

Aperture

The Official Publication of the International Remote Viewing Association

Feature Article

Amelia Earhart: Beyond the 7th Horizon

by Glenn B. Wheaton

"The sky, even more than the sea, is terribly unforgiving of even the slightest mistake."

THIS ARTICLE FEATURES THE RESULTS OF THE RV RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY HRVG INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF AMELIA EARHART.

It was winter in Hawaii and lightly raining when I stood on the runway at Wheeler Army Airfield on Oahu. This was the same runway from where Amelia Earhart departed on January 11, 1935 for her successful non-stop solo flight to Oakland, California. Some mistakenly record that flight as Honolulu to Oakland, but Honolulu is far away from this lush little airfield in the center highlands of Oahu. The rain began to fall a bit harder as I walked to the parking lot and glanced over my shoulder for one last look at the sky above this modest runway with so much history.

I came to this place because tonight was to be a special night: Our remote-viewing class had a unique target to work. I had been preparing the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) for this day and this target for over two years, and they were ready. The target was Amelia Earhart's disappearance on July 2, 1937 while making her second attempt to become the first woman to fly around the world.

Amelia Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, left a small runway in Lae, New Guinea in her silver Lockheed Electra 10E to fly over the Pacific to another small runway on Howland Island some 2,556 miles away. Something happened to her on that flight that changed the world and left a mystery that still haunts us.

The HRVG *Amelia Project* began in 1999, and over the years there have been five collection attempts using more than 30 remote viewers who completed our training course. During the 2001 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference, Dick Allgire, HRVG's Vice President, presented some of our findings as part of his presentation, titled *Finding Direction in Remote Viewing*. He limited the data that he provided to the location of the Lockheed Electra 10E that Earhart piloted during her final flight. We determined that the plane was resting in the deep blue waters to the west-northwest of Howland Island. We came to that conclusion after analysis of S-7 Annex-A data returned by the viewers. S7 Annex-A was the subject of Allgire's presentation at the IRVA conference.

Regardless of the remote-viewing methodology, we must be able to verify if the data that a viewer has submitted succeeds in providing accurate information on the target that was tasked. Analysis models

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Aperture

Ap - er - ture (ap'er-cher) n. 1. A hole, cleft, gap, or space through which something, such as light, may pass. 2. A term of art in certain remote-viewing methodologies, signifying the point or portal through which information transitions from the subconscious into conscious awareness.

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Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild

www.hrvg.org

PSI: Pure Stream Information

www.blogdaedalus.blogspot.com/

Melvin L. Morse, M.D.

www.spiritualscientific.com/

The ESP Enigma

www.dianehennacypowell.com/books/

Remote Viewing in a Group Setting

www.scientificexploration.org/journal/jse_14_1_targ.pdf

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IRVA 2010 RV Conference

www.irvaconference.org

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www.irva.org

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www.mceagle.com/remote-viewing/

RV Training & Techniques

Clearing the Energy Stream:

Improving RV and Psi Performance with Energy Psychology

by Paul O'Connor

The redefinition of the acronym "CRV" from *Coordinate Remote Viewing* to *Controlled Remote Viewing* was more than just an exercise in semantics -- it highlighted a fundamental requirement in any remote-viewing and similar *psi*-based methodology.

Any process that uses the mind/body field in a double-blind protocol to access fields of nonlocal information requires three key structural components. On one side is the tasker (the client with a question), on the other side is the as-yet-unknown source of the nonlocal information, and in the middle is the "viewer," the person acting as a conduit or stream for the transfer of session data between the first two.

Having no control over either the source of the information or who shows up with a tasking question, the only part of the information-transfer process over which we can have any influence is the performance of the viewer.

There are three stages to every remote-viewing session: pre-session, in-session, and post-session. As the viewer is the only means of accessing the stream of remote-viewing data, the effective performance of the viewer at each stage is critical to the data quality and subsequent outcome of any remote-viewing session.

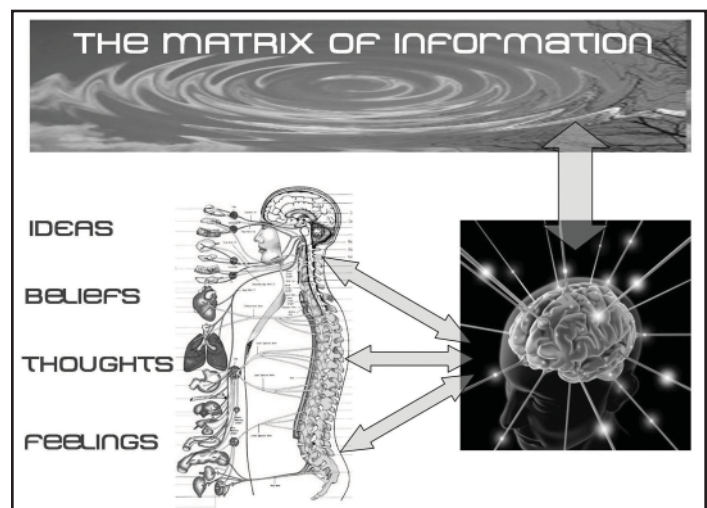
At any given moment during a *psi* experience or remote-viewing session, the viewer is under multiple physical, emotional, and psychological stresses, any one or combination of which will impair his or her performance. Continuing the stream metaphor, any "blockages to the flow" will impair the quality of, and in some cases completely halt, the information transfer.

Hence the introduction of the term "controlled" into the definition of CRV, which has nothing to do with the viewer being "controlled" by any external agency, but rather with the need of the viewer to be "in control" or consciously aware of his or her own internal processes during the streaming information transfer.

As the rate of information flow through the "stream" increases, the quality and complexity of the data passing through it also increase. In his book *Reading The*

Enemy's Mind, Paul H. Smith wonders whether, rather than the "signal line" increasing the rate of information flow to the mind, the nonlocal information is at all times ever-present and that, instead, it is the mind's capacity to receive the information that expands -- rather like the ground softening and eroding away as a trickling stream expands into a brook and then into a river. Recent work in the areas of quantum theory and the zero-point energy field support this view.

The mind does not store its memories in a linear narrative form. Rather, it groups them by emotional affect, based on the type of emotional content imprinted upon them and their impact upon us. Consequently, for remote viewers, the emotional component of their various types of beliefs, fears, and past traumatic experiences can influence them at any point during a remote-viewing session or *psi* experience. The ability of a remote viewer to successfully access accurate data is therefore directly associated with the viewer's capacity to address his or her personal limiting beliefs, pre-session anxieties, pre- and in-session frustrations, personal fears and phobias, past traumatic experiences (including previous remote-viewing sessions), stresses, and other physical and emotional attractors and distractors.



Emotional Attractors and Distractors

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Clearing the Energy Stream, continued from page 3

Many (C)RV students assume that emotions are to be feared, that emotions are the “enemy” of the remote viewer and should thus be avoided, “declared,” “objectified,” or “set aside,” depending on the lexicon of the particular remote-viewing protocol. However, when the energetic nature of emotions is understood, they can also become the remote viewer’s greatest teacher and ally.

Albert Einstein’s famous physics equation $E=mc^2$ tells us that “everything is energy, and energy is ALL there is.” You, me, your body, my body, the table, the air we breathe -- all is energy of one form or another. One definition of “consciousness” describes it as the combination of energy and information. Taken together, this suggests that we are, in effect, energetic waveform fields of information continually moving through, and interacting with, other energetic waveform patterns and

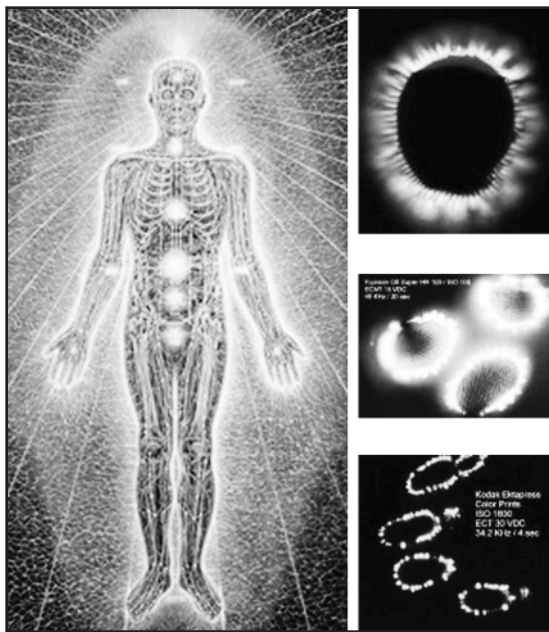
the subconscious mind transfers information to the conscious mind, those energy patterns will create physical-body sensations. These sensations may range in intensity from feelings that do not register in the remote viewer’s conscious awareness to physical sensations that are so emotionally overwhelming – even painfully so -- that the viewer’s limbic system triggers a fight/flight response, causing him or her to shut off the perceived source of the pain, thus halting the session.

The emerging field of Energy Psychology offers the remote viewer fast, effective, systematic techniques and easy-to-learn tools to remove any psychological or emotional impediments to successful viewing. Combining cognitive psychology and Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) with new understandings about the energetic nature of the human biofield, and coupled with light-touch physical interventions, Energy Psychology techniques create psycho-energetic interventions that directly access the subconscious mind, resulting in measured neurological change and the removal of negative thought patterns and psycho-emotional responses.

Such techniques reduce the time required for pre-session “cool-down;” remove performance anxiety, pre- and in-session frustrations, limiting beliefs, fears, and phobias; clear past traumatic experiences that may restrict the ability of the remote viewer to access crucial session data; and, especially, facilitate “detaching” or “detoxing” after viewing traumatic targets.

Energy Psychology techniques complement and are applicable to every form and style of remote-viewing or *psi* protocol. They can be used to communicate directly with the subconscious mind, to remove any impediments to effective viewing, thereby markedly improving both the quality and accuracy of a remote viewer’s session data. In addition, by releasing the emotional energetic patterns that were imprinted on their memories, fears, and beliefs, remote viewers come to a clearer recollection and understanding of prior life events, a stronger relationship with their subconscious mind, and a deeper understanding of themselves.

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The Human Body Biofield

fields of information.

Nonlocal information entering into a remote viewer’s conscious awareness carries with it all associated or imprinted energy patterns. The experience of many therapists working with the body’s multiple energy fields is that emotions are simply one type of energy pattern, just as a solid table is another type of energy pattern, albeit in a more condensed form.

As the physical body is the shared means by which

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help us make these determinations with a certain degree of authority.

The question we must ask ourselves is whether a remote viewer can determine direction at a target that is remote in space and time. The answer becomes clear when we quantify how it is done. Analysis of efforts by remote viewers to determine direction at a target has been revealed to be a magnetic sense. Using two different application models, (1) *Intersection* and (2) *Resection*, we find that viewers can sense direction via Great Circle Azimuths. For the *Amelia Project*, the model used was *Intersection*, that being the determination of an unknown location from multiple known locations.

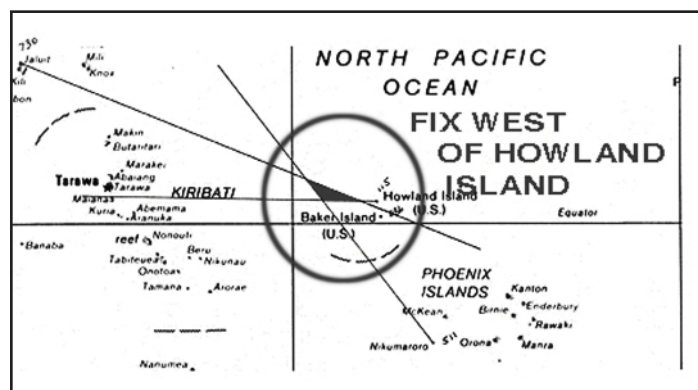
The theory behind the S7 Annex-A application is quite unique. A remote viewer is tasked to view a target's specific location and commit to revisiting the target location to collect data over a period of 60–90 minutes. The HRVG methodology is a constant connecting to and disconnecting from the target so that the viewer acquires a short-term, rapid access back to the same target after disconnecting to record collected data. During this period, the viewer achieves a certain degree of location familiarity and naturally begins to model the site in his or her mind. It is at this time that we require the viewer to focus momentarily on a different location (one that we know) and, in the second or two while at the new location, we only require a single bit of data. The data needed is the direction from where they are now to the location of the target they have been working for the last hour. Viewers are trained to produce a rapid directional ideogram, which is then scaled using a standard RM Military Round Protractor; an Azimuth or Line of Bearing to the unknown location is then determined. We repeat this exercise with other known locations to allow the analyst to plot three or four lines of bearings to the unknown location. These known locations are selected along a geographic route that would represent a baseline in relation to the area you want to identify.

For the *Amelia Project*, the baseline locations were 16 known locations from Hawaii to the Azores. In the final tasking for the project, four locations were selected and included – Papeete, Tahiti; New Caledonia; Howland Island; and Nauru.

Once the viewer turns in his or her work, the analyst will plot the S7 Annex-A data on a navigation-grade

map. A single bearing in the target area is called an LOB (for “Line of Bearing”), two LOBs that intersect is a Cut, and three LOBs that intersect is a Fix. The goal is to acquire a Fix in the target area of interest.

The analyst will then scale the Fix area, determine the Steiner Point of the area, determine the area of the triangle, convert that area into an elliptical area, and finally plot the new Fix with the Steiner Point as the exact center of the elliptical area of probability. This is “stubby pencil” work, and we have found it to be an accurate method for determining an unknown location in remote viewing. There are many other considerations, such as Error Correction and magnetic-to-grid conversions, but clearly tools can be developed to solve difficult analytic remote-viewing challenges.



Amelia Project: Fix Area

During HRVG's first collection attempt, I did not want to unravel the whole mystery, but only locate the most basic of physical evidence. I required just one thing from the 15 men and women awaiting me in the classroom: Find the Electra 10E's tail number, NR 16020.

I placed a sealed envelope on the tray of the large whiteboard, carefully wrote the target Identifier above it, and left the room. I waited outside and watched as each viewer emerged from the classroom and joined the others to discuss their impressions of the target.

Once the last viewer was finished, it was time for me to provide the feedback. I passed out aeronautical maps of the suspected area so they could begin plotting the location they had established in their sessions; this was only an exercise for the viewers because an analyst would repeat the official plots for the project.

That evening I reviewed their sessions and maps until the sun began to rise in Kaneohe, and then enclosed the data in a large envelope and placed it in the

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HRVG safe, awaiting the analyst who would work the project. I took a deep breath and found myself feeling pleased and disappointed at the same time -- pleased that many of the viewers had obtained good fixes on the Electra 10E's location and that the data collected was excellent, and disappointed because it would be at least a year before I could safely retask this target.

At the end of the *Amelia Project*, our analysis process revealed that Earhart's Electra 10E lies in the deep waters approximately seven horizons (one horizon equals 34 miles) west-northwest from Howland Island. We also found that, during the flight, her plane dropped down to 1,000 feet and overflew a long, skinny island that had a sort of "L" shape.

Here is a segment of one viewer's narrative during the Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) portion of their session:

I feel like I am in cave of sorts, and it is very dark. There is a light to my left and a much brighter light up ahead. The floor seems to be bouncing up and down as well as left and right. I feel forced against a large metal box. I feel a little queasy, as nothing seems to be still. I begin to move towards the light to my left and see the outline of a door with a window. The floor seems to rumble, but I don't really hear anything. As I get close to the window, I am pressed against it hard and realize centrifugal force as the reason. I look down through the window glass and see scratches on its surface, and slowly beyond the scratches I see water, as if I am high above it. Emerging from the water is a long island that seems very skinny. There is white sand on both sides of the skinny island, and suddenly the island widens and it looks like it has an "L" shape. The island ends, and for the first time I realize I am in a plane. At the same time, the forces inside the plane shift and I begin to sense the plane is turning back to the right, away from the island. The plane begins to climb and I feel forced to the floor, but I want to go forward and reach the pilot's compartment. It is more difficult now to stay in this place, I stop and try to focus on something -- anything that will give me more time -- but the light from the cockpit area is too bright, and slowly I feel I am leaving. Going back to myself.

Most of the viewers who participated in the *Amelia Project* produced more conventional data than the narratives that we received from our ERV sessions. Of the

four ERV-style sessions that were turned in, only two seemed to be directly related to the tasked event, but the quality of information they provided was superior.

During the total collection phase, 41 of the 112 sessions submitted showed coherent themes regarding an aircraft in distress over a great ocean.

As with most high-profile celebrity disappearances, there was a great deal of speculation, and fortunately for us a significant number of facts regarding the last flight of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan are still available. Consequently, after the analysis of our data was completed, we looked for any correlation with the historical information, and we found two interesting scenarios.

The first was an old photo that showed the wreckage of an aircraft deep in the jungles of an unknown island; it looked very much like a pre-World War II Electra 10E. For years, this photo was the subject of much controversy. The unknown aircraft wreckage was tasked by HRVG in 2001, and location data was collected. Analysis of the S-7 Annex-A data revealed intersecting lines of bearing (or "cuts") in the Northern Marianas, but there were no lines of bearing near Howland Island. A recent third-party analysis of the aircraft-wreckage photo established that it was a Japanese light-duty cargo plane and not a Lockheed Electra 10E.



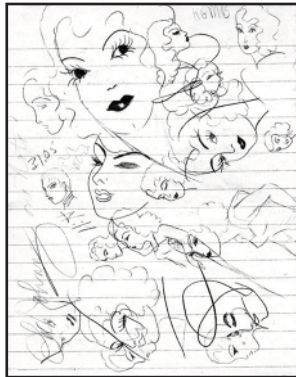
Japanese cargo plane

The second scenario involved a series of graphic images that surfaced in one of our remote viewers' work and which were very similar to a diary kept by a young girl in south Florida in the days following Earhart's disappearance. The girl had been sketching while listening to the radio, and she claimed to hear "Mayday" distress calls from Earhart. She wrote down what the woman on her radio was saying and, in the lapses between transmissions, she sketched 1930s-type fashion faces of young women. Her transcriptions of the woman's voice on the radio included terms and information that exceeded her general knowledge; they were written in her own hand; and she was barely 15 years old at the time.

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That little girl is in her eighties today, and her name is Betty Klenck Brown. When she speaks about the events of that day, she will tell you that she recognized Earhart's voice on the radio and it was a voice she knew well. If we look closely at her diary, and if we believe it to be accurate and truthful, then Earhart and Noonan found some reef or island to land on, allowing them eight hours to send radio transmissions. Is there such a reef or island 238 miles west-northwest of



B.K. Brown sketches

Howland Island in the area identified by the viewers? No, there is not. That brought us back to the scenarios derived from the analysis of the Earhart data collected by our viewers.

HRVG's most plausible scenario is that Earhart and Noonan failed to reach Howland Island because the Electra 10E dropped down from cruising altitude at least 60 nautical miles too soon. The Electra 10E would have flown for another three hours searching for Howland Island, but eventually came down -- but not at a "dead stick." The descent to the water was controlled, and the Electra 10E had its landing gear down. The analyst noted what appeared to be a paradox, because a water landing would be more successful if the landing gear were not in the down position. If the analysis is correct, what did the Electra 10E land on? A narrative from one of the viewers gives us a few clues:

There is a great deal of noise. I can hear a huge roaring sound to the left and someone yelling behind me. A blur of a person moves past, and I can tell something is urgently wrong. There is a window, but it is opaque and just looks white to me. Moving forward, I can hear a woman's voice. A man steps up on what looks like a bench and is trying to push a box or large can through an opening above him.

This viewer felt the plane was down, and at least one engine was still running. This is another paradox of the analysis data: If the plane was on water, then the engine could not be running. When queried about the man pushing the box or can through the opening above him, the viewer stated that it was for flotation and the

people intended to get out or leave the aircraft.

Another viewer described it as a "splash landing," while others stated it was an "ocean crash." HRVG viewers link data into streams; these are two streams of data that were collected by Rose:

- *Unusual wing – water (ocean) – water/salt – cool – wet – into water.*
- *Ocean – South Pacific – lands near into bobbing debris – wet debris broken apart.*

There were many similar streams of data, but our analysis revealed that Earhart and Noonan made a water landing and they survived the initial event. Rose ended her session with this simple statement:

Survive one trouble; face another.

The cumulative session data determined that a water landing was the most likely scenario.

Two additional scenarios that failed to pass our analysis included a land crash site and a midair explosive event. Perhaps the most titillating, but least likely, scenario collected during the project was a session describing two castaways who were captured and imprisoned. There was also a session depicting an aircraft being pushed off of the deck of a ship into deep water; the viewer felt this action may have been part of a coverup.

These anomalous remote-viewing sessions are all too familiar for those who have followed the rumors regarding the fate of Earhart and Noonan on their last flight. I suspect there is a viable explanation for these conspiracy aspects surfacing in the work of our viewers, but they did not pass data analysis.

HRVG's final analysis produced a single conclusion in regard to the last flight of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan:

The Electra 10E piloted by Amelia Earhart dropped from cruise altitude too early and failed to reach Howland Island. Earhart and Noonan searched for the island until they exhausted their fuel and were forced down. The Electra is in very deep water approximately 238 miles to the west-northwest of Howland Island. We define west-northwest as no more than 0.5 degrees of north latitude off the west magnetic bearing of 270 degrees from their destination. Both aviators were injured in the landing and perished within 2 days of the crash event.

It is likely that, at some point in the future, Earhart's

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Electra 10E will be found and the mystery finally solved. There are organizations that have searched for her Electra 10E in the past, and many continue to do so to this day. At least one organization, the TIGHAR, believes the Electra 10E made landfall on the north reef at Gardner Island, now called Nikumaroro, and it has made several trips to the island in search of physical evidence. An upcoming trip by the same organization will seek to find DNA evidence as well as conduct an underwater search of the reef drop-off at the suspected landing site.

Several other organizations have conducted searches of the waters near Howland Island, but it has proved challenging because the depths there can exceed 18,000 feet. Another organization, the Waitt Institute for Discovery, has been searching in the area favored by the HRVG analysis, but there have been no findings to date.

Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1897 in Atchison, Kansas and is perhaps the world's most famous woman aviator. Her early career in aviation was heralded by her 1932 solo transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Northern Ireland. Her intended destination was Paris, France, but after almost 15 hours – in some of the worst flying conditions – she made landfall in Ireland. This was just the beginning of a long list of aviation records and accomplishments, but unfortunately none will be remembered as well as her fateful last flight. This is how it began:

On the morning of July 2, 1937, Earhart and Noonan departed Lae, New Guinea for Howland Island. The takeoff was bumpy because the Electra 10E was heavily loaded and the long wire antenna below the belly of the aircraft snapped with the flexing of the airframe. That damage left her with only the tail V antenna and the Bendix loop direction-finding antenna mounted above the pilot's compartment. Normally, for such a long flight, a tail trailing-wire antenna of considerable length would be spooled out behind the aircraft after takeoff. Earhart didn't like the trailing antenna, so it was left behind along with the Morse code keys. (Earhart and Noonan were not versed in Morse code.) It is also important to note that, at this time in aviation history, long-distance flying used Morse code as the most reliable form of communication because voice communications were only reliable within line of sight.

Keep in mind that, from the time of takeoff to the flight's end, Earhart did not have a single coherent two-way communication with anyone.

The U.S. Navy, as well as other designated listening posts, expected Morse-code transmissions from the craft along with voice. While Earhart's voice communications were received by the Navy ship *Itasca*, which was on station at Howland Island, Earhart was not able to receive its transmissions. The *Itasca's* direction finder was useless because the unit had been left in the ON position and its batteries were dead (there were no spares) when the Electra 10E was in range. Even though Earhart could not hear the *Itasca*, had the *Itasca's* direction finder been operational there was a chance for a rescue at sea. Since she was only able to use voice communications, distant listening stations such as Honolulu were not able to hear her or assist in locating the Electra 10E during the flight.

Amelia Earhart's intent was to use the navigational skills of Fred Noonan to get within direction-finder range of Howland Island and then use the Bendix loop antenna to home in on the island. This method was unsuccessful and, as a result, her Lockheed Electra 10E was lost.

If Earhart, by some miracle, had found land, she would have used her radio to alert the *Itasca*. If she were dropping down to crash-land in the sea, she would have called in a Mayday to the *Itasca*. If she, in fact, made these transmissions, they were never received.

Earhart's last known transmission was: *KHAQQ to Itasca. We are on the line 157 337. Will repeat message. We will repeat this on 6210 Kilocycles. Wait. We are running on North and South line.* As history records it, this was the last time her voice was heard.

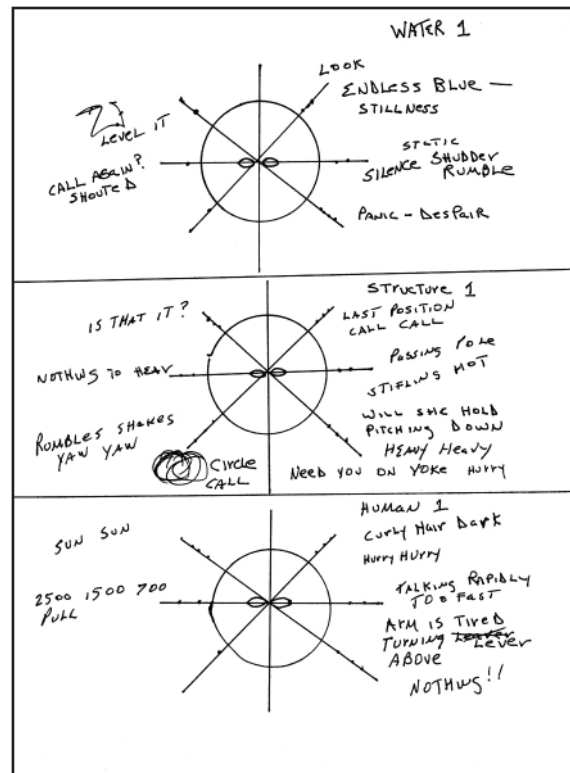
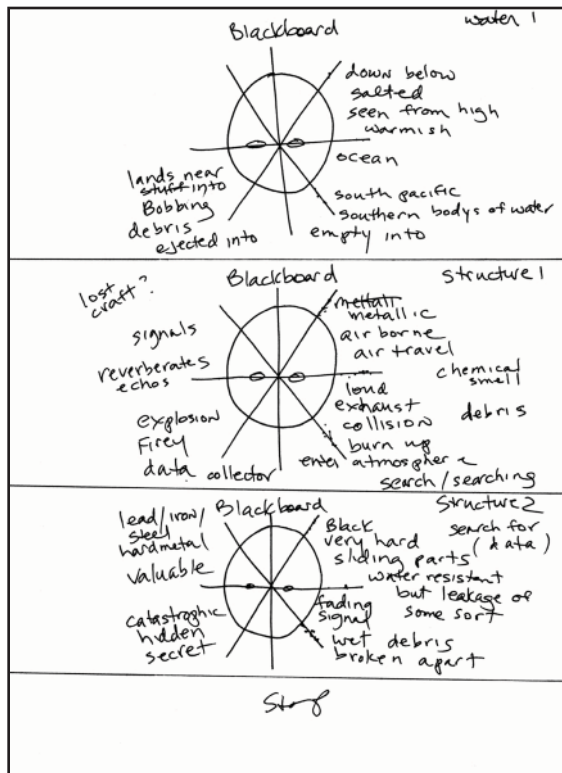
Remote viewing session samples, maps, and other data from the *Amelia Project* appear on pages 9 and 10.

Glenn B. Wheaton is the co-founder, president, and principal trainer of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild in Honolulu, Hawaii. Glenn is a retired U.S. Army Sergeant First Class with background in the Army Security Agency, the National Security Agency (NSA), and the Special Forces. Glenn received his remote-viewing training while in the military. ■

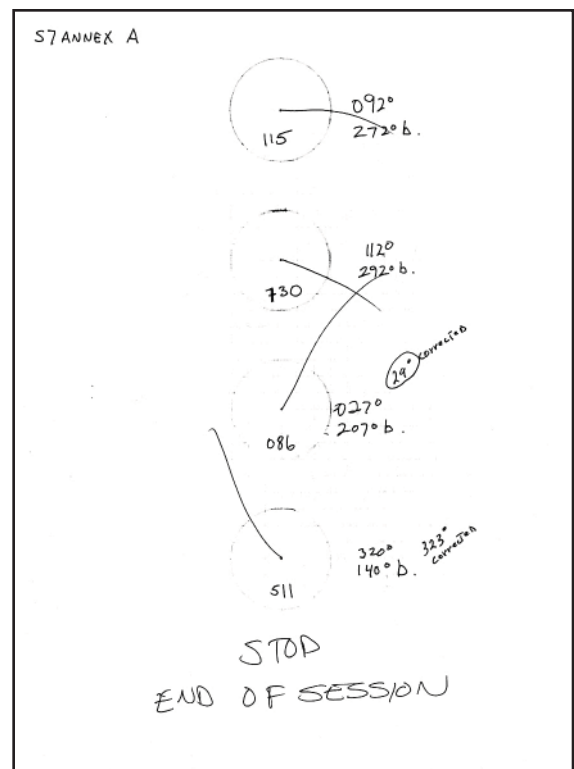
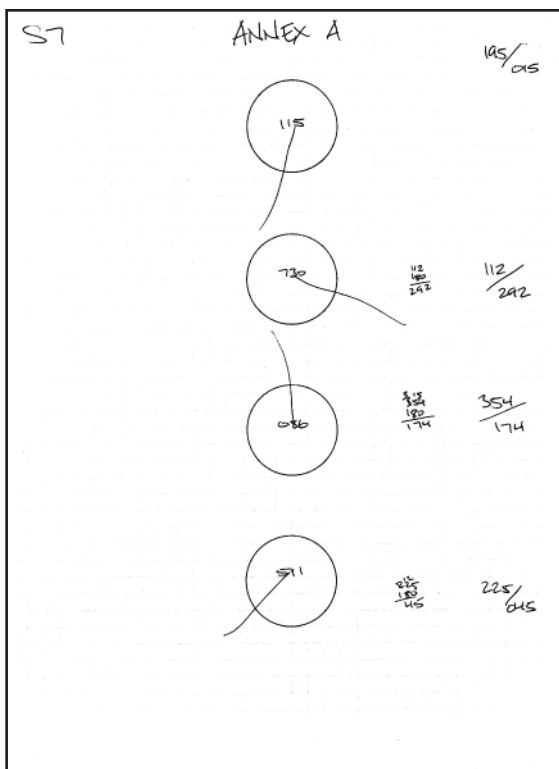
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HRVG Amelia Project Session Data



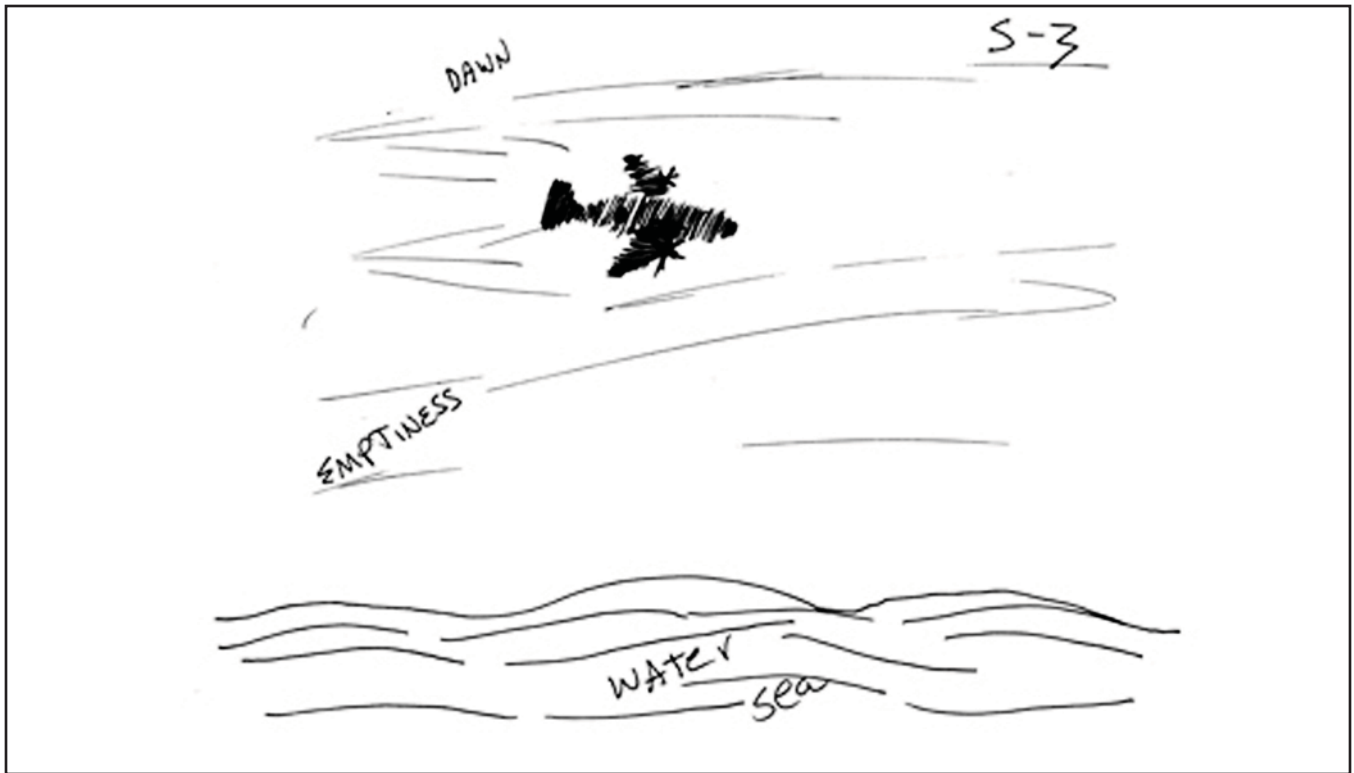
Amelia Project: Blackboard examples



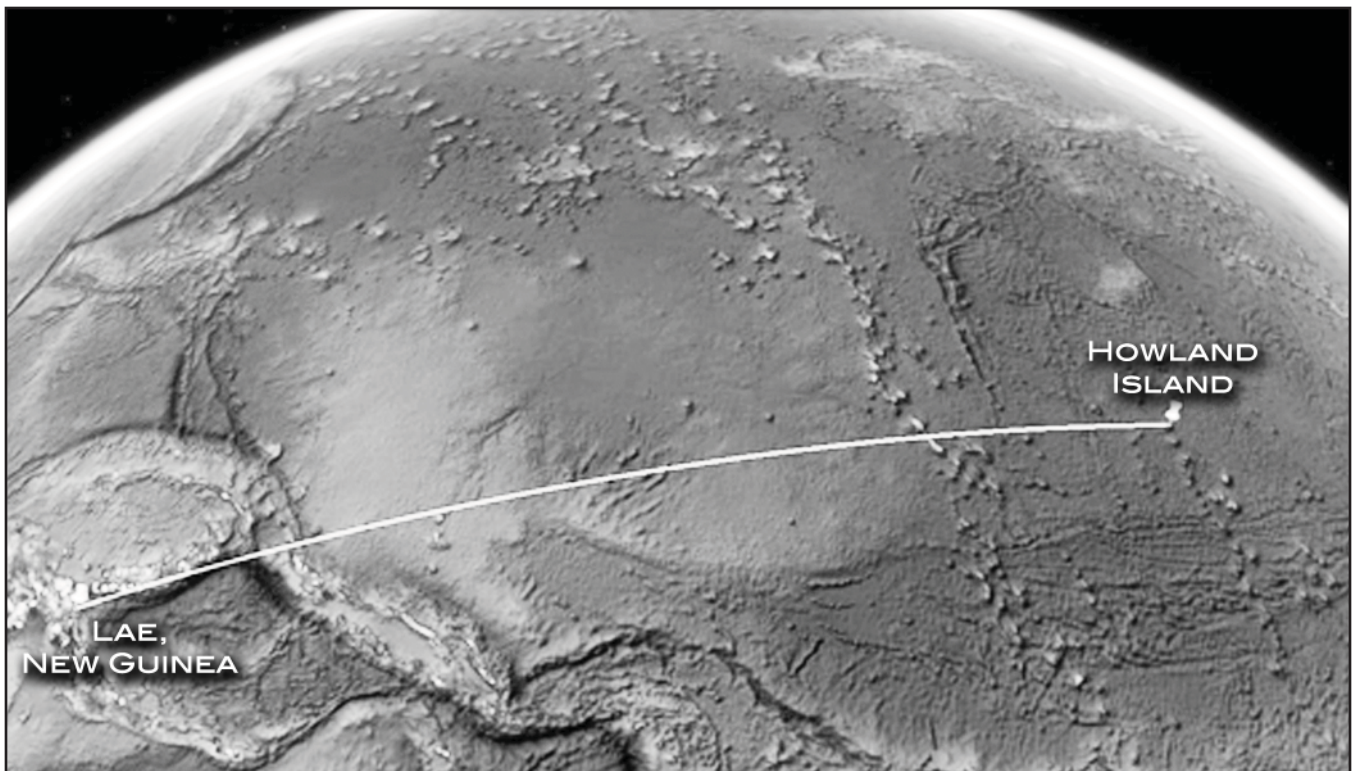
Amelia Project: S7 Annex-A examples

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Amelia Project: S-3 sketch



Amelia Earhart's flight plan: Lae, New Guinea to Howland Island

RV In The Real World

The Case of the Missing Bunny:

A Non-Military Use of Controlled Remote Viewing

by Melvin L. Morse, M.D.

"So why can't you use Controlled Remote Viewing to find Osama Bin Laden?"

I had spent 90 minutes giving (in my opinion) a brilliant lecture on CRV to a group of top executives and businessmen at a weekend retreat at Lake George, New York. The point of my lecture was that CRV is a meditative practice that is useful in validating our intuition and spiritual understandings of life. I described it as a form of dialogue with a "god," a source of universal knowledge. If "god" knows everything, then the location of a downed aircraft in Africa of military importance to the U.S. Government is part of that universal knowledge. Since intuition is an important part of decision-making for corporate executives, I described CRV as a form of training exercise in decision-making. There is research to back this claim up -- CEOs of top-earning companies have measurably increased psychic abilities as compared to the CEOs of the lowest-earning companies.

And yet, at dinner after my talk, all anyone wanted to talk about was, "Why can't remote viewing be used to find Osama Bin Laden?" Once again, I patiently explained the protocol, the teamwork needed to implement it, what sort of information one can get from CRV, and what information one cannot be expected to get. CRV, I explained, is not some sort of drone's remote-control videocamera; instead, it is a tool that can provide us with highly useful and specialized information that cannot be obtained in any other way. It provides a type of spiritual information that often comes to one without judgment or analysis, without labels or a built-in sense of meaning.

CRV is similar to the beginning of the novel *The Sound and the Fury* by William Faulkner. The first few pages of that book are a description of a golf game seen through the eyes of a mentally handicapped man who knows nothing of the game. It takes the reader several pages to finally realize that the man is accurately describing a game of golf!

"So, of what use is it? Who cares about CRV if one can't make money with it, can't understand what it

means, and one can't use it to find Osama Bin Laden?" were the final words of the day.

I have spent the past year attempting to teach the "concept" of CRV, the protocol, the process. The general public seems to think of remote viewing as simply clearing the mind and then completely visualizing some faraway land as a three-dimensional movie in the mind. I have given dozens of demonstrations of CRV, but inevitably people are disappointed that I can "only" describe and draw an unknown (to me) structure thousands of miles away from me.

That very night, after the lecture, my wife and I cracked "The Case of the Missing Bunny." In telling about this case, I hope also to be able to share a practical application of CRV, as well as relate the dangers of analytical overlay (AOL) both in CRV and in our everyday lives.

The car was packed, the kids seated in the back seats, the hotel room searched one final time for all of the things we had forgotten. We were ready to drive eight hours home from Lake George, New York to Delaware. My wife and daughters, Anna (age 8) and Melody (age 3), and I had only come for the weekend, yet the van was completely filled with suitcases and the cartop carrier was bulging with the overflow.

Then came from our three year-old the words that would chill the bones of any parent: "Where's my bunny?" Soon, plaintive sobs progressed to angry screams -- "*Where's my bunny?!*" Frantically, we unpacked and searched the bags. We offered Melody dozens of seemingly worthy surrogates -- her lamb, her horsey, her turtle, her special Princess doll, her froggy . . . None would do. "I want my BUNNY!"

Faced with the possibility of eight hours of such shrieking, my wife and I desperately thought of where it could be. We settled on four possibilities: (i) the mall where we had had lunch, (ii) a roller-skating rink, (iii) the lecture hall where I had lectured, and (iv) the hotel's restaurant. The lecture hall and restaurant were already closed for the night. As it was getting late, we

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decided that if the bunny were still at the hotel, we would simply stay the night, get the bunny, and then leave in the morning. On the other hand, if it were at the mall or the roller-skating rink, we would leave as planned and pick up the bunny on our way out of town.

Unfortunately, phone calls to both the mall and the roller-skating rink did not help resolve the problem.

"No worries," I told my wife, "we will simply assign the bunny a target number and remote-view it." "Hmmm," she replied. "But I am too anxious and front-loaded to do it ourselves. Let's ask Lance [our research associate] to do it." So we called up Lance and told him that we had an urgent target for him to view for us. We asked him if he could do it in the next few minutes, as the kids were back in the car and we had repacked.

Twenty minutes later he frantically called us back. "Melvin," he cried, "have you called the police? I have urgent information for them: I see a van with a man and a woman. There is a child in the back screaming and crying. They are driving down a long, dusty dirt road towards a barn. I see horses. It is a large wooden structure."

"Lance, get a grip," I told him, "you are in 'AOL drive' to the extreme! The target has to do with our daughter, Melody." "Melody?" He started sobbing. "I didn't want to tell you this, but I saw the target slip over the edge of a cliff, and I heard it SPLAT! You have to patch me through to the police. I can describe to them exactly where she is."

We finally got Lance to calm down. "Lance, Melody is safe and is with us in our hotel room." He then argued with us, telling us that his impressions and visual images were so real. "I am certain that what I am seeing is real!"

We finally calmed him down again, and then asked him to stick to the protocol. My wife, Pauline, served as his monitor over the telephone. "Sensories, Lance, give us sensories," she intoned. Pauline gave him the target number again and forced him to stick to the protocol.

Almost reluctantly, he started giving us the sensories: "Open, airy, loud, rumbling, rough, echoing," mixed with his kidnapping-themed AOL scenario. "I knew it, they

are taking Melody into a large room." More sensories came, after appropriate breaks: "Deep-pitched human voices, amplified sounds, high-pitched screeches, curved, curving around, vertical lines." Pauline moved him around the target, above the target. "Grainy, rough, smooth, flat, vast, movement, laughing," and always coming back to curving lines. The aesthetic impact he received was that he was thrilled, having fun. He sketched a large, curved arena-like structure.

Suddenly my wife and I knew what it was: "The Roller Rink." We jumped in the car and drove down the long, dusty dirt road back to the barn-like roller-skating rink. And, over by the benches where we had put on our roller skates, under the bench, was Melody's bunny.

We called Lance back to congratulate him. But he felt that he was a failure. He said that he had no idea that it was her bunny, and that it was lost at the Roller Rink. He related that it was one of the worst viewings he had ever done. "I was totally off, I was totally wrong," he said.

This case illustrates what long-time remote-viewing researcher and educator Russell Targ means when he says that one must be willing to be wrong in order to successfully remote-view. In fact, Lance had been totally on the signal line and gave us extremely useful information as a result. We just had to know how to properly interpret it!

Lance had wanted to be the hero! He had wanted to single-handedly solve the crime and save Melody from the kidnappers.

He had been absolutely convinced that his AOLs were real, and he actively resisted our efforts to force him to stick to the protocol. He had been reluctant to even give us the sensory information, as he had wondered of what use it would be to us.

This same phenomenon was documented in the early assessments of remote viewing by the U.S. Government. For example, a detailed analysis of early Stanford Research Institute remote viewer Pat Price's efforts to remote-view a known military target resulted in an enormous amount of correct information being obtained. However, an independent analysis of his viewing concluded that it was impossible to distinguish (at that time) the useful information from the elements



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ReView

The ESP Enigma:

The Scientific Case for Psychic Phenomena

by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

By Diane Hennacy Powell, M.D.
Walker & Company, New York, 2009.
230 pp. + notes and index.

What do you get when a former member of the Harvard Medical School faculty writes a book on ESP? You *might* anticipate some dry monologue full of multisyllabic words and run-on sentences, but, in this case, you would be wrong. Dr. Diane Hennacy Powell's book is certainly authoritative; there is no question but that its author is a scientifically literate person who is well versed in the mind sciences. But *The ESP Enigma* is, at the same time, easily digestible by any reasonably educated person.

Dr. Powell earned her medical doctorate from Johns Hopkins University and went on for further training in neuroscience and psychiatry. She held positions at both Harvard and the Salk Institute, as well as in a number of varied psychiatric hospital settings. Her background in hard neuroscience, medicine, and psychiatry prepared her to write this book – a challenge to the orthodox view of the mind as a function of the brain. *The ESP Enigma* starts out with the basics -- an exploration of the basics of consciousness and a focused examination of what has been learned about the mind from early thinkers such as Descartes, William James, and Huxley. She contrasts these views with materialists such as Crick and Ryle, and considers what I have called the “physiological argument” against dualism, the “Hard Problem” of consciousness (a term coined by David Chalmers), and the perils of radical reductionism when used to try to explain complex systems with a simplistic reductionist formula.

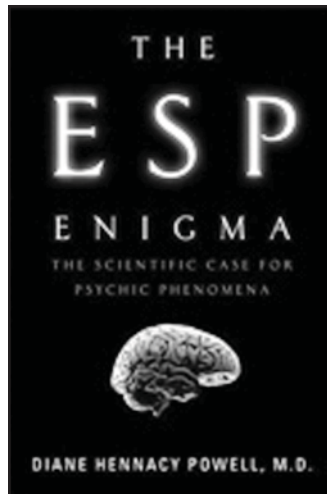
From this point, Dr. Powell surveys the compelling evidence presented by the various kinds of parapsychological phenomena. Chapter 2, for instance, looks

at the evidence for telepathy, while Chapter 3 details evidence for the “coupled consciousness” of identical twins. (She includes in this part a satisfying criticism of the widely discussed Minnesota Twins study, in which highly unlikely coincidences between the choices made by long-separated twins are waved away as being simply a matter of shared DNA.)

Fans of remote viewing will find her chapters on clairvoyance and precognition of the most interest. She includes her discussion of remote viewing in the chapter on clairvoyance and gives a passable history of the Stanford Research Institute consciousness studies program that yielded remote viewing as we know it today. (A few minor historical errors have been corrected for the just-published trade paperback edition of the book.) In her discussion of precognition, the author captures many personalities and experiments that may be unfamiliar to more than a few *Aperture* readers. She not only mentions precognitive dreams (including Abraham Lincoln's one about his own impending assassination), but the eerie fulfillment of the premise of an earlier novel (about a ship named *Titan* that runs afoul of an ice-

berg and sinks) by the very real sinking of the *Titanic*. She includes the account of famed forensic psychic Peter Hurkos; discussion of the precognitive work of Krippner, Montague, and Ullman at the Maimonides dream lab; and coverage of the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Lab's precognitive remote-perception work and Dean Radin's (and others') presentiment experiments. There is even a section on precognition in animals. Chapters on psychokinesis and out-of-body experiments round out the discussion of hands-on parapsychological research.

Chapter 8 is an insightful discussion of a number of interlinked ideas. Among them are: how evolution and genetics might relate to *psi*; the role of the



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unconscious; and what synesthesia (a mental condition whereby sense experience seems to become “cross-wired -- for example, tastes become colors, and smells become sounds) might tell us about ESP and consciousness. Another section in the chapter of most interest to remote-viewing aficionados covers what we would term “mental noise” or “analytical overlay.”

Some of these same themes are expanded in the following chapter, which includes discussions of blind sight, right-versus-left brain functioning, sensory processing, and brain functioning as it might relate to *psi*. Chapter 10 includes various intriguing accounts of synchronicity, mystical experiences, and some speculative analysis of the roles that multidimensionality and quantum phenomena might play in consciousness. This is followed by a consideration of time and its place in the consciousness debate.

The concluding chapter introduces Dr. Powell's model, which she calls “Moebius Mind” after the remarkable little two-dimensional geometrical figure that manages to have only one continuous side by looping around on itself through three dimensions. “Moebius Mind” defines her view of the relationship between the physical world (embodying a version of the quantum non-locality explanation) and consciousness.

The author urges the understanding that “changing our thought patterns can rewire our brains, and neurosurgical research shows that changing our brains' wiring will alter our thought patterns.” (p.210) This illustrates not just how much our physical brains affect consciousness, but, even more importantly, the extent to which our consciousness can affect our physical

brains. That notion is the core of her argument against the short-sighted beliefs of materialist science that brain-imaging technologies (fMRI, PET, etc.) somehow capture at least a hint of the processes of consciousness. Rather, she concludes with justifiable authority, all that these imaging tools show is that the brain *plays a role* in the processing of consciousness, not that it necessarily is the *origin* of consciousness.

The ESP Enigma is a must-read book for lay people who have doubting friends or relatives, or for those doubting friends or relatives themselves. But, it is also a valuable resource for those (which are almost all of us) who need to enhance our understanding of the different aspects of *psi* phenomena and how they interrelate. Still more valuable are the insider insights on how the mind crosswalks with the brain in our developing conscious experience. Getting this perspective from someone with such a strong background in the theories from the *other* side of the debate is rare, and not to be missed.

From a final insight, it is clear that Dr. Powell has come to the right conclusion in her long odyssey through the hallways of both medical and parapsychological science: “Psychic phenomena suggest that our consciousness field contains a far larger representation of the world than we ever imagined; they suggest that all of space and time is represented in our personal consciousness field, even though most of it is unconscious.” (p.211) But then, for those readers who have done any remote viewing at all, that should come as no surprise! ■

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that were completely inaccurate. But the remote viewer (Pat Price) had perceived the entire viewing session as completely real and accurate.

Lance was so convinced that his AOLs were real that, as we congratulated him on our way home, he said to us, “But, Melvin, I heard the target go ‘splat.’ It was so real. It slid right off the edge of a cliff. No one could have survived that fall! Please don't drive home tonight!”

“Lance,” my wife and I laughed, “no person could have survived that fall. But a stuffed bunny could have survived its fall off of the bench at the Roller Rink!”

Melvin L. Morse, M.D., FAAP, graduated with academic honors from George Washington University's School of Medicine. He interned in pediatrics at the University of California at San Francisco, and then completed a residency in pediatrics at Seattle Children's Hospital. He had a two-year fellowship in hematology/oncology studying brain tumors and leukemia, also at Seattle Children's Hospital. He had a one-year fellowship in behavioral pediatrics. His Near Death research was the result of his winning a National Service Research Award. ■

In Memoriam

Shelia Massey

Remote Viewer and IRVA Supporter

by the Editors of Aperture



Shelia Massey

Shelia Massey, an active and tireless supporter of the International Remote Viewing Association for many years, passed away on December 19, 2009 after a year-long

fight with cancer. She was 63.

A long-time resident of Texas, Shelia was a skilled computer software designer, as well as an artist, writer, and music lover. She was the owner of Active Stream Web Media Design, which specialized in web design and webmastering for individuals and small- to medium-sized organizations.

In addition to other organizations, she served IRVA as its chief web designer and webmaster for its multiple websites as well as the IRVA Conference websites. Shelia was the first moderator of the IRVA members Yahoo Group and Stargate list, and one of the key planners of IRVA's Remote Viewing Conferences over many years.



Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Shelia Massey, and conference attendee

Shelia's career in computers began with mainframes and multiple programming languages, moved into programming with C on personal computers, and in 1998 migrated into the internet arena.

An accomplished remote viewer in her own right, as well as a trainer, moderator, and project manager, Shelia was always eager to promote remote viewing. IRVA simply could not have made the progress it has since its founding in 1999 without her expertise, savvy, and steadfast commitment.

Shelia's father, a research chemist, instilled in all of his children an understanding of scientific methodology, along with an interest in *psi*. Her passion for the study of psychology and consciousness began early with a study of lucid dreaming.

Apart from remote viewing, she also became skilled in Huna distance healing and the I-Ching.



Shelia Massey and Gary Massey, Ph.D.

An exceptional person in many ways, Shelia was a devoted wife to her husband Gary, and a loving and supportive mother and grandmother. For all of us, whether family or friends, who came to depend on her wise counsel and relished her sardonic humor and truly infectious laughter, her loss is greatly felt. ■

RV Research

Remote Viewing in a Group Setting

by Russell Targ and Jane E. Katra

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Abstract

Remote viewing (RV) is a perceptual ability whereby individuals are able to describe and experience objects, pictures, and locations that are blocked from ordinary perception, either by distance, shielding, or time. RV is usually carried out as a team effort, consisting of a viewer who is attempting to describe a target, and an interviewer who assists the viewer in exacting images and sensations from his or her subconscious process. We report an RV experiment carried out at a conference in Arco, northern Italy, with a class of 24 participants, many of whom were healers and “energy workers.” Based on previous work of the authors, great attention was given to creating a feeling of community and coherence of intention within the group during the three-day class. In the fourth of the five sessions of the class a formal, RV experiment was conducted with class members working in pairs, wherein each person served alternately as viewer and interviewer. Viewers were asked to describe a picture of an outdoor scene, encased in an opaque, sealed envelope, which they would be shown immediately after the session. The interviewer then was directed to take the viewer’s sketches and written impressions to the front of the room and rank order the material (from 1 to 4) against the four possible pictures from a preset target package. In this blind-ranking protocol, six first-place matches would be expected by chance from the 24 viewers. Instead, 14 first-place matches were achieved. The binomial probability of this outcome is 5×10^{-4} , with an effect size $Z/(N)^{1/2} = 0.64$

Keywords: remote viewing—*psi*—ESP

Introduction

The remote-viewing (RV) protocol that was devel-

oped in 1972 by scientists at Stanford Research Institute has now been in the public domain for more than 25 years. This perceptual processing technique pertains to the acquisition and description by mental means of verifiable information about the physical universe that is blocked from ordinary sensory perception by distance or shielding (Puthoff & Targ, 1976). The authors have many years of experience conducting RV studies, in which effect sizes $Z/(N)^{1/2} = 0.6$ and greater are not unusual. We often have attributed this degree of success to the energy and positive expectation that the experimenters bring to each session. This experimental ambience and communicated expectation was described in detail in a 1990 Parapsychological Association Conference panel, “Increasing Psychic Reliability” (Targ *et al.*, 1991). ESP experiments in group and classroom settings have traditionally had low effect sizes, 0.2 or less. This is attributable principally to a lack of attention, coherence of feelings, seriousness of purpose, and motivation in the group, combined with the use of unselected and untrained subjects and a lack of trial-by-trial or otherwise timely feedback to the subjects (Honorton & Ferrari, 1989). The purpose of the experiment described here was to determine if we could overcome these obstacles and carry out a successful experiment in a group setting with people who were previously unknown to each other.

The Arco Experiment

For a phenomenon thought in many circles not to occur (Hyman, 1996), we have learned a great deal about how to increase and decrease the accuracy and reliability of RV. Remote viewers often can contact, experience, and describe a hidden object or a remote natural or architectural site based on the presence of a cooperative person at the location, geographical coordinates, or some other target demarcation, which we call an address. Shape, form, and color are described much more reliably than the target’s function or other analytical information. In addition to this vivid visual imagery, viewers sometimes describe associated feel-

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ings, sounds, smells, and even electrical or magnetic fields. Blueprint accuracy sometimes can be achieved, and reliability in a series can be as high as 70%. With practice, people become increasingly able to separate out the psychic signal from the mental noise of memory, analysis, and imagination. Targets and target details as small as 1 mm can be perceived. Again and again, we have seen that accuracy and resolution of RV targets are insensitive to variations in distance (Targ and Katra, 1998).

With this goal in mind, the authors accepted an invitation to conduct a 15-hour RV workshop at the 20th International Astra Meeting, called "Rights of Passage," in Arco, Italy (October 12–15, 1999). Astra publishes a widely read metaphysical magazine in Italy and conducts an annual conference on a variety of esoteric subjects in cooperation with residents and city officials of the town of Arco in the foothills of the Italian Alps. We accepted the invitation to introduce a class of 24 Italian students to spiritual healing and to teach them how to perform RV.

Outline of the Workshop

We had five 3-hour sessions with our 24 students. Everything that we wished to communicate to our students had to be translated into Italian, sentence by sentence. In the first morning session, we described our proposed program and introduced the students to the idea of remote viewing and spiritual healing. An overview of the material was presented, together with numerous slides from previous experiments, showing what can and cannot be expected from RV. We discussed the necessity of separating the so-called psychic signal from mental noise. We shared our belief that RV is a natural and widely distributed ability for which everyone, to a greater or lesser degree, has the potential. The emphasis of this session was on how to do the mental processing for real-time RV with immediate feedback. The session ended with each participant doing RV of a "small, interesting object" that the authors had brought for them to psychically observe and describe. This was, of course, not a double-blind trial because the person guiding the students in their efforts knew the object. The purpose of the exercise was to show the students the variety of questions that an interviewer can ask regarding the shape, texture, size, weight, type of material,

color, possible use, and so forth, as he or she leads the viewer to look for surprising mental images. After the trial, the students were each given a small opaque paper bag, asked to put a small object into it, and bring it to the next morning's class.

The afternoon session was experiential and dealt with meditation, group coherence, and spiritual healing. There was great attention given to building rapport and trust, both between the experimenters and the students and among the students themselves. To achieve this, we conducted a lengthy, guided meditation with music and a guided experience of "energy sharing" among pairs of students.

In the third session, the second morning, the students divided themselves into pairs. They took turns being interviewers and viewers for the objects each had brought to the session. This activity also was not a double-blind trial, but it gave the students another opportunity to look for mental pictures that correspond to something outside their experience. We did not want to use pictures for this training, because we hoped to keep their mental slates "clean" for the pictures we would use in the formal experiment in the next session.

The fourth session (held on October 14, 1999, from 3 to 5 p.m.) was a formal experiment, described below. The fifth and final session was carried out the next morning. It included a discussion of the experiment and the spiritual implications of psychic abilities. We asked, what do the spiritual healer, the mystic, and the psychic have in common? We proposed that they are all in touch with their nonlocal, interconnected mind and their community of spirit. In the spirit of the conference, we suggested that as we approach the millenium, in every area of human activity, we are experiencing a climax in which science and religion are finally becoming coherent in the exclamation of a single, unified truth. Recent research in areas as different as distant healing and quantum physics are in agreement with the oldest of spiritual teachings of the sages of India, who taught that "separation is an illusion," suggesting that we have an inner knowledge of time and space.

In this final session, we observed that the in-flow of information, which is the hallmark of RV, and the out-flow of intention, which plays a part in facilitating distant healing, are on either side of the quiet mind and the stillness that can arise between them. Perhaps narrowly

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focusing on the omniscience of ESP is simply a trap that prevents us from discovering who we really are and how we might direct our life's attention. Whenever any one person demonstrates an ability beyond the ordinary, it can be seen as an inspiration to the rest of us, indicating an immense and still largely undeveloped human potential.

Experimental Protocol

The formal experiment in the fourth session was a demonstration-of-ability test to determine if the students could actually show some RV capability. Before leaving for Italy, we had prepared 24 file folders, each with four target pictures. The 8 x 10 color pictures were carefully selected from the 20,000 Corel Professional Photos available on a set of 200 CD ROMs, which were made available to us by Dr. Edwin May of the Laboratories for Fundamental Research. The pictures each contained a central focus such as a mountain, waterfall, lighthouse, windmill, bridge, tall building, ruins of various descriptions, pyramids, trees, coastline, and so forth. Each group of four pictures was carefully assembled so as to have as few overlapping pictorial elements as possible. One picture from each group then was put into an opaque, tamper-resistant envelope, and then the envelope was sealed. These pictures were selected randomly, and then filtered to provide a representative mixture of possible targets to avoid any accidental stacking that could occur if, for example, we had an overrepresentation of waterfalls, or bridges. We keyed each envelope by number to the target folder to which it belonged.

To carry out the experiment, the group again divided themselves into pairs. From each pair, the person who was to be the first interviewer came to the front of the large, dimly lit meeting room and was given a sealed envelope containing a picture. Each interviewer then proceeded to elicit from their partner his or her impressions of the picture that was in the envelope. They also could describe their impression of the same picture because it would be shown to them for feedback right after their session. The interviewers then asked their partners to draw sketches and to write down any key words, both of which were to reflect their mental image of the target picture.

When interviewers felt that they had a coherent

description from their partner viewer, they brought the remarks and sketches to the front of the room and gave their material to one of the two assistants. The sealed envelope was then carefully opened under the front table, out of sight, and the picture inside was randomized into the folder with the other three pictures of its set. Because these pictures had all been used previously, many of them had little wrinkles around the edges; any wrinkles caused by handling in this experiment was not thought to be a factor. The folder then was given to an assistant, who spread the four pictures out on a table. The interviewer was then asked to rank the four pictures from 1 to 4 in accordance with their estimation of best to worst match to their viewer's description. Neither of the assistants working with the interviewer had any knowledge of which of the four pictures was the target picture. After the assignment was made, the correct picture was identified by the independent scientist tracking the target pictures that were selected from the target folders. The interviewer then took the correct target picture (regardless of its rank) back to the viewer for feedback.

Results

The first group of 12 viewers received eight first-place matches ($p = .0028$, $h = .863$). The second group of 12 obtained six first-place matches ($p = .0544$, $h = .52$). The overall result of the experiment found 14 first-place matches for the 24 students ($p = .0005$, $h = .69$), with a 58.3% hitting rate. There were two second-place matches, four third-place matches, and four fourth place matches.

In Figure 1, we show the sketch produced by Viewer 1 to finish the RV task. Viewer 1 was a highly regarded Italian energy healer; his wife was his interviewer, and she was known as a psychic practitioner in her own right. Within 1 minute of the interviewer receiving the target picture in its envelope, she returned with Viewer 1's sketch. After seeing the four possible pictures, it took the interviewer no time at all to identify the correct one, an image with pillars. In the illustration, the word *cielo* is Italian for sky. It is interesting to note that Viewer 1 was in no way limited in his drawing by the edges of the paper he was given. Figure 2 shows drawings made by Viewer 2, a psychotherapist, who was interviewed by a good friend. This interviewer also had

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no difficulty choosing the correct picture from the four offered, which was a picture with the domed buildings and cross-hatched windows.

Discussion

Teaching RV is one thing, but teaching it entirely through a translator seemed like a daunting task because of our belief in the importance of intimacy and coherence in the process. We present this experiment here to function as a possible aid to other researchers who are called upon to demonstrate or teach psychic abilities in a group setting. We did not carry out a double-blind comparison of this approach with other possible methodologies. Nonetheless, what we describe here reflects many years of success in eliciting *psi* from inexperienced students. It was the success of this experiment that made us feel it was worthwhile to describe our approach.

We believe that the success of this experiment can be attributed to several factors. Perhaps most important, all of the participants were self-selected to take part in an RV training program for which they had to pay in advance. Also, the 20 women and 4 men in the class all considered intuition at least a moderately important part of their professional work as healers, therapists, and physicians. We further believe it was helpful to have found a way to give the students practice in RV with an interviewer through the use of small objects, which did not contaminate their mental imagery with pictures resembling their target pictures. Thus, we were able to work with "first timers" who actually had some practice in RV. It is likely that the use of large, clear, colorful, easy-to-describe targets was an additional helpful element. Finally, we wish to point out that the effect sizes seen in this experiment are analogous with effect sizes seen in the recently published future forecasting experiment by the authors (Targ & Kutra, 1998), and the 36-trial experiment carried out many years ago with six army volunteers at Stanford Research Institute (Targ, 1994). These intelligence officers achieved an overall effect size of 0.63, comparable to the 0.69 seen in this experiment. We consider these results typical for a well conducted RV experiment. These experiments differed from many of the usual RV cases in that no one knew the correct answer at the time of the experiment. Therefore, this study would be considered one of the

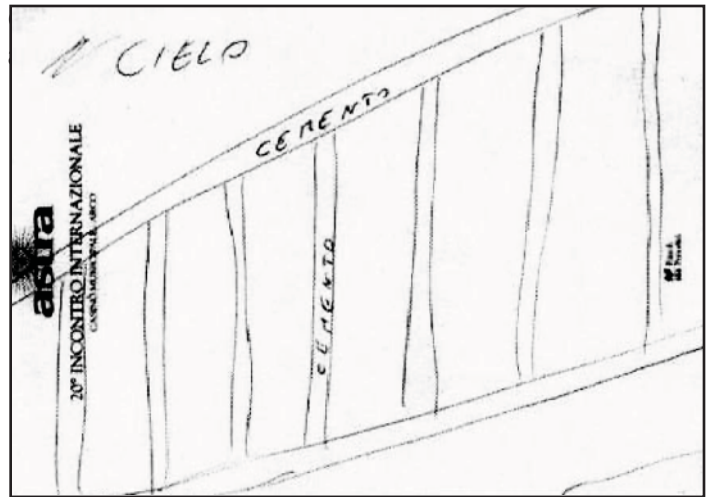


Fig. 1. Sketch by Viewer 1



Fig. 1. Actual target

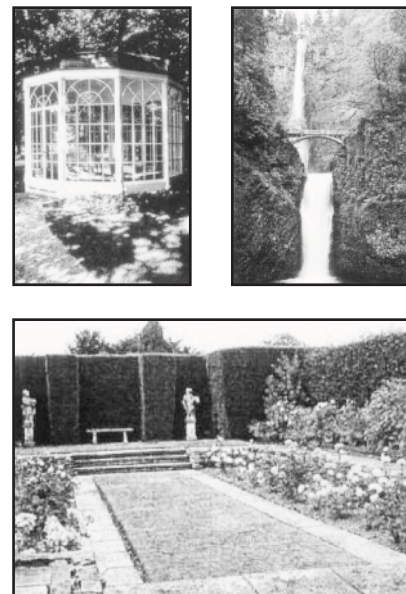


Fig. 1. The three decoy targets

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Fig. 2. Sketch by Viewer 2

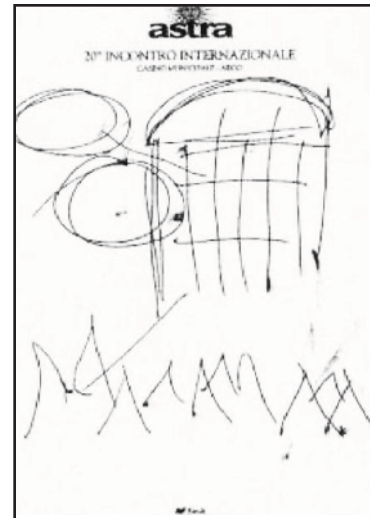


Fig. 2. Sketch by Viewer 2



Fig. 2. Actual target



Fig. 2. One of the three decoy targets



Fig. 2. Two of the three decoy targets

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clairvoyance type, with only the final feedback providing a possible precognitive channel.

Acknowledgements

We wish to sincerely thank Dr. Dean Radin for his thoughtful help in the initial design of the formal experiment described here and also for his technical assistance in preparation of the paper for publication. If any measure of success is to be claimed for our approach to teaching remote viewing, an equal measure of credit must be given to our enormously talented and intuitive translator, Giorgio Cerquetti, who conceived and organized our participation in the conference. We also very gratefully acknowledge the generous support of the Astra Meeting, which underwrote the costs of the entire program.

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IRVA News

Odds & Ends

IRVA Announces New Vice President

John Stahler was elected as IRVA's new Vice President at the 2009 Board of Directors meeting, having previously served as IRVA's Secretary in 2008-2009. John reorganized IRVA's audio/video recording archives, edited conference DVDs, and has helped make the 2009 and 2010 conferences great successes. He recently combined the three IRVA websites, designed the new IRVA forum, and is currently the Editor-in-Chief of *Aperture*. John is an accomplished RV trainer and monitor who has studied with Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Lyn Buchanan, David Morehouse, and Ed Dames.

IRVA Announces New Secretary

Cheryle Hopton has recently been chosen as IRVA's new Secretary. Cheryle has contributed considerable time as the Conference Coordinator for several IRVA conferences, has been the moderator for the IRVA members list for many years, and continues to moderate the new IRVA forum. She is also currently the managing editor of *Aperture*. Cheryle has studied remote viewing with Lyn Buchanan and has been the webmaster for, and co-editor of the newsletter of, the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild.

2009 IRVA Conference DVDs Are Now Available!

IRVA is pleased to announce that the 2009 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference presentations are now available on DVD. IRVA offers one-click ordering through its website at www.irva.org/DVDs. ■

Taskings & Responses

An Interview with Joe McMoneagle

by Jed Bendix

Ed. Note: Jed Bendix is contributing a series of interviews with people who are directly or indirectly involved in remote viewing. This is his third interview in that series.

Joseph ("Joe") McMoneagle joined the U.S. Army in 1964 as a volunteer and served 20 years in the intelligence community. In 1978, he was accepted into the Army's top-secret remote-viewing project, then known as GRILL FLAME. Holding the distinction of being the Army's Remote Viewer 001, McMoneagle served with that project until he retired in 1984. After retirement, he started his own business, Intuitive Intelligence Applications. Shortly thereafter, he entered into a contract with the Cognitive Sciences Laboratory (CSL) at SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute), where he continued to participate in remote-viewing research and assisted in intelligence-gathering. In 1995, the U.S. Government officially ended the military's remote-viewing program, which by then had become known as STAR GATE. Since that time, McMoneagle has continued to work as a research associate for the Laboratories for Fundamental Research in Palo Alto, California, traveling the world extensively and appearing on numerous television and radio shows in the U.S., England, and Japan. Many national and international magazines have featured him in articles, including *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *Reader's Digest*. He has written several books, including *Mind Trek* (1993), *The Ultimate Time Machine* (1998), *Remote Viewing Secrets: A Handbook* (2000), and *The Stargate Chronicles* (2002). Joe McMoneagle currently lives with his wife, Nancy, in Nellysford, Virginia.

Jed Bendix (JB): Can you tell us a little about your childhood, where your home was, how many siblings you have, and some of the things you did?

Joe McMoneagle (JM): I lived most of my years growing up just off 79th Street and NW 2nd Avenue in Miami, Florida -- an area of projects where Little

Haiti and a large black neighborhood come together, adjacent to the largest (back then) high school, called Edison. When the crime became unbearable, we later moved north to an area called Hialeah, until the neighborhood there became unbearable; then we moved further north to the outer edges of the city.

I had four sisters, growing up -- my twin sister, Margaret, and younger sisters, Mary, Beth, and Kathy. My twin sister died from a heart condition at age 50, and my baby sister, Kathy, died from an inoperable brain tumor within a few months of her.

JB: While serving with the U.S. Army in Germany, you suffered a heart attack. During the heart attack, you had a near-death experience (NDE). How did this NDE transform your life?

JM: I did not have a heart attack in Germany; I have no idea where that rumor started. The night of my NDE, I was having dinner in a small town in Austria when I went into convulsions, swallowed my tongue, and ceased breathing. I was delivered clinically dead to the hospital in Passau, Germany. The NDE changed my entire outlook on life; specifically, it washed away my ability to experience fear, especially the fear of dying. This had a major effect on my actions and thoughts, especially within the framework of living within the military.

JB: What caught the Army's eye about you as a potential remote-viewing candidate?

JM: I have no idea. When I was first interviewed, they presented me with a table filled with books, magazine articles, and newspaper clippings on the paranormal. They asked me if I thought paranormal abilities might be used for targeting the United States or its citizens. I reviewed the materials and concluded that there was a possibility that some of it might be real, and it should be investigated. That resulted in my being sent to Stanford Research Institute to be tested. As a result of that testing, I was recruited into the STAR GATE program as Remote Viewer 001.

JB: What were your thoughts and feelings when Lieutenant Skip Atwater first described remote viewing

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to you?

JM: I didn't believe him. I thought, "This I'll have to see before I'll believe it."

JB: As a military remote viewer, you worked on a wide range of national-security situations, such as the Iranian hostage crisis, the General Dozier kidnapping, and the launch of a Soviet Typhoon-class submarine. Can you describe your involvement in any of these events?

JM: It wasn't the launch of a Soviet submarine; it was the development of a completely new class of submarine, the Typhoon class, which the U.S. was unaware of. The National Security Council [NSC] knew about a very large building in the north of the Soviet Union, where a lot of raw materials were being shipped in. But they were unable to ascertain what was going on inside the building; it was too secure, and they had no access. They forwarded an overhead photograph of the building to the STAR GATE office and asked that it be targeted. They put the photograph of the building inside an opaque envelope and tasked me with describing what they needed to know about what was inside the envelope.

Over the course of a few days, I basically described the construction of a new type of submarine significantly larger than any that were extant. I also said it was much wider or broader since they were fitting two hulls together side-by-side. I noted that it had slanted missile tubes, which were new capabilities for the Soviets; it meant they could launch their ICBMs while moving and no longer had to become stationary in order to launch. When we reported these facts, some within the NSC said they didn't believe the material; they thought it was fantasy. Hearing this, I predicted the new submarine would be launched within 112 days; those who believed our reports ensured that overhead satellites were targeted on the building 112 days out. Within four to six days of my prediction, the Soviets launched the Typhoon submarine – TK208 – "Dmitri Donskoi;" it was a brand new Akula-class submarine. It was launched on September 23, 1980, and we were able to photograph it sitting at the docks being outfitted. Had we missed the launch, we might not have known about this submarine for months afterward. We certainly would have taken years collecting the intelligence we were able to collect in just a few days.

JB: Please describe your history and work with SRI International, formerly known as Stanford Research Institute.

JM: Almost immediately after retiring from the U.S. Army -- September 1, 1984 -- I was hired as a research consultant by Stanford Research Institute, where they could continue to use my expertise within the STAR GATE program. I worked as both a remote viewer and researcher at that lab until it closed in 1988. I then moved with the lab to Science Applications International Corporation, where I continued to do remote viewing as well as research until the STAR GATE program closed in November of 1995. I then moved with the lab to the Laboratories for Fundamental Research in Palo Alto, where I am still a research associate. I am well versed in scientific research and development within the general field of paranormal exploration.

JB: At the heart of remote viewing is an established scientific protocol. Can you explain a little of the history of its development and the importance of following the protocol?

JM: The protocol was developed in the early 1970s at SRI International by Dr. Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ, with the participation of Ingo Swann and a man named Pat Price. The protocol is intended to create specific conditions wherein a human being is forced to use psychic functioning in order to describe an unknown target location. At the time, they were using people who would actually travel to the randomly chosen site, and these people were called "outbounders." The way it worked was: They had a large number of possible locations identified within sealed envelopes that were numbered and stored inside a safe. They would generate a random number, select one of the envelopes, and the outbinder would take that envelope and drive away from the lab with the envelope still sealed. Meanwhile, the remote viewer and a monitor would be secured within a sealed and windowless room within the lab. After driving some distance from the lab, the outbinder would open the sealed envelope and read their instructions on where to go and what the targeted location was. They would then drive there in order to be on site at a prearranged time. At that time, back in the sealed room at the lab, the remote viewer was shown a photograph of the outbinder and asked to describe where she/he was standing.

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The remote viewer's responses were taped, and their drawings would then be formally recorded and appropriately filed. At a specific time, the outbinder would return to the lab and then drive the remote viewer and monitor back to the actual targeted location for formal feedback. All evaluations and judging of the materials were done totally independently from those who participated in the remote viewing. Modifications were later made to this protocol, which eliminated the outbinder and replaced them with other forms of targeting. Initially, [ed., geographic] coordinates were used to target specific locations somewhere on the planet surface, but there were complaints that the remote viewers might be operating from eidetic memory or might have photographic recall for where or what those coordinates might represent. So, the coordinates were placed inside sealed envelopes, and the sealed and opaque envelopes were used for targeting. The idea was to force the remote viewer to rely totally on their psychic ability to produce whatever information was desired. In all cases, the protocol -- in whatever variation might be used -- requires the remote viewer and the monitor, or anyone else inside the room with the viewer, to be totally blind to the target.

JB: You retired in 1984 after 20 years in the Army. Around that time, Ingo Swann introduced "Controlled Remote Viewing" (CRV). During your enlistment, you were taught a method that is now known as "Extended Remote Viewing" (ERV). What is your personal point of view regarding the benefits of ERV versus CRV?

JM: There was no such thing as ERV when I was a viewer in the military -- this was an identification invented to describe specifically what was being done under the original remote-viewing format used by the first group of six viewers within the project. It is totally meaningless other than differentiating between the original group of viewers and those that followed, who operated under the CRV method as instructed originally by Ingo Swann.

The method introduced by Ingo Swann was not completed by him; the Army terminated his training effort before it could be completed. Personnel within the STAR GATE unit wrote and developed the CRV manual based on what they believed to be Ingo Swann's intentions, but it is not an Ingo Swann-generated manual. When you hear referrals to ERV, CRV, or any other format, they

are references to "methodologies" that might be used to perform remote viewing -- disciplined approaches for understanding what might or might not be going on inside one's head at the time of information collection. These should not be confused with protocol; these also should not interfere with or change the original protocol, which requires that the remote viewer, monitor, or anyone else in the room with the viewer during remote viewing be blind to the target. Unfortunately, few pay attention to these refinements. As an example, since CRV is primarily a training methodology, the person sitting across from the viewer knows what the target is -- this is a violation of protocol. One can argue the necessity of this during training, but it is not arguable during actual, operational information collection.

My personal feelings regarding methodologies is that they may, in the beginning, provide a disciplined and well defined approach to an individual for understanding what is or is not occurring in their head during remote viewing, [but] they eventually get in the way and do more damage than good. I've always believed [that] the idea behind remote viewing is to "unlearn" habits in processing that get in the way of perceiving psychic information versus assumed information or processed mental noise. Since all minds operate totally differently, based on background, upbringing, education, processing, etc., it is impossible to design a specific kind of training umbrella that will help everyone in that process.

The most effective way to help someone understand remote viewing is one-on-one guidance while doing [it] and years of practice -- something akin to an internship with someone who already is an accomplished remote viewer. This is both excessively time-consuming and expensive if one is compelled to make a living while learning; neither was a problem when it was our "job to learn" while assigned to a military unit.

JB: Please describe what a "cooling down period" and/or "rise time" is, and its importance for remote viewing.

JM: "Cool-down period" is the time spent trying to get your mind ready for psychic functioning. You spend the time trying to eliminate spurious thoughts and mental noise that might interfere with the act of remote viewing. "Rise time" has more to do with when one is expected to perform and the individual actions one takes to pre-

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pare to perform. Both are nice to pay attention to, but neither is an absolute when it comes to remote viewing. Remote viewing can still take place anywhere and at anytime without regard to either.

JB: In your book *Mind Trek*, you say remote viewing is similar to daydreaming. Can you explain what takes place in a remote viewer's mind's eye during a session?

JM: I think what I said was, that is what it initially felt like to me. But, there is a distinct difference: It is a shade different from daydreaming in that, while you are required to shift your perception to some other place and time, there are still distinct markers or differences between what you might imagine about that place and information you pick up which are actually pertinent to it. These markers, or what might be sensed as differences, are completely different from one individual to another -- that is why it is nearly impossible to teach someone when they should or should not be paying attention to the information. It's like tasting information, and everyone's tastebuds are just a little bit different, a little bit more or less sensitive about some flavors. There are some who feel the mind can be taught using strict right/left brain actions to differentiate between what is or isn't psychic information. But this only damages much of the information coming in with "assumed" preferences or enhances the noise levels, overriding the more subtle inferences. It's the disciplined ability to taste those more subtle inferences that differentiates between the mediocre and the exceptional remote viewer.

JB: Which is better when working a target: A mindset of surety or a mindset of "I have no idea what the target is, but will go with the information coming in?" Why?

JM: The latter. Obviously, if you've already made up your mind in some way, then you will only be inventive. What's produced becomes imagined fantasy. Keeping a totally open mind, even after you've received some information, goes a long way to preventing invention. One of the problems has to do with perceptions about what the job of a remote viewer is. Most perceive the remote viewer's job to be not only the production of information, but a necessity to be right, to come to some conclusion about what it is they've perceived. This is wrong; it is the job of a remote viewer to produce information, and that information needs to be totally unbiased. It is never the viewer's job to reach a conclu-

sion; that's for others.

JB: During a remote-viewing session, what can help the viewer retain the *psi* information, which you liken to "a feather brushing across the mind?"

JM: Repetitively tasting it. We are talking about flavors pertinent to a specific target, which are so subtle they can be easily missed. Think of it as tasting a dish and trying to discover what seasonings have been added. You certainly won't guess them all with a single spoonful; however, tasting and retasting over and over again, you may, after a time, begin to get a sense for what they are. It's also ridiculous to think you will ever get them all -- trying to force that result will only damage what you have gotten. Noise eventually overrides everything, and that's when it's time to stop. Most viewers don't know when to stop. Targets can always be revisited, but remember, when you do, not to pay any attention to what you already have. That's a difficult thing to learn.

JB: Do you intentionally invert your drawings to compensate for the brain wanting to invert the incoming *psi* images? If so, why?

JM: Sometimes. It's a well known fact that some images will be inverted. This probably has something to do with the right and left hemispheres of the brain, and how functioning is laid out within them. However, making a decision to invert a drawing can be dangerous, because not all drawings are inverted. This rarely occurs in fact. Being able to tell when you probably should invert a drawing is something that takes decades of experience. I don't recommend it to anyone; I suggest just drawing the way that feels best, and if it needs to be inverted, then that will be readily apparent when you try to use it in some way.

JB: Why is it important to be able to do remote viewing under any circumstance?

JM: Because, if you can't use it under any circumstances, it's a useless skill. The times I was asked to do remote viewing were almost always under less-than-perfect circumstances; if I waited to do the viewing when the circumstances were right, I'd still be waiting. Also, you need to recognize that humans always look for reasons why something doesn't work. If you have a list of things that have to be a certain way in order to do remote viewing, then you've basically created a pre-fashioned list [of] all the reasons why it failed,

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when you fail. Everyone should face reality. Remote viewing fails enough times on its own, regardless of circumstances. Learn to live with failure, and learn to do it regardless of circumstances. It will go a lot further in terms of convincing the new viewer that what they are doing is “real.”

JB: Why is physical exercise important prior to a remote-viewing session, what you call the “Rubber Band Effect?”

JM: There are some who believe that everything they can do to relax is the appropriate thing to do. That may be intuitive, but it is also wrong. If you want to get the most out of relaxation, then you should go outside and get a good dose of exercise. If you spend an hour sitting in meditation and then try to meditate on something important, you’ll find yourself exhausted by it or fighting off nervousness. It’s the same principle as those folks out there who need to drink a cup of coffee in order to go to sleep -- skipping the caffeine is far more destructive to their nerves than satisfying their craving before bedtime. If the body is completely satisfied with moderate exercise before you have to meditate, you get a lot more out of the meditation.

JB: Please give a short history of your work with the Monroe Institute.

JM: I don’t work with the Monroe Institute. However, I did considerable work with Robert Monroe in his lab before his death, and I do give presentations to some of the Monroe Institute seminars. The year before my retirement from the Army, I was one of the few remaining viewers from the original group, so I was essentially being buried with remote-viewing demands. In discussions with my boss at Fort Meade, we came to the conclusion that I might be able to garner some benefit from the use of Hemi-Sync®,* as utilized by the Monroe Institute. We had no idea how much benefit, but it was decided that I should take the Gateway* program to find out. The effects of that program, and the Hemi-Sync tapes I was using, proved to be of considerable benefit to me with regard to relaxation and my ability to adjust to higher demands for remote viewing. To further that benefit, a decision was made to put me in the lab at the institute with Robert Monroe to see how far we could take it. I had been having spontaneous out-of-body experiences since my NDE in 1970, and Robert felt that he could help me learn to control them. After

working with him in his lab for an extended period, I was eventually able to control my out-of-body experiences. The additional benefit to this effort was my ability to use Hemi-Sync to reduce my cool-down periods from nearly an hour to just a few minutes.

*[*Ed. note: “Hemi-Sync®”, a contraction of Hemispheric Synchronization, refers to a sound technology developed by Robert Monroe at the Monroe Institute in the late 1950s and 1960s that reputedly causes the bio-electrical waves of the two hemispheres of a listening person’s brain to synchronize, thus engendering altered states of mental experience in the listener. “Gateway” is the Monroe Institute’s introductory program in the use of the Hemi-Sync sound technology.]*

JB: How do Monroe Institute Hemi-Sync programs help with remote-viewing sessions and cool-down periods?

JM: Hemi-Sync programs do not directly help with improving remote viewing or accuracy of viewing. However, they do help in creating a more positive atmosphere for doing remote viewing; they reduce the cool-down period substantially. There is a strong possibility that they may improve consistency as well, but at this point it is hard to say this.

JB: Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, what have you learned about the Soviets’ and other countries’ research in regard to things paranormal?

JM: I’ve made a couple of trips to Russia, and other countries previously behind the Iron Curtain, and met with my counterparts as well as key researchers in the paranormal. In some cases, dependent upon the subject matter, their research is comparable; in some cases, it isn’t. It strongly depends on the specific area of inquiry and whom you are talking to. Russia, for instance, has as many flakes in this area of investigation as we do within the United States; some have degrees and notable jobs, just like in our country. Unfortunately, education, position, and notoriety doesn’t exclude them from being crazy, just like here. However, I have met with and spent time inside some very good labs. I have met the members of the Russian remote-viewing project, and their viewers appear to be at least as good as any remote viewer from the American special project. What I’ve learned is going to be formally presented in a two-book release that will soon be published in America as well as Russia. These publications are written by me

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and three of the major players from both sides during the Cold War.

JB: What do you see in the future as remote viewing's greatest challenge?

JM: Currently, I see no future for remote viewing. It has been completely overwhelmed with disinformation and bogus beliefs. There are so many erroneous assumptions about it on the internet, I don't know how someone wanting to know what's real and what isn't could find their way. Even honest attempts at reporting on it are rife with personality-driven comments designed to defame, slant, or defile the real facts to one degree or another. Egos run rampant within the field, and there are many speaking with authority that haven't a clue what they are talking about. It's been, and is being, assaulted by so-called credible scientists who have not bothered to read the research, and by some who have said they wouldn't believe it even if it proved to be true. I'm afraid that anyone who is interested in the real nature

of remote viewing is destined to return to the subject in 50 to a 100 years. Maybe then our understanding of reality will have progressed to a point that the subject won't be so threatening.

JB: What do you see as the greatest potentials, in the future, for remote viewing?

JM: If it were used appropriately, I can see it as an adjunct to other forms of intelligence collection; I can see it being used to solve problems in science research and development; I can see it as a usable tool for improving our creativity and perhaps opening doors to new ways for doing things. Used properly, it could contribute greatly to our understanding of Nature and man, and how we directly affect the world around us.

Joe McMoneagle may be contacted about his services by writing to Intuitive Intelligence Applications, Inc., ATTN: Operations Officer, P.O. Box 100, Nellysford, VA 22958, or by sending an e-mail inquiry to Nancy McMoneagle at nmcmoneagle@nccwildblue.com. ■

Aperture

Guidelines for Submitting Articles

The Editors of *Aperture* would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit relevant and well written articles about remote viewing for possible publication in future issues. All submissions must pertain to remote-viewing research, applications, protocols, skills, viewer performance, or experimentation. Article length is negotiable depending on the importance and interest level of our readership, and the quality of the presentation. Submissions should generally be between 500-1500 words. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to contact@irva.org. ■

Taskings & Responses

Q & A with a Remote-Viewing Expert

Have you ever wanted to ask a question of a specific remote-viewing expert? Is there something you want to know about remote viewing, but didn't know where to turn for the answer? We regularly print questions and answers in the *Taskings & Responses* section of *Aperture*. Please forward your questions for consideration to contact@irva.org. ■

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About the International Remote Viewing Association

Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate

The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was organized on March 18, 1999 in Alamogordo, New Mexico, by scientists and academicians involved in remote viewing since its beginnings, together with veterans of the military remote-viewing program who are now active as trainers and practitioners in the field. IRVA was formed in response to widespread confusion and conflicting claims about the remote-viewing phenomenon.

One primary goal of the organization is to encourage the dis-

semination of accurate information about remote viewing. This goal is accomplished through a robust website, regular conferences, and speaking and educational outreach by its directors. Other IRVA goals are to assist in forming objective testing standards and materials for evaluating remote viewers, serve as a clearinghouse for accurate information about the phenomenon, promote rigorous theoretical research and applications development in the remote-viewing field, and propose ethical standards as appropri-

ate. IRVA has made progress on some of these goals, but others will take more time to realize. We encourage all who are interested in bringing them about to join us in our efforts.

IRVA neither endorses nor promotes any specific method or approach to remote viewing, but aims to become a responsible voice in the future development of all aspects of the discipline.