the background noise occurs in the laboratory. The data were not analyzed to determine whether this condition affected the experimental and control conditions differently. Similarly, equipment malfunction disrupted performance during control and experimental conditions, but no statistical analyses were provided to determine whether this was a differentially significant constraint.

D. Statistical Treatment Problems (U)

(U) Dr. Sharp's and Dr. McIlwain's approaches each provided some statistical analysis of the data. Dr. McIlwain's statistical treatment was more extensive and utilized some relatively simple but effective nonparametric procedures.

(S) Dr. McIlwain seems to have shown that there are no consistent differences between the first half and the second half of the exposure period. According to his assumption that an incremental increase in effect should be expected, the results are negative. The possibility that there was an initial effect which persisted at about the same level during the exposure period is not to be ruled out by Dr. McIlwain's analysis.

(S) There are selection and computing problems associated with Dr. Sharp's presentations. On the basis of these difficulties it cannot be asserted that Dr. Sharp had established the existence of an effect due to the experimental signal. No written report has been produced by Dr. McIlwain due to the pressure of time. The conclusions herein expressed are based on limited visual examination of notebooks containing such data, charts, and graphs.

(S) From the overview available to SAC of both analytical approaches, SAC has concluded, regarding the experiments considered to date, that if there is an effect of the signal utilized to date on behavior and/or biomedical functions, it is too subtle or insignificant to be evident.

III. Summary and Recommendations (U)

(S) A. The research effort mounted by WRAIR to date has been exploratory and consequently diffusely programmed. No definitive answer

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III. Summary and Recommendations continued (U)

to the question of whether the original signal has any effect on the performance of operantly-conditioned monkeys has been provided to date. However, since no clear and strong effects have become apparent with the WRAIR signal, the findings thus far can be regarded as negative. Any plan to renew an animal (primate) study should be carefully reviewed and critically evaluated by an expert scientific and research management body.

(S) B. The WRAIR signal is composed of selected components of the original complex signal. The negative results may be considered as due to the fact that inappropriate aspects of the signal were replicated. If additional major research were to be mounted regarding Pandora, attention should be given to the original signal.

(S) C. Consideration has been given to the matter of planned human experiments using the WRAIR facility and signal. SAC concludes that, based upon existing information, there is no evidence that no permanent, deleterious effects are to be expected. Also, it appears that security and ethical questions have been resolved. However, SAC also concludes that it is likely the results of human experiments would be indistinct in the same way as those of the animal experiments. Thus, additional expensive and time-consuming human experiments might raise the same questions as raised by the animal experts, including the question of the appropriateness of the selected experimental signal. There are, however, differences between the human and primate, for example, the size and shape of the skull. Furthermore, it should be recalled that little investigation was performed in the animal experiments regarding biochemical and clinical effects. The animal experimental end points were essentially behavioral.

(S) D. A decision about whether this field as a whole warrants a high priority cannot be made in isolation from a knowledge of other problems involving threats to the national interest. SAC has not been privy to other efforts. It may be assumed that continued medical follow-up of personnel exposed to the original signal has been developed, but no details on such a follow-up have been provided. There do seem to be certain investigations which could be performed that might shed further light on possible effects of the original signal. If, however, such work is not being done, we believe it useful to support a study to consider such activities. For example, individuals assigned to selected posts are examined before they leave and at six-month intervals. The examination should include comprehensive biochemical, medical, biomedical, and psychometric performance tests that could plausibly detect any changes. A control group would be essential. If on the basis of such a systematic study significant differences appeared, we would recommend the focal research cited above be given a high priority.

Respectfully submitted by Lysle Peterson, Chairman

mc

Date Typed: March 23, 1970

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES

400 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202 - Telephone (703) 558-1000



March 31, 1970

Mr. Richard S. Cesaro  
OSD/ARPA/Advanced Sensors  
Rm. 3E189  
Pentagon  
Washington, D. C. 20350

Dear Mr. Cesaro:

The minutes of the Pandora meeting of January 12, 1970, contain a grammatical error of a double negative on page 6, paragraph C, line 2.

The sentence should read, "SAC concludes that, based upon existing information, there is no evidence that any permanent, deleterious effects are to be expected" rather than "SAC concludes that, based upon existing information, there is no evidence that no permanent, deleterious effects are to be expected."

Yours truly,

*Marilyn Chanda*

Marilyn Chanda  
Secretary to Dr. H. Pollack

*✓ al Ruben*

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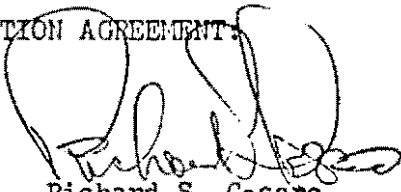
SUBJECT: Project PANDORA - Preliminary Agreement for Transfer Plans to U.S. Army

Over the past four years, ARPA supported the initial research on Project PANDORA on a high urgency basis. During this period quick "fix" laboratory facilities were procured and installed for early Pilot Experiments at WRAIR. Subsequently, ARPA provided funds for establishing a new research facility at WRAIR for observation of biological effects caused by electro magnetic radiation especially those in the microwave region of the spectrum. This facility has a photo laboratory, a neuro-chemistry laboratory, a neuro-physiology laboratory, a behavioral laboratory, computer and auxiliary software as well as other essential elements to carry out the important scientific work.

ARPA has now completed the role it normally plays in the DOD as regards to new research activities. We have also observed that your interests, competence and participation as ARPA's Agent in this area of research, all indicate that you should continue to carry on future work in this field. Accordingly, when ARPA phases out of the project in FY-1971 it is proposed to transfer all the equipment and the new facilities at WRAIR to the U.S. Army, provided that the U.S. Army agrees to accept the responsibility for the operating, the facility and for the conduct of R&D on the effects of microwave radiation on living systems.

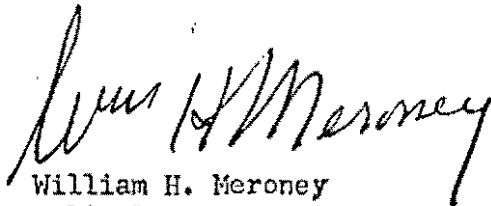
Preliminary agreement between U.S. Army and ARPA is necessary so that all formal action for transfer of the project and associated facilities at WRAIR can be effected at an early date. This document is a preliminary step to be followed by formal transfer.

COORDINATION AGREEMENT:



Richard S. Cesaro  
Director  
Advanced Sensors

Date: 20 Mar 1970



William H. Meroney  
Colonel, MC, USA  
Director, WRAIR

Date: 20 Mar 70

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UNCLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
DATE [redacted]  
REASON: [redacted]

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Agreement Transfer of Project PANDORA

The Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Department of the Army have established an agreement for transfer of the ARPA PANDORA Project to Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. The PANDORA project includes all work executed or being executed under ARPA Orders 791, 792, 945 and 1508. The preliminary agreement entered into by Colonel William Meroney (U.S. Army/WRAIR) and Mr. Richard S. Cesaro (ARPA/Advanced Sensors) for the transfer of project PANDORA is hereby incorporated as part of the final transfer plan. In addition, the following items apply:

a. ARPA will transfer \$200K in FY-71 as final funding of the operations at the WRAIR. This will cover residual PANDORA testing, and other important microwave experiments on bio-life systems as well as the utilization of the new laboratories and instrumentation which were procured by ARPA funds.

b. The extent of the FY-70 and prior year funds committed by ARPA Orders 1508 and 791 constitute the total commitment of ARPA except for the aforementioned \$200K. Any residual unexpended balances applicable to these Orders may be applied by the Army to extend existing contracts, as necessary, or should be reported to ARPA (Program Management) for withdrawal. Funds committed for payment of unliquidated obligations against ARPA Order 792 (Electronic Instrumentation for Biomedical Tests) being executed by the Air Force Systems Command Avionics Laboratory, and ARPA Order 945 (Electronic Support) executed by the Army Missile Command will remain at these agencies for support of the PANDORA and follow-on efforts.

c. All equipment and facilities procured by WRAIR for the PANDORA Program with ARPA funds to be transferred to WRAIR.

d. Security: Special limited distribution documents are to be retained by WRAIR. At such time as these documents are no longer required, they shall be destroyed with appropriate accountability as set forth in the regulations.

e. No personnel or personnel spaces are to be transferred from ARPA to the Army for the accomplishment of the subject project.

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Director ARPA/TIA



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It is agreed that funds for the microwave research on biological systems and the support of the new laboratory and related facilities will be provided by the U.S. Army in FY-1972 and beyond.

This transfer plan shall be effective on 1 July 1970.

*E. Rehtin*

E. Rehtin  
Director  
Advanced Research Projects Agency

*A. W. Betts*

A. W. Betts  
Lt. General, USA  
Chief, Research and Development

15 JUN 1970

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# RADIATION HEALTH AND SAFETY

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HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,  
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION  
ON  
OVERSIGHT OF RADIATION HEALTH AND SAFETY

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JUNE 16, 17, 27, 28 AND 29, 1977

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Serial No. 95-49

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Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation



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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1977

While the public's understanding of the effects of unnecessary ionizing radiation has increased, controversy as to the effects of ionizing radiation at low levels continues among the scientific community. All of these problems should be of immediate concern to the medical profession, the consumer, the taxpayer, and the Congress.

Today the committee expects to be informed of the research conducted on the possible effects of nonionizing radiation on human health and the environment. Preliminary work undertaken by the committee indicates that this is a highly controversial subject.

Today we will hear from several experts from the military and State Department and learn their views on the present state of knowledge, the research currently being conducted, and their views on the adequacy of present standards.

Unfortunately, several experts who have previously testified as to findings of potentially hazardous effects are unable to testify today. Nevertheless, the committee is interested in hearing from all interested parties, and if necessary, supplementary hearings on these issues will be held at a later time.

The first witness this morning will be Herbert Pollack, M.D., Ph. D., Office of Medical Services, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

**STATEMENT OF HERBERT P. POLLACK, M.D., Ph. D., OFFICE OF MEDICAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Dr. POLLACK. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, your letter of invitation stated that you were particularly interested in receiving a brief summary of the Russian irradiation of the Moscow Embassy and a brief discussion of the study to be performed by the Johns Hopkins University. In addition, you continued, "The committee would appreciate receiving my views on the current knowledge of and research being conducted on the effects of microwave radiation."

These are two distinctly separate topics, and I will leave it to the chairman's discretion as to whether he wants to ask questions on the Moscow situation at the completion of that part of the presentation before going on to the discussion of the second topic. I would, in fact, prefer this procedure.

Your letter of invitation was addressed to me directly and I shall respond in that vein. My background in the academic world is seen by my title of professor emeritus at George Washington University. I am an independent medical consultant who has been associated with microwave bioeffects programs for over 15 years. Because of this background, I am a charter member of the Electromagnetic Radiation Management Advisory Council (ERMAC) and continue to serve on this Council.

I am not a career employee of the State Department but an independent consultant. The views that I express are my own and not necessarily those of the State Department.

I am in hopes of clearing up much confusion and misinformation about this situation.

In the early 1960's, the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense put a requirement on IDA to review the then

current status of the biomedical effects of microwave radiation. Being the only medical man in the institute, the requirement was placed on my desk. My life has not been the same since. From the very first look at the situation it was apparent that there was an abundance of Soviet literature in the field which was difficult to interpret. A study was contracted to collect and review all relevant Soviet publications.

About that time, the then "secret" story of the microwave radiation of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was revealed to us. Although it seemed highly unlikely in view of the signal characteristics but in view of the backdrop of the Soviet publications and in order to leave no possible stone unturned, amongst the list of possible reasons why the Soviets were carrying out this activity was the question as to the effects on man. With this question in mind, the Department of Defense developed the Pandora program, which basically was to expose monkeys—trained in certain procedures—to a synthetic Moscow signal, much stronger than the actual one in hopes of speeding up any effects, and then to see if this exposure altered their learned behavior. There were many problems with this experiment, but the final conclusion of the review committee was that under the conditions of the experiment there were no observable effects on the behavior pattern of the irradiated monkeys.

Now to get back to the actual story of the Moscow signal. While it is believed that the signal may have existed from time to time as early as 1953, it was not until the early 1960's that the State Department had the appropriate equipment on site to adequately verify and begin to characterize the signals' parameters. By early 1963 a recorder was monitoring the presence or absence of the signal on essentially a 24-hour basis. The maximum level of the incident radiation was less than 5 microwatts per square centimeter.

To achieve maximum exposure an individual would have to stand in front of an open window in the strongest part of the beam for all of the time the microwaves were being transmitted. It is evident that nobody had maximum exposure. As a matter of fact, the Moscow wind is very cold and I question whether people even opened their windows.

These radio waves originated from a single source west of the chancery and were focused on the upper floors of the central portion of the building. The records show that the responsible officials of the Department of State including the successive directors of medical services from the very beginning investigated the possible health effects from exposure to this level of microwave. Consultant medical experts assured them of safety, and medical record reviews supported their point of view. Since no known health hazards were involved, staff were not officially informed of the presence of these "waves" at that time. I was one of the medical experts consulted at that time by the then Medical Director, Dr. Woodward. His memo to that effect is still on file.

I will give the specific frequencies and other details so that these are available to anyone who wants to assess the situation. The original signal which continued until May 1975, consisted of usually multiple microwave signals, transmitted in any one of three different modes. These were in the range from 2.56 to 4.1 mega hertz, with occasional variations. The modes were typically assumed in sequence, with

each mode being on the air no more than about 6 hours and the signal—all three modes in sequence—was never transmitted for more than about 48 hours continuously. The radiation level between August 1963 to May 1975 remained at approximately 5 microwatts per square centimeter at the strongest point of the beam on the west face of the Embassy building. Over a 1-year period this signal was on the air about one-third of the time.

In January 1973, another Moscow signal similar to the first one was detected. These transmissions were discontinued on March 2, 1973, and reappeared briefly on February 1, 1974. Most recently, on May 28, 1975, the latter signal was again redetected.

This signal originated from the east, whereas the first signal source was from the west. The newer signal is an unevenly distributed, wide-band, noise-modulated, microwave transmission. The second mode expanded the frequency coverage from approximately 0.6 to 9.5 gigahertz. In August 1975, another signal originating from the south was detected. These two signals displayed equivalent spectral modes and have been present almost daily since that time.

To monitor these signals and determine trends in radio frequency power levels and activity patterns, both signals are continually recorded. The monitor system records equivalent energy levels in discrete bands. Initially their activity averaged about 10 hours per day and for several months increased to a maximum of 18 and 20 hours a day.

Since February 1976, the activity periods have decreased to the present average, typically about 8.5 hours a day during the work week with only minimal activity on weekends.

Present modal power can be separated into the following general frequency bands:

Mode I, 0.6 to 2.2 gigahertz.

Mode II, 1.8 to 3.8 gigahertz.

Mode III, 4 gigahertz and above.

Modes II and III are the most often observed modes for both the east and south signal sources. Both signals had originally utilized mode I. At present the southern source transmits in mode I, II, and III simultaneously and only in 30 minutes to 1 hour segments.

The technical evaluation of the signal for potential health hazard characteristics was concerned with identifying the physical parameters of the RF signal for discernible modulation, pulse train content, and trends in RF levels. When the source of the radiation shifted from the west to the east and was supplemented in August 1975 by another signal from the south, the resultant maximum incident radiation was measured to be as high as at 18 microwatts/cm<sup>2</sup> at times. Pulsing or instability of the signal appeared for a while—in contrast to the continuous wave present since the beginning. This combination of circumstances resulted in a reassessment of the situation at that time.

A complete review of the medical records of the staff and their dependents was repeated at this time. This review in December 1975 again resulted in finding only the usual health problems of a small population group. The decision was made to brief the officers and staff and dependents about the existence of these microwave non-ionizing radiations. The incident radiation at its maximum did exceed the Soviet occupational standard of 10 microwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>, though—and

please remember this—it was far below the United States and Western European standards which are 1,000 times higher.

It was decided that installing protective screening would attenuate the radiation intensity to miniscule levels within the chancery, thus attempting to alleviate the anxiety which might arise from the knowledge of the presence of the signals. I reemphasize that at no time has there been any evidence of health problems related to these very low levels of nonionizing radiation.

The screening was installed during the period of escalation of the intensity of the incident radiation purely as a prophylactic measure as we did not know how high the Soviets would go. It should be recalled that any incident radiation above the Soviet occupational standard was objected to by Embassy personnel regardless of the U.S. standard. As I will point out later, the Soviets are currently reassessing their standards. After the screening was installed, the Soviets reduced the intensity to about the 2 microwatt/cm<sup>2</sup> level inside the building—and the screens reduced the inside level to less than one-tenth of that value.

In view of expressed concerns about possible effects of exposure to microwaves, it was decided to support a biostatistical epidemiological study of the staff and their dependents who had worked or lived in the Embassy since 1953 even though the focused beam was first identified in 1962. For comparison, employees and their dependents from some of our other Embassies in Eastern Europe also were to be studied. It is to be expected that such an epidemiological study will bring out any differences in health and longevity. It may be possible to differentiate radiation effects, if any, from other environmental factors. Our other Eastern European Embassies have not had any radiation to the best of our knowledge. They have been checked.

A contract for such a study was signed with the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, to be carried out in the Department of Epidemiology under the general guidance of Prof. Abraham Lilienfeld. Such an epidemiological study is confronted with many administrative problems such as the difficulty in locating persons who have resigned and are not on the pension lists—FSO's are not on social security but have their own retirement system.

The military attachés, the marine guards, the Agriculture Department attachés, the USIA personnel, all have different personnel record systems. Each one has to be learned before we can locate the personnel assigned to Moscow. In any event, these problems are being solved slowly but surely, and by April 1978 it is hoped that a final report will be received. This report will be made available to any and all interested parties. It will not be kept classified.

One advantage of this study over others is that:

In the Moscow Embassy, owing to the 24-hour constant recording of measurements of the radiation locations and levels, it is possible to make a good estimate of the maximum microwave radiation to which an individual may have been exposed since 1962. Prior to that time, the assessment would be very gross. None of the remote apartments or the Spaso house have been irradiated. In Moscow about half of the personnel live in apartment houses apart from the chancery. About half of them live within the chancery. Within the chancery complex including the two wings, the radiation was focused

above the sixth floor, and from 1953 to May 1975 was limited to the west facade. The measurements indicated that the radiation was not uniformly distributed and varied considerably even in these areas. Fortunately, we have records of the variations.

From June 1975 to date, the radiation has been directed at the south and east facades. By locating the work area—office—of the staff person, and the living quarters—whether at the chancery and which floor and side of the building, or in an apartment away from the chancery—there is enough information to estimate the levels of radiation, if any. The numbers of those who encountered maximum Moscow radiation are small, but if there was any impact on health, it should be seen in the statistics developed by the Johns Hopkins study.

Since early February 1976 and through the present time, members of the staff of the American Embassy in Moscow and their dependents have voluntarily submitted for serial blood counts. The counts and duplicate smears have been evaluated in Washington, D.C., by an independent laboratory as well as by our laboratory in Moscow. The original purpose of this program was to see if serial blood counts could be used as an indicator of pending health problems.

A review of the blood counts showed that about one-third of the people, regardless of place of work, residence, or date of arrival in Moscow, demonstrated a benign, mildly elevated lymphocyte count compared to several hundred Foreign Service personnel who had come through Washington from other posts. Foreign Service personnel are subject to the same type of vaccination procedures. We had to compare with those people who had been essentially through the same procedures. The absolute counts as we obtained them were only slightly beyond a broad range of variations found around the world.

There have been no medical ill effects observed in individuals whose lymphocyte counts have been elevated. The condition disappears after departure from Moscow.

The elevated lymphocyte count noted is similar to blood changes seen during periods of acute viral infections. However, clinical symptoms of viral diseases have been variable in the community during the testing period, and this explanation thus cannot be confirmed. Other potential causes, such as pesticides, water contamination, giardiasis, et cetera, also have been closely evaluated as the cause of the elevated lymphocyte counts. There is the possibility that giardiasis may be the guilty party.

To analyze any possible relationship to microwaves, the blood counts were grouped into the following categories:

A. People who were working and living in Moscow prior to February 7, 1976—the date that radiation was reduced and the protective screening was installed. Subgroups were analyzed as follows: One, those living away from the chancery versus those living in it; two, those on the seventh floor and above, and those working and/or living below the seventh floor; three, those working on the seventh floor and above, and having west window exposure, and those having east and south exposure before May 21, 1975; and four, those having east and south exposure from May 1975 through February 7, 1976.

B. Those who arrived in Moscow after February 7, 1976, when radiation in the chancery was miniscule.

Analysis of the data showed no difference between any of the above groups.

Blood counts in children are quite different from those over 21 years of age. While we continue to check the blood counts of the infants and children, they are studied as a group independent of the adults because their counts are so different and fluctuate so widely.

Another group of people also were checked to evaluate long-term effects: the returnees from Moscow to Washington, D.C. It was found that all counts were at the same level as all other Foreign Service personnel after the returnees had been in the United States of America for over 2 weeks and up to 1 year. These tests proved that, whatever the cause, the lymphocyte elevation was completely reversible and benign. We have further evidence to that more recently.

In an effort to confirm further that the observed phenomenon is a Moscow-wide anomaly rather than confined to Embassy personnel, we have offered to perform routine blood testing on American and other nationals living and working in Moscow not associated with the U.S. Embassy.

Before leaving the Moscow story, there is one more ghost I would like to lay low. There have been allegations to the effect that many people have been evacuated from the Moscow Embassy for health reasons and in particular two children with a blood disease. In spite of the State Department releases to this effect, I have not seen a retraction of this story. The actual facts are as follows:

Two children in June of 1976 were brought back to the States with their parents because, in the course of the routine blood counts just described, their counts deviated somewhat from the rest of the people. You will recall I said earlier, children's counts fluctuate and are different. The Department of State paid for their air fares and expenses involved in consulting any physician of their choice. One child was examined very thoroughly at a major university-affiliated hospital. The complete examination failed to reveal any abnormality but only an excess fluctuation which can occur in children. The child was returned to Moscow and is in good health.

Examination of the other child revealed a congenital defect in the bone marrow which interfered with the production of one type of white blood cell. This early detection may well have saved her life as she was developing skin infections. As of a few weeks ago, she was well and happy.

In the course of the next several months, two other parents developed some anxiety about their children. The Department arranged at the parents' request for one of the children to go to the Mayo Clinic. There she was subjected to a large battery of tests from bone marrow to chromosomal studies. All were entirely negative. The child is back in Moscow very healthy. Another family home on leave took their children to a university hospital in Florida, arranged for by the Medical Division of the State Department. Again, the extensive examinations were negative.

In conclusion, I repeat that to date there have not been established any radiation-related health problems in the personnel who have served in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. If there are any effects associated with that environment for any reason which we have missed, we expect the Johns Hopkins study to show them up.



Mr. Chairman, may I submit to questions on the Moscow situation before proceeding?

Senator FORD. It will be all right with me, Dr. Pollack.

I have a few questions on Project Pandora which you have said turned up no observable effects on monkeys exposed to the simulated Moscow signal. As I understand from the unclassified documents which I have seen, preliminary analyses led analysts to believe that the signal altered primate behavior and the studies of the brain suggested some energies were damaging to the tissue.

Later analysis refuted these reports. But I am curious. Why was the project classified?

Dr. POLLACK. Because the question of alarm. Of course, I didn't classify it. That was classified by DOD. Perhaps I shouldn't speak for DOD, who did the classification. I was merely one of the workers. It was my understanding this was kept classified because they did not want to create any panic or any alarm in the personnel in Moscow who had not been briefed as to the presence of the waves.

Senator FORD. What were the problems associated with the research design?

Dr. POLLACK. The problem was basically in establishing a baseline, which the personnel did not carry out successfully in continuity. The baseline was changed. Therefore, the readings were very difficult to interpret. You made a statement that the initial findings suggested alterations. I would suggest that you look at the final paragraph. That is a quote from the minutes of the first meeting of the Pandora Review Committee. You will find in the final paragraph of those minutes a statement to the effect that the Committee would like before giving any opinion, to review the actual data itself rather than taking the verbal presentation of one of the laboratory workers. This is in the minutes per se.

That statement that there were effects came from the verbal presentation of one of the workers and not the final opinion of the Committee. The Committee subjected the data to extensive analysis, as you will see, as part of the Pandora report which was sent to you. There is an entire appendix by Dr. Kubis on the statistical analysis. From this, the Committee drew its conclusions that there were no observable effects.

Senator FORD. Well, Doctor, we understand and have seen the Committee's report. Why were the major reports containing useful data destroyed?

Dr. POLLACK. I beg your pardon, sir?

Senator FORD. The actual data that the Committee studied we understand is not available.

Dr. POLLACK. No, sir. That is not available.

Senator FORD. What happened to it?

Dr. POLLACK. I don't know. That was in the hands of the Department of Defense and not in the hands of the Institute for Defense Analysis where I was associated. When we looked for them more recently, we found this data was no longer available. As you know, it is Government—Government files are not kept permanently. They are disposed of routinely from time to time.

Senator FORD. What is "routinely," Doctor?

Dr. POLLACK. What is that?

Senator FORD. What is "routinely filed or destroyed," not kept, burned? What is "routine"? Two years, five years, ten years?

Dr. POLLACK. I am not fully conversant with that, not being an administrative type of person and not being a full-time Government employee. All I know is what I have been told by the Government people that this is what their procedures are.

Senator FORD. I will get to the next witness then and see what they know about it.

Dr. POLLACK. Okay.

Senator FORD. Roughly how much did the project cost?

Dr. POLLACK. Pandora?

Senator FORD. Yes, sir.

Dr. POLLACK. I have to separate the equipment and facilities, which are still in use and which are now a national resource. This part of the expenditure, as I say, is still in use. It is a national resource. It exists at the Walter Reed Army Institute out at the—in the Maryland area. That part of the equipment, as I remember, ranges about \$1.5 million, and as I say, is still in use.

The actual operating expenses, that ran to a matter of a few hundred thousand dollars over the course of the experiment.

Senator FORD. Have any of the findings or technologies developed in Pandora found their way into present unclassified research?

Dr. POLLACK. Yes indeed. There is no classified research going on at the present time to the best of my knowledge. I think I am fully aware of it at the facilities at the Walter Reed Army Institute for Research. As a matter of fact, they are rebuilding the equipment at this present moment. It has gotten into general use by all means. It is, as I said, a national resource.

Senator FORD. Can you speculate as to why the Soviet Government would want to irradiate the U.S. embassy in Moscow?

Dr. POLLACK. As I said, we have a whole laundry list of possibilities. I just don't know why they are doing it.

Senator FORD. Do you want to give a few reasons from your laundry list?

Dr. POLLACK. Mr. Chairman, I would prefer not to because my experience is in the biomedical field. I don't want to get outside of that competence at this type of hearing.

Senator FORD. Well, you said you were here on your own. You have been involved in it. You might be able to speculate a little, couldn't you? You said you had a long laundry list. Apparently you have seen it.

Dr. POLLACK. Yes.

Well, the reasons go anything from basically related to intelligence problems, I presume. At least that would be the evident reason.

Senator FORD. Do we use anything like that? The United States?

Dr. POLLACK. No, sir, we do not. We do not have any positive microwave emanation techniques of the type that the Soviets are using here. We know about them. We can analyze them. To the best of my knowledge, they are not in use.

Senator FORD. You said the level of microwave radiation, I think, to which the employees and their dependents in the Embassy in Moscow were exposed, is not harmful. Of course, you said that you installed the screens which, in case the intensity of the signal were

increased, would provide protection. With the screen installed the intensity was reduced. Then why did you instigate the Johns Hopkins study?

Dr. POLLACK. Because of the questions that have been raised and because of the anxieties that have been manifested in the reactions of many of the personnel who were on the staff, the Embassy staff over the period of time that the microwaves were in effect. They have written many letters in. It is difficult to convince them directly of the harmlessness of the levels to which they were exposed. As I pointed out, we can tell you, generally speaking, within a very small range to which levels they were exposed at any time.

So to have on definite record a positive study that would answer their questions, we have instituted the Johns Hopkins study, which will bring out anything that we may possibly have missed.

Senator FORD. Let me ask you this question. Why was the decision finally made to brief the personnel in the Embassy in Moscow, about the existence of microwave irradiation of the Embassy? Why did the State Department behave differently in this situation than it did in the 1960's when it decided not to apprise Embassy personnel of the microwave situation?

Dr. POLLACK. The levels of microwave radiation in the 1960's were minuscule, as we pointed out, a maximum of 5 microwatts. As I said, in order to achieve maximum, you had to stand undressed in front of an open window practically all day at one point in the beam. So that the rest of them were receiving an average of 1 to 2 microwatts over a period of several hours.

When the Soviets started escalating and pulsing, then we were in the dark as to just what their direction of activities was going to be, and it was thought it would be a much safer procedure to be prepared if the Soviets were going to get drastic in their radiation levels, so the screening was put in at that time. As I pointed out, it was prophylactic in anticipation or to prevent the possibility of damage from elevated levels and also because the anxiety level of the people in Moscow, who were thoroughly familiar with the 10 microwatt standard of the occupational standard of the Soviets, did not want to be exposed to anything over the Soviet standards in spite of the fact that our standards are 1,000 times higher.

So we had to do something to protect them from this anxiety state, if you want to call it that.

Senator FORD. ERMAC has recommended conducting epidemiological studies but as you noted such studies pose horrendous problems. You queried, "What are the end points, what are the health effects to look for?"

Dr. POLLACK. Yes; that is in the second part of the testimony. I intend to cover that.

Senator FORD. I thought that was in the first part. We will get to that then.

Dr. POLLACK. I pointed out in the first part, Mr. Chairman, that the Moscow situation was probably a little bit easier to handle than any of the large-scale epidemiological studies in this country because we had defined parameters and excellent estimates of the radiation to which the people were exposed. We had the time, the duration, the

living, et cetera. These are problems which will come up in further discussions on the epidemiological studies potential in this country.

Senator FORD. You say that responsible officials from the very beginning investigated the possible health effects of the exposure to microwaves and that consultant medical experts assured them of safety. You also note that the Soviet literature was abundant, and I quote you, "But difficult to interpret." On what basis were these assurances of safety given?

Dr. POLLACK. On the basis of health record, the examinations, and on the basis of the experimental work in this country. Basically, it was on the health records and physical examinations of the people per se in which, as I pointed out, I participated as early as 1964.

Senator FORD. When were the assurances given? In 1963?

Dr. POLLACK. Well, it would have been about—well, the question was raised in 1963 and reviewed, and the detailed studies were started about 1964; yes.

The levels were so low that there wasn't any pressure; 1 or 2 microwatt exposures, sir, is what you are getting here sitting here right now.

Senator FORD. Better turn the lights off then, hadn't we?

Dr. POLLACK. Could be. I believe some of your earlier testimony that I heard, EPA reported, for instance, the Sears Tower was getting 60 microwatts and that's 30 times greater than what they were getting in Moscow.

In this country we have a few areas where the levels are higher, but we will go into that in the second part of the testimony.

Senator FORD. You say in 1975, with the addition of a new signal originating from the South, pulsating, a reassessment of the situation resulted. Why? What was so peculiar about the situation in 1975 that a decision was made to inform the staff after keeping information from them for the previous 12 to 22 years?

Dr. POLLACK. At that time the levels were escalating from the low levels of 5 microwatts. It had gone up to 18 microwatts. The signal was beginning—was pulsing, and a pulse signal was a much greater biological activity than the so-called constant wave. In view of the rising or the incremental increases, it was decided to brief the people to let them know, because the screening was going up to protect them. You couldn't put screening up without letting the people know why it was going up. As I say, this was a prophylactic measure. If we hadn't done so, we would have been remiss.

Senator FORD. Doctor, was not the real motivation for briefing the Embassy personnel the fear of public exposure from the Moscow radiation situation?

Dr. POLLACK. I do not know, sir. I was not privy to those discussions in Washington. I was in Moscow at that time.

Senator FORD. Do you have any sense about the motivation, any gut reaction to it?

Dr. POLLACK. The reason for the briefing?

Senator FORD. Yes, sir.

Dr. POLLACK. Well, as I just pointed out, the decision to put up the screening had been made. It was obvious that the people had to know why screening was going up. And so they were briefed to let them know why screening was going up.

I repeat again, the screening was a prophylactic which we would have been very remiss if we had not carried out.

Senator FORD. Is it your opinion, then, that from observations and studies done on Embassy personnel that they had exhibited no effects which can be attributed to microwaves?

Dr. POLLACK. No physical health effects have been demonstrated to date; none that we have been able to find. I personally spent several weeks in Moscow reviewing all of the medical records of these people, and I have reviewed the blood counts, too. I can assure you that my professional reputation is at stake on this. I am not loath to put my reputation at stake on this one.

Senator FORD. Are there any behavioral effects associated with microwave radiation?

Dr. POLLACK. Behavioral?

Senator FORD. Yes, sir.

Dr. POLLACK. Yes, of course. Of course, there are behavioral effects. These are, as we have seen them, a normal anxiety state of the unknown. Mind you, these people who are not familiar with microwaves, this is something coming through the air which is unknown. They are told about it. It is very difficult for them to grasp the concept, particularly when the word "radiation" was used.

The word "radiation" is a bad word. This is what has provoked so much of the misunderstandings and controversy, because the word "radiation" is a generic term for the transmission of energy through space without the use of hardware or hard substance.

Now, ionizing radiation, which is what people were accustomed to hearing about, is confused almost immediately with nonionizing radiation. Most of the questions we had thrown at us were related to the Hiroshima and Nagasaki experiences of radiation. I can assure you, sir, that there is no relationship.

As you have heard in previous testimony, the levels of energy in the microwave are quantum, a billionth less than the level of energy, less than 1 quantum of ionizing radiation.

These just are two entirely different things.

Senator FORD. Doctor, do you want to get on to the other portion of your testimony?

Dr. POLLACK. At your pleasure.

Now, let me shift gears and try to answer your second question. Again, I repeat, as you know, I have been a member of ERMAC since it was convened. For over 50 years I have had a broad interest in the impact of environmental conditions on health. For the last 15 years this interest has been focused on the health effects of nonionizing radiation. Over this long period of time I have served on many advisory councils, boards of directors of voluntary health agencies, as an individual consultant, and in other similar capacities. I say this by way of background.

First, I will give my reaction to what I have heard in the course of these hearings and to other questions which have been posed. There has been a good deal of discussion about the differences between Eastern and Western safety standards and research. In fact, you have heard that the U.S. and Western European scientists disregarded the published research on nonionizing radiation from the Eastern European

countries. Many U.S. and Western investigators have carefully studied Soviet research and have written extensive reviews. The American journals have published translations of Soviet reviews.

We were not guilty of overlooking the Soviet work, but we were trying to be objective. Much of the Soviet research on nonionizing radiation has been criticized for its poor experimental design, lack of adequate controls, and drawing conclusions from inadequate evidence. Most important was that the information available to us from their publications was very limited. However, nobody was willing to dismiss offhand the work of the country who launched Sputnik or did such excellent work on biological effects in the field of ionizing radiation.

In fact, it has had a real influence on recommendation and current U.S. research program. Some of our early efforts and resources were diluted attempting to duplicate the Eastern European research. Their publications did not give the full story of their laboratory procedures; hence, it was impossible to duplicate them. Until recently there was very little direct contact with the Soviet scientists to bridge the gap.

In the Soviet system, there are at least three separate categories of laboratories and research workers in this field of health effects of nonionizing radiation: 1, industrial and public health; 2, the military; 3, other institutes of the academies of science, including the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Parenthetically, it can be said that the Soviet military are not bound by their current safety standards, but the U.S. military are bound by ours. This is important to bear in mind if new standards are promulgated. It is difficult to imagine that the Soviet military could function effectively under the restrictive natures of their current limits. As a matter of fact, there is good evidence that the Soviets are currently reassessing the scientific basis for their current standards. The Institute of Biophysics under the Soviet Academy of Sciences is undertaking a research program for this purpose. Recently two U.S. scientists were invited to participate in a seminar at this institute devoted to this subject.

Current U.S. research is two-pronged: 1, the theoretical and experimental search for mechanisms; 2, the pragmatic—studying effects directly on the intact animal and man.

A complete understanding of mechanisms of interaction could facilitate our ability to predict biological effects. There is adequate precedence for the pragmatic approach—as, for example, in the use of penicillin. This drug was used successfully for 20 years before the mechanism of its action was understood. There is evidence now that research in this area is gaining momentum. The development of methodology and instrumentation for measuring absorbed energy instead of just using incident radiation is opening new vistas in the laboratory. This approach may serve several purposes: (a) a method of finding the mechanism of interaction, (b) a method of translating findings from animals to man, (c) relating external to internal fields, (d) relating a known amount of absorbed energy to an observed response.

Other developments involve the renewed interest in, and acceptance of, the concept of specific frequency and resonance phenomena, including "hot spots" and their corollary that bioeffects are frequency-dependent.

There are fields of research that have not been explored adequately as yet. In its early meetings, one of the recommendations of the ERMAC was to conduct epidemiological studies on the effects of non-ionizing radiation. Last year OTP requested ERMAC to give the topic further consideration. Discussions were held with a number of knowledgeable groups and individuals. The problems, however, are horrendous; they focus in two main areas:

I. What are the end points? What are the health effects to look for? At present these have not been established, and this makes the design most difficult.

II. The other is even more difficult—defining the exposure levels of people and identifying potential groups for study. For example, as EPA has reported, environmental levels are generally very low and vary widely. Furthermore, they are influenced by such factors as terrain, construction material such as metal siding and insulation, et cetera. In addition, there is the mobility of the American population to consider. Finally, there are other multiple environmental factors, such as air quality, to be taken into account. We continue to believe that such studies are important. Further effort must be made to design useful research in this area involving special and specific occupational groups.

Another part of this problem which as a physician/physiologist has disturbed me a great deal is the use of the "average field strength" as the indicator of exposure over the wide range of frequencies. This is an engineering term. In measuring incident radiation, many portable instruments integrate power densities of multiple frequencies into a single sum. Furthermore, with modulated—pulsed—radiations, they will average over time the peaks and the valleys. Thus we may read—average over field strength is  $0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , when there may be a peak of  $350 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . Sometimes the peaks are missed because the instrument lag time is too great to pick up very fast pulsed (nanosecond) radiation. While peaks frequently are in minute fractions of a second, their biological effects have not been studied adequately. I am uneasy about the widespread reliance on average field strength as an adequate measure of exposure, but then I am a physician and not a physicist.

I note there is talk of creating one agency for research and regulation of all radiations. I believe the concept of a single agency has many scientific and administrative drawbacks. You have heard, and undoubtedly will hear more, about the several ongoing research programs. These are basically oriented toward the mission of each of the agencies supporting the programs.

It is difficult to see one single agency carrying out sufficient research for the many frequencies and other EMR conditions which will meet the needs of all the agencies involved at the same time. Research under a single agency can lead to a lack of flexibility in new approaches and scientific innovation which are badly needed in this field.

The progress to date in this field in this country is due in large part to the cooperative attitudes of the investigators from various institutes. In ERMAC, interagency and scientific meetings have seen a free interchange of information and an exchange of experiences.

Progress in research is dependent primarily on people, well trained, informed, and supported adequately. I place the primary focus on the

individual researcher. The people we need are those with innovative ideas and the gift of deductive thinking.

Let me illustrate this latter point: An obscure medical student in Germany in the mid-1800's carried out a routine experiment which had been done by hundreds before. He removed the pancreas of a dog to study its digestive functions. Minkowski, however, noted that the urine of this dog attracted swarms of flies. This simple observation laid the basis for our modern concepts of diabetes and led directly eventually to the isolation of insulin.

Research today in nonionizing radiation requires a little more than the simple laboratories of yesteryear. The equipment for generating the radiation, the devices for measuring, and the precautions and controls in exposing animals are elaborate and expensive. However, the keystone of the effort is still the scientists, albeit a multidisciplinary team.

The understanding of the biomedical effects of nonionizing electromagnetic radiation is a developing field. It is wide open. It needs a multiplicity of inputs from a variety of disciplines. The physicist and engineers have dominated the field as the physics of nonionizing radiation is a very complex subject. Now that the emphasis is shifting to the biological and medical effects, the biologists, physiologists, and physicians must enter the field. The living man and animal react very differently than the inert material which engineers are accustomed to handle. The living organism has compensatory and feedback mechanisms which allow them to adapt to environmental changes. Thus a piece of meat in a microwave oven will accumulate heat at a predictable rate; on the other hand, a rise in body temperature in a living animal is a poor guide to the amount of absorbed energy from microwave exposure. The homeostatic mechanisms play their part just as soon as there is a change in the environment and within reasonable limits permit the organism to adjust. These same mechanisms come into consideration in comparing long-term chronic exposures to acute ones. The necessity for the input of the environmental physiologist is self-evident. Developing a working knowledge of the interdisciplinary aspects as well as the communication problems is a long and arduous process. I know—I have had to learn the hard way.

You ask for recommendations for future research. It is easy enough to make up a "laundry list" of necessary work. This has been done by the ERMAC and many other groups and individuals. The high priorities for research should include both pragmatic studies for effects and theoretical and experimental investigations for mechanisms. The theoretical and experimental studies should be carried out to insure complete understanding of all mechanisms of interactions between electromagnetic fields and living systems. The pragmatic studies should emphasize chronic low-level exposure—less than 10 milliwatts per centimeter squared, impact of peak powers, and epidemiological studies of selected groups of people exposed to various levels of microwave energy.

The current coordination mechanism is working successfully, and to change it would disrupt the ongoing programs and seriously delay the progress, as would the formation of a new consolidated agency. The effectiveness of this coordination is largely due to the open, sup-



portive, and noncompetitive role of an office at the level of the Executive Office of the President, and the dedicated efforts of the personnel on this task.

Nonionizing radiation research is coming into its own. It is beginning to attract well trained scientists in the biological as well as the physical disciplines. There is no present crisis of environmental pollution insofar as health is concerned from this modality. Any necessary regulatory action must be based on research findings and demonstrated need. It is important that we do not stifle this emerging field by administrative controls set in the concrete of a rigid bureaucracy. You have inferred the urgent need for answers to the question of hazards. The most effective way of speeding up the research program is to create a climate which will attract scientists into the field and then support their work.

Senator FORD. Just a couple of brief questions, Doctor, on your second statement, or the second portion of your statement.

I believe you said that nobody was willing to dismiss offhand the work of a country who could launch Sputnik. I believe by your own account, 1963 was the first time anyone considered examining the abundant Soviet literature, which presumably was amassed during the 1950's. The fact that you had to contract for a study to collect and review all of the Soviets publications indicates that, in fact, that research had at least been ignored, if not dismissed. In 1963, the Tri-Service program, which came up with the 10 milliwatt standard, had been completed.

Presumably the military researchers had not looked at the Soviet work. Do you think present American researchers are paying more attention to their Soviet counterparts?

Dr. POLLACK. Sir, may I correct a misunderstanding which I think exists there? There is evidence in the Tri-Service—in the records of the Tri-Service meetings that the Soviet literature was taken into consideration. When I say that we started our interests, that is because that was the time I was drawn into the field. I was not discussing what had occurred previously. I was expressing my own experiences, and the experiences of my associates.

The contract for the study of the Soviet literature that I discussed or mentioned was let because this was the time we were drawn into the field wholeheartedly. I repeat that there is evidence in the Tri-Service reports which came out in 1957, 1958, and 1959, that the Soviet literature was evaluated.

You must recall the Soviet safety standards were first set in 1958. The question of comparison of standards historically, then, originated from 1958, when the Eastern bloc, Eastern European countries, began to establish standards. And it was shortly thereafter that Miss Healer and I wrote a complete review of all the standards established around the world. That was the time we were invited in to discuss and review this matter.

Senator FORD. We have talked to Dr. Allen Frey, who just returned from Moscow, who discussed the Soviet's reassessment of their standards. Are U.S. standards being reevaluated?

Dr. POLLACK. They are under consideration and reassessment, yes. At all times they are being reviewed continuously.

Senator FORD. A continuous review?

Dr. POLLACK. Yes. The ERMAC people periodically review the situation. The question of change in standards has been mentioned several times.

Senator FORD. Can you foresee any change in the U.S. standard?

Dr. POLLACK. Sir, as I said in my statement, standards must be set based upon experimental work and demonstrated needs. At the present time, there is no demonstrated need for the change, and when there is a demonstrated need, people are prepared, EPA has already said that they are prepared to reestablish or to redefine standards.

I believe they testified to that effect here last Thursday or Friday.

Senator FORD. Doctor, I do not believe I have any further questions. We appreciate you coming and spending so much time with us. We may have some further questions which we will submit to you in writing.

Dr. POLLACK. Thank you, sir.

[The following information was subsequently received for the record:]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., September 13, 1977.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your letter of August 15. In response to the additional questions listed in your letter, summaries of reports are submitted as enclosures.

If I can be of any further service, please let me know.

Sincerely,

HERBERT POLLACK, M.D.  
Medical Consultant  
Office of Medical Services.

Enclosures:

1. Replies to 9 questions
2. Appendix A
3. Appendix B
4. Appendix C

*Question 1.* You have stated in your testimony that there were many problems with Project Pandora. You mentioned the difficulty in establishing a consistent baseline. Other than this cited problem, what were some of the other difficulties with the Project? Do you believe these difficulties were so serious as to render the experiment inconclusive?

Answer. Pandora was funded by Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) in early 1965 for research to evaluate a threat which appeared to have strong behavioral and biomedical implications. Preliminary incomplete analysis of the in-house work at Walter Reed Army Institute for Research (WRAIR) encouraged the belief that this special non-ionizing microwave signal altered primate behavior. Preliminary extramural cytogenic and histological studies of brain suggested that comparable energies were damaging to tissue. Detailed analysis of the data and subsequent experiments failed to support these preliminary results.

The project, conducted at WRAIR and supported by ARPA of the Department of Defense, refers to 4.6 milliwatt level of incident radiation in the "synthetic" signal. This was "accelerated" testing and is very much higher than the actual Moscow signal which was approximately 5 microwatts maximum at that time.

The term "synthetic" as applied to the signal indicates that the signal was constructed for experimental laboratory purposes, not as an effort to precisely duplicate the radiation levels actually encountered in Moscow. The memo of January 14, 1969, entitled "Flash Report of Pandora Bizarre Briefing,"<sup>1</sup> referred

<sup>1</sup> The unclassified minutes referred to are reproduced *infra*.

to a very preliminary flash report on the study given under stress. Two paragraphs later the memo stated that the study on reaction times was inconclusive. The final paragraph of that memo noted that the presentation was qualitative and suggested the data be prepared in a statistical format for better scientific evaluation. The panel which reviewed the study expressed the desire to examine the data in depth.

The minutes of the January 12, 1970 meeting shed additional light on this issue. Paragraph II of Section 1 of the minutes reviewed the preliminary analysis presented by Dr. Joseph Sharp which encouraged the belief that the synthetic signal altered primate behavior and that cytogenetic and histological studies suggested that comparable energies were damaging to tissues. The next paragraph referred to the Pandora Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), which was appointed in 1968 to provide advice for the development of the research program. The Committee recognized that the interaction of electromagnetic fields with living tissues is determined by a great many factors, and it is virtually impossible to draw any meaningful conclusion from the relationship between simple measurement of incident radiation and biologic effects in a test object. The statement is made, "In contrast to the initial analysis, the complete analysis concluded that if the synthetic signal had an effect on behavior, it was so modest as to be obscured by the effects of experimental procedural variations which were a result of the exploratory character of the early experimental program. Furthermore, continued extramural cytogenetic studies did not confirm the earlier reports of changes of tissue exposed to the synthetic signal."

Section II of the January 12, 1970 memo explains why Sharp's earlier treatment of the data did not adequately demonstrate the differences defined previously. Paragraph II and the remaining sections of the memo provide further explanation of this discrepancy as well as additional pertinent evaluation of the data.

Section II of the report, containing the summary and recommendations, states in Paragraph A that "... since no clear and strong effects have become apparent with the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) signal, the findings thus far can be regarded as negative."

The actual measured radiation in Moscow never was higher than 18 microwatts (or .0018 milliwatts) and then only for a limited time in a limited area.

The more recent development of the ability to measure internal electrical fields and absorbed power may enable the research workers to better understand reactions and translate animal reactions to man.

At the time of Pandora, we did try to determine any central nervous system effects on the crew of the carrier *Saratoga*. Details are in the Pandora files, a summary of which is given here.

April 21, 1969—Big Boy—No significant differences in psychological tests performed on apparently exposed and control group. Also, no apparently significant differences on genetic (leukocytes) and physical findings.

Detailed survey of on-board radiation levels revealed that levels were in most cases from 0.3 to 0.03 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> in no case greater than 1 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Pandora—August 12-13, 1969

1. Reaction time study

Shock avoidance—no difference

2. Multiple schedule for operant conditional primates

Two of five sessions—Data not interpreted because of equipment malfunction. Use of re-enforcement schedules which reward certain types of stoppages were recognized as contributing to work stoppage rather than the exposure to microwaves.

*Question 2.* Do you have any knowledge of any subsequent attempts by independent researchers or researchers within the military to create a similar test situation to verify or refute Pandora's results?

Answer. At present I know of no experiments to duplicate the "Pandora" using the multi-frequency Moscow signal. There are several experiments using single frequencies which relate to central nervous system and behavioral effects.

*Question 3.* You mentioned in your testimony that certain embassy personnel objected to incident levels of microwave radiation above the Soviet exposure standard. Please specify just which of the embassy personnel objected.

Answer. The most recent expression of objection was published in the *Foreign Service Journal*, Volume 54, No. 8, August 1977, Page 36, a copy of which is enclosed as Appendix A.

*Question 4.* In your prepared statement, you referred to the observation of various embassy personnel and stated that, "It was obvious that the observed changes in blood count bore no relationship to microwave radiation." Why was this obvious? Is it not possible that there may be a long latency period associated with such effects, and that they will show up in the future? Are you aware of any research programs currently underway to detect such delayed effects?

Answer. The statement that the blood count changes were not related to microwave radiation was based on the observations that the same changes were found in those who had arrived in Moscow after February 1976 when the radiation levels were minuscule as on those who had been there for two years. Also the same changes were found in those who lived away from the chancery and worked on the ground floor. This latter group did not receive any radiation.

The epidemiological study by the Johns Hopkins University group is designed to detect delayed effects.

*Question 5.* Do you believe that Johns Hopkins' epidemiological study will be able to conclusively answer questions such as those posed above?

Answer. The Johns Hopkins University study should be able to unearth delayed effects if there are any.

*Question 6.* Why is Walter Reed currently rebuilding the Project Pandora facilities? What unclassified research is being conducted at the Walter Reed facility?

Answer. The Walter Reed facility, as I stated, is now unclassified. It is being rebuilt and modernized and will be available to selected research groups. Currently, the facility is under repair and not operational. The animal facilities particularly are being modernized. The work of Dr. Albert at George Washington University for example utilized the Walter Reed exposure facilities.

*Question 7.* To the best of your knowledge, does the embassy in Moscow have any positive microwave emanating equipment which is used either for intelligence purposes or for "jamming" purposes?

Answer. I am not privy to any microwave emanating equipment in the Moscow Embassy beyond the normal communication systems. The times I have observed the electronic "sweeping" of the chancery for microwaves, I never saw any evidence of such emanation in the building except from a communications aerial and the extremely low frequency waves from the 50 cycle motors and electrical conduits.

*Question 8.* In your testimony, you indicate that there are horrendous problems with conducting any epidemiological study. Why then do you believe that the Johns Hopkins study will be determinative of whether or not the health problems incurred by Moscow embassy personnel were the result of exposure to microwave radiation?

Answer. In my testimony I was referring to epidemiological studies of general population groups. The problems of dosage calculations are most complex, i.e. mobility of population in and out of field; geography of area, hills, valley, etc.; presence of reflecting surfaces; use of aluminum vapor barrier insulation will reflect microwaves; aluminum siding of houses; age distribution; presence of air pollutants and other etiological factors. In Moscow there was constant recording of radiation over 24 hours since 1962. Enough data is available to give a good approximation of the radiation received by different groups. The mobility of the population is known so that the uncontrolled factors present in populations are controlled in the Moscow Embassy situation.

*Question 9.* During the hearing, you discussed possible causative factors of the elevated lymphocyte counts among embassy personnel. The 1976 OTP annual report noted similar effects related to nonionizing electromagnetic radiation. The OTP stated that such an effect was of interest because of the relationship to the body's total immune defense system. Are you aware of research that has been conducted since the publication of the OTP report or since the presentation of your testimony before this Committee? If so, please provide the Committee with appropriate citations to such studies. Are you aware of any research in which the possibility is explored that microwaves in and of themselves may not cause harm but that in conjunction with other environmental agents might prove harmful through their impact on the immune system? If so, specify.

Answer. There is abundant ongoing research to determine the influence of nonionizing radiation on the body's total immune defense systems. Appendix B is a very brief summary of nine relevant projects in this area. There are several

more reports scheduled for the forthcoming URSI meeting on October 31-November 4, 1977. A copy of the seminar program is enclosed as Appendix C.

The synergistic effect of other environmental agents to microwave radiation is being researched now, especially ionizing radiation coupled with nonionizing radiation in the treatment of cancer. This is a new field and I have not seen as yet any final reports.

With the help of the Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI) at Bethesda, the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute, we have carried out specific immunological and cell differentiation tests on 10 Moscow personnel to date. Surface markers for both T and B lymphocyte cells were quantified by several techniques. Mitogen stimulating studies were carried out as well as liver enzymes, human antibody, serum electrophoresis and immunoglobulin quantification.

The interpretation of the findings clearly indicated that these were not monoclonal in origin and hence definitely not pre-leukemic status and that hepatitis was not a factor. The elevation of IGA was considered significant in three subjects. This is usually an indication of an intestinal infection or infestation. Since giardiasis is so very common, the presumptive interpretation is that giardiasis may be responsible for the elevated lymphocyte count in one-third of the employees. Further work is being done to test for cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus as those may also be involved.

#### APPENDIX A

[Foreign Service Journal-Aug. 1977]

#### COMMITTEE ON EXTRAORDINARY DANGERS

During the past year the Committee focused on two main topics: (1) our policy with respect to terrorism and particularly how we deal with kidnapping and other threats against our employees abroad; and (2) the problem of the continued bombardment by the Soviet Union of our Embassy by microwave radiation.

##### (1) TERRORISM

AFSA continued to urge the Department of State to review the current policy towards terrorism and, specifically, to make the necessary changes which would better protect Americans subject to kidnapping or other terrorist threats abroad. A number of studies have been done by outside experts which are critical of the way in which the Department handles terrorist situations. We believe that a full evaluation should be made of these criticisms and necessary improvements implemented on our present policy. We hope to work with the new Administration toward this end in the coming months.

Some progress has been made on the terrorism issue. The CED pressed strongly to have the government take action against those countries that harbor, support, or release terrorists. In particular, AFSA was concerned about the punishment of a terrorist that attacked the US Embassy in Cyprus in 1974. The alleged attack. Unfortunately, the killers of our Ambassador to Lebanon and FSO Waring tackers have been arrested and are now standing trial for their terrorist activities. Unfortunately, the killers of our Ambassador to Lebanon and FSO Waring remain, to the best of our knowledge, unpunished.

The Committee continues to urge perservance on the part of the United States government to bring to justice these individuals and to take action against any governments that support terrorists that threaten American employees abroad. It is our hope that we will be able to obtain from the new Administration support for a strong stand against terrorists and increased efforts to apprehend those who have attacked American employees abroad, together with appropriate assistance to the victims of terrorism.

##### (2) MOSCOW RADIATION BOMBARDMENT

AFSA has taken the position that there should be total cessation of beaming microwave radiation at the US Embassy in Moscow on the part of the Soviet Union. We have had a number of interviews with Department officials and made it clear where we stand on this matter. The Department of State has agreed with us that radiation should cease but has so far been unable to have it completely stopped. At AFSA's urging, the Department has undertaken an epidemiological study of American personnel in Moscow to determine whether or not there have

been any adverse medical effects from radiation exposure. This study is being conducted by Johns Hopkins University, but it has experienced considerable delays and AFSA has been pressing for completion of the study as soon as possible since only after the results are known can we determine the exact degree of hazard to the health of Americans who were exposed to this radiation. The Committee is in regular contact with the Moscow Chapter with respect to actions AFSA should take with the Department to persuade the Soviets to cease totally the radiation.

\* \* \* cans who were exposed to this radiation. The Committee is in regular contact with the Moscow Chapter with respect to actions AFSA should take with the Department to persuade the Soviets to cease totally the radiation attacks. At present these levels have been reduced from a maximum of 18 microwatts down to a fraction of 1 microwatt.

It is the view of AFSA that in the light of the unknown health effects of such exposure, all such radiation attacks should cease. In addition, there is a major problem with respect to the precedential question in that as a matter of principle, Foreign Service employees abroad should be immune from exposure to deliberate acts on the part of host governments which could endanger their health and well-being.

AFSA will continue to press the Department of State for the completion of the Johns Hopkins epidemiological study. We have nominated Dr. Lawrence Plumlee as our representative on the review committee to examine the efficacy of the study. Dr. Plumlee will also consult with AFSA with respect to this whole problem area. This is the first time that AFSA has had expert advice in this field from a highly regarded environmental scientist and doctor. We also will pursue the question of what medical rights American employees should have as a result of exposure to radiation in Moscow of which they were not informed. Finally, we will be working with our AFSA Chapter and with management officials with respect to what strategy we should pursue to get the Soviets to turn off all radiation in Moscow, which currently continues.

## APPENDIX B

### ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL AGENDA FOR WORKSHOP/SEMINAR ON NONIONIZING ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION EFFECTS ON IMMUNOLOGIC SYSTEMS AND RESPONSES

December 15, 1976, 8:30 AM. Office of Telecommunications Policy, 1800 G Street NW., Room 730, Washington, D.C.

#### MORNING

##### I. INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW EXPOSITION AND DISCUSSION

Overview. Dr. Thomas P. Stossel, Chief, Oncology Division, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

Discussion.

Capt. Kenneth W. Sell, MC, USN, Commanding Officer, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.

Dr. W. Ross Adey, Professor, Departments of Anatomy and Physiology and Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Ralph Smialowicz, Experimental Biology Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Dr. Charles Liddle, Experimental Biology Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Dr. Andrew T. Huang, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C.

#### AFTERNOON

Dr. Philip E. Hamrick, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Dr. Richard H. Lovely, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. James W. Frazer, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Radiobiology Division, Brooks AFB, Tex.

Dr. William Leach, Bureau of Radiological Health, Division of Biological Effects, Rockville, Md.

Dr. P. Czernski, Institute of Mother and Child, Warsaw, Poland. (Visiting scientist/BRH)

Capt. Kenneth W. Sell, MC, USN, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.

Dr. W. Wiktor-Jedrzejczak, Military Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education, Warsaw, Poland. (Visiting scientist/NMRI)

### III. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND COMMENTS

Harold Gauper, Jr., Electrical Engineer, Electromagnetic Compatibility, Corporate Research and Development, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Dr. William T. Ham, Jr., Professor and Chairman, Department of Biophysics, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University.

H. Janet Healer, Consultant, Bioscience Programs, Office of Telecommunications Policy, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Samuel Koslov, Special Assistant for Research, Office of Assistant Secretary of Navy, The Pentagon.

William W. Mumford, Engineering Consultant, Morris Plains, N.J.

Dr. Herbert Pollack, Professor Emeritus of Clinical Medicine, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Medical Consultant.

Dr. Charles Suskind, Professor, College of Engineering, University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Arthur C. Upton, Professor, Department of Pathology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N.Y.

### INVITED SPECIALISTS

Dr. Thomas P. Stossel, Chief, Oncology Division, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Kenneth W. Sell, MC, USN Commanding Officer, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.

### IMMUNOLOGIC STUDIES, A SUMMARY: 6 AGENCIES, 9 RELEVANT PROJECTS

	Relevant projects	Total projects
EPA.....	2	17
Hew: NIEHS.....	2	6
BRH.....	1	19
NIOSH.....	(1)	2
DOD: Air Force.....	3	13
Navy.....	1	43
Total.....	9	

<sup>1</sup> See Air Force.

Investigator	Title/frequency
J. Elder (EPA) and A. Huang (Duke University).	Effect of Exposure of Chinese Hamsters in the Radio and Radar Frequency Range on Chromosome Anomalies in Circulating Lymphocytes (2.45, 9 GHz).
R. Smialowicz, C. Liddle, C. Blackman and (EPA).	Effect of MW Radiation on Immune Defense Mechanisms (2.45, 9 GHz).
D. McRee (NIEHS).....	Effects of 2.45 GHz on Embryonic Development and Immunological Response (2.45 GHz).
P. Hamrick (NIEHS).....	Effects of 1-10 GHz MW Radiation on Cell Systems (2.45, 5, 10 GHz).
P. Czernski (Poland) W. Leach (BRH)	Effect of MW on the Response of Mice to T Lymphoid Cell Dependent and Independent Antigens (2.45 GHz).
S. Klainer (Block Engineering).....	Effects of RF on Biological Macromolecules: Mechanisms of Injury (100 MHz).
J. Frazer (AF).....	Biological Effects of RF Transmitter Fields (25 kHz-100 GHz).

- A. Guy/R. Lovely (University of Washington) Comparison of RF Field Delivery Techniques and Measurable Results in Culture and Whole Animals (20-500 MHz).
- J. Bollinger (Southwest Research Institute). Biological Effects of VLF Band EMR (25 kHz).
- Barnes (University of Colorado)----- Effects of MW on the Growth Development and Behavior of Biological Systems (2.76 GHz).
- W. Wiktor-Jedrzejczak (Poland)----- MW Stimulation of B Cells in Spleens of Exposed Mice (2.45 GHz).

CHRONIC MICROWAVE IRRADIATION AND ITS EFFECT ON LYMPHOCYTE FUNCTION:  
A PRELIMINARY STUDY

RALPH SMIALOWICZ, EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY DIVISION, HEALTH EFFECTS RESEARCH LABORATORY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, N.C. 27711

Investigators in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries have suggested that the immune system of man may be affected by non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation. Changes in the metabolic and functional integrity of lymphocytes obtained from microwave exposed animals have been reported. These findings suggest that the lymphocyte may be a target for microwave radiation. In light of this we have initiated studies to determine if chronic microwave exposure of rats affects lymphocyte function. We have employed a chronic regimen of exposure in an attempt to mimic the type of experiments performed by Soviet and Eastern European investigators.

The *in vitro* phytohemagglutinin (PHA)-lymphocyte stimulation test is widely used as an indicator of cell-mediated immune competence. This technique was used to assess the proliferative capacity of blood and lymph node T-lymphocytes obtained from rats chronically exposed to microwave radiation. The incorporation of <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine into newly synthesized DNA was used to follow PHA-stimulated lymphocyte blastogenesis.

Time-bred rats were exposed, in a temperature-controlled environment, to either 2450 MHz or 425 MHz microwave radiation. One group of pregnant rats was exposed at an incident power density of 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> to 2450 MHz (CW) in an anechoic chamber. Another group was exposed to 425 MHz (CW) in a Crawford cell transmission line at an incident power density of approximately 10 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. The pregnant rats were irradiated for four hours a day seven days a week until parturition. The subsequent offspring were then irradiated, following the same regime, through 40 days of age. At 20 or 40 days of age, rats were sacrificed and lymphocytes from blood and lymph nodes were cultured. Exposure of rats to either frequency resulted in little change in the percentage of lymphocytes or in the number of leukocytes circulating in blood compared to sham irradiated controls. The PHA-response of lymph node lymphocytes from rats irradiated at 425 MHz was consistently found to be significantly increased over the control response in several experiments. Furthermore, blood lymphocytes in one experiment with animals exposed to 425 MHz microwaves gave an increased PHA-response compared to controls. Changes in the PHA-response of lymph node lymphocytes from rats irradiated at 2450 MHz was also observed.

The results of this preliminary study suggest that chronic *in vivo* exposure to microwaves affects the mitogen-stimulated lymphocyte response. The means by which these changes occur and the implications of these changes are not known at this time. Studies are presently in progress to verify these observed changes and to investigate the possible effects of microwaves on the functional integrity of the immune system.

EFFECTS OF MICROWAVES ON ANTIBODY PRODUCTION IN RODENTS

CHARLES G. LIDDLE, EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY DIVISION, HEALTH EFFECTS RESEARCH LABORATORY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27711

Studies are being conducted to evaluate the circulating antibody (B cell) response of animals exposed to microwaves during the period of antibody response.



Six groups of four mice each were inoculated with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and irradiated for 2 hours a day with 9 GHz pulsed (1  $\mu$ sec pulse width, 1 KHz pulse repetition rate) microwaves at an incident average power density of 10 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Antibody titers and hematological parameters (red blood cell, white blood cell, hemoglobin, hematocrit, differential) were measured on the day following irradiation. The titers in the irradiated animals were significantly higher ( $p=0.04$ ) than in the sham irradiated animals, but there were no significant alterations of any of the hematological parameters. Also, three groups of fifteen mice each were irradiated with 2450 MHz CW microwaves at an incident power density of 10 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> in a similar manner. There was no difference in antibody titers between irradiated and sham irradiated animals.

A preliminary study of twenty four rats exposed in utero from day six of gestation until twenty days postnatally (5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, 4 hours daily) was conducted using 2450 MHz CW microwaves. The antibody titers in the irradiated animals were somewhat higher than in the controls ( $p=0.10$ ).

#### LYMPHOCYTE TRANSFORMATION INDUCED BY MICROWAVE RADIATION

(By A.T. Huang, et al.)

Effects of microwave radiation have been examined in blood lymphocytes from Chinese hamsters irradiated for 15 minutes on 5 consecutive days at 2450 MHz (CW) with power densities from 5 to 45 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Absorbed dose measurements were determined by twin-well calorimetry. One hour after irradiation, blood lymphocytes were obtained from orbital hemorrhage. Cells were cultured for one day if unstimulated or for three days if stimulated with phytohemagglutinin (PHA) to induce mitosis. After termination, lymphocytes were processed for morphological and cytogenetic analyses with a brief colchicine treatment to arrest cells in metaphase. Microwave radiation caused a transient, reversible and dose-related (5-30mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) increase in blastic transformation of unstimulated lymphocytes. However, frequency of cell divisions from PHA-stimulation decreased in irradiated samples. Both effects were evident at 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Autoradiography of cells labeled with [<sup>3</sup>H]-thymidine showed no evidence of radiation-related DNA repair. Cytogenetic analysis of the irradiated samples demonstrated no significant chromosomal aberration within these power densities.

#### STUDIES AT NIEHS RELATING TO THE EFFECT OF MICROWAVE RADIATION ON IMMUNITY

Fertile Japanese quail eggs were exposed to continuous wave microwave radiation at an intensity of 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> (50 W/m<sup>2</sup>) and a frequency of 2450 MHz. The absorbed power density was determined to be 4.03 W/kg. The eggs were exposed throughout the first twelve days of the normal incubation period of 17.5 days. Non-exposed control eggs were incubated in a chamber identical to the exposure chamber. In our first series of experiments, the quail were carefully examined and sacrificed at the time of hatching. Major organ weights (heart, liver, pancreas, adrenals) and blood parameters were compared between exposed and control birds. The only significant differences found were in the hemoglobin concentration (4% increase) and in the monocyte percentage (decrease). The birds appeared normal in all other respects.

In our next series of experiments on the quail, the exposure conditions were as before but after hatching the exposed and control quail were not sacrificed but were reared in the conventional laboratory manner. Weekly body weight measurements were made to compare the growth patterns of exposed and control quail. The weights of the exposed male at the ages of four and five weeks were 12 and 7 percent, respectively, less than the control males. These differences approached statistical significance ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). At five weeks of age the quail were challenged with sheep red blood cells (SRBC) and the levels of the anti-SRBC antibodies, determined four days after antigen challenges, were of the same magnitude for both the exposed and control quail. Following this assessment of humoral immunity, the quail were sacrificed and the bursa of Fabricius and spleen were removed and a comparison was made of exposed and control birds. The weights of the bursa of Fabricius and spleen were not altered significantly by the microwave exposure.

In our most recent series of experiments (not completed), the quail were exposed as in the previous two series but were allowed to develop to 22 weeks of

age. At this time the birds were sacrificed and organ weights compared and some histological sections taken. Although the studies are not complete, there appears to be some changes in the liver and in the bursa of Fabricius of exposed females that are not observed in control females.

In addition to the above *in vivo* study relating to immunological function, rat lymphocytes have been exposed *in vitro* to continuous wave microwave radiation at a frequency of 2450 MHz at intensities of 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, 10 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> and 20 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. The corresponding absorbed power densities were determined to be 0.7 mW/gm, 1.4 mW/gm and 2.8 mW/gm. The lymphocytes were exposed for 4 hours, 24 hours or 44 hours either with or without the addition of the mitogen phytohemagglutinin. The transformation of lymphocytes into lymphoblasts was monitored by the addition of tritiated thymidine. No significant differences ( $P=0.05$ ) were found in the uptake of tritiated thymidine between exposed and control cultures under the conditions tested.

#### RESPONSE OF LYMPHOCYTES IN-VITRO TO 30 MHz RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

Richard H. Lovely, Arthur W. Guy and Thomas J. Sparks, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Wash.

Freshly obtained primate lymphocytes (*M. mulatta*) are suspended in culture media and stimulated with PHA mitogen immediately prior to a 20 minute exposure to 30 MHz RF fields. The preparations were exposed to electric field strengths of 5 V/cm with magnetic field strength of 3.77 a/m (within the media) at a controlled temperature of approximately 36.5°C ( $\pm 0.08$  SE) in the exposure system described by Guy [1]. The exposed cultures are then routinely incubated in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> environment for anywhere from 48 hours up to 96 hours for different cultures obtained from the primate population. Stimulated cells are blocked at metaphase with colcemid and harvested 30 minutes later. Following staining with Giemsa, slides are then examined for the percentage of blast cells present and for the mitotic figures to determine what if any, effects relative to standards, sham-exposed and other culture controls, the RF exposure has had. Expressing either the percentage of blast cells or the mitotic index (percentage cells blocked at metaphase) as difference scores from the appropriate control cultures, we have found no significant differences between RF exposed cells or control cultures in terms of peak mitotic figures or in terms of the distribution in time of the mitotic index. Similarly, we have found no significant differences in the blast cell, data, although these are much more variable. These findings appear to hold both within and across primates tested.

On the other hand, it has taken us nearly a year to collect a rather minimal amount of data. Re-evaluation of our culture outcomes in terms of success rate (obtaining viable cultures from which the appropriate data can be garnered) has revealed that a significantly higher number of lymphocyte cultures fail to grow following 30 MHz RF exposure, *viz.*, when harvested at different points in time there are simply not enough viable cells in the RF exposed group to make the appropriate determinations relative to the various control groups—which do produce viable outcomes.

More recently, we have had a higher success rate in obtaining viable lymphocyte cultures from the RF exposed groups, but preliminary evidence still suggests that the total number of cells available for evaluation is far less than the number available in the control groups, and that this is the case immediately following RF exposure when stimulated first by the PHA mitogen.

Finally, some very preliminary data on the immuno-competence of rats exposed to approximately 1000 hours, 915 MHz microwaves will be presented.

#### REFERENCE

1. Guy, A. W., "A method for exposing cell cultures to EM fields under conditions of controlled temperature and field strength," URSI Proceedings, Radio Science Supplement, 1976.

#### LYMPHOCYTIC RESPONSE IN MICE EXPOSED TO 2450 MHz RADIATION

P. Czernski,<sup>1</sup> L. J. Gillespie,<sup>2</sup> W. M. Leach, and T. P. O'Neill, U.S. Department of

<sup>1</sup> FDA Visiting Scientist, on leave from the National Research Institute of Mother and Child, Department of Genetics, Warsaw, Poland.

<sup>2</sup> Retired.

Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Radiological Health, Division of Biological Effects, Rockville, Maryland 20857

Lymphocytosis of the peripheral blood has been reported in guinea pigs exposed to 2950 MHz radiation (1) and in monkeys exposed to 10.5, 19.27, and 26.6 MHz radiofrequency radiation (2). Lymphoblastoid cell effects in body organs (thymus, spleen, liver, and lymph nodes) have been reported after exposure of mice to 3.105 MHz radiation (3), and to 2950 MHz radiation (4). Lymphoblastoid transformation of human lymphocytes exposed in vitro to 2950 MHz radiation has also been described (5). A parameter common to most of these cited studies in that multiple repetitive exposures were employed.

The present studies were undertaken to explore the dose-response relationships of the lymphoblastoid response in mice. Adult CF 1 male mice, weighing between 21-35g, were exposed individually to 2450 MHz radiation in an environmentally controlled waveguide apparatus, described elsewhere (6). For one-time exposures 116 mice were used; or three-time exposures, 107 mice were used. Untreated control animals were used with each experiment to establish a normal blood picture; sham-irradiated animals were used as controls for irradiations. At intervals after exposure, blood was taken from the tail vein of mice, and hematological routines were performed, including microhematocrit and total, and differential white blood cell counts on Wright's stained smears.

Results from the studies on mice exposed one time are summarized as follows:

1. Exposure of mice in the range of whole-body absorbed average power (W-B AAP) of 10-35 mW/g resulted in appearance of lymphoblastoid cells, defined as cells which correspond morphologically to lymphoblastoid cells induced in vitro by mitogenic substances, 6-8 days after microwave exposure.

2. At 10 mW/g W-B AAP, a 5 minute microwave exposure resulted in the blastoid response in approximately 50 percent of animals, and a 20 minute exposure resulted in the response in 100 percent of animals. At 20 or 35 mW/g W-B AAP, 100 percent of animals showed the blastoid response.

3. Lymphoblastoid cells may be observed as early as 2 days after microwave exposure, but the data indicated that the response was not consistent.

4. Transient neutropenia and neutrophilia was observed during the first 5 days after both microwave and sham exposure of some animals, particularly after exposures to microwaves in the range 40-95 mW/g W-B AAP.

The results from the studies of mice exposed for 30 minutes at three times to 10 mW/g W-B AAP are summarized as follows:

1. Mice exposed on days 0, 3, and 6 showed lymphoblastoid responses similar to those following a single exposure, in that the first appearance of the lymphoblastoid cell was about 6 days after the last exposure.

2. Mice exposed on days 0, 2, and 5 shows consistently lymphoblastoid cells b6 24 hours after the last exposure, and a peak of the cells about 2-2.5 times higher than that of animals exposed on days 0, 3, and 6.

3. Amplitude modulation (12 Hz) by a 3310A Hewlett Packard function generator failed to affect the obtained results.

In either of the studies, lymphoblastoid cells were not observed in control or sham-irradiated mice.

#### REFERENCES

1. Baranski, S.: Effect of Chronic Microwave Irradiation on the Blood Forming System of Guinea Pigs and Rabbits. *Aerospace Med.* 43, 1196, 1971.
2. Prince, J. E., L. H. Mori, J. W. Frazer, J. C. Mitchell: Cytologic Aspect of Radiation in the Monkey. *Aerospace Med.* 43, 759, 1972.
3. Miro L., R. Loubiere and A. Pfister: Effects of Microwave on the Cell Metabolism of the Reticulo-Histocytic System. In: *Biological Effects and Health Hazards of Microwave Radiation. Proceedings of an International Symposium. Warsaw 15-18, Oct. 1973. Polish Medical Publishers, Warsaw 1974.*
4. Czernski, P.: Microwave Effects on the Blood-Forming System With Particular Reference to the Lymphocyte. *Annals New York Acad. Sci.* 247, 323, 1974.
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6. Ho, H. S., E. I. Ginns and C. L. Christman: Environmentally Controlled Waveguide Irradiation Facility. *IEEE Trans on Microwave Theory and Techniques*. Vol. MTT-21, 837, 1973.

EFFECT OF LOW DOSE MICROWAVES ON THE IMMUNE RESPONSE OF MICE

Capt. K. Sell, MC, USN, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., Dr. W. Wiktor-Jedrzejczak (Poland), visiting scientist/NMRI

CBA/J male adult mice were exposed to 2450 MHz microwaves (Amplitude modulated 12 Hz) at a forward power 0.6 watts for 30 minutes in an environmentally controlled waveguide facility. The absorbed dose rate was computed from measurements of forward, reflected, and transmitted power and was about 14 mW/g body weight of the animal for each exposure. The experiments were carried out with two groups of mice. One group received a single exposure for 30 minutes, the other group a total of three exposures of 30 minutes each at three day intervals. Sham exposed animals served as controls.

A single exposure to microwaves in such conditions produced a significant increase in the frequency of a subpopulation of B lymphoid cells bearing a receptor for complement (CR+). Triple exposures not only enhanced this effect, but also significantly increased the total frequency of Ig+B cells in spleens of exposed mice. The effect was pronounced seven days after exposure and was independent of cell proliferation since the total number of spleen cells and the incorporation of  $^3\text{H-TdR}$  (DNA-precursor),  $^3\text{H-Uridine}$  (RNA-precursor) and  $^3\text{H-Leucine}$  (protein precursor) by spleen bone marrow, and peripheral blood lymphoid cells of the exposed mice remained unchanged. This effect could not be related to the arrest of further maturation of B cells in CR+ stage, since seven days after a single exposure the number of cells spontaneously forming IgM antibody also increased as evaluated by the plaque assay. Moreover, the functional immune capacity of these mice was evaluated by the response of their spleen cells in vitro to B cell-specific mitogens dextran sulphate lipopolysaccharide, poly I.D., and PPD-tuberculin. While there was no significant increase in their ability to respond to dextran sulphate (which stimulates neonatal B cells), there was a significant increase in their ability to respond to the other B cell mitogens used.

The proportion of T lymphoid cells (theta-positive) remained unaltered similarly as their functional capacity as evaluated by response of spleen cells in vitro to the T cell specific mitogens-phytohemagglutinin and concanavalin A and to allogeneic stimulator cells in mixed lymphocyte cultures.

Groups of CAB/J male adult mice were injected on day "0" with 0.5 ml of saline or 0.2 ml of T lymphoid cell dependent antigen (i.e. requiring the cooperation of T cells for the production of antibody)—sheep red blood cells (SRBC) or 100  $\mu\text{g}$  of synthetic T cell independent antigen (i.e. B cells produce antibody without cooperation with T cells)—DNP-lysine-Ficoll. On days 1, 2, and 3 the experimental groups consisting of four animals each were exposed to 2450 MHz microwaves. Controls consisted of mice which were sham-exposed. Exposures were performed in an environmentally controlled waveguide facility with a forward power of 0.6 watts to the average absorbed dose rate about 12 mW/g body weight for each exposure. On day 4 mice were sacrificed and their spleen cells were assayed for antibody by the modification of the direct plaque assay of Jerne. Cells from SRBC immunized animals were assayed using SRBC as indicator cells, while cells from DNP-lys-Ficoll immunized mice were assayed against SRBC coated with appropriate antigen determinant—trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid. Cells from saline injected animals were assayed against both these indicators.

While the number of IgM antibody secreting cells increased in non-immunized (saline) microwave-exposed mice as compared to non-immunized sham animals, the ability to form specific antibody against both T-dependent and T-independent antigen decreased in microwave exposed animals. The difference was, however, statistically significant only in the case of their response to the T-independent antigen.

These results suggest that while microwaves stimulate non-specific reactivity of B lymphoid cells, they simultaneously decrease the number of antigen reactive cells specific for both thymus dependent and independent antigens. These exposure conditions of microwaves in vivo seems to be weakly immunosuppressive. Further studies on the mechanism of this reaction are currently in progress.

SOME EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

(James W. Frazer, Ph. D., USAF School of Aerospace Medicine,  
Radiation Sciences Division, Brooks AFB, Tex.)

Relatively high values of specific absorbed radiation (SAR) have been found in the extremities of animals exposed to frequencies below their geometric resonance frequency with field electric vectors paralleling the extremity. In other instances, the close apposition of the base of the brain to the dielectric discontinuity offered by the floor of the cranium insures higher than average SAR in this region also. Both of these circumstances predict some effect on the maturation and liberation of bone marrow elements, as well as effects on release of pituitary hormones with secondary effects on the reticulo endothelial system.

Frequencies utilized in the series of experiments reported range from 25 kHz to 26 MHz. Fields employed were sufficient to produce appreciable in-tissue fields, but insufficient to produce measurable hyperthermia except at 26 MHz.

In fields of 25 kHz, 15 kV/meter, it was found that tritiated thymidine incorporation into DNA of animals exposed for 1 hour a day continuously increased over a period of approximately three months. Littermate controls showed no such increases. A survey for parasite infestation revealed no qualitative difference between the groups of animals, though both groups were extensively infested with round worms present at the time of arrival. Cells tested were removed from marrow and cultured so that most cells were marrow lymphocytes.

In another series of experiments, it was found that lymphocytes removed from monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) 3 days following a single exposure to fields of 10, 19, or 26 MHz fields, 5880 V/m, 17 percent duty cycle responded to addition of phytohemagglutinin 3-5x as much as pair handled controls. Culture of cells extended 96 hours after removal from the animal. Lymphocytes were cultured in the presence of RBC. Hyperthermia, measured by rectal temperature and by radiometer surface scan, was only produced at 26 MHz.

Rats exposed daily to 19 MHz fields in the near-field synthesizer with electric and magnetic vectors coincident at 8 kV/m and 50 Amp/m had a depressed lymphocyte count when sampled on the 4th day of radiation, and demonstrated a small increase in plasma alpha 2 globulin content. No significant changes were found in plasma cortisol, serum aldosterone, or 24 hour excretions of 17 hydroxy or 17 ketosteroids or aldosterone. Animals brought to the same rectal temperature by exposure for a similar period of time to a warm environment demonstrated an increased aldosterone excretion as expected.

Rats given a single acute exposure to 19 MHz, 3400 V/m fields responded with a decrease in circulating lymphocytes reaching minimum 7-12 hours post exposure and returning nearly to normal in 24 hours. Another group exposed to 1700 V/m showed no such response.

A large series of molecules was exposed in solution to frequencies ranging from 10 MHz to 100 MHz. Evidence of alteration in molecular structure was obtained from Raman or Fourier transform infrared spectrometry. Molecular species ranged from glycine, through several nucleotides, t-RNA, chymotrypsin to calf thymus DNA. Lower molecular weight compounds did not demonstrate alterations in structure under the carefully thermostatted conditions used. *E. coli* t-RNA gave evidence of hydrogen bond disruption and increased P-O stretching amplitudes. Chymotrypsin behaved as if there was a "Stiffening" of the peptide chain. DNA showed little evidence of perturbation, other than equivocal evidence of change in hydration.

We believe the data indicate, though do not prove, the existence of 2 effects of the application of the fields utilized. One is a response similar to that expected from hyperthermia; i.e., a transient glucocorticoid release and lymph depression with a time course similar to that shown to occur in higher frequency fields by Michaelson, and whose consequences to lymphocytes was demonstrated many years ago as part of the "Alarm" reaction.

The other effect is more subtle, depending on direct interaction with a set of macromolecules either in the releasing sequences, or in the lymphocyte itself. This effect is expected to occur at low fields, and should be investigated in pulsed fields.



**1977 INTERNATIONAL  
SYMPOSIUM on the  
BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS  
OF ELECTROMAGNETIC  
WAVES**

**Sponsored by**

**The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RADIO SCIENCE,**

**and**

**The U.S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR URSI**

**With the Cooperation of**

**The INTERNATIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**

**October 30-November 4, 1977**

**ARLIE, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.**

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Kansas City, MO 64128, USA
- Ramon C. Baird  
Electromagnetics Division  
National Bureau of Standards  
Boulder, CO 80302, USA

## 1977 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

## On The

## BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

## GENERAL

From October 30 through November 4, 1977, the URSI, Commissions A and B, and the USNC/URSI, Commissions A and B, with the cooperation of the IRPA, will conduct the INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM on the BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES at Airlie, Virginia, U.S.A. The URSI General Assembly of 1975, held in Lima, Peru, adopted a Resolution which indicated a growing concern with biological effects of electromagnetic radiation and the need for the cooperation of physical scientists with biomedical scientists and organizations to address this interdisciplinary topic. This first INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM on the BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES is the direct result of the activities of the URSI Working Group in support of the Resolution and of the activities of the U.S. Commissions A and B of the USNC/URSI to foster interdisciplinary exchanges of information and viewpoints on an international scale.

## LOCATION

The 1977 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM on the BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES will be held in the self-contained conference facilities of the Airlie House, Airlie, Virginia, U.S.A., located in a lovely country setting of the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Although only a few miles and minutes removed from national and international air terminals and the busy urban scene of the national capital city, Washington, DC, these facilities provide the protective isolation for SYMPOSIUM participants to meet together formally and informally with maximum ease and minimal distraction. A description brochure of the Airlie House conference facilities accompanies this announcement.

The SYMPOSIUM will have exclusive use of the Airlie House conference facilities during the week of the meetings. The main building, Airlie House, will be used for registration, all technical meetings and dining (three meals daily, including the Banquet). Lodging for the first 190 registered participants will be provided in nearby residence at Airlie (Silo House, Farmer's House, Carriage House, Groom's Cottage and Lake Cottage). Lodging for additional registered participants will be arranged in nearby motels (Warrenton, VA) with transportation provided to and from the SYMPOSIUM and all meals taken at Airlie House.

Because the Airlie facilities will be so fully occupied by the SYMPOSIUM, the Committee will not make lodging and dining arrangements for non-participants. Participants that plan to be accompanied by family members must make their own arrangements for lodging and meals. A listing of nearby motels is provided, without any endorsement by the SYMPOSIUM, solely to accommodate those that register for the SYMPOSIUM but wish to make their own arrangements for lodging.

The Airlie facilities include a large number of small sized conference and meeting rooms in Airlie House and the resident houses. These can be made available during the week for use by small groups of participants when technical meetings of the SYMPOSIUM are not in session. Prior arrangements for such use can be made by contacting the ON-SITE ARRANGEMENTS CHAIRMAN or, during the SYMPOSIUM, by contacting the SYMPOSIUM OFFICE, Foxes Den, Airlie House.

A Publicity-Press Room will be maintained in Airlie House during the period of the SYMPOSIUM.

## ADVANCE REGISTRATION

The advance registration fee is \$80. The Advance Registration form and the Application for Lodging form accompany this announcement. The completed forms and the registration fee must be received on or before Monday, September 19, 1977, for United States, Canadian and Mexican residents, and Monday, October 3, 1977, for overseas residents. The registration fee after September 19 (domestic) and after October 3 (overseas) is \$100.

The Advance Registration form, the registration fee and the Application for Lodging form should be mailed to the FINANCE CHAIRMAN in the envelope provided.

Those registering in advance by mail may pick up their registration materials (badge, program notices, etc.) at the Advance Registration Desk at Airlie House (Board Room) at time of arrival.

Advance registration for less than the full period of the SYMPOSIUM will not be honored. Only those cancellations received on or before October 3, 1977, will be honored.

## ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Advance registration by mail is strongly recommended. The registration fee at the SYMPOSIUM



will be \$100 and registration for any one day of the SYMPOSIUM is \$30. The Registration Desk at Airlie House (Board Room) will be open from 1400-2000 hours, Sunday, October 30, 1977, and will be open after 0730 hours on subsequent days.

Attendance at all technical sessions, meals and other uses of the Airlie House conference facilities during the SYMPOSIUM will require registration. Access to conference rooms and dining under the SYMPOSIUM arrangements will require that the registration badge be shown each time.

The SYMPOSIUM will make an effort to arrange lodging for those registering on-site for the period of the SYMPOSIUM. This will be on a first-arrival basis starting at 1400, Sunday, October 30, 1977. Again, it is urged that lodging be arranged well in advance of arrival since lodging capacity at Airlie House and in Warrenton is limited.

One-day registrants will have to make their own arrangements for lodging. Meals will be provided on a space-available basis at the "day guest" rates charged at Airlie House (breakfast, \$5.75; luncheon, \$8.50; dinner, \$10.25; Banquet, \$12.75, plus 4% state sales tax).

## PUBLICATIONS

Each participant registered for the SYMPOSIUM will receive one copy of the 1977 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM and ABSTRACTS at registration. Extra copies of this publication can be obtained at the SYMPOSIUM for \$5.00 at the registration desk, Board Room, Airlie House. After the SYMPOSIUM, copies of the PROGRAM and ABSTRACTS can be obtained from Mr. Richard Y. Dow, USNC/USRI, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20418.

Each participant registered for the SYMPOSIUM will also receive one copy of a volume of refereed papers from the 1977 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM<sup>1</sup> that will be published as a special supplement to *RADIO SCIENCE* in 1978. Professor D. R. Justesen and Dr. R. C. Baird will serve as the co-editors of this volume. Extra copies of this volume can be ordered at the SYMPOSIUM at the pre-publication rate of \$13.50 at the registration desk, Board Room, Airlie House. After publication, the cost of the volume will be substantially higher.

Participants that are registered for less than the full period of the SYMPOSIUM will *not* receive a copy of the 1977 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM special supplement to *RADIO SCIENCE* as part of the registration fee but can place an order for this volume at the pre-publication rate of \$13.50 at the registration desk, Board Room, Airlie House.

## SYMPOSIUM INFORMATION

Prior to October 29, general questions concerning the conference may be directed to the SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, Dr. Moris L. Shore. Questions concerning program should be directed to the TECHNICAL PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, Dr. A. W. Guy; those concerning registration to the FINANCE CHAIRMAN, Dr. Th. C. Rozzell; those concerning publicity to the PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN, Dr. P. E. Tyler; and those concerning conference facilities, lodging, meals and transportation to the ON-SITE ARRANGEMENTS CHAIRMAN, Mr. E. L. Hunt. The addresses are listed elsewhere in this announcement.

During the period of the SYMPOSIUM, the Registration and Information Office, located in the Board Room, Airlie House, will be open from 1400-2000 hours, Sunday, October 30, and from 0730-1800 hours on subsequent days, closing at 1400 hours, Friday, November 4. Telephone messages for participants will be accepted at (703) 347-1300 (or 273-6554 from Washington, D.C. area) during these hours. A message board and a lodging directory will be located in the Board Room, available during the hours that Airlie House is open (0700-2300 hours).

## AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT

Projection equipment available for the technical sessions (Federal Room, Airlie House) will be 35 mm and viewgraph (overhead) projectors. Persons needing other types of equipment should make special arrangements well in advance of the meeting with the On-Site Arrangements Chairman. *Note:* Visual aid materials should be prepared with clarity and visibility in mind. Use oversize lettering and heavy lines. Be sure to number and identify all visual aid materials.

## TECHNICAL PROGRAM

Times listed in the program for technical papers will be followed. Because of the arrangements made for serving meals, closely scheduled with the meetings, adjournment of sessions just prior to Luncheons and Dinners will be rigidly followed.

Each technical session will be co-chaired, with one of the chairmen being an overseas participant of the Symposium. The co-chairmen for each session will be announced in the PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS booklet.

There will be no concurrent sessions. The main meeting room (Federal Room) will be augmented by a satellite meeting room (East Room). The second meeting room will be outfitted with video monitors, audio speakers and a microphone to provide means for full participation.

## ROUND TABLE SESSION

In addition to the full schedule of technical sessions, a special round table on a current research topic of wide, general interest will be convened on Tuesday evening, November 1. Topic and speakers are listed at the end of the Technical Program.

## SYMPOSIUM BANQUET

A reception and Banquet will be held at Airlie House for SYMPOSIUM participants on Wednesday evening, November 2, with Banquet service to start at 1900. There will be no additional charge to participants for the Banquet. The program and speaker will be announced.

## TRANSPORTATION TO AIRLIE, VIRGINIA

A map of highway routes from Washington, D.C. and from Dulles and National airports, to Airlie, VA, is contained in the descriptive brochure of Airlie House that accompanies this announcement. Travel time from Washington, D.C. by automobile is approximately one hour.

Scheduled Trailways buses operate from Washington, D.C. to Warrenton, VA several times throughout the day, with a one-way charge of slightly more than \$3.00. Information on transportation to Airlie from Warrenton may be obtained by contacting the SYMPOSIUM by telephone (347-1300).

Transportation from Dulles International Airport or from National Airport can be obtained by taxi and limosine services. The limosines are operated by Greyhound Airport Service from a dispatcher desk located centrally at Dulles and in the main terminal at National. From Dulles Airport the price for transportation arranged by the SYMPOSIUM on Sunday afternoon and evening, October 30, will be \$5.50 each, cash, and from National Airport, \$7.50 each. To help coordinate transportation from both airports to Airlie, a SYMPOSIUM official will be located at the dispatcher desk at each airport. Participants wishing to take advantage of this coordination are to inform the SYMPOSIUM, using the postal card form accompanying this announcement titled "Arrival Information for Sunday, 30 October." This should be mailed for receipt by October 24 to the ON-SITE ARRANGEMENTS CHAIRMAN. Those traveling from Washington, D.C. and vicinity can take advantage of this service by using the postal card mailer to inform the SYMPOSIUM of the time on October 30 that they plan to get to an airport by surface transportation. Coordination of Greyhound airport limosine service to Airlie will be provided by the SYMPOSIUM only as indicated, on October 30. Travel from Airlie to the airports at the end of SYMPOSIUM will be arranged for Friday, November 4, and participants should watch

for an announcement or inquire at the Registration and Information desk, Board Room, Airlie House, on Thursday, November 3.

## LODGING; MEALS AND LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

The arrangement for lodging and meals for the SYMPOSIUM is by the American Plan and, because of the limited capacity, will be made available for only the first 350 registrants. The rate for the SYMPOSIUM participants is \$27.50 per day (\$137.50 for the 5 days) plus a 4% state sales tax. Payment to Airlie House in cash or by check (no credit cards) is due on departure on Friday, November 4. Adjustments will be made for late arrivals to 1000 hours, Monday, October 31, for missing, in progression, Sunday evening dinner, one night's lodging and breakfast on Monday, and for early departures Friday morning, November 4, missing Friday lunch. No adjustments will be made for meals made available but not taken during the rest of the SYMPOSIUM period.

Registered participants who make their own arrangements for lodging during the SYMPOSIUM will be offered meal service at the SYMPOSIUM rates if pre-paid at the time of registration. This rate is \$17.00 per day (\$85.00 for the 5 days) plus a 4% state sales tax and with adjustments available for the first two meals and the last meal that might not be taken during the period of the SYMPOSIUM.

Participants who register for less than the full period of the SYMPOSIUM or who do not wish to take advantage of the prepayment for meals at the SYMPOSIUM rate will be charged at the "Day Guest" rate for each meal taken. These rates are: breakfast—\$5.75, lunch—\$8.50 and dinner—\$10.25, plus 4% state sales tax. Meals for such participants will be provided on a space-available basis.

Double occupancy lodging is standard for the Airlie facilities. At an additional charge of \$7.00 per day, plus a 4% state sales tax, a limited number of single occupancy rooms will be available in motel facilities reserved in Warrenton for the SYMPOSIUM. Assignment of each participant's roommate will be made by the SYMPOSIUM in making room assignments except where both participants prearrange the assignment. Each must indicate this preference for the other registrant at the time of registration or on the "Application for Symposium Lodging" form submitted with the "Advanced Registration" form. Both forms and an addressed envelope ready for postage and mailing accompanies this announcement. If the applicant has no preference for a roommate assignment, the appropriate blank on the application should state "no preference" or be left blank. Room assignments will be made on a first-received (advance registration) or first-arrive (on-site registration) basis. Residence space at Airlie will be assigned first, with applicants after the first 190 assigned to

motel spaces reserved for the SYMPOSIUM in Warrenton.

SYMPOSIUM participants who are lodged in Warrenton motels by arrangements with Airlie House will be provided free limousine service to and from their motels, scheduled to deliver participants at Airlie House in time for breakfast and to return late evening. This transportation will also be available during the day according to need (consult Information Desk, Board Room). Free parking is available for participants who employ their own vehicles for transportation.

#### MEAL SCHEDULES

Only the eating facilities at Airlie House are available locally for the SYMPOSIUM (Commercial restaurants on RT 211 are three miles, or more, in distance from Airlie House). Meal times are scheduled as follows:

Breakfast (all mornings): 0715-0830  
 Luncheons; Monday-Thursday: 1230-1330  
 Friday: 1245-1345  
 Dinners; Sunday: 1900-2030  
 Monday, Tuesday and Thursday: 1830-2000  
 Wednesday:(Banquet): 1900-2100

All meals, except the Banquet, are served buffet style. A Coffee/Tea Break (no cost) is scheduled mid-morning and mid-afternoon during each day of the SYMPOSIUM. A bar will operate at Airlie House (Studio Room) after adjournment of each day's technical sessions through the dinner period and two additional bars (Silo House Tavern and Lodge Bar) will operate through the dinner and evening periods. A standard charge will be made for drinks and set ups.

#### ANTICIPATED WEATHER CONDITIONS

Early November at Airlie, VA, is a transitional season of the year. It usually is sunny and warm during the day (75 °F) and very cool during evening and night times, requiring sweaters or light covering. Rain, or even light snow flurries can

occur at this time of year and participants, accordingly, should come prepared for such a contingency.

#### LOCAL MOTELS

This listing of motels, all located 3 miles or more from Airlie, VA, is provided (without any endorsement by the SYMPOSIUM) for information to participants registered for the SYMPOSIUM who need to make their own arrangements for lodging. These motels are listed alphabetically and the number of single and double rooms each has for rent is indicated.

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Number of Rooms</i>
Cavalier Motel Warrenton, VA (703) 347-4333	10 single, 20 double
Holiday Inn Manassas, VA (703) 361-0131	9 single, 120 double
Howard Johnson Warrenton, VA (703) 347-4141	28 single, 28 double
Jefferson Motel Warrenton, VA (703) 347-4000	10 single, 18 double
Lee-Hi Motel Gainesville, VA (703) 347-3414	3 single, 8 double
Ramada Inn Manassas, VA (703) 361-0221 (or -1424)	123 double
Rip Van Winkle Motel Warrenton, VA (703) 347-7272	23 double
Terrace Motel Gainesville, VA (703) 347-2427	14 single, 4 double
Warrenton Motor Lodge Warrenton, VA (703) 347-2600	22 double

## TECHNICAL PROGRAM

**MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 0830-1000****OPENING SESSION**

Chairman: Don R. Justesen, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128

**Symposium Welcoming and Special Announcements****Physical-Science Keynote Address**

Interdisciplinary and International Contributions to Electromagnetic Bioeffects Research: Past Performance and Challenges for the Future. Professor Curtis C. Johnson, Chairman, Department of Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

**Biological-Science Keynote Address**

Some Perspectives on the Biological Response to Non-Ionizing Electromagnetic Radiation. Dr. Joseph C. Sharp, Deputy Director, Life Science Division, NASA-AMES, Moffett Field, CA 94305.

1000-1025 Coffee/Tea Break

**MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1025-1225****INSTRUMENTATION**

## Session A

**A-1** An Investigation of Thermistors for Temperature Mapping of Biological Specimens during EM Radiation: J. Toler, E. Burdette, J. Seals, and F. Cain, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332

**A-2** A Fiber-Optic Probe with Semiconductor Sensor for Temperature Measurements in Electromagnetic Fields: Douglas A. Christensen, Department of Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

**A-3** Inexpensive Nonmetallic Differential Temperature Probe for Microwave Dosimetry: Richard G. Olsen and Efrain A. Molina, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508

**A-4** Viscometric Thermometer: An Instrument for Temperature Measurement in EM Fields: Michael M. Chen, Charles A. Cain, Jeffrey Mullin and Katherine Loh, Department of Bioengineering University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801

**A-5** Response of Insulated Electric-Field Probes in Models of Finite Heterogeneous Biological Bodies: H. Mousavinezhad, K. M. Chen, and D. P. Nyquist, Department of Electrical Engineering and Systems Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824

**A-6** Carbon Electrodes for EEG Measurements in Microwave Research: C. K. Chou and A. W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

**A-7** Analysis of the Accuracy of Electromagnetic-Components Measurement in the Near Field: Tadeusz M. Babij and Hubert Trzaska, Technical University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland

**A-8** Variability in Measurements of Power Density: G. J. Hagan, G. L. Donovan, and R. L. Carpenter, Bureau of Radiological Health, Division of Biological Effects, Winchester Engineering and Analytical Center, Winchester, MA 01890

**1145-1225 Discussion**

1230-1330 Luncheon

**MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, 1330-1500****EXPOSURE SYSTEMS**

## Session B

**B-1** Miniature Anechoic Chamber for Chronic Exposure of Rodents to Plane-Wave Microwave Fields: Arthur W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

**B-2** Circularly Polarized 2450-MHz Waveguide System for Chronic Exposure of Rodents: Arthur W. Guy and Jack Wallace, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

**B-3** Improving Far-Field Uniformity in Nonideal Microwave Anechoic Chambers by Adding Absorptive Collar to Feedhorn: Richard G. Olsen and W. G. Lotz, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508

**B-4** Long-Term Microwave Exposure of Marine Animals: Donald I. McRee, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 and Howard Wachtel, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

**B-5** A System for the Exposure of Large Numbers of Small Laboratory Animals to 60-Hz Electric Fields: W. T. Kaune, J. R. Decker, R. D. Phillips and D. L. Hjerlesen, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, WA 99352

**B-6** A System for Continuous Exposure of Miniature Swine to 60-Hz Electric Fields: M. F. Gillis, C. H. Allen, J. L. Beamer, T. W. Joffs, J. R. Decker and R. D. Phillips, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland WA 99352

**1430-1500 Discussion**

1500-1525 Coffee/Tea Break

**MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, 1525-1610****BIOEFFECTS OF MILLIMETER WAVE RADIATION**  
Session C

- C-1** Possible Detection in vivo of Latent Viruses in Tumor and Bacterial Cells and Their Induction by Millimeter Microwaves; Sydney J. Webb, Department of Physics, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620
- C-2** Microwave Effects in *Drosophila melanogaster*: M. Dardalhon, Fondation Curie-Institut de Radium, Section de Biologie, 26, rue d'Ulm, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France, A. J. Berteaud and D. Averbek, Groupe de Recherche "Organisation Moléculaire et Macro-moléculaire" du C.N.R.S., 2, rue Henry Duntant, 94320 Thiais, France
- C-3** Effects of Millimeter Waves on Living Tissue: O. P. Gandhi, D. W. Hill, L. M. Partlow, C. C. Johnson, and L. J. Stensaas, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112
- 1555-  
1610 Discussion

**MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, 1610-1710****PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS I**  
Session D

- D-1** Electromagnetic Waves Affect the Wingbeats of the Housefly: Sheldon S. Dandler and Andrew Voyatzakis, Bioelectromagnetics Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115
- D-2** Absence of ECG and Respiratory Changes in Turtles and Tortoises Exposed to Microwave Fields of Low Density: W. F. Flanagan, Jr., W. R. Lowell, and R. L. Seeley, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152
- D-3** Heart-rate Modification in vivo from Irradiation by Electromagnetic Energy: Edwin S. Eichert, III and Allan H. Frey, Randomline, Inc., Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006
- D-4** Interaction of the Neuron with Alternating Current Fields: Jan Musil, Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Srobarova 48, 100 42 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia
- 1650-  
1710 Discussion

**TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 0830-1000****PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS II**  
Session E

- E-1** The Effect of Electromagnetic Energy on Spontaneous Contractions of Smooth Muscle: Ernest R. Whitcomb and Claude M. Well, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

**E-2** Effects of Microwave Radiation on the Rat's Pituitary-Thyroid Axis: Shin-Tsu Lu, Nancy Lebda, and Sol M. Michaelson, The University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY 14642

**E-3** Effects of Hypophysectomy and Dexamethasone on the Rat's Adrenal Response to Microwave Irradiation: W. Gregory Lotz, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508, and Sol M. Michaelson, The University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642

**E-4** Growth Hormone Levels of Rats Exposed to 2450-MHz (CW) Microwaves: W. Gregory Lotz, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508, Sol M. Michaelson and Nancy J. Lebda, the University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642

**E-5** Effects of Handling and Surgical Treatment on Convulsive Latencies and Mortality of Tumor-Bearing Rats to 2450-MHz Microwave Radiation: Don R. Justesen, Robert A. Morantz, Martina Clark, Dennis Reeves, and Michelle Mathews, Neuropsychology and Neurosurgery Research Laboratories, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128

**E-6** Cataractogenic Response of Rabbits to Pulsed Microwaves of High-Peak Low-Average Power: E. S. Ferri and M. E. G. Foti, Bureau of Radiological Health, Division of Biological Effects, Winchester Engineering and Analytical Center, Winchester, MA 01890

0930-  
1000 Discussion

1000-1025 Coffee/Tea Break

**TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1025-1225****THEORETICAL DOSIMETRY—I**  
Session F

**F-1** Radiofrequency Radiation Dosimetry Handbook: Description of the Second Edition: C. H. Durney, C. C. Johnson, P. W. Barber, H. Massoudi, M. Iskander, Departments of Bioengineering and Electrical Engineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, S. J. Allen and J. C. Mitchell, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Aerospace Medical Division, Brooks AFB, TX 78235

**F-2** A Technique for Calculating Absorption of Radio-Frequency Energy in Models of Man at and above the Resonant Frequency: M. F. Iskander, C. H. Durney, P. W. Barber, and H. Massoudi, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

**F-3** Absorption Characteristics of a Prolate Spheroidal Model of Man at and near Resonant Frequencies: H. Lee and V. K. Tripathi, Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331

- F-4** Indexing Absorption of Electromagnetic Energy by Biological Objects with Prolate Spheroidal Models: James C. Lin and Chuan-Lin Wu, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202

- F-5** Application of Impedance-Boundary Conditions in Problems of Microwave Dosimetry: Leonard S. Taylor and Tuan H. Dao, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

- F-6** Geometrical-Optics and Exact Solutions for Internal Fields and SARs in a Cylindrical Model of Man as Irradiated by an Electromagnetic Plane Wave: Habib Massoudi, Carl H. Durney, and Curtis C. Johnson, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

- F-7** RF-Energy Absorption by Biological Models: Calculations Based on Geometrical Optics: G. Ian Rowlandson and Peter W. Barber, Department of Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

- F-8** Some Recent Results on Deposition of Electromagnetic Energy in Animals and in Models of Man: O. P. Gandhi and M. J. Hagmann, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

- 1145-  
1225 Discussion

1230-1330 Luncheon

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**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1, 1330-1430**

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**DOSIMETRY-THEORETICAL STUDIES—II**  
Session G

- G-1** A Computer Model of Temperature Distribution Inside Lossy Spheres after Microwave Radiation: W. S. Janna, E. P. Russo, University of New Orleans, LA 70146, and R. McAfee, V.A. Hospital, New Orleans, LA 70146

- G-2** Numerical Calculation of Electromagnetic Energy Deposition in a Realistic Model of Man: M. J. Hagmann, O. P. Gandhi, and C. H. Durney, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

- G-3** Numerical Calculation of Electromagnetic Energy Deposition in Models of Man with Grounding- and Reflector-Effects: M. J. Hagmann, O. P. Gandhi, and C. H. Durney, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

- G-4** Induced EM Fields in Human Bodies and Heads: Kun-Mu Chen, H. Mousavinejad, Sutus Rukspolmuang, and D. P. Nyquist, Department of Electrical Engineering and Systems Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824

- 1410-  
1430 Discussion

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**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1, 1430-1545**

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**DOSIMETRY—EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES**  
Session H

- H-1** Far-Field Microwave Dosimetric Measurements in a Man-Size Phantom: Richard G. Olsen, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508

- H-2** Development and Use of a Calorimeter to Measure Specific Absorption Rates in Small Laboratory Animals: Stewart J. Allen and William D. Hurt, Radiation Sciences Division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235

- H-3** Absorption of Electromagnetic Energy by Phantom Muscle-Spheres and by Birds of Differing Size: C. K. Chou and A. W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

- H-4** The Number and Spacing of Animals Simultaneously Exposed to Microwaves in a Free Field Affect the Dose Rate: James B. Kinn, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

- H-5** Pulmonary Diagnostics with Non-Invasive Microwave Methods: M. F. Iskander, C. H. Durney, D. J. Shoff, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, and D. G. Bragg, Department of Radiology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

- 1520-  
1545- Discussion

1545-1610 Coffee/Tea Break

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**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1, 1610-1740**

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**DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS**  
Session I

- I-1** Developmental Effects of Microwaves in Tenebrio molitor: Experiments to Detect Possible Influences of Radiation Frequency and of Culturing Protocols: William F. Pickard and Richard G. Olsen, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508

- I-2** The Effect of Microwave Power Level on Teratogenesis in Tenebrio molitor: D. R. Green, Jr., F. J. Rosenbaum, and W. F. Pickard, Department of Electrical Engineering, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130

- I-3** The Influence of Microwaves on Development of the Rat: Sol M. Michaelson, Ronnie Gullett, and Franklin W. Heggenes, The University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY 14642

- I-4** Repeated Exposure to Microwaves and Environmental Temperature Affect Body Growth of Neonatal Rats: Shin-Tsu Lu, Susanno Pettit and Sol M. Michaelson, De-

partment of Radiation Biology and Biophysics, School of Medicine and Dentistry, The University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642

- 1-5** Effects of Pre- and Post-Natal Exposures to  
**1650** 918-MHz Microwave Radiation on Development and Behavior in Rats: R. B. Johnson, S. Mizumori, D. E. Myers, A. W. Guy, and R. H. Lovely, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Departments of Rehabilitation Medicine and Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

- 1-6** Embryotrophic Effects of Pulsed Electrostatic Fields: Hana Pafková, Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Srobarova 48, 100 42 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia

1710

1740- Discussion

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**TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 2000-2200**

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**ROUND TABLE ON BLOOD-BRAIN-BARRIER PERMEABILITY EFFECTS**  
Session RT

Chairman: D. R. Justesen, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128

- RT-1** Studies of Blood-Brain-Barrier Permeability after Microwave Radiation: James H. Merritt, USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235

- RT-2** Effects of Microwave-Induced Hyperthermia on the Rat Blood-Brain Barrier: Carl H. Sutton, Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, FL 33152

- RT-3** Reversibility of the Blood-Brain Barrier: Ernest N. Albert, Department of Anatomy, The George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC 20037

- RT-4** Determinants of Brain Uptake: Kenneth J. Oscar, US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Discussants: To Be Announced

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**WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 0830-0915**

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**FIELD SURVEYS**  
Session J

- J-1** Measurement and Standardization of Electromagnetic Fields in Czechoslovakia: Jan Musil, Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Srobarova 48, 100 42 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia

- J-2** Measurements of Strong Electromagnetic Fields in Industrial Environments: P. G. Galliano, Istituto Elettrotecnico Nazionale, Galileo Ferraris, Corso Massimo D'Azeglio 42-1 10125-Torino, Italy

- J-3** Measurement of Electric and Magnetic Field Strengths Near Industrial Radio-frequency Heaters: Milla Hietanen, Pirkko-Liisa Kalliomäki, Institute of Occupational

Health, Helsinki, Finland, Pentti Lindfors and Juha Ristlä, General Direction of Post and Telegraphs of Finland Radio Laboratory, Helsinki, Finland, and Kalevi Kalliomäki, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland

0900

0915- Discussion

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**WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2,  
0915-1030/1055-1225**

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**MULTI-LINGUAL SESSION\***  
Session K

\*This period is reserved for late European submissions. The official languages for this session will be English and Russian

1030-1055 Coffee/Tea Break

1230-1330 Luncheon

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**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, 1330-1500**

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**RF-HEARING AND OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS**  
Session L

- L-1** Threshold Energy for Hearing Microwave Pulses of 10- to 500- $\mu$ s Duration: C. K. Chou and A. W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

- L-2** Middle-Ear Impairment and Microwave Hearing: C. K. Chou, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195, and Robert Galambos, University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, Department of Neurosciences, A-012, La Jolla, CA 92093

- L-3** Eighth-Nerve Derived, Single-Neuron Responses to Acute Microwave Radiation of the Head: Robert M. Lebovitz and Ronald L. Seaman, Department of Physiology, University of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas, TX 75235

- L-4** The Effect of Microwaves on Crayfish Neurons: G. Matsumoto, Research Institute of Applied Electricity, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, and i. Yamaura, Electro-technical Laboratory, Tanashi Branch, Tokyo, Japan

- L-5** Microwave Effects on Nerve Vitality: Donald I. McRee, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, and Howard Wachtel, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

- L-6** The Visually Evoked Electroocutaneous Response of the Guinea Pig After Microwave-Induced Hyperthermia: Virginia Bruce-Wolfe, Michelle Mathews, Department of Psychiatry, The Kansas University Medical Center, Kansas City, KS 66103, and Don R. Justesen, Laboratories of Experimental Neuropsychology, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128

1430  
1500- Discussion

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**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, 1525-1730**

**SUB-CELLULAR AND CELLULAR EFFECTS**  
Session M

- M-1** Models of Long-Range Order in Cerebral Macromolecules: Effects of ELF, VHF and UHF Fields in Calcium Binding: S. M. Bawlin, A. R. Sheppard, and W. R. Adey, Environmental Neurobiology Laboratory, UCLA Brain Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA 90024
- M-2** Two Parameters Affecting Radiation-Induced Calcium Efflux from Brain Tissue: C. F. Blackman, J. A. Elder, C. M. Well, S. G. Benane, and D. C. Eichinger, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- M-3** Activity of Membrane-Bound Enzymes Exposed to Amplitude-Modulated 2450-MHz Radiation: John W. Allis and Madeline L. Fromme, Experimental Biology Division, Health Effects Research Laboratory, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- M-4** Effects of Microwave Radiation on Erythrocyte Membranes: Li-Ming Liu and Stephen F. Cleary, Department of Biophysics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23298
- M-5** Injury of Cell Membranes in Normal and SV40-Virus Transformed Fibroblasts Exposed in vitro to 2450-MHz Microwave or Water-Bath Hyperthermia (43°C): Marek Janiak and Stanislaw Szmigielski, Center for Radiobiology and Radioprotection, 00-909 Warsaw, Poland
- M-6** A Comparative Study of the Action of Two Types of Microwave Irradiation on Lipid Metabolism in Mice: A. Deficis, J. C. Dumas, J. Laurens, and G. Plurien, Ministère de la Défense, Délégation Générale Pur L'Armement, Direction des Recherches et Moyens D'Essais, Service des Recherches, Groupe 9: Biologie et Sciences Humaines, 75996 Paris Armées, France
- M-7** Comparative Effects of Water Bath- and Microwave-Induced Hyperthermia on Cell Survival and Sister Chromatid Exchange (SCE) in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) Cells: G. K. Livingston, C. C. Johnson, Department of Bioengineering, and L. A. Dethlefsen, Department of Radiology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112
- M-8** Effects of Microwaves on Spermatozoa and Observation of Motility by the Laser Light-Scattering Technique: Hideoaki Shimizu, Kenjiro Sakurai, and Gen Matsumoto, Electrotechnical Laboratory, Tanashi, Tokyo 186, Japan

1645  
1725- Discussion

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**THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 0830-1015**

**BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS—I**  
Session N

- N-1** Facial Irradiation of the Freely Responding Macaca mulatta by 9.3-GHz Pulsed Microwaves: A Long-Term Investigation: R. McAfee, V. A. Hospital, New Orleans, LA 70146, R. Gordon, Tulane University Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, A. Longacre, Jr., J. May, and S. T. Elder, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70122
- N-2** Skilled Performance by Primates in "Unsafe" RF Environments: Dennis M. Scholl and Stewart J. Allen, Radiation Sciences Division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235
- N-3** Performance by Squirrel Monkeys of a Repeated-Acquisition Task After Microwave Irradiation: T. D. Nelson, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Biomedical Division, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508
- N-4** Operant Behavior and Colonic Temperature of Squirrel Monkeys During Microwave Irradiation: John de Lorge, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Biomedical Division, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508
- N-5** The Effects of Psychoactive Drugs and Microwave Radiation on Operant Behavior: John C. Monahan and W. W. Henton, Bureau of Radiological Health, Division of Biological Effects, Rockville, MD 20852
- N-6** Videotape Observation of Rats During Exposure to 2450-MHz Microwave Radiation: Michael I. Gage, Ezra Berman, James B. Kinn and George E. Anderson, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- N-7** Conditional Hyperthermia Induced by Microwave Irradiation or Footshock in Rats is Highly General and Resistant to Extinction: R. I. Bermant, Department of Psychology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, D. Reeves, and D. R. Justesen, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128
- 0940  
1015- Discussion

1015-1040 Coffee/Tea Break

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**THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1040-1210**

**BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS—II**  
Session O

- O-1** Operant Behavior of Rats Following Overnight Exposures to Microwaves: Michael I. Gage, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- O-2** Behavioral and Physiological Effects on Rats of Chronic, Low-Level 915-MHz Microwave Radiation: J. A. D'Andrea, O. P. Gandhi, J.



partment of Radiation Biology and Biophysics, School of Medicine and Dentistry, The University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642

- 1-5 Effects of Pre- and Post-Natal Exposures to 1650 918-MHz Microwave Radiation on Development and Behavior in Rats: R. B. Johnson, S. Mizumori, D. E. Myers, A. W. Guy, and R. H. Lovely, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Departments of Rehabilitation Medicine and Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

- 1-6 Embryotrophic Effects of Pulsed Electrostatic Fields: Hana Pařková, Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Srobarova 48, 100 42 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia

1710

1740- Discussion

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**TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 2000-2200**

**ROUND TABLE ON BLOOD-BRAIN-BARRIER PERMEABILITY EFFECTS**

Session RT

Chairman: D. R. Justesen, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128

- RT-1 Studies of Blood-Brain-Barrier Permeability after Microwave Radiation: James H. Merritt, USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235

- RT-2 Effects of Microwave-Induced Hyperthermia on the Rat Blood-Brain Barrier: Carl H. Sutton, Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, FL 33152

- RT-3 Reversibility of the Blood-Brain Barrier: Ernest N. Albert, Department of Anatomy, The George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, DC 20037

- RT-4 Determinants of Brain Uptake: Kenneth J. Oscar, US Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Discussants: To Be Announced

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**WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 0830-0915**

**FIELD SURVEYS**

Session J

- J-1 Measurement and Standardization of Electromagnetic Fields in Czechoslovakia: Jan Musil, Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Srobarova 48, 100 42 Prague 10, Czechoslovakia

- J-2 Measurements of Strong Electromagnetic Fields in Industrial Environments: P. G. Galliano, Istituto Elettrotecnico Nazionale, Galileo Ferraris, Corso Massimo D'Azeglio 42-1 10125-Torino, Italy

- J-3 Measurement of Electric- and Magnetic-Field Strengths Near Industrial Radio-frequency Heaters: Maila Hietanen, Pirkko-Liisa Kalliomäki, Institute of Occupational

Health, Helsinki, Finland, Pentti Lindfors and Juha Ristilä, General Direction of Post and Telegraphs of Finland Radio Laboratory, Helsinki, Finland, and Kalevi Kalliomäki, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland

0900

0915- Discussion

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**WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 0915-1030/1055-1225**

**MULTI-LINGUAL SESSION\***

Session K

\*This period is reserved for late European submissions. The official languages for this session will be English and Russian

1030-1055 Coffee/Tea Break

1230-1330 Luncheon

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**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, 1330-1500**

**RF-HEARING AND OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS**

Session L

- L-1 Threshold Energy for Hearing Microwave Pulses of 10- to 500- $\mu$ s Duration: C. K. Chou and A. W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

- L-2 Middle-Ear Impairment and Microwave Hearing: C. K. Chou, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195, and Robert Galambos, University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, Department of Neurosciences, A-012, La Jolla, CA 92093

- L-3 Eighth-Nerve Derived, Single-Neuron Responses to Acute Microwave Radiation of the Head: Robert M. Lebovitz and Ronald L. Seaman, Department of Physiology, University of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas, TX 75235

- L-4 The Effect of Microwaves on Crayfish Neurons: G. Matsumoto, Research Institute of Applied Electricity, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, and I. Yamaura, Electro-technical Laboratory, Tanashi Branch, Tokyo, Japan

- L-5 Microwave Effects on Nerve Vitality: Donald I. McRee, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, and Howard Wachtel, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

- L-6 The Visually Evoked Electrooculographic Response of the Guinea Pig After Microwave-Induced Hyperthermia: Virginia Bruce-Wolfe, Michelle Mathews, Department of Psychiatry, The Kansas University Medical Center, Kansas City, KS 66103, and Don R. Justesen, Laboratories of Experimental Neuropsychology, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128

1430  
1500- Discussion

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**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, 1525-1730**

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**SUB-CELLULAR AND CELLULAR EFFECTS**  
Session M

- M-1** Models of Long-Range Order in Cerebral  
1525 Macromolecules: Effects of ELF, VHF and UHF Fields in Calcium Binding: S. M. Bawin, A. R. Sheppard, and W. R. Adey, Environmental Neurobiology Laboratory, UCLA Brain Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA 90024
- M-2** Two Parameters Affecting Radiation-  
1535 Induced Calcium Efflux from Brain Tissue: C. F. Blackman, J. A. Elder, C. M. Well, S. G. Benane, and D. C. Eichinger, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- M-3** Activity of Membrane-Bound Enzymes Exposed to Amplitude-Modulated 2450-MHz  
1545 Radiation: John W. Allis and Madeline L. Fromme, Experimental Biology Division, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- M-4** Effects of Microwave Radiation on Erythrocyte Membranes: Li-Ming Liu and Stephen F. Cleary, Department of Biophysics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23298
- M-5** Injury of Cell Membranes in Normal and  
1605 SV40-Virus Transformed Fibroblasts Exposed in vitro to 2450-MHz Microwave or Water-Bath Hyperthermia (43°C): Marek Janiak and Stanislaw Szmgielewski, Center for Radiobiology and Radioprotection, 00-909 Warsaw, Poland
- M-6** A Comparative Study of the Action of Two  
1615 Types of Microwave Irradiation on Lipid Metabolism in Mice: A. Deficis, J. C. Du-mas, J. Laurens, and G. Plurien, Ministère de la Défense, Délégation Générale Pur L'Armement, Direction des Recherches et Moyens D'Essais, Service des Recherches, Groupe 9: Biologie et Sciences Humaines, 75996 Paris Armées, France
- M-7** Comparative Effects of Water Bath- and  
1625 Microwave-Induced Hyperthermia on Cell Survival and Sister Chromatid Exchange (SCE) in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) Cells: G. K. Livingston, C. C. Johnson, Department of Bioengineering, and L. A. Dethlefsen, Department of Radiology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112
- M-8** Effects of Microwaves on Spermatozoa and  
1635 Observation of Motility by the Laser Light-Scattering Technique: Hideaki Shimizu, Kenjiro Sakurai, and Gen Matsumoto, Electrotechnical Laboratory, Tanashi, Tokyo 188, Japan
- 1645  
1725- Discussion

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**THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 0830-1015**

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**BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS—I**  
Session N

- N-1** Facial Irradiation of the Freely Responding  
0830 Macaca mulatta by 9.3-GHz Pulsed Micro-waves: A Long-Term Investigation: R. Mc-Afee, V. A. Hospital, New Orleans, LA 70146, R. Gordon, Tulane University Medical Center, New Orleans, LA, A. Longacre, Jr., J. May, and S. T. Elder, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70122
- N-2** Skilled Performance by Primates in "Un-  
0840 safe" RF Environments: Dennis M. Scholl and Stewart J. Allen, Radiation Sciences Division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235
- N-3** Performance by Squirrel Monkeys of a Re-  
0850 peated-Acquisition Task After Microwave Irradiation: T. D. Nelson, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Biomedical Division, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508
- N-4** Operant Behavior and Colonic Temperature  
0900 of Squirrel Monkeys During Microwave Irradiation: John de Lorge, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Biomedical Division, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508
- N-5** The Effects of Psychoactive Drugs and  
0910 Microwave Radiation on Operant Behavior: John C. Monahan and W. W. Henton, Bureau of Radiological Health, Division of Biological Effects, Rockville, MD 20852
- N-6** Videotape Observation of Rats During Ex-  
0920 posure to 2450-MHz Microwave Radiation: Michael I. Gage, Ezra Berman, James B. Kinn and George E. Anderson, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- N-7** Conditional Hyperthermia Induced by  
0930 Microwave Irradiation or Footshock in Rats Is Highly General and Resistant to Extinction: R. I. Berman, Department of Psychology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, D. Reeves, and D. R. Justeson, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128
- 0940  
1015- Discussion

1015-1040 Coffee/Tea Break

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**THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1040-1210**

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**BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS—II**  
Session O

- O-1** Operant Behavior of Rats Following Over-  
1040 night Exposures to Microwaves: Michael I. Gage, Health Effects Research Laboratory, US Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- O-2** Behavioral and Physiological Effects on Rats  
1050 of Chronic, Low-Level 915-MHz Microwave Radiation: J. A. D'Andrea, O. P. Gandhi, J.

- L. Gehrich, L. Astle, C. H. Durney, J. L. Lords, J. Nelson, and C. C. Johnson, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112
- O-3** Behavioral and Physiological Effects on Rats of Chronic, Square-Wave Modulated Microwave Radiation: Richard H. Lovely, D. Myers, Departments of Rehabilitation Medicine and Psychology, Thomas Sparks, and Arthur W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195
- O-4** Combined Effects on Behavior of Low-Level Microwave Radiation and Dextroamphetamine: J. R. Thomas and Georgia Maitland, Behavioral Sciences Department, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD 20014
- O-5** Comparative Study of the Action of Three Microwave Fields upon the Behavior of the White Rat: B. Servantie, J. Gillard, A. M. Servantie, J. Obrenovitch, G. Bertharion, J. C. Perrin, B. Creton, and G. Plurien, Hôpital Ste Anne, CERB, 83800 Toulon Naval, France
- O-6** Behavior of Chicks on an FT-30-Sec Schedule of Reinforcement when Exposed to Low-Power 450-MHz Fields Amplitude Modulated in the EEG Range: P. M. Sagan and R. G. Medici, Environmental Neurobiology Laboratory, Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024
- 1140  
1210- Discussion  
1230-1330 Luncheon

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**THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 3, 1330-1530**

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**LOW FREQUENCY FIELD EFFECTS**

Session P

- P-1** Hematologic and Serum-Chemistry Evaluations in Rats Exposed to 60-Hz Electric Fields: H. A. Ragan, M. J. Pipes, W. T. Kaune, and R. D. Phillips, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, WA 99352
- P-2** Chronic Exposure of Primates to ELF Electric and Magnetic Fields: J. D. Grissett, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508
- P-3** Behavioral Sensitivity of an Avian to 60-Hz AC and to DC Magnetic Fields: Rex L. Clarke, Department of Psychology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 60044, and Don R. Justesen, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, MO 64128
- P-4** Effects of ELF Fields on the Silmle Mold Physarum polycephalum: Evidence for Depression of Cellular Function and for a Transferable Factor: B. Greenebaum, E. M. Goodman, and M. T. Marron, Division of Science, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141
- P-5** Biological Effects of 60-Hz Electric Fields on Growth and Metabolic Status of Rats: R. D. Phillips, J. H. Chandon, L. Lang and D. I. Hilton, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, WA 99352
- P-6** ECG and Heart-Rate Response of Rats Exposed to 60-Hz Electric Fields: D. I. Hilton, J. H. Chandon, and R. D. Phillips, Biology Department, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, WA 99352
- P-7** Behavioral and Physiological Effects on Rats of Chronic Exposure to Strong 60-Hz Electric Fields: M. Smith, J. A. D'Andrea, O. P. Gandhi, and C. C. Johnson, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112
- P-8** A Behavioral Response to High-Strength 60-Hz Electric Fields: D. L. Hjerosen and R. D. Phillips, Biology Department, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, WA 99352
- 1450  
1530- Discussion  
1530-1555 Coffee/Tea Break

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**THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 3, 1555-1755**

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**HEMATOLOGIC AND IMMUNOLOGIC EFFECTS**

Session Q

- Q-1** Long Term Follow-up of Macaca mulatta Exposed to High Power Levels of 15-, 20- and 26-MHz Radio-Frequency Radiation: Jerome H. Krupp, Radiation Sciences Division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235
- Q-2** Effects of Radio Waves on Growth, Hematology and Histology of Mice: James C. Lin, John C. Nelson, Merlin E. Ekstrom, and Song H. Nam, Departments of Electrical Engineering, Comparative Medicine, and Pathology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202
- Q-3** Response of Lymphocytes in vitro to 30-MHz Radio-Frequency Fields: Richard H. Lovely, Thomas J. Sparks, and Arthur W. Guy, Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine RJ-30, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195
- Q-4** Differential Effects of RF Radiation on Subpopulations of Murine Lymphocytes: Robert P. Liburdy, Radiation Sciences Division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235
- Q-5** Chronic Exposure of Rats to 425- or 2450-MHz Microwave Radiation: Effects on Lymphocytes: Ralph J. Smialowicz, James B. Kinn, Claude M. Weil, and Thomas R. Ward, Experimental Biology Division, Health Effects Research Laboratory, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
- Q-6** Alteration of Cell-Mediated Immunity to Local Microwave Hyperthermia (43 °C) of Guerin Epithelioma in Rats: Stanislaw

Szmigielski and Marek Janiak, Center for Radiobiology and Radioprotection, 00-909, Warsaw, Poland

**Q-7** Further Characterization of Microwave-Induced Changes in Subpopulations of Lymphoid Spleen Cells in the Mouse with Particular Reference to Complement-Receptor-Bearing Lymphocytes: Wieslaw Wiktor-Jedrzejczak, Postgraduate Center, Military School of Medicine, 00-909 Warsaw, Poland, Aftab Ahmed, William M. Leach, Przemyslaw Czerski, Howard Cyr, and Kenneth W. Sell

**Q-0** The Relationship of Thermal Stress to Immune-System Response in Mice Exposed to 2.6-GHz Radio-Frequency Radiation: Jerome H. Krupp, Radiation Sciences Division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, TX 78235

1715  
1755- Discussion

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#### FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 0830-1015

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##### HYPERTHERMIA--APPLICATORS AND TECHNIQUES

Session R

**R-1** Design of Aperture Sources for Deep Heating by Electromagnetic Energy: Henry S. Ho, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Radiological Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

**R-2** Applicators for Inducing Hyperthermia by RF Energy in Embedded Tumors: Kun-Mu Chen and Sutus Rukspolmuang, Department of Electrical Engineering and Systems Science, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, MI 48824

**R-3** Design of Miniature Microwave Applicators for Clinical Hyperthermia: A. Y. Cheung and C. M. Samaras, Martha V. Filbert Radiation Center, Department of Radiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21201

**R-4** A 915-MHz Exposure System for Hyperthermal Treatment of Cancer: C. C. Johnson, H. Plenk, and Carl H. Durney, Department of Bioengineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

**R-5** Experimental and Numerical Studies of Temperature in a Human Leg Heated by Diathermy: A. F. Emery, Department of Mechanical Engineering, J. Stonebridge, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, M. Sekins, Department of Mechanical Engineering, and J. F. Lehmann, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

**R-6** A Study of Leakage Fields near Therapeutic 915- and 2450-MHz Applicators as Applied to Models and as Used in Human Exposures: Justus F. Lehmann, A. W. Guy, and J. Stonebridge, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine R-130, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195

**R-7** Localized Embedding of Labelled Microspheres by Microwave Heating in Tissues of Hypothermic Dogs: V. Popovic and Pava Popovic, Department of Physiology, Emory University Medical School, Atlanta, GA 30322

0940  
1015- Discussion

1015-1040 Coffee/Tea Break

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#### FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1040-1245

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##### HYPERTHERMIA- CANCER THERAPY

Session S

**S-1** The Effects of Hyperthermia, Microwave Radiation, and Ascorbic Acid on the Metabolism of Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma Cells in vitro: S. E. Piontek, C. A. Cain, and J. A. Milner, Department of Bioengineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

**S-2** Effects in vivo of Combined Microwave and X-Ray Treatment on a Transplantable Mouse Mammary Adenocarcinoma: Barbara J. Clarke, Department of Biology, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016

**S-3** Combined Effects of Pulsed Magnetic Radiation (Diapulse) and Chemotherapy on Tumor-Bearing Mice: Brian West and William Regelson, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23298

**S-4** The Response of Pig Skin to Combined X-Irradiation and Microwave Heating: S. B. Field and J. W. Hand, M.R.C. Cyclotron Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Duane Road, London W12 0HS, England

**S-5** Destruction of Solid Tumors by Heating with Radio-Frequency Energy: J. A. Dickson, The University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, Cancer Research Unit, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 4LP, England

**S-6** Treatment of Tumors with 69-cm Diathermy: H. Ollendiek, Ludwigstrasse 19, 6350 Bad Nauheim, Federal Republic of Germany

**S-7** Techniques and Results of Using Microwaves and X-Rays for the Treatment of Tumors in Man: William T. Joines, Electrical Engineering Department, Duke University, Raymond U, Radiology Department, Duke University and V. A. Hospital, Thomas K. Neofi, Lowell S. Miller, Radiology Department, Duke University, and Kent T. Woodward, Radiology Department and V. A. Hospital, Durham, NC 27706

**S-0** Effects of 434-MHz Electromagnetic Waves on Human Cancers: J. A. G. Holt, Institute of Radiotherapy and Oncology of Western Australia, 21 McCourt Street, Leederville, W.A. 6007, Australia

1200  
1240- Discussion

1245-1345 Luncheon

Senator Ford. Thank you very much.

The next witness will be Capt. Frank H. Austin, Jr., Assistant Director, Environmental and Life Sciences, Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

**STATEMENTS OF CAPT. FRANK H. AUSTIN, JR., MC USN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL AND LIFE SCIENCES, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING; MAJ. LAWRENCE E. LARSEN, MC USA, CHIEF, BIOPHYSICS, DEPARTMENT OF MICROWAVE RESEARCH, WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH; CAPT. PAUL E. TYLER, MC USN, DIRECTOR, EMR PROJECT OFFICE, NAVAL MEDICAL R. & D. COMMAND, BETHESDA, MD.; AND JOHN C. MITCHELL, CHIEF, RADIATION PHYSICS, RADIATION SCIENCES DIVISION, U.S. AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF AEROSPACE MEDICINE, BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.**

Captain AUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, we would like to be a panel.

Senator Ford. Of course each of you may submit your prepared testimony for the record. If you wish, you may highlight your prepared statements.

I would hope that each of you would identify yourselves as you start your statement.

Captain AUSTIN. I am Capt. Frank Austin. We have provided a biography to your staff of each of the people who are going to be present today. We have also submitted written testimony. Our oral testimony today will be much shorter than that. We decided not to use the viewgraphs. Each of us have made copies of the graphs that are in the testimony we have submitted. We have extra copies to pass out to you right now.

It is a privilege to report to the committee, Mr. Chairman, concerning the DOD program for research and development on the biomedical effects of electromagnetic radiation—EMR.

I am Capt. Frank H. Austin, Jr., MC USN, from the Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. With me today are Major Larsen, U.S. Army, Captain Tyler, U.S. Navy, and Mr. Mitchell, U.S. Air Force. They will describe for you the integrated triservice research and development program, and respond to your questions concerning it. My preliminary remarks will be brief.

We understand that the thrust of these hearings is to:

- (a) Determine whether there exists any evidence that current regulations for EMR are inadequate to protect exposed persons from deleterious health effects;
- (b) Survey the present state of the scientific knowledge;
- (c) Review on-going research;
- (d) Hear expert opinions regarding potential deleterious effects of various radiations; and
- (e) Hear opinions as to what further research may need to be done.

Our statements have been directed to provide some answers for these concerns from the viewpoint of the Defense Department.

[The following information was subsequently received for the record:]

QUESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND ANSWERS THERETO

*Question 1.* During your testimony you described radio frequency radiation effects on "cell mediated immune defense mechanisms," such as decreased inflammation and lymphocyte count. If these effects occurred in humans, what would be the observable effects? Would this render a person more susceptible to disease?

*Answer.* Testimony given to the Committee described possible effects of radiofrequency radiation on cell-mediated defense mechanisms in the rodent. The studies to investigate impairment of immune function are in progress. As a result, radiofrequency effects on disease susceptibility, with regard to the immune system, are not characterized in the rodent as yet. Without data from at least one model system, i.e., the rodent, the extrapolated case for man cannot be characterized with certainty.

*Question 2.* You suggested that radiation is perceived as a "simple stress phenomenon accompanied by steroid release." Since steroids are a type of hormone, does this mean that microwaves could affect the emotions?

*Answer.* Investigations show that only microwaves of sufficient intensity to produce a heat load act as a stress in the rodent. Steroid release due to stress is a biological response to help an animal adapt. In general ("Stress in Health & Disease," H. Selye, Butterworths, Boston, 1976), the emotional state is characterized as more alert, highly responsive, more demonstrative, and possessing heightened awareness and perception.

Senator FORD. Captain Austin, I have a few questions about Project Pandora, if I may. I did not receive complete answers from the previous witness. Let me ask this question. Why was the project classified?

Captain AUSTIN. Well, sir, I would like to ask Dr. Larsen to address that. A lot of this work was done in the Army. He can address some of that.

Senator FORD. Dr. Larsen, can you respond to that question?

Major LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to preface my remarks on the basis that the Pandora project was done at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research under ARPA guidance. Microwave research was not acquired by the Surgeon General of the Army until 1971. So, the period in which these events took place is one on which the Army Surgeon General was not directly involved.

I was present at the Institute in 1970 when Project Pandora was winding down. In terms of your original question, why was the project classified, I can honestly say that I can't answer that question.

Senator FORD. Who should we ask the question of?

Major LARSEN. ARPA, sir, I would suggest.

Senator FORD. I guess we will ask them.

Since you were in on the winding down or the closing out of the project, can you tell me how much it cost?

Major LARSEN. In terms of capital investment, my understanding is that the facilities cost was in the neighborhood of \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$  million, that the additional expenses on top of that in terms of contracts and so forth were in the neighborhood of another \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Senator FORD. Roughly \$3 million?

Major LARSEN. I would say so, sir. That's a very rough estimate, though, Mr. Chairman.

Senator FORD. Would it be in the ball park?

Major LARSEN. Yes, sir, I believe it would.

Senator FORD. Why were major reports containing useful technical content—I am going to use the word—"destroyed." The committee's report is available but the technical data is not available.

Major LARSEN. Well, sir, I can't answer that question fully. I can say that some results from that study were removed from the building at the time that I was first present; namely, in the period of 1970. I knew that those reports were removed, but I didn't know their fate. I understand from what has happened that they were destroyed, but I have no direct personal knowledge other than the fact I witnessed them being removed.

Senator FORD. Any particular reason?

Major LARSEN. Well, sir, I think that it was a question of things rolling off the end of the time frame, where documents were outlived rather than anything else. That is just a guess.

Senator FORD. Captain Austin, Dr. Perry has written a response to the committee's questions stating that the Defense Department has a high degree of awareness to the potential health hazard associated with the development of weapons systems that emit electromagnetic radiation.

What are the potential health hazards he was alluding to?

Captain AUSTIN. We discussed many of them today, Mr. Chairman.

Senator FORD. Give me a laundry list.

Captain AUSTIN. I don't know whether a laundry list would be a very good term to use.

Senator FORD. The first witness gave us that term. I am beginning to think the information is laundered before it is passed on to somebody else.

Captain AUSTIN. All of the research that we are doing is looking for some sort of bioeffects. I think that I would sum it up to say that we have not found any bioeffects at the levels where the standards are now set.

So, we are looking—doing experiments to look at very low levels. We are looking at new pulse waves and various other modes of transmission. And sort of on a treasure hunt, if you will.

The potential effects obviously have been discussed here by the various people, the cataracts at very high levels of radiation can be caused in animals. I suppose there is—obviously most of the effects are due to direct heat like the oven that was mentioned before. These levels are caused at such extreme levels of radiation that they are way above what we would see in the environment today.

Senator FORD. Well, the heat was mentioned a few moments ago, 35° Celsius.

Captain AUSTIN. 45°.

Senator FORD. 45°?

Captain AUSTIN. That was measured in the lens itself when measured inside the lens.

Senator FORD. How hot is 45° Celsius?

Captain AUSTIN. 113° Fahrenheit. It is very hot. It must be recognized that that is inside the eye and that would be—if you tried to do that with heat itself, it would be a very hot environment. It focuses, of course—these rays, that's the problem as mentioned by Dr. Larsen. The rays focus inside—

Senator FORD. Is there any classified research being done at DOD?

Captain AUSTIN. Absolutely no classified medical research on EMR is being done in the military departments that we are aware of at this time. We do not have any. We have declassified all of the past

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY,  
*Arlington, Va.*

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
*Chairman, Science, Technology and Space Subcommittee, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR STEVENSON: Thank you for your letter of May 20 requesting information relating to radiation health and safety research. During the period from 1965 to 1971 we supported Project Pandora which was concerned with reviewing the safety levels associated with microwave radiation, and I have enclosed a summary of this project.

Since the programs of our Agency are directed toward advancing technology for future military systems, we do not normally support research associated with radiation health and safety. In the future, we do not plan to undertake programs in the area of radiation health and safety research, and the specific questions you pose are not ones to which we can contribute meaningful information.

I hope this information will be helpful to you and the members of the committee.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. HEILMEIER,  
*Director.*

NON-IONIZING RADIATION

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS

Title: Project Pandora.

During the period 1965-1971 Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency sponsored Project Pandora which was concerned with the biological effects of microwaves and investigated the adequacy of established safety levels for normal working exposure to radio frequency radiation. When it became apparent that established U.S. standards for radiation exposure were adequate and that no new effects could be observed, the project was terminated.

Funding:

Fiscal year 1968	\$925,000
Fiscal year 1969	464,000
Fiscal year 1970	367,000
Fiscal year 1971	200,000

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING,  
*Washington, D.C.*

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
*Chairman, Science, Technology and Space Subcommittee,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR STEVENSON: This is in response to your joint letter with Senator Wendell H. Ford of 20 May 1977 concerning federal radiation research and regulating programs. I understand that the individual Military Surgeons General were also requested to respond on this subject and my staff has coordinated this response at the working level to avoid providing you duplicative information. Specifically, the Services will supply the detailed matrix data requested by your enclosure, since these data represent the total of the DoD effort. Attachment 1 contains my response to the four questions posed. Each Surgeon General may provide supplemental answers in areas of unique Service concern.

Should additional information be required, please contact me. I will be pleased to designate a witness to testify for all DoD at the hearings in June if you so desire.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. PERRY.

Attachment.

Responses to questions posed by Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, U.S. Senate regarding federal research and regulatory programs.

Question (1) What changes in jurisdiction between 1968 and 1977 have affected your organization's responsibilities (i.e., inception of new agencies, transfers of regulatory authority, etc.)? How have these changes affected your overall efforts in the radiation area?



WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN  
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## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE,  
AND TRANSPORTATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

EDWARD A. MERLIE, STAFF DIRECTOR  
THOMAS G. ALLISON, CHIEF COUNSEL  
JAMES P. WALSH, GENERAL COUNSEL  
MALCOLM M. B. STERNETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

August 12, 1977

Dr. George H. Hellmeier, Director  
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency  
Architect Building  
1400 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Dr. Hellmeier:

In recent oversight hearings on radiation health and safety conducted by this Committee on June 16th to 17th, 27th to 29th, 1977, several questions were raised which the DOD witnesses testifying at that hearing were unable to answer. These questions are enclosed with this letter. The Committee would appreciate your providing the Committee with written responses to the questions enclosed with this letter. We would appreciate receiving your written responses by September 15, 1977. Please submit five copies of your written responses to the Committee staff in Room 233 of the Russell Senate Office Building. If you have any questions or any further clarification of these questions, please do not hesitate to contact Sharon Nelson at 224-0411 or Alan Hoffman at 224-9351. Should the discussion of any of these questions raise security problems, please contact Mr. Hoffman, who has a top-secret clearance.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to respond to these questions.

Sincerely yours,

  
WARREN G. MAGNUSON  
Chairman

SN:ks

Enclosure

## QUESTIONS

1. What were the reasons for classifying the research project known as "Project Pandora"?
2. What was the cost of Project Pandora? What were the costs of the Walter Reed facilities and of the research projects undertaken within the facility?
3. What has happened to raw data amassed during Project Pandora?
4. In testimony before this Committee witnesses from the Department of Defense were unable to tell us whether or not the relevant data from Project Pandora has been destroyed or whether or not it still exists. If the data still exists, is it still classified? If the data does not exist, what happened to it?
5. The witnesses testifying at the hearing tentatively guessed that the data were destroyed. If the data were destroyed, what were the reasons for its destruction? How often are documents containing data such as those involved in Project Pandora routinely destroyed? Please describe procedures for such routine destruction.

PAGE TWO

6. Please provide the Committee a description of the project currently being undertaken at the Walter Reed facilities which were originally built for Project Pandora. Dr. Herbert Pollack, in his testimony before the Committee, stated that the Walter Reed facilities were currently being rebuilt. Why are these facilities being rebuilt? At what cost?

7. Are there now, or have there ever been, research projects on the biological or behavioral effects of non-ionizing radiation, such as Project Pandora, which have been classified?

8. Does your agency see the need for such research ever again to be classified?

9. Are there now, or have there ever been, research projects classified or unclassified conducted under the auspices of the Department of Defense which would have probed possibilities of utilizing microwave radiation as a form of what is popularly known as "mind control"?

10. Several of the witnesses alluded to "novel utilization of the spectrum". Do you foresee the development, either by our own forces or by adversary forces, of weapons using microwaves and actively being directed toward altering nervous system function or behavior?

PAGE THREE

11. Is the United States involved in developing any directed energy microwave weapons?

12. Is there any evidence that Eastern Block research on microwaves is being actively directed toward altering nervous system functions from a weapons point of view?



**DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY**

1400 WILSON BOULEVARD  
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209



15 September 1977

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson  
Chairman, Committee on Commerce,  
Science, and Transportation  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter dated 12 August asking a number of questions concerning Project Pandora.

In response to these questions, the following information is furnished:

1. Project Pandora was classified at the direction of the Department of State and the United States Intelligence Board because of the sensitivity of the radiation problem of the United States Embassy in Moscow at that time.
2. The total cost of Project Pandora was \$4,615,000. A detailed breakout of the costs of the Walter Reed facilities and of the projects undertaken within the facility is not available.
3. All the raw data of Project Pandora was amassed by the technical researchers with only technical progress reports being furnished this agency. We would have no knowledge of what disposition was made of the raw data.
4. This agency has available a number of technical documents identified as "Minutes of Pandora Meetings" as well as several technical reports. These documents have been declassified.
5. This agency has no knowledge as to whether the data collected at Walter Reed were destroyed and, if so, the reasons for its destruction. Documents containing research, development, test and evaluation information or data are handled by this agency in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Records Act of 1950, Public Law 754, 81st Congress, as implemented by Department of Defense Instructions.

6. Project Pandora was terminated by DARPA in March 1970 and all assets were transferred to Walter Reed Army Institute for Research (WRAIR) for disposition. Since that time, there has been no DARPA interest in the work being carried on at WRAIR and consequently we would have no knowledge as to the project currently being undertaken, or that the facilities were being rebuilt, the reasons for rebuilding and the cost.

7. With the exception of Project Pandora, this agency has not sponsored any research projects, either classified or unclassified, on the biological or behavioral effects of non-ionizing radiation.

8. As stated earlier, classification of Project Pandora was a foreign relation rather than a national security matter. While it is likely that the technical aspect of such research efforts would be unclassified, the determination of a security classification must consider the potential application of the research and its effect on our national security.

9. This agency is not aware of any research projects, classified or unclassified, conducted under the auspices of the Defense Department, now on-going or in the past, which would have probed possibilities of utilizing microwave radiation as a form of what is popularly known as "mind control."

10. We do not foresee the development, by DARPA, of weapons using microwaves and actively being directed toward altering nervous system function or behavior. Neither are we aware of any of our own forces or possible adversary forces developing such weapons.

11. Although this agency is not presently involved in developing any directed energy microwave weapons, we do know that the United States, in the past, has conducted research and exploratory development on the generation of high power microwave radiation and its effect on electronic components.

12. This agency has no evidence that Eastern Block research on microwaves is being actively directed toward altering nervous system functions from a weapons point of view.

Sincerely,

  
George R. Heilmeyer  
Director

796 02530

MICROWAVE IRRADIATION OF THE  
U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

(REVIEW OF ITS HISTORY AND STUDIES TO DETER-  
MINE WHETHER OR NOT RELATED HEALTH DE-  
FECTS WERE EXPERIENCED BY EMPLOYEES AS-  
SIGNED IN THE PERIOD 1953-1977)

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF

HON. HOWARD W. CANNON, *Chairman*  
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,  
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION  
UNITED STATES SENATE

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JUL 1979

Office of the Department of State decided in June of 1969 against renewal and extension of that study. The State Department also accepted at that time the judgment and conclusions of the previously identified independent specialists to the effect that the "Moscow Viral Study" had not established any genetic or other adverse biological effect on employees and dependents attributable to microwave irradiation of the Moscow Embassy. It should be noted that the study was also unable conclusively to establish that no adverse effect could be present.

## PROJECT PANDORA

### PURPOSE

This project was initiated in early 1965 through funding to the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) provided by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). Its mission was to investigate possible behavioral and bioeffects (primarily the former) on primates when the latter were irradiated with microwave signals simulating the exposure of Embassy employees in Moscow. Toward that end, a "special" signal was established which contained, as far as it was then believed practical, the structure of the actual Moscow signal with respect to such parameters as frequency, modulation, and continuity. In order to accelerate potential conclusions, the *intensity* of the signal was set to the maximum useful capability of the laboratory equipment then available, which yielded an exposure intensity of between 4 and 5 milliwatts per square centimeter compared to the average intensity of a Moscow signal which generally measured between 2 and 18 microwatts per square centimeter. The program was classified, according to the record more to avoid publicity as to the purpose of the investigation than to protect the research or scientific values that might emerge.

Included in the ARPA funding was a contract with Allied Research to perform a comprehensive survey of East European scientific literature detailing experimental work containing indications of behavioral effects on animals attributable to microwave irradiation. That effort produced a complete bibliography of such work dating back to the early 1930's and nearly up to the date of its publication in December 1969. Both the State Department and the Institute for Defense Analysis considered it important to know whether or not the Moscow Embassy irradiation was able to influence in any way the behavior of persons subjected to it. Even as this report is prepared, there is little scientific evidence of such effects, although a number of investigators are performing research in this field with small laboratory animals. In the midsixties, virtually nothing was known about such possible effects, except that East European studies had reported such indications. These had not been verified by U.S. scientists. In that period there was hardly any open scientific interchange among U.S. and Russian scientists, and little of the work published in the Eastern European countries had been translated or abstracted in English.

### INITIAL ACTIVITY

The record of what was done during the course of this program is scattered and incomplete. The experimental program was severely



hampered by the absence of established laboratory techniques and procedures for such experiments at WRAIR. There existed no comprehensive protocol for the conduct of the experimental program. The principal investigator, Maj. Joseph Sharp, viewed it as an exploratory study to identify effects that might justify experimental research thereafter.

The results of these studies were ambiguous and controversial. The experimental methodology led to inconclusive results. No comprehensive project report was ever prepared. Portions of the project record consisting of certain classified documents were destroyed in September of 1973, about 2 years after the project was terminated. Efforts by the Committee during the hearing in June 1977, and in subsequent briefings by the Departments of State and Defense were unable to ascertain any reason other than routine disposal of records which had no further value. Remaining unclassified notebooks, graphs, and material pertaining to animal acquisition, feed purchases, etc., devoid of useful scientific significance were turned over to the Committee in January 1978. Copies of remaining classified documents (records of what had been destroyed) were provided on June 29, 1978, at the request of the Committee.

#### PROJECT MONITORING

In 1968 a designated Pandora Science Advisory Committee was established to guide and advise on the continued conduct of the Pandora Project. This Science Advisory Committee (SAC) was made up of a number of scientists from a broad spectrum of activities and involvement in the field, the majority of them from outside the Government. This Advisory Committee included:

Dr. Joseph E. Barmack, Professor of Psychology, Fordham University;

Dr. James N. Brown, Electrical Engineer, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base;

Dr. H. Allen Ecker, Electrical Engineer, Georgia Institute of Technology;

Dr. Joseph Kubis, Behavioral Psychologist, Chief, Department of Psychology, City College of New York;

Dr. Lawrence Sher, Associate Professor, Bio-Physics, University of Pennsylvania;

Gen. Carl Hughes, Commanding General, Walter Reed Army Medical Center;

Dr. Lysle H. Peterson (Chairman), Professor of Physiology, University of Pennsylvania and President, University City Science Center; and

Dr. Herbert Pollack, Professor of Medicine, George Washington University; Medical Consultant, Department of Defense; Senior Staff Member, Institute for Defense Analysis.

The principal findings of the project thereafter are contained in the minutes of the SAC project review meetings, commencing December 20, 1968 through January 12, 1970, involving WRAIR project staff, representatives of the sponsoring agencies and SAC. Highlights from those meetings follow. More complete details are available in the published record.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The minutes of these meetings are included in the published record (Serial No. 95-49) of the Committee Oversight Hearings on Radiation, Health, and Safety, June 1977.

## FINDINGS OF THE INITIAL PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

In the December 20, 1968 meeting, the WRAIR project staff presented a summary of the experimental procedures and selected findings of the work accomplished up to that time on primates. The findings reflected the principal investigator's (Major Sharp's) interpretation of the experiments to the effect that learning behavior was impaired by extended exposure to microwaves. He cited results with two monkeys exposed to the "Special" Moscow signal at intensities from 1 to 4.6 milliwatts per square centimeter. They showed degradation in previously learned work performance after 11 to 21 days of such exposure at 10 hours per day. This behavioral degradation was reversible. However, the calendar time to achieve such degradation decreased somewhat with repeated series of exposures which would suggest some cumulative effect. The foregoing findings were not supported by subsequent experiments. Further discussion of these contradictory results is provided in a following section which reviews project work at WRAIR.

## NEED FOR HUMAN SUBJECTS—PROJECT "BIG BOY"

Discussion of the project goals led the Pandora Science Advisory Committee (SAC) to conclude that experimentation with human subjects was essential due to fundamental limitations in any animal studies relating especially to behavior.

A key limitation was recognized by the SAC: Although alteration in learning and performance capability might indeed be detectable and even measurable in a properly conducted experimental program with animals, it might forever be impossible to detect and measure significant subjective effects relating to feelings, attitudes, moods, etc., which have such a dominant effect on human behavior. Obviously, it would require human subjects to help identify, describe, and characterize such possible effects which could then be correlated to the intensity, duration, and other parameters of the radiation to which they had been exposed. Accordingly, the general outline of, and criteria for, a study protocol was suggested based on utilization of human subjects.

During the following Pandora meeting of January 17, 1969, the SAC reviewed what was then known about the effects of microwave radiation on the physiological and psychological functions of humans. This led to selection of criteria applicable to both physiological and psychological effects to be observed and measured in an experimental program involving crew members from the *U.S.S. Saratoga*. This proposed study would involve two groups of Navy crewmen from this ship, of which one group was regularly exposed above deck to ship's radar and the other group regularly assigned below deck and effectively isolated from any significant microwave exposure. Responsibility for direction of the experimental study was assigned to Dr. Kubis and his team with the support of Commander Pratt and his staff from the *Saratoga*. The program would include recurring physical examinations, as well as psychological examinations of the various crewmen in the two groups. The study was named "Big Boy."

## FINDINGS OF "BIG BOY"

During the review meeting of April 21, 1969, the activities and findings of the foregoing study were evaluated. Crewmen from the *Saratoga* had been selected and classified into three groups: Those with the highest levels of expected exposure, those with low expected levels, and those with no expected exposure. Dockside control tests, as well as seagoing tests, were conducted with the subjects in the three categories indicated. In spite of the difficulty of conducting tests under actual operational conditions compared to tests conducted under laboratory conditions, the testing was regarded by Dr. Kubis as satisfactory. The key findings were these:

(1) There were no significant differences discernible among the three groups, either in the dockside or underway tests with respect either to task performance, psychological effects, or biological effects.

(2) Although it was initially expected that maximum microwave exposure intensity would be as high as 10 milliwatts per square centimeter over 80 percent of the carrier deck, measurements in fact disclosed a maximum of 1 milliwatt per square centimeter, and generally less than one-third of that maximum.

(3) Blood studies revealed two conditions requiring further analysis which were subsequently determined to fall within the normal range.

## PLANNING FOR LABORATORY STUDIES WITH HUMANS

The results of the experiment with crewmen aboard the *Saratoga* led to refocusing of the attention of the SAC on the experimental work underway at WRAIR and at other laboratories and universities dealing with microwave radiation. This included a review of the findings from WRAIR's work with primates, the findings then reported from the George Washington University "Moscow Viral Study", and an earlier Johns Hopkins study of Mongoloid children born to veterans exposed to radar. Review of all these studies confirmed to the SAC the impossibility of drawing any reliable conclusions without additional scientific study. WRAIR was requested to develop a protocol for an expanded study based on human subjects.

In its meeting of May 12, 1969, SAC reviewed WRAIR's proposed protocol for a classified study involving eight human subjects to be exposed to the same synthetic "Moscow" signal previously established for the WRAIR primate study. This protocol provided for special protective measures to be applied to safeguard the health of the subjects. Included would be an independent medical function to monitor the physical condition of the subjects and to provide regular psychiatric screening. This responsibility would be executed independent of the research project with medical personnel having no involvement in the experimental program and no commitment to its findings. In addition, the protocol provided an array of safeguards established to correct previous experimental deficiencies in the primate studies.

In the SAC meeting of June 18, 1969, the urgency of proceeding with the experimental program was reaffirmed by ARPA. Emphasis

was again placed by ARPA on the need to know whether or not the Moscow radiation could significantly affect personnel behavior, and if so, what characteristics of the signal, e.g., intensity, modulation, etc., were the most significant parameters in affecting such behavior.

In the July 16, 1969 meeting, SAC concentrated on a review of the required facilities and resources for the proposed WRAIR program. These included anechoic chambers, computer software and hardware, etc. In addition, the proposed program schedule for implementation was reviewed. SAC also requested early preparation of a complete summary of the WRAIR studies to date.

#### REEXAMINATION AND REVIEW OF ALL PROJECT WORK AT WRAIR

The August 12 and 13, 1969 meetings of the SAC were devoted to a complete review of the earlier WRAIR primate work previously deferred to allow the second principal investigator, Maj. James T. McIlwain, to study and assess earlier laboratory records, and to conduct additional tests. One series of experiments involved two monkeys which were subjected to signals of  $4.6 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  and  $20 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , respectively. Neither of the primates showed any discernible effect of exposure or nonexposure during 250 to 500 simple learning tests performed each day. Another phase of the experiment expanded the study to four monkeys subjected to  $4.6 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  and included a multiple schedule of learning tests and rewards. Again, no significant effects could be identified which could confirm earlier findings. In general, these findings and assessments presented by Major McIlwain differed markedly from those reported in the December 1968 meeting by Major Sharp,

During the December 4, 1969 meeting of SAC, a detailed report was given by Dr. Kubis who had been requested, subsequent to the previous SAC meeting, to conduct a detailed personal study of the Pandora project effort. In particular, he was asked to reconcile the difference in interpretation of those earlier results by Dr. Sharp, the initial principal investigator, and Dr. McIlwain, the second principal investigator.

The essence of Dr. Kubis' report was this: Dr. Sharp interpreted the initial assignment as being exploratory in nature. It was a pilot experiment seeking leads of possible significance which would warrant experimental research. The most one can draw from such experiments are suggestions, not scientific conclusions. The base line data from which to assess changes in animal behavior was weak because no control animals were employed. The sample was too small to permit delineation of effects attributable to external factors versus effects that might be attributable to changes in radiation exposure. The experimental work was hampered by excessive mechanical equipment failures involving laboratory equipment which could have had more effect on animals' learning patterns than the radiation.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In the January 12, 1970 meeting of the SAC, the Kubis report as above summarized was reviewed and discussed in detail. The SAC came to the following conclusions.

(a) The Pandora primate study did not provide an acceptable answer to the question as to whether or not *any* effects, either behavioral or biological, could be caused by microwave radiation of the intensity and characteristics contained in the synthetic "Moscow" signal. This failure to provide an answer was due to:

(1) Assumptions and criteria underlying the experiments were appropriate to an exploratory study to define appropriate research experiments, not to provide scientific results.

(2) Contamination of control conditions precluded establishment of acceptable base lines from which to judge departures in behavior of the subjects.

(3) Contamination of experimental conditions by equipment mal-functionings and variations in procedure precluded assignment of any observed effect to such conditions or to changes in radiation exposure.

(b) Reliance would have to be placed on future experimental work to be done at WRAIR and elsewhere, primarily with human subjects, even though grave questions as to the ethical acceptability of such studies were still unanswered.

Project Pandora was terminated on March 20, 1970 without further investigation. Its extension to proposed experimentation with humans was never carried out because of the DOD's concern about ill-defined requirements then emerging for fully informed and consenting subjects for human experimentation.

## STUDY OF LYMPHOCYTE COUNTS

### SCOPE AND DURATION

This study was undertaken by Dr. Thomas P. Stossel, Chief Medical Oncology Unit of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard University. It was authorized by the Medical Services Office of the Department of State and initiated in February 1976 and completed in June 1978. Blood counts taken by the Embassy resident medical officer as part of a general health survey on Moscow Embassy personnel had indicated a higher than average lymphocyte count. It was the purpose of this study to determine the health implications, and in particular, whether or not this higher than normal count could be attributed to the irradiation of Embassy personnel. Since it was well known that children have higher lymphocyte counts than adults, and the counts observed in children associated with the Moscow Embassy were not statistically significant from those generally published for children in the United States, it was decided to limit the detailed scope of the study to adult employees of the Embassy, including dependents to the extent possible.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF LYMPHOCYTES

Lymphocytes are a class of white blood cells capable of recognizing and destroying various types of foreign matter within cells such as viruses, fungi, protozoa, and bacteria. The lymphocyte count in peripheral blood samples is variable because it is in dynamic equilibrium with other body lymphocyte compartments, any of which may encounter varying intensities of foreign matter. It is, therefore,

PARENTAL RADIATION EXPOSURE AND DOWN'S SYNDROME  
WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO IONIZING RADIATION AND RADAR

INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT

BERNICE H. COHEN, Ph. D.

February 28, 1970

Supported by

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY  
Department of Defense, Washington, D. C., 20301

Monitored by

U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND  
Washington, D. C., 20314

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Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland  
21218

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The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

## ABSTRACT

In an epidemiological study of the parents of children with Down's syndrome born from January 1, 1946 to September 30, 1962 and parents of matched control children, a significantly larger percentage of fathers of Down's cases reported radar exposure than control fathers. Moreover, a larger percentage of the fathers of Down's cases reported having been in military service (63.1 percent versus 56.6 percent for control fathers), although this difference was not statistically significant. Because of the possible implications of these findings with regard to the risk of Down's syndrome and possibly other genetic damage to progeny, as well as somatic damage in exposed individuals, a new (CURRENT) series of parents of mongols and matched control children is being studied in an effort to replicate the original study.

Interview information has been obtained in the CURRENT series-Father's Interview Schedule, supplemented with additional questions on radar exposure both in and outside of military service, as well as more detailed questions on military service, service number, duties, etc. Follow-up of all subjects in the ORIGINAL series, irrespective of whether military service was reported, to requestion on military service is being carried out by a combination of telephone, personal visit, mailed questionnaire, etc. Military service records are being validated for both ORIGINAL and CURRENT series by search of U.S. government military records for names of all fathers (whether or not service was reported, whether or not follow-up obtained) for service record dates, MOS classifications and other pertinent data available. Chromosome studies are being carried out on all fathers in the ORIGINAL and CURRENT series who reported exposure to radar and the unexposed fathers matched to them.

Thus far, after ascertainment of over 145 mongols from 27 public and private agencies and hospitals, tracing and interviews have been carried out on 238 mothers and 235 fathers of the mongols and their matched controls in the CURRENT series. Tracing and interviewing is continuing as well as search of hospital records for validation of diagnosis and search of death certificates on deceased index subjects (mongols and their matched controls, their parents and sibs, as they are identified). To date 49 deaths have been searched.

Military service follow-up by phone, mail and personal contact has been carried out on 366 of the 432 fathers of the ORIGINAL series, with similar information obtained by interview on 235 fathers of the CURRENT series. These data are being coded and punched to be forwarded for search of government records, with the remaining to be sent as soon as available. Arrangements have been completed with another agency for search of service records and MOS numbers.

Chromosome studies on radar exposed fathers and unexposed matched fathers are in progress: 92 blood specimens have been collected, including repeats on culture failures and questionable observations. At this date, karyotypes have been completed on 40 and 15 more counted. An attempt will be made to obtain an additional specimen on all culture failures as well as to collect initial specimens from the radar exposed fathers and their matches not yet sampled.

.. Completion of coding, punching and analysis of results will be carried out after all the remaining data have been collected.



### Introductory Note

As indicated in the first Quarterly Progress Report, August 29, 1969, this project is jointly funded by the Environmental Control Administration, HEW (\$21,885 for 6/69 through 5/70) and the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Office of Secretary of Defense (\$64,766 for 6/69 through 5/70). The progress of the total study cannot be fractionated into a segment supported by ECA and another by ARPA, since, except for the chromosome studies which are supported entirely by ARPA funds, the remainder and primary study is organized as a single project to permit the most efficient utilization of personnel, supplies and funds. Therefore, the progress reports constitute summaries of the overall progress of the project with the understanding that each agency will recognize that its funds have contributed in appropriate proportion to the overall accomplishments.

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## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

Purpose: To determine whether the parents of mongols differ from the parents of matched normal controls with regard to exposure to radar and/or ionizing radiation and to examine the chromosomes of those radar-exposed parents and corresponding parents from the matched series for any discernible differences and/or abnormalities.

### Specific Aims:

1. To compare the parents of mongols with those of controls with regard to reported radar exposure, occupations involving radar exposure or exposure to any sources of radioactive substances or radiation.
2. To compare mothers and fathers of Down's syndrome cases with mothers and fathers of matched controls with regard to medical radiation exposure (diagnostic and/or therapeutic).
3. To compare the parents of mongols and of controls with regard to other factors (socioeconomic status, religion, menstrual and medical history, marital history etc.) recognized or suspected to be associated with the occurrence of Down's syndrome and to examine their possible interaction with radar and/or ionizing radiation exposure.
4. To examine the chromosomes of the fathers with a history of exposure to radar and the fathers of children matched to them, and to compare them.

## BACKGROUND OF STUDY AND UNDERLYING RATIONALE

In an epidemiological study of the parents of children with Down's syndrome born from January 1, 1946 to September 30, 1962 and parents of matched control children, a significantly larger percentage of fathers of Down's cases reported radar exposure than control fathers.<sup>(1)</sup> Moreover, a larger percentage of the fathers of Down's cases reported having been in military service (63.1 percent versus 56.6 percent for control fathers), although this difference was not statistically significant. Because of the possible implications of these findings with regard to the risk of Down's syndrome and possibly other genetic damage to progeny, as well as somatic damage in exposed individuals. A new (CURRENT) series of parents of mongol and matched control children is being studied in an effort to replicate the original study.

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<sup>1</sup> Sigler, A. T., Lilienfeld, A. M., Cohen, B. H., and Westlake, J. E.; Radiation exposure in parents of children with mongolism (Down's syndrome). Bull. Hopkins Hosp., 117 (6): 374-399, 1965 (Dec.).

The further studies undertaken consist of:

(1) An independent replication of the previous study utilizing families of Down's cases born in 1945 and between 10/1/62 and 12/31/63 called the CURRENT interview series. This involves the collection of the same data as in the ORIGINAL series, with supplementary portions on military service and radar exposure to determine whether the same patterns appear in an independent replication and at a different period in time.

(2) Follow up of the ORIGINAL interview series for more detailed information on military service and radar exposure. Follow up is being carried out by a combination of phone contacts, mailed questionnaires, and personal visits.

(3) Chromosome Study - All fathers in the ORIGINAL and CURRENT interview study series reporting radar exposure and unexposed fathers of children matched to the children of those radar exposed fathers are being followed up and samples of peripheral blood examined for chromosome abnormalities. In addition, the chromosome study group includes radar exposed fathers ascertained for the ORIGINAL and CURRENT series but not in the final interview study series because of unavailability of the complete matched pair for interview. For these unmatched radar exposed fathers (unmatched in the interview series) a new unexposed match is being obtained for chromosome analysis.

In addition, since the initiation of this presently ongoing phase on June 1, 1969, certain opportunities to extend the scope of this investigation have become apparent both in regard to obtaining more objective validation of the military service and radar exposure on all fathers - ORIGINAL and CURRENT series - irrespective of reported service and/or exposure (a fourth phase of the study); and also in regard to increasing the size of the CURRENT study series.

(4) Validation of military service and exposure - Through consultation on procedures for checking military service and radar exposure from government military files a plan has been designed for documentation of military service and radar exposure. This is to be carried out along with supplemental interview information by partial follow-up reinterview of the original series. Moreover, even in the absence of available reinterview data, validation procedures will be applied. Thus the search of government records on fathers in both the ORIGINAL and CURRENT series will be entirely independent of whether or not service or radar exposure was reported.

Increased size of study series: It is now apparent that a larger study series than expected will be available. Whereas it was estimated that the families of approximately 95 cases and 95 controls would be available for the current study, more comprehensive methods of ascertainment, probably improved diagnosis and more complete case-finding by community and private agencies as well practicing physicians, has made it possible to identify over 147 cases for study, thus a 50% larger sample.

The likelihood of attaining more definitive results would be considerably enhanced both by being able (1) to include the total study series available rather than the previously estimated smaller study group, and

(2) to carry out more intensive search and validation of military service records and radar exposure.

For these purposes, therefore, an extension of the time schedule beyond the original date and additional funds will be required to accommodate the 50% larger sample. A budget for supplementary funds has been submitted. It should be noted also that while the changing circumstances leading to improved ascertainment in the time interval between the original and current investigation has made possible an increased yield of cases, other changes, such as those pertaining to residential patterns of families of children born in metropolitan Baltimore hospitals have increased the travel time and cost per case studied, as explained in the first Quarterly Progress Report (September 30, 1969).

In the extended plan, both the documentation of military service records and addition of the larger series for study are to be incorporated within the framework of the existing project design.

#### APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

The approach to the problem constitutes the three aspects described in the initial proposal (1) Follow-up of the ORIGINAL study series, (2) Independent replication in the CURRENT study series, (3) Chromosome study of all radar exposed fathers ascertained in either study series and of unexposed fathers matched to them; and another aspect, (4) Validation of military service and radar exposure (insofar as possible) from government records for all fathers of mongols and of controls in both the ORIGINAL and CURRENT study series. Moreover, the series ascertained is larger than expected and an attempt is being made to extend all phases of the investigation to the larger study series.

The METHOD OF PROCEDURE thus follows the overall design proposed and approved for the project at the awarding of the contract, with the supplementary aspects designated above.

#### I. Subjects

Selection of cases: Children with a diagnosis of mongolism meeting the criteria already described for the "original" series<sup>(1)</sup> and born in the greater Baltimore area between 1/1/45 and 12/31/45 and also those born 10/1/62 through 12/31/68 are included. Sources of ascertainment for the ORIGINAL series and for the CURRENT series have been indicated and are described below.

The CURRENT interview sample is being confined to those years for which cases were not ascertained in the ORIGINAL series. In that previous study, 421 cases born from January 1, 1946 to October 1, 1962 were collected, with 288 meeting the study requirements and 216 available for

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<sup>1</sup> Sigler, A. T., Lilienfeld, A. M., Cohen, B. H., and Westlake, J. E.; Parental age in Down's syndrome (mongolism). J. Pediat. 67 (4): 631-642, 1965 (Oct.).

interview. At the same rate of 1.4 per month meeting requirements and 1.07 per month available for interview, it was estimated that approximately 105 additional mongols would be found in the Baltimore area from October 1, 1962 to January 1, 1969, with at least 80 available for final study. If 1945 were added, 13 to 16 more cases would be available, thus approximately 95 cases in all.

Because of the increased number of sources of ascertainment as well as better diagnostic procedures and case finding techniques among physicians, private and public agencies, and possibly also improved searching techniques, it has been possible, as stated above, to obtain a larger study series than previously anticipated, i.e. about 147 cases of Down's syndrome and an equal number of matched controls rather than the 95 of each previously estimated.

#### Diagnostic criteria for cases

The following physical findings in Down's syndrome, based on previously reported findings are considered "primary" criteria for diagnosis: 1) Brachycephaly, 2) Slanted palpebral fissures, 3) Epicanthic folds, 4) Palmar simian lines, 5) Malformed ears, 6) Broad and/or short neck, 7) Malformed fingers and/or hands, 8) Nasal abnormality, 9) Hypertelorism, 10) Abnormal palate, 11) Brushfield spots, and 12) Broad and/or short trunk.

Each available case of Down's syndrome, or the case record, will have been examined by a qualified pediatrician. Diagnostic verification required for inclusion of the child in the study is as follows:

1. At least seven of the above primary criteria actually listed by a qualified observer on a medical record; or
2. Five primary signs plus chromosomal studies; or five primary signs plus evidence of either congenital heart disease or abnormal hip angles - the heart disease and/or hip angle evidence either documented in medical records or determined by personal inspection by a qualified physician approved by the principal investigator; or
3. Six of the above listed primary signs as indicated by personal inspection of the child by a qualified physician.

Selection of control subjects: Birth certificates of the children with Down's syndrome are being located, and their place of birth and other vital information verified. Control subjects are selected by rigidly matching, in a systematic manner, each case with another certificate for (1) hospital of birth (or at home), (2) sex and race of child, (3) maternal age at time of birth of child and (4) date of birth.

In each case the best control is a child whose birth date was closest to that of the Down's child of the same sex born in the same hospital to a mother of the same age. If the best control on the basis of established criteria either has left the state or cannot be located, the next best control is selected (i.e., with slightly greater difference in birth dates),

the other criteria remaining the same.

The hospital records as well as birth certificates of all control children are examined to be certain that the "normal" control group contains no cases of Down's syndrome.

## II. Data Being Collected

Records. Birth records (certificate and hospital) and other available hospital and medical records are examined for pertinent information.

Interviews. Mothers and fathers are being interviewed to obtain further information. Where mothers or fathers are deceased, information is obtained insofar as possible from the surviving parent. If both parents are deceased, and necessary information is unavailable, the subject is to be excluded from the matched series.

Interview data include:

1. Complete names and addresses of each parent, index child and sibs.
2. Child's sex, place of birth, physician, and history of hospitalizations and medical conditions.
3. Mothers' education; religion; and histories of residence, occupation and marriage. Medical data will include histories of menstruation, pregnancy, hospitalization and details of radiation exposure. The latter will include diagnostic X-ray, radiation therapy, fluoroscopy, and injection or ingestion of radioactive substances.

4. Father's education; religion; residence; occupational history with detailed information about military service; marital history; number of offspring; illnesses; medical and hospitalization histories; and other pertinent data.

The mother and father are usually interviewed independently at home. The approach to both the families of the mongols and controls is uniform; the interviewers are not informed which are cases and controls and recognition of the mongol's family is usually not known until the actual interview is conducted, if then. Questions about radar and radiation exposure, medical conditions, and occupation are phrased without reference to the birth of the index child. Insofar as possible, dates of exposure are obtained, however, so that the time-relationships relative to the index child can be examined in the analysis.

Validation of findings derived from interview data is being attempted by independent and simultaneous examination of several characteristics of the parents of mongols and of controls as well as through independent search of hospital records.

Validation procedures for military service/radar exposure include the above described independent ascertainment of data through search of military files on all fathers, irrespective of whether they reported such



service/exposure or not.

### III. Chromosome Studies:

The chromosomes of fathers who report a history of radar exposure are being examined to determine whether any aberrations, such as aneuploidy, translocations, dicentrics or other aberrations or evidence of breaks, etc., are observed. As a comparison group, the chromosomes of unexposed fathers of the children matched to those whose fathers indicated radar exposure are also being studied.

In the series already published<sup>(1)</sup> 18 fathers of children with Down's syndrome and seven fathers of control children reported definite radar exposure with several additional fathers (about eight) having questionable exposure. These fathers and the fathers of children matched to those cases and controls are being located and blood drawn for chromosome analysis.

It was estimated that the CURRENT study series (based on cases born Oct. 1, 1962 to Jan. 1, 1969 and 1945 in the Baltimore area) would yield at least 11 additional exposed fathers and 11 matched fathers, making a total of 72-80 fathers on whom chromosome studies would be carried out. That estimate assumed that the rate of Down's syndrome, ascertainment, and radar exposure would be similar for years to be studied with those years already studied. With the larger CURRENT study series available and including those who had worked near radar, it is now estimated that 60 to 70 fathers may be found to be "radar exposed". Thus, with the matched unexposed fathers, the estimated number of persons on whom chromosome studies will be performed has now increased to about 120 to 140. With deaths and refusals, a conservative estimate of 100 to 120 is more plausible.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

The results necessarily constitute a review of the project progress to date. Because of the larger than expected sample size, ascertainment in the CURRENT series and problems of dispersal of the population to outlying areas, interviewing is not yet complete, nor is the identification of all radar exposed fathers and unexposed matched fathers or the collection of blood specimens from those fathers. Therefore, the cumulative progress to date will be reviewed as such, with analysis of results and conclusions necessarily deferred until completion of data collection.

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<sup>1</sup> Sigler, A. T., Lilienfeld, A. M., Cohen, B. H., and Westlake, J. E.; Radiation exposure in parents of children with mongolism (Down's syndrome). Bull. Hopkins Hosp., 117 (6): 374-399, 1965 (Dec.).

Progress to February, 1970:

Staff recruitment has been completed and is now stabilized to consist of a coordinator, secretary, junior clerk typist, nurse-blood technician, cytogenetics technician, and seven data processors including research technicians, clerk specialists and tracers who are handling various duties involving hospital records, vital statistics, coding, tracing, etc. Whereas there have been up to five part time interviewers in the field simultaneously, there are currently three interviewers on the staff.

The design of basic procedures and forms has been completed including special follow-up letters, and questionnaires on military service-radar exposure, etc., as well as special coding sheets and code forms.

Codes have been established for military service records search as well as for coding of interview data on fathers, mothers, index cases (Down's syndrome and matched controls) and sibs of indices.

Ascertainment of cases of Down's syndrome has been completed with checking out of lists from schools, hospitals, care centers, public and private agencies indicated in the first report. Baltimore City Public Schools from which ascertainment was delayed until opening of the fall semester have been screened, and additional new cases obtained therefrom. Thus far 230 cases have been ascertained, of whom about 140-150 appear to be eligible, according to our current criteria. Ninety of the 230 have been excluded for various reasons: e.g. rejected on basis of current residence out of state (or beyond Baltimore and surrounding metropolitan area), birth certificate check indicated not born in Baltimore, date of birth incorrectly given (outside study period, etc.), family requested no referral, diagnosis not confirmed from medical records; or thus far cannot be located. The sources of the sample on the CURRENT series are specified in Table 1. Where a case was ascertained from multiple sources, only the initial source is indicated.

Control matching has proceeded and controls have been matched to cases in accordance with the standardized matching procedure of the study previously described.

Tracing and interviewing of mothers and fathers of identified Down's cases and controls have continued. As indicated in previous reports, further follow up and different individual approaches are planned for refusals; and it is hoped that partial or complete interviews may be obtained on some of these subjects. Often several calls are required to complete interviews even on cooperating respondents, both because of the length of the interview and because every effort is made to adjust to the convenience of the respondents. For the readily located respondents, completion of interviews has involved over 17.5 miles per call and well over 50 miles per completed interview at current estimate. This includes hospital record checks and vital records search and also blood collection where indicated. No estimate is yet available for the difficult to locate group, still being traced.

The completion status of interviewing on the CURRENT series is summarized in Table 2. A total of 473 interviews have been partially or totally completed on parents of mongols and their matched controls. It has not been possible to locate three fathers thus far; 21 fathers and 23 mothers have refused to be interviewed, with a very slightly higher refusal rate among case families than among control families. It should be noted however that whereas mongols were ascertained through agencies with information on them after birth and were thus relatively locatable despite family situation, controls were matched through birth certificates and therefore more difficult to locate, but when located possibly less likely to be in a situation leading to interview refusal. To be noted also is the fact that many of the first matched controls had to be replaced because of inability to locate.

Record validation: As the deaths become known through interview, death certificates are being requested on all deceased index cases, parents and sibs. Validation of medical information and any questionable information is being attempted through search of hospital records and contacts with physicians.

The deaths to indices, parents and sibs of mongols and matched controls in the current series are tabulated in Table 3. Thus far there are 37 deaths reported in the interviews of mongol families and 23 deaths in the control families. For 48 of these, death certificates have been obtained and are being coded; the remainder are being searched.

Follow up - supplementary military service and exposure data on original series: In order to obtain supplementary information for the original series, in particular on military service and radar exposure, a follow up plan has been designed to include a combination of personal visits, phone contacts and direct mailing. This has been initiated, but because of the time interval since last contact and the recent mobility of the Caucasian population from urban to suburban areas, tracing problems have decreased the rate of progress. Table 4 summarizes progress with regard to follow up.

Of the 432 fathers of mongols and of matched controls in the ORIGINAL series, contact has been made and follow up data obtained on 366 fathers. Thus far it has not been possible to locate three fathers - registered letters having been returned by the postal service. Further attempts at search are being made. In addition, 44 mailed questionnaires have not been answered or returned. Some of these may turn out to be refusals or unlocatable.

#### Validation of military service and exposure

As a result of consultation on procedures for checking military service and radar exposure from government military files, a plan has been designed for documentation of military service and radar exposure. This is to be carried out in conjunction with supplemental partial reinterview of the original series, though the search of government records will be

entirely independent of whether or not service or radar exposure was reported.

Necessary arrangements have been made between the School of Hygiene and appropriate agencies for this search. For this purpose, the latest military service information available on follow up is being coded and transferred to punch cards to be used as an aid in identification of fathers in the study. Wherever possible military service numbers have been obtained and included. Thus far records for 362 study fathers are ready to be forwarded for government military record search - 269 from the original series and 93 from the current series (Table 5). In addition, 97 more from the original series and 143 more from the current series are being prepared for punching to increase the total by 240 to 602 fathers. The remainder are still being followed up or processed, or, if in the current series, are yet to be interviewed.

#### Chromosome Study:

The methodological approach of the chromosome study is described above. The chromosome study group now comprises 43 radar exposed fathers from the ORIGINAL series - 27 fathers of mongols and 16 fathers of controls - along with 43 unexposed matched fathers - 11 fathers of mongols, 21 fathers of controls, plus 11 fathers who are "new matches"\* (five to replace unexposed fathers of mongols of original series and six to replace unexposed fathers of controls). From the CURRENT series there are 16 radar exposed fathers - 8 fathers of mongols and 8 fathers of controls - and 13 unexposed fathers - 6 fathers of mongols, 6 fathers of controls, 1 "new match", and three unexposed father matches to be identified. Other CURRENT series radar exposed father and unexposed fathers matched to them will be added to the chromosome study group as they are identified in the CURRENT series interviews still in progress.

The distribution and the number of specimens of blood collected in the chromosome study are summarized in Table 6. According to the last count, 92 blood samples have been obtained on 75 fathers from the two series. Two of the fathers have been dropped from the study because they were found not to have been radar exposed, leaving 73 study fathers from whom blood has been collected.

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\* Replacements are used for unexposed fathers who were initially matched to exposed fathers but who are not available because they are deceased, moved outside the Maryland study area, unable to locate, their matches had refused interview in Original or Current Interview Series and/or are unavailable for other reasons. Replacements are thus unexposed "new matches" to radar exposed fathers.

On 63 subjects\*, only one sample has been obtained; on 8, two samples and on 4, three samples. To date there have been approximately 27 culture failures that required (or still require) a second blood sample or a third blood sample and on one subject, a fourth sample is now required. When an additional specimen is obtained because of culture failure, the same code letters are retained as the failure. However, when an abnormality is suspected a repeat specimen is obtained from the subject with new code letters assigned. This is forwarded to the laboratory along with routine initial specimens, so that the karyotype analysis is carried out independently (blind) by the cytogenetics laboratory.

At the present time, approximately 45 more specimens are to be obtained in order to replace culture failures and to screen subjects not yet sampled, in addition to 28 repeat "blind" samples for checking. In view of the rate of culture failures to this time, it is quite likely that the number of additional specimens to be collected and analyzed is as great or greater than the number already processed.

The latest report from the cytogenetics laboratory is summarized in Table 7, Cytogenetics Laboratory Report Summary. An average of 20 cells per patient (ranging from 7 to 50 cells per patient) is being counted. Among the 55 karyotypes counted thus far, 28 samples will require further study. Every effort is being made to keep the study objective and to make certain that the laboratory on receiving and analyzing blood specimens is not aware of the parental exposure status, etc.

An effort will be made to trace the etiology of abnormal karyotypes in chromosome study fathers insofar as possible in order to provide not only the case-control statistical analysis as planned, but also more specific insight into sources and causes of abnormalities, if and where found.

#### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A summary of the current status of the project operation has been presented above. It should be noted that at the initiation of the project, it was estimated that approximately 95-105 families of mongols would be available for study, based on the experience of the previous series. However, generally improved methods of diagnosis and ascertainment techniques have made available for study approximately 147 - or about 50% more than expected. Since investigation of a larger group would considerably increase the likelihood of obtaining more definite answers to the questions under study, a renewal of the contract with additional funds has been suggested by this investigator. Accordingly, for maximum efficiency of project operations, interviewing, collection of blood specimens and other field phases of the study were extended into the additional series by reallocating funds previously designated for analysis of the smaller series. Thus, at this point in time, although no completed or near complete summaries of the data content are

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\* including 2 fathers later eliminated from the study (Table 7)

available, numerical counts based on field work, follow up, concurrent coding and blood specimens in various stages of processing have been presented.

Arrangements have already been made for the search of government records on all fathers whether or not reporting service, whether or not reporting radar exposure, to obtain as much information as possible concerning these matters. In addition, as described above in the chromosome study, when any aberrancies are suspected, additional specimens are being obtained, given new code letters and sent for independent analysis to confirm or reject the initial findings. Every effort is being made to obtain as complete and as accurate information as possible as well as to utilize multiple and varied approaches to discern probable causation, or at least gain as much supplementary informative data as possible.

While this investigation is still in progress, it is most important to extend the observations to as large a sample as is reasonably ascertainable in order to increase the definitiveness of any findings obtained, and, to validate the observations insofar as is possible. Toward these goals, hopefully funds will be made available as requested.

Although this is one relatively small study to examine possible effects of microwaves, not only its findings per se but also the significance of this whole area of research on radar and microwave effects must not be overlooked. It is, therefore, important to determine whether the previous interview findings of higher frequencies of military service and radar exposure among fathers of children with Down's syndrome are confirmed by an independent replication of the original study, and by record validation of both the ORIGINAL and CURRENT study series. At a time when military and industrial uses of radar and microwaves, and even household exposures to microwaves, are continually expanding, the importance of investigating this problem must not be underestimated.

## SUMMARY

The project plan thus includes the following:

### ORIGINAL series

I. To locate the fathers of cases and controls in the original January 1, 1946 to October 1, 1962 series and bring their records up to date, obtaining more detailed information on military service and radar exposure as well as their experience since our last contact.

II. To obtain from the radar exposed fathers of cases and controls and the unexposed fathers matched to the radar exposed subjects blood samples for chromosome studies and to carry out complete chromosome analysis on these fathers in the ORIGINAL series.

### CURRENT series

III. To identify and trace parents of children with Down's syndrome born in the Baltimore area from October 1, 1962 to January 1, 1969 as well as from January 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945 and:

A. Verify diagnosis.

B. Search birth certificates on these affected children.

C. Select controls matched to cases on hospital of birth, date of birth, maternal age, race and sex of infant.

IV. To carry out interviews of parents of Down's cases of current series.

V. To trace the matched controls of the current series and interview their parents.

VI. To validate selected portions of the data obtained by interview against medical records in current series.

VII. To obtain blood samples and carry out chromosome analysis on all fathers reporting radar exposure and on the corresponding fathers of children matched to those whose parents were exposed in the current series.

### BOTH series:

VIII. To validate paternal military/radar history by independent search of government military files on all fathers irrespective of service/radar report (as well as carry out chromosome studies indicated above under II and VII respectively).

IX. To follow through on any chromosome abnormalities observed in an attempt to trace their etiological bases.

TABLE 1

## Sources of Ascertainment of Mongols in Current Series

Department of Health - Baltimore City	
Handicapped children	21
Biostatistics	5
Baltimore Association for Retarded Children	18
Rosewood State Training School	5
Searchlight School	2
School of Chimes	2
St. Francis	3
Baltimore City Public Schools	
Claremont School (Baltimore City)	1
Baltimore County Public Schools	
Rolling Road School	4
Battle Mt. School	3
Ridge Road School	3
Hospitals	
Johns Hopkins - IBM listing	6
Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Records	4
St. Josephs	8
St. Agnes	4
Bon Secours	3
Franklin Square	1
Lutheran	1
South Baltimore General	4
Greater Baltimore Medical Center	9
Baltimore City	2
University	3
Maryland General	7
Mercy	10
Church Home and Hospital	3
Union Memorial	6
Sinai	9
	147



TABLE 2

Status of Interviewing in Current Series (as of February 1970)

	<u>No. Unable to Locate</u>	<u>Inter- viewed</u>	<u>No. Refused</u>	<u>Still being processed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mothers of mongols	-	118	13	16	147
Fathers of mongols	1	118	12	16	147
Mothers of controls (including new matches when unable to locate)	-	118	10	19	147
Fathers of controls (including new matches when unable to locate)	2	117	9	19	147
Total	3	473	44	68	588

TABLE 3

## Deaths of Index, Parents, and Sibs in Current Series

Deaths (on interviews returned)

## Mongols

Mothers	4
Fathers	1
Index subjects	17
Sibs (including stillbirths)	<u>15</u>
Total	37

## Controls

Mothers	2
Fathers	3
Index subjects	-
Sibs (including stillbirths)	<u>18</u>
Total	23

TABLE 4

Military Service Contact Follow Up on Original Series

Total Number of fathers of mongols and controls ascertained	432
Contact made and information obtained	366
Refusals	10
Unable to locate to date	12
Questionnaires still out	<u>44</u>
	432
Deceased .....	36

TABLE 5

Processing for Government Record Search of Military Service

	<u>Original Series</u>	<u>Current Series</u>	<u>Total</u>
Punched and to be sent for government record search	269	93	362
Coded and ready to be punched	97	143	240
Total	366	236	602

BLOOD SPECIMENS ON RADAR EXPOSED AND UNEXPOSED FATHERS

<u>ORIGINAL SERIES</u>	<u>Number Fathers</u>	<u>Number of specimens obtained</u>				<u>Number of fathers:</u>			<u>Refusals</u>
		<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>Deceased</u>	<u>Living out of Baltimore</u>	<u>Unable to locate</u>	
Exposed fathers of:									
Mongols	27	14	2	1	-	2	3	2	6
Controls	16	14	5	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total exposed	43	28	7	2	-	2	4	2	7
Unexposed fathers of:									
Mongols	11	4	1	1	-	1	3	-	2
Controls	21	19	4	2	-	2	-	-	2
New matches	11	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Total unexposed	43	28	5	2	-	5	3	-	7
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NEW SERIES (thus far)									
Exposed fathers of:									
Mongols	8	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Controls	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total exposed	16	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unexposed fathers of:									
Mongols	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Controls	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New matches	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified (to be obtained)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total unexposed	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-----									
Total Chromosome Study	118	73	12	4	-	8	7	2	-

TABLE 7

Cytogenetics Laboratory Report Summary - February 1970

Blood specimens received: 92 including repeats on failures  
Different code numbers: 78\*

Status of Chromosome analyses:

Completed with karyotype	40
Additional counted <sup>#</sup> and photographed	14
Additional counted <sup>#</sup> not photographed	<u>1</u>
Total counted	55
Samples received but still to be counted	12
Specimens successfully cultured	67

# 7 to 50 cells per patiented counted, average 20 cells per patient.

\* This involves 75 fathers, 3 fathers having been given new code numbers for blind checking of duplicate samples. Of the 75, 2 listed as radar exposed were subsequently dropped from the study because of lack of confirmation of radar exposure.

## DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R &amp; D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

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## 13. ABSTRACT

In an epidemiological study of the parents of children with Down's syndrome born from January 1, 1945 to September 30, 1962 and parents of matched control children, a significantly larger percentage of fathers of Down's cases reported radar exposure than control fathers. Moreover, a larger percentage of the fathers of Down's cases reported having been in military service (63.1 percent versus 56.6 percent for control fathers), although this difference was not statistically significant. Because of the possible implications of these findings, a new (CURRENT) series of parents of mongols and matched control children is being studied in an effort to replicate the original study.

Interview information has been obtained in the CURRENT series with Father's Interview Schedule supplemented by additional questions on radar exposure both in and outside of military service, as well as more detailed questions on military service, service number, duties, etc. Follow-up of all subjects in the ORIGINAL series irrespective of whether military service was reported - to requestion on military service - is being carried out by a combination of telephone, personal visit, mailed questionnaire, etc. Military service records are being validated for both ORIGINAL and CURRENT series by search of U.S. government military records for names of all fathers (whether or not service was reported, whether or not follow-up obtained) to obtain service record dates, MOS classifications and any other pertinent data available. Chromosome studies are being carried

(Continued)

14.

KEY WORDS

LINK A

LINK B

L

ROLE

WT

HOLE

WT

RCL

mongolism  
 Down's syndrome  
 radar exposure  
 military service  
 radiation  
 chromosome abnormalities



ABSTRACT (Continued)

out on all fathers in the ORIGINAL and CURRENT series who reported exposure to radar and the unexposed fathers matched to them.

Thus far, after ascertainment of over 145 mongols from 27 public and private agencies and hospitals, tracing and interviews have been carried out on 238 mothers and 235 fathers of the mongols and their matched controls in the CURRENT series. Tracing and interviewing is continuing as well as search of hospital records for validation of diagnosis and search of death certificates on deceased index subjects (mongols and their matched controls, their parents and sibs, as they are identified). To date 49 deaths have been searched.

Military service follow-up by phone, mail and personal contact has been carried out on 366 of the 432 fathers of the ORIGINAL series, with similar information obtained by interview on 235 fathers of the CURRENT series. These data are being coded and punched to be forwarded for search of government records, with the remaining to be sent as soon as available. Arrangements have been completed with another agency for search of service records and MOS numbers.

Chromosome studies on radar exposed fathers and unexposed matched fathers are in progress: 92 blood specimens have been collected, including repeats on culture failures and questionable findings. At this date, karyotypes have been completed on 40 and 15 more counted. An attempt will be made to obtain an additional specimen on all culture failures as well as to collect initial specimen from the radar exposed fathers and their matches not yet sampled.

Completion of coding, punching and analysis of results will be carried out after all the remaining data have been collected.

Neuroglia - Radiated

	<u>V-700-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-509-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-154-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-715-MCC-1L</u>	<u>981-MCC-1L</u>
	.063	.250	.165	.165	.264
	.250	.188	.264	.298	.364
3	.500	.313	.364	.463	.264
7	.750	.500	.661	.364	.298
5	.438	.438	.562	.628	.264
7	.438	.438	.562	.562	.798
0	.813	.938	1.091	.562	.793
	.938	.688	1.157	.793	.694
3	.250	.938	.959	.694	.826
-	1.000	.688	.893	1.025	.793
3	1.000	.750	1.091	.860	1.091
	1.625	.688	1.124	1.190	1.025
-	.938	1.563	1.091	.992	.727
	.813	.875	.992	1.455	.727
	.875	1.500	1.190	1.421	.760
	1.000	.750	1.488	1.025	.959
	1.438	1.125	.826	.826	.860
	.813	1.625	1.256	1.223	.926
	1.313	1.188	1.190	.826	.595
	.313	1.500	1.124	1.421	.529



PRECENTRAL GYRUS

Control  
Radiated



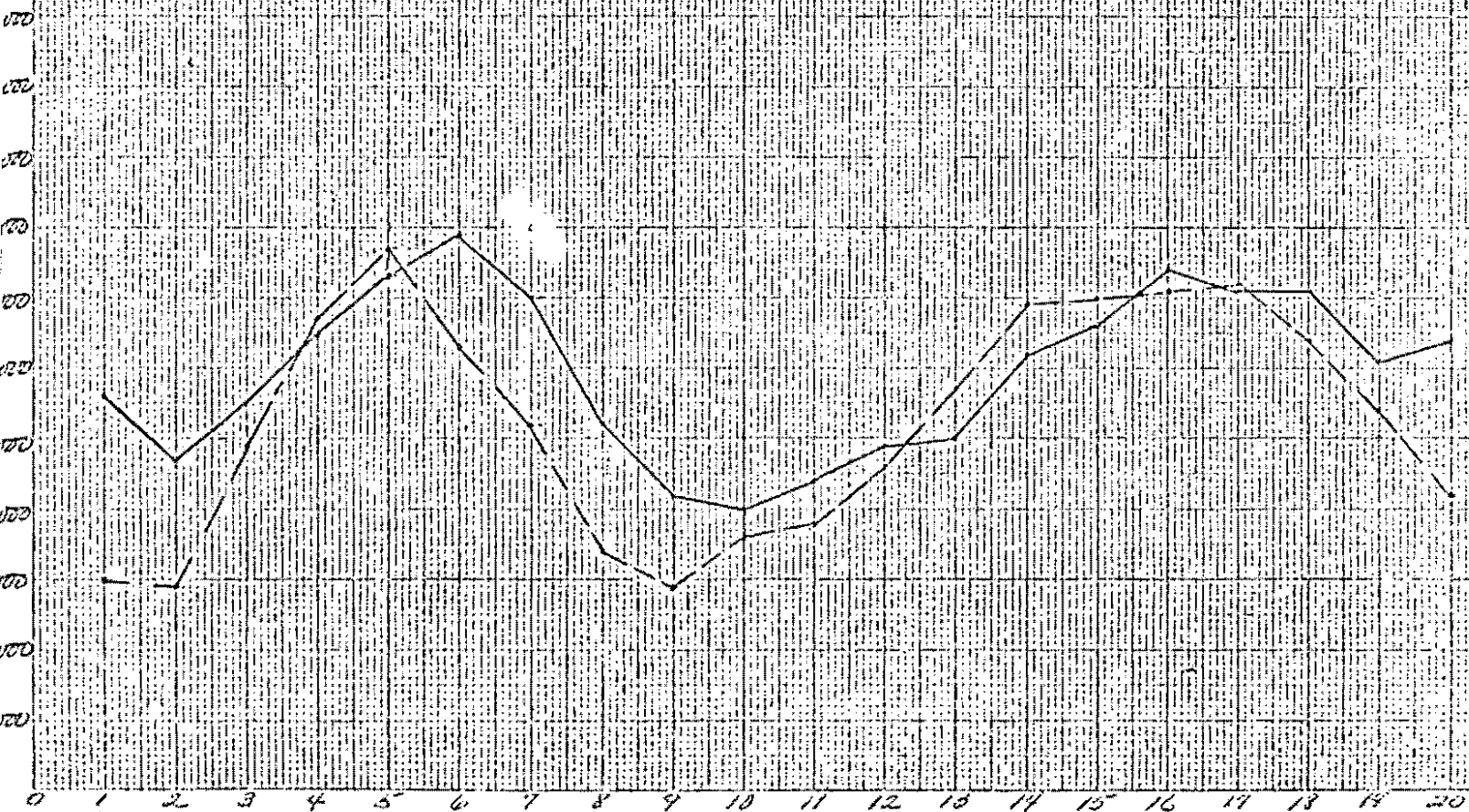




In the earlier progress report we also reported preliminary observations on effects of microwave irradiation on cell packing density in neurons of the somatosensory area (area 3) of the submolecular laminae of the rat cerebral cortex. Only 3 irradiated and 3 control specimens were available for that study. In the period since that report we have obtained additional cerebral cortical tissues from 6 irradiated and 5 control animals from the same group of adult rats described previously. The irradiated animals were exposed to a total of about 12.6 mw/gm in 12 exposures. The brain tissues were fixed in 10% formalin, imbedded in Paraplast, sectioned at  $20\mu$  and stained with a quadruple method employing gallocyanin-chromalum, iron hematoxylin, acid fuchsin and ponceau de-xylidene. Cell counts were carried out on these tissues by the same method as described in the previous progress report. The results of these cell counts are presented graphically in figures 5, 6, and 7.

Neuron packing density was not significantly different in irradiated and control series although the mean value in the irradiated brains was lower than in controls. In both of these groups peak values were observed at relative cortical depth levels 4-6 (internal granular layer) and 14-18 (multiform layer). Counts of glial nuclei, on the other hand revealed a higher packing density in the irradiated than in the control group (Fig. 2). The difference between the two, considering mean values for the entire depth of submolecular cortex, proved to be significant at the .05 level. The ratio of glial to neuron packing density (Fig. 3) was also significantly higher in the irradiated than the control group ( $p < .05$ ). The greatest difference between the two groups appeared between relative depth levels 7 and 12 corresponding to cyto-architectonic laminae IV (internal granular lamina) and V (internal pyramidal lamina) and levels 18 to 20 in the deeper part of the lamina VI (multiform lamina).


 CONTROL  
 EXPERIMENTAL



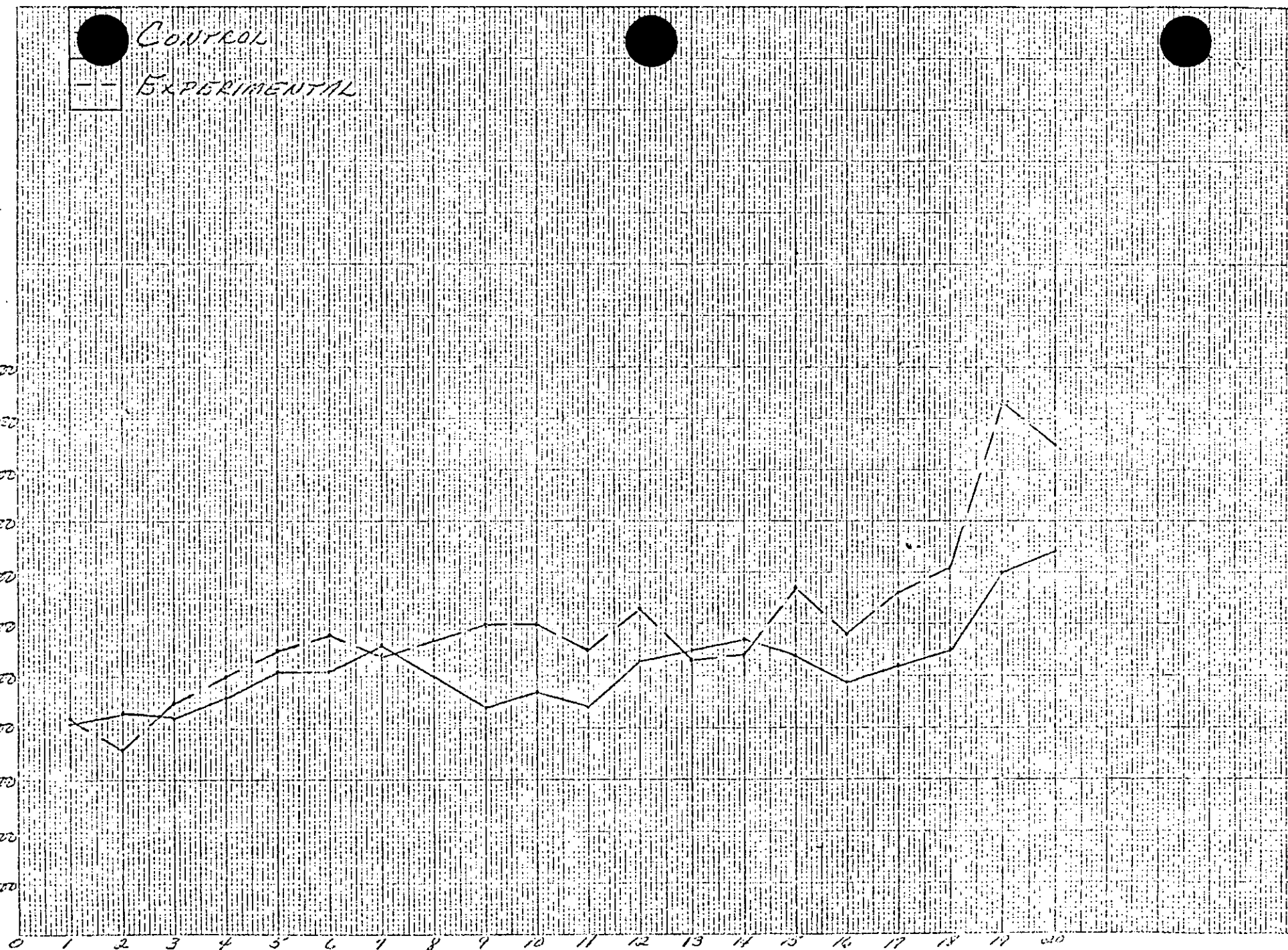
*Experiment on ...*



PACKING DENSITY OF COMBINED OLIGODENDROGLIA AND ASTROCYTE CELL POPULATION (CELLS/MM<sup>3</sup>)

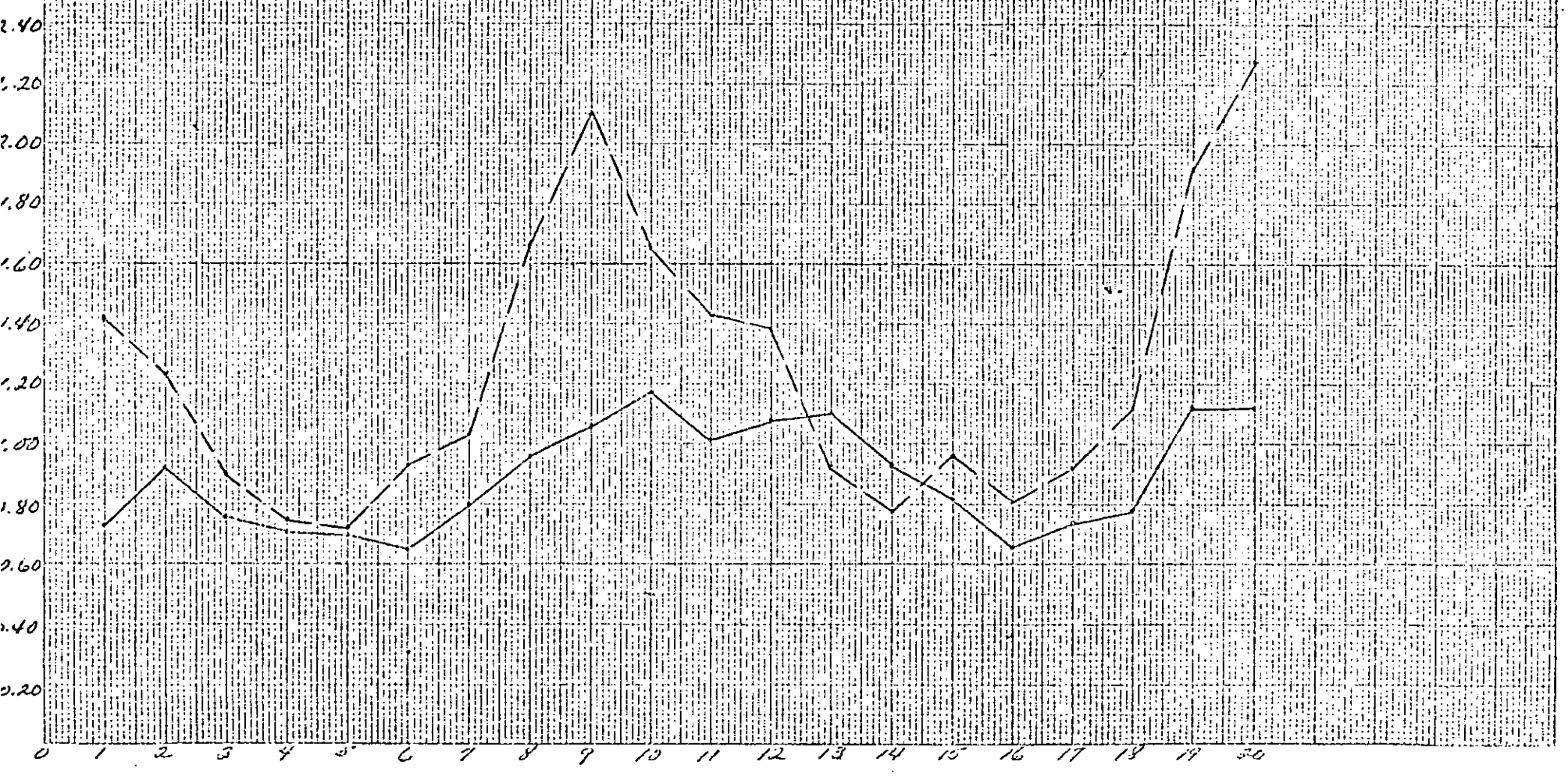
● CONTROL

— EXPERIMENTAL



Quantitative Analysis of Cell Density

CONTROL  
EXPERIMENTAL



Substrate-enzyme reaction time

In another phase of the program fourteen timed pregnancy albino rats (Sprague-Dawley strain) were injected intraperitoneally with 1  $\mu\text{c}/\text{gram}$   $\text{H}^3$ -thymidine. The animals were then exposed to microwave irradiation at 100 milliwatts per  $\text{cm}^2$  body surface for 5 minutes. Fetuses were then taken at hourly intervals up to 24 hours, with one additional sample at 36 hours following the initial thymidine injection. In the interval between sacrifices, the laparotomy incisions in the abdominal wall of the dams were closed with loosely sutures. No more than 3 such Cesarean deliveries were made from each dam at one hour intervals and each of them was thus under anesthesia for only two hours. Control animals were subjected to the same procedures but with sham-exposures to the microwave irradiation. The brain tissues were fixed in Bouin's solution, imbedded in Paraplast, sectioned at  $6\mu$  and  $2\mu$  and prepared for radioautography by dipping in NTB-2 liquid photographic emulsion. The tissues were exposed in light-tight containers for 6 weeks at  $5-6^\circ\text{C}$ , then developed and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Only preliminary studies of the control animals have been carried out thus far. These initial observations indicate that the duration of the cell cycle in control rats is 10 hours, G2-2 hours, M-1 hour, G1-3 hours and S-4 hours. However, the irradiated tissues have not yet been processed. The microwave exposures, sacrifices, and tissue fixation procedures in this phase of the program, were carried out in the laboratories of Dr. Don Justesen, Veterans Administration Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri.

In another series of experiments, several pregnant albino rats of the Sprague-Dawley strain were exposed to microwave irradiation at doses of up to  $100\text{ m}/\text{cm}^2$  for periods of from 10 to 40 minutes. The microwave exposures were carried out in the laboratories of Dr. Joseph Sharp, New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York. The brains were exposed to irradiation on gestation day 13 and sacrificed on gestation day 19. They were fixed in Bouin's fluid, imbedded in Paraplast, sectioned at  $10\mu$  and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. One fetus of the group, which was exposed to the highest dose level for a period of 40 minutes, revealed severe tissue distortion and aberrations of the cerebral hemisphere with re-duplication of the hemisphere and primordial cerebral cortex on one side. Several other brains of the same group showed similar tissue distortion without re-duplication of the hemisphere. However, no rosette formations, which are commonly seen following ionizing irradiation, were observed in these brains. Further studies on these brains are underway at the present time.

In addition to the above, a number of fetal brains, from the original microwave series described in a previous progress report, have been subjected to further study. In the earlier studies we determined the mean depth of primordial cerebral cortex in these animals. In recent investigations we have plotted the total cross-sectional outline of the primordial cerebral cortex in both right and left hemispheres by means of a drawing tube mounted on a Leitz Ortholux microscope. The sections from which these projection drawings were made were located at the rostrocaudal midpoint of the cerebral hemisphere. The total cross sectional area of the primordial cerebral cortex will now be determined by means of planimetry. The mean values for the cross sectional area will then be determined for each group of irradiated animals and controls. In investigations involving ionizing irradiation, on another project, this experimental end point has revealed differences in radiation-induced diminution in primordial cortical tissue much more effectively than mere measurements of mean depth of the primordial cortical cell layer.

The original table from the earlier progress report outlining the data on dosages, numbers of available fetuses and mean values for depth of primordial cerebral cortex (cortical plate) is given below.

Table I

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>No. of fetuses measured to date</u>	<u>Dose</u>
I (control)	10	10 seconds-sham exposure
II	6	10 seconds, 1 watt
III	11	10 seconds, 10 watts
IV	15	10 seconds, 100 watts
V	24	20 seconds, 100 watts

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>Mean depth of cortical plate</u>
I	114.36 $\mu$
II	148.59 $\mu$
III	157.042 $\mu$
IV	157.841 $\mu$
V	133.840 $\mu$

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Kenneth R. Brizzee, Ph.D., M.D.  
Delta Primate, Covington, Louisiana

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ABSTRACT

Exposure of adult monkeys to microwave irradiation did not result in any statistically significant alteration in neuronal or glial cell populations in pre-central or postcentral gyri (hand-face area), superior or middle temporal gyri or in visual cortex. Exposure of adult albino rats to microwave irradiation (about 12mw/gm body weight) resulted in no significant alteration in the neuronal population (somato-sensory of cerebral cortex, e.g. cortical area 3), but resulted in a small but significant ( $p < .05$ ) increase in the glial population. These results suggest that microwave irradiation in this species, at the dose levels employed, may stimulate immature glial cells, known to be present in the cortex, to proliferate and mature.

Teratologic alterations were observed in fetal rat brains from animals exposed to microwave irradiation on gestation day 13 and sacrificed on gestation day 19.

Cytokinetic experiments are underway to determine effects of microwave irradiation on the cell generation cycle in the primordial ependymal layer of the fetal cerebral hemisphere in the rat.

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QUANTITATIVE HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON EFFECTS OF MICROWAVE RADIATIONS ON  
TISSUES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Final Report

by

Kenneth R. Brizzee, Ph.D., M.D.

September 16, 1970

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Delta Regional Primate Research Center  
Covington, Louisiana 70433

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of project:

Quantitative Histological Studies on Effects of Microwave  
Radiations on Tissues of the Central Nervous System  
Report of Progress (Final) Contract DADA-69-C-9100

Report Submitted by:

Kenneth R. Brizzee, Ph.D., M.D.  
Head, Division of Environmental Health  
Delta Regional Primate Research Center

Responsible administrative officer:

Jesse B. Morgan  
Business Manager and Comptroller  
Tulane University  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Name of institution:

Tulane University  
Delta Regional Primate Research Center  
Covington, Louisiana

Official officer and official authorized to sign for the institution:

Jesse B. Morgan  
Business Manager and Comptroller  
Tulane University  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



## SUMMARY

Exposure of adult monkeys to microwave irradiation did not result in any statistically significant alteration in neuronal or glial cell populations in precentral or postcentral gyri (hand-face area), superior or middle temporal gyri or in visual cortex. Dosages and conditions of exposure are available from Dr. James McIlwain, MAJ, MC-Chief, Behavioral Radiology Lab-Department of Experimental Psychology-Walter Reed Army Institute of Research-Washington, D.C..

Exposure of adult albino rats to microwave irradiation (about 12mw/gm body weight) resulted in no significant alteration in the neuronal population (somato-sensory of cerebral cortex, e.g. cortical area 3), but resulted in a small but significant ( $p < .05$ ) increase in the glial population. These results suggest that microwave irradiation in this species, at the dose levels employed, may stimulate immature glial cells, known to be present in the cortex, to proliferate and mature.

Teratologic alterations were observed in fetal rat brains from animals exposed to microwave irradiation on gestation day 13 and sacrificed on gestation day 19. Dosages and conditions of irradiation are available from Dr. Joseph C. Sharp, Department of Experimental Psychology-Walter Reed Army Institute of Research-Washington, D.C..

Cytokinetic experiments are underway to determine effects of microwave irradiation on the cell generation cycle in the primordial ependymal layer of the fetal cerebral hemisphere in the rat.

the previous progress report the mean values for neuron and glial packing density in the auditory and visual areas of cerebral cortex were reported for 6 adult monkeys (M. mulatta) which had been exposed to microwave irradiation at Walter Reed Hospital. Four control monkeys were processed in the same manner with the exception of the microwave exposure.

We have now extended that investigation into the precentral and postcentral gyri in the same brains. Techniques of tissue preparation, staining, and cell enumeration were the same as described in the previous report. The actual values, in terms of number of cells per counting chamber (volume of counting chamber- $32,000 \mu^3$ ), are given in table I. The mean values for each of the 20 equally spaced, submolecular depth levels in the precentral gyrus (hand-face area) are given in figures 1 and 2 for neurons and glia, respectively.

It will be observed that mean neuron packing density decreased from level 1 to level 6, then maintained about the same level throughout the deeper layers. In the same preparations the glia density increased from about level 1 to 8, then maintained essentially the same levels throughout the deeper levels of the cortex. No significant differences were observed between the data from control and irradiated animals ( $p > .05$ ) in either the neuron or glial population.

In the postcentral gyrus (Fig. 3-4), values for neuron packing density were much higher than in the precentral gyrus. However, the two curves appeared somewhat similar in that the neuron packing density decreased from the superficial levels to level 6. In the postcentral gyrus this level was maintained to level 14, below which the packing density again decreased somewhat to level 20. The glial population in the postcentral gyrus increased from level 1 to level 12, then maintained essentially the same mean values in the deeper levels. The differences between the cell populations in control and irradiated animals in the post-central gyrus were not significant ( $p > .05$ ).

Details of microwave irradiation exposure are available from Dr. James McIlwain, MAJ, MC-Chief, Behavioral Radiology Lab-Department of Experimental Psychology-Walter Reed Army Institute of Research-Washington, D.C.

Table 1

ntb - Neuron - Control

Values given as number of cells  
per counting chamber. Volume of  
counting chamber =  $33,000 \mu^3$ .

Optic	<u>530-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-178-MCC-1L</u>	<u>977-MCC-1L</u>
	5.000	4.000	4.438
	3.938	3.240	4.938
	2.688	2.545	4.000
	2.313	2.248	3.125
	2.188	1.719	2.813
	1.625	1.589	2.188
	1.875	1.322	2.188
	1.188	2.116	2.000
	1.813	1.950	2.000
	1.813	1.686	1.875
	2.188	1.818	2.563
	2.000	1.587	2.500
	2.063	1.917	1.813
	1.563	1.554	2.250
	1.438	1.355	1.750
	1.812	1.752	1.938
	2.063	1.587	1.938
	1.938	1.455	2.000
	2.000	1.653	2.063
	2.063	1.752	1.563

Central-Neurons-Radiated

<u>CC-1L</u>	<u>V-700-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-509-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-154-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-715-MCC-1L</u>	<u>981-MCC-1L</u>
175	4.250	5.250	5.190	4.661	4.463
63	2.875	4.750	4.694	3.868	2.678
63	3.375	2.875	3.901	1.983	2.579
3	2.438	2.813	3.438	2.182	2.116
8	2.438	2.375	2.744	1.950	2.314
3	1.375	2.313	2.579	1.851	1.620
8	1.938	2.000	2.182	1.455	1.851
0	2.375	1.813	2.215	1.521	1.950
5	1.375	2.125	2.446	1.818	1.884
3	1.813	1.688	2.347	1.686	2.248
1	2.063	2.375	1.983	1.719	1.950
-	2.063	1.938	2.050	1.455	1.587
	2.000	2.063	2.446	1.686	2.083
1	1.500	1.875	2.116	1.686	1.917
	1.438	2.313	2.413	1.752	1.983
-	1.813	1.875	2.083	1.686	2.050
	1.500	2.188	1.884	1.785	2.215
	1.563	1.563	1.719	1.554	1.752
	1.563	1.625	1.620	1.653	1.719
	2.438	1.813	1.488	1.157	1.983

Central - Neurons - Control

<u>3-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-178-MCC-1L</u>	<u>977-MCC-1L</u>
2.875	5.322	6.938
7.625	5.488	8.938
3.000	5.091	8.250
1.063	3.934	6.750
1.875	3.736	6.688
1.188	3.306	5.375
7.063	2.909	4.813
1.000	3.074	5.500
1.938	3.504	4.750
1.750	3.041	5.063
5.63	3.967	4.875
1.625	3.438	5.563
1.438	3.240	6.188
5.313	3.174	5.813
1.000	2.612	5.375
3.375	2.645	4.500
3.250	2.347	3.313
3.688	2.281	3.625
3.375	2.017	3.688
3.188	2.413	4.438

total - Neutrons - Radiated

<u>C-1L</u>	<u>V-700-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-509-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-154-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-715-MCC-1L</u>	<u>981-MCC-1L</u>
25	6.250	5.625	6.182	4.860	4.893
3	7.063	8.813	6.711	5.752	6.215
0	6.250	7.125	5.620	4.463	3.934
25	5.188	5.875	4.826	3.240	4.529
33	4.813	5.000	4.562	3.140	3.570
3	4.625	4.875	3.934	2.942	3.702
3	3.938	4.500	4.000	2.678	3.636
50	4.000	4.000	4.132	2.182	3.438
25	3.750	4.563	3.802	2.446	2.942
63	3.938	4.750	3.372	2.579	3.570
00	4.313	5.250	4.331	2.711	3.835
75	4.188	4.875	4.033	3.405	3.702
3	4.813	4.000	4.562	3.107	3.669
8	7.000	3.313	4.397	3.636	3.868
9	5.125	3.438	3.636	3.603	4.331
10	3.438	3.500	3.405	2.942	4.265
15	3.000	3.000	2.645	2.579	3.405
5	3.000	2.563	2.347	2.149	3.405
5	3.375	2.688	2.810	2.579	3.207
8	2.813	2.563	2.810	2.744	2.314

control - Neuroglia - Control

<u>30-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-178-MCC-1L</u>	<u>917-MCC-1L</u>
.688	1.289	.625
.563	.760	.563
.500	.727	.688
1.006	.826	1.063
.563	1.124	1.188
1.563	.893	1.688
1.000	.826	1.375
1.875	1.058	1.938
1.000	.893	1.563
1.688	.562	1.375
1.625	.661	1.938
.938	.760	1.813
1.000	1.025	1.500
1.188	.562	1.375
1.625	.529	1.750
1.688	.860	1.375
1.813	.562	2.000
1.000	.694	1.750
1.375	.661	1.750
1.938	.628	.875

ntro - Neuroglia - Radiated

<u>C-1L</u>	<u>V-700-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-509-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-154-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-715-MCC-1L</u>	<u>981-MCC-1L</u>
8	.313	.375	.496	.231	.132
5	.563	.625	.264	.529	.331
5	.750	.563	.793	.628	.231
3	1.000	.875	.595	.661	.397
3	.875	.813	.595	.959	.562
1	.500	1.000	.893	.727	.595
1	1.125	1.063	1.355	1.025	.595
7	1.438	1.313	1.289	1.124	.694
7	.938	1.188	.959	.959	.562
0	1.125	.813	1.289	1.157	.760
8	1.875	.750	1.223	.826	.562
0	.875	1.375	1.389	.860	.463
70	.750	1.438	.959	.727	.661
75	.875	.938	1.488	1.091	.727
0	1.438	.750	2.413	.826	.496
8	1.813	1.250	1.025	1.124	.860
38	1.375	1.313	.959	.893	.595
3	2.000	.938	1.157	.727	.463
0	.938	1.375	.959	.893	.463
3	1.188	1.000	1.058	1.091	.793



Neuroglia - Radiated

<u>C-1L</u>	<u>V-700-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-509-MCC-1L</u>	<u>F-154-MCC-1L</u>	<u>D-715-MCC-1L</u>	<u>981-MCC-1L</u>
8	.313	.375	.496	.231	.132
5	.563	.625	.264	.529	.331
5	.750	.563	.793	.628	.231
3	1.000	.875	.595	.661	.397
	.875	.813	.595	.959	.562
	.500	1.000	.893	.727	.595
	1.125	1.063	1.355	1.025	.595
	1.438	1.313	1.289	1.124	.694
	.938	1.188	.959	.959	.562
2	1.125	.813	1.289	1.157	.760
8	1.875	.750	1.223	.826	.562
2	.875	1.375	1.388	.860	.463
0	.750	1.438	.959	.727	.661
5	.875	.938	1.488	1.091	.727
0	1.438	.750	2.413	.826	.496
8	1.813	1.250	1.025	1.124	.860
8	1.375	1.313	.959	.893	.595
3	2.000	.938	1.157	.727	.463
0	.938	1.375	.959	.893	.463
3	1.188	1.000	1.058	1.091	.793

entral - Neuroglia - Control

<u>30-MCC-1L</u>	<u>E-178-MCC-1L</u>	<u>977-MCC-1L</u>
.563	.793	.188
.688	.793	.375
.375	.727	.938
.375	.562	.250
.688	.529	1.063
1.125	.860	.813
1.188	.760	1.000
1.375	.893	1.250
1.500	1.091	1.250
1.188	.826	1.625
1.250	1.091	1.625
1.875	1.025	1.438
1.125	1.785	1.313
1.250	.661	1.750
1.625	.694	1.563
1.125	.463	1.063
1.125	.694	1.500
1.500	.529	1.500
.875	.628	1.563
1.500	.661	1.500

EFFECT OF LOW-LEVEL, LOW-FREQUENCY ELECTRIC FIELDS

ON EEG AND BEHAVIOR IN MACACA NEMESTRINA

R.J. Gavelas  
Space Biology Laboratory  
Brain Research Institute  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90024

D.O. Walter  
J. Haner  
W. Ross Adey

Space Biology Laboratory  
Brain Research Institute  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90024

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EFFECT OF LOW HZ FIELDS ON EEG AND BEHAVIOR

## Summary

A series of experiments has been done to assess the effects of low-level, low-frequency electronic fields on the behavior and EEG of monkeys. Three monkeys were implanted with subcortical and cortical EEG electrodes and trained to press a panel on a fixed interval-limited hold schedule. The monkeys were rewarded for pressing the panel once every five seconds within a 2.5-second enable period. After the animals were performing well, they were tested under low-level electric fields (2.8 volts p-p); the voltage was applied to two large metal plates 40 cm. apart so that the monkey's head was completely within the field.

Fields frequency was set at 7 or 10 Hz, within the range of typical EEG recording (0-33 Hz). Four-hour daily tests of fields-on were randomly interspersed with four-hour runs with fields-off. Under the 7-Hz fields, the monkeys showed a significantly faster interresponse time in 5 of 6 experiments. Mean differences between fields on and fields off were .4 seconds or greater. The 10-Hz fields did not produce a reliable effect on behavior. Analysis of the EEG data showed a relative peak in power at the frequency of the fields (10 Hz and 7 Hz) for the hippocampus in all three monkeys. Similar peaks were seen less consistently in the amygdala and the centre median.

EFFECT OF LOW-LEVEL, LOW-FREQUENCY ELECTRIC FIELDS  
ON EEG AND BEHAVIOR IN MACACA NEMESTRIINA

R.J. Gavalas, D.O. Walter, J. Hamer, and W. Ross Adey

A series of preliminary experiments has been done in an attempt to determine whether or not low-level electric fields have an effect on behavior and/or patterns of electrical activity in the brain of monkeys.

Very few studies of this kind have been done on either animals or man. Experimentally produced changes in reaction time in humans exposed to low-level, low-frequency (less than 12 Hz) fields have been reported by Hamer<sup>7</sup> and Konig and Anker-muller<sup>9</sup>.

Changes in human reaction time have also been observed under

low-frequency modulated magnetic fields (Friedman, Becker and Bachman<sup>6</sup>). Wever<sup>19</sup> has described the modification of circadian periods of activity in man under weak 10-Hz electric fields.

It was not known what kind of primate behavior, if any, would be

sensitive to field effects so that selection of a suitable

behavioral task was a first consideration. Earlier pilot studies

in this laboratory suggested that subjective time estimation

in humans was influenced by the presence of fields. In the

present study, we attempted to devise an analogous time estimation

task suitable for use with monkeys, so that electrodes

implanted deep in the brain could monitor brain electrical activity

throughout the experiments. It is known that scheduling

of reinforcements for a simple lever press can alter an animal's

rate of response, or the timing of that response, or both. In

the present study, monkeys were trained to press a lever under

a variation of a fixed-interval (timing) schedule of reinforcement. Under this schedule there are no external cues or signals presented to the animal; he must "time" his responses from the occurrence of his own last response. It is a schedule which has been widely employed in studies of animal behavior and has been especially useful in detecting effects of small dosages of drugs (Sidman<sup>13</sup>). It was expected that if there were an effect of the fields it would be seen as a shift in the distribution of the monkey's interresponse times.

Other questions of research strategy arose; it was not obvious what brain structures, if any, would show an effect of the presence of the fields. Nor was it clear what kind of changes one might expect to see in the EEG--other than a possible direct driving by the applied field--or how to assess such changes. Consequently, an array of seven bipolar cortical and subcortical electrodes were implanted in the first monkey. A slightly different array was implanted in a second monkey and electrode sites for the third monkey were selected on the basis of results from the first two. Computerized spectral analysis of the EEG was done and some special statistical tests were devised to compare fields-on vs. fields-off changes in EEG.

Low-level (2.8 volts p-p) fields were used at two frequencies, both within the range of frequencies usually evaluated in EEG work (0-33 Hz). In some of the experimental runs, 10-Hz fields were used, to correspond to Hamer's earlier experiments (Hamer<sup>8</sup>). In other runs, 7-Hz fields were used because they were in the range of hippocampal theta (4-7 Hz), a characteristic electrical activity of the brain that has been

known to be important in orienting and discriminating responses (Radulovacki and Adey<sup>10</sup>, Walter, Rhodes and Adey<sup>17</sup>).

Methods: Experimental Design, Behavioral Data Analysis, and EEG Analysis.

I. Experimental Design.

Three pigtailed macaques were implanted with cortical and subcortical bipolar electrodes, and were adapted to Foringer monkey chairs. They were then trained to push a panel in front of them on a fixed interval-drl (differential reinforcement of low rates) limited hold schedule of reinforcement; (drl-h schedule). The animal was gradually conditioned to wait 5 seconds between pushes, and to push within a 2.5 second reward-enable interval. If the animal pushed within the specified time interval, he was rewarded with a squirt of apple juice. If he pushed too early, or too late, he did not receive a reward, and the timer recycled to the beginning of another 5 second interval. The behavioral task was completely automated with logic modules manufactured by B.R.S. Electronics. The monkeys were maintained throughout training and experiments on a standard controlled diet of monkey pellets, fruit, and restricted fluids. A liquid reinforcer was chosen in order to eliminate chewing artifacts in the EEG. The animal was trained until he was performing at a high rate of accuracy (70-80%) and his performance was relatively stable from one day to the next. All of the training was done in an isolated and sound-proofed booth. Task electronics and recording apparatus were in an outer room and the monkey's behavior was continuously monitored on closed-circuit TV.



After the animal was performing well, his behavioral records over a 24-hour period were examined to determine periods of free responding during the day, and a four-hour segment of time was selected for scheduling daily experimental runs. The low-level (2.8 volts p-p), low-frequency fields were administered by applying the voltage to two larger metal plates, 40 cm. apart, which were fastened to the monkey's chair so that the head of the animal was completely within the fields. Four-hour daily tests with the fields on were randomly interspersed with four-hour daily control runs without the fields. A total of twenty such tests were done on the three well-trained monkeys. All monkeys were given two tests with 7-Hz fields and two comparable control tests without fields. Two of the three monkeys were also given two tests with 10-Hz fields and two control runs without the fields. EEG and behavioral data were continuously monitored throughout all runs. In addition, EEG was monitored in one monkey during two four-hour nonperformance runs (7-Hz fields-on and fields-off) before he was trained to the drl-h task.

II. Data Analysis of Behavioral Changes.

Interresponse time data (IRTs) were collected by the computer for each experimental run; each response of the animal was tallied as a function of time elapsed since the immediately preceding response. Two-tenths of a second bin widths were used; 144 bins were counted and interresponse times greater than that were tallied as 144 (28.8 seconds). Mean and standard deviations were calculated for each four-hour run, and t tests were used to compare IRT distributions for experimental runs and

the appropriate matched control runs.

### III. Data Analysis of EEG Changes: Spectral Intensity, Coherence, Discriminant Analysis.

EEG data was continuously recorded on a Grass polygraph and an Ampex analog tape recorder. In the first monkey (J.) EEG was recorded from the left hippocampus, right hippocampus, right amygdala, midbrain reticular formation, right visual cortex, left visual cortex and motor cortex. In the second monkey (Z) EEG was monitored from the right hippocampus, left hippocampus, left centre median, right visual cortex, and right amygdala. In the third monkey (A.) records were taken of the electrical activity of the right hippocampus, left hippocampus, right centre median, left centre median, right amygdala, and left amygdala.

Four sets of EEG data from comparable epochs from each day's run were selected for computer analysis. A set of correct (i.e., properly timed) responses was selected from the beginning of the run and a second set from the end of the run; similarly, a set of predominantly incorrect responses was sampled from the beginning of the run and a comparable set from the end of the run. Each epoch was approximately 80 seconds in length. These epochs were spectrally analyzed in consecutive 10-second samples and then averaged over the total 80 seconds.

The selected data epochs were converted to digital form by the SDS 930 computer system of this laboratory and spectral analysis of this data was performed, using the BMDX92 program and the IBM 360/91 computer of the Health Sciences Computing

Facility. Spectral resolution was set at 2 Hz over the range 4-20 Hz for survey purposes. Spectra and coherences (Walter, Rhodes, Brown and Adey<sup>18</sup>) were averaged for each structure, within condition, and plotted; spectra were converted before plotting to relative units (by dividing by the total intensity in that structure in that condition) in order to compensate for day-to-day variations in total intensity; the result is called "percent power" at each frequency.

Spectral Intensity. A specialized statistical test for the effect of the imposed field on recorded activity was devised as follows. In the frequencies from 4-20 Hz, at least, the spectra were close to exponential in shape, in the absence of fields. If this were exactly true, the logarithm of the spectral curve would be a linear function of frequency, over this range. Then any activity contributed by the field would be above the line containing those points not at the field frequency (or its harmonics). Accordingly, we tabulated the statistic ("peak quotient") for the 10 Hz field,

$$\log_e(S_{10}) - 1/2 [\log_e(S_{12}) + \log_e(S_8)]$$

When the field was at 7 Hz, more care was required. The 7-Hz signal appeared both in the filter band centered at 6 Hz and (to a lesser extent) in that centered at 8 Hz. We chose to test only the value at 6 Hz, and to compare it with the line based on 4 Hz and 10 Hz; thus, the peak quotient for the 7-Hz field became

$$\log_e(S_6) - [2/3 \log_e(S_4) + 1/3 \log_e(S_{10})]$$

The spectral estimates have a sampling distribution like  $\chi^2/d.f.$ , with d.f. calculated by the program (according to

formulas adapted from Blackman and Tukey<sup>4</sup>) as approximately 200 in our case. Thus, the natural logarithm of a single spectral intensity has an approximately normal distribution, with variance  $2/d.f.$ , and a coefficient of skewness of  $-0.1$  (Abramowitz and Stegun<sup>1</sup>). Our peak quotient statistic, then, is close to normally distributed with variance  $.01$ . Its response to application of the field in the two experiments for each animal could be tested by the  $t$ -statistic, with the two fields-off values providing the mean corresponding to the null hypothesis of no effect of the field.

Coherence. An additional parameter calculated by the spectral analysis program is the coherence between the imposed field and the activity in each structure, as well as between the brain structures themselves. It is essentially analogous to the squared coefficient of correlation, and hence, a measure to the linear predictability between the two wave forms, taking into account spectral intensity, frequency and phase lag. Although the purity of the imposed sinusoidal field invalidates the usual distributional assumptions about the coherence statistic, we felt these results might be suggestive.

Discriminant Analysis. In seeking for less obvious field effects, we applied step-wise discriminant analysis (Anderson<sup>2</sup>, Rao<sup>11</sup>) to spectral and cross-spectral parameters, with the exclusion of the frequency band containing the field frequency, or else of that band and all bands containing any harmonics of that frequency. Applications of this computer program, Discan (based on BMD 07M, Dixon<sup>5</sup>) to spectral analysis of EEGs have

been described previously (Walter, Rhodes and Adey<sup>17</sup>; Rhodes, Walter and Adey<sup>12</sup>; Hanley, Walter, Rhodes and Adey<sup>9</sup>; Berkhout, Adey and Campeau<sup>3</sup>).

## Results

Behavioral data. Consistent differences in interresponse time distributions were observed in the 7-Hz experiments. The 10-Hz field condition failed to produce a reliable effect on the behavior. For one animal (Z.) the mean interresponse time was unchanged by the 10-Hz field; responses were slightly faster (but not significantly so) in the replication. In animal J., interresponse times were faster in the first 10-Hz experiment and slower in the second.

Under the 7-Hz condition, however, rather large and consistent differences were observed in all animals. Animal Z. showed a shift in mean interresponse time toward shorter IRTs; the difference was approximately one-half second in the first experimental-control run. This finding was replicated in a second experiment (See figure 1) and these differences were highly significant statistically ( $p = .01$  or better). In general, the whole distribution was shifted towards faster responses, while overall number of responses did not increase or decrease consistently. For the second animal (J.), the IRT mean shifted significantly in the direction of faster responses in the first experiment; however, this difference was not replicated in the second experiment. The third animal (A.), like the first, showed a shift in the direction of faster responses under the 7-Hz field. This difference was statistically significant

ond was replicated in the second experiment. Percent of correct responses (those falling between 5 and 7.5 seconds) did not differ significantly under fields-on conditions for monkeys J. and Z; monkey A., who had a large number of very long IRTs in the fields-off condition, showed gains of 16% correct and 21% correct when the fields were on. In summary, five of the six experiments showed a shift to significantly faster inter-response times under the 7-Hz fields compared with fields-off performance. All of these mean differences were .4 seconds or greater. Shifts in modal values also occurred in all 5 experiments and were all .2 seconds or greater. The distributions and means for all monkeys are shown in Figure 1. It may be observed that the overall output of responses and the variability of those responses differs considerably from monkey to monkey. Nevertheless, the direction of the mean shift under the fields is remarkably consistent and the size of the shift is relatively large.

EEG data: Visual inspection of the EEG data during the experiments did not reveal any marked effects due to the fields. An examination of the percent power graphs, however, revealed small peaks in power from some brain structures at the fields frequency, for epochs of predominantly incorrect responses near the end of the run. A sample of EEG data and percent power graphs is shown in Figure 2.

Peak quotients (as described in the methods section) were compared via t-tests for these epochs in fields-on versus fields-off conditions, for each animal and for each structure. (See Figure 3). In the first animal (J.), significant differences

were observed in the left hippocampus, the right hippocampus and the right amygdala for both the 7-Hz and the 10-Hz condition.

In the third animal (A.), 7-Hz fields only were tested. Differences at the .01 level or better were observed in right hippocampus, left hippocampus, and left centre median. EEG records were also evaluated for this animal while he was sitting quietly and before he had been trained to do the drl-h task. Differences in peak quotients for 7-Hz fields-on vs. fields-off were observed in four of six structures tested: right hippocampus, right centre median, left hippocampus, and left amygdala.

Coherence measures between the 7-Hz sinusoidal wave form and the responsive EEG structures were always higher for the fields-on condition than for the fields-off condition. Sample measures are shown in Figure 4. Coherences between responsive brain structures did not reveal a consistent pattern of change.

No effects on EEG at non-field frequencies were visually noticeable, but the discriminant analysis program Discan (see Methods) was applied to the data of one animal (J.), and identified strong driving (increased intensity and increased coherences) at harmonics of the field frequency. Although such harmonic response is perfectly compatible with biological transduction (Walter and Adey<sup>16</sup>, Van der Tweel and Verduyn Lunel<sup>15</sup>), it does not exclude artifactual transduction. Further application of Discan, this time excluding all bands containing any harmonics of the field frequency, still showed a clear discriminability of fields-on from fields-off EEGs, principally in that intensity was raised in the fields-on condition, even in non-harmonic frequency bands.

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Discussion. The behavioral results suggest that imposing a 7-Hz field on the performing animal resulted in shorter interresponse times. Results with 10-Hz fields were not reliable. Experimental/control differences for the 7-Hz runs were statistically significant for five of six experiments, and these differences could be observed in all three monkeys. In spite of large differences in total output of responses from monkey to monkey, the shift in interresponse times was very consistent (towards faster responses) and rather large (.4 seconds or greater).

Increases in EEG intensity (peak quotients) at the frequency of the fields were observed in all three animals in the hippocampus, and less consistently in the amygdala and centre median. These differences were observed both in the 7-Hz and 10-Hz conditions. Coherences between the sine wave and responsive brain structure at the fields frequency were always higher in the fields-on condition.

The analysis of the EEG data presents special problems. The difficulty of isolating effects of biological transduction from those of transduction at the electrode/tissue-fluid interface is considerable, being almost parallel to the impossible question of "what the tree looks like when no one is looking at it." Nevertheless, the discriminant analysis program has provided preliminary evidence of subtle EEG changes at non-field frequencies that cannot be easily explained as electrode/tissue artifacts.

The concordance of evidence for a fields effect on behavior and on electrical activity of the brain is encouraging. We



Intend to pursue additional demonstrations of these same kinds as well as others. One new technique to be applied is a frequency "sweep" from 5 to 20 Hz, with enough time spent at each frequency to allow coherence estimates to be reliably made there; our prediction is that, as occurred with wholebody vibration in the monkey (Walter and Adey<sup>16</sup>), and as seems to occur with sinusoidally modulated light stimulation in the human (van der Tweel and Verduyn Lunel<sup>15</sup>) there will be a band of incoherent driving. It may even be possible to establish some specific non-linear model, along the lines successfully pursued by Spekreijse<sup>14</sup> for the visual system.

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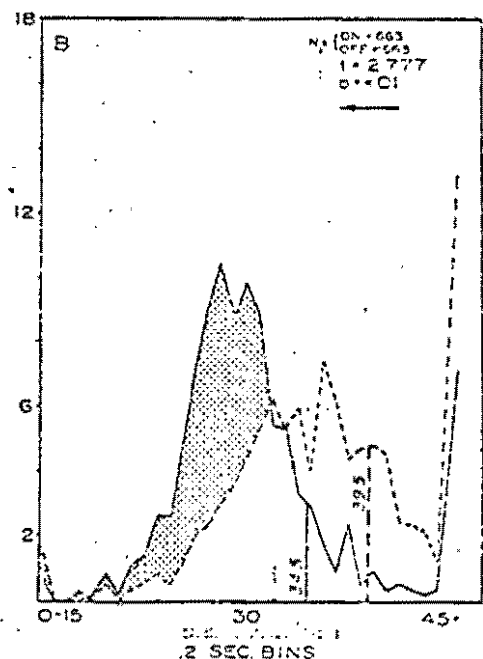
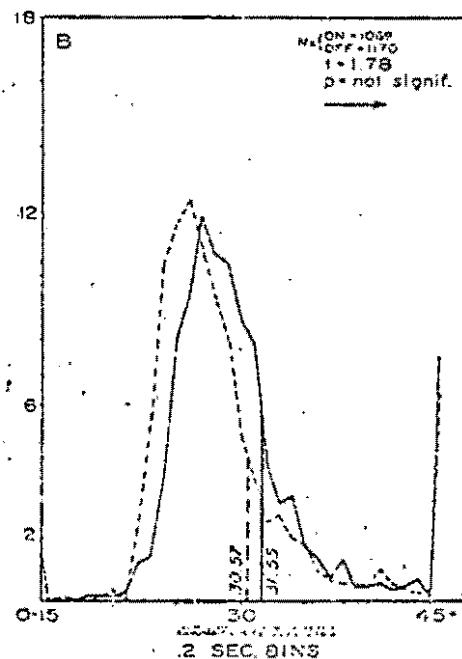
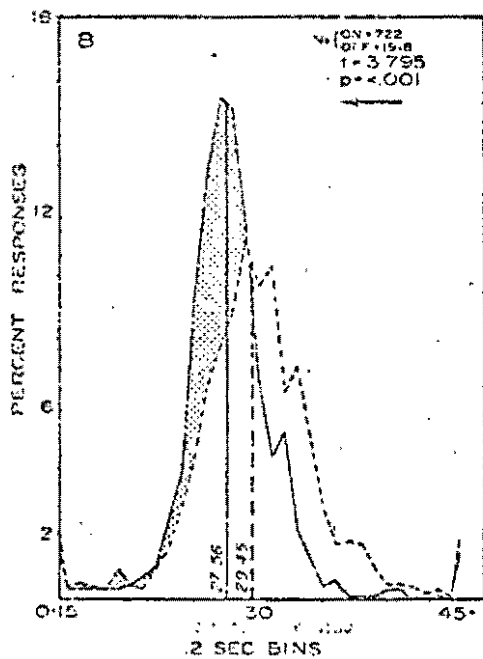
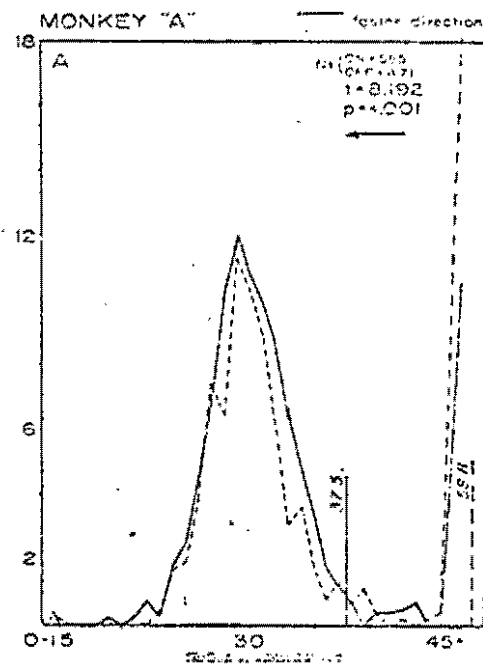
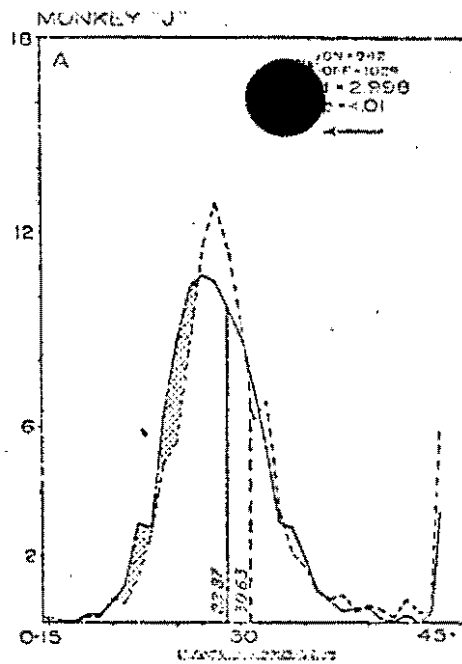
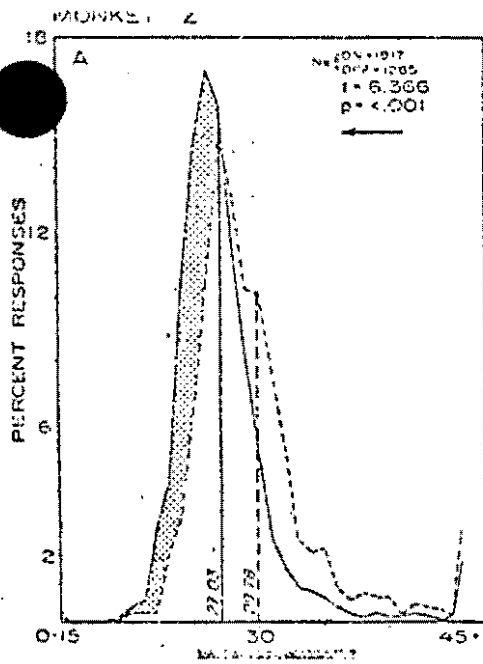
## FIGURES

- Figure 1. Behavioral data showing shifts in interresponse time under 7-Hz fields. The abscissa shows time between responses in .2 sec. bins; the ordinate shows percent of total responses at each interval. (Note that only bins 15-45 are plotted; bins 0-144 were used in calculation of means and standard deviations).
- Figure 2. Sample records of EEG and percent power graphs before conversion to peak quotients.
- Figure 3. Significance levels for EEG peak quotients: fields-on vs. fields-off.
- Figure 4. Sample records of EEG and 7-Hz sinusoidal wave form with corresponding coherence tables.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

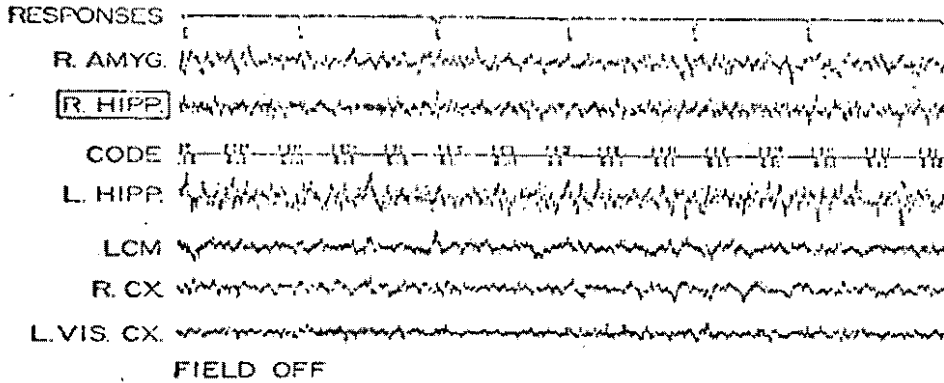
We gratefully acknowledge the support of ARPA Contract DADA 17-67-C-7124, NASA grant NGR-05-007-195, and the assistance of the Health Sciences Computing Facility, supported by NIH grant FR-3.

Appreciation is expressed to Cavita Bloir for technical assistance in carrying out the experiments and to Joe Lucero for surgical implantation of the monkeys; Jacqueline Payne is credited with the illustrations. We are indebted to R.T. Kado for encouragement and assistance in the initial phases of the experiment.

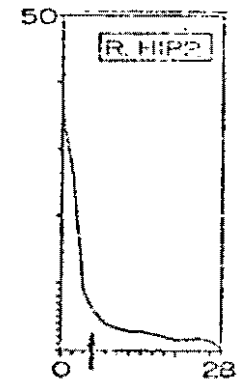
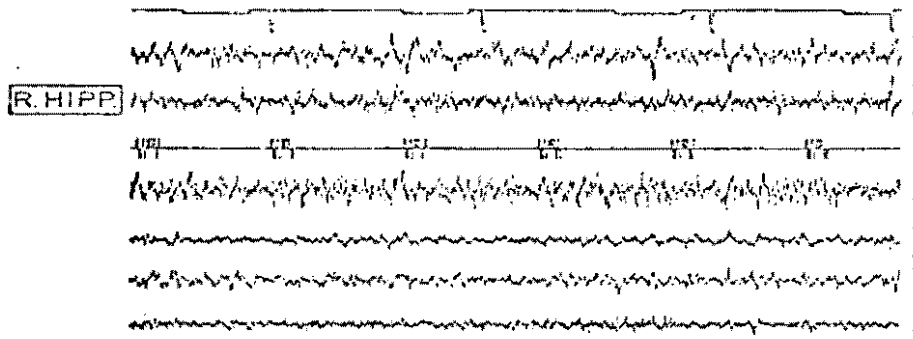
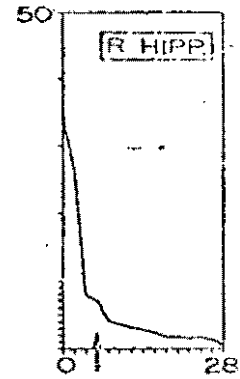


SAMPLE EEG RECORDS FIELD ON  
(7 Hz) VS. FIELD OFF

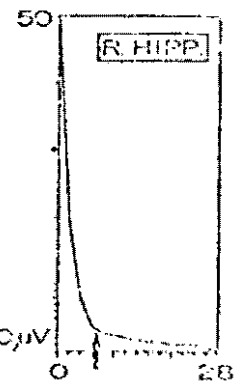
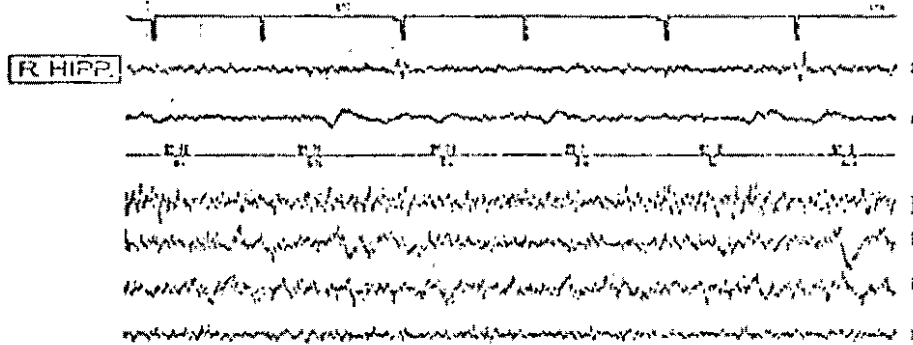
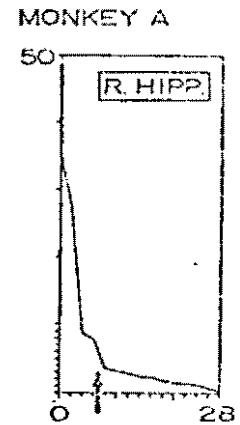
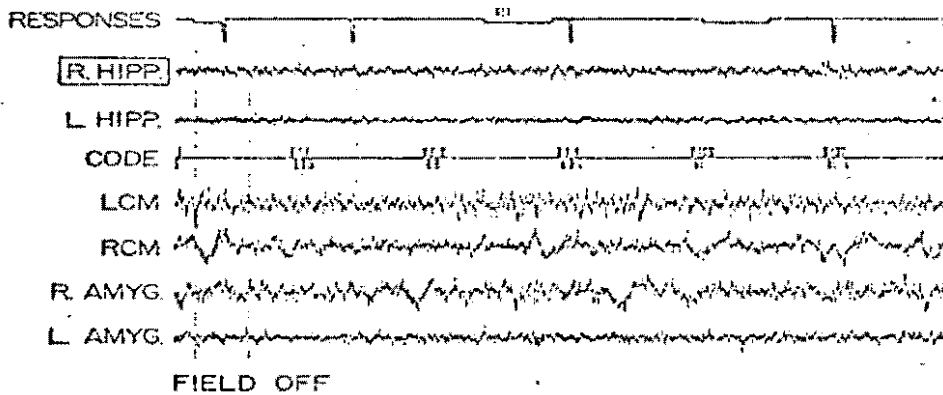
A. MONKEY Z  
FIELD ON 7 Hz



SAMPLE PERCENT POWER  
SPECTRAL INTENSITY.  
FIELD ON (7Hz) VS.  
FIELD OFF.



B. MONKEY A  
FIELD ON 7 Hz



EEG PEAK QUOTIENTS  
 FIELDS ON VS. FIELDS OFF  
 PROBABILITY OF OBSERVED DIFFERENCES  
 (T-TESTS)

Performing DRL task. 80 sec. segments near  
 end of the 4 hr. runs. Combined data from  
 2 experimental-control runs

		7 CPS On vs. Off	10 CPS On vs. Off
<u>MONKEY J</u>	L. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .048	p = .025
	R. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .001	p = .011
	R. AMYGDALA	p = .003	p = .001
(OTHER STRUCTURES OBSERVED: LMBRF, L.V.CX, R.M.CX, R.V.CX)			
<u>MONKEY Z</u>	R. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .006	p = .020
	L. CENTRE MEDIAN	p = .001	p = .001
(OTHER STRUCTURES OBSERVED: AUD CX, R.V.CX, R. AMYG, L. HIPPO)			
<u>MONKEY A</u>	R. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .001	No run
	L. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .001	
	L. CENTRE MEDIAN	p = .059	
(OTHER STRUCTURE OBSERVED: L. AMYG)			

Non-performing: Sitting quietly

7 CPS On vs. Off

<u>MONKEY A</u>	R. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .001
	L. HIPPOCAMPUS	p = .036
	R. CENTRE MEDIAN	p = .045
	L. AMYGDALA	p = .003
(OTHER STRUCTURES OBSERVED: LCM, R. AMYG)		

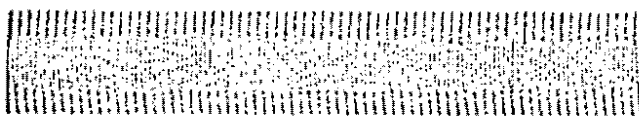


Sample EEG Records

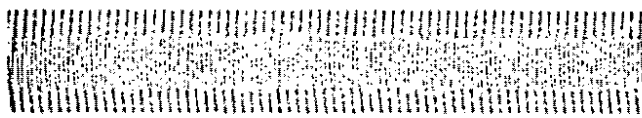
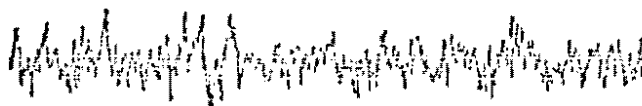
FIELD ON 7Hz



7Hz SINE WAVE



FIELD OFF



1 SEC.

Sample Coherences of Averaged Data

Hz Coherence

2 .038

4 .014

6 .146

8 .016

10 .005

12 .006

14 .015

16 .012

| |

Hz Coherence

2 .010

4 .002

6 .003

8 .003

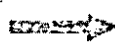
10 .004

12 .006

14 .005

16 .009

| |





15 February 1969

Document No. 9G61-2

Director  
Advanced Research Projects Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20301

Reference:

ARPA Order Number: 791  
Program Code Number: 8M10  
Name of Contractor: Allied Research Associates, Inc., Concord, Mass.  
Date of Contract: 1 August 1968  
Amount of Contract: \$53,899.00  
Contract Number: DADA17-69-C-9021  
Principal Investigator: J. Healer  
Contract Expiration Date: 31 June 1969  
Short Title of Work: Review, Analysis, and Classification of Literature on the Biological Effects of Microwave Radiation

Gentlemen:

This letter report is a resume of work performed during the second three months of the referenced contract.

Information Base - Source Material

During this period a continuous search, acquisition and review of pertinent foreign and domestic material on biological effects of radio-frequency radiation has been carried out. Approximately 700 relevant documents have been identified. Bibliographic cards have been prepared for most of these, and those items currently available in this country have been acquired. An unedited preliminary bibliography covering new material added to the system is included as an Appendix to this report.

Approximately 50 requests from Allied Research for information, abstracts and/or translations of foreign reports, and original language sources have been processed in this period by the Aerospace Technology Division of the Library of Congress.

Preparation and Revision of Data Sheets

New data sheets are being continuously prepared, with a total of about 135 completed to date. An additional bioscientist has been recently added to the project staff, in order to facilitate an accelerated rate of data sheet prepara-



Document No. 9G61-2

15 February 1969

tion and information processing during the remainder of the contract period. Sixty-two sets of completed data sheets and associated source documents have been forwarded to the contract monitor during this period.

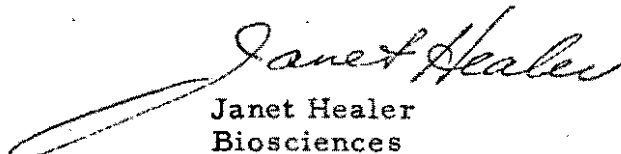
#### Application of Data System

While as yet not enough material has been fully processed to enable use of the data collection acquired under this contract in its desired final automated form, the information assembled to date, including reports, preliminary computer printouts of bibliographic listings and completed data sheets, has proved exceedingly useful in meeting various requests for information from the project's technical monitor and from other concerned military and civilian activities.

#### Data System Plans

During the next quarterly period it is intended to accelerate the rate of effort on this project, including more rapid processing of information, preparation of data sheets, and preparation of data cards and citation-index cards. Selected data cards will be prepared to serve as a model for preliminary testing of the data system.

Very truly yours,

  
Janet Healer  
Biosciences

JH/se

## APPENDIX

Bibliographic Listing

The following listing is a preliminary unedited printout of bibliographic information from foreign and domestic articles, books, and reports dealing with the subject of biological effects of radio-frequency radiation, which has been prepared under the subject contract. This listing consists of entries supplementary to the bibliography on this subject prepared under the preceding contract (ARA Document No. 319-3-1). It is a working copy only and has been included as a convenience to potential users in order to make the information available as soon as possible. No items from the previous bibliography are repeated here.

This working bibliography has been printed automatically from punched cards. Each reference bears the document number assigned to it for retrieval and identification purposes. References are arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the first-listed author, then in order of year of publication, and then alphabetically by second author. Each reference contains complete bibliographic information in a format which departs from conventional reference form as follows:

The format is similar for each type of reference. In the case of journal articles, the first line includes the name of the first-listed author and the journal information. The journal title appears as a four-letter code. It is followed by a series of digits separated by commas. The first three digits indicate the volume, the next two are the issue number, and the following four digits are the page number. The page number is followed by the last two digits of the year with no intermediate separation or punctuation. Following the year of publication is a separate notation of total number of pages. The second line of the reference contains co-author's name(s), if any, followed by the article title.

For books, the first line of each reference retains the form previously described with only minor variations. The word BOOK appears in the position allocated to the four-letter journal code and zeros fill the field where volume, number, and page are found in the article references. The year of publication is given by the last two digits of the digit series. The second line contains co-author's name(s), if any. These are followed by the title and publisher.

Reports follow roughly the same format as books. The code REPT replaces BOOK.

Sections of books are identified by the code SECT and a page number may appear in the digit string as well as a the year.

In addition, a separate line with one or more four-digit numbers occurs after many of the references. These number codes represent the affiliations of the authors. Where several authors of an article have different affiliations, the corresponding affiliation codes are presented in the order of the author listing, separated by commas for different authors. Foreign litera-



Appendix (Cont'd)

ture references and all reports have one additional line which consists of English translation source(s) and availability information in the case of foreign material, and report identification numbers in the case of reports.

Conversions of the four-letter journal codes and of the four-digit author affiliation codes are presented at the end of this bibliography.

8002A ADDINGTON C H PCMW 002 00 013953 0013P  
8002B FISCHER F P NEUBAUER R A OSBORN C SARKEES Y T SWARTZ G  
8002C REVIEW OF THE WORK AT UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO - STUDIES OF THE BIOLOGICAL  
EFFECTS OF 200 MEGACYCLES  
8002X 0628

8003A ADDINGTON C H PCMW 003 00 000159 0009P  
8003B NEUBAUER R A OSBORN C SWARTZ G FISCHER F P SARKEES Y T  
8003C BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MICROWAVE ENERGY AT 200 MEGACYCLES UPON THE EYES OF  
8003D SELECTED MAMMALS  
8003X 0628

8004A ADDINGTON C H PCMW 003 00 001059 0005P  
8004B OSBORN C SWARTZ G FISCHER F P SARKEES Y T  
8004C THERMAL EFFECTS OF 200 MEGACYCLES (CW) IRRADIATION AS RELATED TO SHAPE,  
8004D LOCATION AND ORIENTATION IN THE FIELD  
8004X 0628

6119A ANDRIYASHEVA N M MS37 000,00,000037 0000P  
6119B OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD OF VHF-HF AND THE PREVENTIVE MEASURES

0357A ANNE A REPT 000,00,000063 0116P  
0357B SCATTERING AND ABSORPTION OF MICROWAVES BY DISSIPATIVE DIELECTRIC OBJECTS  
0357C THE BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND HAZARDS TO MANKIND  
0375D U PENN REPT NO 36 UNDER CONTRACT NONR 551 05  
0357X 0645  
0357Y AD 408997

0358A ANNE A REPT 000,00,000062 0125P  
0358B SAITO M SALATI O M SCHWAN H P PENETRATION AND THERMAL DISSIPATION OF  
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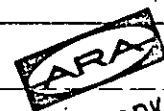
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0374B MATERIALS OF THE LENINGRAD CONFERENCE ON VHF-HF WAVES  
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0375D OCTOBER SOCIALISTIC REVOLUTION  
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0340B THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECT OF A SHF-UHF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD  
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6160B	A REVIEW OF UNANSWERED BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS		
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6115C	PROCESSES AND NITROGEN METABOLISM		
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0353X	0304		
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6062B	SANITARY HYGIENIC WORKING CONDITIONS AND THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS EXPOSED		
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6235B	REVIEW OF THE WORK CONDUCTED AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY (USAF SPONSORED)		
6235X	0634		
6259A	CARPENTER R L	PCMW 003,00,027959	0012P
6259B	STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF 2450 MC RADIATION ON THE EYE OF THE RABBIT		
6259X	0634		
6164A	CARPENTER R L	REPT 000,00,000062	0057P
6164B	AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MICROWAVE RADIATION IN		
6164C	RELATION TO THE EYE		
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6164Y	AD 275840, RADC TOR 62 131		
6162A	CARPENTER R L	DICM 006,00,057365	0002P
6162B	SUPPRESSION OF DIFFERENTIATION IN LIVING TISSUES EXPOSED TO MICROWAVE		
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6162X	0634		
6265A	CARPENTER R L	ITME 007,03,015260	0006P
6265B	BIDDLE D K VAN UMMERSEN C A OPACITIES IN THE LENS OF THE EYE		
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0278A CHUKHLOVIN B A BEBM 061,06,005366 0003P  
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0278D ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES  
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0370A CIECIURA L LK40 038,06,051962 0012P  
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6264A CLARK J W PIRE 000,09,102850 0005P  
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6255A CLARK L A PCMW 003,00,023959 0005P  
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6173X 0620

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6174B FRICKER S J LUBIN M DONALDSON D D HARDY H CATARACTS AND ULTRA-HIGH-  
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6258A DADIRRIAN A N PCMW 003,00,027159 0008P  
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6179C DIATHERMY ON THE EYE  
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6177A DAILY L AAOP 035,00,100152 0017P  
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6177C MICROWAVE DIATHERMY ON THE EYE OF THE RABBIT  
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6276A DEICHMANN W B JOMD 003,00,041863 0008P  
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0288B FEATURES PECULIAR TO HEMODYNAMICS IN PERSONS WORKING IN CONDITIONS OF  
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6217A FRICKER S J PCMW 001,00,007957 0010P

6217B MICROWAVE EXPOSURE DISCUSSION (AT FIRST TRISERVICE CONFERENCE)  
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0289B HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS IN WORK WITH HIGH-FREQUENCY  
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8006B EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTION AGAINST SW AND USW ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AT  
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6240B	SUSSKIND C E	REVIEW OF THE WORK CONDUCTED AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	
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0387C	HAZARDS CAUSED BY HIGH POWER HIGH FREQUENCY FIELDS		
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6040B	TEMPERATURE SENSITIVITY AND FUNCTIONAL MOBILITY OF THERMORECEPTORS UNDER		
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6103B	THE EFFECT OF A PULSED UHF/SHF FIELD ON THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE		
6103C	CORTEX OF A NORMAL AND AN ISOLATED RABBIT BRAIN		
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0231C	PULSED SHF-UHF FIELD ON THE INTACT AND ISOLATED BRAIN OF A RABBIT		
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0231Y	ATD ABSTRACT		
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6066C	OF RADIO FREQUENCY CENTIMETER WAVES		
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0232B	COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE ACTION OF MICROWAVES OF VARIOUS WAVELENGTHS		
0232C	ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF RATS SUSCEPTIBLE TO SOUND STIMULUS		
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6218C		APPENDIX A	
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0228B CHANGES IN CONDITIONED REFLEX ACTIVITY OF ANIMALS EXPOSED TO VARIOUS  
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0240B STUDY OF TEMPERATURE REACTION OF ANIMALS TO THE EFFECTS OF MICROWAVES OF  
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6091C AND PROTEIN FRACTIONS IN THE BLOOD SERUM OF ANIMALS

0233A NIKOGOSYAN S V TIGT 000,02,004364 0006P

0233B A STUDY OF CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN THE BLOOD SERUM AND ORGANS OF

0233C ANIMALS SUBJECTED TO THE CHRONIC EFFECTS OF MICROWAVES

0233X 0012

0233Y ATD ABSTRACT

0237A NIKOGOSYAN S V TIGT 000,02,006664 0002P

0237B EFFECTS OF 10 CM WAVES ON THE CONTENT OF NUCLEIC ACIDS IN ANIMAL ORGANS

0237X 0012

0237Y ATD ABSTRACT

0347A NIKOGOSYAN S V BEBM 064,09,005667 0003P

0347B CHANGES IN PROTEIN METABOLISM UNDER CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO 10 CM LOW

0347C INTENSITY WAVES

0347X 0012

0347Y ATD ABSTRACT

6073A NIKONOVA K V SECT 000,00,016360 0008P

6073B THE PROBLEM OF LABOR HYGIENE DURING WORK WITH HIGH FREQUENCY GENERATORS

6073C IN THE ELECTROVACUUM INDUSTRY

6073D IN LETAVET A A PHYSICAL FACTORS OF THE ENVIRONMENT MOSCOW 1960

0234A NIKONOVA K V TIGT 000,02,004964 0008P

0234B EFFECTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE

0234C NERVOUS SYSTEM

0234X 0012

0234Y ATD ABSTRACT

0236A NIKONOVA K V TIGT 000,02,006164 0005P

0236B EFFECTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND

0236C BODY TEMPERATURE OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

0236X 0012

0236Y ATD ABSTRACT

6126A OBROSOV A N SECT 000,00,019760 0010P

6126B BASIC TRENDS IN THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRONICS IN PHYSIOTHERAPY

6126D IN BERG A I ELEKTRONIKA V MEDITSINE, MOSKOW-LENINGRAD, 1960

6126Y ATD ABSTRACT

6194A OLDENDORF W H PSEB 072,00,043249 0003P

6194B FOCAL NEUROLOGICAL LESIONS PRODUCED BY MICROWAVE IRRADIATION

6194X 0682

6129A ORLOVA A A MS57 000,00,006557 0001P

6129B THE ACTION OF ULTRAHIGH AND HIGH FREQUENCY FIELDS ON THE INTERNAL ORGANS

6048A ORLOVA A A MS59 000,00,002559 0002P

6048B CLINICAL ASPECTS OF CHANGES IN THE INTERNAL ORGANS DURING EXPOSURE TO

6048C RADIOWAVES OF VARIOUS FREQUENCIES

6074A ORLOVA A A SECT 000,00,017160 0006P

6074B THE CONDITION OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DURING EXPOSURE TO UHF/SHF AND

6074C HIGH FREQUENCY FIELDS

6074D IN LETAVET A A PHYSICAL FACTORS OF THE ENVIRONMENT MOSCOW 1960

6268A OSBORNE S L BOOK 000,00,000044 0799P  
6268B HOLMQUEST H J TECHNIC OF ELECTROTHERAPY AND ITS PHYSICAL AND  
6268C PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS  
6268D CHAS C THOMAS PUBL BALTIMORE MD  
6268X 0683

6195A OSBORNE S L JAMA 137,12,103748 0005P  
6195B FREDERICK J N HEATING OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL TISSUES BY MEANS OF HIGH  
6195C FREQUENCY CURRENT WITH WAVELENGTH OF TWELVE CENTIMETERS (THE MICROTHERM)  
6195X 0683

6067A OSIPOV YU A MS59 000,00,000059 0000P  
6067B KULIKOVSKAYA YE L KALYADA T V

6111A OSIPOV YU A LN61 000 00 000061 0000P  
6111B KALYADA T V KULIROVSKAYA YE L PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN WORK  
6111C WITH CENTIMETER RADIOWAVE MEASURING GENERATORS  
6111X 0032

6092A OSIPOV YU A LN62 000,00,000062 0000P  
6092B KALYADA T V MATERIALS OF AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF  
6092C LOW INTENSITY CENTIMETER WAVES ON MAN

0311A OSIPOV YU A GISA 000,10,007363 0006P  
0311B KALYADA T V TEMPERATURE REACTION OF THE SKIN DURING IRRADIATION WITH  
0311C MICROWAVES OF LOW INTENSITY  
0311X 0032  
0311Y JPRS 23287, OTS 64 21594, N64 15335

6100A OVERMAN H S PCMW 004,00,004760 0008P  
6100B QUICK FORMULAS FOR RADAR SAFE DISTANCES  
6100X 0692

6068A PALADIN A M MS59 000,00,000059 0000P  
6068B SPASSKAYA I M YAKUBOVICH R S

0313A PALIYEV B VMDE 021,04,003466 0008P  
0313B GOSHEV K EKG CHANGES OCCURRING UNDER THE EFFECTS OF A SHF-UHF  
0313C ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD  
0313X 0042  
0313Y ATD ABSTRACT

0338A PALMISANO W A MINE 131,07,061166 0008P  
0338B PECZENIK A SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF MICROWAVE HAZARDS EXPOSURE CRITERIA  
0338X 0702 ,0703

0314A PANOVA A G VMZH 000,09,001366 0004P  
0314B SYMPTOMATOLOGY, CLASSIFICATION AND EXPERTISE OF UHF AFTEREFFECTS ON THE  
0314C HUMAN ORGANISM  
0314Y ATD ABSTRACT

6161A PAYNE J N PCMW 004,00,031960 0088P  
6161B SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE NAVY HERO  
6161C PROGRAM FOR ORDNANCE AND THE PERSONNEL HAZARD PROGRAM  
6161X 0692

6041A PERVUSHIN V YU TVMA 073 00 014157 0011P  
6041B TRIUMFOV A V MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF CERTAIN ORGANS IN ANIMALS  
6041C SUBJECTED TO SHF-UHF FIELDS  
6041X 0021

6002A PETROV I R VMZH 000,09,002664 0006P  
6002B SUBBOTA A G MECHANISM OF THE ACTION OF UHF/SHF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION  
6002X 0021  
6002Y ATD ABSTRACT

0277A PETROV I R VMZH 000,02,001666 0006P  
0277B SUBBOTA A G EFFECT OF THE UHF/SHF FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION ON  
0277C THE ORGANISM  
0277X 0021  
0277Y ATD ABSTRACT

0315A PETROV I R VMZH 000,04,002067 0002P  
0315B YAROKHNO N YA INCREASED RESISTANCE TO SHF/UHF IRRADIATION UNDER  
0315C CONDITIONS OF SYSTEMATIC MUSCULAR ACTIVITY  
0315Y ATD ABSTRACT

0316A PETROV I R VMZH 000,07,002667 0005P  
0316B YAROKHNO N YA COMBINED EFFECT OF SHF/UHF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES AND LOW  
0316C OXYGEN GAS MIXTURE RESPIRATION ON ANIMAL ORGANISMS  
0316Y ATD ABSTRACT

6257A PISH G PCMW 003,00,025159 0020P  
6257B STOREY W H TRUBY F ROLLWITZ W A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE  
6257C APPLICATION OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY TO THE STUDY OF  
6257D THE EFFECTS OF MICROWAVES ON BIOLOGIC MATERIALS  
6257X 0627

6196A PISH G ICBE 000,00,003359 0004P  
6196B STOREY W H TRUBY F K PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE APPLICATIONS OF  
6196C MAGNETIC RESONANCE ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY TO THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS  
6196D OF MICROWAVES ON BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS  
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6058A PITENIN I V MS59 000,00,005459 0001P

6093A PITENIN I V LN62 000,00,003662 0003P  
6093B PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMICAL CHANGES IN ANIMAL ORGANS AND TISSUES DURING THE  
6093C INFLUENCE OF A UHF/SHF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

6006A PITENIN I V BEBM 060,09,005565 0005P  
6006B SUBBOTA A G FORMATION OF GASTRIC ULCER IN RABBITS FOLLOWING MICROWAVE  
6006C IRRADIATION OF THE EPIGASTRIUM  
6006X 0021  
6006Y CONSULTANTS BUREAU TRANSL

6094A PIVIVAROV M A LN62 000,00,000062 0000P  
6094B THE EFFECT OF MICROWAVE FIELDS OF LOW INTENSITY ON SOME ANALYZERS OF MAN

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6001B TYAGIN N V GREBENSHCHIKOVA A M THE INFLUENCE OF A SHF-UHF PULSED  
6001C ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD ON CONCEPTION AND THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY IN WHITE  
6001D MICE  
6001X 0021  
6001Y CONSULTANTS BUREAU TRANSL

6244A PRAUSNITZ S PCMW 003,00,003359 0013P  
6244B SUSSKIND C TEMPERATURE REGULATION IN LABORATORY ANIMALS IRRADIATED WITH  
6244C 3 CM MICROWAVES  
6244X 0629

6150A PRAUSNITZ S PCMW 004,00,013560 0003P  
6150B SUSSKIND C VOGELHUT P O LONGEVITY AND CELLULAR STUDIES WITH MICROWAVES

6150X 0629

0312A PRESMAN A S GISA 000,09,003256 0006P

0312B THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD AS A HYGIENIC FACTOR

0312X 0012

0312Y ATD TRANSL

0349A PRESMAN A S BEBM 043 02 005157 0004P

0349B TEMPERATURE CHANGES OF THE HUMAN SKIN IRRADIATED WITH LOW INTENSITY WAVES

0349C SEVERAL CENTIMETERS IN LENGTH

0349X 0012

0349Y CONSULTANTS BUREAU TRANSL

6072A PRESMAN A S SECT 000,00,014260 0010P

6072B A HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

6072D IN LETAVET A A PHYSICAL FACTORS OF THE ENVIRONMENT MOSCOW 1960

0351A PRESMAN A S BIFR 008 01 013863 0003P

0351B EXCITABILITY IN PARAMECIUM STIMULATED WITH DC AND AC PULSES

0351X 0016

0351Y PERGAMON PRESS TRANSL

0395A PRESMAN A S BOOK 000,00,000068 0287P

0395B ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AND ANIMATE NATURE

0395C NAUKA PUBL HOUSE MOSCOW

0395X 0016U

6277A PUHARICH H K REPT 000,00,000064 0077P

6277B LAWRENCE J L ELECTRO-STIMULATION TECHNIQUES OF HEARING

6277X 0704

6277Y AD 459958, RADC TDR 64 18

6266A PUSCHER H BOOK 000,00,000066 0337P

6266B HEATING WITH MICROWAVES - FUNDAMENTALS COMPONENTS AND CIRCUIT TECHNIQUE

6266C SPRINGER-VERLAG NEW YORK

6147A REYNOLDS M R PCMW 004,00,007160 0014P

6147B DEVELOPMENT OF A GARMENT FOR PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL WORKING IN HIGH

6147C POWER RF ENVIRONMENTS

6147X 0693

6220A RICHARDSON A W PCMW 001,00,010957 0002P

6220B ABSTRACT OF REPORT ON PATHOLOGIC EFFECTS OF THREE CENTIMETER MICROWAVES

6220C OF LOW MAGNITUDE AND DEMONSTRATION OF DOSIMETERS TO ASSAY ACCUMULATED

6220D MICROWAVE ENERGY

6220X 0636

6236A RICHARDSON A W PCMW 002,00,016958 0006P

6236B REVIEW OF THE WORK CONDUCTED AT UNIVERSITY OF ST LOUIS (USN SPONSORED)

6236X 0636

6256A RICHARDSON A W PCMW 003,00,024459 0007P

6256B NEW MICROWAVE DOSIMETRY AND THE PHYSIOLOGIC NEED

6256X 0636

6197A RICHARDSON A W ARPM 029,00,076548 0005P

6197B DUME T D HINES H M EXPERIMENTAL LENTICULAR OPACITIES PRODUCED BY

6197C MICROWAVE IRRADIATIONS

6197X 0631



6198A RICHARDSON A W AAOP 045,00,038251 0005P  
6198B DUANE T D HINES H M EXPERIMENTAL CATARACT PRODUCED BY THREE CENTIMETER  
6198C PULSED MICROWAVE IRRADIATIONS  
6198X 0631

6 RICHTER W R REPT 000,00,000064 0012P  
6001B EFFECTS OF RF ENERGY ON TISSUE CULTURES  
6031X 0602  
6031Y AD 440272, U S ARMY MED RES LAB REPT 600

6052A ROGOVAYA T Z MS59 000,00,003459 0001P  
6052B TROITSKIY S A LASHCHENKO N S THE STATE OF HEALTH OF WORKERS HAVING A  
6052C LASTING CONTACT WITH HIGH FREQUENCY POINTS

6242A ROLLWITZ W L PCMW 002,00,025458 0011P  
6242B REVIEW OF THE WORK CONDUCTED AT SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (USAF  
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6242X 0627

6227A ROMAN J PCMW 002,00,007058 0009P  
6227B RADIO FREQUENCY HAZARDS ABOARD NAVAL SHIPS  
6227X 0664

6132A SADCHIKOVA M N MS57 000,00,000057 0000P

6075A SADCHIKOVA M A SECT 000,00,017760 0007P  
6075B STATE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF UHF/SHF FIELDS  
6075D IN LETAVET A A PHYSICAL FACTORS OF THE ENVIRONMENT MOSCOW 1960

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0246C ACTION OF RADIO WAVES OF VARIOUS RANGES  
0246X 0012  
0246Y ATD ABSTRACT

6017A SAITO M BIPJ 006,05,031366 0014P  
6017B SCHWAN H P SCHWARZ G RESPONSE OF NONSPHERICAL BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES TO  
6017C ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELDS  
6017X 0645

6199A SALATI O M ICBE 000,00,002659 0005P  
6199B MICROWAVE ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS  
6199X 0645

0317A SALATI O M ENID 000,11,009662 0006P  
0317B ANNE A SCHWAN H P RADIO FREQUENCY RADIATION HAZARDS  
0317X 0645

6252A SALATI O M PCMW 003,00,010759 0006P  
6252B SCHWAN H P A TECHNIQUE FOR RELATIVE ABSORPTION CROSS-SECTION  
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0356A SCHLIEPHAKE E BOOK 000,00,000035 0238P  
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0356D AUTHORIZED ENGLISH TRANSL OF SECOND AND ENLARGED GERMAN EDITION  
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6215B	THE PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF RF INJURY - ABSTRACT		
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6224A	SCHWAN H P	PCMW 002,00,003358	0016P
6224B	MOLECULAR RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS TO ULTRAHIGH FREQUENCY FIELDS		
6224X	0645		
6234A	SCHWAN H P	PCMW 002,00,012658	0010P
6234B	SURVEY OF MICROWAVE ABSORPTION CHARACTERISTICS OF BODY TISSUES		
6234X	0645		
6251A	SCHWAN H P	PCMW 003,00,009459	0013P
6251B	THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS PERTAINING TO THERMAL DOSE METERS		
6251X	0645		
6019A	SCHWAN H P	REPT 000,00,000064	0013P
6019B	NON-THERMAL EFFECTS OF ALTERNATING ELECTRICAL FIELDS ON BIOLOGICAL		
6019C	STRUCTURES		
6019D	FINAL REPORT-ABSTRACT-BY U PENN UNDER CONTRACT NONR 551 05		
6019X	0645		
6019Y	AD 600263		
0319A	SCHWAN H P	PIRE 041,11,173553	0006P
0319B	LI K CAPACITY AND CONDUCTIVITY OF BODY TISSUES AT ULTRAHIGH FREQUENCIES		
0319X	0645		
6202A	SCHWAN H P	APMR 036,00,035355	0008P
6202B	LI K VARIATIONS BETWEEN MEASURED AND BIOLOGICALLY EFFECTIVE MICROWAVE		
6202C	DIATHERMY DOSAGE		
6202X	0645		
0267A	SCHWAN H P	PIRE 044,11,157256	0010P
0267B	LI K HAZARDS DUE TO TOTAL BODY IRRADIATION BY RADAR		
0267X	0645		
6253A	SCHWAN H P	PCMW 003,00,011359	0011P
6253B	PAULY H ELECTRICAL SUBSTITUTES FOR HUMAN TISSUE		
6253X	0645 ,0308		
6200A	SCHWAN H P	RPMR 033,00,037154	0034P
6200B	PIERSOL G M THE ABSORPTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY IN BODY TISSUES -		
6200C	PART 1 BIOPHYSICAL ASPECTS		
6200X	0645		
6201A	SCHWAN H P	RPMR 034,00,042555	0004P
6201B	PIERSOL G M THE ABSORPTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY IN BODY TISSUES -		
6201C	PART 2 PHYSIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ASPECTS		
6201X	0645		
0320A	SCHWARTZKOPFF J	DVOG 015,03,019450	0003P
0320B	ON THE QUESTION OF THE PERCEPTION OF ULTRA-SHORTWAVES BY MIGRATORY BIRDS		
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0321B ELIMINATION OF HYPOTHERMIA IN DOGS BY MEANS OF HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS  
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6045A SENKEVECH A I MS59 000,00,000659 0001P

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6152C EFFECTS OF 2450 MC MICROWAVES IN DOGS, RATS AND LARVAE OF THE COMMON  
6152D FRUIT FLY  
6152X 0631

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6246B IMIG C J DAHLEN R W STUDIES WITH 2450 MC-CW EXPOSURE TO THE HEADS OF  
6246C DOGS  
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6203B MICHAELSON S M MICROWAVE CATARACTOGENESIS  
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6005B MEASUREMENT OF UHF/SHF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION INTENSITIES AND THE  
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0322X 0034

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0323A SHEYVEKHMAN B YE PPAR 001,00,012249 0006P  
0323B EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF A VHF-HF FIELD ON THE AUDIO (AURAL)  
0323C SENSITIVITY DURING APPLICATION OF ELECTRODES IN THE ZONE OF PROJECTION OF  
0323D THE AURAL ZONE OF THE CORTEX (LAMELLA OF TEMPORAL BONE)  
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0324A SLINEY D H REPT 000,00,000067 0037P  
0324B PALMISANO W A MICROWAVE HAZARDS BIBLIOGRAPHY - APRIL 1967  
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6071A SMUROVA YE I MS59 000,00,000059 0000P  
6071B OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE PROBLEMS IN AREAS WHERE HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS ARE  
6071C USED

0326A SMUROVA YE I GTPZ 010,01,001766 0000P  
0326B HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL WORKING WITH  
0326C SOURCES OF RADIO FREQUENCY RANGE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS  
0326Y JPRS 35648, TT 66 32083

0325A SMUROVA YE I GISA 032,06,000067 0000P  
0325B CHANGES IN THE PHAGOCYTTIC AND BACTERICIDAL FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOOD IN  
0325C ANIMALS EXPOSED TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AT RADIO FREQUENCIES  
0325X 0011  
0325Y TT 67 51409 2

0327A SMUROVA YE I GTPZ 006,05,002262 0007P  
0327B ROGOVAYA T Z TROITSKIY A S LASHCHENKO N S MELNIKOVA N D  
0327C PROBLEMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE AND HEALTH STATUS OF OPERATORS EXPOSED  
0327D TO THE EFFECTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS  
0327Y JPRS 14925, N62 14907

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6033B THE EFFECT OF CENTIMETER WAVES OF VARYING INTENSITY ON BLOOD

0249A SOKOLOV V V TIGT 000,02,012264 0004P  
0249B CHULINA N A PERIPHERAL BLOOD COUNT UNDER THE ACTION OF RADIO WAVES OF  
0249C VARIOUS RANGES UPON THE ORGANISM  
0249X 0012  
0249Y ATD ABSTRACT

8011A SOLOVTSOVA K M FZKR 011,04,049865 0006P  
8011B EFFECT OF ELECTROMAGNETIC HIGH-FREQUENCY OSCILLATIONS ON THE FUNCTIONING  
8011C OF THE LIVER IN PERSONS WITH A NORMAL OR MODERATELY PATHOLOGICAL  
8011D FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THIS ORGAN  
8011X 0015  
8011Y ATD ABSTRACT

8015A SOMMER H C AERM 035,09,083464 0006P  
8015B VON GIERKE H E HEARING SENSATIONS IN ELECTRIC FIELDS  
8015X 0605

6214A SPENCER J L PCMW 001,00,005257 0008P  
6214B KNAUF G M EXPOSURE OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL TO IONIZING RADIATION PRODUCED  
6214C BY RADIO FREQUENCY GENERATORS - SUMMARY  
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6204B EQUIPMENT AND METHODS EMPLOYED IN THE EXPOSURE OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS  
6204C TO MICROWAVES AT 24000 MEGACYCLES  
6204X 0632

0325A STODOLNIK BARANSKANATL 214,00,010267 0002P  
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0271A SUBBOTA A G TVMA 073,00,003557 0003P  
 0271B THE EFFECT OF UHF/SHF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS UPON THE HIGHER NERVOUS  
 0271C ACTIVITY OF DOGS  
 0271X 0021  
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0272A SUBBOTA A G TVMA 073,00,007857 0006P  
 0272B CHANGES IN RESPIRATION, PULSE RATE AND GENERAL BLOOD PRESSURE DURING  
 0272C IRRADIATION OF ANIMALS WITH AN UHF/SHF FIELD  
 0272X 0021  
 0272Y TRANSL AVAIL OF ABSTRACT FROM REF ZH BIOL 1959 NO 59927

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0273A SUBBOTA A G TVMA 073,00,011157 0005P  
 0273B THE EFFECT OF A UHF/SHF FIELD ON HEART FUNCTION AND THE LUMEN OF VESSELS  
 0273X 0021  
 0273Y TRANSL AVAIL OF ABSTRACT FROM REF ZH BIOL 1959 NO 59926

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0275A SUBBOTA A G TVMA 073,00,012757 0006P  
 0275B EFFECT ON THE BLOOD OF ANIMALS OF EXPOSURE TO A STRONG UHF/SHF FIELD  
 0275X 0021  
 0275Y TRANSL AVAIL OF ABSTRACT FROM REF ZH BIOL 1959 NO 59922

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0276A SUBBOTA A G BEBM 046,10,005558 0007P  
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 0276X 0021  
 0276Y ATD ABSTRACT

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6069A SUBBOTA A G MS59 000,00,000059 0000P

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ZGHS	2845TH USAF HOSPITAL GRIFFIS AFB N Y	0688
AMTC	AF MISSILE TEST CTR PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA	0676
AFSW	AIR FORCE SPECIAL WEAPONS CENTER KIRKLAND AFB N M	0684
AILT	AIRBORNE INST LAB MINOLA NY	0601
ARK	ARK ELECTRONICS CORP	0696
AFIP	ARMED FORCES INST PATHOL WASHINGTON D C	0648
UBAY	BAYLOR UNIV WACO TEXAS	0647
BELY	BELL TELEPHONE LABS NYC	0608
BELT	BELL TELEPHONE LABS WHIPPANY NJ	0606
BIHS	BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL	0665
BIWH	BINGHAMTON STATE HOSP BINGHAMTON NY	0682
BINH	BINGHAMTON STATE HOSP BINGHAMTON N Y	0682
BILA	BIOPHY LAB NYC	0607
BBCO	BISSETT BERMAN CORP	0663
BRR1	BRAIN RESEARCH INST UNIV CALIF LOS ANGELES	0652
CPCO	CAPEHART CORPORATION N Y	0691
HCHO	CHILDRENS HOSPITAL OHIO	0715
CPHS	COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS + SURGEONS N Y	0667
UCOR	CORNELL UNIV	0649
DDCA	DEFENSE DOC CENTER (FORMERLY ASTIA)	0642
EOPT	ELECTRO OPTICAL SYS	0609
FILT	FILTRON COMPANY INC	0693
GESC	GENERAL ELECTRIC SCHENECTADY	0611
GESY	GENERAL ELECTRIC SYRACUSE	0650
UGNA	GEORGE WASH UNIV	0674
HGRN	GRANT HOSPITAL	0714
GAFB	GRIFFISS AFB	0610
UHAR	HARVARD UNIV	0630
IRE	INST FOR RESEARCH STATE COLLEGE PA	0661
INT	INTELECTRON CORP	0704
UJHO	JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	0654
ATOC	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ATD	0640
LINL	LINCOLN LABS MIT	0613
LCKB	LOCKHEED BURBANK CALIF	0612
LVCL	LOVELACE CLINIC ALBUQUERQUE NM	0675
MEEI	MASS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	0670
MGHS	MASS GEN HOSPITAL BOSTON	0680
UMIT	MASS INST TECHNOLOGY	0671
MAUR	MAURISANIA HOSPITAL	0673
MAYO	MAYO CLINIC MAYO FOUNDATION ROCHESTER MINN	0614
MELP	MELPAR INC FALLS CHURCH VA	0643
MRIM	MIDWEST RES INST KANSAS CITY MO	0615
NCRH	NAT CENTER RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH	0697
NIND	NAT INST NEUR DISEASES BLINDNESS NIH BETHESDA MD	0617
NHIN	NATIONAL HEART INST BETHESDA MD	0655
NIHS	NATIONAL INST HEALTH BETHESDA MD	0710
NLMD	NAT LIS MEDICINE	0709
NVJO	NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER JOHNSVILLE PA	0659
NVPH	NAVAL AIR MATERIAL CENTER PHILADELPHIA PA	0658
NVAS	NAVAL APPLIED SCI LAB	0656
NEMD	NEW ENGLAND INST MED RES RIDGEFIELD CONN	0641
NYUE	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COL ENGR RES DIV	0653
NYUM	NEW YORK UNIV MED CENTER INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE	0620
NYU	NEW YORK UNIV MED CENTER INST OF ENVIRON MED	0620
UNW	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	0683
ASUR	OFFICE OF SURGEON 4TH US ARMY FORT SAM HOUSTON TEXAS	0703
OHNI	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	0711
ONES	OREGON STATE COLLEGE	0646
PAFB	PATRICK AFB FLORIDA	0690

PENS	PENN STATE COLLEGE	0651
USRK	POLYTECH INST BROOKLYN	0708
RDCO	RAND DEVELOPMENT CORP	0681
RCAN	RCA LABS PRINCETON N J	0623
RCAP	RCA SERV CO MISSILE TEST PROJ PATRICK AFB	0624
HROM	ROCHESTER METHODIST HOSPITAL	0716
SWR	SOUTHWEST RES INST SAN ANTONIO	0627
SPC	SPERRY GYRO CO	0626
HSTA	ST ANTHONY HOSPITAL	0713
SLHS	ST LUKES HOSPITAL DULUTH MINN	0679
SMHS	ST MARYS HOSP DULUTH MINN	0677
SYDH	SYDENHAM HOSPITAL	0666
UTUF	TUFTS UNIV	0634
UTUL	TULANE UNIV	0635
UARK	UNIV ARKANSAS	0660
UBUF	UNIV BUFFALO	0628
UCAB	UNIV CALIF BERKELEY	0629
UCIN	UNIV CINCINNATI	0686
HUNI	UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	0712
UIOW	UNIV IOWA	0631
UMIA	UNIV MIAMI	0632
UMIC	UNIV MICHIGAN	0644
UMIN	UNIV MINNESOTA	0672
UPEN	UNIV PENN	0645
UROC	UNIV ROCHESTER	0633
USLO	UNIV ST LOUIS	0636
UVIR	UNIV VIRGINIA	0637
UMIN	UNIV OF MINNESOTA	0672
UCIN	UNIV OF CINCINNATI	0686
ADET	US ARMY BIO LABS FORT DETRICK MD	0701
AEHA	US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY EDGEWOOD ARSENAL MD	0702
AEH	US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH LAB	0600
ARM	US ARMY MED RES LAB FT KNOX KY	0602
AOMB	US ARMY ORD MIS CMD LIASON OFFICE BELL TEL LAB WHIPPNY	0603
ARED	US ARMY ORDNANCE MISSILE COMMAND REDSTONE ARSENAL ALA	0707
NBAW	US NAVY BUR AERO WASH DC	0616
NBSH	US NAVY BUREAU SHIPS	0664
NMRI	US NAVY MED RES INST	0618
NONR	US NAVY OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH	0689
NORL	US NAVY ORD LAB	0619
NWLB	US NAVAL WEAPONS LAB DAHLGREN VA	0692
USAS	USA STANDARDS INST	0657
AAWD	USAF AERO MED DIV AFSC BROOKS AFB TEXAS	0699
AMRL	USAF AFSC AEROSPACE MED RES LAB WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB	0605
ASDL	USAF AFSC ASD LIFE SUPPORT SYS LAB	0604
ARDC	USAF ARDC GRIFFIS AFB N Y	0687
AESD	USAF ELECT SYST DIR AFSC ANDREWS AFB MD	0698
AENC	USAF ELECTROMAG WARFARE + COMMUNICATIONS LAB ASD AFSC WRIGHT-PAT AFB	0705
AFLC	USAF HQ AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PAT AFB	0717
AINT	USAF INST TECHNOLOGY AIR UNIV	0706
AWMC	USAF MEDICAL CORPS WRIGHT-PAT AFB	0668
OSGE	USAF OFFICE SURGEON GENERAL	0621
RADC	USAF RADC	0622
SANE	USAF SCHOOL AVIATION MED	0625
VARA	VARIAN ASSOCIATES SAN CARLOS CALIF	0700
VANO	VETERANS ADMIN HOSP NEW ORLEANS	0685
VANI	VETERANS ADMIN HOSP NEW ORLEANS	0685
WDS	WDSM RADIO STATION DULUTH MINN	0678
WELC	WESTERN ELECTRIC CO	0638
WPAF	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	0694
ZARE	ZARET FOUNDATION NEW YORK	0639

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## SOVIET BLOC INSTITUTES

AMSP	ACAD MED SCI USSR MOSCOW	0031
LM	ACAD MIL MED ORDER LENIN I KIROV Leningrad	0021
ASU	ACAD SCI UKR SSR KIEV	0001
IMIE	ALL UNION SCI RES INST MED INSTR EQUIPMENT MOSCOW	0013
IMIE	ALL UNION SCI RES INST MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT MOSCOW	0046
VEEM	ALL UNION INST EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE MOSCOW	0049
IBIB	BIOL INST ACAD SCI BSSR	0002
ISTM	CENTRAL SCI RES INST SPA TREATMENT PHYSIOTHERAPY MOSCOW	0016
ISTS	CENTRAL SPA TREATMENT PHYSIOTHERAPY POLYCLINIC SOFIA BU	0017
CUPZ	CHARLES UNIV PLZEN CZ	0029
CUPG	CHARLES UNIV PRAGUE CZ	0037
CHEL	CHELYABINSK MUNICIPAL SANITARY EPIDEMIC STATION USSR	0039
IIHG	GORKY SCI RES INST INDUST HYG OCCUP DISEASES	0011
VVMI	HIGHER MILITARY MEDICAL INST BULGARIA	0042
HLBD	HOSPITAL LENIN BALNEOPHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC DEPT Leningrad	0010
IBPN	INST BIOPHY ACAD SCI USSR MOSCOW	0003
ICPH	INST CHEM PHYS ACAD SCI USSR MOSCOW	0005
ICYB	INST CYBERNETICS UKR ACAD SCI KIEV	0044
ICYG	INST CYTOLOGY GENETICS ACAD SCI SIB DIV USSR NOVOSIB	0006
IEPS	INST EVOL PHYSIOL SECHENOV AMS USSR Leningrad	0035
IFDT	INST FUNCT DIAG THERAPY MOSCOW	0007
IHNA	INST HIGHER NERV ACT NEUROPHYSIOL ACAD SCI USSR MOSCOW	0009
IHER	INST HYGIENE ERISMAN USSR	0008
IIHP	INST INDUST HYG OCCUP DISEASES PRAGUE	0036
IIMP	INST INDUSTRIAL MED LODZ POLAND	0030
INM	INST NUTRITION ACAD MED SCI MOSCOW	0045
IPB	INST PHYSIOL BOGOMOLET'S ACAD SCI UKR SSR KIEV	0015
IPPL	INST PHYSIOL PAVLOV ACAD SCI USSR Leningrad	0024
IPPA	INST PHYSIOL PAVLOV ACAD SCI USSR	0043
KALM	KALININ MEDICAL INSTITUTE	0054
IOHK	KHARKOV INST OCCUP HYG AND DISEASES USSR	0041
IIHK	KIEV INST INDUST HYG OCCUP DISEASES	0033
LGMP	LAB GEN NEURONUSCULAR PHYSIOLOGY USSR	0020
IIHL	LENINGRAD RES INST HYG OCCUP DISEASES	0032
LENN	LENINGRAD UNIV	0019
MAKY	MAKEYEV PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC HOSP USSR	0022
MIKA	MEDICAL INST KALININ OMSK USSR	0040
UKRC	MED SERV UKR TERR ADM CIVIL AIR FLEET UKR SSR	0027
MUBU	MEDICAL UNIV BUDAPEST	0053
MIAP	MIL INST AEROMED POLAND	0014
UMOS	MOSCOW STATE UNIV MOSCOW	0028
UODE	ODESSA UNIV I MECHNYKOV DEPT HUMAN AND ANIMAL PHYSIOL USSR	0047
PICZ	PHYSIOL INST CZ ACAD SCI PRAGUE	0023
IIHB	RES INST INDUST HYG AND OCCUP DISEASES BRATISLAVA CZ	0051
SAMI	SARATOV MED INST USSR	0025
ICAF	SCI RES INST CIVIL AIR FLEET MOSCOW	0004
IIHM	SCI RES INST INDUST HYG OCCUP DISEASES AMS USSR MOSCOW	0012
IIOP	SCI RES INST OPHTHALMOL IM GELMOLTA	0034
IGPH	SCI RES INST GENERAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH MIN HEALTH UKR SSR KIEV	0038
IPHY	STATE SCI RES INST PHYSIOTHERAPY MIN HEALTH RSFSR	0052
TMI	TOMSK MED INST	0026
IST	UKR SCI RES INST SPA TREATMENT PHYSIOTHERAPY ODESSA	0018
UWAR	WARSAW UNIV MED SCHOOL POLAND	0050

OTHER FOREIGN INSTITUTES

SPOL	BRITISH POST OFF RES STATION LONDON	0309
MPBP	MAX PLANCK INST BIOPHYSIK W GERMANY	0308
UMCG	MCGILL UNIV MONTREAL	0307
MIDD	MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL LONDON	0300
NRCC	NAT RES COUNCIL MECH ENGR CONTROL SYS OTTAWA CANADA	0302
NRCC	NAT RES COUNCIL MECH ENGR CONTROL SYS OTTAWA CANADA	0302
NIRO	NIRO LAB COPENHAGEN	0301
SJHS	ST JOHNS HOSPITAL LEICESTER SQ LONDON	0306
UROM	UNIV ROME	0304
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AJPU	AM J PUBLIC HEALTH	0098
AAIH	AMA ARCHIV INDUST HEALTH	0093
AAOP	AMA ARCHIV OPHTHALMOLOGY	0095
AREH	ARCH ENVIRON HEALTH	0005
AIOM	ARCHIV INDUST HYG AND OCCUP MED	0092
AIPD	ARCH INT PHARMACODYN THERAPY BELG	0065
ARPM	ARCHIV PHYSICAL MED	0097
APMR	ARCHIV PHYSICAL MED AND REHABILITATION	0103
AHRT	ARCH ZA HIGIJENU RADA I TOKSIKOLOGIJU	0078
ARPT	ARKHIV PATOLOGII	0107
BBYA	BIOCHEM BIOPHYSICA ACTA	0006
BIPJ	BIOPHYSICAL JOURNAL	0109
BEBM	BIULL EKSP BIOL MED	0007
BIFR	BIOFIZIKA	0008
BJAP	SR J APP PHYSICS	0009
BJHH	BULL JOHN HOPKINS HOSPITAL	0068
BLOD	BLOOD	0010
CALC	CASOPIS LEKARU CESKYCH. CZ	0011
CMSJ	CANAD MED SOC J	0012
CRUS	COMPTES RENDUS ACAD SCI URSS	0013
CENE	CESKOSLOVENSKA NEUROLOGIE	0077
CSKP	CESKOSLOVENKA PHYSIOL CZ	0014
DVG	DIE VOGELWARTE	0083
DIG	DIGEST INT CONF MED ELEC OR MED AND BIOL ENGR	0057
DABR	DOKLADY AKAD SCI BSSR	0015
DANS	DOKLADY AKAD SCI USSR TRANS IN DOKLADY BIO SCI SECT	0074
DANU	DOKLADY AKAD SCI USSR	0016
DANY	DOKLADY AKAD SCI USSR TRANS IN DOKLADY BIOPHYSICS	0017
DANP	DOKLADY AKAD SCI USSR TRANS IN SOV PHYSICS DOKLADY	0018
EKTR	EKSPERTIZA TRUDOSPOSOSBNOSTI I TRUDOSTROYSTVO PRI NERVNYKH I	0085
EKTR	PSIKHICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIYAKH	0085
ELEN	ELECTRICAL ENNG	0019
ECNP	ELECTROENCEPH CLIN NEUROPHYSIOL	0069
ELKM	ELEKTROMEDIZIN	0089
ENID	ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES	0113
ELVM	ELEKTRONIKA V MEDITSINE	0020
EXCR	EXP CELL RES	0021
EXPA	EXPERIENTIA	0062
FDTE	FOOD TECHNOLOGY	0054
FSEU	FOREIGN SCI BULL LIU CONGRESS	0022
FZKR	FIZIOL ZH AKAD NAUK UKR SSR	0023
FZHS	FIZIOL ZH USSR SECHENOVA	0024
GIEP	GIGIYENA I EPIDEMIOLOGIYA	0086
GISA	GIGIYENA I SANITARIYA USSR	0025
GIPZ	GIGIYENA TRUDA I PROF ZABOLEVANIYA USSR	0026
ALPY	HEALTH PHYSICS	0027
IEEB	IEEE TRANS BIOMED ENGR	0061
IRE	IEEE TRANS ELECTROMAG COMPATIBILITY	0090
IRF	IEEE TRANS RADIO FREQ INTERFERENCE	0094
INMS	INDUST MED AND SURGERY	0096
IAGG	INTERNAT ARCHIV GWERBEPATHOL GWERBENHYG	0076
ITBE	IRE TRANS BIOMED ELECTRONICS	0028
IME	IRE TRANS MED ELECTRONICS	0029

JAMB	J AN MED USSR	0101
JAPP	J APPL PHYSIOL	0079
JAMD	J AVIATION MED	0030
JCHP	J CHEM PHYSICS	0108
JMWP	J MICROWAVE POWER	0106
JOMD	J OCCUP MED	0060
	J UROLOGY	0099
	KISERLETES ORVOSTUDOMANY	0110
KLME	KLINICHESKAYA MEDITSINA	0031
KZMD	KAZANSKIY MED ZH NAVY USSR	0032
LKWO	LEKARZ WOJSKOWY POLAND	0033
LN37	SEE 0374 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
LN61	SEE 0364 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
LN62	SEE 0343 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
LN63	SEE 0365 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
MS37	SEE 0339 KUPALOV IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
MS57	SEE 0375 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
MS59	SEE 0366 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
MS63	SEE 0363 ANON IN BIBLIOGRAPHY	
MOGZ	MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA NAVY USSR	0034
MDPR	MEDITSINSKAYA PROMYSLENNOST USSR MED INDUSTRY	0035
MEBE	MED ELECTRONICS BIOL ENGR	0066
MEDP	MEDYCINA PRACY	0036
MIME	MILITARY MEDICINE	0111
NATL	NATURE	0037
NAUZ	NAUKA I ZHIZN USSR	0038
NEUR	NEUROLOGY	0039
NMTK	NOVOSTI MED TEKH USSR	0114
OSMJ	OHIO STATE MED JOURNAL	0116
PFAR	PROBLEMY FIZIOL AKUST USSR	0112
PIOM	PROC INT CONF MED ELEC OR MED AND BIOL ENGR	0104
	PROC TRISERVICE CONF BIO EFFECTS MICROWAVE RAD	0040
PIF	PATOLOG FIZIOL I EXPER TERAP	0055
PRLK	PRACOVNI LEKARSTVI	0043
PRIR	PRIRODA USSR	0042
PFZO	PROB FIZ OPTIKI AN USSR	0080
PIRE	PROC INST RAD ENGRS	0041
PSEB	PROC SOC EXPER BIOL MED	0063
PSRT	PSYCHOL REPORTS	0075
PSYS	PSYCHON SCI	0105
RBIO	RADIOBIOLOGIYA	0044
RPMR	REV PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION	0102
RMAS	RIV MED AERON E SP	0081
SCIN	SCIENCE NEWS	0053
TEWK	TECHNOLOGY WEEK	0067
THES	THESIS	0115
TIFP	TRUDY INST FIZIOL PAVLOV	0058
TIGT	TRUDY NII GIGIYENA TRUDA I PROFZABOLEANIY USSR	0045
TVMA	TRUDY VOY MED AKAD I KIROV USSR	0084
USPF	USP FIZ NAUK USSR	0047
USBR	USP SOV BIOL USSR	0046
VAMN	VESNIK AKAD MED NAUK SSSR	0004
VLEN	VESTNIK Leningrad UNIV SER BIOL	0048
VOFT	VESTNIK OFTALMOL	0056
VPKR	VOPR KURORTOL FIZIOTERAPII LECHEBN FIZICHESKOY KULTURY	0050
VOH	VOPR OKHRANY MATERINSKAYA I DETSIVA	0070
V	VOENNO MEDITSINSKO DELO	0082
V	VOYENNO MED ZH USSR MILITARY MED JOUR	0049
VRAC	VRACH DELO	0088
WDLK	WISDOMOSCI LEKARSKIE	0072
WMED	WEHRMEDIZIN	0087
ZOBZ	ZH ORSHCH BIOL USSR	0051
ZVND	ZH VYSSH NERNVN DEYATELNOSTI PAVLOV USSR	0052

FINAL REPORT

"EFFECTS OF LOW - LEVEL MICROWAVE IRRADIATION ON  
HEART RATE IN RABBITS"

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by

The Zaret Foundation, Inc.  
1230 Post Road  
Scarsdale, New York 10583



A number of Soviet studies have reported that low-level microwave irradiation, at or below  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , alters the heart rate of humans and animals. In one of the best controlled and most fully reported of these studies, Presman and Levitina<sup>1</sup> irradiated various parts of the body of rabbits with continuous microwaves at intensities of 7 to  $12 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . The largest effect observed was an increase in heart rate during and after irradiation of the dorsal aspect of the head. The next largest effect was a decrease in rate during and after irradiation of the whole ventral surface of the body. Smaller changes in rate accompanied irradiation of the back, of the total dorsal surface, of the ventral aspect of the head, and of the abdomen.

The purpose of the present study was to replicate the procedure used by Presman and Levitina for dorsal irradiation of the head, in order to collect enough additional data either to confirm their results or to establish that the differences in heart rate are a manifestation of variability rather than a consequence of irradiation.

#### Method

Subjects The subjects were 12 albino male rabbits weighing 2.0 to 3.0 kg.

Apparatus Microwave power was obtained from a CW, air-cooled magnetron with an output of 1.3 kW, an anode voltage of 2 kV, and an operating frequency of 2.409 GHz ( $\lambda = 12.5 \text{ cm}$ ). This tube, manufactured by Deutsche Mikrowellen Gesellschaft, exhibited exceptional stability during the exposures. Power from the tube was conducted through a waveguide to the irradiating horn (Fig. 1). Most of the magnetron output was dissipated in a high-power load, and only about 10% was used to irradiate the animal.

The microwave horn was placed in an anechoic chamber with its main lobe directed downward, so that the animal was irradiated from

<sup>1</sup> A.S. Presman and N.A. Levitina, Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med. 53, No. 1, 41-44 (1962); Engl. Transl., Bull. Exptl. Biol. Med. 53, 36-39

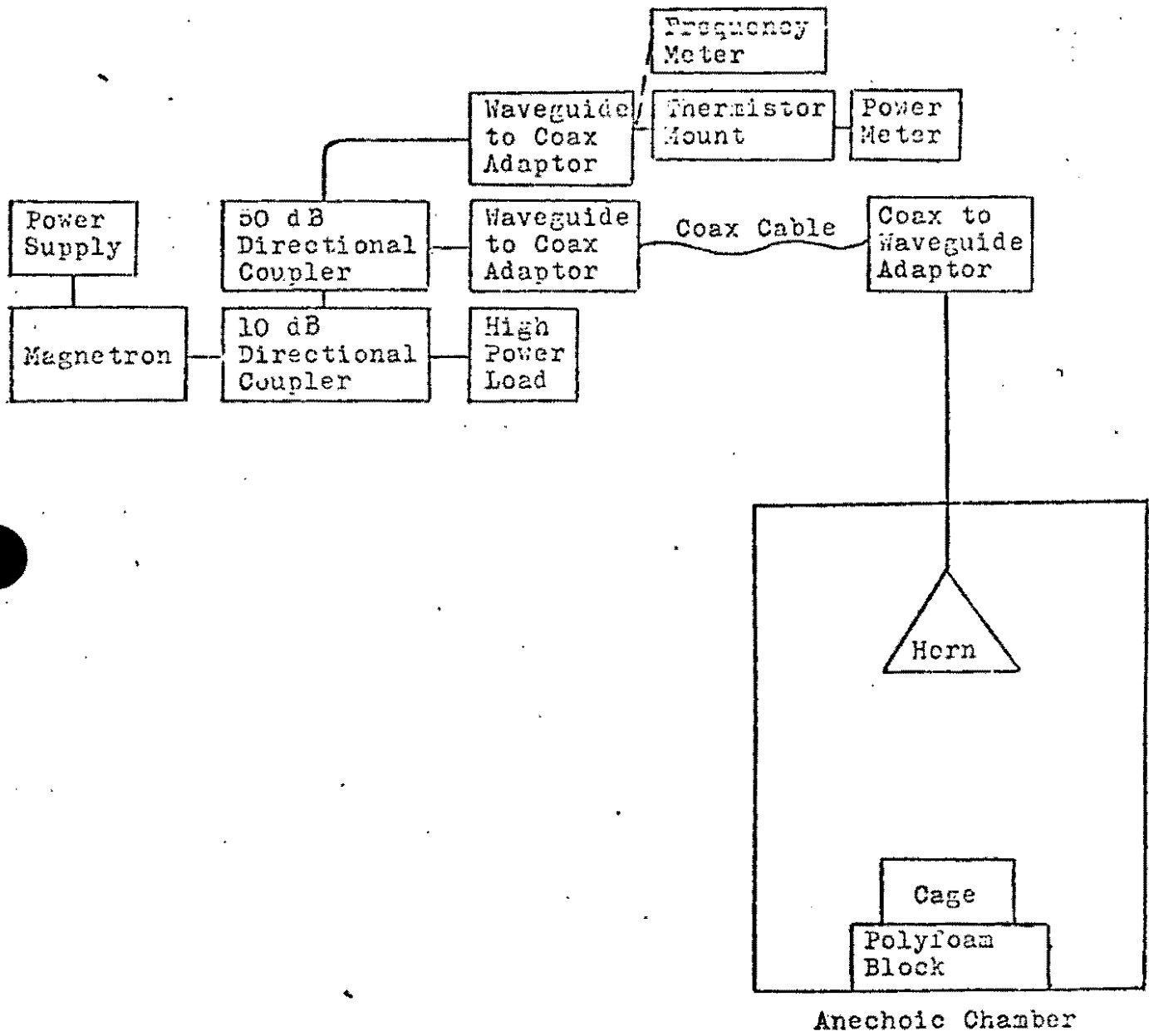


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the apparatus.

above. The horn's aperture was  $7 \frac{31}{32}$  in. by  $5 \frac{7}{8}$  in., its axial length was 15 in., and its estimated power gain was 19.54. The animal's head was 29 in. from the horn. This distance was well within the far-field region, which began at about 12.9 in. from the horn. From the estimated gain of the horn, it was calculated that a total of 35 W leaving the horn produced the measured power density of  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  in the vicinity of the animal's head.

The power density was measured with a Ramcor 1250 A densiometer with a calibrated low-gain rectangular horn antenna. A Hewlett Packard Model 431-B power-meter was connected to the waveguide to monitor the power during irradiation. The power-meter reading corresponding to  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  at the animal's head was determined and used for setting the magnetron anode current. This calibration procedure was conducted with the cage and animal not present in the anechoic chamber. It was observed that the region of uniform power density was sufficiently large that considerable variation in the placement of the cage would still give the same power density.

The anechoic chamber had interior dimensions of 40 in. by 40 in. by 64 in., and was lined with type CV-4 microwave absorber panels manufactured by Emerson-Cuming. This material is rated to have reflections less than 20 db below the incident power level at 2.0 GHz; at 2.4 GHz the reflection is even lower. A plate of this material was used to shield the animal's back during irradiation of its head.

Procedure The rabbit was restrained in a wooden box, which was placed below the horn antenna in the anechoic chamber. Needle electrodes were inserted for EKG recording. After the animal had been in position for 15 min., its EKG was recorded once each minute for 10 min. before the onset of irradiation. Then the rabbit's head was irradiated from above with continuous 12.5 cm microwaves at a power density of  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  for 20 min. During irradiation the EKG was recorded every 2 min. After the power was turned off, the EKG was recorded every minute for 10 min. Each EKG trace was recorded for a 20 sec duration. Exactly the same procedure was followed during the control sessions, except that the animal was not irradiated. Each animal was irradiated twice and served as a control twice: once before and once after irradiation.

## Results

Changes in heart rate were calculated in the manner described by Presman and Levitina as follows: (a) For each trace recorded during and after irradiation, the deviation from the mean heart rate before irradiation was calculated. (b) The corresponding deviations were calculated for the data from the control sessions. (c) The relative change in rate for each recording period was obtained by subtracting the mean deviation for the control condition from the corresponding deviation for the irradiation condition.

Each of the three graphs in Fig. 2 represent the mean differences in heart rate between eight irradiation sessions and eight control sessions. The results for the first four rabbits that were exposed show a relative increase in heart rate both during and after irradiation. The average data for the next four rabbits show a decrease during the first 10 min of irradiation and no consistent change thereafter. The last four animals exhibited a decrease during the first 8 min followed by an increase over the last 18 min of the session. All 12 animals received the same dorsal irradiation of the head, and the division into three groups is entirely arbitrary.

The average results for all 12 animals are summarized in Fig. 3. The dots represent the data of the present experiment, based on 24 irradiation and 24 control sessions. A small decrease in heart rate during the first 8 min was followed by a larger increase over the remaining 22 min. The crosses in Fig. 3 indicate the results of Presman and Levitina, based on 16 irradiation and 16 control trials with 8 rabbits. The relative change in heart rate was generally positive, and this increase was both larger and more variable than the results in our experiment.

Table 1 lists the mean number of beats per 20 sec during successive 10 min periods of the control and the irradiation sessions. The animals were irradiated during the middle 20 min of the irradiation condition. Each entry in the table is based on the results of 24 sessions. Heart rate was highest during the first 10 min of both conditions and generally decreased over time. The analysis of variance summarized in Table 2 shows that the variation over time was statistically significant, as were individual differences and the interaction between radiation and time. The difference between irradiation and control conditions, however, was generally less than 2 beats per 20 sec, and this difference was not statistically significant.

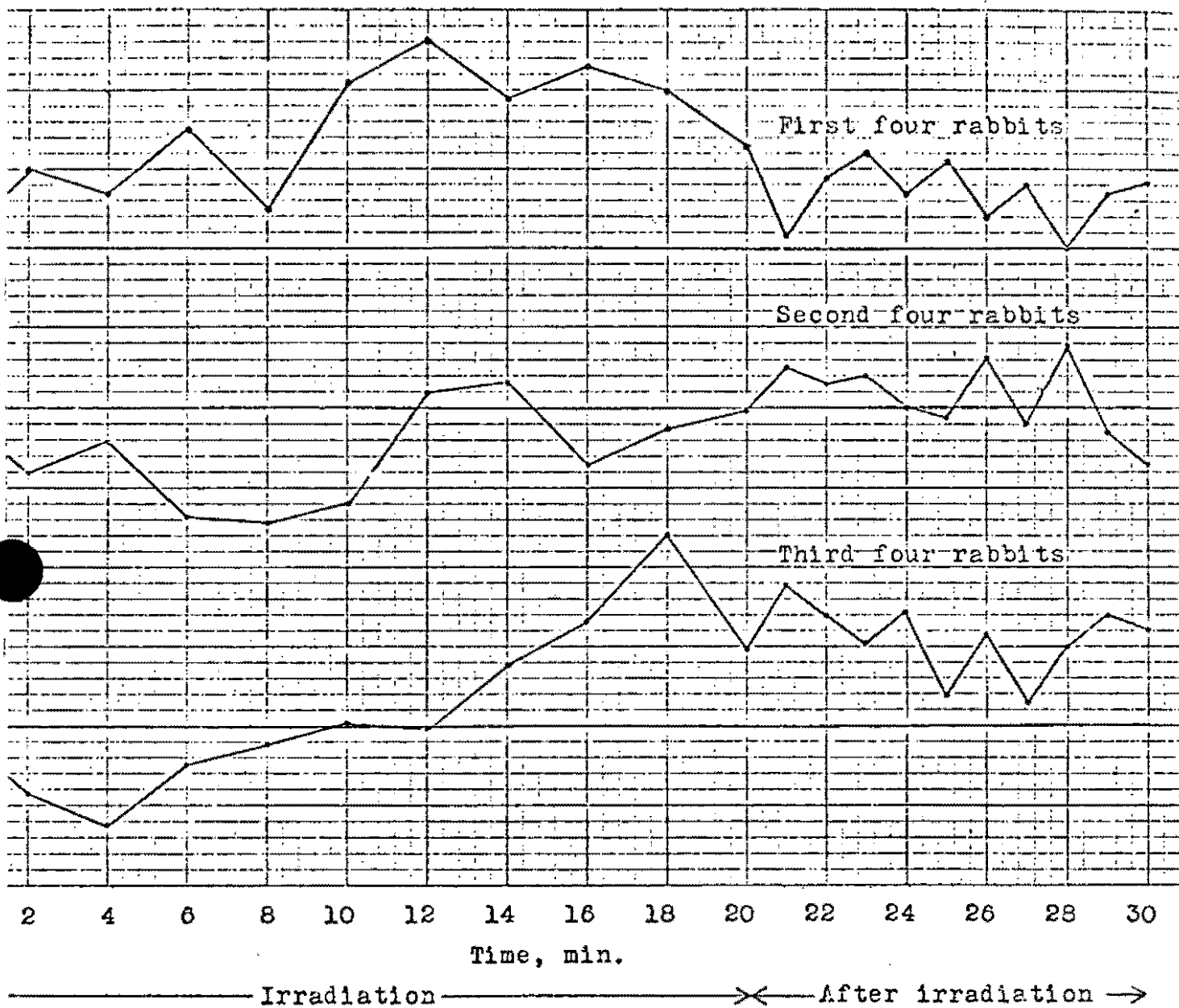


Fig. 2. Relative change in heart rate of rabbits irradiated on the dorsal aspect of the head with continuous microwaves of 12.5 cm wavelength at 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Each point represents the mean difference between 8 exposures and 8 control sessions.

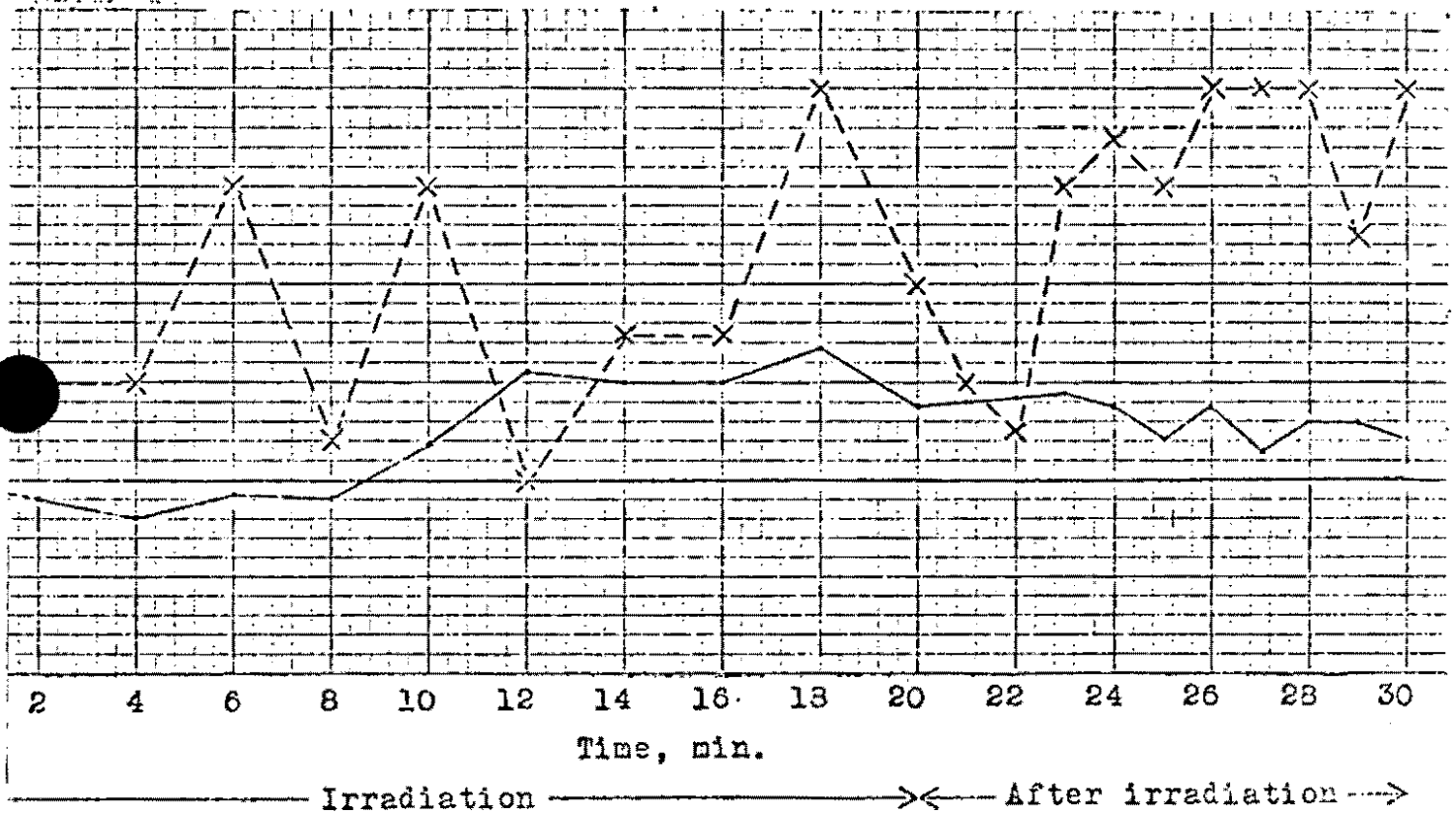


Fig. 3. Relative change in heart rate of rabbits irradiated on the dorsal aspect of the head with continuous microwaves of 12.5 cm wavelength at 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Each dot represents the mean difference between 24 exposures and 24 control sessions of the present experiment. The crosses represent the results of Presman and Levitina based on 16 exposures and 16 controls.

Table 1

## Mean Number of Beats per 20 Sec

	<u>1st 10 min</u>	<u>2nd 10 min</u>	<u>3rd 10 min</u>	<u>4th 10 min</u>
Control	63.94	63.79	61.73	61.95
Irradiation	63.56	63.31	63.34	62.83

Table 2

## Analysis of Variance

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Radiation	7.80	1	7.80	<1
Time	69.07	3	23.02	7.99*
Subjects	10,507.23	11	955.20	25.04*
R x T	36.89	3	12.23	4.66*
R x S	113.96	11	10.36	<1
T x S	95.12	33	2.88	<1
R x T x S	86.93	33	2.64	<1
Error	3,661.43	96	38.14	

\* Significant at the .01 level

Presman and Levitina devised the ratio K, which they called the co-efficient of the chronotropic effect, to describe the effect of irradiation on heart rate.

$$K = \frac{100 + m_1}{100 + m_2}$$

where  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are the respective changes in the percentage of cases with rates increased or decreased from the control values. An increase in rate is indicated by  $K > 1$ , and a decrease by  $K < 1$ . Their results for dorsal irradiation of the head were  $K = 1.3$  during irradiation, and  $K = 1.42$  after irradiation. The present results were  $K = .84$  during irradiation and  $K = 1.19$  after irradiation.

## Discussion

There were six conditions in the experiment of Presman and Levitina, in each of which a different part of the body was irradiated. One condition (dorsal aspect of the head) produced a relative increase in heart rate during and after irradiation. Another condition (whole ventral surface) showed a decrease during and after irradiation. The other four conditions were accompanied by smaller and less consistent changes in rate. The results of the present experiment suggest that such effects are due to chance variation from one set of trials to another.

The variation from one sample to another under the same conditions of radiation is illustrated in Fig. 2. One set of data shows an increase in relative heart rate; another shows a decrease followed by no consistent change; the third, a decrease followed by an increase. When these three sets of data were averaged, as in Fig. 3, the variability from minute to minute became less, and the relative change in heart rate became smaller. The largest change in the averaged data is about 2 beats per 20 sec, which is only 3% of the average heart rate of 63 beats per 20 sec.

It is our tentative conclusion that the changes in heart rate that Presman and Levitina attributed to irradiation of different parts of the body were simply due to the variation from one small sample of trials to another. We are still collecting data on the effect of dorsal irradiation of the head at  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . If the effect continues to approach zero as our sample size increases, this conclusion will be confirmed.

## Future Research

We plan to run four more rabbits under the conditions of the present experiment. If we still observe no effect of radiation at  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , we shall proceed to higher power densities, in order to determine the minimum levels at which effects are observable.

We are presently developing procedures for recording body temperature and respiration rate, simultaneously with heart rate, while the animal is irradiated. Temperature will be recorded with a needle thermistor probe inserted subcutaneously just outside the area that is irradiated. Respiration rate will be recorded by means of a sensor that detects changes in chest circumference. We anticipate that these recording procedures



should be standardized by 1 September 1969, whereupon we shall begin a series of exposures to determine irradiation thresholds for all three indicators.

The first power density in the series will be  $100 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , a level which should produce evidence of thermal stress, such as hyperventilation or hyperthermia. On subsequent exposures we shall decrease the power level until no effect is produced, i.e., until heart rate, respiration rate and temperature are the same during irradiation as during the control sessions. If respiration or temperature is affected at lower power levels than heart rate, that would constitute further evidence against the thesis that low-power microwave fields produce non-thermal effects on cardiac activity via direct action on the central nervous system.

APPENDIX I

Summary of Raw Data

Number of Beats per 20 Sec.

TIME (MIN)	RABBIT 1				RABBIT 2				RABBIT 3				RABBIT 4			
	1		2		1		2		1		2		1		2	
	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R
1	60	63	62	62	64	63	54	54	62	59	61	60	59	57	59	50
2	57	64	53	52	65	61	58	59	61	63	60	59	57	59	56	52
3	59	58	51	53	63	56	58	56	62	61	61	60	57	61	59	48
4	56	58	51	56	63	59	62	54	59	61	62	62	62	58	56	55
5	60	57	56	59	63	58	60	57	59	64	62	60	60	58	57	49
6	59	54	57	54	61	59	62	55	61	63	62	62	59	60	57	62
7	55	57	51	56	62	61	60	56	62	62	62	62	57	59	57	58
8	55	57	65	53	64	62	60	60	60	62	61	60	56	59	55	59
9	56	57	55	58	68	64	60	54	62	62	61	61	58	59	57	59
10	55	60	56	58	66	60	58	57	59	61	62	60	58	62	57	56
14	58	62	62	63	66	63	59	63	59	60	61	62	52	59	61	56
16	54	62	59	58	63	64	64	70	59	60	62	62	54	62	61	53
18	51	64	59	53	60	60	60	65	59	60	59	62	55	59	58	56
20	61	61	53	56	62	60	58	60	60	59	62	62	52	62	57	49
22	58	61	50	56	63	63	57	61	59	60	61	63	52	61	54	61
24	54	62	52	64	58	67	58	56	59	60	60	62	54	61	54	54
26	59	58	55	66	56	64	57	57	59	60	60	61	57	61	54	54
28	53	61	58	55	55	72	57	52	58	61	58	61	52	60	56	55
30	56	60	57	63	64	77	56	54	58	62	58	61	55	60	52	45
32	55	57	55	62	60	66	64	55	62	61	59	62	57	62	56	56
31	63	61	60	59	63	67	64	53	61	59	61	64	55	59	55	56
32	64	59	59	58	61	74	68	53	60	63	60	64	53	58	52	56
33	58	58	58	56	56	65	67	52	60	64	59	64	55	58	50	58
34	58	63	56	54	59	60	63	54	62	65	59	60	56	60	54	55
35	57	61	58	58	58	64	62	53	62	62	58	61	52	59	61	61
36	54	56	56	53	59	63	61	52	60	62	58	62	52	60	64	56
37	57	63	53	54	61	63	62	56	60	60	58	62	54	58	58	53
38	57	59	53	54	62	62	62	54	63	60	58	59	57	60	58	55
39	57	60	56	56	64	65	60	52	61	58	58	62	57	60	51	56
40	60	58	54	53	60	61	60	54	60	60	58	59	56	58	48	60

C=Control  
R=Radiation

APPENDIX I

Summary of Raw Data

Number of Beats per 20 Sec.

TIME (MIN)	RABBIT 5				RABBIT 6				RABBIT 7				RABBIT 8			
	1		2		1		2		1		2		1		2	
	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R
1	68	64	70	68	50	42	62	69	76	82	68	75	69	68	62	63
2	66	62	69	67	48	46	61	70	76	80	69	74	69	68	64	61
3	66	62	69	67	51	40	62	68	76	78	72	74	70	70	62	60
4	62	62	68	68	47	40	63	67	74	77	69	74	65	71	63	60
5	62	65	57	68	47	44	61	67	75	77	71	76	69	68	63	62
6	63	62	64	68	46	43	62	67	75	73	70	76	69	69	64	62
7	64	62	70	66	44	43	62	67	76	76	77	74	70	66	66	60
8	62	60	66	69	44	41	64	70	75	77	70	78	73	72	65	62
9	62	61	70	69	43	42	60	68	76	77	72	74	72	71	64	53
0	60	64	68	65	46	47	62	69	75	76	71	74	71	78	62	62
4	67	60	68	66	44	41	61	66	75	74	71	73	70	72	67	63
6	66	58	65	67	43	43	61	69	75	71	69	74	71	71	66	61
8	65	59	66	63	47	41	63	68	75	71	70	73	71	69	65	62
0	67	59	65	70	52	40	61	66	75	71	69	72	73	70	67	62
0	64	62	67	66	46	42	61	64	77	74	71	73	73	68	66	62
2	62	61	65	68	44	44	63	69	75	76	70	73	74	70	62	62
4	62	62	63	65	43	41	60	65	73	73	66	74	73	69	61	62
6	62	61	73	65	43	39	63	64	74	74	65	75	74	69	63	64
8	60	61	67	65	41	39	63	63	75	79	68	71	72	68	61	62
0	64	58	63	66	40	40	60	62	75	78	69	73	71	70	60	59
1	64	59	65	66	42	41	57	68	76	78	68	74	70	68	57	53
2	62	58	66	66	46	44	57	64	74	80	68	76	72	68	62	61
3	62	58	64	66	40	40	57	64	75	80	74	74	70	68	57	60
4	62	58	64	65	40	40	57	62	74	78	72	74	74	68	57	60
5	65	57	64	66	44	40	57	60	74	79	68	74	75	69	56	61
6	62	58	65	70	43	38	58	65	74	76	71	80	70	69	58	60
7	62	60	67	67	43	38	58	62	75	75	70	73	72	70	58	62
8	60	58	64	66	41	46	57	66	80	74	72	75	68	69	56	61
9	61	59	60	64	42	40	63	62	76	74	67	71	72	71	64	64
10	64	59	68	64	47	44	61	63	71	72	68	70	73	70	61	65

C=Control  
R=Radiation

APPENDIX I.

Summary of Raw Data

Number of Beats per 20 Sec.

EXPERIMENT (MIN)	RABBIT 9.				RABBIT 10.				RABBIT 11.				RABBIT 12.			
	1		2		1		2		1		2		1		2	
	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R
1	76	78	76	76	80	75	73	77	60	69	56	44	64	59	64	64
2	77	78	75	73	80	75	74	78	58	63	56	44	63	59	65	63
3	80	80	74	73	79	72	72	76	62	64	56	44	64	63	59	67
4	78	80	74	75	80	75	72	76	62	60	61	43	62	63	59	62
5	77	77	71	78	81	84	72	78	62	61	58	52	62	62	64	66
6	78	72	75	76	80	68	72	77	64	64	58	46	59	64	62	68
7	76	72	69	77	79	74	74	78	58	62	54	54	57	60	64	68
8	77	70	74	77	79	72	74	76	59	67	54	40	58	58	58	54
9	80	76	73	68	79	75	74	77	60	60	52	42	61	59	57	64
10	83	72	70	77	73	74	74	76	60	68	52	41	62	60	60	65
11	78	67	75	75	79	72	74	77	60	59	48	44	61	58	66	67
12	80	78	79	75	80	74	74	74	63	60	50	42	62	57	64	64
13	75	76	76	76	80	72	70	73	61	58	52	50	61	54	62	61
14	74	79	73	75	80	72	75	73	62	62	51	48	62	61	63	66
15	70	79	75	78	79	68	74	73	61	60	50	43	59	72	68	56
16	69	77	75	75	78	70	75	74	61	63	56	42	57	65	60	56
17	71	78	75	75	78	73	74	72	64	62	43	42	56	59	60	64
18	73	77	76	74	78	74	71	75	57	64	44	43	56	60	63	64
19	72	78	76	73	77	73	72	74	50	64	44	45	59	68	60	64
20	77	79	73	73	76	72	67	74	61	61	41	41	57	59	58	58
21	73	82	72	74	78	72	68	74	61	64	41	42	57	58	62	66
22	71	78	72	72	77	72	69	74	60	63	42	42	55	57	62	64
23	71	77	70	70	78	70	76	74	56	63	43	41	58	58	62	70
24	69	75	68	76	78	72	75	72	60	62	40	46	59	56	61	65
25	69	76	75	74	79	70	71	72	60	62	48	45	62	56	62	68
26	66	76	69	72	80	71	70	72	59	60	46	50	63	59	64	67
27	76	76	71	67	76	70	72	72	60	62	46	42	58	60	62	69
28	76	76	65	74	76	76	70	73	61	60	46	46	64	60	64	65
29	79	76	69	77	76	74	68	71	61	58	38	44	64	64	64	69
30	80	78	70	76	76	75	66	71	64	62	38	38	64	66	60	63

● = Control  
○ = Radiation

Hopkins University  
PHYSICS LABORATORY  
Spring, Maryland

MRT-4-045  
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OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE FOR  
PROJECT PANDORA MICROWAVE  
TEST FACILITY

Prepared by  
E. V. Byron  
October 1966

ABSTRACT

This report describes the operational procedure for the Project Pandora microwave test facility. It is intended primarily for non-microwave oriented technical personnel to enable them to operate the facility with a minimum of training. Included is the Turn-On, Turn-Off Procedure, the procedure for measuring transmitted power and power density, and a description of the power monitors.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the operational procedure for the Project Pandora microwave test facility. It is intended primarily for non-microwave oriented technical personnel, to enable them to operate the facility with a minimum of training. Section II of this report delineates the basic turn-on, turn-off procedure for the equipment. Section III describes the procedure for determining which of the "add-on" sections of the expandable conical horn to use, and the power requirements for a desired power density. Section IV describes the power monitors in the microwave anechoic chamber.

The microwave equipment for Project Pandora is assembled in the four equipment racks illustrated in figure 1. Rack No. 1 contains the Spectrum Analyzer R.F. and Display sections. Rack No. 2 contains the auxiliary low-power microwave generation and modulation equipment. The equipment in this rack is not interconnected (nor is the spectrum analyzer). Rack No. 3 contains the primary low power microwave generation and modulation equipment, and the necessary monitoring and recording equipment. Rack No. 4 contains the high power microwave amplifier and power supplies. The interconnection of these two racks, with the "expandable horn" transmitting antenna in the anechoic chamber, is shown in figure 2 which is a functional block diagram of the microwave system.

## II. EQUIPMENT OPERATION

The following instructions pertain to the operation of the equipment assembled in equipment racks 3 and 4 with reference to figures 1 and 2.

Note: For operation of the various individual pieces of equipment, refer to the manufacturers' operation manuals which are available at the test facility.

A. Preliminary Turn On Procedure

Note: Connect the proper transmitting horn section for the required frequency and power density as outlined in Section III of this procedure.

1. Equipment Rack Number 4

- a. Turn on water supply. Pressure should be between 15 and 50 psi.
- b. Turn on low voltage A.C. power supply. Set Heater Voltage to 6.3 volts.
- c. Turn on D.C. power supply (solenoid power). Set to 33 volts.

Note: Under no circumstances should the solenoid be operated without water cooling or permanent damage will result. If the over current light is energized, the door interlock is open or there is insufficient water pressure or solenoid current.

- d. Set the Cathode Voltage switch on the high voltage power supply to the Burn-in position and turn on the high voltage.

Note: There is a 3 minute delay before the high voltage comes on. Allow 15 minutes warm-up.

2. Equipment Rack Number 3

- a. Turn on A.C. power to rack number 3.
- b. Turn the Grid Control on the Alfred 5-6868, 10 watt TWT amplifier to -250 volts. Turn Helix Control completely CCW.
- c. Turn HP692C Sweep Oscillator to Standby position.
- d. Turn on power to all equipment, allow 15 minute warm-up.

- e. Zero all HP431C power meters. For maximum accuracy, the power meters should be "re-zeroed" periodically. Refer to the HP431C instruction manual.
- f. Turn Sweep Oscillator Output Attenuator and TWT Output Attenuator completely CW (max. attenuation).
- g. Set HP692C to desired frequency and connect for desired modulation.

Note: Refer to the instruction manuals of the HP692, HP8403A, and the HP3300A for the possible modulation options and their settings. If the auxiliary low power R.F. generation and modulation equipment is to be used, refer to the appropriate instruction manuals for possible interconnections and operating instructions.

- h. Turn HP692C to Operate position.

B. Operational Turn On Procedure

1. Equipment Rack Number 4

- a. Set Cathode Voltage switch to the .1/3.3KV position and observe high voltage and current meters.

Note: Do not allow high voltage to exceed 3250 volts and the current to exceed 560 ma.

- b. If necessary, adjust high voltage screwdrive adjustment for high voltage meter reading of 3250 volts.  
DO NOT EXCEED 560 MA. CURRENT.

2. Equipment Rack Number 3

- a. Turn Helix Control on Alfred 5-6868 TWT completely CW.
- b. Turn Grid Control on Alfred 5-6868 TWT completely CW.

- c. Adjust Sweep Oscillator Output Attenuator for maximum power output as observed on TWT Monitor Power Meter. Lock in position.
- d. Adjust TWT Output Attenuator for the required transmitted power as observed on the TWT Monitor Power Meter. Lock in position.

Note: The transmitted power required for a desired power density can be determined from figure 3 and Section III of this procedure.  
The transmitted power can be determined from the meter reading and figure 4; (High Power Monitor, - Meter Reading vs. Output Power).  
DO NOT EXCEED 250 WATTS TRANSMITTED POWER FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME WITH THE INITIAL TUBE SUPPLIED.

- e. Set the monitor switches on the monitor switch panel to connect the desired function to be monitored to the strip chart recorder. The normal setting of these switches is TWT Monitor to the recorder channel No. 2, and Monitor Channel No. 1 to recorder channel No. 1.
- f. Connect "Available Inputs" to the scope or the HP415 as required.

C. Turn Off Procedure

1. Equipment Rack Number 3

- a. Turn 10 W TWT Output Attenuator max. CW (max. attenuation).
- b. Turn Sweep Oscillator Output Attenuator max. CW.
- c. Turn Grid Control on Alfred 5-6868 10 Watt TWT to -250 volts. Turn Helix Control completely CCW.

- d. Turn HP692C Sweep Oscillator to Standby position.
  - e. Rack power may now be turned off.
2. Equipment Rack Number 4
- a. Set the Cathode Voltage switch on high voltage power supply to Burn-in position.
  - b. Turn off high voltage.
  - c. Turn off low voltage A.C. power supply.
  - d. Turn off D.C. power supply.
  - e. Turn off water supply.

III. PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING HORN SECTION AND OUTPUT POWER FOR DESIRED POWER DENSITY

A. Design Frequency Range for "Expandable" Conical Horn

The microwave facility was designed such that a suitable quiet zone - minimum dimension, 3' wide by 2' high by 1' deep for two "test samples" side by side - would be illuminated uniformly a  $\pm 1.0$ db power variation in the quiet zone was the design goal. The quiet zone, as discussed in this report, starts at a transmission length of 23.0 feet and is symmetric about the chambers horizontal and vertical axis. These quiet zone dimensions, therefore, set the beamwidth characteristics of the transmitting horn; and a conical transmitting horn with "add-on" section was designed to give maximum gain with the required beamwidth over the S-Band frequency range. Under these conditions, figure 3 shows the "design frequency range" for the appropriate sections ( $D_1$  through  $D_6$ ). This figure is a plot of power density (in  $\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2$ ) per watt transmitted -  $P_d/W$  - versus frequency, for each of the horn sections. It can be seen that, for the design frequency ranges,  $P_d/W$  is  $1.6 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2}{\text{watt}} \pm 10\%$ .

Thus, for 250 watts transmitted, the power density in the quiet zone is  $4.0 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \pm 10\%$ .

1. To determine specifically the transmitted power required for a desired power density (at a given frequency in the design range):

- a. Determine Pd/W for the known frequency and horn section from figure 3.

- b. Solve:  $\text{Pd/W} \times \text{Power} = \text{Power density}$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Power density}}{\text{Pd/W}}$$

- c. Example: At 3.0 GHz, a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  is required. (Horn Section  $D_4$ )

$$\text{Pd/W} = 1.58 \times 10^{-2} \text{ from figure 4.}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{2}{1.58 \times 10^{-2}} = 126 \text{ watts}$$

2. To determine power density from a known transmitted power:

- a. Determine Pd/W for the known frequency and horn section from figure 3.

- b. Solve:  $\text{Power density} = \text{Pd/W} \times \text{Power}$

- c. Example: At 3.5 GHz, 200 watts are transmitted (Horn Section  $D_2$ ).

$$\text{Pd/W} = 1.56 \times 10^{-2} \text{ from figure 3.}$$

$$\text{Power density} = 1.56 \times 10^{-2} \times 200 = 3.13 \text{ mw/cm}^2$$

#### B. Horn Section for a Reduced Quiet Zone

To increase the versatility of the test facility, additional "add-on" horn sections were designed to uniformly illuminate successively smaller quiet zone volumes with increased gain. The determination of the quiet zone volume is dependent upon the beamwidth of the various sections and is beyond the scope of this report. Suffice it to say that, at the upper end of the frequency band (3.95 GHz) horn section  $D_{10}$  will essentially illuminate uni-

formly a quiet zone large enough for a single test sample - 1.5'W x 1'H x 1'D. At this frequency,  $D_{10}$  gives the maximum power density obtainable for the system. As the frequency is decreased, horn section  $D_{10}$  will uniformly illuminate a proportionately larger volume with reduced gain.

1. The power required for a desired power density can be determined as in A1 above.

a. Example: 10  $\text{mw/cm}^2$  power density is desired at 3.95 GHz (Horn Section  $D_{10}$ )

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Power Density}}{\text{Pd/W}}$$

$$\text{Pd/W} = 3.83 \times 10^{-2} \text{ from figure 3}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{10}{3.83 \times 10^{-2}} \approx 260 \text{ watts}$$

#### IV. MICROWAVE POWER MONITORS

In addition to the high power TWT monitor, there are 3 power monitors in the anechoic chamber. Two of these, Monitor #1, a standard gain horn, and Monitor #2, a sleeve dipole, are connected to the HP431C power meters in rack number 3. These two monitors may be switched to the Mosley 7100B strip-chart recorder (see figure 2). The third monitor, alternate monitor number 1, is a sleeve dipole and has an available output as shown in figure 2.

##### A. Monitor Number 1

Monitor number 1, the standard gain horn, is the primary "down stream" power density monitor. Power readings on the Channel No. 1 power meter can be converted to power density at the point of measurement with reference to figure 5.

Note: It must be reemphasized that this monitor, in conjunction with figure 5, measures the power density at the point where the monitor is placed in the chamber, and not the power density at the center of the quiet zone as determined in Section III.

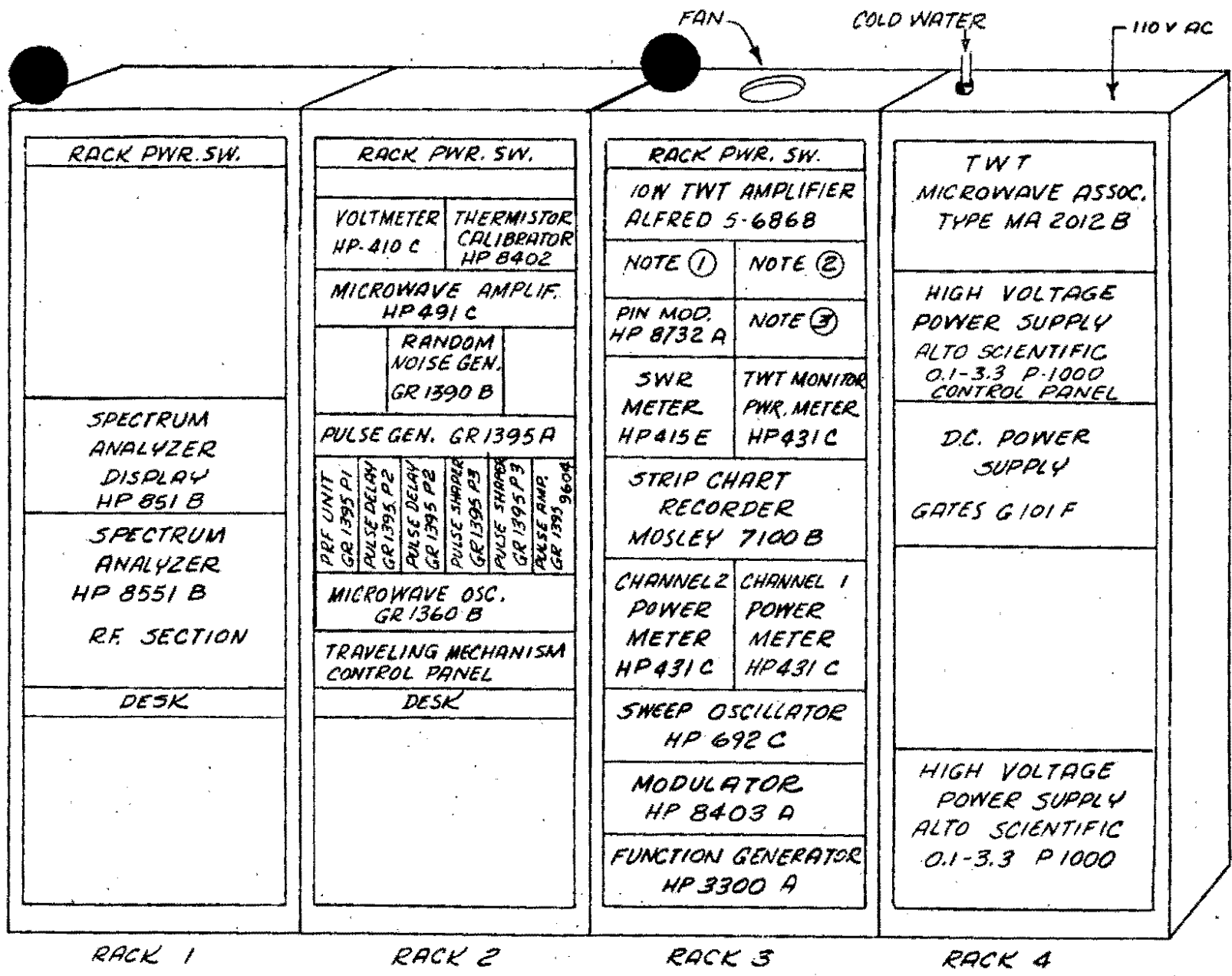
B. Monitor Number 2 and Alternate Monitor No. 1

These monitors are available to measure relative power density and for the observation of signal waveforms at any point in the chamber.

By placing monitor number 2, with its alternate monitor line connected, at a point of known power density (previously determined as in Section III or IV A above), and placing alternate monitor number 1, at any other point in the chamber; a gross measurement of power density can be made by observing the relative readings. Due to the nature of the chamber reflections, the power density measured in this manner can be in error by  $\pm 2$  db; however, as a "gross" power density measurement technique, these monitors are useful since they are lightweight and easily movable.



BACK ARRANGEMENT OF PANDORA MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT



RACK 1

RACK 2

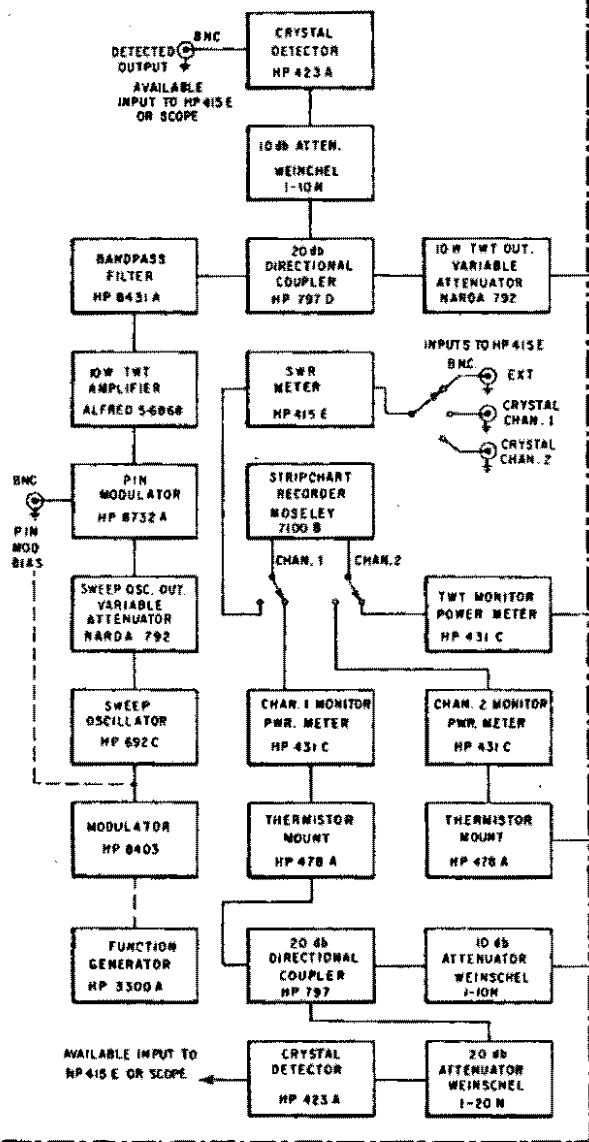
RACK 3

RACK 4

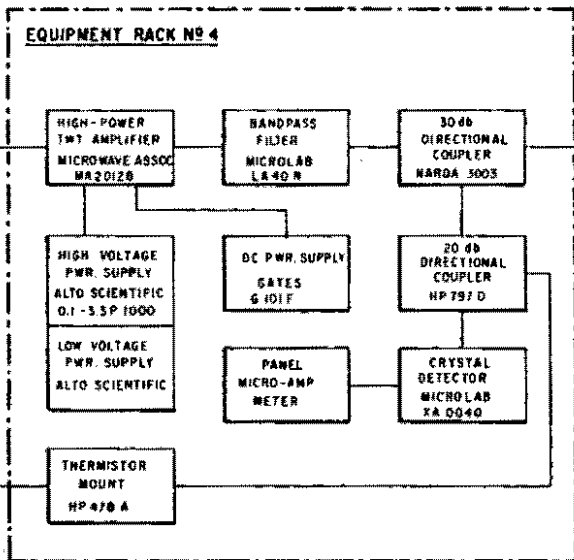
- NOTE ① PANEL CONTAINS SWITCHES WHICH CONNECT VARIOUS MONITORED FUNCTIONS TO THE STRIP CHART RECORDER. BEHIND PANEL, BAND PASS FILTER (HP 8431 A), 20db DIRECTIONAL COUPLER (HP 797D), 10db FIXED ATTN. (WEINMEL 1-10N), XTAL DETECTOR (HP 423A).
- NOTE ② ALFRED 5-686B OUTPUT VARIABLE ATTENUATOR (NARDA 792).
- NOTE ③ HP 692 C SWEEP OSC. OUTPUT VARIABLE ATTENUATOR (NARDA 792).

EQUIPMENT RACK NO 3

PANDORA MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT  
FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM  
FIGURE 2



EQUIPMENT RACK NO 4



ANECHOIC CHAMBER

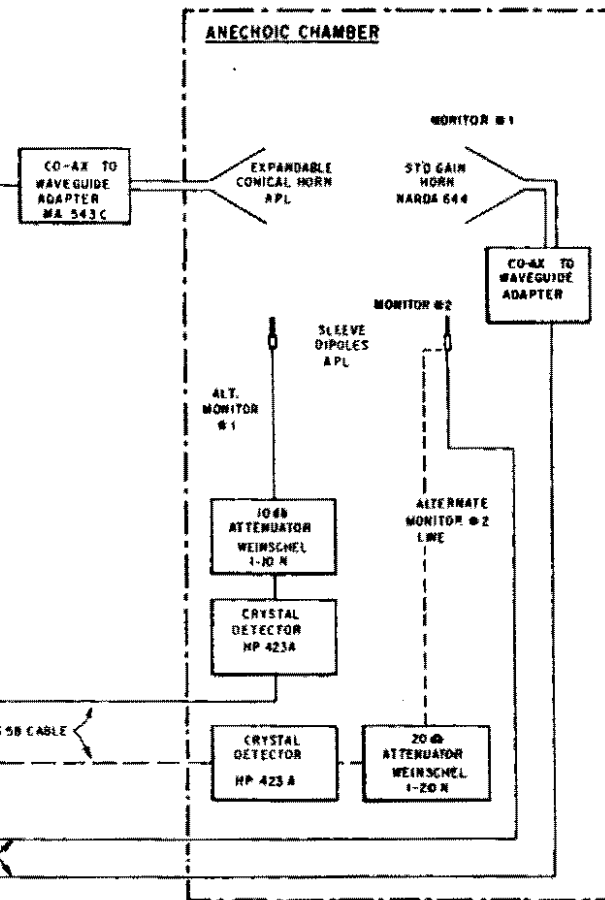
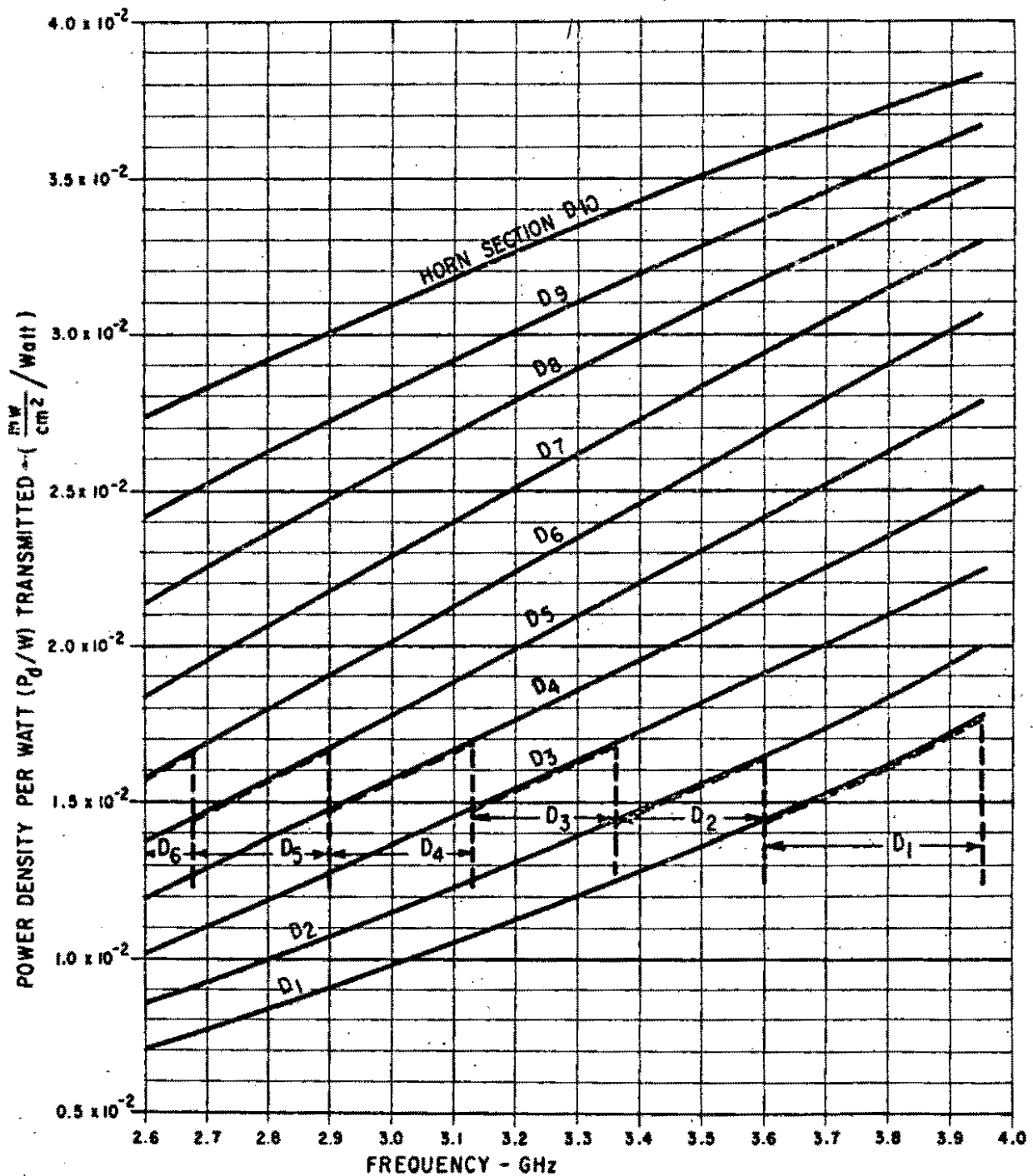
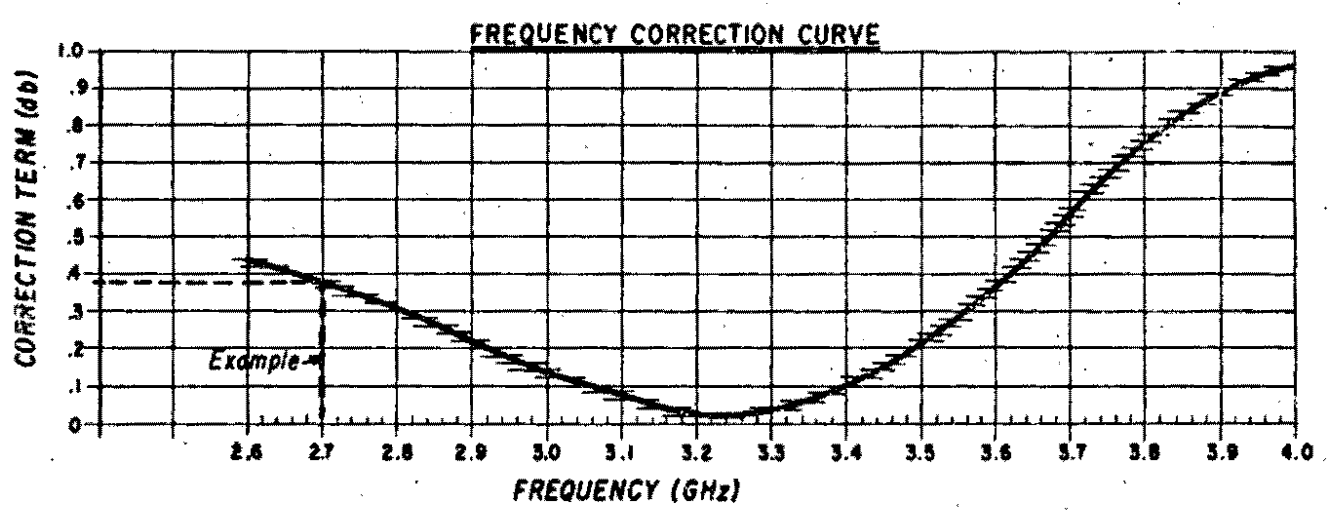


Fig. 3 POWER DENSITY PER WATT TRANSMITTED FOR EACH HORN SECTION



ARROWS SHOW FREQUENCY RANGES FOR EACH SECTION

Fig.4 HIGH POWER TWT MONITOR - METER READING Vs TRANSMITTED POWER



TO MEASURE TRANSMITTED POWER:

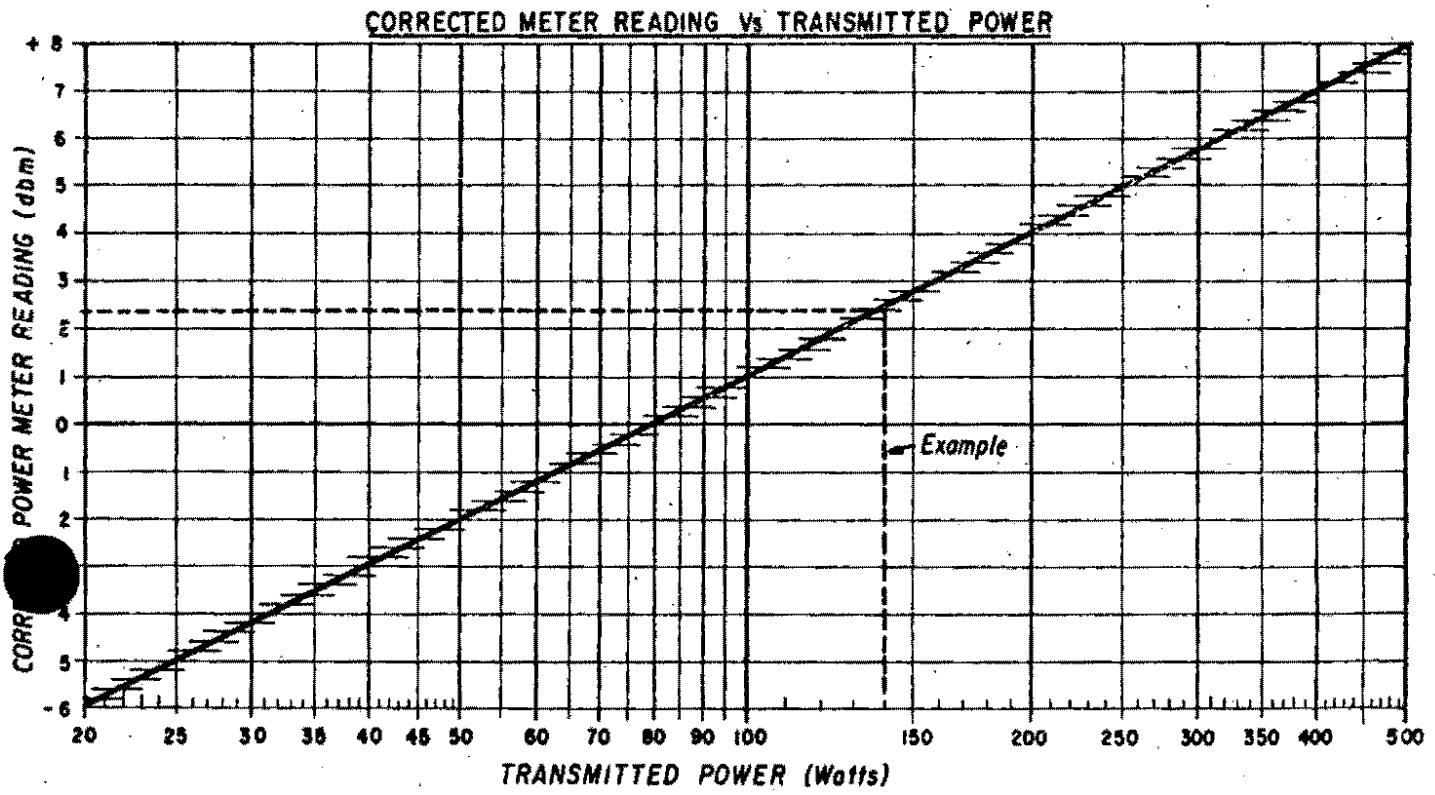
ADD CORRECTION TERM TO TWT MONITOR POWER METER READING.

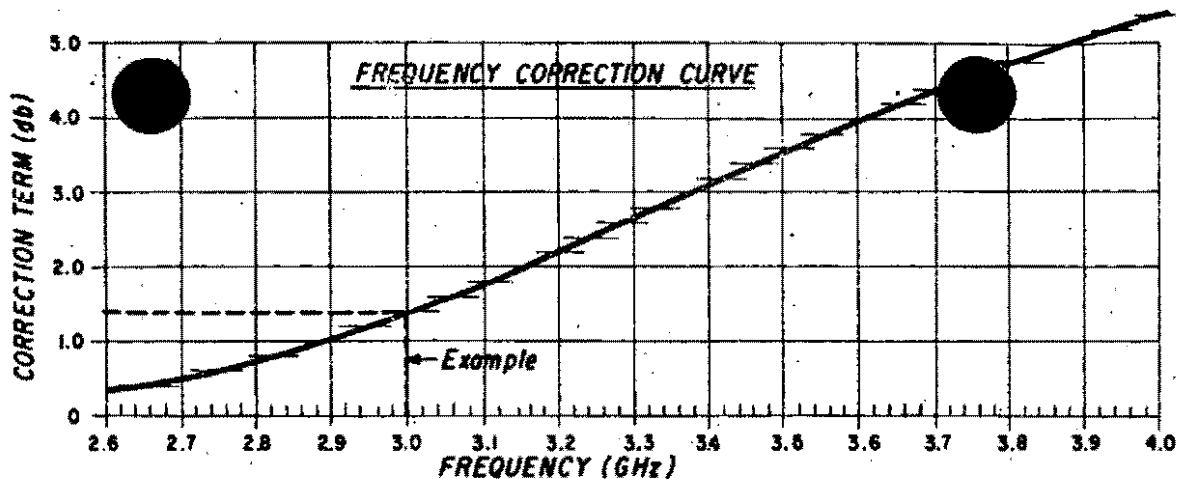
Example: AT 2.7 GHz, THE CORRECTION TERM = .38  
POWER METER READING = 2.00

CORRECTED METER READING 2.38 dbm ⇨ 140 Watts P<sub>T</sub>

TO SET TRANSMITTED POWER:

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM CORRECTED METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO DESIRED POWER. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON TWT MONITOR POWER METER.





**TO MEASURE POWER DENSITY:**

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO METER READING

Example: AT 3.0 GHz, CORRECTION TERM = 1.4 db  
 METER READING = 3.0 dbm  
 CORRECTED METER READING = 4.4 dbm  
 4.4 dbm  $\approx$  3.0 Milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>

**TO SET POWER DENSITY:**

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO REQUIRED POWER DENSITY. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON MONITOR CHANNEL N<sup>o</sup> 1 POWER METER.

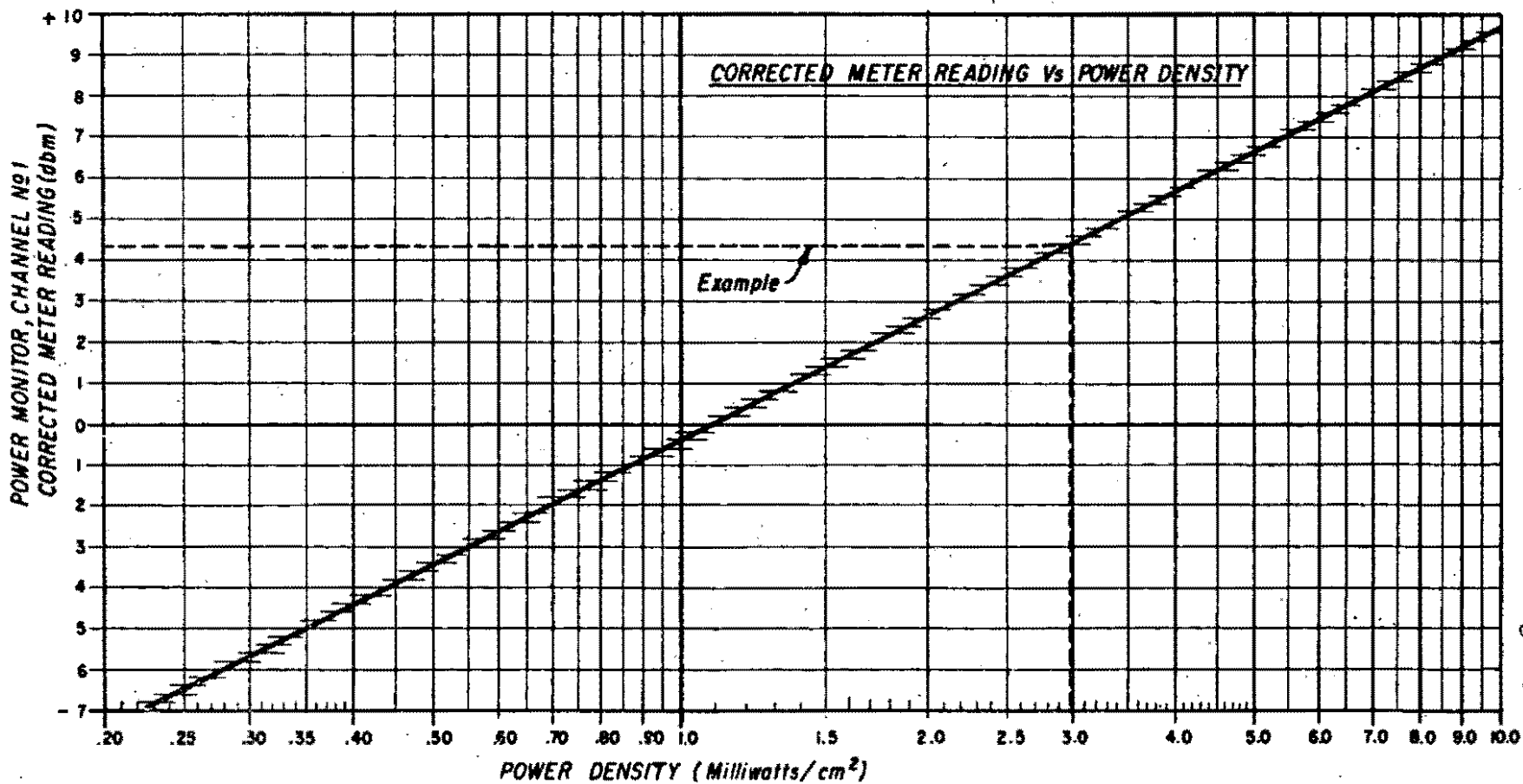


FIGURE 6

Horn Section Dimension

<u>Horn Section</u>	<u>Diameter (inches)</u>
D <sub>1</sub>	10.75
D <sub>2</sub>	11.75
D <sub>3</sub>	13.00
D <sub>4</sub>	14.00
D <sub>5</sub>	15.25
D <sub>6</sub>	16.75
D <sub>7</sub>	18.25
D <sub>8</sub>	20.00
D <sub>9</sub>	22.25
D <sub>10</sub>	24.5

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PROJECT PANDORA (U)

Final Report

24 FEB 1977

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MRT-4-046

QM-66-072

ABSTRACT

This is the final report on the Applied Physics Laboratory's contribution to Project PANDORA - specifically, aid in the implementation, and the evaluation of a microwave test facility at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. An "expandable" conical horn transmitting antenna, and monitor dipole receiving antennas were designed for use in the anechoic chamber constructed by Emerson and Cuming, Inc. A mechanical field traversing mechanism was designed and constructed for the chamber evaluation, the microwave equipment was functionally assembled, and the completed facility was thoroughly evaluated. The evaluation included the measurement of power variations in the quiet zone with and without the sample container (with and without the test sample) in the required position, and the measurement of the power density in the quiet zone using the Microwave Associates high power TWT and the appropriate transmitting horn sections.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This is the final report on the contribution of the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, to Project PANDORA - specifically, aid in the implementation and the evaluation of a microwave test facility at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Forest Glen Section. APL's responsibilities were divided into roughly three areas: (1) aid in determining the suitability of the microwave equipment to be procured, and the functional assembly of this equipment (2) the design and fabrication of necessary specialized equipment, - transmitting horn, monitoring dipole antennas, a field traversing mechanism, etc., and (3) the evaluation of the microwave anechoic chamber, the calibration of the measurement equipment, and the test of the completed facility. The test and evaluation of the completed facility included the measurement of the power variations in the quiet zone of the anechoic chamber with and without the sample container (with and without the test sample) in the required position, and the measurement of the power density in the quiet zone.

In addition, a familiarization session was conducted for Army personnel scheduled to operate the facility. A companion report <sup>(1)</sup> describes the operational procedure, the procedure for determining the power requirements and which "add-on" section of the expandable conical horn to use for a desired power density, and a description of the monitoring equipment.

The commercially available microwave equipment was specified and purchased by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory (AFAL), Wright-Patterson AFB, Columbus, Ohio - the program managers. The microwave anechoic chamber was designed and constructed by Emerson and Cuming, Inc., Canton, Mass. The high power microwave traveling wave tube was designed and built by Microwave Associates, Burlington, Mass., with the associated power supplies furnished by Alto Scientific, Inc., Palo Alto, California.

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(1)

"Operational Procedure for Project PANDORA Microwave Test Facility"  
APL/JHU Report MRT-4-045; (QM-66-071) dated October 1966 (U)



## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE MICROWAVE FACILITY

The microwave test facility implemented at Walter Reed consists of a microwave anechoic chamber, an expandable conical transmitting horn attached to one end wall of the chamber, and the microwave control and monitoring equipment installed in four equipment racks which are housed in the control room adjacent to the transmission end of the chamber. Also, a standard gain horn power monitor, and two sleeve dipole monitoring antennas are installed in the microwave chamber.

The facility was designed to operate at S-Band, with conversion potential through X-Band, such that a suitable quiet zone - minimum dimensions, 3' wide x 2' high x 1' deep, for two test samples side by side - would be illuminated uniformly; a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \pm 1.0 \text{ db}$  over the frequency band was the design goal, with a potential for a power density of  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  over a reduced volume and a fixed frequency.

### A. MICROWAVE ANECHOIC CHAMBER

The microwave anechoic chamber (Eccosorb Anechoic Chamber No. 650) is approximately 15' wide by 15' high by 35' long. The proposed four foot cubic quiet zone is symmetric about a point 25 feet from the transmitting end wall, and equidistant between the floor, ceiling and side walls. Figure 1 is a photograph of the chamber; figure 2 is the general arrangement drawing, and also shows the mounting detail for the transmitting horn.

The design requirements for the chamber specified that the power variations should not exceed  $\pm .25 \text{ db}$  superimposed on the transmitted gain "droop" measured in the quiet zone with an absorber backed dipole over the frequency band of interest. As noted in Section III of this report, these values were not realized, and power "amplitude ripples" as great as  $\pm 1.0 \text{ db}$  were observed. The chamber evaluation showed that for the minimum quiet zone dimensions - 3' wide x 2' high x 1' deep, - power variations of

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$\pm 1.75$  db were possible over the S-Band frequency range. When a standard gain horn was used as the field probe instead of the absorber backed dipole, considerable improvement was observed; amplitude ripples were less than  $\pm 0.25$ .db. This is discussed further in Section III.

#### B. MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT

The microwave equipment is assembled in the four racks shown in figure 3. Equipment rack number one contains the Spectrum Analyzer R. F. and Display sections. Rack number two contains the auxiliary low power microwave generation and modulation equipment, and some ancillary equipment, in addition to the control panel for the field traversing mechanism. Rack number three contains the primary low-power microwave generation and modulation equipment, and the necessary monitoring and recording equipment. Rack number four contains the high power microwave amplifier and associated power supplies and R. F. power monitors.

The equipment in rack number two is not interconnected (nor is the spectrum analyzer). The interconnection of racks number three and four with the expandable conical horn is shown in figure 4 which is a functional block diagram of the microwave system. Also shown in this figure are the "downstream" power monitors in the anechoic chamber.

All of the equipment assembled in racks number two and three are commercial "off the shelf" units (traveling mechanism control panel excepted) and constitutes the best and most versatile, in terms of possible R. F. modulations, microwave equipment available. This was particularly necessitated by the unknown nature of the desired signal for an experimental facility. These units were specified and purchased by the program managers (AFAL). Compatability and suitability of this equipment was monitored by APL and the equipment was functionally assembled and tested at APL and delivered as a unit to Walter Reed.

The high power microwave amplification equipment in rack four was purchased under separate contract (from AFAL) to Microwave Associates and was delivered as a unit.

### C. TRANSMITTING HORN

The transmitting horn characteristics were dictated by the dimensions of the quiet zone to be uniformly illuminated. This design rationale and the test results are discussed in Appendix A of this report. In order to provide a constant gain and beamwidth over the desired frequency band, "add-on" sections were provided as depicted in figure 5.

The first section of this "expandable" conical horn incorporates a rectangular to circular transition obviating the need for a separate rectangular to circular waveguide transition.

Gain measurements and antenna patterns were taken for each horn section at the center, and at the low and high ends of the S-Band frequency range. The results of these measurements are summarized in figures 6, 7, 8, and 9. Figure 6 shows the absolute gain of each of the sections across the frequency band. Also shown, is the design frequency range for each section. Figures 7 and 8 show the E and H plane 3 db beamwidth respectively, and figure 9 is a typical E and H plane pattern (section D3) in its design frequency range.

### D. POWER MONITORING

One of the prime requirements for the microwave test facility was the ability to accurately determine the power density in the quiet zone of the anechoic chamber and to observe the transmitted signal, within the limits afforded by commercially available test equipment.

Three monitoring channels were incorporated in the system, and several coupled outputs are available for observing signal wave form, either on an oscilloscope (detected outputs), or directly on the spectrum analyzer (see figure 4).

#### 1. Transmitted Power Monitor

To measure the transmitted power, two coaxial directional couplers and a thermistor mount were installed in the high power equipment rack (figure 4). The thermistor output is connected to the HP 431C power meter in rack number three. The loss in this coupled transmission path was measured

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over the S-Band frequency range. The resultant calibration was incorporated with the measured loss of the output cable and the waveguide to coax adapter on the transmitter horn, to plot the transmitted power curve shown in figure 10. This curve is a plot of corrected power meter reading versus transmitted power. Included in this figure is the legend for determining transmitted power from the corrected meter reading, and conversely, the method for setting the transmitted power by observing the meter reading. This figure in conjunction with figure 11 (Power Density per Watt Transmitted for Each Horn Section) can be used to determine the on boresight power density in the quiet zone. This is explained in greater detail in section II E.

## 2. Standard Gain Horn Monitor

The standard gain horn monitor (monitor number 1 in figure 4), is the primary "downstream" power density monitor. The gain deviation versus frequency curve of the standard gain horn, and the measured loss of the connecting cable and waveguide to coaxial adapter were incorporated into one frequency correction curve, shown in figure 12. This figure is a plot of the power density as a function of the corrected power meter reading. The power density thus measured is the power density at the position where the standard gain horn is placed in the chamber, and not the on boresight power density alluded to in the section above. It is possible to measure the power density in the anechoic chamber directly, only if the horn monitor can be physically placed at the desired position without interfering with the experiment in progress. If this is not possible, then the power density can be determined by extrapolating the measured power density, to the power density at any other position in the quiet zone by using the known gain-beamwidth characteristics of the transmitting horn section. In a similar fashion, the on boresight power density determined from the measured transmitted power can be extrapolated to any point in the quiet zone. The determination of power density for other than on boresight (and measured) conditions is discussed in Section II F.

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### 3. Monitor Dipoles

In addition to the standard gain horn monitor, two sleeve dipole monitors are available in the chamber for the observation of signal waveforms. These dipole monitors are shown in figure 13. The design dimensions and the measured results are discussed in Appendix B.

It was originally intended that these dipoles would be calibrated and used to measure the absolute power density at any position in the chamber. Unfortunately, the rather large amplitude ripples caused by the reflections from the chamber walls, precluded this possibility. (The standard gain horn integrates the ripples over its considerably larger area and, consequently, was substituted as the prime power density monitor.) However, since the dipoles are light-weight and easily movable, they were retained for signal waveform observation, and for the "gross measure" of power density. Since the two monitors have identical characteristics, by placing one at a region of known power density, and placing the other at any desired position, the power density at any position can be determined. This is a "gross measurement" because the amplitude ripples can cause an error as great as 2.0 db.

### E. SELECTION OF TRANSMITTING HORN SECTIONS

As stated previously, the microwave facility was designed such that a suitable quiet zone - minimum dimensions, 3' wide by 2' high by 1' deep for two test samples side by side - would be uniformly illuminated; a  $\pm 1.0$  db power variation in the quiet zone was the design goal. The quiet zone starts at a transmission length of 23.0' and is symmetric about the chamber horizontal and vertical axis.

#### 1. Design Frequency Range

As discussed in Appendix A, the quiet zone dimensions set the beamwidth characteristics of the transmitting horn; and a conical transmitting horn with "add-on" sections was designed to give maximum gain with the required beamwidth over the S-Band frequency range. Under these conditions, figure 11 shows the "design frequency range" for the appropriate

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sections (D1 through D6). This figure is a plot of power density (in  $\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2$ ) per watt transmitted -  $P_d/W$  - versus frequency for each of the horn sections at a transmission length of 23.0 feet. These curves are obtained by plotting the expression:

$$\frac{P_R}{A_R} \times \frac{1}{P_T} = \frac{G_T}{4\pi R^2} \equiv \frac{P_d}{W} \quad \text{as a function of frequency,}$$

where  $G_T$  is the measured gain of each of the transmitting horn sections, and  $R = 23.0$  feet is the transmission length. Thus  $\frac{P_R}{A_R} \times \frac{1}{P_T}$  is the power density per watt transmitted when  $P_T$  is the transmitted power.

It can be seen from figure 11 that, for the design frequency ranges,  $P_d/W$  is  $1.6 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{mw}/\text{cm}^2}{\text{watt}} \pm 10\%$ . For 250 watts of transmitted power - the recommended upper limit for continuous operation of the high power TWT - the power density is  $4.0 \text{ mw}/\text{cm}^2 \pm 10\%$ , which adequately meets the design goal of  $2 \text{ mw}/\text{cm}^2$  in the quiet zone.

Neglecting reflections in the chamber, the power density variation for angles off boresight is dependent upon the transmitting horn section used (the gain), the frequency, the angle, and the transmission length. The change in relative amplitude versus frequency for angles of 2, 4, and 6 degrees for each of the horn sections is shown in figures 14 and 15. The change in relative amplitude is defined as the maximum relative power amplitude at a designated frequency (the gain at boresight), minus the relative amplitude at the off boresight angle indicated, at the same frequency. The curves were obtained from the measured antenna patterns. Thus, the curves in figures 14 and 15 show the change in power density, for a fixed transmitted power and transmission length, at the angles indicated for each of the horn sections. For the minimum quiet zone dimensions, starting at a transmission length of 23', the maximum off boresight angle, in the H plane (vertical polarization) is:

$$\theta_H = \pm \tan^{-1} \frac{1.5}{23} = \pm 3.75^\circ, \text{ and in the E plane } \theta_E = \pm \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{23} = \pm 2.5^\circ.$$

It can be seen from figure 14 that in the design frequency range, the maximum change in relative amplitude is 0.75 db, which occurs for horn section D1 at frequency 4.0 GHz, (H plane, 4 degrees). Adding another 0.4 db due to the change in transmission length in the quiet zone (one foot deep), the total change in relative amplitude, and hence the change in power density for a fixed power transmitted, is 1.15 db ( $\approx \pm .6$  db) which is well within the  $\pm 1.0$  db goal set for the quiet zone.

For a quiet zone 4' wide x 3' high x 1' deep ( $\theta_H \approx \pm 5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_E \approx \pm 4.0^\circ$ ), the power density would be within  $\pm 1.0$  db (neglecting reflections). This was borne out by the chamber evaluation discussed in Section III.

## 2. Horn Sections for Higher Power Densities

To increase the versatility of the facility, additional "add-on" horn sections were designed to uniformly illuminate successively smaller quiet zone volumes with increased gain. Thus, at the upper end of the frequency band (3.95 GHz) horn section D10 will illuminate uniformly ( $\approx \pm .5$  db) quiet zone large enough for a single test sample - 1.5' wide x 1' high x 1' deep. This can be determined from figure 15 where for D10 and  $\theta_H = \pm 2^\circ$ ,  $\theta_E = \pm 1^\circ$ ,  $\Delta A = .5$  db. At this frequency, D10 gives the maximum power density obtainable for the system. From figure 11, for horn section D10 at 3.95 GHz,  $P_d/W = 3.83 \times 10^{-2}$ , and the power required for a power density of 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup> is:  $\frac{10}{3.83 \times 10^{-2}} = 260$  watts which is obtainable from the high power TWT in the system.

## F. DETERMINATION OF POWER DENSITY

As discussed in Section II D, the power density can be determined by direct measurement using the standard gain horn monitor and figure 12, if the monitor can be physically placed at the desired position. The on bore-sight power density can also be determined from the measured transmitted power and figure 11. From the discussion in Section E above, it can be seen that this value will be correct to better than  $\pm 1.0$  db for any point in the quiet zone in the design ranges.

In using the larger section to illuminate the 3' wide by 2' high by 1' deep quiet zone, the power density at any position can be determined from the on boresight power density/watt transmitted curve (figure 11), and the  $\Delta A$  curves given in figures 14 and 15.

As an example, for horn section D10 with 200 watts transmitted at 3.95 GHz, the power density at boresight is  $P_d = P_d/W \times$  power transmitted.  $P_d/W = 3.83 \times 10^{-2}$  from figure 11, therefore,  $P_d = 7.66 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ . At the edge of the 3' quiet zone,  $\theta_H = \pm \tan^{-1} 1.5/23 = \pm 3.75^\circ$ . Interpolating from figure 15 for D10,  $\theta_H = \pm 3.75$ ;  $\Delta A$  is approximately - 2.25 db = 60% of the maximum amplitude, and the power density is approximately  $7.66 \times 60\% = 4.56 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  at the quiet zone edge.

In a similar manner, the on boresight power density can be determined from the measured power density at any point in the quiet zone. Actual values measured during a preliminary experiment are used as an example. The standard gain horn monitor was placed 2.5' off boresight in azimuth, and its meter reading was 2.4 dbm. From figure 12, at 3.2 GHz (the transmitted frequency) the frequency correction term is 2.2 db. Thus, the corrected meter reading is  $+ 2.4 \text{ dbm} + 2.2 \text{ db} = 4.6 \text{ dbm}$ , which (from figure 12) corresponds to a power density of  $3.1 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  at the point of measurement. The monitor horn position gives a  $\theta_H = \pm \tan^{-1} 2.5/23 = \pm 6.1^\circ$ , and from figure 14 for  $\theta_H = 6^\circ$  and horn section D6 (the horn section used)  $\Delta A = 1.9 \text{ db} = 65\%$ . Therefore, the on boresight power density is  $3.1 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \times \frac{1}{65\%} = 4.78 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ . For this experiment, the measured transmitted power (210 watts) gives an on boresight power density of  $4.72 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  (from figure 11) which is in good agreement with the above calculated value ( $4.78 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ ).

### III. EVALUATION: PROCEDURE AND RESULTS

The evaluation of the microwave test facility was divided in three phases: (1) the evaluation of the reflection from the walls and ceiling of the



empty microwave chamber as measured with an absorber backed dipole and a standard gain horn, (2) the measurement of the reflections from a single sample container (both occupied and unoccupied) in the quiet zone and (3) the measurement of the power density in the chamber using the high power source and the various horn sections.

#### A. MICROWAVE CHAMBER EVALUATION

The results of the evaluation of the microwave anechoic chamber are summarized in Table I. It can be seen from this tabulation, that for the required minimum quiet zone dimensions - 3' Wide x 2' High x 1' Deep, - a total power variation of  $\pm 1.75$  db is possible over the frequency band of interest. At selected frequencies, adequate quiet zones with  $\pm 1.25$  db variations are possible. The measurements, performed with an absorber backed dipole, indicate that the power variations are primarily due to "amplitude ripples" caused by reflections from the chamber walls. Maximum ripples as great as  $\pm 1.0$  db were observed. Figure 16 is a typical example of the power variation due to reflections. This data is for a 25' transmission length at  $F = 3.25$  GHz.

The values obtained with a standard gain horn at 3.25 GHz (gain = 16.5 db) are also shown in Table I, (from figure 21) as an example of the optimistic conclusions resulting from the use of a large area receiving antenna. The horn integrates the reflected ripples over a receiving area considerably larger than that of the dipole. Maximum ripples as observed with the standard gain horn were less than  $\pm 0.25$  db.

The chamber was evaluated by taking horizontal cuts, through the 4 foot cubic quiet zone which is centered equidistant between the side walls, and the floor and ceiling; a distance 25.0' from the transmitting end wall. The horizontal cuts extending  $\pm 2.0'$  from this quiet zone center, were taken at elevation increments of  $\pm 1.0'$ ,  $\pm 1.5'$ , and  $\pm 2.0'$  for each transmission length increment of  $\pm 1.0'$ ,  $\pm 1.5'$ , and  $\pm 2.0'$  from the 25.0' center point. These measurements were repeated at each of the six different frequencies in the design range of each of the horn sections. Relative power as a function of horizontal distance was recorded on an X-Y recorder, equipped with a roll chart adapter, for each of the measurement increments.

TABLE I

Quiet Zone Volumes and Power Variations

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Quiet Zone Section	Volume Dimensions for Power Variations of:					
	+1.0db	+1.25db	+1.5db	+1.75db	+2.0db	≥+2.25db
6GHz (D6)	None	None	2'Wx2'Hx3'D	<u>4'Wx3'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx3'Hx3'D	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 4'Wx3'Hx2'D 4'Wx2'Hx3½'D 3'Wx4'Hx2'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D (2.75db)
8GHz (D5)	2'Wx3'Hx1'D	<u>4'Wx3'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx2'D 2'Wx3'Hx2'D 2'Wx4'Hx½'D	4'Wx3'Hx2'D 3'Wx4'Hx1'D 3'Wx3'Hx3½'D 2'Wx4'Hx2'D	4'Wx3'Hx3'D 3'Wx4'Hx3½'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D 2'Wx4'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D	
10GHz (D4)	3'Wx2'Hx½'D	<u>4'Wx2'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx3'Hx1'D 3'Wx2'Hx3'D	4'Wx3'Hx1'D 3'Wx3'Hx2'D 3'Wx2'Hx4'D 2'Wx4'Hx2'D	4'Wx3'Hx2'D 3'Wx4'Hx3½'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 3'Wx4'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D (2.5db)
25GHz (D3)	<u>3'Wx2'Hx1'D</u>	4'Wx2'Hx2'D	4'Wx3'Hx1'D 4'Wx2'Hx3'D 3'Wx2'Hx3½'D	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 4'Wx3'Hx3'D 4'Wx2'Hx4'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx2'D 4'Wx3'Hx4'D 3'Wx4'Hx3'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D (2.25db)
25GHz (D3) 3rd Gain Horn	<u>4'Wx3'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx2	4'Wx4'Hx1'D 4'Wx3'Hx3'D Many others	Great many options	4'Wx4'Hx4'D		
45GHz (D2)	None	None	2'Wx4'Hx1'D 2'Wx2'Hx2'D	<u>3'Wx4'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx3½'D 2'Wx4'Hx2'D 2'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx2'D 4'Wx2'Hx3'D 3'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D (2.25db)
48GHz (D1)	2'Wx2'Hx½'D	3'Wx2'Hx½'D 2'Wx3'Hx2'D	<u>4'Wx2'Hx1'D</u> 3'Wx2'Hx3'D 2'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx½'D 4'Wx3'Hx4'D	4'Wx4'Hx4'D	

W = Width H = Height D = Depth

Notes: All quiet zone volumes start at a transmission length of 23 feet and are symmetric about the chamber width and height center points.

(2) Underlined are the volumes with minimum variations whose dimensions are ≥ minimum required values (3'Wx2'Hx1'D)

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of missing "worst point" cases, it is felt that the very large number of data points measured represents a good statistical sampling, and the conclusions summarized in Table I are representative of the chamber behavior.

## B. EVALUATION OF TEST SAMPLE CONTAINER AND TEST SAMPLE IN THE CONTAINER

### 1. Test Sample Container

Tests were conducted with a single test sample container in the quiet zone. For the container having no microwave absorbing liner, fairly large amplitude ripples resulted (greater than  $\pm 5.0$  db). With the container almost completely lined with a microwave absorber (the "radiation window" excepted), these variations are reduced to approximately  $\pm 3.5$  db. Removing the plexiglass back that was on the container (the container is irradiated from the back) and replacing it with a thin plexiglass back (1/16" thick) further reduced these variations to approximately  $\pm 2.5$  db. By absorber lining certain braces that are within the radiation window (and cannot be removed), the perturbations are reduced still further, to approximately  $\pm 2.0$  db, however, portions of the radiation window are blocked. In any event, the test sample in the container perturbs the field in some different manner and the question arises as to what constitutes a valid set of measurements: the sample and container immersed into an unperturbed field, or the sample placed in an unperturbed field within the container (if this were possible). In either case (the test sample and container, or the sample alone), complex multiple reflections result.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of constructing a suitably lossy microwave container with a radiation window of the desired dimensions.

### 2. Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation of the test sample container in the microwave chamber was performed by mounting the container in the center of the four foot cubic quiet zone (at a transmission length of 25.0 feet) on the horizontal traversing mechanism. A monitor dipole was placed at a transmission length 23.0' on the horizontal and vertical center point. Received power was recorded as a function of the horizontal traverse of the container in the quiet

zone. The dipole was then moved toward the container in 3-inch increments and the measurement repeated. This procedure was repeated for several different elevations of the monitor dipole and several different frequencies. The test sample container was moved behind the dipole monitor, rather than the monitor being moved in front of the container, because, in the latter case, the traversing mechanism would "shadow" the container. Typical results of the container evaluation are shown in figure 24.

To mount the container at the proper elevation level, the traversing mechanism was fitted with an absorber pedestal, upon which the container was placed. The pedestal by itself (and the traversing mechanism) was evaluated as described above with negligible perturbations of the R. F. field resulting.

### 3. Test Sample

The evaluation of a single test sample in the test sample container was performed in a manner identical to the procedure described above. Results of these tests show that the sample in the container does not greatly increase the magnitude of the field perturbations over those observed for the container alone -  $\pm 2.88$  db versus  $\pm 2.63$  for the two cases respectively - however, the phase of the reflections is changed such that where a maximum was observed without the test sample, a minimum might now exist. Table II, below, is a summary of the evaluation of the test sample and the test sample container.

TABLE II

<u>Summary of Sample Container and Sample-in-Container Measurements</u>	
<u>Test Condition</u>	<u>Field Variation</u>
A. Sample Container Alone	(Worst Case*)
Absorber Lined Container (3/8' plexiglass back)	$\pm 3.63$ db
" " " (no back)	$\pm 4.88$ db
" " " (1/16" plexiglass back)	$\pm 2.63$ db
B. Sample in Sample Container	
Absorber Lined Container (1/16" plexiglass back)	$\pm 2.88$ db
C. Sample Alone**	$\pm .88$ db

\* Worst Case = greatest maximum to greatest minimum power variation in the quiet zone, for all positions of dipole monitor (see figure 24).

\*\* Perturbations due to sample movement alone, container and dipole monitor stationary.

C. POWER DENSITY

The final evaluation phase of the microwave test facility was the measurement of the power density in the quiet zone, utilizing the complete microwave chain.

The power density was measured with the standard gain horn monitor as outlined in Section II F, for various frequencies, and for values of transmitted power between 200 and 300 watts with the appropriate horn sections. These measured values were compared with the power density calculated from the measured transmitted power and the gain of the horn sections. The results are summarized in Table III.

TABLE III

Measured versus Calculated Power Densities

Freq. (GHz)	Tx. Horn Section	Tx. Horn Gain	Measured Tx. Power (Watts)	Calc. Power Density -mw/cm <sup>2</sup> ( $P_T G_T / 4\pi R^2$ )	Measured Power Density mw/cm <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta =$ Calc.- Meas.
2.6	D6	99.6	228	3.40	3.70	-0.30
2.7	D6	105.0	226	3.55	3.90	-0.35
2.7	D5	91.2	220	3.0	3.0	0.00
2.8	D5	95.6	216	3.09	3.2	-0.11
2.9	D5	102.0	210	3.20	2.9	+0.30
2.9	D4	89.0	236	3.14	2.85	+0.29
3.0	D4	93.5	234	3.27	3.1	+0.17
3.1	D4	100.0	232	3.47	3.35	+0.12
3.2	D3	93.5	226	3.16	3.0	+0.16
3.3	D3	100.0	232	3.47	3.45	+0.02
3.4	D2	91.2	232	3.17	3.0	+0.17
3.6	D2	102.0	236	3.61	3.6	+0.01
3.6	D1	89.0	245	3.27	3.6	-0.33
3.7	D1	95.6	260	3.71	3.6	+0.11
3.8	D1	100.0	278	4.16	4.15	+0.01
3.9	D1	105.0	250	3.93	4.0	-0.07
3.95	D1	110.0	250	4.12	4.35	-0.23
4.0	D1	112.0	250	4.19	4.25	-0.06

NOTE: For these measurements R = 24.0'

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#### D. CONCLUSION

The microwave equipment at the Walter Reed facility is capable of producing a power density of approximately  $4.0 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  in a quiet zone adequate for two test samples side-by-side (3'W x 2'H x 1'D) over the S-band frequency range, with a transmitted power of 250 watts - the recommended upper limit for continuous operation of the high powered traveling wave amplifier,

For reduced quiet zone volumes, a power density of  $10 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  is possible.

When evaluated with an absorber backed dipole, total power variations of  $\pm 1.75 \text{ db}$  were observed in the 3'W x 2'H x 1'D quiet zone over the S-Band frequency range, primarily due to reflections from the chamber walls ( $\pm 1.0 \text{ db}$ ). Using a standard gain horn as the field probe reduces the observed "ripples" to less than  $\pm 0.25 \text{ db}$ .

For a single test sample in an absorber lined test sample container, field variations of  $\pm 2.63 \text{ db}$  were measured. The movement of the sample alone produced variation of  $\pm 0.88 \text{ db}$  in the power measured with the dipole antenna.

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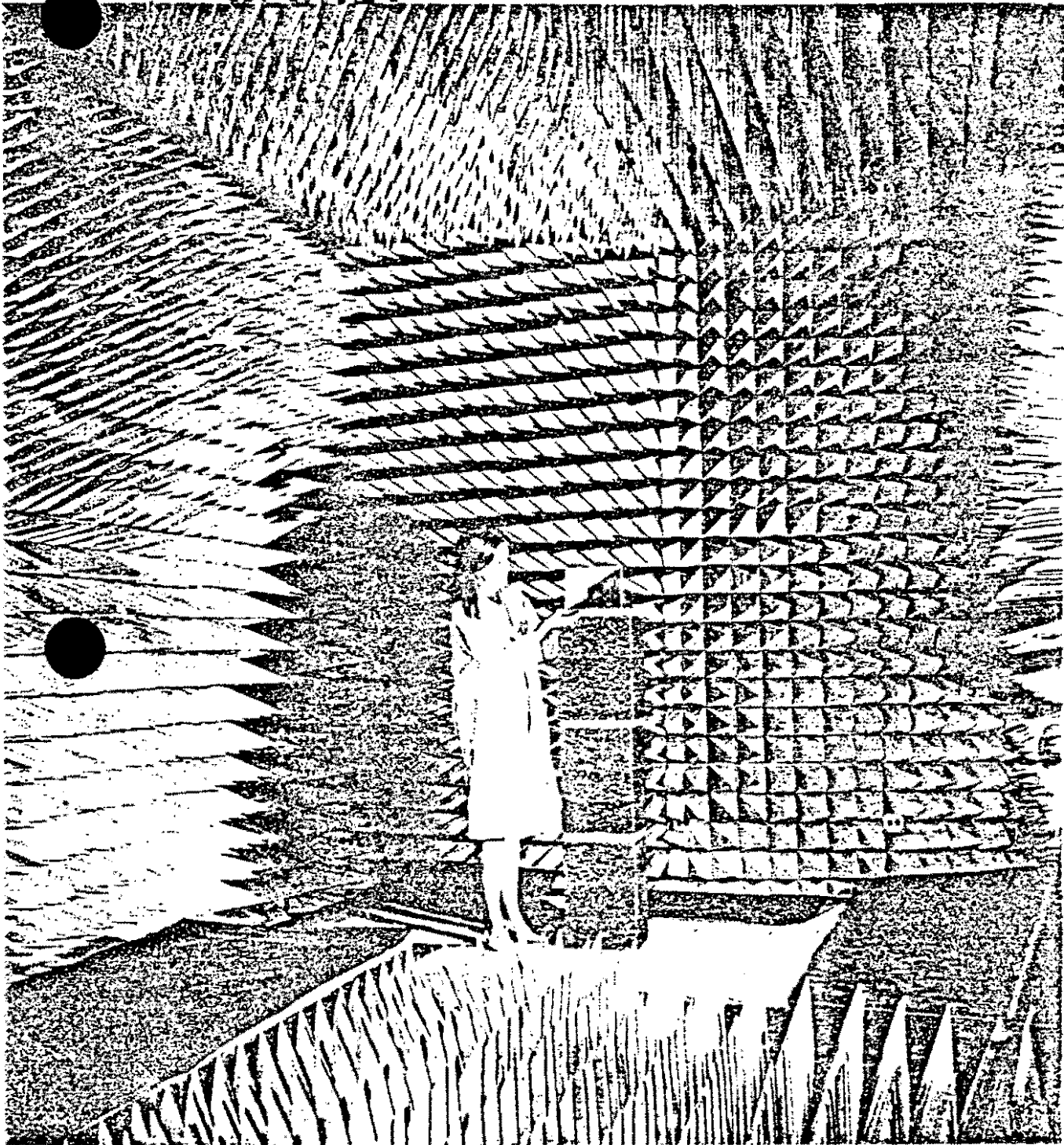
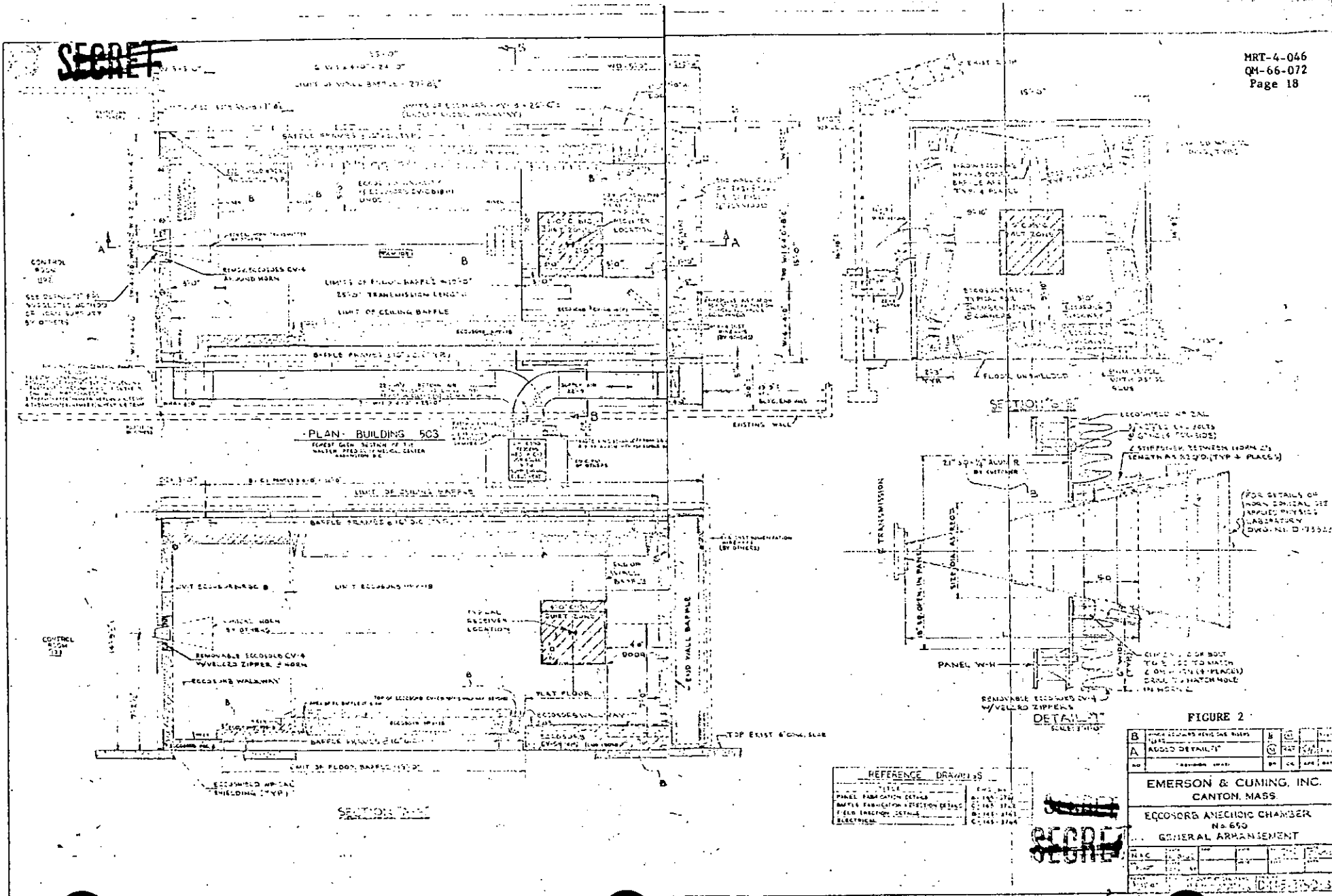


Fig. 1 MICROWAVE ANECHOIC CHAMBER

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REFERENCE DRAWINGS

NO.	TITLE	DATE
1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	11-15-54
2	SECTION	11-15-54
3	DETAIL	11-15-54

FIGURE 2

B	REVISIONS	DATE	BY	CHKD
A	ADDED DETAIL			

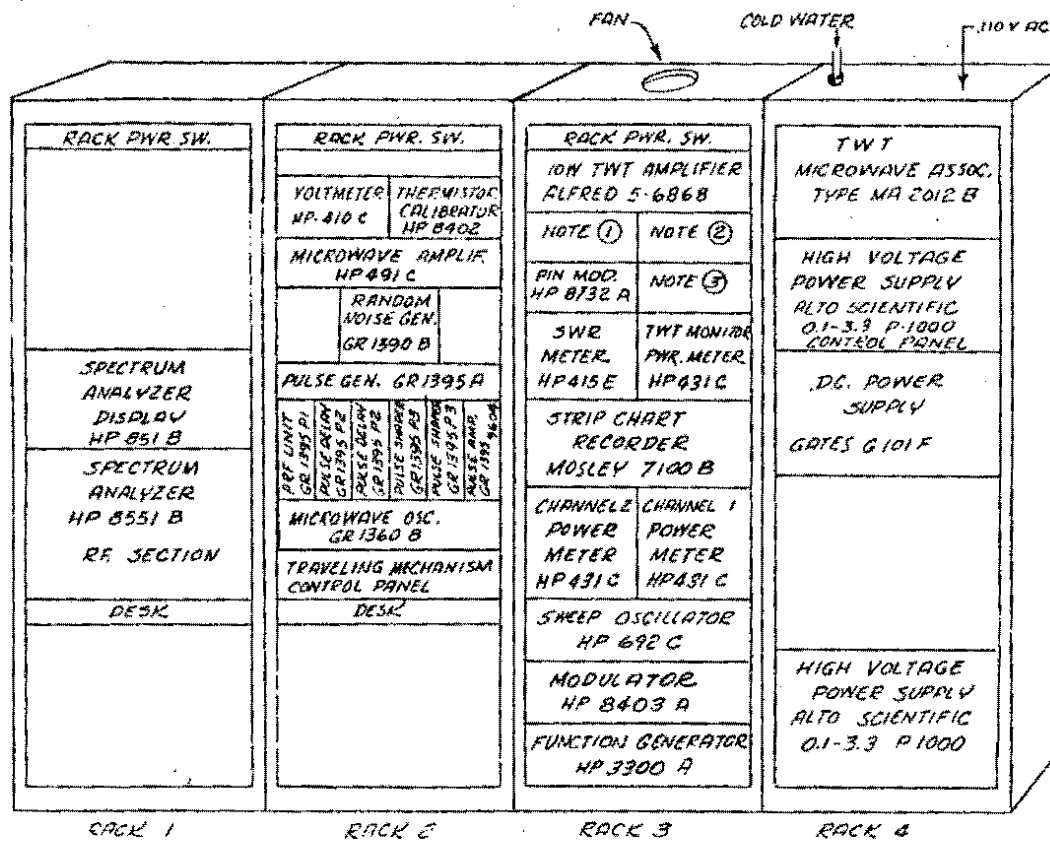
EMERSON & CUNING, INC.  
CANTON, MASS.

ECOSORB ANECHOIC CHAMBER  
No. 670  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

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FIGURE 3  
RACK ARRANGEMENT OF  
PARADE MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT

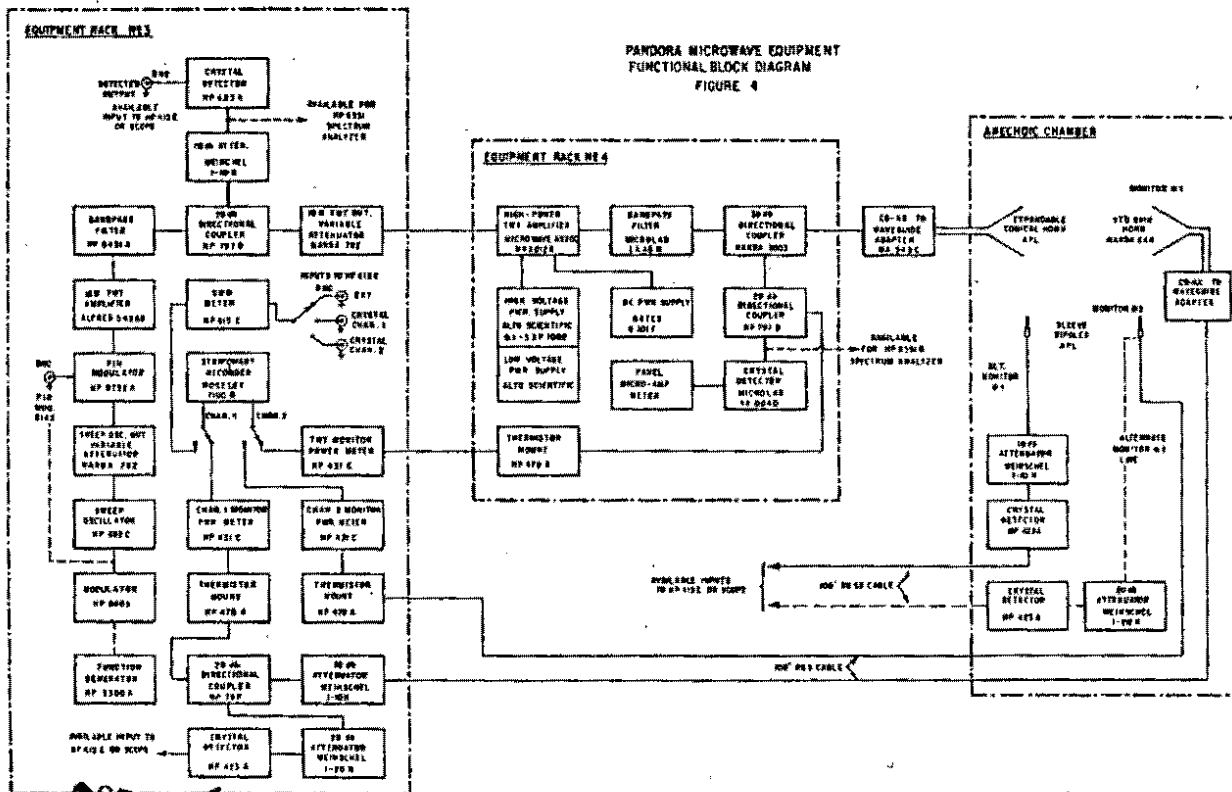


NOTE ① PANEL CONTAINS SWITCHES WHICH CONNECT VARIOUS MONITORED FUNCTIONS TO THE STRIP CHART RECORDER. BEHIND PANEL, BAND PASS FILTER (HP 8431 A), 20-db DIRECTIONAL COUPLER (HP 7970), 10db FIXED ATTEN. (WEINCKEL 1-10N), ITAL DETECTOR (HP 423A).  
NOTE ② ALFRED 5-6868 OUTPUT VARIABLE ATTENUATOR (NARDA 79E).  
NOTE ③ HP 692 C SWEEP OSC. OUTPUT VARIABLE ATTENUATOR (NARDA 79E).

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PANDORA MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT  
FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM  
FIGURE 4



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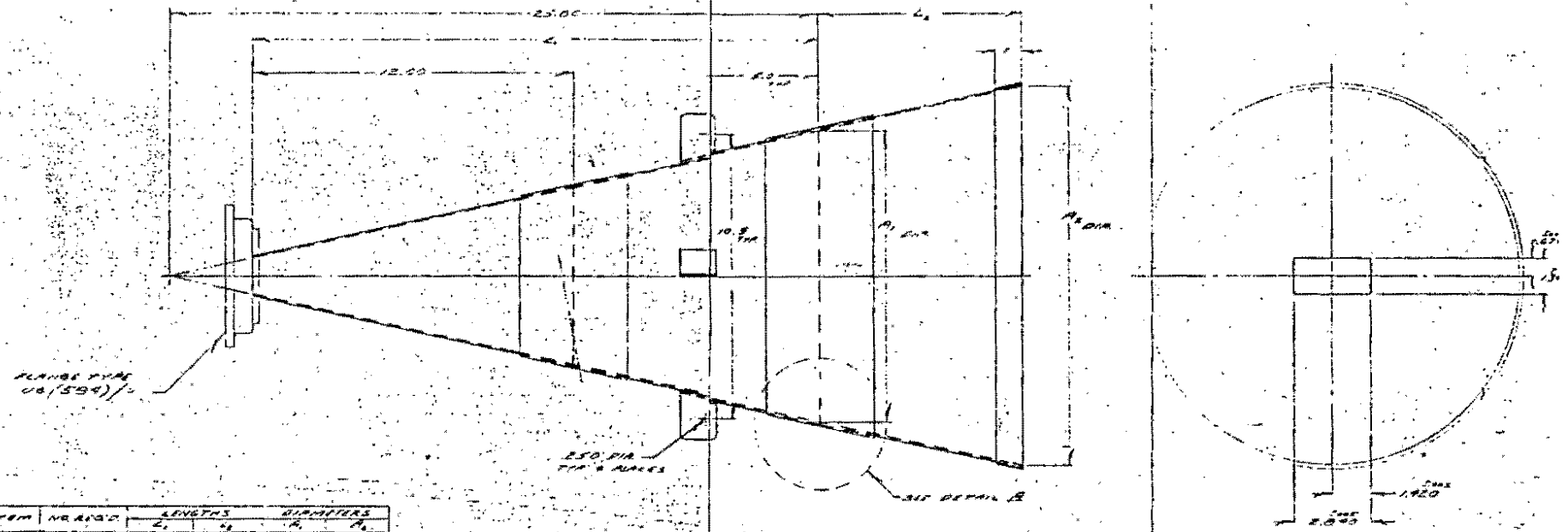
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**SECRET**

DO NOT SCALE

MT-4-046  
OM-66-072  
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ITEM	NR REQ'D	LENGTHS		DIAMETERS	
		L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>
A	1	21.87		10.75	
B	1	2.25		10.75	11.75
C	1	3.25			12.00
D	1	7.50			12.00
E	1	10.25			12.25
F	1	14.00			14.75
G	1	17.25			18.25
H	1	21.50			22.00
I	1	24.75			22.25
J	1	31.75			25.50

**CONSTRUCTION NOTES**

- FABRICATE HORN SEGMENTS FROM OBSIDIAN. THE FLUORINE BY SPOT WELDING TECHNIQUE. ITEM A MAY BE CONSTRUCTED IN TWO SECTIONS PROVIDING HORN WITH FLANGE US(594)/V IS NO LESS THAN 12.00 CS.
- ATTACH FLANGE VIA "HILL-ARC" WELDING TECHNIQUE METHOD.

DETAIL B  
FULLSCALE  
SHOWING METHOD OF FABRICATING  
AND ATTACH. CONICAL SECTIONS

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REV#	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHECK	STATUS
FIGURE 5					
HORN CONICAL					
73828					

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← → INDICATES FREQUENCY RANGES FOR  
3' W x 2' H x 1' D QUIET ZONE

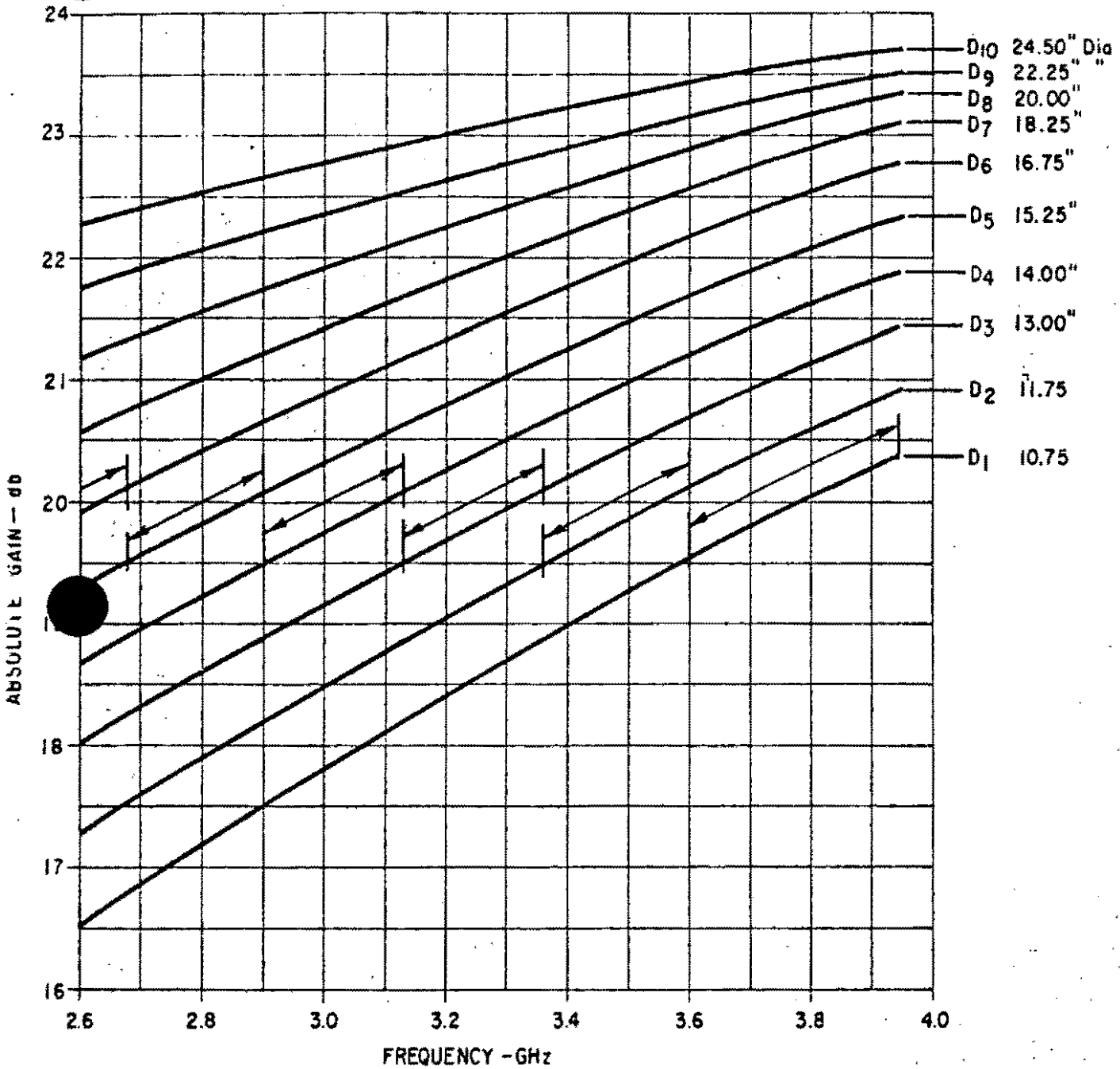


Fig. 6 ABSOLUTE GAIN, EXPANDABLE CONICAL HORN

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← → INDICATES FREQUENCY RANGES FOR  
3'W x 2'H x 1'D QUIET ZONE

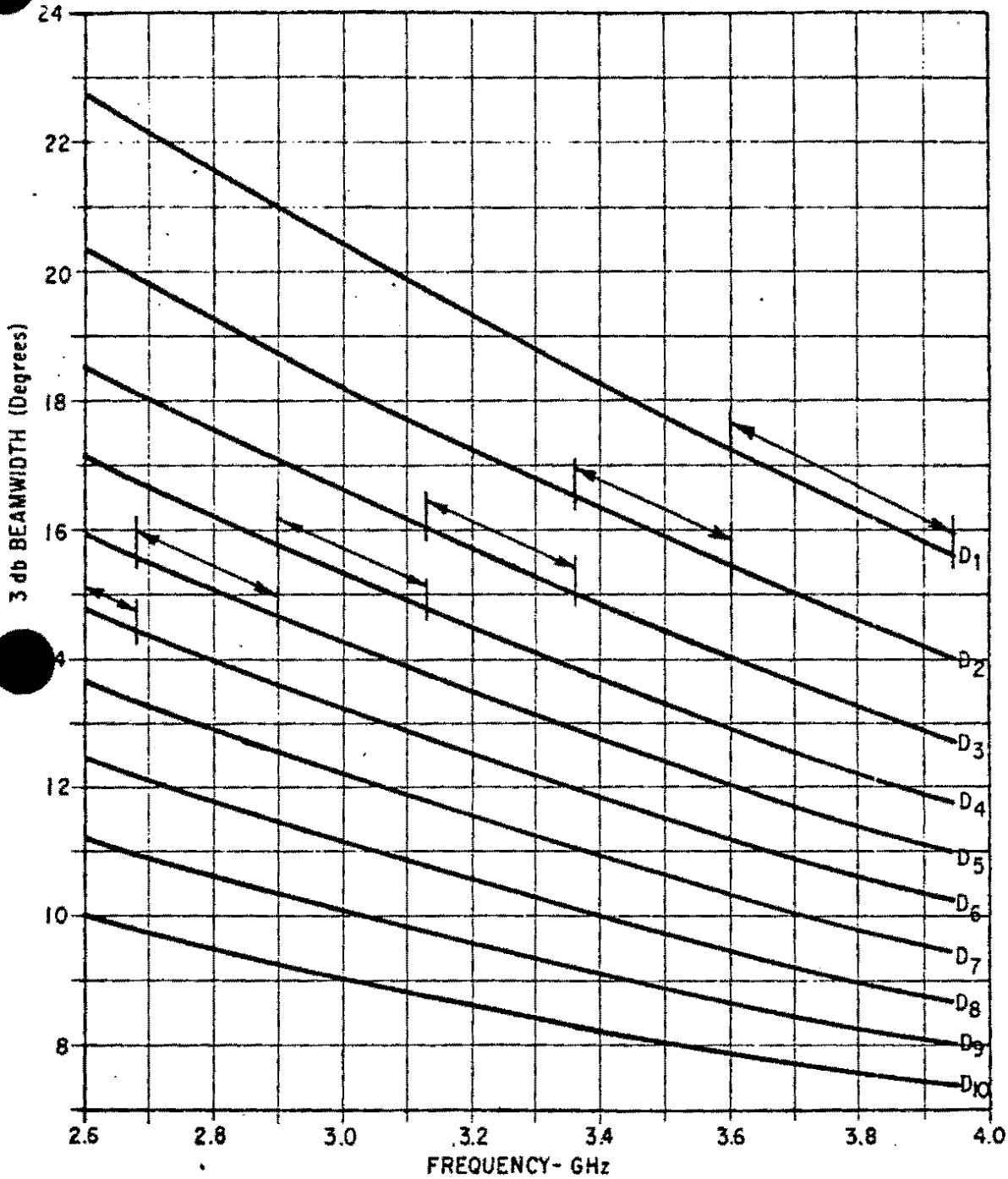


Fig.7 E PLANE 3db BEAMWIDTH, EXPANDABLE CONICAL HORN

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← → INDICATES FREQUENCY RANGES FOR  
3'W x 2'H x 1'D QUIET ZONE

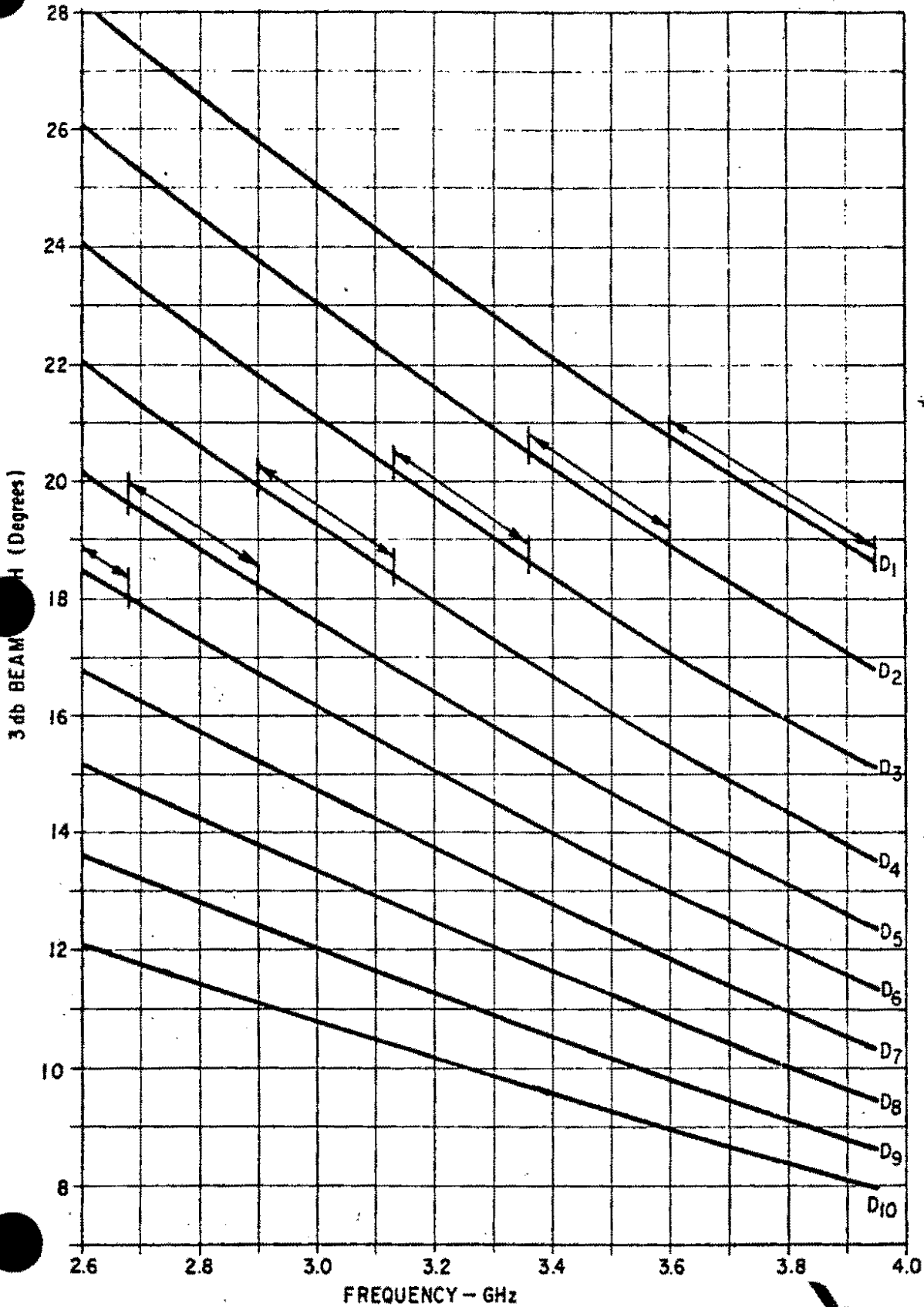
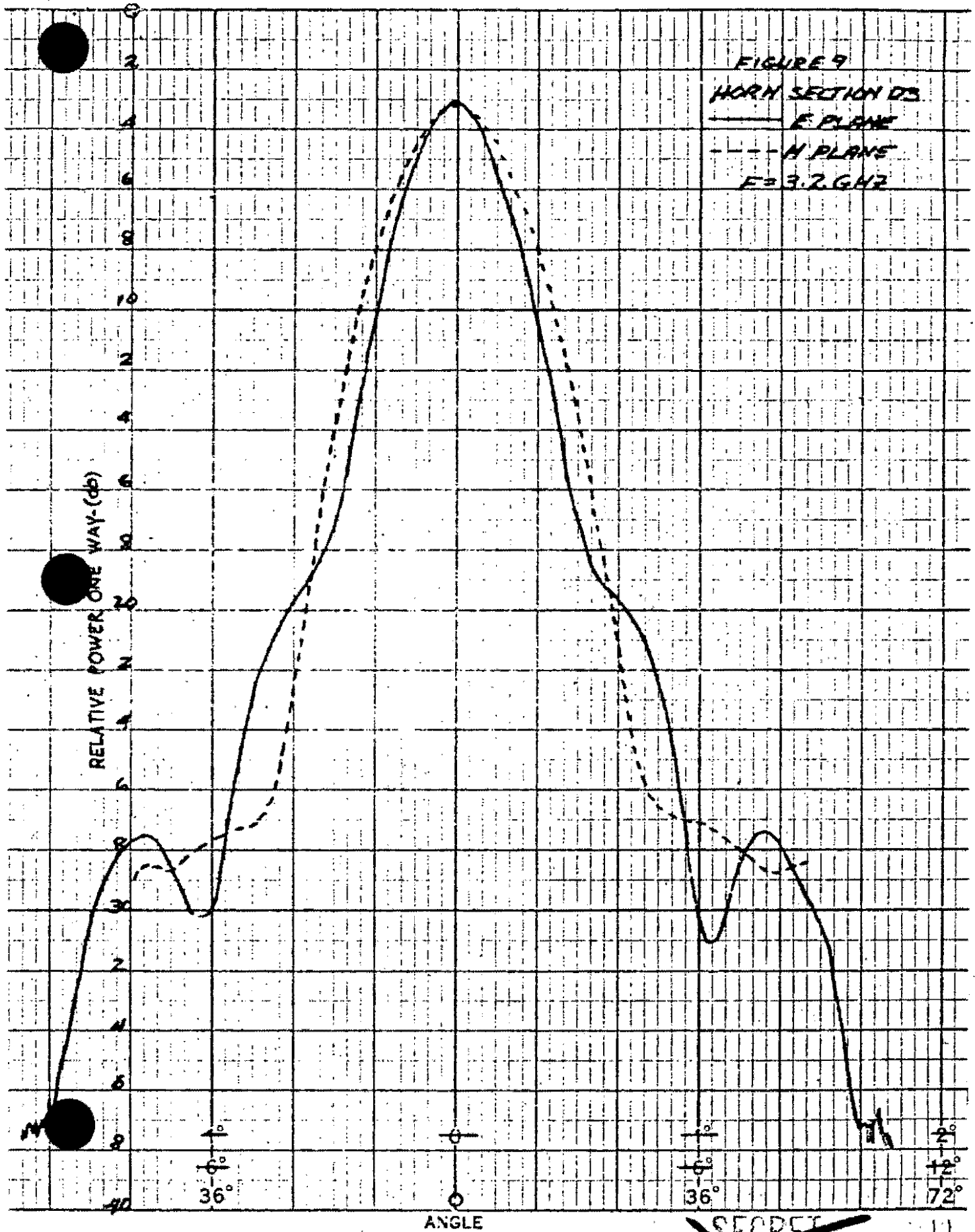


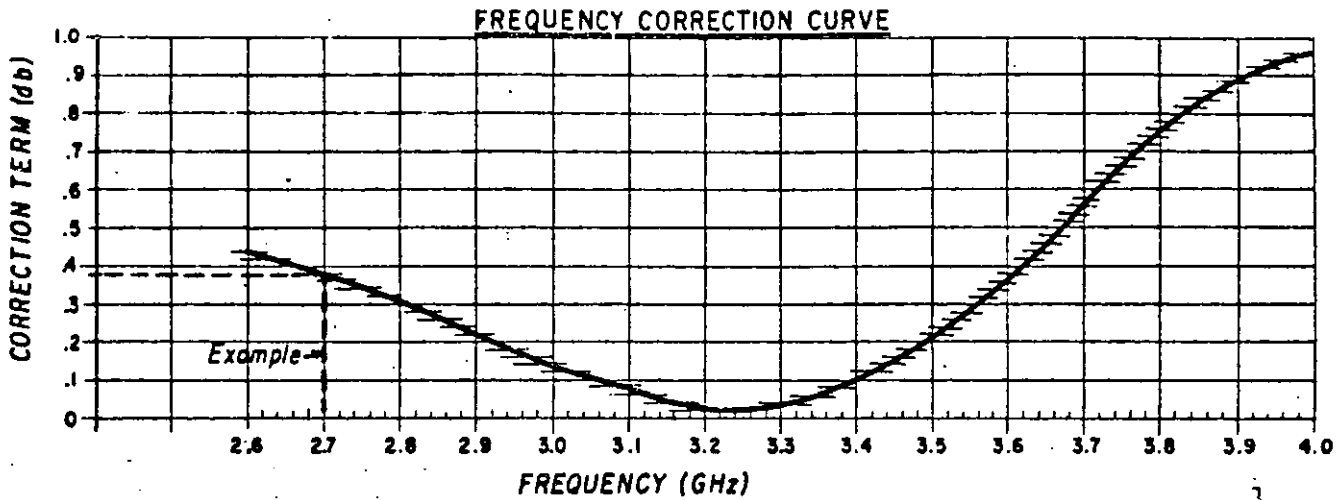
Fig. 8 H PLANE 3db BEAMWIDTH, EXPANDABLE CONICAL HORN

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Fig.10 HIGH POWER TWT MONITOR - METER READING Vs TRANSMITTED POWER



TO MEASURE TRANSMITTED POWER:

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO TWT MONITOR POWER METER READING.

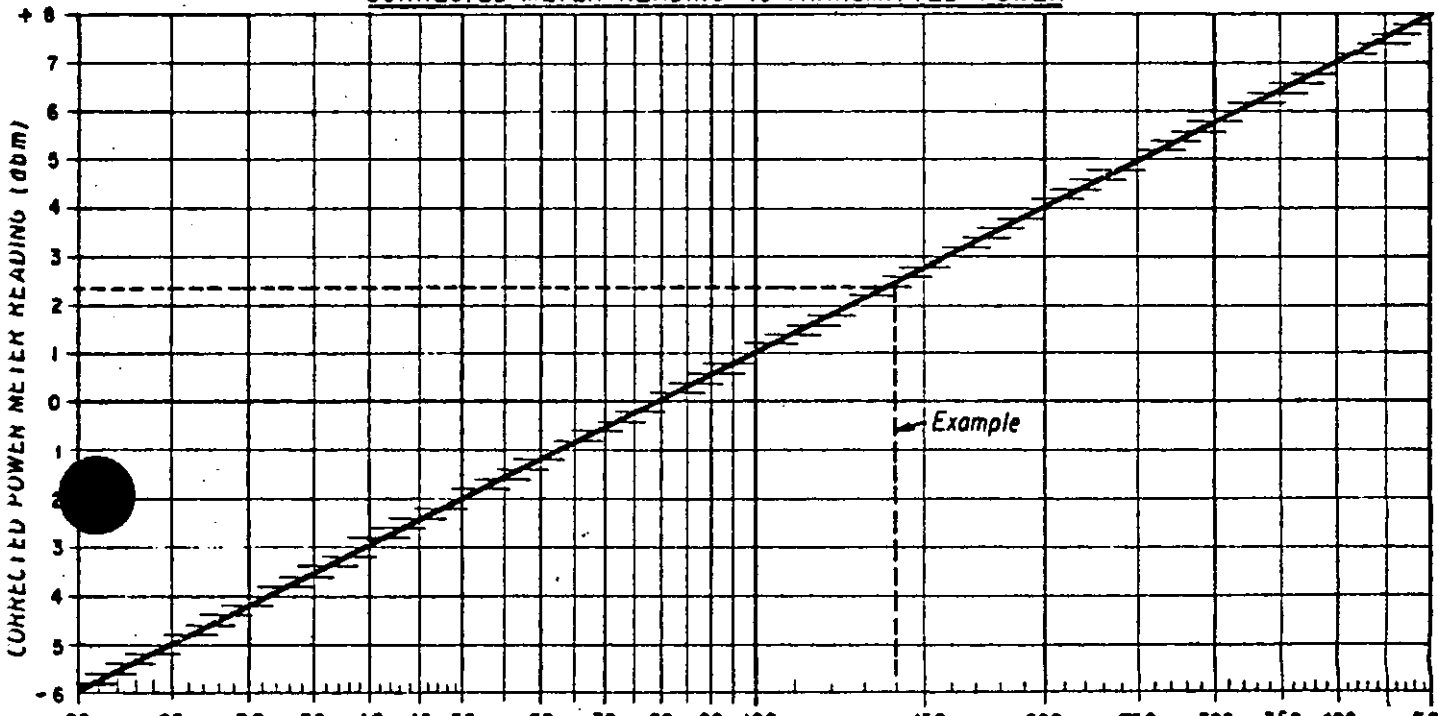
Example: AT 2.7 GHz, THE CORRECTION TERM = .38  
POWER METER READING = 2.00

CORRECTED METER READING 2.38 dbm  $\approx$  140 Watts  $P_T$

TO SET TRANSMITTED POWER:

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM CORRECTED METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO DESIRED POWER. ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON TWT MONITOR POWER METER.

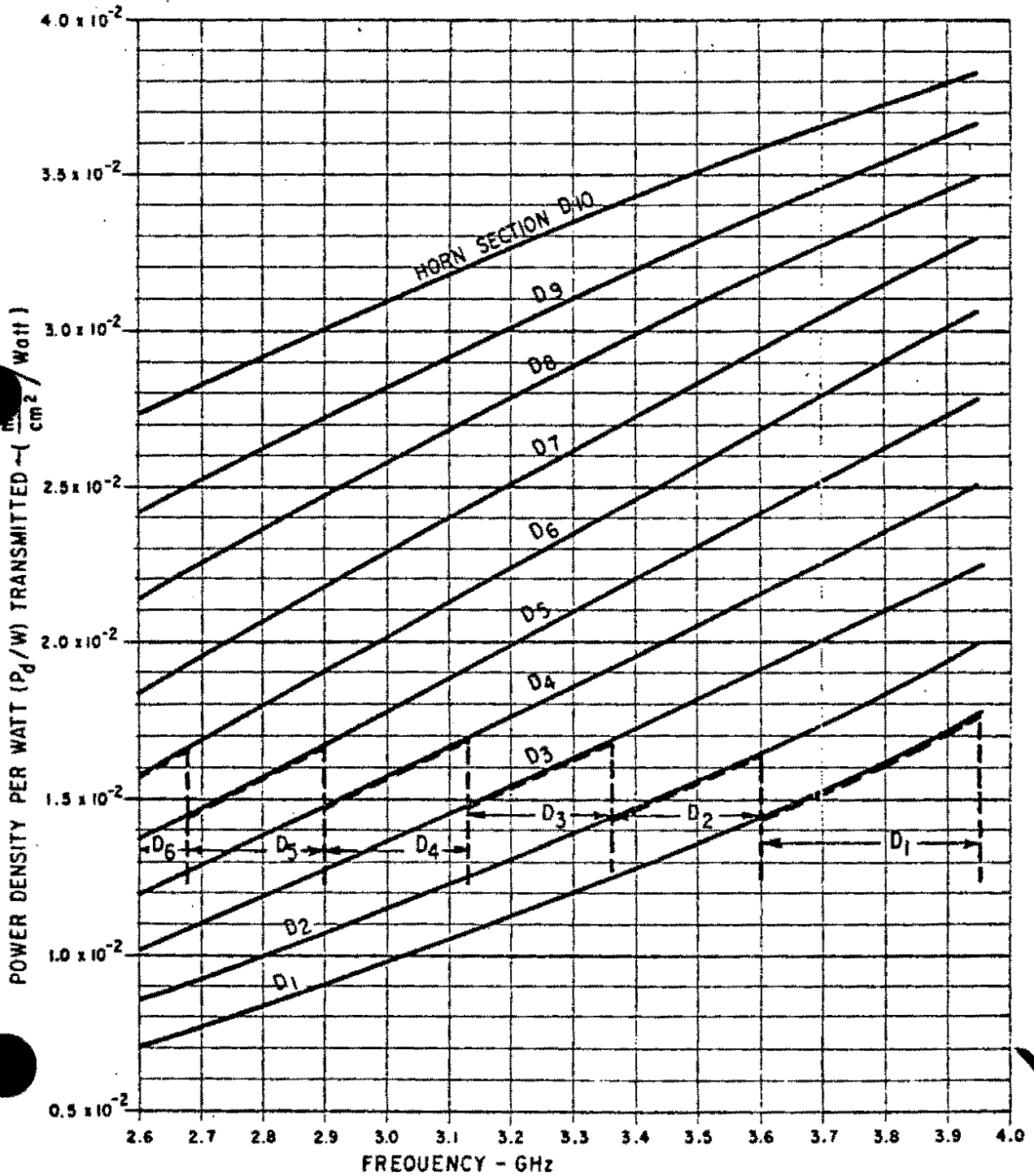
CORRECTED METER READING Vs TRANSMITTED POWER



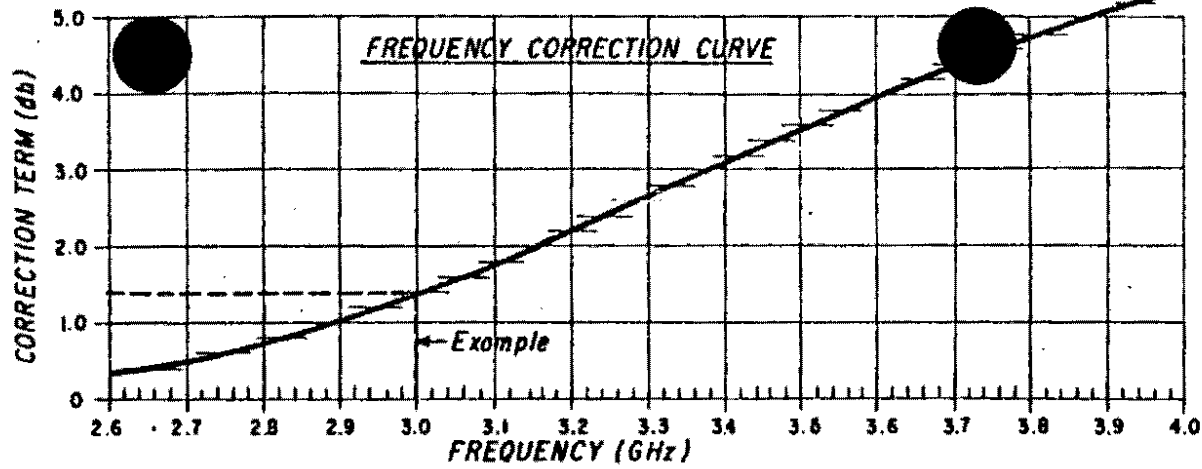


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Fig. 11 POWER DENSITY PER WATT TRANSMITTED FOR EACH HORN SECTION (FOR TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0')



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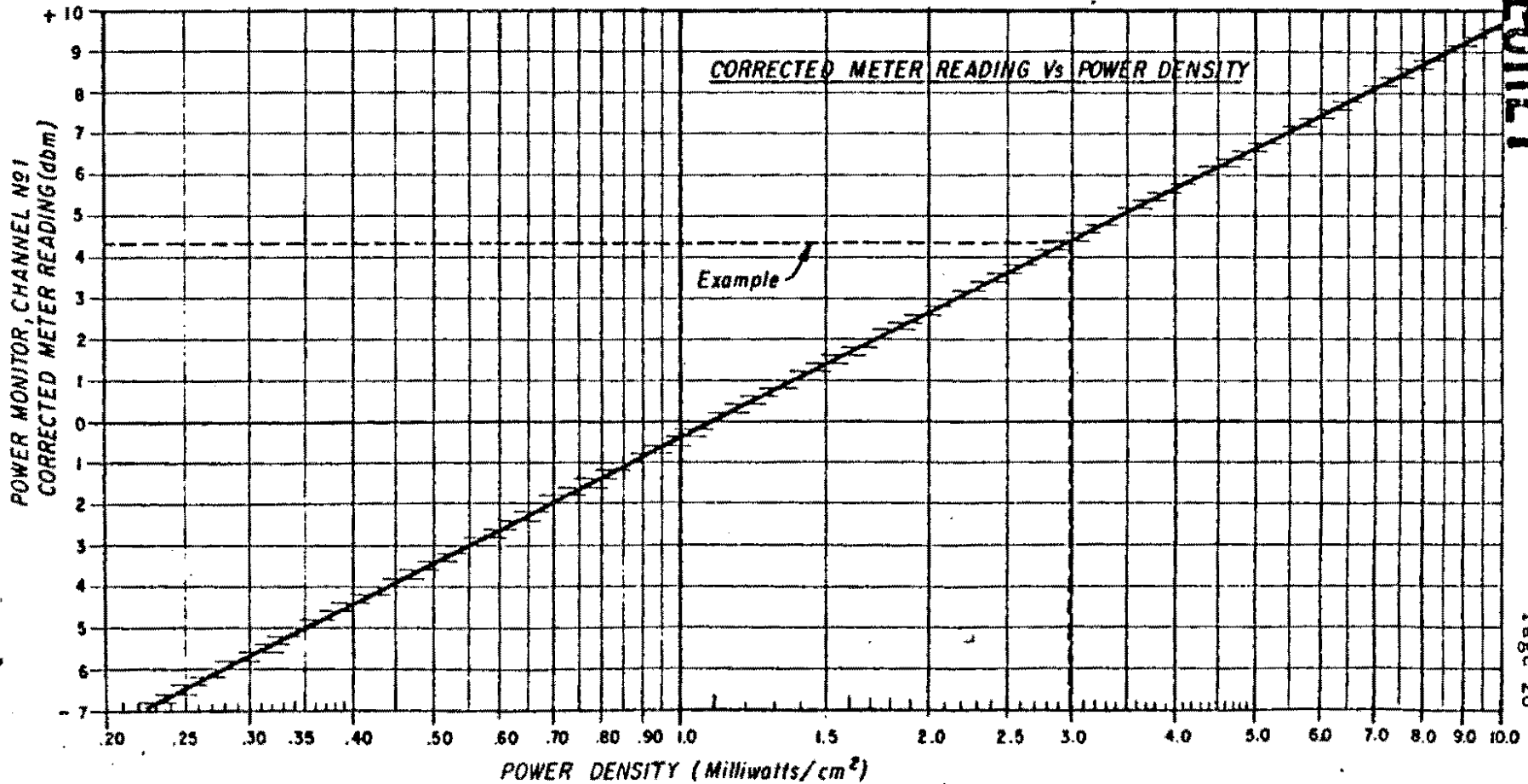
**TO MEASURE POWER DENSITY:**

ADD CORRECTION TERM TO METER READING

Example: AT 3.0 GHz, CORRECTION TERM = 1.4 db  
 METER READING = 3.0 dbm  
 CORRECTED METER READING = 4.4 dbm  
 4.4 dbm  $\approx$  3.0 Milliwatts/cm<sup>2</sup>

**TO SET POWER DENSITY:**

SUBTRACT CORRECTION TERM FROM METER READING WHICH CORRESPONDS TO REQUIRED POWER DENSITY  
 ADJUST POWER TO OBTAIN THIS VALUE ON MONITOR CHANNEL N<sup>o</sup> 1 POWER METER.



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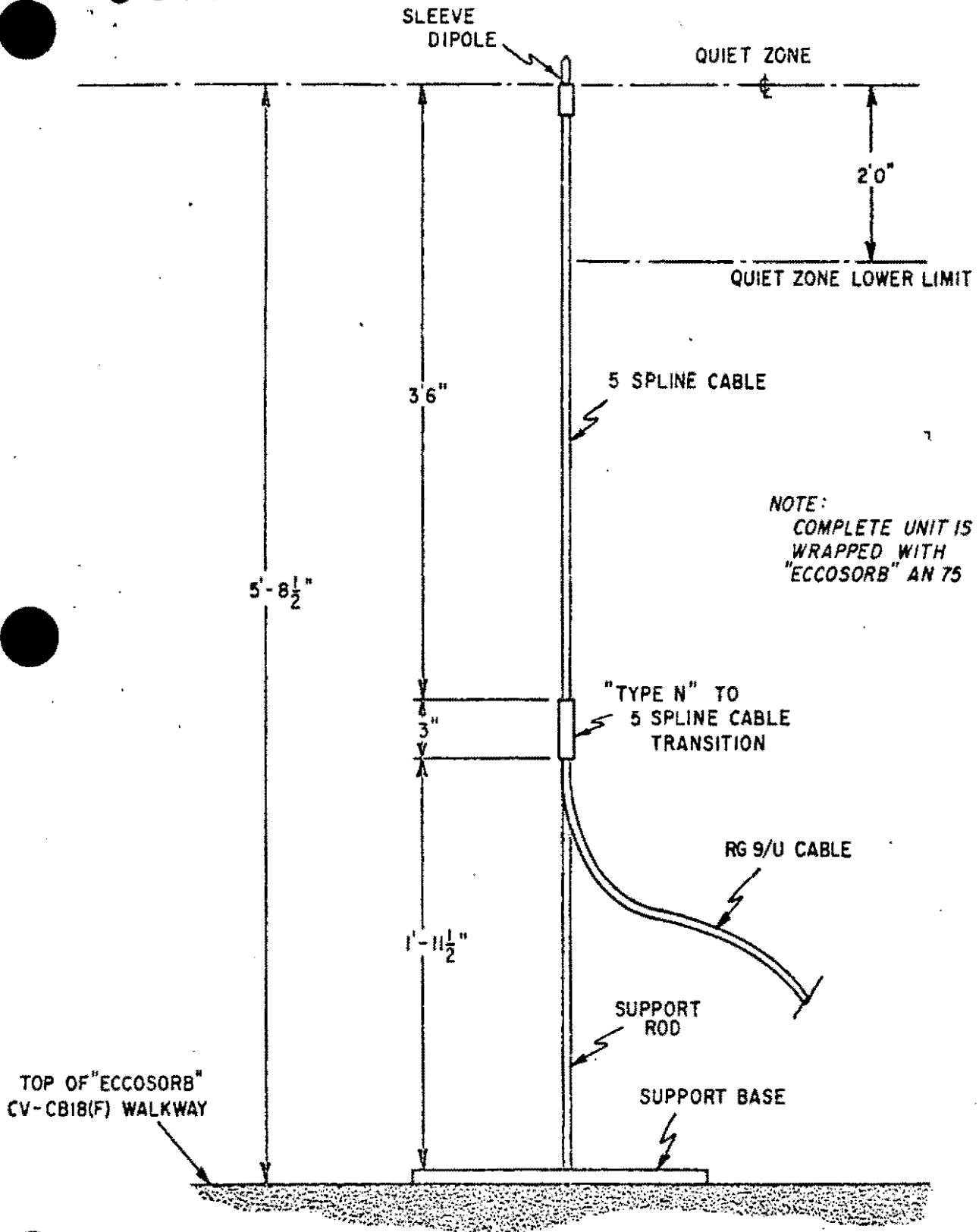


Fig. 13 FIXED DIPOLE MONITOR, STRAIGHT DIPOLE

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— H PLANE  
- - - E PLANE  
[Stippled Area] DESIGN FREQ. RANGE

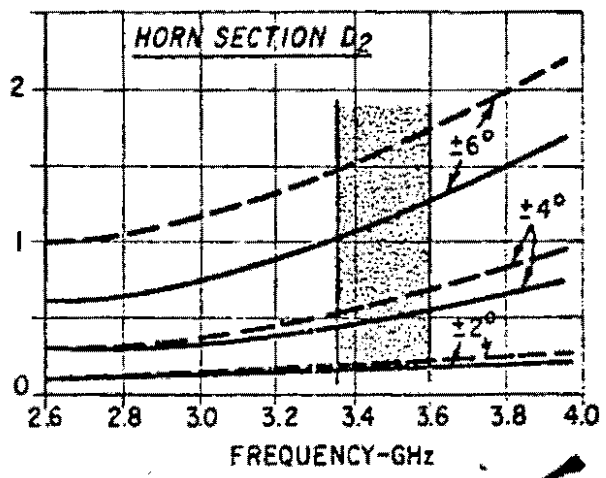
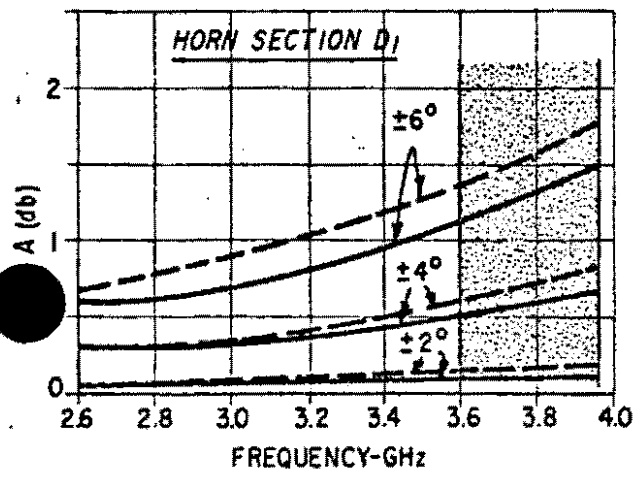
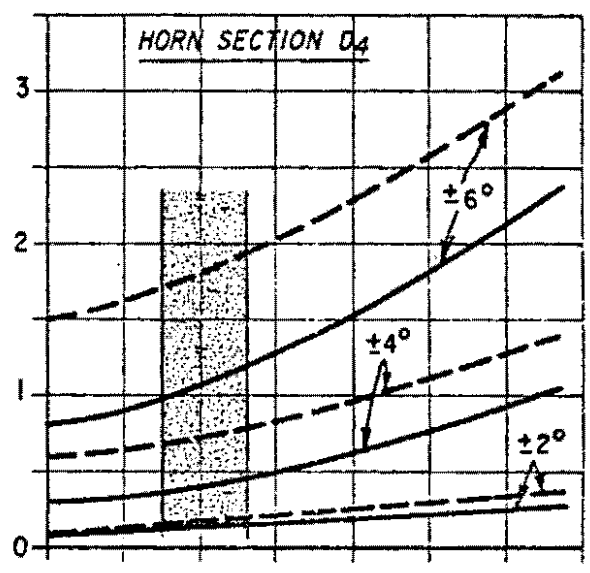
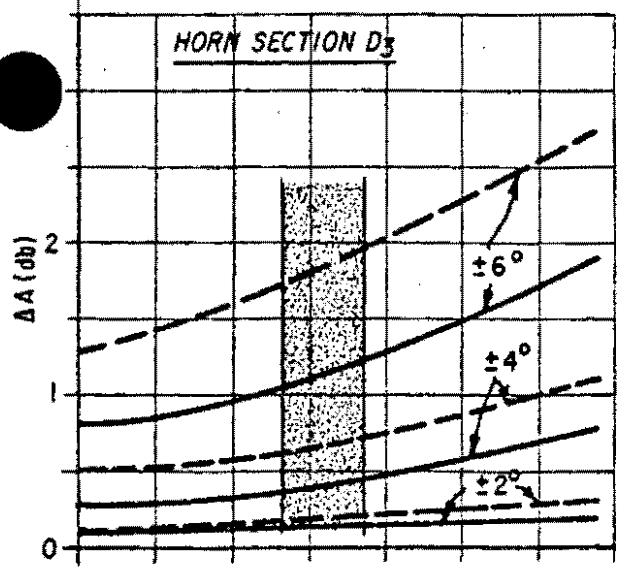
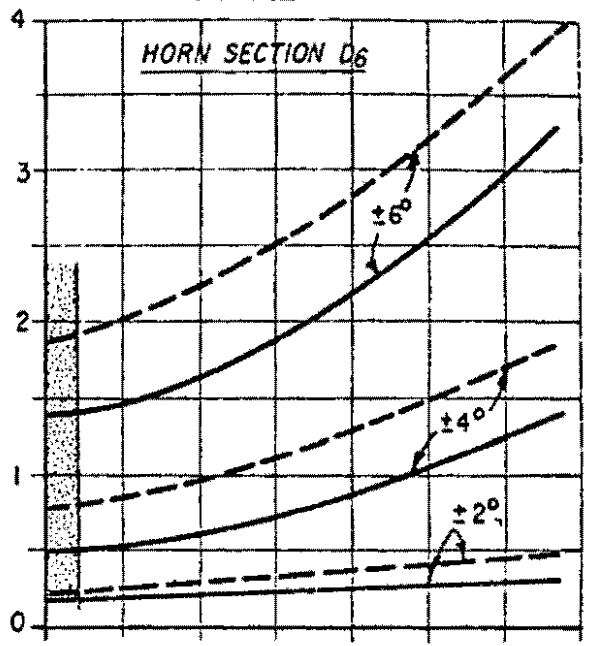
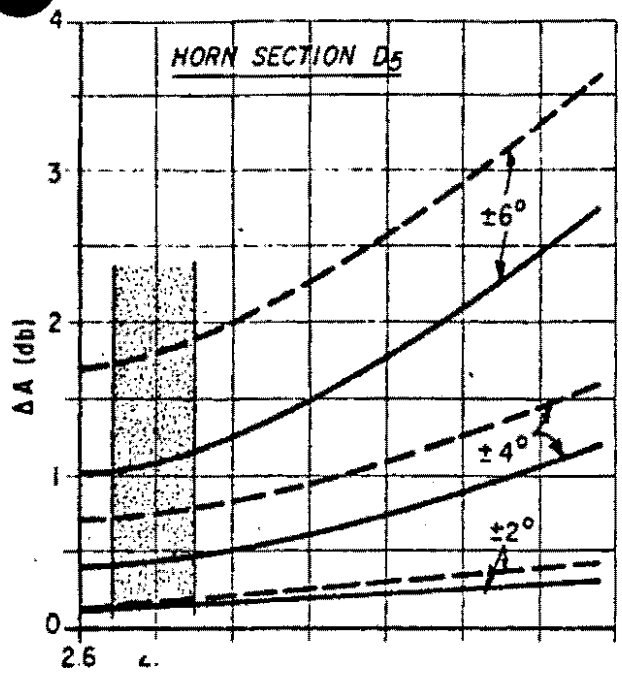
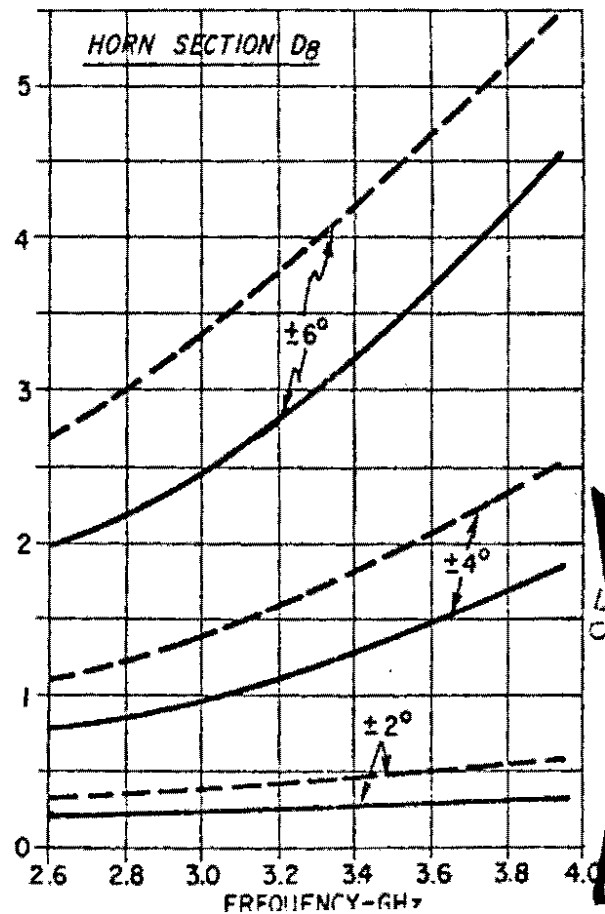
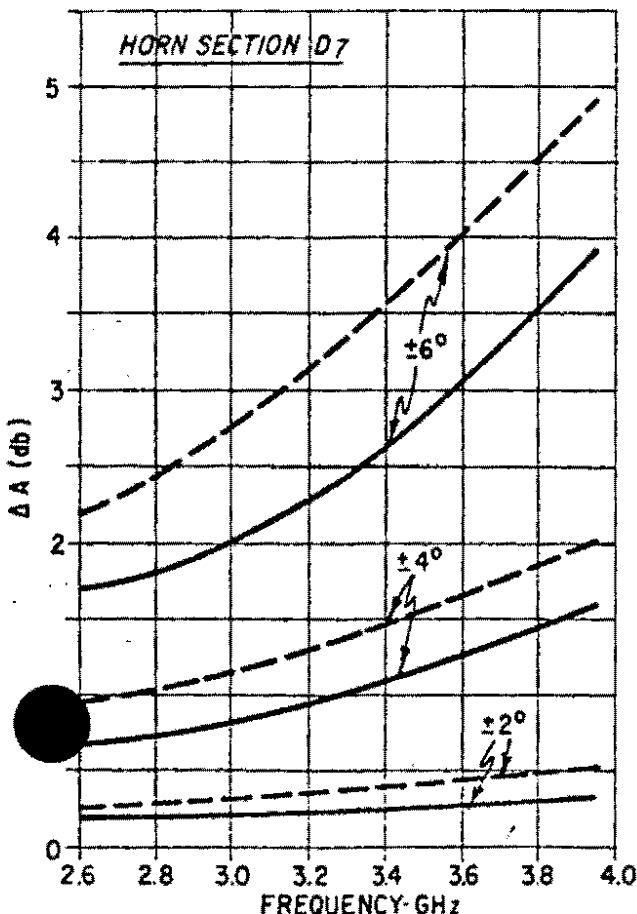
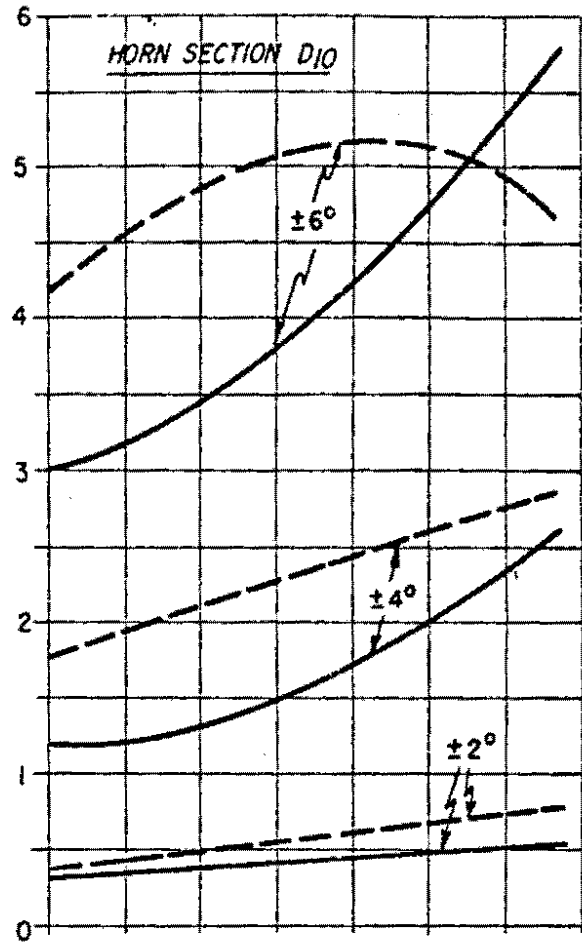
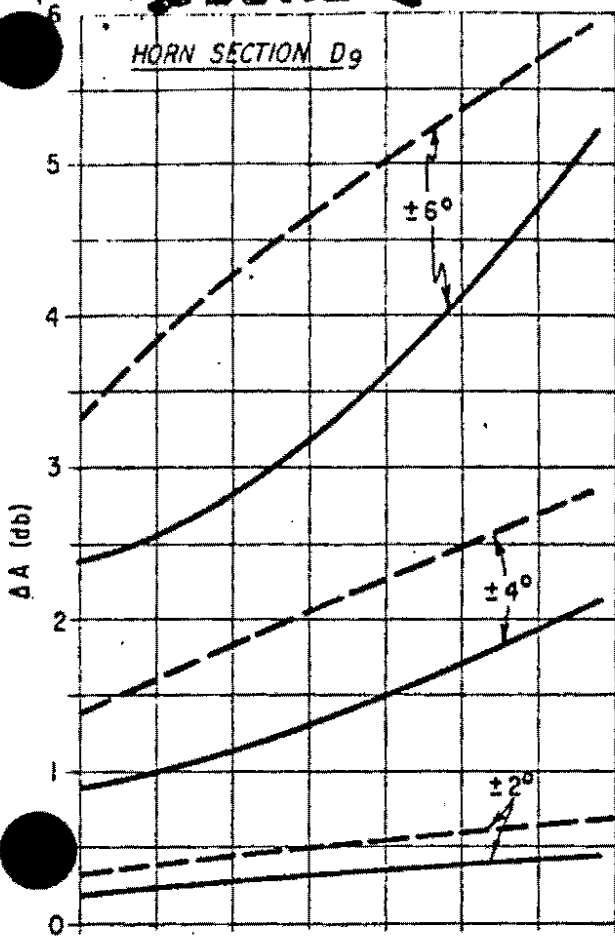


Fig 14. CHANGE IN RELATIVE AMPLITUDE (AA) FOR VARIOUS FIXED ANGLE ERROR

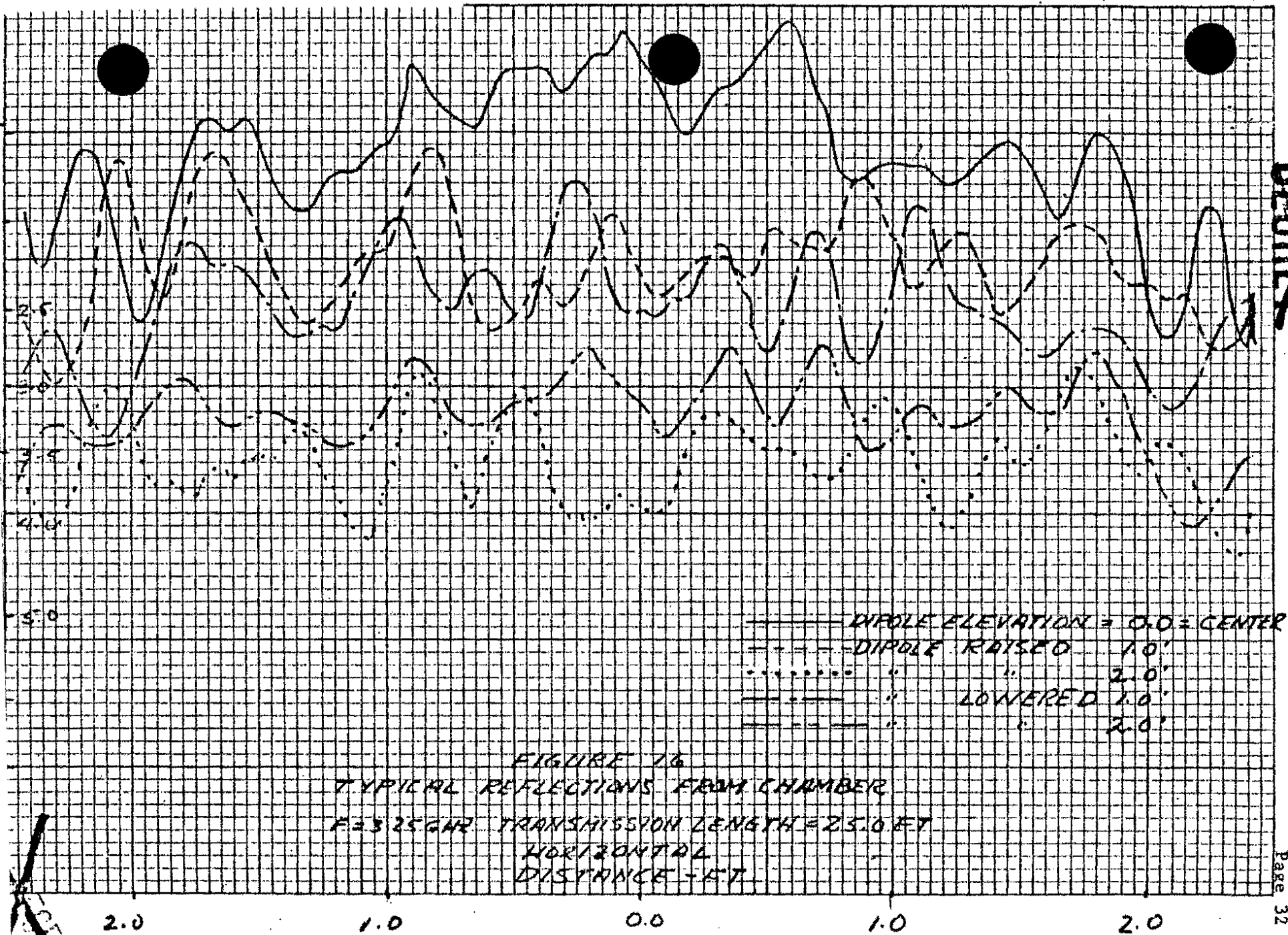
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— H PLANE  
- - - E PLANE



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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-3.75	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	0	0	0	+1.0
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	0	0	0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	0	0	0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	0	0	0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.3'	MAX	0	0	0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.25	-1.25	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.0

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.3'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-1.25	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
1.3'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.50	+1.0
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-1.25	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.3'	MAX	-1.25	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+1.0
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.25	-3.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.5	-3.5	-1.25
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
1.3'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.50
2.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-1.0

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-4.25	-4.25	-1.00
1.5'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.25	-3.25	-1.5
1.0'	MAX	-2.25	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-3.25	-3.5	-3.5	-0.25
0.0'	MAX	-1.75	-0.75	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	+1.0
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	+1.0
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+1.0
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.5	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-3.25	-1.00
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-0.75
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-1.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.75
	MIN	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-0.50
1.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.75
0.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-1.0
2.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.0
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-0.0

Figure 17  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 2.6 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D6  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8-22-66

NOTES:

- = +0.5 to -1.5 = +1.0db
- = +0.5 to -2.0 = +1.35db
- = +0.5 to -2.5 = +1.5db
- = +0.5 to -3.0 = +1.75db
- = +0.5 to -3.5 = +2.0db
- = +0.5 to -4.0 = +2.25db
- = +0.5 to -5.0 = +2.75db

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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+1.25	-1.25		+0.25
	MIN	-3.75	-2.75		-0.25
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5
1.0.0	MAX	+2.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5		+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-2.75		-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+1.25	-1.25		+0.75
	MIN	-3.75	-2.75		-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+0.75	+0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.0.0	MAX	+2.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.25	-1.25	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.25
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.75	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5		+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-2.5		-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.75	-3.0	-2.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.25
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.0	-0.25
1.0.0	MAX	+2.0	+0.25	+0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	+1.5	+1.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	+2.0	+2.0	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-3.0	-2.75	-0.75

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25			-0.5
1.0.0	MAX	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.25			-0.75
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0			-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.25
	MIN	-3.0	-2.25		-0.5
2.0'	MAX	+1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-1.75	-3.0	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-3.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-2.0	-0.75
1.0.0	MAX	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.25	-2.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	+2.0	+2.5	+2.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5





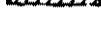
		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+2.0	+2.5	+2.5	+0.75
	MIN	+1.0	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.75	+1.75	+0.25
	MIN	-2.25	-2.75	-2.50	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+1.25	+1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
1.0.0	MAX	+2.0	+1.25	+1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+1.75	+1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	+2.0	+2.5	+2.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	+0.25
	MIN	+2.5	+2.75	+3.25	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	+1.75	+1.75	+1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.50	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+1.25	+1.25	+1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.50	-2.50	-0.75
1.0.0	MAX	+1.5	+1.5	+1.5	+0.5
	MIN	+3.5	+3.5	+2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0	+0.5
	MIN	+3.5	+3.25	+3.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+1.0
	MIN	+3.5	+3.0	+2.75	-1.0
2.0'	MAX	+3.0	+3.0	+2.75	+0.5
	MIN	+3.0	+1.5	+1.5	-0.5

Figure 18  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 2.8 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D5  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber backed dipole  
 DATE: 8/23/66

NOTES:

-  = 0.0 - 2.0 db = ± 1.0 db
-  = 0.0 - 2.5 db = ± 1.25 db
-  = 0.0 - 3.0 db = ± 1.5 db
-  = 0.0 - 3.5 db = ± 1.75 db
-  = 0.0 - 4.0 db = ± 2.0 db

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RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	2.0	2.5	3.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.5	-3.0	-3.5	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	2.5	3.0	3.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	3.0	3.5	4.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-4.0	-4.5	-0.25	
0.0'	MAX	0.25	0.25	0.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.00	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	0.25	0.25	0.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.25	-0.75	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	2.0	2.5	3.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.5	-3.0	-3.5	-0.5	
2.0'	MAX	1.75	2.25	2.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0	-0.5	

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	1.75	2.25	2.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.0	-4.5	-5.0	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	2.25	2.75	3.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-4.0	-4.5	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	2.75	3.25	3.75	+0.25	
	MIN	-3.25	-3.75	-4.25	-0.25	
0.0'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.25	
	MIN	-1.75	-1.50	-1.0	-0.25	
1.5'	MAX	0.75	0.25	0.25	+0.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-1.50	-1.5	-0.5	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.50	-0.5	

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	1.75	2.25	2.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.25	-4.75	-5.25	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	2.25	2.75	3.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.75	-4.25	-4.75	-0.25	
1.0'	MAX	2.75	3.25	3.75	+0.25	
	MIN	-3.25	-3.75	-4.25	-0.25	
0.0'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-1.75	-1.75	-0.75	
1.0'	MAX	0.25	0.25	0.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.5	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.25	
	MIN	-2.5	-1.75	-1.5	-0.25	
2.0'	MAX	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.25	-3.25	-2.75	-0.5	

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	1.75	2.25	2.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.25	-4.75	-5.25	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	2.25	2.75	3.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.75	-4.25	-4.75	-0.25	
1.0'	MAX	2.75	3.25	3.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.25	-3.75	-4.25	-0.5	
0.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-2.25	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.75	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.75	-0.50	
2.0'	MAX	1.75	2.25	2.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.75	-4.25	-4.75	-0.5	

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.75	-3.25	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.25	-4.75	-5.25	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	-2.5	-3.0	-3.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.0	-4.5	-5.0	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0	+0.25	
	MIN	-3.5	-4.0	-4.5	-0.5	
0.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.5	-3.0	-3.5	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	0.25	0.25	+0.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.25	
	MIN	-2.75	-2.25	-2.25	-0.25	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.25	
	MIN	-3.50	-3.25	-2.75	-0.25	

RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-3.25	-3.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.25	-4.75	-5.25	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.75	
	MIN	-4.25	-4.25	-4.25	-1.0	
1.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.5	-4.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-4.0	-4.5	-0.5	
0.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.25	
	MIN	-2.5	-3.0	-3.5	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	0.0	0.0	+0.25	
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.25	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5	
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-0.5	

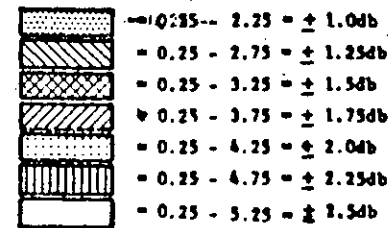
RADIATION DISTANCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'				
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:				MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'		
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+1.0	
	MIN	-5.0	-4.0	-4.0	-1.25	
1.5'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	+0.25	
	MIN	-4.5	-3.75	-3.5	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-0.5	
0.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.75	-3.25	-3.75	-0.5	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	0.0	0.0	+0.5	
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5	
1.5'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-0.5	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5	
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-2.75	-0.5	

Figure 19  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.0 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D4  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8/22/66

NOTES:



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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.25	+1.0	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.25	-1.0	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.0	-0.50

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-1.75	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-1.00
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.0	-1.75	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.25	-1.5	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-3.0	-3.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-4.25	-4.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-1.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.25
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-2.5	-0.25

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-5.0	-4.25	-4.75	-1.0

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	+0.75
	MIN	-4.5	-4.0	-4.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.50
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-2.75	-3.75	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.75	-4.75	-4.0	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-2.0	-2.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.00	-2.00	-1.00	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-1.5	-1.75	-0.75
0.0'	MAX	-1.00	-1.00	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.0	-3.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-4.0	-3.75	-3.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-4.25	-2.0	-4.0	-0.50
2.0'	MAX	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	+0.75
	MIN	-5.0	-4.5	-4.0	-0.75

Figure 20  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.25 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: DJ  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8/22/66 8/23/66

NOTES:

	= 0.5 - 2.5 = ± 1.0 db
	= 0.5 - 3.0 = ± 1.25 db
	= 0.5 - 3.5 = ± 1.5 db
	= 0.5 - 4.0 = ± 1.75 db
	= 0.5 - 4.5 = ± 2.0 db
	= 0.5 - 5.0 = ± 2.25 db

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CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	MIN	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.25	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.5	
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.25
	MIN	-1.75	-1.5	-1.0	-1.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.25
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.25	-1.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-1.75	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	

CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	
	MIN	-3.0	-3.5	-2.50	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-1.75	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.25	
0.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.125
	MIN	-1.75	-1.5	-1.0	-0.125
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+1.25
	MIN	-2.25	-1.75	-1.25	-1.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-1.75	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	

CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 34.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	
	MIN	-3.75	-4.25	-3.25	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.5	
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.25	+0.125
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.125
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-0.125
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.0	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	

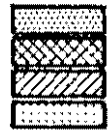
CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-3.25	-2.25	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.5	
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.25	+0.125
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.125
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-0.125
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.0	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	

CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-3.25	-2.25	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.00	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.50	
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.25	+1.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.0	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+1.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-1.25

CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	
	MIN	-2.75	-3.25	-2.25	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.00	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.50	
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.25	+1.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.0	
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+1.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-1.25

CAL NCE		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX. RIPPLE
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	
2.0'	MAX	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	
	MIN	-3.75	-4.25	-3.25	
1.5'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
	MIN	-1.75	-2.0	-1.5	
0.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+2.50
	MIN	-2.0	-1.75	-1.25	-2.50
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.25
1.5'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+1.25
	MIN	-2.25	-2.25	-2.0	-1.25
2.0'	MAX	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+1.25
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-1.25

Figure 21  
CHAMBER EVALUATION  
FREQUENCY: 3.25 GHz  
TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D3  
RECEIVING ANTENNA: Standard Gain  
Horn (Narda Model  
600)  
DATE: 8/23/66

NOTES:  


- 0.5 - 2.5 = +1.0 db
- 0.5 - 3.00 = +1.25 db
- 0.5 - 3.5 = +1.5 db
- 0.5 - 4.0 = +1.75 db

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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.25	-1.75	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.75	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.75	-0.75
PER 0.0	MAX	-0.0	+0.5	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.25	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	+0.75	+0.25	+0.25	+0.5
	MIN	+2.75	+1.75	+1.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.25	-2.75	-2.25	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
PER 0.0	MAX	-0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	+1.0	+1.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.75
	MIN	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-1.0	+1.0	+1.0	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
PER 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	+2.25	+2.25	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	+0.25	+0.25	+0.5
	MIN	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.25	-0.25	+0.25
	MIN	-1.5	+1.0	+1.0	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.25	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.0
	MIN	-3.25	-2.5	-3.0	+1.0
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.25	-0.5
PER 0.0	MAX	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	+1.0
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.0	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-1.25	-0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-1.75	-1.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+1.0
	MIN	-2.5	-1.75	-1.75	-1.0

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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-1.0
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.50
PER 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-0.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-3.0	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75






		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+1.0
	MIN	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-1.0
PER 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.5	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	+0.75	+0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-1.75	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.75

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.25	-3.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5
PER 0.0	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.25	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	-0.75	-0.75	-0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.25	-1.75	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5

Figure 22  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.45 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D2  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole  
 DATE: 8/22/66

NOTES:

-  +0.25 - 2.25 = + 1.25 db
-  +0.25 - 2.75 = + 1.5 db
-  +0.25 - 3.25 = + 1.75 db
-  +0.25 - 3.75 = + 2.0 db
-  +0.25 - 4.25 = + 2.25 db

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		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.25
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	-0.0	+0.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-1.25	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.25
	MIN	-2.0	-2.5	-2.5	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 23.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	1.0	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.75	-0.25
1.5'	MAX	1.0	0.75	0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	1.5	1.5	1.5	+0.25
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.5	-0.25

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 24.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.75	-1.75	-1.75	+1.0
	MIN	-4.0	-4.0	-3.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	1.0	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	0.5	0.75	0.75	+0.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.75	-0.25
1.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-1.75	-0.50
1.5'	MAX	1.5	0.75	0.75	+0.25
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-2.0	-0.25
2.0'	MAX	1.5	1.5	1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.0	-3.0	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 25.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.25	-1.25	-1.25	+0.75
	MIN	-4.0	-3.75	-3.75	-1.0
1.5'	MAX	0.75	0.75	0.75	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.25	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-2.0	-0.25
0.0'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	1.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.0	-1.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	2.0	0.75	0.75	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-0.75
2.0'	MAX	2.5	1.5	1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.0	-2.75	-2.75	-0.5

Figure 23  
CHAMBER EVALUATION

FREQUENCY: 3.8 GHz  
 TRANSMITTING HORN SECTION: D1  
 RECEIVING ANTENNA: Absorber  
backed dipole

DATE: 8/23/66

NOTES:

- = 0.0 - 2.0 = + 1.0db
- = 0.0 - 2.5 = + 1.25db
- = 0.0 - 3.0 = + 1.5db
- = 0.0 - 3.5 = + 1.75db
- = 0.0 - 4.0 = + 2.0db

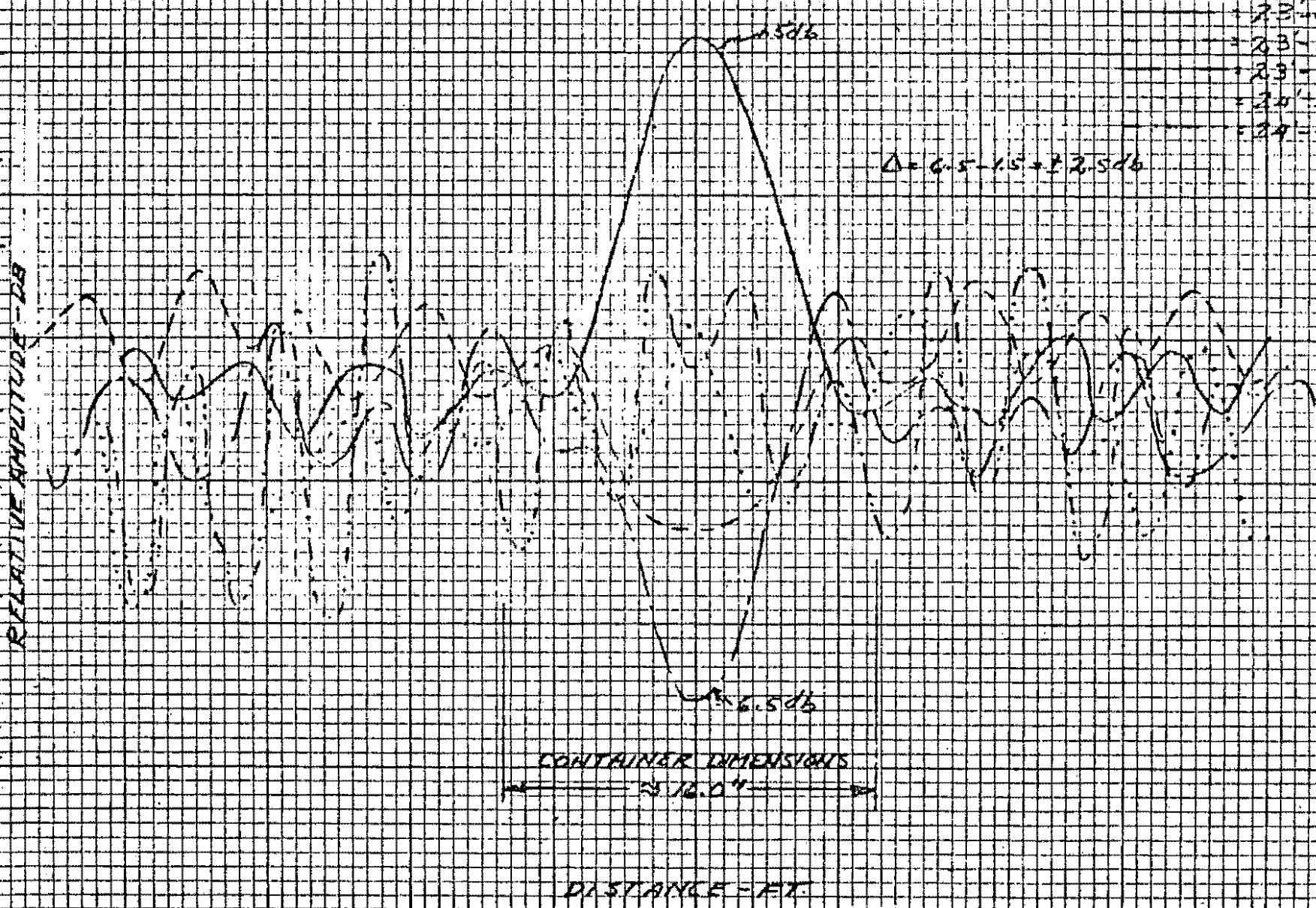
		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	1.0	1.0	1.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	1.5	1.5	1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.50
0.0'	MAX	2.0	2.0	2.0	+0.75
	MIN	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.75
1.0'	MAX	2.5	2.5	2.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.5	+0.50
1.5'	MAX	3.0	3.0	3.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	3.5	3.5	3.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.5	-0.75

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 26.5'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.75	-3.75	-3.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-1.0
1.0'	MAX	1.5	1.5	1.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
0.0'	MAX	2.5	2.5	2.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	3.0	3.0	3.0	+0.75
	MIN	-3.0	-3.0	-2.75	-0.50
1.5'	MAX	3.0	3.0	3.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
2.0'	MAX	3.75	3.75	3.75	+0.5
	MIN	-3.5	-3.25	-3.5	-0.5

		TRANSMISSION LENGTH = 27.0'			
		RELATIVE POWER LEVEL (db) IN HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF:			MAX.
		+2.0'	+1.5'	+1.0'	RIPPLE
2.0'	MAX	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-3.75	-3.75	-3.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	1.5	1.5	1.5	+0.75
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-0.75
0.0'	MAX	2.5	2.5	2.5	+0.5
	MIN	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-0.5
1.0'	MAX	3.0	3.0	3.0	+0.5
	MIN	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-0.75
1.5'	MAX	3.5	3.5	3.5	+0.5
	MIN	-3.25	-3.25	-3.25	-0.5

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FIGURE 2-4  
FIELD PERTURBATION OF T.O. SAMPLE  
CONTAINER



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APPENDIX A

Transmitting Horn, Design and Test Results

INTRODUCTION

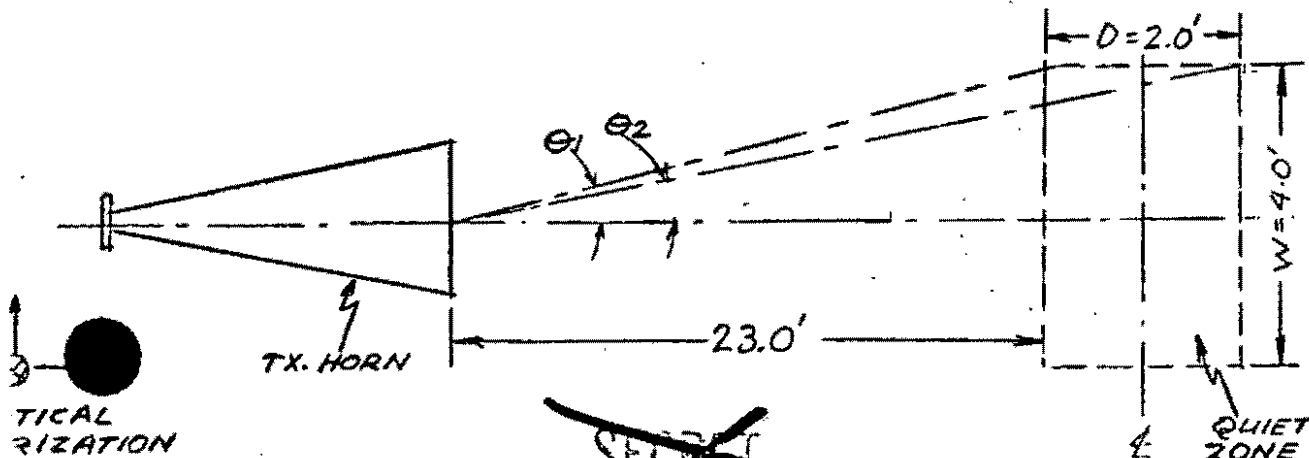
The anechoic chamber specifications originally called for a four foot cubic quiet zone; however, it was determined that a quiet zone 3' wide x 2' high x 1' deep would be suitable for two test samples in containers side-by-side. With a minimum transmitted power of 200 watts, a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2 \pm 1.0 \text{ db}$  was required in the quiet zone. To allow for a margin of safety, a uniform illumination (within  $\pm 1.0 \text{ db}$ ) in a 4'W x 3'H x 2'D quiet zone was the design goal for the transmitting horn antenna.

A conical transmitting horn antenna design was chosen because it has an H plane to E plane beamwidth ratio close to that required (4 to 3), without the narrower beam in the intercardinal planes associated with the pyramidal horn antenna.

Because gain and beamwidth vary with the wavelength, the horn design incorporates "add-on" sections for the various incremental bandwidths. This is discussed further under beamwidth considerations. The first section includes a built-in rectangular to circular transition obviating the need for a separate waveguide transition. Figure 5 in the main section of this report is an illustration of the transmitting horn.

BEAMWIDTH CONSIDERATIONS

The geometry for the horn illumination of the quiet zone is shown in the following sketch.



The chamber specifications called for a maximum of .5 db (+ .25 db) change in amplitude due to reflections from the walls. This value, added to the .75 db (+ .37 db) change in amplitude due to the change in transmission length ( $\frac{1}{R}$  loss), dictated that the change in amplitude due to the beamwidth of the transmitting horn could not exceed .75 db in order to meet the design goal of  $\pm 1.0$  db change in power density in the quiet zone volume. From the above sketch, then, the .75 db beamwidth is  $2 \theta_2 = 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{25} = 9.2^\circ$ . From the figure in reference 3, the ratio of the .75 db beamwidth to the 3 db beamwidth is .5. Thus,

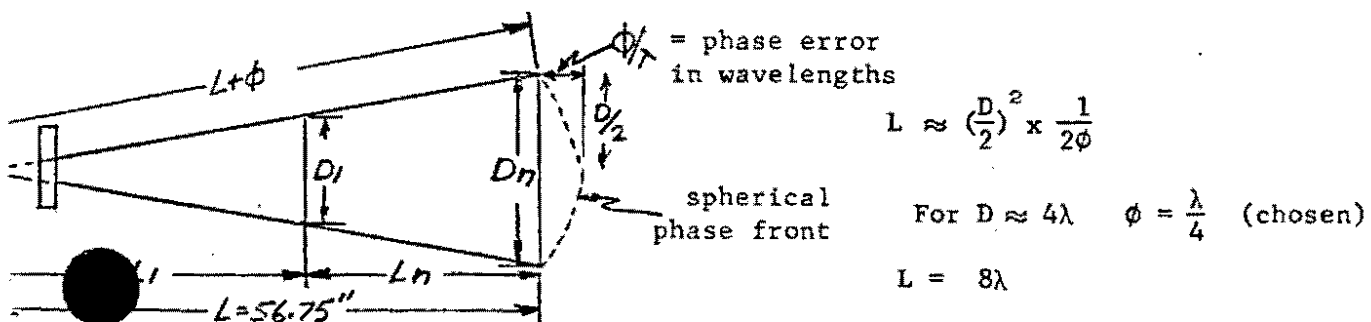
$$\frac{\theta_H (.75 \text{ db})}{\theta_H (3 \text{ db})} = .5 \quad \theta_H (3 \text{ db}) = \frac{\theta_H (.75 \text{ db})}{.5} = \frac{9.2}{.5} = \underline{\underline{18.4^\circ}}$$

The S-Band frequency range from 2 to 4 GHz was divided into eight increments, each representing approximately 10% of the band, in order to keep the beamwidth (and gain) nearly constant. To compensate for this ten percent bandwidth, the design beamwidth was increased by ten percent, resulting in a desired H plane 3 db beamwidth of  $20^\circ$ .

The horn aperture diameter in wavelengths ( $D/\lambda$ ) was determined from the approximate expression from the H plane beamwidth (4).

$$\theta_H (3 \text{ db}) \approx \frac{70}{D/\lambda}$$

For  $\theta_H (3 \text{ db}) = 20^\circ$ ,  $D/\lambda = 3.5$ . Starting at 2.0 GHz, the approximate 10% incremental frequencies, wavelengths, and the diameter of the horn section computed from  $D/\lambda = 3.5$  are shown in Table A1. Also shown in this table are the lengths of the various sections computed from the geometry in the following sketch.



(3) The Microwave Engineers Handbook and Buyers Guide 1966, Page 174  
 (4) Antennas J. D. Kraus McGraw Hill 1950, Page 381



Thus  $L \approx 8\lambda$  determined the lengths of the various sections as tabulated.

TABLE AI  
Horn Dimensions

Freq.	$\lambda$ (in.)	Diameter (in.) $D = 3.5\lambda$	Section Designation	$L_n$ (in.)
2.00	5.8	20.00	D8	21.5
2.20	5.35	18.75	D7	17.5
2.45	4.80	16.75	D6	14.0
2.70	4.35	15.25	D5	10.5
2.95	4.00	14.0	D4	7.50
3.20	3.70	13.0	D3	5.25
3.55	3.35	11.75	D2	2.25
3.90	3.05	10.75	D1	0

The recommended frequency range for S-Band WR 284 waveguide is 2.6 to 3.95 GHz, therefore horn sections larger than D6 may not be required. However, should higher power densities be needed (over smaller areas) horn sections D7 and D8, and two additional sections, D9 and D10 were constructed. The diameters for D9 and D10 are 22.5" and 24.5", and the lengths are 26.75" and 31.75" respectively, based on the same criteria as the other sections.

GAIN REQUIREMENTS

The above analysis assumes an aperture with sufficient gain to provide a power density of  $2 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  for a minimum of 200 watts of transmitted power. Reference 5 gives the gain of a conical horn as  $G \text{ (db)} = 10 \log \left( \frac{4\pi A}{\lambda^2} \right) - L$ , where L is the loss term (in the reference figure) versus the phase deviation at the aperture edge. For the selected phase deviation of  $\lambda/4$ ,  $L = 1.5 \text{ db}$ ; and for  $D/\lambda = 3.5$

$$G = \left( \frac{\pi D}{\lambda} \right)^2 - 1.5 \text{ db} = 20.85 - 1.5 = 19.4 \text{ db}$$

(5) Antenna Engineers Handbook H. Jasik, Ed. McGraw Hill (1961) Chap 10-4

The power density is

$$P_d = \frac{P_r}{A_r} = \frac{P_T G_T}{4\pi R^2} \quad \text{where } P_T = 200 \text{ watts (min)}$$

$$G_T = 19.4 \text{ db} = 87$$

$$R = 24 \text{ ft}$$

$P_d = 2.6 \text{ mw/cm}^2$ , which is adequate.

MEASURED VERSUS CALCULATED VALUES

The calculated gain (above) was 19.4 db at the design frequencies, which included a 1.5 db loss due to efficiency and phase error. The measured gains at the design frequencies are tabulated below along with the difference between the measured and calculated gain ( $\Delta G$ ).

TABLE A2

Measured versus Calculated Gain

Horn Section	Design Frequency	Measured Gain	Calculated Gain	$\Delta G$
D1	3.9	20.3	19.4	+0.9
D2	3.55	20.0	19.4	+0.6
D3	3.20	19.7	19.4	+0.3
D4	2.95	19.7	19.4	+0.3
D5	2.7	19.6	19.4	+0.2
D6	2.45	19.4(est)	19.4	+0.0

From this table, it can be seen that the measured gain is very slightly higher than calculated. This is due in part to the beamwidth being slightly narrower than the design value; and in part to the phase deviation at the aperture edge being less than  $\lambda/4$ , and consequently, the loss due to phase error and efficiency being slightly less than the 1.5 db allotted.

Table A3 below compares the measured and calculated 3 db beamwidths, which again are in good agreement. These values indicate that the expression for the H plane 3 db beamwidth is more nearly  $\theta_H (3 \text{ db}) \approx \frac{68}{D/\lambda}$  and for the E plane  $\theta_E \approx 55/D\lambda$ .

TABLE A3

Measured versus Calculated E & H Plane Beamwidths

Horn Section	Frequency (GHz)	Measured H Plane 3dB.B.W (Degrees)	Calculated $\theta_H (3db) = \frac{70}{D/\lambda}$	Measured E Plane 3dB.B.W (Degrees)	Calculated $\theta_E (3db) = \frac{60}{D/\lambda}$
D1	3.9	18.9	20°	15.8	17°
D2	3.55	19.3	20°	15.7	17°
D3	3.2	19.7	20°	15.7	17°
D4	2.95	19.6	20°	15.5	17°
D5	2.7	19.5	20°	15.5	17°
D6	2.45	19.5	20°	15.5	17°

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APPENDIX B

Sleeve Dipole Antenna

A dipole was chosen as the field probe antenna for the chamber evaluation in order to observe virtually all of the reflections from the walls (and the ceiling and floor), which contribute to the perturbation of the field in the chamber. The sleeve (or skirt) dipole design was selected because of its natural configuration for an upright power monitor of a vertically polarized field, and because of its ease in construction utilizing the APL 5-spline semirigid coaxial cable which was available; the dipole probe tip simply screws into the cables hollow center conductor. The dipole is illustrated in figure B1. This figure gives the pertinent design dimensions which were arrived at empirically using the basic tenets set forth by Silver<sup>(6)</sup>.

Figure 13, in the main section of this report, illustrated the fixed monitor version of the sleeve dipole used as a power monitor in the chamber.

Figure B2 illustrates the "gooseneck" version used to evaluate the chamber.

The VSWR of both versions is shown in figure B3. These values include the mismatch from the Type N to 5-spline cable transition. A surprising feature of these dipoles is that the VSWR was less than 2:1 from 2.6 GHz to 11.4 GHz (the limits of the then available equipment).

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(6) Microwave Antenna Theory and Design S. Silver, Ed.  
MIT Rad Lab Series, Vol 12 McGraw Hill (1949) Chap 8.2

RINAL REPORT

"EFFECTS OF LOW - LEVEL MICROWAVE IRRADIATION ON  
HEART RATE IN RABBITS"

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by

The Zaret Foundation, Inc.  
1230 Post Road  
Scarsdale, New York 10583

A number of Soviet studies have reported that low-level microwave irradiation, at or below  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , alters the heart rate of humans and animals. In one of the best controlled and most fully reported of these studies, Presman and Levitina<sup>1</sup> irradiated various parts of the body of rabbits with continuous microwaves at intensities of 7 to  $12 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . The largest effect observed was an increase in heart rate during and after irradiation of the dorsal aspect of the head. The next largest effect was a decrease in rate during and after irradiation of the whole ventral surface of the body. Smaller changes in rate accompanied irradiation of the back, of the total dorsal surface, of the ventral aspect of the head, and of the abdomen.

The purpose of the present study was to replicate the procedure used by Presman and Levitina for dorsal irradiation of the head, in order to collect enough additional data either to confirm their results or to establish that the differences in heart rate are a manifestation of variability rather than a consequence of irradiation.

#### Method

Subjects The subjects were 12 albino male rabbits weighing 2.0 to 3.0 kg.

Apparatus Microwave power was obtained from a CW, air-cooled magnetron with an output of 1.3 kW, an anode voltage of 2 kV, and an operating frequency of 2.409 GHz ( $\lambda = 12.5 \text{ cm}$ ). This tube, manufactured by Deutsche Mikrowellen Gesellschaft, exhibited exceptional stability during the exposures. Power from the tube was conducted through a waveguide to the irradiating horn (Fig. 1). Most of the magnetron output was dissipated in a high-power load, and only about 10% was used to irradiate the animal.

The microwave horn was placed in an anechoic chamber with its main lobe directed downward, so that the animal was irradiated from

<sup>1</sup> A.S. Presman and N.A. Levitina, Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med. 53, No. 1, 41-44 (1962); Engl. Transl., Bull. Exptl. Biol. Med. 53, 36-39

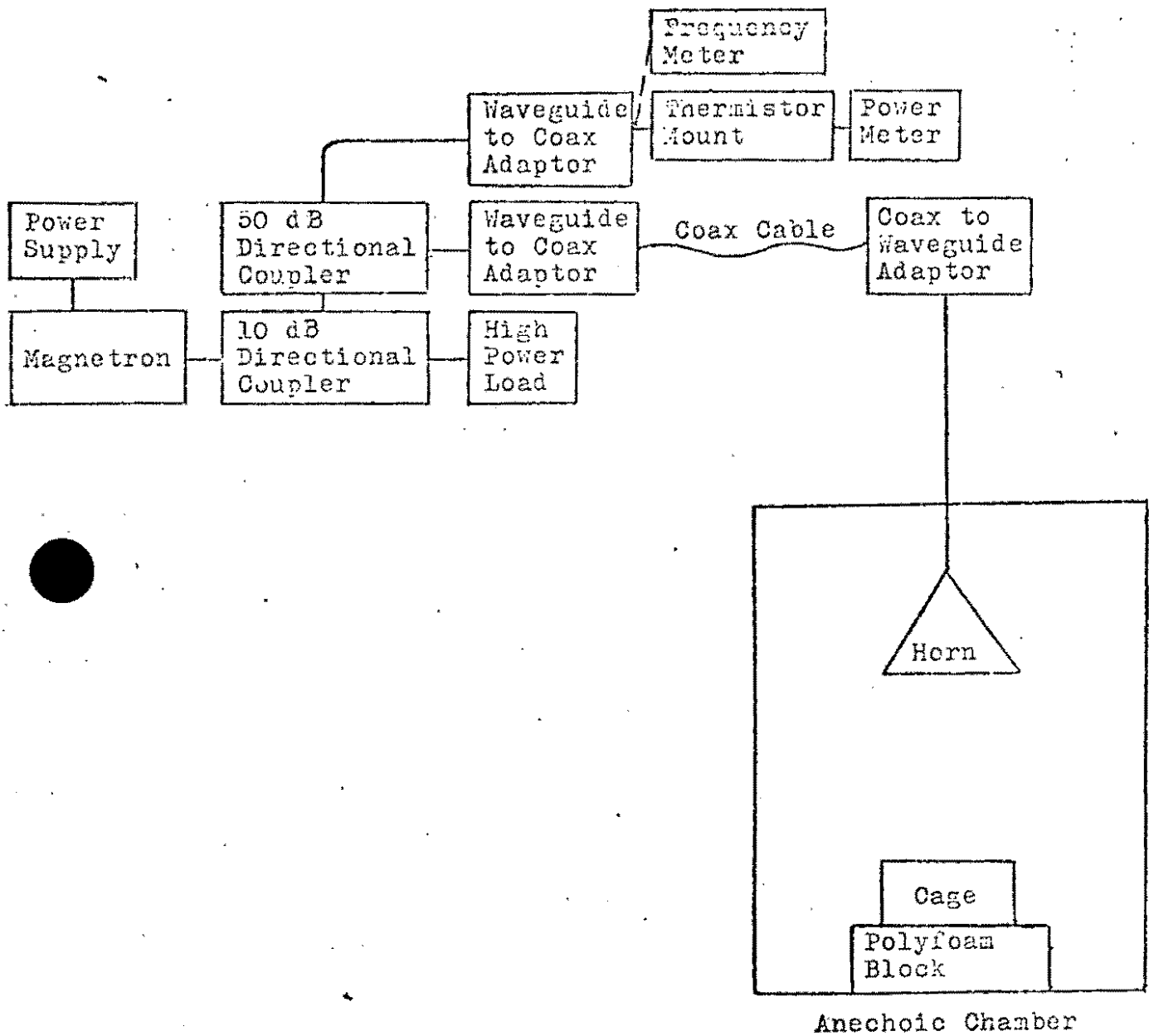


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the apparatus.

above. The horn's aperture was  $7 \frac{31}{32}$  in. by  $5 \frac{7}{8}$  in., its axial length was 15 in., and its estimated power gain was 19.54. The animal's head was 29 in. from the horn. This distance was well within the far-field region, which began at about 12.9 in. from the horn. From the estimated gain of the horn, it was calculated that a total of 35 W leaving the horn produced the measured power density of  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  in the vicinity of the animal's head.

The power density was measured with a Ramcor 1250 A densiometer with a calibrated low-gain rectangular horn antenna. A Hewlett Packard Model 431-B power-meter was connected to the waveguide to monitor the power during irradiation. The power-meter reading corresponding to  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  at the animal's head was determined and used for setting the magnetron anode current. This calibration procedure was conducted with the cage and animal not present in the anechoic chamber. It was observed that the region of uniform power density was sufficiently large that considerable variation in the placement of the cage would still give the same power density.

The anechoic chamber had interior dimensions of 40 in. by 40 in. by 40 in., and was lined with type CV-4 microwave absorber panels manufactured by Emerson-Cuming. This material is rated to have reflections less than 20 db below the incident power level at 2.0 GHz; at 2.4 GHz the reflection is even lower. A plate of this material was used to shield the animal's back during irradiation of its head.

Procedure The rabbit was restrained in a wooden box, which was placed below the horn antenna in the anechoic chamber. Needle electrodes were inserted for EKG recording. After the animal had been in position for 15 min., its EKG was recorded once each minute for 10 min. before the onset of irradiation. Then the rabbit's head was irradiated from above with continuous 12.5 cm microwaves at a power density of  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  for 20 min. During irradiation the EKG was recorded every 2 min. After the power was turned off, the EKG was recorded every minute for 10 min. Each EKG trace was recorded for a 20 sec duration. Exactly the same procedure was followed during the control sessions, except that the animal was not irradiated. Each animal was irradiated twice and served as a control twice: once before and once after irradiation.



## Results

Changes in heart rate were calculated in the manner described by Presman and Levitina as follows: (a) For each trace recorded during and after irradiation, the deviation from the mean heart rate before irradiation was calculated. (b) The corresponding deviations were calculated for the data from the control sessions. (c) The relative change in rate for each recording period was obtained by subtracting the mean deviation for the control condition from the corresponding deviation for the irradiation condition.

Each of the three graphs in Fig. 2 represent the mean differences in heart rate between eight irradiation sessions and eight control sessions. The results for the first four rabbits that were exposed show a relative increase in heart rate both during and after irradiation. The average data for the next four rabbits show a decrease during the first 10 min of irradiation and no consistent change thereafter. The last four animals exhibited a decrease during the first 8 min followed by an increase over the last 18 min of the session. All 12 animals received the same dorsal irradiation of the head, and the division into three groups is entirely arbitrary.

The average results for all 12 animals are summarized in Fig. 3. The results represent the data of the present experiment, based on 24 irradiation and 24 control sessions. A small decrease in heart rate during the first 8 min was followed by a larger increase over the remaining 22 min. The crosses in Fig. 3 indicate the results of Presman and Levitina, based on 16 irradiation and 16 control trials with 8 rabbits. The relative change in heart rate was generally positive, and this increase was both larger and more variable than the results in our experiment.

Table 1 lists the mean number of beats per 20 sec during successive 10 min periods of the control and the irradiation sessions. The animals were irradiated during the middle 20 min of the irradiation condition. Each entry in the table is based on the results of 24 sessions. Heart rate was highest during the first 10 min of both conditions and generally decreased over time. The analysis of variance summarized in Table 2 shows that the variation over time was statistically significant, as were individual differences and the interaction between radiation and time. The difference between irradiation and control conditions, however, was generally less than 2 beats per 20 sec, and this difference was not statistically significant.

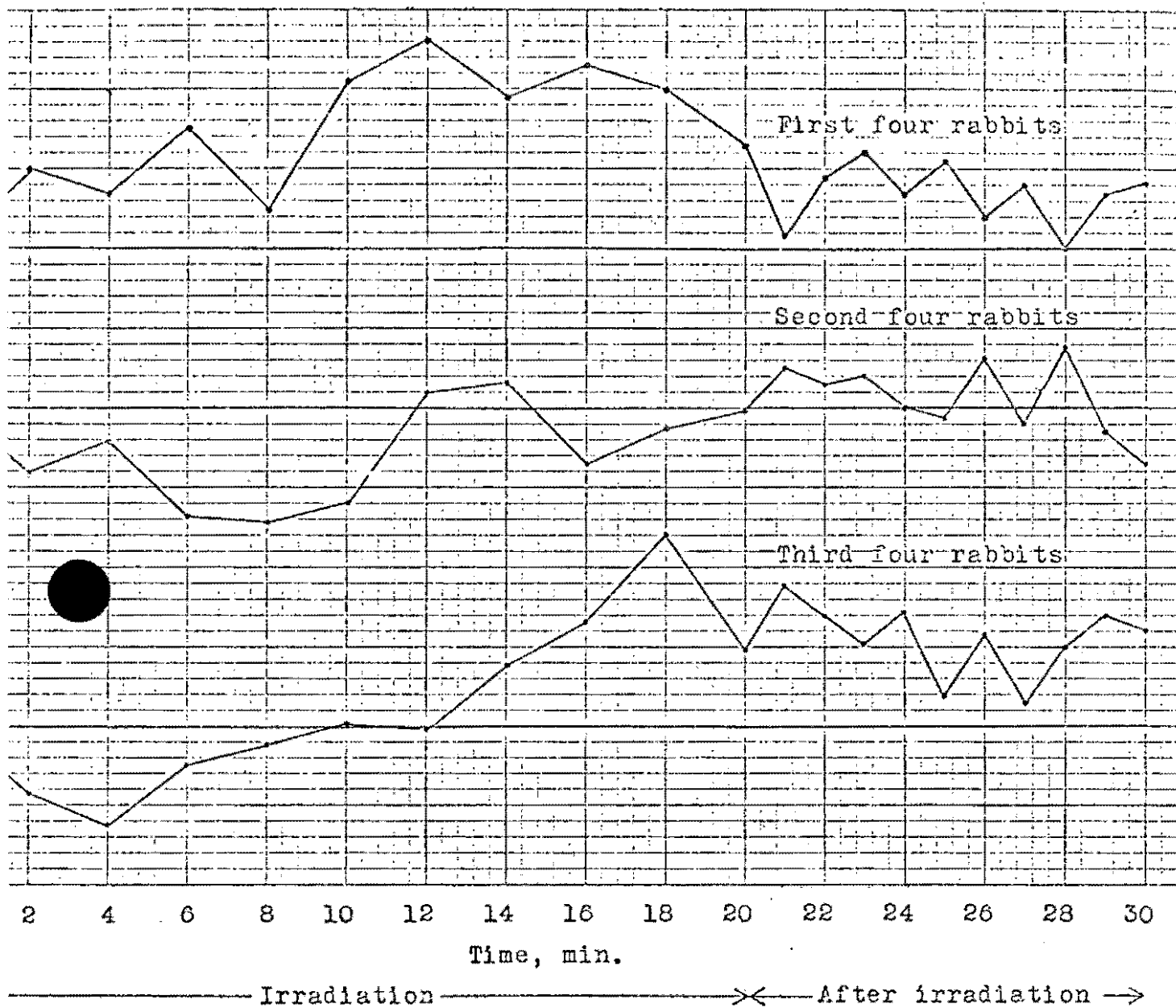


Fig. 2. Relative change in heart rate of rabbits irradiated on the dorsal aspect of the head with continuous microwaves of 12.5 cm wavelength at 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Each point represents the mean difference between 8 exposures and 8 control sessions.

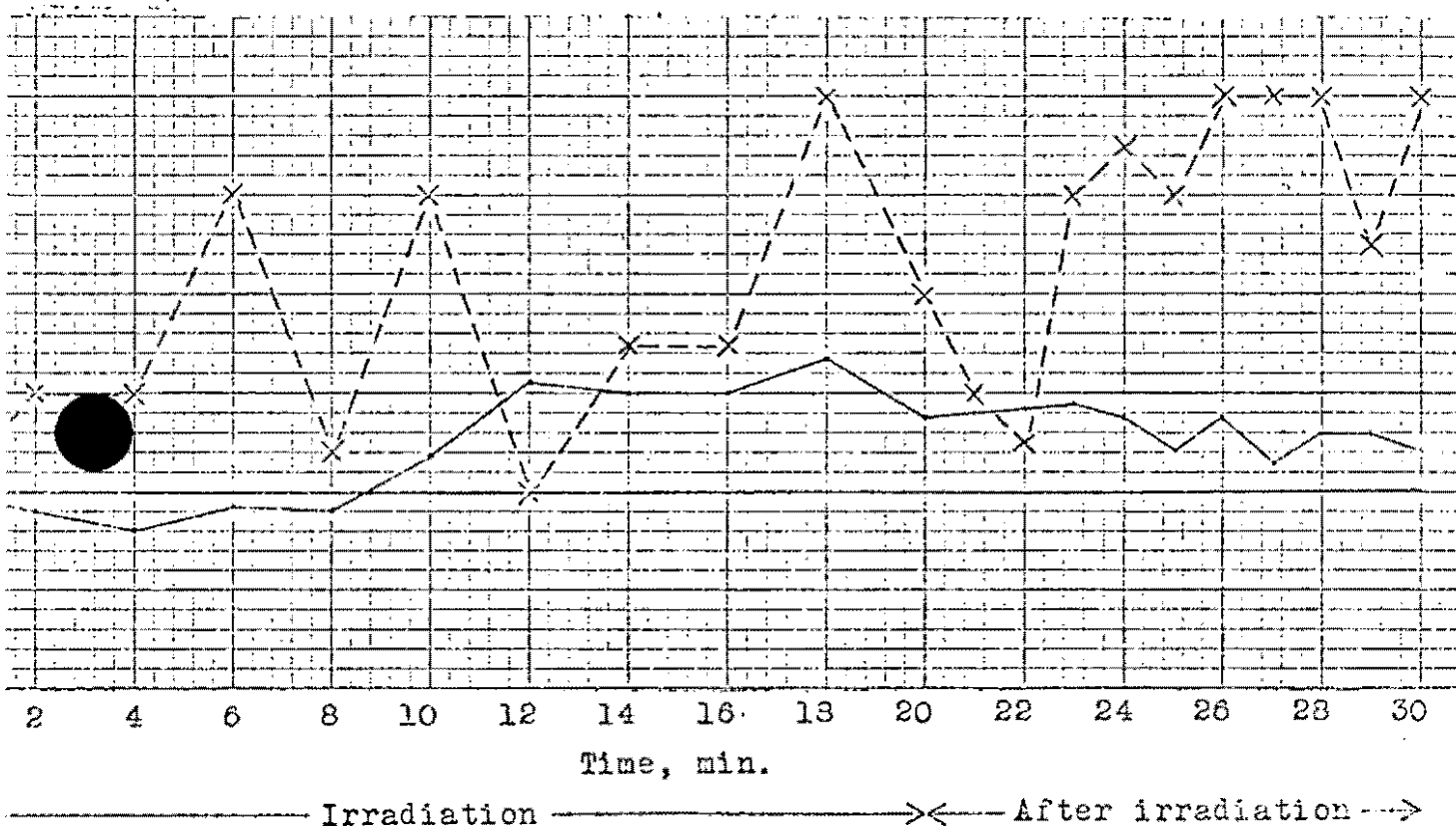


Fig. 3. Relative change in heart rate of rabbits irradiated on the dorsal aspect of the head with continuous microwaves of 12.5 cm wavelength at 10 mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Each dot represents the mean difference between 24 exposures and 24 control sessions of the present experiment. The crosses represent the results of Presman and Levitina based on 16 exposures and 16 controls.

Table 1

Mean Number of Beats per 20 Sec

	<u>1st 10 min</u>	<u>2nd 10 min</u>	<u>3rd 10 min</u>	<u>4th 10 min</u>
Control	63.94	63.79	61.73	61.95
Irradiation	63.56	63.31	63.34	62.83

Table 2

Analysis of Variance

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>Cf</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Radiation	7.80	1	7.80	<1
Time	69.07	3	23.02	7.99*
Subjects	10,507.23	11	955.20	25.04*
R x T	36.89	3	12.23	4.66*
R x S	113.96	11	10.36	<1
T x S	95.12	33	2.88	<1
R x T x S	86.93	33	2.64	<1
Error	3,661.43	96	38.14	

\* Significant at the .01 level.

Presman and Levitina devised the ratio K, which they called the co-efficient of the chronotropic effect, to describe the effect of irradiation on heart rate.

$$K = \frac{100 + m_1}{100 + m_d},$$

where  $m_1$  and  $m_d$  are the respective changes in the percentage of cases with rates increased or decreased from the control values. An increase in rate is indicated by  $K > 1$ , and a decrease by  $K < 1$ . Their results for dorsal irradiation of the head were  $K = 1.3$  during irradiation, and  $K = 1.42$  after irradiation. The present results were  $K = .84$  during irradiation and  $K = 1.19$  after irradiation.

## Discussion

There were six conditions in the experiment of Presman and Levitina, in each of which a different part of the body was irradiated. One condition (dorsal aspect of the head) produced a relative increase in heart rate during and after irradiation. Another condition (whole ventral surface) showed a decrease during and after irradiation. The other four conditions were accompanied by smaller and less consistent changes in rate. The results of the present experiment suggest that such effects are due to chance variation from one set of trials to another.

The variation from one sample to another under the same conditions of radiation is illustrated in Fig. 2. One set of data shows an increase in relative heart rate; another shows a decrease followed by no consistent change; the third, a decrease followed by an increase. When these three sets of data were averaged, as in Fig. 3, the variability from minute to minute became less, and the relative change in heart rate became smaller. The largest change in the averaged data is about 2 beats per 20 sec, which is only  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the average heart rate of 63 beats per 20 sec.

It is our tentative conclusion that the changes in heart rate that Presman and Levitina attributed to irradiation of different parts of the body were simply due to the variation from one small sample of trials to another. We are still collecting data on the effect of dorsal irradiation of the head at  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . If the effect continues to approach zero as our sample size increases, this conclusion will be confirmed.

## Future Research

We plan to run four more rabbits under the conditions of the present experiment. If we still observe no effect of radiation at  $10 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , we shall proceed to higher power densities, in order to determine the minimum levels at which effects are observable.

We are presently developing procedures for recording body temperature and respiration rate, simultaneously with heart rate, while the animal is irradiated. Temperature will be recorded with a needle thermistor probe inserted subcutaneously just outside the area that is irradiated. Respiration rate will be recorded by means of a sensor that detects changes in chest circumference. We anticipate that these recording procedures

should be standardized by 1 September 1969, whereupon we shall begin a series of exposures to determine irradiation thresholds for all three indicators.

The first power density in the series will be 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, a level which should produce evidence of thermal stress, such as hyperventilation or hyperthermia. On subsequent exposures we shall decrease the power level until no effect is produced, i.e., until heart rate, respiration rate and temperature are the same during irradiation as during the control sessions. If respiration or temperature is affected at lower power levels than heart rate, that would constitute further evidence against the thesis that low-power microwave fields produce non-thermal effects on cardiac activity via direct action on the central nervous system.

APPENDIX I

Summary of Raw Data

Number of Beats per 20 Sec.

TIME (MIN)	RABBIT 1				RABBIT 2				RABBIT 3				RABBIT 4			
	1		2		1		2		1		2		1		2	
	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	C	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R
1	60	63	62	62	64	63	54	54	62	59	61	60	59	57	59	50
2	57	64	53	52	65	61	58	59	61	63	60	59	57	59	56	52
3	59	58	51	53	63	56	58	56	62	61	61	60	57	61	59	48
4	56	58	51	56	63	59	62	54	59	61	62	62	62	58	56	55
5	60	57	56	59	63	58	60	57	59	64	62	60	60	58	57	49
6	59	54	57	54	61	59	62	55	61	63	62	62	59	60	57	62
7	55	57	51	56	62	61	60	56	62	62	62	62	57	59	57	58
8	55	57	65	53	64	62	60	60	60	62	61	60	56	59	55	59
9	56	57	55	58	68	64	60	54	62	62	61	61	58	59	57	59
0	55	60	56	58	66	60	58	57	59	61	62	60	58	62	57	56
2	58	62	62	63	66	63	59	63	59	60	61	62	52	59	61	56
4	54	62	59	58	63	64	64	70	59	60	62	62	54	62	61	53
6	51	64	59	53	60	60	60	55	59	60	59	62	55	59	58	56
8	61	61	53	56	62	60	58	60	60	59	62	62	52	62	57	49
0	58	61	50	56	63	63	57	61	59	60	61	63	52	61	54	61
22	54	62	52	64	58	67	58	56	59	60	60	62	54	61	54	54
24	59	58	55	66	56	64	57	57	59	60	60	61	57	61	54	54
26	53	61	58	55	55	72	57	52	58	61	58	61	52	60	56	55
28	56	60	57	63	64	77	56	54	58	62	58	61	55	60	52	45
30	55	57	55	62	60	66	64	55	62	61	59	62	57	62	56	56
31	63	61	60	59	63	67	64	53	61	59	61	64	55	59	55	56
32	64	59	59	58	61	74	68	53	60	63	60	64	53	58	52	56
33	58	58	58	56	56	65	67	52	60	64	59	64	55	58	50	58
34	58	63	56	54	59	60	63	54	62	65	59	60	56	60	54	55
35	57	61	58	58	58	64	62	53	62	62	58	61	52	59	61	61
36	54	56	56	53	59	63	61	52	60	62	58	62	52	60	64	56
37	57	63	53	54	61	63	62	56	60	60	58	62	54	58	58	53
38	57	59	53	54	62	62	62	54	63	60	58	59	57	60	58	55
39	57	60	56	56	64	65	60	52	61	58	58	62	57	60	51	56
40	60	58	54	53	60	61	60	54	60	60	58	59	56	58	48	60

C=Control  
R=Radiation

APPENDIX I

Summary of Raw Data

Number of Beats per 20 Sec.

<u>TIME</u> <u>(MIN)</u>	<u>RABBIT 5</u>				<u>RABBIT 6</u>				<u>RABBIT 7</u>				<u>RABBIT 8</u>			
	<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>	
	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>R</u>
1	68	64	70	68	50	42	62	69	76	82	68	75	69	68	62	63
2	66	62	69	67	48	46	61	70	76	80	69	74	69	68	64	61
3	66	62	69	67	51	40	62	68	76	78	72	74	70	70	62	60
4	62	62	68	68	47	40	63	67	74	77	69	74	65	71	63	60
5	62	65	57	68	47	44	61	67	75	77	71	76	69	68	63	62
6	63	62	64	68	46	43	62	67	75	73	70	76	69	69	64	62
7	64	62	70	66	44	43	62	67	76	76	77	74	70	66	66	60
8	62	60	66	69	44	41	64	70	75	77	70	78	73	72	65	62
9	62	61	70	69	43	42	60	68	76	77	72	74	72	71	64	58
0	60	64	68	65	46	47	62	69	75	76	71	74	71	78	62	62
2	67	60	68	66	44	41	61	66	75	74	71	73	70	72	67	63
4	66	58	65	67	43	43	61	69	75	71	69	74	71	71	66	61
6	65	59	66	63	47	41	63	68	75	71	70	73	71	69	65	62
8	67	59	65	70	52	40	61	66	75	71	69	72	73	70	67	62
0	64	62	67	66	46	42	61	64	77	74	71	73	73	68	66	62
2	62	61	65	68	44	44	63	69	75	76	70	73	74	70	62	62
4	62	62	63	65	43	41	60	65	73	73	66	74	73	69	61	62
6	62	61	73	65	43	39	63	64	74	74	65	75	74	69	63	64
8	60	61	67	65	41	39	63	63	75	79	68	71	72	68	61	62
0	64	58	63	66	40	40	60	62	75	78	69	73	71	70	60	59
1	64	59	65	66	42	41	57	68	76	78	68	74	70	68	57	58
2	62	58	66	66	46	44	57	64	74	80	68	76	72	68	62	61
3	62	58	64	66	40	40	57	64	75	80	74	74	70	68	57	60
4	62	58	64	65	40	40	57	62	74	78	72	74	74	68	57	60
5	65	57	64	66	44	40	57	60	74	79	68	74	75	69	56	61
6	62	58	65	70	43	38	58	65	74	76	71	80	70	69	58	60
7	62	60	67	67	43	38	58	62	75	75	70	73	72	70	58	62
8	60	58	64	66	41	46	57	66	80	74	72	75	68	69	56	61
9	61	59	60	64	42	40	63	62	76	74	67	71	72	71	64	64
0	64	59	68	64	47	44	61	63	71	72	68	70	73	70	61	65

Control  
Radiation



APPENDIX I

Summary of Raw Data

Number of Beats per 20 Secs

RIMENT (MIN)	<u>RABBIT 9</u>				<u>RABBIT 10</u>				<u>RABBIT 11</u>				<u>RABBIT 12</u>			
	1		2		1		2		1		2		1		2	
	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R
1	76	78	76	76	80	75	73	77	60	69	56	44	64	59	64	64
2	77	78	75	73	80	75	74	78	58	63	56	44	63	59	65	63
3	80	80	74	73	79	72	72	76	62	64	56	44	64	63	59	67
4	78	80	74	75	80	75	72	76	62	60	61	43	62	63	59	62
5	77	77	71	78	81	84	72	78	62	61	58	52	62	62	64	66
6	78	72	75	76	80	68	72	77	64	64	58	46	59	64	62	68
7	76	72	69	77	79	74	74	78	58	62	54	54	57	60	64	68
8	77	70	74	77	79	72	74	76	59	67	54	40	58	58	58	54
9	80	76	73	68	79	75	74	77	60	60	52	42	61	59	57	64
0	83	72	70	77	73	74	74	76	60	68	52	41	62	60	60	65
2	78	67	75	75	79	72	74	77	60	59	48	44	61	58	66	67
4	80	78	79	75	80	74	74	74	63	60	50	42	62	57	64	64
6	75	76	76	76	80	72	70	73	61	58	52	50	61	54	62	61
8	74	79	73	75	80	72	75	73	62	62	51	48	62	61	63	66
0	70	79	75	73	79	63	74	73	61	60	50	43	59	72	68	56
2	69	77	75	75	78	70	75	74	61	63	56	42	57	65	60	56
4	71	78	75	75	78	73	74	72	64	62	43	42	56	59	60	64
6	73	77	76	74	78	74	71	75	57	64	44	43	56	60	63	64
8	72	78	76	73	77	73	72	74	50	64	44	45	59	68	60	64
0	77	79	73	73	76	72	67	74	61	61	41	41	57	59	58	58
1	73	82	72	74	78	72	68	74	61	64	41	42	57	58	62	66
2	71	78	72	72	77	72	69	74	60	63	42	42	55	57	62	64
3	71	77	70	70	78	70	76	74	56	63	43	41	58	58	62	70
4	69	75	68	76	78	72	75	72	60	62	40	46	59	56	61	65
5	69	76	75	74	79	70	71	72	60	62	48	45	62	56	62	68
6	66	76	69	72	80	71	70	72	59	60	46	50	63	59	64	67
7	76	76	71	67	76	70	72	72	60	62	46	42	58	60	62	69
8	76	76	65	74	76	76	70	73	61	60	46	46	64	60	64	65
9	79	76	69	77	76	74	68	71	61	58	38	44	64	64	64	69
0	80	78	70	76	76	75	66	71	64	62	38	38	64	66	60	63

C=Control  
R=Respiration