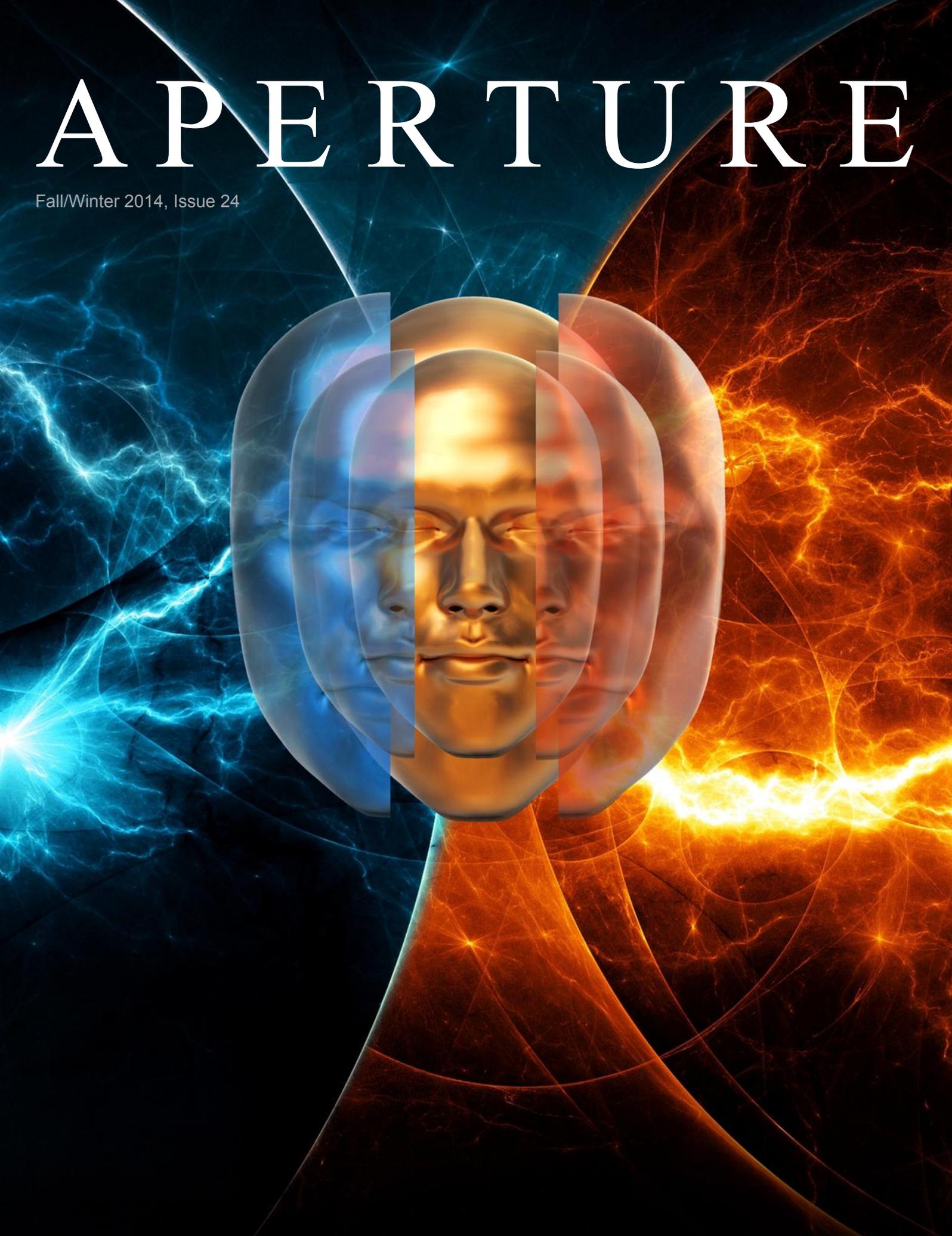


APERATURE

Fall/Winter 2014, Issue 24



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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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE ORIGINS OF ARV

by *Stephan A. Schwartz*

... For the Record

Of all the specialty protocols used in remote viewing, none has captured quite so much attention as Associated (or Associative; originally “Associational”) Remote Viewing (ARV). It is not hard to understand why ARV has generated so much interest: You can make money doing ARV. I did it, turning \$15,000 into \$150,000; Russell Targ did it, making hundreds of thousands of dollars by accurately predicting silver futures; Dr. Harold Puthoff got 10 percent of the \$260,000 his group made, in order to start a Waldorf school; and James Spottiswoode successfully called the California lottery, only to be thwarted by a printer that could not generate the ticket choices quickly enough for him to get to the store to register them before the deadline.

Other people have tried too. Christopher Smith, Darrell Laham, and Garret Moddel of the Electrical, Computer, and Energy Engineering department at the University of Colorado have just published an ARV study using naïve remote viewers in which “the participants described the correct images, successfully predicting the outcome of the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) in seven out of seven attempts ... resulting in a significant financial gain.”¹ IRVA member Marty Rosenblatt has also been conducting a long-running ARV series, but with results unknown to me at this time. University of Amsterdam physics professor Dick Bierman is now mounting online a computerized ARV protocol that can be used by anyone. Almost four decades later, ARV is still an active field.

There seem to be several different stories about where ARV came from, and I get asked frequently by people in the remote-viewing community how it all began or whether I really created the protocol, so here, for the record, is the story of how ARV came to be.

In 1971, I was the Special Assistant for Research and Analysis to the Chief of Naval Operations. My boss, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, was scheduled to give

an address to the Naval War College. Because the speech had to do with evolving naval tactics, I was trying to find a battle in history that could be used to make a point. Several days in the Library of Congress had brought me to one of the epic battles in the era of square-rigged warships, the Battle of Abu Kir Bay (also known as the Battle of the Nile). Fought over three hot, sultry days beginning on August 1, 1798, in a bay about 14 miles down the coast from the ancient city of Alexandria, it was the culmination of a two-month search by British Vice Admiral Horatio Lord Nelson to find and destroy Napoleon’s fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral François-Paul Brueys d’Aigalliers. Reading the accounts, I realized that one of the central problems Nelson faced was how to communicate with his ships once the battle had begun, and the ships-of-the-line were spread out across miles of the Mediterranean Sea and wreathed in clouds of black-powder smoke spewed out by the cannons. Nelson also realized he would not be able to see his entire line of ships and so he used his frigates, smaller ships that cruised up and down the line during a battle. He sent the frigates a message that they, in turn, relayed as they sailed; in turn, the frigates took down messages sent by the battle-line captains and passed them up the line to Nelson. The process might take several hours, but, in 18th century terms, it allowed Nelson to command the battle and win. As a result of this epic battle, Napoleon’s and France’s sea power was broken.

The messages, of necessity, had to be reduced to a few colored flags giving the ship’s number and the flag sequence for the command. But, by associating a flag, or a small group of them, with previously agreed-to complex messages, Nelson could transmit and receive messages from his battle captains.

From my work and reading, it was already clear that, with nonlocal perception, certain kinds of linear

information (e.g., numbers) were hard to get. Abstractions were not the language of the nonlocal. Many sessions had taught me that sense impressions and a sense of knowingness were what came through best. As I sat in the library reading about Nelson's solution, the insight came to me that the same associational process could be used in nonlocal perception to get abstract information. That is, I could substitute a pre-agreed set of complex messages made up of abstractions by associating them with the kind of things that produced the best results in my own remote viewings and those of my remote viewers: objects, individuals, other living beings, and places. By linking an apple with 123, I could pass information.

Two other developments were critical to the creation of the ARV protocol. While editor at *Sea Power*, I published a story about a U.S. Navy effort called Project Sanguine (later Project ELF). The Navy wanted to be able to communicate with its deeply submerged ballistic-missile submarines without requiring them to come close to the surface, where the heat bloom from their reactors could be detected by Soviet surveillance satellites; Extreme Low Frequency (ELF) frequencies (3-300 Hz) looked like they might provide an answer. I never forgot that article because years of reading research papers and the Edgar Cayce readings had left me wondering whether nonlocal perception was electromagnetic (*em*) in nature. Journal publications and a lot of books suggested this and many, perhaps even most, parapsychologists tended to believe this was the case. The *em* explanation simply seemed implausible to me. How could the brain generate the level of power needed to send a message around the world? How would it address the message to the recipient?

Experiments in Faraday cages (artificial environments within which portions of the *em* spectrum are blocked) suggested no difference between shielded and unshielded performance. In 1975, Canadian researcher Dr. Michael Persinger, faced with those research results, had addressed in a paper that portion of the spectrum that was not shielded in a Faraday enclosure, arguing that if nonlocal perception was electromagnetic in nature, the specific part of the *em* spectrum involved must be ELF.²

At the same time that I read Dr. Persinger's argu-

ment, friends in the intelligence community, knowing of my interest in ELF and human performance, began to send me secret translations of the work of a Soviet scientist, Leonid Vasiliev, a physiologist at the Brain Institute in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). Dr. Vasiliev was a senior scientist tasked by the USSR's Academy of Science with answering the very same question: Is nonlocal perception an electromagnetic phenomenon, with a sender, a receiver, and a signal, like a kind of consciousness walkie-talkie?

Very methodically, his papers described his odyssey in attempting to answer the question. He put people down into caves and mines, and in Faraday cages he built in the caves and mines, and asked them to describe a target that was as much as 1,700 km (1,065 miles) distant from them. Nothing he could do by way of shielding made any difference in the participants' performance. And, he finally noted that, if telepathy – as he thought of it – was electromagnetic, it would have to occur in the ELF range because that was the only part of the *em* spectrum he could not shield against. He presciently noted that only a deep-ocean submarine experiment could answer the question definitively, although how deep one would have to go he did not know.

At the same time, I sat in on a classified command briefing for the Chief of Naval Operations describing the current status of Project Sanguine and learned that the Navy now knew exactly how deep ELF penetrated seawater. A few weeks later, I had occasion to fly on Secretary of the Navy John Warner's aircraft up to Groton, Connecticut, where a new deep-ocean missile submarine was being commissioned. Also on the plane was Admiral Hyman Rickover, the father of America's nuclear navy; on the trip back, I asked him if I could go aboard the sub during her sea trials and, with the help of some sailors, carry out the Distant Viewing experiments, including an ARV. He listened carefully and said he would think about it and get back to me.

A week or two later, he called to tell me that, while he found my experiment interesting, he could not accommodate me. U.S. Senator William Proxmire (of Wisconsin) at that time was giving out what he called the "Golden Fleece" award for ill-spent government money, and Admiral Rickover felt that, if the media got

a hold of the story of the experiments, he would be a recipient. It would be an embarrassment he didn't need, and so he was sorry, but "No."

Submarines are not easily gotten, so that looked like the end of the road for the ELF question.

In 1975 I had left government service and was finishing *The Secret Vaults of Time*, a book on the use of nonlocal perception in archaeology.³ I had gone out to Los Angeles to do research for another project and, while there, was staying with Don Keach, a former Deputy Director of Navy Labs and one of the major figures in deep-ocean research. He and his best friend, Don Walsh, who had made the deepest dive possible on earth, had both retired from the Navy and moved back to California. Walsh was then the Dean of the Institute for Marine and Coastal Studies at the University of Southern California, and Keach was its Deputy Director.

Keach and I were sitting around his kitchen table one afternoon in November 1976 when the conversation turned to my idea about doing the submarine experiment I had talked about back in Washington.

I explained about Dr. Vasiliev's work and our shared interest in knowing whether this was electromagnetic in nature; my interest in seeing whether remote viewers could also penetrate seawater to locate a previously unknown shipwreck on the sea floor, and then, aboard a submarine, reach out to describe an outbound target; and my idea about using these abilities to effect communication.

Keach, a career submariner, immediately grasped my idea of associating a remote-viewing target image with a message, but cautioned me that the decision to use ELF for data transmission meant that the waveform would only permit a very small bit rate of information transfer. That data-transfer restriction is what had led the Navy to settle for an associational approach: terse ELF messages consisting of short

strings of data, much like the colored flags of the past. Our discussion made us both realize that ELF, just conceptually, was unlikely to explain remote viewing. A typical, simple geometric form required at least 60 bits of information. I described for him a typical out-bounder session, and it became obvious to both of us that it involved hundreds, if not thousands, of bits in just a few moments. ELF couldn't do that, he replied.

He mentioned that he might know where a submarine to do the experiments could be found. Just a few days earlier, the Institute had been approached by a Canadian deep-ocean research corporation, Hydrodynamics Company, Ltd. (Hyco), asking whether their new submersible, *Taurus*, could do her sea trials at the Institute's research facility on Santa Catalina Island, 22 miles off the coast of Los Angeles. A week later, Keach called and said that he and Walsh had talked it over with the submersible's owners, and they

had collectively decided to make *Taurus* available for three days so that I could do my experiments.

It was an extraordinary gift, made by two deeply skeptical men who nonetheless chose to support actual experimentation over prejudice; I am even more sensible of this gift all these years later than I was at the time. Because of their generosity, consciousness research changed.

The best experimental course, to my mind, has always been a synthesis of basic research followed by practical application. And the project I organized, now called "Project Deep Quest," expressed that perspective. Its goals were:

1. Answer the question of whether remote viewing was electromagnetic in nature.
2. Send a message through the process of associating a correctly described target with a specific message.



Hyco, Ltd.'s research submersible, Taurus, just prior to dives off of Santa Catalina Island, California.
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)

3. Locate, describe, and reconstruct an archaeological site.⁴



Russell Targ (l) and Hal Puthoff (r) in front of Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

I was just leaving Tucson again for Los Angeles when an acquaintance in the CIA sent me a copy of a paper recently published by Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ, covering what they called a series of “Remote Viewing” experiments.⁵

Reading it, I was very heartened to find their thinking paralleled my own.* Just as I was building on Dr. Vasiliev’s work, I also decided to build on Russell and Hal’s already peer-reviewed and published protocol for statistically evaluating remote viewing.

Almost immediately after I arrived in Los Angeles, I met Ingo Swann, a charismatic New York painter of interstellar starscapes, and through him Hal, Russell, Ed May, and another viewer, Hella Hammid, all of whom were part of the work at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

Hella was an elegant, sophisticated, and nationally recognized fine-arts photographer who became involved with remote viewing through her long friendship with Russell Targ.

* It would be more than two decades before I fully understood just how closely we paralleled. Unbeknownst to me at the time, the SRI contract monitor, Dale Graff, had been thinking about the idea of associational remote viewing as well, although he did nothing to act upon the idea. Unfortunately, Graff and I did not meet until decades later.

Targ had been looking for someone who felt they had no remote-viewing ability, so that he could compare a control person’s viewing with that of a designated viewer of proven ability; Hella fit that profile. To the surprise of both, she turned out to be better at the task than the person who was supposed to be the remote viewer.

My original plan had been to do the map work with seven remote viewers and then bring Canadian viewer George McMullen down from British Columbia for the fieldwork phase; George had achieved remarkable results in archaeological projects that I had written about in my first book, *The Secret Vaults of Time*. But, he got sick and couldn’t come. I thought about bringing Alan Vaughan, a gifted writer who was arguably the most consistently successful remote viewer I had ever met. But, as I continued the planning, it became obvious that the right move was to invite Ingo and Hella. They were both in California -- Hella even lived in Los Angeles – and, in their work at SRI, they had produced notable successful outcomes. That led me to Russell, Hal, and Ed. I decided that Deep Quest would be most likely to succeed, and I invited them to join me on the ELF/ARV part of the project, with Russell and Hal being outbound targets, and Ed in the sub.

They all enthusiastically joined in.

By the end of June, I had finished the planning for Deep Quest and it was clear that, if it worked, the experiment would be hard to criticize.^{6, 7, 8} On July 16, 1977, the ELF portion of the project was carried out.



When I had asked Hella Hammid (Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)

Hella to join in the project, she had laughed at her own agreement. She disliked boats and the sea, she

said, and the thought of a small submersible tossing on the surface of the open ocean was her idea of a nightmare. Her views had not changed as I helped her into the small rubber boat that would carry us across to the submersible that lay bobbing on the surface.

And, just to add an extra seasoning to the moment, she had lost her extra-warm “lucky socks” somewhere during the boat trip from the mainland to Santa Catalina Island. She hated to have cold feet and, as soon as she entered *Taurus* -- which had no heater and tended to take on a temperature not much above the deep ocean outside the hull, her feet were cold. Hella was competitive, however, and driven to excel, for all her graciousness. Cold feet were not going to affect her.

As soon as the hatch closed, Al Witcombe, the senior pilot, received permission from the mother ship to dive. With a meaningful look -- because what he was about to do vio-

olated all his instincts -- he turned off his radio and submerged to 558 feet (170 m), hovering over a bottom that was 1,116 feet (340 m) deeper yet. At that depth, ELF could not explain success.

In the electromagnetic isolation provided by the pressure sphere and the surrounding seawater, Hella was asked by Ed to describe where Hal and Russell were -- a place selected randomly by a computer *after Taurus was out of radio contact and underwater.*

She closed her eyes for a moment, and then said in a rush: “A very tall looming object. A very, very huge tall tree and a lot of space behind them. There almost feels like there is a drop-off or a palisade or a cliff behind them.” Then she stopped.

After a pause, she began again with a laugh: “Hal is playing in the tree. Not very scientific.” It was way too many bits of data to have been transmitted via ELF.

Ed then broke open a sealed envelope. In it was another envelope with a list of six sites, targets un-

known until then to either himself or Hella. She was asked to select the one she thought she had seen. No one at our end, of course, had any idea which was the correct target, only that one of them was. One of the targets on the list was described as a large tree in the Portola Valley in northern California. A large tree that stood on the edge of a cliff.

Without hesitation, she picked it. Doing so was not only a judgment; it represented a message, by association. But, we would not know whether we

had been successful until the entire experiment was completed. Everything was recorded, and all drawings and the session tape were sealed into an envelope for subsequent judging.

Then the small sub surfaced. As it lay bobbing in the sea, Hella crawled out of the hatch. As water sloshed, splashing over the side, she gingerly moved into the rubber dinghy. Ingo, with equal care, crossed over to the

sub and slid down the hatch. While this was happening, the computer in Palo Alto was generating a new target. Months before NASA’s robot space probes reached Mars, Mercury, and Jupiter, Ingo and our mutual friend, Harold Sherman, had remote-viewed those planets.⁹ Their observations, including much that seemed preposterous at the time — such as the shape of Mercury’s magnetic field and that Jupiter had a ring — were validated when the data from the probes were finally received. These experiments had demonstrated that whatever the spatial limits of remote viewing, they were at least of the level of solar systems.

Once Ingo was aboard, the same procedure as before was followed. Witcombe received permission to dive from the surface ship; he then secured his radio and went down to 256 feet, just over the bottom.

With *Taurus* at the correct depth, Ingo was asked to describe the location of Hal and Russell. He did



Taurus about to dive to test the idea of remote viewing being a radio phenomenon; the other vessel is the mother ship. (Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)

not hesitate, but began describing “a large enclosed space which could be the city hall.” Then, after a pause, he changed his mind -- it was probably



*Ingo Swann
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)*

a “shopping mall.” He began sketching what he was seeing, slowly adding detail upon detail. The location had “reddish, flat, stone flooring,” and Russell and Hal were “walking around” with a lot of other people “looking into the windows.”

After about ten minutes, Ingo indicated he was finished. Once again, a sealed envelope was opened, and the envelope inside, containing the list, was taken out. As with Hella, Ingo showed no hesitation and considerable confidence when he picked what he thought was the correct target — the Old Mill shopping mall.

When we were back on shore after the day’s experiments, we learned that, when Hella was doing her viewing, Russell had been standing near a large tree on the edge of a cliff, while Hal climbed in its branches. And, when Ingo had done his session, the two physicists had been window-shopping, walking the red-tile floor of the Old Mill Shopping Center, just as Ingo described. Both sessions were later easily judged by another scientist, blind to all aspects of the experiment, to be first-place matches. No radio waves could explain these remote viewings.

Clearly, the remote-viewing information-acquisition process was not an electromagnetic phenomenon and was not subject to its limitations. By making the association, it was also clear that it could be used to get a message through any level of shielding and regardless of distance.

But it is what happened a few weeks later at the end of August that made ARV the well known protocol it is today. I was invited to a dinner party in

Beverly Hills and came straight to it from the editing room, where we were looking at the film footage and beginning to think about turning Deep Quest into a documentary for television. I had shot it originally just to have the archival footage, but reviewing it showed that it could be a program, and I came to the party excited about that. Over dinner, I enthusiastically answered questions about Deep Quest. Through all of this, the guest across from me maintained a very skeptical, condescending posture. He was a rich, very arrogant plastic surgeon to the stars, about 45 years old, Beverly Hills sleek in his Armani suit, careful tan, and polished nails. His attitude finally became so noticeable that the hostess asked him, “What do you think about Stephan’s experiment?”

Looking at me very disparagingly, he replied, “I don’t believe a word of it. I think he is deluding himself. I don’t believe in the psychic. I don’t think there is a shred of evidence to support it; it is just statistical mumbo-jumbo. It’s all coincidence and self-delusion.”

Everyone at the table looked at me, wondering how I would respond. I decided not to respond directly, but asked him, “What would convince you?”

He said, “If you think this works, make money with it; that would be convincing. Win a horse race. Everybody knows no one can predict the outcome of horse races.”



*Ed May puts Hella’s tape into the session envelope.
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)*

“Okay, I’ll take you up on that,” I replied, and the table of people, telling me they wanted to know how it came out, happily changed the subject back to

the gossip of the film industry, and the conversation moved on. Driving home, I began to think about how I might actually design an experiment that could make money. I knew that it is hard for remote viewers to get names or numbers, so it would be hard to predict a race's outcome by the horse's name or number. I began to consider the ARV protocol as a way to get around that problem.

I thought about who might be the remote viewers for the horse-race experiment, and decided it would be interesting to use a two-team approach, using one experienced viewer and one naïve viewer. The person I had in mind was Neddie Pena, the young woman who had been the camera person shooting Deep Quest. She had never done a remote viewing, had never even heard the term until she was hired for the shoot, but she had gotten very interested in what she was seeing happen. And, I just had a feeling that she would do well. I called her, and she enthusiastically agreed to participate.

Then I called Ed May, who had gone back to northern California, and asked him if he wanted to participate, suggesting that he do a session with Hella, and I would do a session with Neddie. I called Hella, who lived not too far from me, and she also was up for the challenge; so was Neddie. Then the problem was to pick a race. None of us paid the slightest attention to horse racing or knew much about it. But, the sports pages of the *L.A. Times* provided all that was required. Ed and I agreed that he would come back down to L.A. and we would do the sixth race, a trotter race, running at Hollywood Park the following week on September 9th.

We created two target sets of Los Angeles locations and ran each session independently. The assigned task: "At 4:30 PM tomorrow, we will be standing somewhere. Please describe, using all sense impressions, where you are." The session data were judged in a blind, rank-ordered assessment of the data against the target images. Both women unequivocally selected the target associated with the 6th horse in the 6th race at Hollywood Park.

That night, we went to the racetrack and placed a two-dollar bet. We won \$14 and jumped around, clapping each other on the back, as if it were a hundred times that amount. ARV had made money. And,

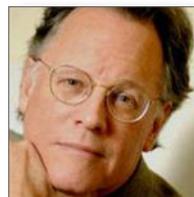
people have been using it for that purpose ever since.

Endnotes

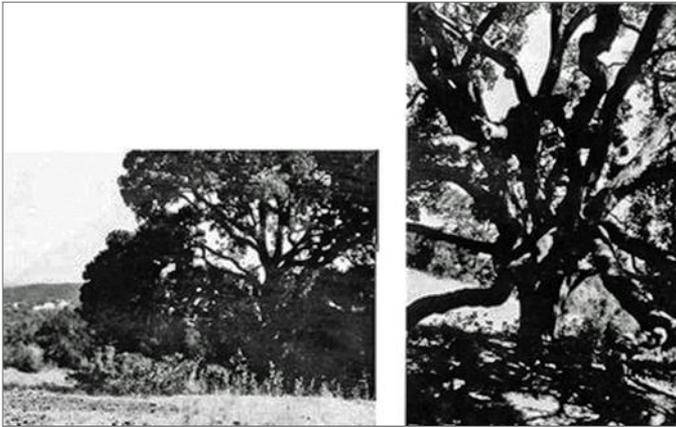
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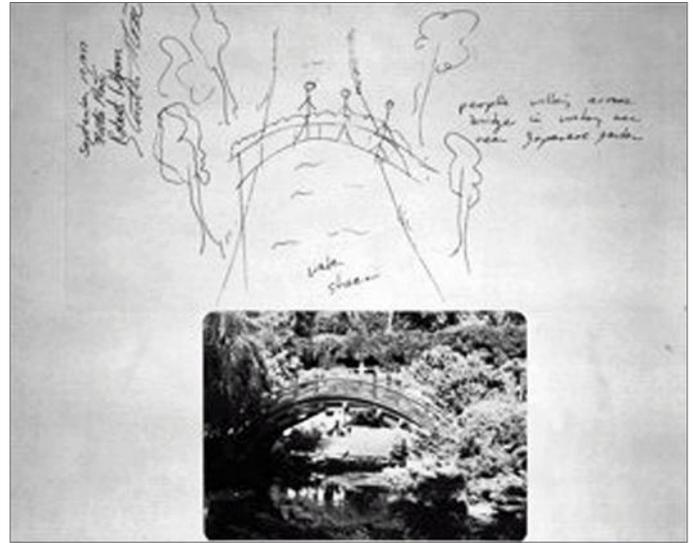


Deep Quest Session Data

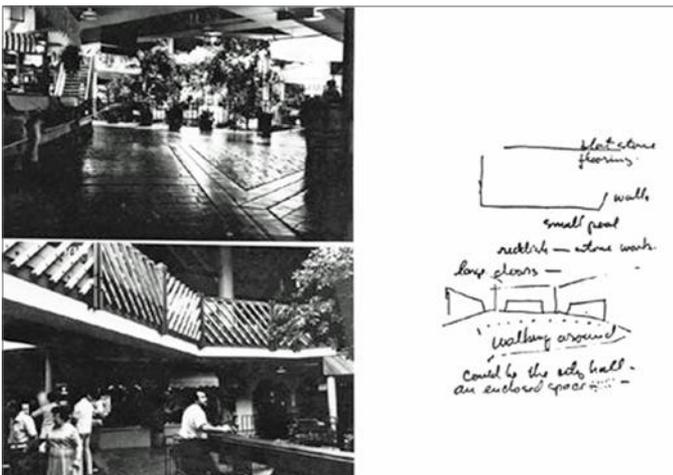


Experiment One -- 170 m (558 ft) down, over 340 m (1,116 ft) to bottom. Hella's description was entirely verbal.
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)

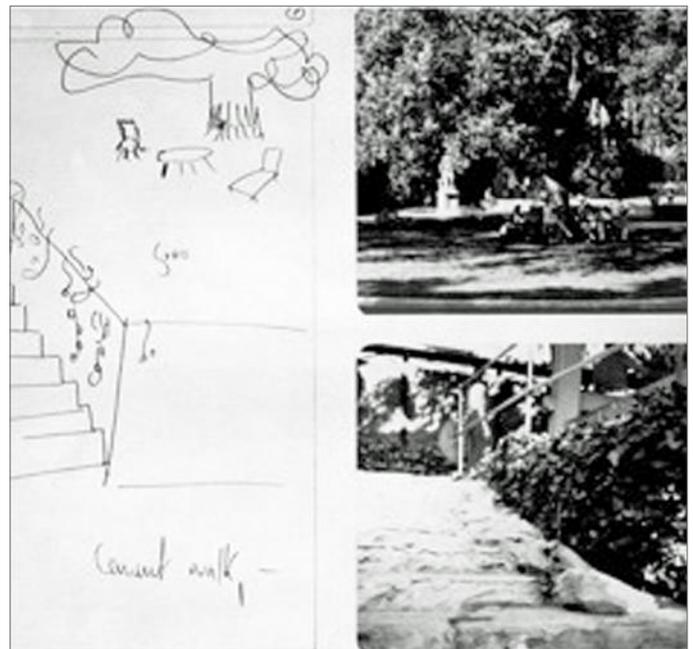
Horse-Race Experiment Data



Neddie Pena's first-ever remote viewing. Her drawing and description could hardly have been better or more explicitly detailed.
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)



Experiment Two – 78 m (256 ft), on the bottom. Ingo made this simple drawing and said: "Flat stone flooring, walls, small pool reddish stone walk, large doors, walking around, and enclosed space." The target was a shopping mall in Mountain View, California.
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)



Hella Hammid's horse-race remote viewing was equally as clear.
(Image: Stephan A. Schwartz)

FORENSIC REMOTE VIEWING

NATURAL REMOTE VIEWING

by Shane Ivie

The Bryan Stow Incident

*Bryan Stow and friends prior to the brutal assault.*

THE ATTACK ON BRYAN STOW

On the evening of March 31, 2011, the first reports were beginning to surface about a brutal attack at Dodger Stadium. Only a few hours before, the season opener against the San Francisco Giants had just wrapped up. A San Francisco Giants fan, 41-year-old Bryan Stow, was leaving Dodger Stadium with a group of friends when two men wearing Dodgers-fan clothing began taunting them; Stow and his friends were walking away when Stow was attacked from behind by the two Dodgers fans. The assault knocked him to the ground, and his assailants began kicking him viciously. Stow's friends tried to defend him, but they too were attacked.

Bryan Stow, a paramedic and father of two, ended up in the hospital in a coma, with skull fractures and severe brain trauma. He is still recovering today,

but will never fully regain his previous faculties. The two attackers fled immediately after the attack. By the next day, the police had verbal descriptions and forensic sketches of both men. Within that first week, the LAPD received at least 80 tips in the case, none of which led to any suspects.

Naturally, as a Dodgers fan living in southern California, all the news had caught my attention. I have been to a lot of games and knew that stadium very well. I am also a self-taught remote viewer.

I had first heard of remote viewing in the late 1990s on late-night talk radio. The subject was endlessly fascinating to me, and I would tune in any time the subject was discussed; I read everything I could get my hands on about it and recorded every piece of media I happened upon. A little over 14 years ago, I attempted my first remote-viewing session after purchasing a home-study course on VHS tape. Over the years, I stayed relatively isolated in learning the skill, motivated by the need to prove for myself whether remote viewing really worked.

Early on, I experienced some very interesting results and eventually learned to trust the structure of the particular method I was learning. Outside of routine practice, much of my focus since then had been on applying remote viewing to horse racing. But, I always wanted to give back in some way with it, and that opportunity came with the Brian Stow incident.

THE SESSION

Day after day, the local media descended on Dodger Baseball and its ownership. Most of the resulting stories involved emerging details in the case or the rehashing of older information. There were updates on Bryan Stow's condition and pleas from his family to help find those responsible. Questions came up about safety at the stadium. The authorities began offering a \$100,000 reward, which eventually grew to

\$250,000. Billboards sprung up everywhere soliciting tips and announcing the growing reward, and the story quickly became national news. Then, on May 17th, new details were provided to the media. This included information about a female getaway driver who was being sought in connection with the case.

That night, at home watching the 11 o'clock news, it occurred to me that I ought to "take a look" at the case. I had heard of Extended Remote Viewing, but I had never tried any sort of free-form remote viewing before.

Let me say in advance, I am fully aware that what I was about to do did not fit into the mold of a classical remote-viewing session. First, I was not blind to the intended target – I knew far too much about the circumstances and context of the incident for it to be considered anything other than a front-loaded session. But, I didn't see any way around that, given the situation. I hoped that, in this case, being blind to the crucial information the police were seeking – facts that no one but the perpetrators themselves knew – would be enough. As will be seen, I was able to get some useful information in spite of my lack of "blindness."

Whether I would have done better being blind there is no way to know, but I had to make do with the given circumstances.

The session itself was more a mere "poke in the dark," rather than a pen-on-the-paper/stage-for-stage remote viewing -- a casual attempt at gleaning information from the matrix. I have experienced a certain inner process during remote viewing that has worked for me in the past, and I leaned on that for the data I eventually received.

When I began, I had not intended to call in a tip to the authorities; I was only curious to see what I might come up with. I stopped my DVR on the composite sketch I had recorded during the newscast and decided to clear my mind for a moment and "see" what came up. These were the rules I set for myself beforehand:

- The sketches on television were target reference material.
 - I would produce an ideogram to declare my intent.
 - My goal is to narrow the search for the perpetrators.



Artist's sketches of the suspects.



Old booking photos: Louie Sanchez(l) and Marvin Norwood (r)

Going to a drawer, I grabbed a pen and sat back down on the couch. After scribbling an ideogram on the back of an open piece of junk mail, I was off and running.

I asked myself, "Who are these two? What are their names?" I looked at the news sketches and, for the prime suspect on the left, I got the impression of "Eddie." That seemed simple enough, but somehow almost too simple. Then I was drawn to the sketch on the right; "he is Junior," I thought. Junior? Well, that did not seem to

do any good, since it described perhaps a million males in the Los Angeles area. Wait -- if he's a junior, what is the dad's name, then?

Something I can only explain as a "pace and cadence to the syllables" emerged, suggesting something like "HOW-ARD," although I was not sure. Maybe Junior didn't like his name for some reason, it seemed like a nerdy name to him, or maybe uncommon like "MAR-VIN." To show how analytical overlay

(AOL) was working on me, this was accompanied by an image of boxing champ Marvin Hagler eating a slice of pizza (a memory of a television commercial he appeared in years ago). Another static image suddenly occurred of actor Eugene Levy sitting on a bed (akin to an exact image in the movie *American Pie*). But once more, I was not sure. I looked again: "HECTOR."

I turned my attention back to the suspect sketch on the left. The name was two syllables, with an "E" sound at the end, like "EDD-IE" or maybe "LOU-IE." As before, I couldn't be sure. I stopped. I looked at "Eddie/Louie's" last name and it seemed to me that it ended in "EZ" like "LO-PEZ" or "SAN-CHEZ" -- two syllables -- *not* "RA-MIR-EZ". OK, stop again. Take a breath. There was a woman with them; she had an "older woman's" name, like "Martha" or "Maureen," or maybe even "Doreen." I paused after this as well. For some reason, I did not try to reach for Howard/Marvin/Hector Jr.'s last name. Perhaps I didn't want to linger on one thing for too long for fear of AOL, so I moved past it.

At some point, I decided to try changing my perspective to 100 feet above the site of the attack. From this vantage point, I was able to perceive which way the attackers came out of the stadium because it was the same way I myself go when I exit the structure. They took the same left-field stairs from the Loge level. It seemed to me that a boy was with them, but I only paid attention to him long enough to get the impression that maybe he was wearing a blue poncho. AOL? Maybe, so I stopped again.

To me, both parties seemed to cross paths, and the suspects doubled back and assaulted Stow's group. It was just the two guys, but not the woman or boy. Whatever I sensed right then really disturbed me. The attack seemed very cold and intentional, something I would describe as just an "all-out beat-down." Did I hear Stow's head hit the ground? That was probably AOL or memory, as that had often been mentioned in the media reports. What I couldn't shake was that

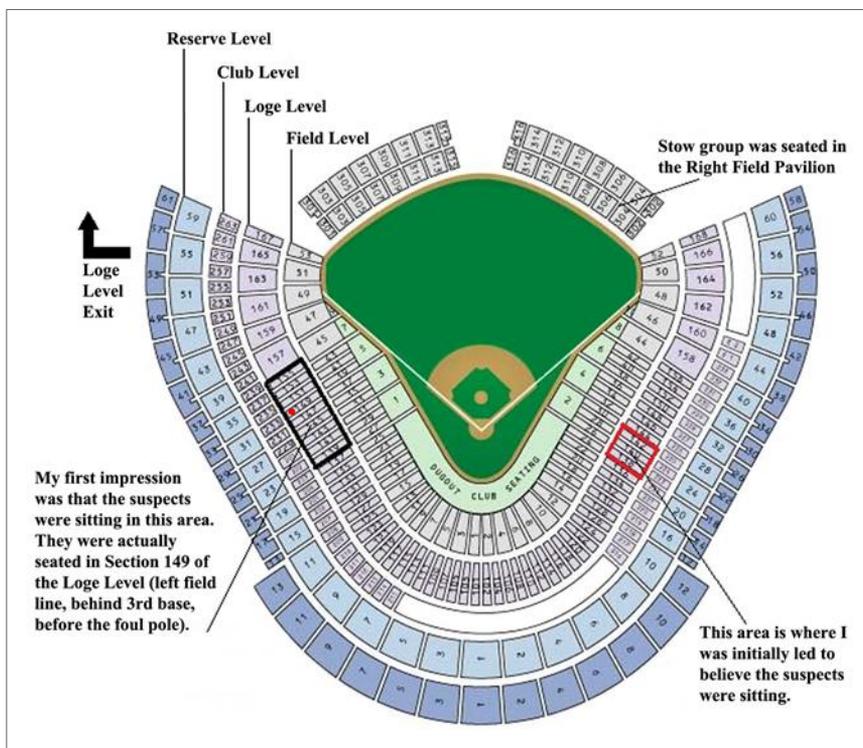
they seemed to be beating up this guy merely to "teach him a lesson."

At that point, I thought someone in Stow's group must have said something to the boy or woman to provoke that kind of response. It just didn't seem like it was simply due to getting carried away with team pride. Eddie/Louie was the one taking the first swing; he seemed empowered or emboldened by Junior be-

ing there. But it felt as if Junior was just plain angry. I heard/sensed a command: "Junior, come on!" Again, AOL? Maybe so.

I turned my attention to the getaway. I got the impression that the two attackers jumped into a vehicle and went "down the hill and to the west," which was into the Echo Park area and to freeway access. It seemed like a frantic drive, but they stopped close by. The vehicle parked in front of a small house in the area, and the child got out first and went right in the front door; the woman was next. The men slowly walked up together.

This gave me the impression of being the mother's house. I was certain it was the boy's grandmother, and as I began to work out the suspect's relationship



Dodger Stadium, Los Angeles, California. Seating capacity: 56,000

to each other I got the sense that Martha/Maureen/Doreen was the boy's aunt. They were stopping by, it seemed, but did not reside there. I got the sense that these four lived very close to each other, perhaps within a couple of houses. But, they did not live near the stadium.

I then shifted my attention to look for the primary residences. For some reason, the trail went east of

the major L.A. area, but I "lost" them at the county line in Pomona. I decided to stop and not push for more. But, as I moved to wrap up the session I wondered about all that had come up. This led to the question about where they might work, and I quickly got an impression of "Ed-

die" in a blue Dickies service uniform, kneeling next to a car fender. Mechanic? Auto-dealer attendant? Manufacturing? Whatever it was, he was around cars. I got the sense that Junior was in construction of some kind and maybe working on the side of the street? CalTrans?

Did he miss a work obligation to go to the game? I ended the session, jotted down a few notes and left it at that. I didn't write a detailed summary because I planned to just let the story unfold and later take a look at my notes for a kind of passing feedback; I never thought about it as usable data.

THE ARREST OF GIOVANNI RAMIREZ

On May 22, 2011, almost two months after the attack, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) announced the arrest of Giovanni Ramirez on a tip from his parole officer. At the time, I was thinking, "Well, it appears I was wrong about my session data. There's the feedback, and it doesn't match what I got." But, something didn't fit. My wife had seen the news story and asked me about it. I told her that what they were reporting really didn't seem right. I thought I must certainly be wrong because my session had yielded such a different result. "Lopez/Sanchez, NOT Ramirez," I was thinking. "The suspect they caught

has a three-syllable name."

Lawyers for the family of Giovanni Ramirez went to the press immediately after his arrest, stating that they could prove he was not at Dodger Stadium on that day. By June 8, 2011, the case was turned over to detectives of LAPD's robbery/homicide division. There was a news release from LAPD on June 24th, announcing that Ramirez might be cleared of all charges, although he was still the only suspect they had.

In another news story, LAPD Chief Charlie Beck declared that the police would double-check any and all leads in the case, and that they were still asking for the public's help. I had a strong hunch they had the wrong guy. For me, the Stow case

was no longer just a curiosity -- could my session data possibly help? On June 28, 2011, I called LAPD's tip line.

CALLING IN A TIP

I dialed the tip-line number and was connected to a Detective McCoy. I gave my name and mentioned that I was calling about the Stow case, immediately stating that I was not at the game that day, nor had I been to any major-league baseball games yet that season. I felt that I should explain the source of my information and that, if need be, they could check it out. After getting a "no" from the detective when I asked if he had heard of remote viewing, I briefly summarized what I knew of the original military program, emphasizing that I had picked up the skill privately and had been using it for betting on horse races. I gave a brief outline of what level of detail one might expect from remote viewing. I said, "It's a real thing -- you can Google it." I felt that this was the best way to explain how I was able to submit a tip without ever having been at the scene. Finally, I emphasized that I only wanted to help. The detective listened quietly and asked few questions. Here is the data I presented to him, which came only from the session described



Dodger Stadium: Louie Sanchez (l), Dorene Sanchez (c), and Marvin Norwood (r). The arrows point to the red/white/blue bunting.

above:

- They were looking for an EDDIE/LOUIE.... LOPEZ/SANCHEZ.
- They were looking for a HOWARD/MARVIN/HECTOR . . . JUNIOR.
- They were looking for a MARTHA/MAUREEN/DOREEN.

I suggested that these names be cross-referenced, in any combination, with beer receipts on the left side of the stadium, because the suspects were probably drinking.

They were also probably sitting along left field during the game, judging from what direction I “saw” them exit.

The altercation did not start in the stadium itself, but occurred solely in the parking lot. I also mentioned the attack and getaway:

- They stopped together at “Grandma’s” house.
- The suspects were probably related and lived in close proximity to each other.
- “MARTHA” seemed to be the aunt of the boy in the group.
- “EDDIE” was the boy’s father.
- “Junior” was “MARTHA’S” husband or boyfriend.

I mentioned that the trail went cold in Pomona, but that they worked in the area, possibly in the Inland Empire. They didn’t go north or south; their direction was definitely east.

I thanked the detective for his time and wished LAPD good luck with the case.

A CALL FROM THE LAPD

After that conversation, I figured I would just wait and see what would come of it. Within two weeks, on July 11, 2011, I received a call from a Detective Curtis of LAPD, wanting to speak to me about the Stow case. She began by telling me that I did not have to explain about remote viewing; “we Googled it,” she said. “Tell me more about Junior.”

“Hector?” I asked. “No, Junior,” she said. I said, “Don’t tell me what you have; I’ll just go over what I have.”

As in the earlier conversation, I spoke about what

I had sensed about the suspects, although this time I finally mentioned the static images of Marvin Hagler and Eugene Levy. I repeated how all of the names for each individual would have to cross-reference and match. I explained how I could arrive at certain conclusions, and a few more data seemed to come out; I was drawing from memory of the experience. She asked about Junior’s last name. It never came up during the session, but, in thinking about it then, I said, “I see a restaurant . . . North Woods Inn. You know the ones with the snow on top? I don’t know what that means.”

The conversation turned to workplaces and residences. “The trail stopped in Pomona; I do not know why. I didn’t see them get out of the car except for the first stop. I am certain they headed east; they were moving in that direction. They may be in Pomona or the Inland Empire, but they were no farther than Rialto.”

The detective said, “Rialto, huh?”

“Rialto”-- it seemed strange as soon as I said it. “As opposed to further east; not Moreno Valley or Beaumont. That may be it. This is how it works.”

I narrowed down the stadium by cutting it in half. Judging from pictures I saw post-session of Bryan Stow in his seats, it was clear he was in the Right-Field Pavilion. I thought that the suspects were seated along the third base line. I elaborated on my data: “The suspects were not season ticket-holders; they got good seats from a season ticket-holder. They were not on the Field level; they were not on the top deck because they were not between the bases. They were down the left-field line, not the Club level. They were not up in the Reserve level; they were seated in the Loge level, back behind third base before the foul pole. I would look there to narrow the search, along with the names and possible beer receipts.”

As the conversation wrapped up, Detective Curtis asked if I had any questions. “What was the original day that I called?” I asked. “June 28th,” she replied. The conversation ended with her stating that my “number” was “829.” “Is that the order that I called?” I asked; she said it was. I thanked her for her time and wished LAPD good luck with the case.

NO LONG WAIT FOR FEEDBACK

Days later, on July 21st, LAPD announced the arrest of three individuals in the Stow case, and their names were Louie Sanchez, 29; Marvin Norwood, 30; and Dorene Sanchez, 31:

- Initially, some of the media reported that they were found through beer receipts.
- They were all from Rialto, living on the same street, six houses away from each other.
- Louie is Dorene's brother, Marvin is Dorene's boyfriend, and the boy is Louie's son.
- Phone transcripts of conversations between the suspects in jail describe a verbal exchange between the Stow group and Dorene Sanchez before the confrontation in the parking lot.
- Photos came out of them attending the game. Looking closely, the red, white, and blue bunting hanging above them on the Club level can be seen; they were sitting in the Loge level.
- A media report said that Louie had a job at a wholesale car auction in Fontana, California.
- Marvin works in construction. Although he is referred to as "Marvin Norwood," I came across one report in a local paper the day after his arrest that gave his full name as "Marvin Eugene Norwood, Jr."
- LAPD had reportedly received a total of 868 tips regarding the case.

But, what about the reward money? I never set out to do it for the money; I really was just curious and had wanted to see if I could help. But, in light of how this had turned out, I called Detective Curtis on August 2, right after the arrests. If I had helped solve the case I wanted to know that, and was I eligible for the reward money? Detective Curtis said she couldn't say, but that she had sent along the information I had provided to the "people involved with the case." She also said she had "something" for me, but could not release it just then. She said she would call back with it in a couple of weeks, but I never did get that call.

SHARING THE STORY

As court dates were pushed back, it was almost a year before a preliminary hearing was held. By this

time, I had reached out to the remote-viewing community at large through social media. On June 4, 2012, I messaged Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. and asked whether remote viewers were eligible for reward money. He answered, "If you provided information that contributed to solving the case, and you can prove you did, then you would be eligible. The trick is getting them to admit it." He was interested in hearing how it turned out and wanted me to write up a "document explaining in detail (i) what you said in your tip, and (ii) what the facts of the case were that later turned up (in other words, that you could have known nothing about using conventional means)." My above account is essentially what I e-mailed to him on June 5th.

Two days later, during Dorene Sanchez's preliminary hearing testimony, she admitted to receiving a call from her parents and going to dinner with them after the game. According to one media report, Louie's and Dorene's mother lives in Lincoln Heights, not far from the stadium. In official court documents, Louie Sanchez is described as living in his parents home in Rialto. To this day, this is one of the data that I could not have known about using conventional means.

The information I received during the session was rich, almost too rich. That's why I didn't linger long on details and, when I caught myself doing so, I moved on; I looked only long enough to report what came to me. Some of it was flat-out AOL, but a lot of the session was pure data. Years of remote-viewing practice had brought me to the point where I dared to consider attempting any kind of free-form remote viewing. Until I finally got feedback, I was never really sure how good the information was. Still, I made sure to tell the police everything I had received, without trying to judge whether it was right or wrong. And, I made sure to explain the nature of the information. Eventually, I decided to submit a claim for the reward.

SUBMITTING A CLAIM

I wasn't at all sure just how to go about submitting a claim for such a thing. On March 25, 2013, I went to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors' website and found out that I would need to write to the Board directly. Rewards that are offered can be claimed for only a certain amount of time. I eventually contacted Michael Sieplic of the office involved

and was given good information as to how to write the claim. The claim period had expired, but I was told it could be reopened if warranted. I sent a claim letter addressed to a Debbie McCullough, stamped "CONFIDENTIAL."

On April 2nd, I called the Board office and spoke directly to Ms. McCullough, who stated that my letter had been received and was filed on March 29th. I was further told that she did not have "a lot" of claims from the tip-line and that, after a conviction, they would speak with the detectives involved with the case to determine what information had been of use. At this point, I believed I was on the short list of names to receive a reward in the case.

The very next morning, I had a phone message and an e-mail waiting for me, both saying the same thing: "Please give me a call regarding your recent claim for the Bryan Stow Beating Case reward. Thank you, Detective Barry Tellis."

Detective Tellis was listed as the declarant and complainant on the felony complaint against Sanchez and Norwood. I called immediately, and he started by mentioning that he had received an e-mail from Debbie McCullough. He asked if I was a "remote healer." "No," I responded, "a remote viewer; I am not a healer. I'm not sure if that's even possible. The term is 'remote viewer.'"

He said he was calling to let me know that my information had not helped in any way. I asked about the names I had provided. He said that I never gave the correct names of the suspects, and repeated that the information I had provided had not been useful.

After trying to explain myself and being cut off, I just listened. The names he quoted were "Eddie," "Hector," and "Junior." "Pomona" was the area I had given. The detective sounded very aloof and, although he was obviously referring to some record of what I had provided, he was only mentioning the parts that were incorrect. Finally I said, "Okay, I read you; I got it. I

am not eligible for the reward. I won't pursue it, but let me just say this: I know what I said to your detectives. Do your notes mention the fact that there were a series of names for each suspect? That I said to Detective Curtis that the suspects were no further than Rialto? What about the stop at Grandma's?"

He stopped me. "There was no stop at Grandma's." "Dorene Sanchez testified in court that they all went

to see her mother after the game."

"They went to dinner with her; they didn't go to her house."

I mentioned that they were seated in the Loge level.

"You said left field; they were in right." It seems that the detective had never heard of "psi flipping," and I wasn't about to ask if he had. Even though the

group was on the Loge level, I thought I had not accurately described their location.

I was told by the detective that they knew who the suspects were just weeks after the attack, and that they just had to be able to prove it. I really wish I would have asked him why, then, they had arrested the wrong guy in the first place. I asked if my original calls were recorded and, according to him, they weren't.

I asked if there was any way to speak to Detective Curtis; I wanted to follow up with her to find out what she had wanted to give me. Detective Tellis said she had been transferred out of the department and it was not possible to reach her. He also stated that the contact phone number she had provided to me was a general line and not a direct one. I didn't bother arguing that I had directly contacted her just days after the arrests. "Fine. I didn't call in the first place for a reward; I just wanted to help," I said.

"Thank you." I said, "What are you thanking me for? You're saying I didn't help." He said something like, "Nobody ever calls. I appreciate that you did."

The conversation went on as to how inaccurate and rambling my claim letter was. Apparently, I was mistaken about the different entities that would provide



Dorene Sanchez drove the car from the crime scene.

the reward. He talked a bit about Dodger Stadium and how he loved his family too much to take them to that dangerous place. By this time, I was thinking that the detective may have been trying to get to me. I asked whether he attended any kind of sporting events; Angels Baseball was his answer. I thought to myself, "Ah, right." I told him that I grew up just blocks away from Anaheim Stadium and Angels' baseball was the first game that I had attended in 1977. I have a friend who is an Angels' fan and we "jaw" at each other from time to time, but we "won't fight over millionaires who play for billionaires."

We talked a little about the case and how court dates were being pushed back by the defendants. Honestly, the conversation ended much better than how it had begun. He thanked me a couple more times for some reason and invited me to call back any time. I asked whether, because he was saying that I hadn't helped with my tip, I would get into trouble for making a false claim. Detective Tellis said, "No, we're cool."

THE END OF THE ROAD

It has been three years since Bryan Stow lost his right to lead a normal life. On February 20, 2014, Louie Sanchez and Marvin Eugene Norwood, Jr. pled guilty to their charges. Just recently, I watched the proceedings on YouTube -- I watched as Stow's family had their chance to address his attackers directly and it left me with no great feeling of joy; it was sad, really.

Would I have done things differently? Absolutely. For one thing, I would have recorded my phone calls to the police. My original data should have been produced from a formal remote-viewing session. Ed Dames's Learn Remote Viewing (LRV) would have been my method of choice; it's the one I trained on, and I can truly say that it is effective. And, perhaps I would have used a third party to call in the tip, advice I received from Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. I contacted her in the middle of it all, after learning that she had previously assisted law enforcement in solving a murder case. She said that, as a remote viewer, I could get into serious trouble with police. She mentioned that my session was a "natural" remote viewing, and that the various methods are simply an organizer for one's perceptions.

I had never considered myself a natural and still don't. I prefer my pen on the paper, but I understood what she meant and appreciated it. Maybe all the practice is beginning to stick. I did some things right, through all of this. Contacting other, more experienced remote viewers was a good move.

During opening statements in the Bryan Stow civil suit against Dodger Stadium, more details emerged about where the suspects were actually seated during the game, and a new photo was produced. Sanchez and Norwood were sitting in Section 149 on the Loge level -- right in the middle of where I originally thought they were. Down the left field line, behind third base, and before the foul pole.

So far in my remote viewing "career," my involvement in the Stow case is one of the experiences that I am most proud of. I realize there's no way to prove that the events recounted here unfolded in the way I have claimed, but I know they happened. I hope that my experience can perhaps help other remote viewers avoid the mistakes I may have made.

More than anything, I take comfort in the possibility that maybe I did help. If my data was used by the LAPD to narrow their search for suspects, then perhaps I helped get Giovanni Ramirez released from jail for a crime he did not commit. And, just maybe, I helped families get some form of closure to a horrific event in their lives. If so, remote viewing has its own rewards.

Shane Ivie *has been a remote viewer for over 14 years. He was initially introduced to remote viewing through the tapes and workshops of Edward "Ed" Dames (Maj. USA, ret.). He has since dedicated his skills to determining the outcomes of major sporting events and high-profile*



news stories.

REVIEW

SUPERNORMAL

by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

Science, Yoga and the Evidence for Extraordinary Psychic Abilities

By Dean Radin, Ph.D. (with a foreword by Deepak Chopra, M.D.)

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“When you are inspired by some great purpose, some extraordinary project, all your thoughts break their bonds: Your mind transcends limitations, your consciousness expands in every direction, and you find yourself in a new, great and wonderful world. Dormant forces, faculties and talents become alive, and you discover yourself to be a greater person by far than you ever dreamed yourself to be.”

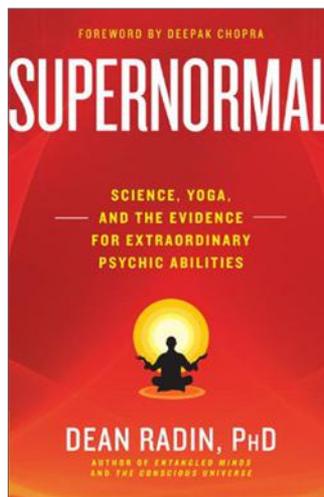
— *Attributed to Patanjali: The Yoga Sutras of Pantangali*

Ingo Swann, the “Father of Remote Viewing”, wrote and talked about how he was inspired by Patanjali and the ancient, eastern yoga sutras. Russell Targ, co-researcher of remote viewing at SRI International, also quotes Patanjali’s teachings in his talks. Targ reminds us that it is easier to see the moon in a still pond than in one disturbed by ripples from the wind or from a stone that has disturbed its surface. Now, famed parapsychology researcher Dr. Dean Radin once again brings Patanjali and the yoga sutras to the attention of the remote-viewing community in his new book, *Supernormal: Science, Yoga, and the Evidence for Extraordinary Psychic Abilities*.

I have known Dr. Radin since 1987 when I joined the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Robert

Jahn. PEAR was one component of an interdisciplinary research and educational enterprise at Princeton University called the Human Information Processing (HIP) Group. The HIP Group brought together “faculty, staff, and students in engineering, computer science, psychology, and philosophy for collaborative study of the role of human cognition, perception, and creativity in a number of contemporary human/machine technologies.” At that time, Dr. Radin was the director of the HIP Group and a member of the Psychology department at Princeton. Our paths crossed once again when he became Director of the Consciousness Research Division of the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. A long-time researcher and author in the field of parapsychology, Dr. Radin has been Senior Scientist at the Institute of Noetic Sciences in Petaluma, California since 2001. He also held appointments at SRI International and has been closely involved with the remote-viewing community for over 25 years.

Dr. Radin’s first two books, *The Conscious Universe: The Scientific Truth of Psychic Phenomena* (1997) and *Entangled Minds: Extrasensory Experiences in a Quantum Reality* (2006) brought scientific rigor to the topic of human consciousness. Now, with *Supernormal*, the author has branched out into topics that are atypical for him: an exploration of yoga and meditation, and their relevance to the modern concepts of telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition. He asks, “Is it possible that some of the superpowers described in ancient legends, science fiction, and comic books are actually real and patiently waiting for us behind the scenes? Are we poised for an evo-



lutionary trigger now that, once pulled, could reveal our full potential?"

But, how does Dr. Radin's new work relate to the remote-viewing community? The author quotes University of Edinburgh researcher Dr. Richard Wiseman, who in 2008 said, "By the standards of any other area of science, remote viewing is proven. . . ." He writes that the importance of this statement cannot be overstated. However, Dr. Wiseman falls back on the skeptic's mantra that "extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence" beyond traditional scientific proof, and that he does not "believe" in psi.

In Chapter 13, Dr. Radin writes about "extreme clairvoyance" and quotes Pantajali's Pada III, 26 (Knowledge of the outer universe), characterizing "the ability to perceive beyond the earth, to other planets and even to distant star systems;" and then Pada III, 27-28 (Knowledge of the inner universe), describing "that one can perceive microscopic objects, down to elementary particles and possibly smaller." Clearly, this has relevance to remote viewing.

He explains that "if one can perceive what's happening in the next room, or in a hidden envelope directly in front of you, then in principle gazing at a planet on the other side of the universe, or watching what's happening inside an atom, should also be possible." He justifies this assertion by explaining that "there is some evidence in support of the more extreme forms of clairvoyance," quoting Ingo Swann's 1973 descriptions of rings within the atmosphere of Jupiter that were later confirmed by NASA's Voyager space probe.

Supernormal is not just about clairvoyance and remote viewing but about other supernormal abilities such as precognition, telepathy, and psychokinesis; the author compares these phenomena to modern scientific findings and the ancient siddhis. Thus, *Supernormal* is both a primer on the yoga sutras and also

how they have been interpreted in the modern world.

So, how can remote viewing be accepted in modern society? Dr. Radin believes that the placing of remote viewing on a professional, rather than an amateur, basis is a key to its greater acceptance. He writes, by way of analogy, of how champion athletes, who have above-average physical capabilities, differ from regular competitors and have "superior mental discipline."

Are there such people within the remote-viewing community? The author introduces Greg Kolodziejzyk, an Ironman triathlon competitor who holds world records, including the "Guinness World Record for the greatest distance under human power in one day on land and water." Kolodziejzyk is also a marathon remote viewer who decided to

bring his remote-viewing skills

to the financial markets using an Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) method. He has been financially successful at it: "Among the 285 trading attempts, 181 led to decisions that provided confidence for [him] to feel comfortable enough to risk actual money. Those 181 trades were based upon 4,007 remote viewing trials, and 60 percent of the 181 trades were profitable. Starting with \$50,000 in capital, his net profit was \$146,000."

To my delight, Dr. Radin also chose to include the "Denver DJ Murder Case," a project that I and members of the Nevada Remote Viewing Group worked from 2006-11, as an example of a successful practical application of remote viewing. In Chapter 15, he describes the case as "an example of a psychic detective team that solved a crime that was rapidly headed towards the unsolved 'cold case' files."

Summarizing the path of clairvoyance through history, the author concludes: "The historical, anecdotal, case study, and scientific evidence for clairvoyance is consistent – this ability is real. The only aspect that might have surprised Patanjali is that a future



Dean Radin, Ph.D.

civilization would arise in which some would declare clairvoyance to be impossible based on theoretical grounds . . . but he also knew that scientific theories come and go, and that a more sophisticated model of reality would develop in the fullness of time that would acknowledge clairvoyance as a subset of something even yet more remarkable.”

I like Dr. Radin’s summarization of consciousness as the “glue” that holds reality together. “[C]ould consciousness be a fundamental force in the universe that binds and shapes how the universe manifests? Like gravity, in the small scale it’s too weak to be noticed, it simmers in the ‘background,’ it’s too alien to our ordinary way of viewing the objective world to be able to detect. But it might be the glue that holds everything together and creates something rather than nothing.” And, he further asserts, “[a] half century

ago, psi researchers were already proposing models on quantum concepts. It appears that the rest of the scientific world is beginning to catch up.”

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., is the Director of



[Mindwise Consulting](#) in Boulder City, Nevada. Dr. Smith has 25 years’ experience in the parapsychology and consciousness fields, including five years working at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory and 20 years in the RV field as a trainer and a consultant. Dr. Smith is an author of several books and is a founding member and former director of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA).



IRVA and RV News

**eight martinis Magazine*



Remote viewer Daz Smith publishes a remote viewing magazine that features interviews with remote viewing personalities and provides session data. You can download his latest issue, free of charge, at www.eightmartinis.com.

The Applied Precognition 2014 Workshop and Webinar

The Applied Precognition Project’s Workshop and Webinar will be held June 24-26 at the Green Valley Ranch Resort and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada. Webinar speakers will be Dean Radin, Ph.D., Joe McMoneagle, Skip Atwater, James Spottiswoode, Greg Kolodziejzyk, and Marty Rosenblatt. To learn more please visit www.appliedprecog.com/Workshops/2014/.

The IRVA 2014 Conference

IRVA’s 2014 Conference will be held June 27-29 at the exclusive Green Valley Ranch Resort and Casino. The conference will feature presentations, workshops,

and the latest information on the art and science of remote viewing. See page 44 of this issue for detailed information, or visit the IRVA conference website at www.irvaconference.org.

IRVA Member Honor Roll

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IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT J. DURANT (1938-2014) by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

Fair Winds and Following Seas



Bob Durant (l) and Ingo Swann (r)

On May 21st, the remote-viewing community lost another important friend and colleague with the passing of Robert J. “Bob” Durant. Bob was born in Akron, Ohio on July 7, 1938. He graduated in 1960 with a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering from Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio. After naval pilot training, he did a stint in the Navy, flying Sikorsky helicopters from land bases and ships in various locations around the world.

His military obligation over, Bob went on in 1967 to become a pilot for Pan American Airways, eventually rising to the third most powerful position at the company, Director of Maintenance. While with Pan Am, he was on a layover between flights in Rio de Janeiro when he met Mauricette, a beautiful young French woman employed by Olympic Airlines who happened to be vacationing in Rio. They married in 1968 and had two children, a son and a daughter. When Pan Am went bankrupt in 1991, most of its remaining assets were taken over by Delta Airlines, and Bob became a captain for Delta, flying international routes until his retirement in 1998.

But he had entered the remote-viewing world well before that. Even before disclosure of the Star Gate

remote-viewing program in late 1995, I began hearing things about Bob from other friends of Ingo Swann. Eventually, I received queries from Bob himself. I soon learned that he had started out as an interested but cautiously objective explorer of the UFO phenomenon. Bob was one of those rare folks who took the phenomena he looked into seriously, but didn’t accept any claim until he had examined it carefully and found sufficient corroboration to support it. He was a serious, sober researcher who was quick to listen but slow to draw a conclusion. For him, evidence was the key.

Bob first became aware of Ingo Swann and remote viewing in Atlanta at the *TREAT* (Treatment and Research of Experienced Anomalous Trauma) conference in April 1992. He sat in on a talk by a man named Ed Dames, whom he had never heard of before. Dames spoke about remote viewing and the military’s involvement in it. In the course of the talk, he mentioned another unfamiliar name several times: Ingo Swann. Bob found this all very interesting and added remote viewing as a peripheral interest to his research activities.

Then, some months later, he was invited to a gathering at which, to his surprise, the very Ingo Swann he had just recently heard about for the first time was the invited speaker. At the end of the meeting, he was able to have a few words with Ingo. As Bob later put it in an article he wrote, “That was the beginning of a deep friendship, and a pivotal point in my life.”

He immediately began digging into the remote-viewing subject in earnest, and by 1994 Bob had done enough reading to decide he wanted to learn remote viewing himself. Joined by science writer Jim Schnabel (who would go on to publish one of the best early books on remote viewing, *Remote Viewers: The Secret History of America’s Psychic Spies*), Bob began training with Ingo in Controlled Remote Viewing. The class lasted 12 days, from late April

into early May 1994. By its conclusion, both Bob and Jim had produced stunning examples of high-quality remote-viewing work.

This cemented the growing friendship between Bob Durant and Ingo Swann that lasted until Ingo's passing on January 31, 2013. As Ingo aged, Bob would often assist and advise him – never trying to dictate Ingo's actions or choices, but, in the role of a true friend, offering advice and suggestions only when asked, and helping where necessary.

Nowhere was this better manifest than on the occasion of Ingo's dance with death in the aftermath of a serious fall on an icy sidewalk in December 2003. Ingo shattered his femur just below the hip, resulting in a two-week stay in the hospital, some of it in intensive care, followed by a long convalescence in Ingo's ancient and cluttered Manhattan apartment. Ingo had other supporters, in particular his dedicated sister, Murleen. But there were times when Bob, who had retired to a small New Jersey town about an hour away, was his only available helper. He spent days at a time with Ingo, nursing him and attending to his most basic needs – even bathing him when necessary.

Ingo later told me that he was convinced Bob's solicitous care was one of the most important factors in his recovery. During the period, Bob phoned me and sent private messages to keep me updated on Ingo's condition and progress. I was touched by the obvious care and concern he had for Ingo's welfare.

Once Ingo recovered, Bob continued to be one of his most trusted advisors and confidants. Seldom would Ingo make a decision about media interviews, public appearances, and even certain aspects of everyday living without consulting his trusted friend.

Bob was Ingo's advisor in preparing his monumental keynote presentation for his first remote-viewing conference, the 2002 Remote Viewing Conference in Austin, Texas. This was also to be the first reunion in 20 years between Ingo, Hal Puthoff, and Russell Targ, the pioneers of the remote-viewing program. Bob also helped Ingo prepare talks for the other RV conferences he attended in 2004, and 2006.

Over the following years, Bob continued behind the scenes to be a connector and a pollinating agent, working as a go-between for Ingo in dealing with media inquiries and fans who wanted to meet "the Great

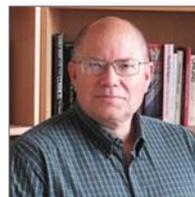
Man," as Bob would sometimes privately refer to Ingo when we talked. He had a kindly, amused tolerance for Ingo's eccentricities, which paled in comparison with his obvious immense respect and regard for Ingo's brilliance and wisdom.

Then, in late December 2011, Bob Durant suffered a severe stroke. Now he was the one who needed care, and his wife Mauricette provided it lovingly and unflinchingly. He was never able to recover speech and was confined to a wheelchair. Yet he was clearly still "there" cognitively. On occasional trips to the East Coast, I was able to visit him. You could tell that this man, who was used to controlling massive jet airliners and for whom person-to-person conversation had always been so important, was terribly frustrated by his inability to control his own body and by his new lack of speaking ability. Still, he appreciated it when people tried to understand and, as often as he was irritated, he could also see the humor in our stumbling attempts to comprehend what he wanted to say but couldn't.

I was sad when I heard the news of Bob's passing and instantly regretted not having done more to stay in touch. But, I am grateful that I got to know Bob so well over the years, and that I have so many of his insightful letters and e-mails to remind me not only of his own brilliance, but the kindness and true humanity that was an integral part of his total character.

Farewell, Bob Durant.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., is a founder, former president, and current Board member of IRVA, and a former member of the U.S. Army's Star Gate remote-viewing program at Ft. Meade, MD. Author of *Reading the Enemy's Mind: Inside Star Gate, America's Psychic Espionage Program* (2005), he is the president and chief instructor of [Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc.](#), Cedar City, Utah, where he teaches *Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV)* and *Associative Remote Viewing (ARV)*.



RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

DEVELOPING AN RV TEAM

by Debra Duggan-Takagi

Protocols and Pitfalls



The purpose of this article is to provide a template for developing a nurturing, strong, and productive remote-viewing team, the focus being on which practices and protocols have been effective for the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild based on 18 years of experience.

Too often, remote viewers become loners. Many take a remote-viewing course or many from a trainer they may never interact with again. Perhaps they are self-taught from materials in the public domain, or take mail-order courses or classes via the Internet. Fresh out of their training experience, they are motivated and excited to use their newfound skills, and the existence of an organized group where they can hone their abilities, while contributing to a greater

purpose, is an ideal scenario. Unfortunately, there are very few established remote-viewing groups, and those that do exist have their own methodologies and may not be willing to take in "orphans" unless they are trained in those groups' protocols.

What viewers really want and need is a home base from which to function and the chance to do something productive with what they have learned. The easiest way to achieve these goals is to form one's own group.

You may think that forming a remote-viewing group and establishing the organizational structure for it would be daunting, but there are many models to choose from. One option is the I.R.C. Section 501(c)(3) nonprofit structure -- it is not difficult to organize and there is a lot of free information available on the Internet.

However, there are legal considerations for any group to face, so they must be planned for. The organization should have a mission statement that is agreed upon by the elected board of directors and the participating viewers. Strong non-disclosure agreements, including ironclad protections for both trainers and officers, are a must, and succinct bylaws are also required to discourage the unscrupulous use of copyrighted materials and frivolous lawsuits.

A place to meet, whether a classroom, someone's home, or a predetermined online "Go to Meeting" time, will be needed. All remote viewers should be versed in Skype, scanning, Dropboxing, and keeping up with the group's protocol for collection. Over the 17 years that it has been in existence, the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) has found that its members were at various levels of computer expertise and often used different operating systems and software. It is therefore important that any group's most computer-savvy members help others to set up and understand their computers' capabilities as they relate to their remote-viewing requirements.

HRVG collects nominal monthly dues from its members to support the rental of a classroom when needed, fees for its website, and other expenses to maintain a functioning, cohesive group. Such funds can also be used for continuing-education courses that enhance individual remote-viewing skills (such as those offered by the [Association for Research and Enlightenment](#) in Virginia Beach, Virginia; the [Monroe Institute](#) in Faber, Virginia; and Jim Channon's RV Art course on the Big Island of Hawaii) or conference fees for members traveling to the [International Remote Viewing Association Conference](#) held annually in Las Vegas, Nevada.

If the decision is made to set up a non-profit, you should not be averse to using money to support further projects and educational training, but the avenues must be agreed upon by the board of directors and participating viewers to avoid misunderstandings and perceptions that the organization is a for-profit business.

If someone in the group has poor drawing skills, the group can support them taking remedial classes in drawing so that they can better convey to others what they perceive during their sessions. Although most of

the interesting data is usually written in tidbits during a session, a well drawn picture will better serve to capture the attention of someone reviewing the session later. When forensic-quality sketches are necessary for a project, it can be useful for a remote viewer to view the YouTube video "How to Draw a Man's Face" and then stop the video every 10-20 seconds, altering its instructions to better conform to what the viewer has visualized. While time-consuming, this approach can work very well.

All activities conducted by the remote-viewing group should conform to basic scientific requirements in order to be considered evidential. Maintaining practices that provide for the safeguarding of all data, including during collection, processing, and analysis, is imperative. Archiving a group's remote-viewing data can be a large task, and so giving attention to this detail at the group's formation will save a lot of time and trouble in the future. While HRVG began with an antiquated system of logging and storing session documents in legal boxes that had grown in number to over 50, we have now adapted to pro-forma scanning and storage on electronic media with back-ups. Only the best sessions, or all sessions from important projects, are kept in hardcopy form by the organization.

It is very important to keep logs. Whenever something goes out or comes in, it needs to be logged -- it is the only way to be sure where one is in their remote-viewing operations, as well as establishing a chain of custody for information transfers between management and the viewers. While group administration can be cumbersome, it does not need to be impractical. Keep it simple and within the guidelines and rules that are established.

All administrative actions must be "for the record." A logbook or schedule of target identifiers and descriptions that can be digitally searched, including the participating viewers' names, is extremely helpful when searching for a session or project that was done years ago. Up-to-date calendars and schedules for working and communicating will keep the group active and alive.

Strict adherence to chain-of-custody rules is perhaps the most important aspect of maintaining the integrity of the group's work. "Chain of custody" in regard to remote viewing covers all information re-

lated to the tasker, the target(s), the viewer(s), and the analyst.

At HRVG, a project or session with proper chain of custody would consist of a:

- Tasker: The person who requests or devises the target.
- Targeteer: The person who assigns the target identifier (ID) to the target.
- Session Manager: The person who distributes the target ID to the Viewer(s).
- Viewer: The non-frontloaded person(s) working the target.

There must be clear partitions between the tasker and the viewers, as well as from the tasker to the analyst and the viewers to the analyst. Absolutely no target discussion should be allowed; it would be considered a violation of proper protocol. In summary, “chain of custody” should include all measures necessary to ensure the integrity of the data and ensure its acceptance under scientific examination.

Training sessions have modified chain-of-custody rules -- although viewers are not frontloaded -- and should never be represented as scientific or documented.

A well functioning remote-viewing group can consist of as few as four viewers, with group size increasing only to a point where multiple-session analysis does not become too cumbersome. In one of my projects, the *Mackenzie Cowell Murder Case* (see *Aperture*, Issue 19, Spring/Summer 2011), eight viewers participated. Although considerable data were generated, the analyst was able to manage the reduction and produce a logical, coherent summary. A larger viewer pool has self-regulating limitations given that all viewers at HRVG are volunteers. Where there are paid multiple analysts and viewers on some company's or government's time, the parameters would be different and high-level analytic efforts could become the norm.

Remote-viewing projects became a true collaboration during HRVG sessions, with no one viewer's work being considered more important than any other's, even though different levels of remote-viewing ability may have been evident. A synergy was formed within

the HRVG group, and the whole became greater than the sum of its parts. Frequently, different elements of the target were unconsciously “broken up” between the members of the group, with often exceptional results. This same pattern of “separation of tasks between group members” has also been observed in other viewing groups. Conversely, when a group member decides that he or she is more talented and/or more “important” than the group's other members, for whatever reason, the observed combined effect is diminished, if not completely lost.

The concept of trust is extremely important for a group. Remote viewing can sometimes be destabilizing, and so sustaining camaraderie is imperative in order to maintain productivity and growth. Meetings or social gatherings that mutually support the members and ongoing projects (where the actual remote viewing is done at home) can be essential to the cohesiveness of a group. At HRVG, some members join some meetings via Facetime when a new project is being introduced or explained.

The types of targets tasked to viewers must also be differentiated. In training, viewers are tasked with general-practice targets of a person, place, or thing; the outcome or result is normally known beforehand and, as such, each viewer can check his or her results against something concrete. As viewers become seasoned, operational targets are given them from which unknown information is being sought. Trainers should try to mix up the type of targets given so that viewers do not have to look for a missing child or murder victim too often; it can be very unsettling -- and this is where a strongly supportive group can help viewers reconcile intense emotions that they may have experienced during a disturbing session.

Special considerations arise for groups that form exclusively via the Internet. In such groups, there is a critical need for communication. Fortunately, there are a great many Internet platform options available -- most people are familiar with Skype and Go to Meeting; these platforms usually require a microphone/ headset and a web camera. Less popular, but still very effective, is a program called Ventrilo, a web-based voice exchange where up to fifteen people can be chatting online simultaneously (annual price is about \$55.00). More participants can be added

for an additional fee, and Ventrilo does not require a “webcam.”

Once a communications platform is established, the next consideration is how to pass data within the group. While an interactive website with a secure File Transfer Protocol (FTP, the method used to send a file) is ideal, a new group may need to establish a protocol to handle how information is formatted and passed from the viewers to the next level of processing and storage. While tasking messages can easily be transmitted via e-mail, collecting the completed sessions will be a bit more technical to accomplish. Telephone transmission by telefacsimile (FAX) is always an option, or using a scanner to make a digital copy of your session for transmission by e-mail. To further optimize the process, sessions could be scanned through Adobe Acrobat into a PDF file that will be considerably smaller than a 300-600 DPI scanned document (e.g., 20 pages scanned via Acrobat into a PDF file at less than 600Kb versus a single scanned page possibly requiring space in the 3Mb range). Returning data within the group thus becomes easier as e-mail becomes the preferred carrier. Adobe Acrobat can be acquired by the group and licensed for multiple users; Dropbox is also an option, but may be more complex to use.

In summary, forming a remote-viewing group will be relatively easy to achieve. Imagine how the group should look and then create an outline of the structure that will allow functioning as a viable remote-viewing group. Trial and error, as usual, will allow the group to keep what works and change what does not. Remember to consider not just methodology and protocol but good *ethics* too.

Keep the group moving forward with real-time training, and make sure that working targets and project support are the group’s *most* important activity.

Debra Duggan-Takagi is the treasurer of the [Hawaii Remote Viewers’ Guild](#), an operational remote viewer, online HRVG trainer, project manager, and analyst who has trained at HRVG in Honolulu, Hawaii for more than ten years. Debra is a skilled genealogist and certified Healing Touch Practitioner



who has lived in Hawaii for over 30 years.

IRVA MEMBERSHIP

IRVA is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the interests of remote viewing. We are an independently formed organization of scientists, remote-viewing professionals, students, and other interested persons.

We would like to thank all our members for helping to support IRVA by renewing their membership each year. Those members who give on an ongoing basis have a long-term impact on IRVA because their dues provide a significant amount of the operating funds needed to keep the organization strong.

Please visit the IRVA website to review the member benefits and programs and learn about your renewal options: www.irva.org/join/index.html.

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, or experimentation. Article length should generally be between 500-1500 words, but is negotiable. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to contact@irva.org.

RV RESEARCH

ACCESSING NONLOCAL INFORMATION:

by Dominique Surel, Ph.D.

Radiesthesia and Remote Viewing

Over many years of teaching Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) I have often wondered: What if our human ability to connect with nonlocal information were a normal but latent cognitive skill that we each have to a certain degree? What if learning to connect into the nonlocal realm were part of our educational system? With over 20 years' experience in radiesthesia and about ten years of CRV, I believe that, with proper training, intuitive skills can indeed be developed and integrated into our normal everyday thinking without having to meditate or use any external support method or substance.

Radiesthesia, an ancient science going back to ancient China in 3000 BCE, was mastered by the Egyptian pharaohs and priests. This science uses the human body as an instrument to enter into resonance with specific frequencies, waveforms, and a plethora of other energy-related forms and frequencies in the nonlocal realm. In radiesthesia, a special pendulum is used whose function is that of an indicator. Using the human being with the unconscious and intention to connect with specific frequencies, the pendulum can indicate a precise and accurate measurement. With advanced training, a practitioner can also access nonlocal qualitative and descriptive information about a place, event, person, or any other type of target.

In ancient times, although dowsing was taught to the masses, radiesthesia was reserved for the high priests and a very few select individuals who were deemed worthy to pursue this transformational journey and learn how to connect directly with the universe or the Divine. The training necessary to develop one's skills in radiesthesia is believed to open the portal to just such a direct connection. Unlike with dowsing, very little has been written about radiesthesia because it was only passed on covertly, by word of mouth. While many a dowser uses a pendulum, it

is rare to find someone trained in the rigorous science of radiesthesia. Although it has been researched in France by professionals and scientists, the essence of the science, the protocol, and the transformational process of learning it are still being passed on solely by word of mouth.

Radiesthesia is based on the principle that a human being is an instrument that can be trained and tuned to connect with that other realm where distance and time do not exist and where everything is interconnected. Training includes learning how to use one's unconscious, one's sensories, and one's own heart and intention to operate in that nonlocal realm. In the early 1800s, the French chemist Eugène Chevreul asserted that each type of thought produces a specific type of movement or field of energy and that humans use the unconscious to capture the information. That is, without using the unconscious, we cannot capture nonlocal information.

The principles of radiesthesia are only now slowly being rediscovered through quantum physics. The ancient Egyptians did not waste time trying to prove these principles; they learned how to master connecting and working with the nonlocal realm and developed technologies that still today cannot be explained using conventional scientific methodologies.

Among the many scientists in France who have conducted research in this area is Professor Etienne Guille of the University of Paris. He researched DNA using radiesthesia and, in 1990, published findings declaring that DNA is a vibrational system.* In the mid-1950s, two French colleagues, Chaumery and de Belizal, became famous for researching specific

*Guille, E. (1990), *Le langage vibratoire de la vie*, Editions du Rocher, Paris, France

radiesthesia frequencies such as “negative electric green,”** a frequency that was used by ancient Egyptians for purposes of mummification. Chaumery actually died from an over-exposure to this deadly ray while conducting his experiments.

CRV is a powerful complement to radiesthesia, offering the viewer an immediate and direct experience of connection with the nonlocal realm and retrieving accurate information from it. For a skeptic, the effect can be life-transforming. To understand intellectually that one can connect with the quantum nonlocal realm is one thing, but to actually experience it and realize how simple it is to do, is totally different.

Over the years, I have come to believe that, with the right training, a person could reach a level of connecting with the nonlocal realm that is integrated into one’s everyday thinking process -- no need to meditate, listen to specific sounds, or use any other external support system, including the taking of “substances.” Rather, with the right training, learning to use our natural skill to connect to nonlocal information could be similar to learning how to play a musical instrument or learning calculus. While rigorous CRV work offers the opportunity to learn how to initially access the nonlocal realm, further training and development of our human potential allows us to better manage our travels in that realm and go to a deeper level, enabling us to access with greater flexibility a wider scope and depth of nonlocal information than is possible with CRV.

Nobel laureate (1977) Ilya Prigogine has stated that the brain operates as a dissipative structure and therefore, as people learn new skills, their brains continually self-organize to a higher level to accommodate the change or the increased use of the cognitive function. That is, the system “escapes” into a higher order. It could be deduced that learning CRV and radiesthesia as a new skill would also develop and reconstruct the brain to such a “higher order.” Unfor-

tunately, our educational system ignores this cognitive function, as does Western society in general.

As we realize the capacity to access nonlocal information while being totally awake in a normal state of consciousness, we wonder: What is going on in the brain at this time? Thus my idea of hooking up remote viewers to an EEG machine to see what is happening when a remote viewer is accessing accurate nonlocal information.

A literature search revealed only one EEG study, conducted in the 1970s by a German university, but whose findings were never published. The researchers monitored entire remote-viewing sessions, but their findings were inconclusive; this is not surprising, however, as viewers are not always continuously on target while



Viewer #3: Jon Araghi remote viewing. The computer screen at right shows EEG readings.

doing session work.

Much more interesting would be to identify segments of time when remote viewers are reporting accurate and precise target information and examine their brain activity while they were undeniably connected to the nonlocal realm. A pilot study was thus set up in 2013 with the generous support of psychiatrist Richard Blasband, which I conducted through Energy Medicine University’s (EMU’s) Remote Viewing Institute in California. Dr. Juan Acosta, an EEG research specialist, conducted the EEG part of the study. Three CRV students from Energy Medicine University were selected to participate, all of whom had taken my CRV training at EMU for at least one semester as part of their Master’s degree program.

The EEG** experiments were conducted at Dr. Blasband’s home in Sausalito, California, on three different days, with me acting as monitor from my home in Colorado. I pre-selected the targets and gave them random coordinate numbers.

**Chaumery, de Belizal (1976). *Essai de Radiesthésie Vibratoire*, Desforges, Paris, France.

** The instrument used was a Mitsar 201 amplifier with a Win EEG, Neuroguide Lexicor.

A pre-viewing baseline on the EEG was established before any student was given cueing coordinates for a target. As monitor, I recorded beginnings and endings of time segments when each viewer was reporting accurate information, as well as the gestalts during those time segments. Monitoring was accomplished using the Skype communications tool over the Internet, by which I could see what each viewer was writing on paper and follow his or her body movements. All sessions were also video-recorded for further analysis.

Although only an informal pilot study with N=3, the initial findings were fascinating. Below is a brief summary of each remote viewer's experience:

Viewer No. 3: Jon Araghi, cofounder of a worldwide California-based coffee company, is in the remote-viewing doctoral program at EMU.

After taking the coordinates, Araghi immediately got on target and stayed for the entire session with minor neutral movement commands from the monitor. Some verbatim gestalts that were recorded were:



Jon Araghi's target (90453): A Russian MiG aircraft.

"It's an aircraft . . . going at extreme speed . . . I can see the angle of the craft . . . there are rows of seats inside . . . glass windows . . . smell of extremely hot exhaust fumes from an engine . . . trees and road below. Should I focus on the aircraft or the road below?"

In response to the monitor's command to "focus on the craft": "I can smell fumes. It's coming from the aircraft . . . I'm about 200 feet behind . . . I'm trying to

go inside – I can – but I'm pulled back out – I can't stay there." Jon then described a pilot who had a uniform and rank. He then described more of the exterior of the craft and could see that there was a number painted on the outside, but apologized because he could not read it. He also mentioned that, although the pilot had a military-type uniform, the aircraft was not flying for the military.

The target was a Russian MiG jet owned by a private Russian company that takes civilians for test flights. Note the trees under the MiG.

Viewer No. 2 was Gladys Wong, another Ph.D. student at EMU, who works as an energy-medicine practitioner as well as a Qigong instructor and Reiki practitioner.



Viewer #2: Gladys Wong remote viewing.

Again, after the EEG baseline was established, Wong was given her coordinates and also immediately got on target. She described it thusly:

"There are square-like shapes; they are black, smooth, and feel cold . . . space is vast, it feels cold and very high. There are strong pipe-like manmade . . . there are rods . . . planks that are vertical."

While the remote viewers were reporting accurate information about their targets, Dr. Acosta was surprised at their brain activity, not at all what he had expected. His initial findings were:

- Hyper activity in the brain.
- The brain was multitasking at a very quick

speed.

- When Araghi was reporting smelling the strong exhaust fumes from the aircraft, his brain map showed the olfactory area lighting up.
- Hyper synchronicity in brain activities.
- Brain going in multiple directions.
- Higher-than-normal connectivity.



Gladys Wong's target (698843): Building the Golden Gate Bridge, 1933-37.

Viewer No. 1 was Anna Haight, EMU's registrar, who has a background in corporate international business.



Viewer #1: Anna Haight remote viewing.

After the EEG baseline was established, Haight was given her target coordinates and started to report information about her target. Her session was surprising at first because she appeared to have totally missed the target (the Pyramid at the Louvre Museum

in Paris); she had lived in that city and I had thought she might like to revisit the Louvre's courtyard. But, she reported the following:

"Lollipops, balloons, circus . . . stairs, puppets, people, cotton candy . . . concert-like, entertained, corn-dog smell, games, targets, clowns . . . huge Ferris wheel, summer, late afternoon, holiday, free, joy . . . large park, square . . . size of the Marin fairground . . . cut-up in different pieces . . . carefree, relaxed, amused."



Anna Haight's target: (758393): The Pyramid at Paris's Louvre Museum.

During the entire session, Haight was joyful and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying herself. But, her report did not describe the target -- or did it?

From my own knowledge of Paris, I knew that, located one block to the side of the Louvre Pyramid, is a very big, year-round amusement park with a Ferris wheel! Haight's subconscious mind appeared to have preferred visiting the fairground rather than the boring glass pyramid! Therefore, she had described precise and accurate nonlocal information during the entire session.

As Controlled Remote Viewing instructor Lyn Buchanan often reminds his students: "The subconscious mind will go to the place in which it is most interested."

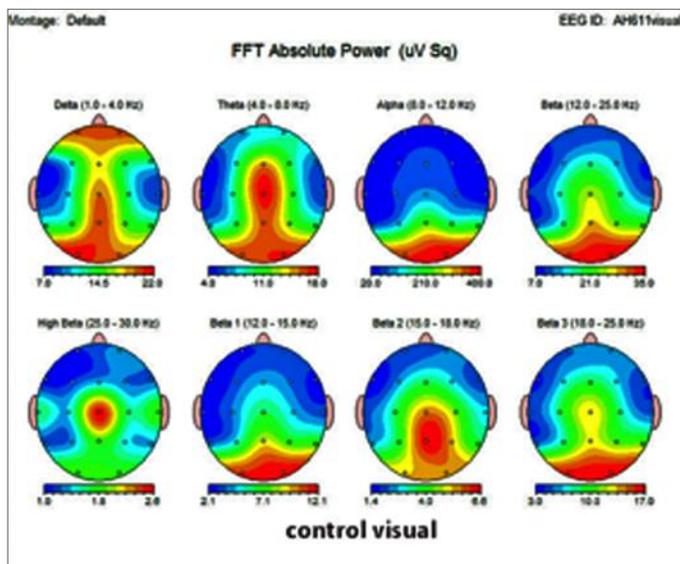
While she was on target, Haight's brain map revealed the following:

- Increased Delta power.
- Significant reduction in Theta and Alpha power

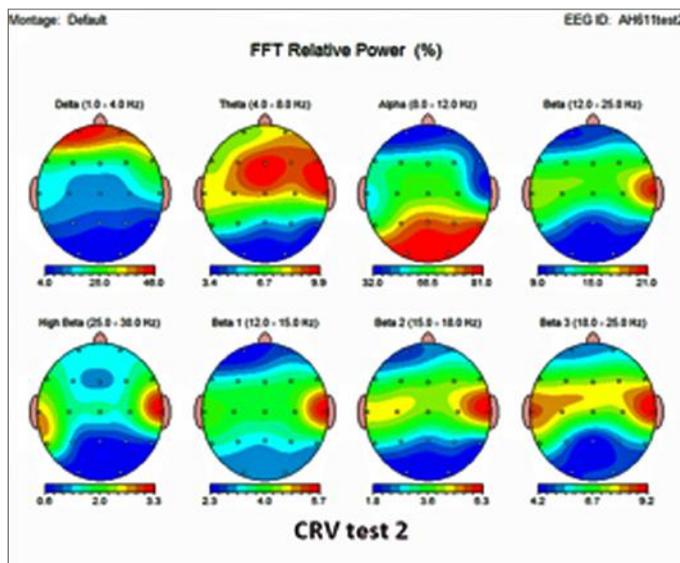
compared to the baseline and the control of the visual.

- Robust increase in Delta power – a big surprise, per Dr. Acosta.

Anna Haight's visual brain map in control test:



Anna Haight's visual brain map while on target:



What surprised Dr. Acosta: These brain maps are very different from those of individuals who meditate or who are in altered states of consciousness in order to experience non-locality. For example, when Araghi was on target and smelled the fumes of the aircraft, the olfactory part of his brain lit up, as if he

were experiencing the smell in the room where he was located while remote viewing.

Some popular beliefs about accessing nonlocal information are that the perceiver must be in an altered state of mind and have his or her brain preferably operating in the Theta frequencies. However, the very preliminary and limited findings of our pilot study indicate that, while viewers are on target and reporting accurate nonlocal information, their brains are in hyperactive mode, multi-tasking at a very high speed, and making above-normal connections.

More funding is necessary to pursue this research and thereby achieve significantly more compelling findings and conclusions. One can only wonder why there is not more interest in this area of research; perhaps it is because the conventional scientific community would prefer to prove that humans can access nonlocal information by the use of more convincing scientific methodologies. However, for those of us who know through experience that such access is possible, we must also wonder how humanity and society would transform if both radiesthesia and CRV were part of the general educational system.

Indeed, such a proposition would raise many complex and ethical questions. Is humanity ready to embark on such a transformational journey and trigger a new evolution of human consciousness? Because the learning of CRV can also fuel the human ego, would this lead to yet another form of power and control over the masses? Would this knowledge be used as a form of weaponry and create more confrontational scenarios in the world, perpetuating the endless historical cycles of war? Certainly, achieving a competency in CRV does not automatically equate with having or developing high values. We can only wonder, as a result, whether the ancient alchemists and Egyptians were the wiser ones, in keeping this sacred knowledge secret.

Dominique Surel, Ph.D., is a noetic scientist and Dean of Faculty and Professor at Energy Medicine University in Sausalito, California. Trained in Controlled Remote Viewing by IRVA cofounder Lyn Buchanan, she lectures and conducts trainings



worldwide in CRV and the development of applied Intuitive Intelligence. She has also been a professional radiesthesiste for over 20 years. Dr. Surel has created a unique methodology to develop and integrate intuitive intelligence into conventional cognitive skills by incorporating powerful components of CRV and radiesthesia into a flexible decision-making and analytical tool, the Surel Method for Developing Intuitive Intelligence. She may be reached at Dominique@EnergyMedicineUniversity.org.

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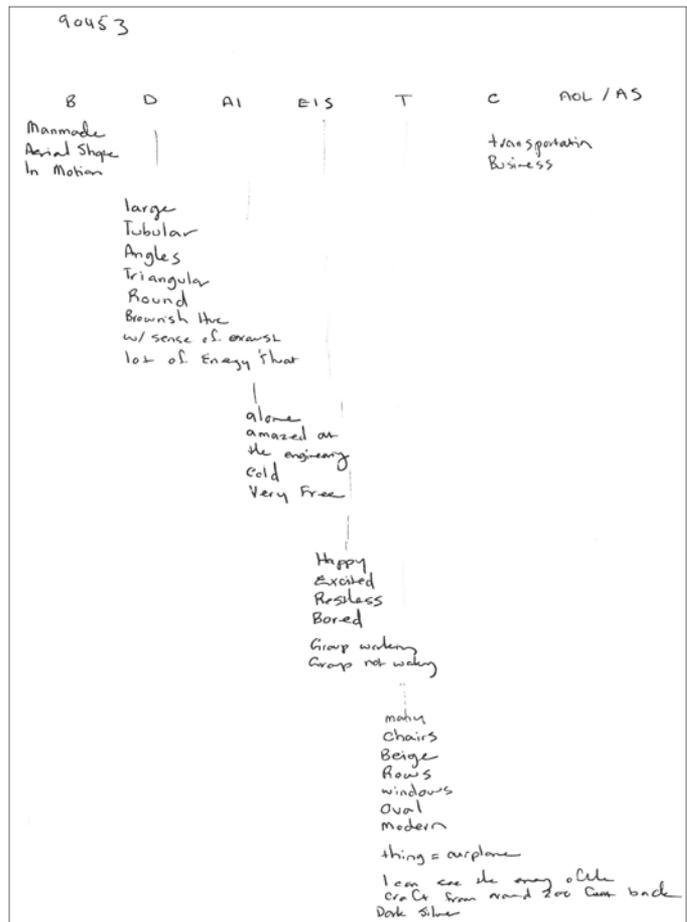
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Part of Jon Araghi's Phase IV.

Radiesthesia and Remote Viewing Research Session Data

90453

I will be focusing on an aerial object in motion. There are many targets that have appeared that I will not be focusing on.

The target that I see is traveling at incredible speeds. I see a large silvery craft with two round engines emitting a brownish hue of exhaust and incredible heat.

My position of view is approximately 200 feet behind the object. I can not distinguish or make out any sort, branding or logos.

As I approach the target I see many rows of chairs, windows, people. The energy in the main cabin is one of boredom, but excited on arrival.

I see a landscape below that changes, its cold and its getting dark.

End Session 6:25

Jon Araghi's session summary.

APERTURE ARTICLES

The opinions and views expressed in *Aperture* are those of the writers. They do not necessarily reflect the position of the International Remote Viewing Association. We invite your letters and comments on all matters discussed herein. contact@irva.org.

RV HISTORY

I REMEMBER

by William "Bill" Ray

The Ark of the Covenant

Ed. Note: This is the first in a continuing series of remote viewing session stories from remote-viewing luminaries.

One afternoon in the early 1980s, I was working a remote-viewing session using Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) with Ed Dames as the monitor. ERV is done in an altered state and usually in a dark room with a monitor present. As was customary, I had no foreknowledge of the target or whether it was a practice or operational target. Dames had *carte blanche* in selecting the targets we worked unless there was an operational ("real-world") target that required viewing. After achieving the altered state, I went to "sanctuary", a safe place chosen by the viewer to wait for the cueing data before the coordinates are given, and to return to after the session is over to cool down. Once I had been in my sanctuary for a few minutes, Dames provided the coded coordinates. I then left sanctuary and proceeded to the place that the coordinates represented.

My first thought was that this must be one of Dames's extraterrestrial-type targets because I found myself in a place with a group of beings who were approximately nine feet tall and had wings. I relayed that information to Dames, and he told me to speak with one of the entities. I had previously been successful at contacting persons on-site at the target and obtaining information from them by asking them specific questions.

As I approached one of the beings, I realized that it was aware of my presence, which almost never happened. I relayed this to Dames and he told me to ask the entity what it was doing there. I did so and the reply was, "I was told to be here." I sensed a complete -- as opposed to shallow -- indifference to my presence by the entity. I then asked, "Who told you to be here?", but it did not understand the question and

so I asked it why it did not leave. I immediately felt a cold wash of anger from it, and its response was, "I was told to be here."

I would describe the entity as completely emotionless, with the one exception of its cold anger. I realized that, if whoever told the entity to be there also told it to take me out, it would have done so immediately with no sense of regret. I also realized that there was no basis for communication between the entity and me. The encounter was uncomfortable and, I believed, possibly dangerous.

Because I could not see any progress being made, I terminated the session. After returning from sanctuary, Dames informed me that the target had been the Ark of the Covenant.

Shortly after the session, I returned to the administration building and spoke with Paul H. Smith about the session. I told Smith I thought I had completely missed the target, but he reminded me that the Ark was guarded by Seraphim, and so it was quite possible that I had not missed the target.

I am not saying that I spoke with an Angel, because the unemotional entity I encountered was definitely not the type of Angel that I have read about. Unfortunately, our inability to communicate or understand each other on a meaningful level was not comforting.

I'm only reporting my experience here. It is for others to decide what it means.

William "Bill" Ray (Maj. USA, ret.) trained with Ingo



Swann, the originator of the protocols of Controlled Remote Viewing, and was commander of the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Ft. Meade from 1985 to 1987. He first retired as an Army intelligence officer,

and he recently retired again as a Department of the Army intelligence civilian.

RV IN THE NEWS

THE SECRET LIFE OF Uri Geller

by the Editors of Aperture

Uri Geller Documentary

The full version of the BBC2 documentary *The Secret Life of Uri Geller: Psychic Spy?* is now available for viewing at www.site.uri-geller.com.

IRVA cofounders Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Russell Targ, and John Alexander, Ph.D., were interviewed for the documentary, as was Christopher "Kit" Green, M.D.

In 1972 and again in 1973, Targ and Puthoff worked extensively with Geller in researching his abilities at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

As a scientist working for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Dr. Green was also involved. The Targ/Puthoff findings were published in 1974 in the journal *Nature*. A copy of their paper can be found on the IRVA website at www.irva.org/library/articles/.

Targ and Puthoff could not verify Geller's psychokinetic abilities under strict scientific protocols, but they did document and confirm his remote-viewing and telepathic abilities in a laboratory setting.

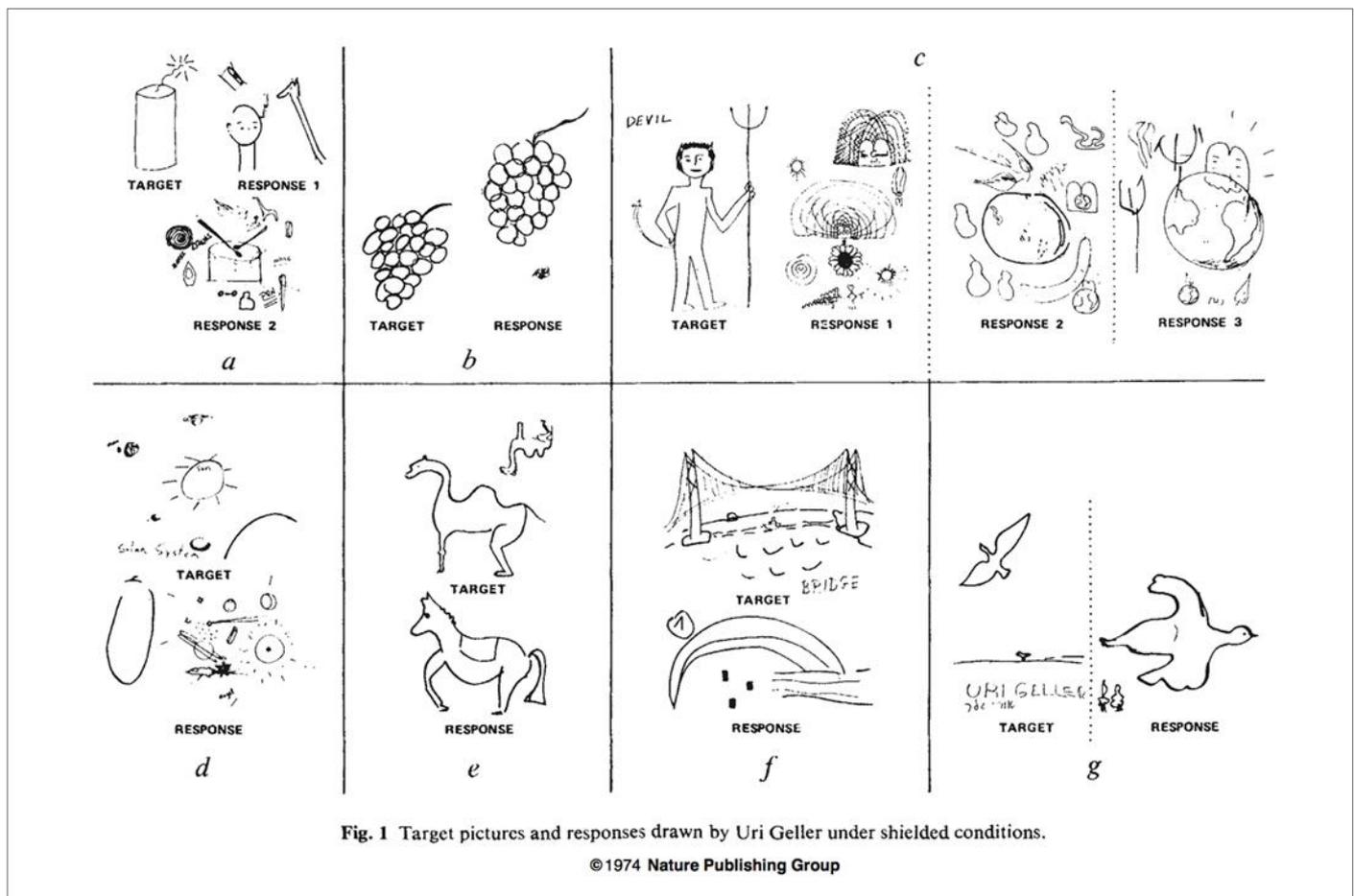


Fig. 1 Target pictures and responses drawn by Uri Geller under shielded conditions.

©1974 Nature Publishing Group

A sample of the telepathy experiments conducted under controlled conditions at Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, California, and published in *Nature* magazine.



Uri Geller Book

From the book's introduction by its author, Jonathan Margolis:

I never planned to become an expert on Uri Geller. A smaller boy made me do it -- my son, David, aged 15 in 1996, when we first had the Internet, became fascinated online by the controversy over Geller. I sighed and tried

to discourage him. 'He's just a washed-up fake,' I explained. David was not convinced, and through a wonderful British inventor, John Knopp, whom I had interviewed, he made contact with Geller.

Uri was soon inviting my whole family to come to his house. There was a slight setback when we turned up, all five of us, and Uri was out. His excuse was more than reasonable. He had been asked to go to the old Wembley Stadium to give some psychic support to the England football team.

We returned another week. We saw a spoon bend on its own, and a series of quite extraordinary micro events, enough to fill a long article in themselves, unfolded. This weird little pattern starts up again every time I have contact with Uri, even if I'm thousands of kilometres from him.

Now, intrigued, I began researching Uri, and found that everything I had told David -- such as my absolute insistence that he had never been validated by science -- was wrong.

Even so, Uri's life has been so packed with extraordinary, bizarre and fascinating incidents, and so rammed with stories, that 17 years after first meeting him, I'm still learning.

This book concerns a side of Uri that even many who know him well will not have been aware of until now. I think even the most sceptical reader will find it intriguing, and just possibly compelling.

-- Jonathan Margolis



Dr. Harold Puthoff of SRI watching as Geller tries to influence a little weight under a bell jar. He succeeded.



Uri Geller, Stanford Research Institute, 1973.



Russell Targ

You can read reviews and purchase the book at www.amazon.com/The-Secret-Life-Uri-Geller/dp/1780287615/ref=sr_1_3?ie=UTF8&qid=1397434482&sr=8-3&keywords=uri+geller+books.

TASKINGS & RESPONSES

AN INTERVIEW WITH

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

by Jed Bendix

Ed. Note: *This is another in a continuing series of interviews with remote-viewing luminaries conducted by Jed Bendix.*

Jed Bendix [JB]: How did you become a “psychic warrior”?

Paul H. Smith [PHS]: As a kid I read a lot of science-fiction stories, many of which involved ESP [ed., Extra Sensory Perception]. In particular, I remember Andre Norton’s tales about psychic cats and other animals.

I really wanted to believe in ESP, but in junior high I got involved in a science experiment involving card-guessing using Zener cards. The experiment was a total failure -- there was no indication of psychic behavior, at which point I became a mild skeptic.

In the spring of 1983, I was assigned to Fort Meade as a Middle East analyst, which involved processing human-intelligence reports from agents in the Middle East. My next-door neighbor was Skip Atwater and across the street was Tom McNear; the three of us became friends. Interestingly, neither Skip nor Tom wore a uniform, and Tom had a beard. We are talking here about Army officers with their names and ranks on the door, and yet having beards but no uniforms -- to me, this was bizarre! I knew there were “black” projects and that the people involved at times had to dress differently than the usual Army standards, but this was a step even beyond that.

What really interested me was that I couldn’t find out what they did. With other intelligence folks, even in “black” programs, you generally knew at least what

kind of intelligence they did -- whether it was human intelligence, imagery intelligence, or signals intelligence. However, I had no idea what Tom and Skip were doing. That was very weird. In fact, I tried to get it out of them, at least in general terms. All they said was, “We can’t tell you.” So I said, “What do you mean you can’t tell me?” To me, this made no sense.

Then, one day, I said to Tom, “I know you’re in a spy program and you can’t tell me anything about it.” He said, “Yeah.” I said, “OK, maybe you can tell me this:

Do you do a lot of travel in your program?” -- now, I’m thinking of human intelligence because often you’re traveling overseas and talking with sources. He says, “No.” Then he looked kind of thoughtful for a second and said, “Well, sort of.” I’m suddenly thinking, “What? What kind of answer is that?”

A while later, Tom and Skip came over to my house for lunch. They noticed a pen and ink drawing I had done, on my wall, of a cat stalking a butterfly. I created the picture using a stippling technique which uses a lot of little dots. They saw this drawing and

both said simultaneously, “Trackers!” I said, “What?” They said, “Never mind.”

Not long after that, Tom came to me and said, “We know you are interested in what we do. We think you might be a good candidate for our program.” This got me interested because any intelligence officer worth his salt wants to be in a black program.

After taking a battery of personality and psychology tests, Tom returned and said, “We are going to read you in and you can decide if you want to volunteer.”



Paul H. Smith: At about the time of his first remote-viewing session.

The unit was housed in this beat-up World War II-era mess hall located only about 500 yards from my house. I walked into the building and had what I have since described as my *Men In Black* moment. The meeting was just like that scene from the first *Men In Black* movie where Tommy Lee Jones is reading Will Smith in on the *Men In Black* program. After sitting down, Tom hands me this non-disclosure document that's way more restrictive than anything I had ever had to sign before.

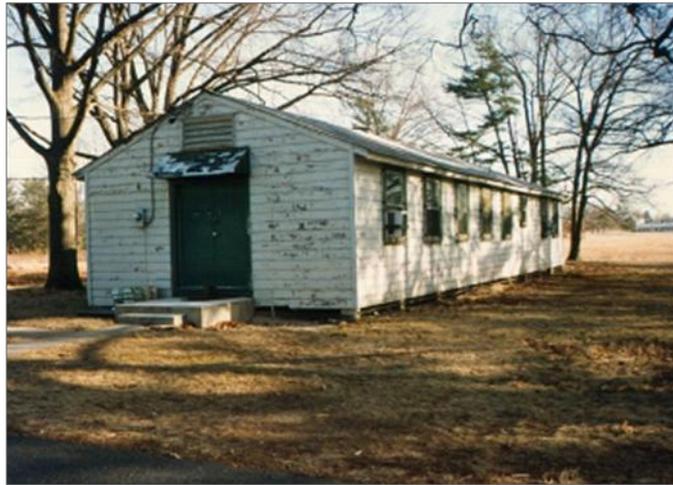
Up to this point, I thought I had all the clearance levels an MI [ed., Military Intelligence] officer can have. Now I'm thinking, "Whoa – now what have I got myself into?" Tom said, "OK, what we do here is collect intelligence against foreign threats using a parapsychology discipline known as remote viewing. We would like to train you to become a psychic spy." After a split-second pause, he said, "You don't have to agree right away. We can give you 24 hours to think it over. You can go home and tell your wife *these* things." He enumerated a few of them -- not saying, of course, specifically what it was I would be doing, but essentially that what I would be involved in might change my outlook, or could change my personality, and so on.

Finishing up, Tom said, "Now, go home, tell your wife, then come back tomorrow and tell me your decision." I said something along the lines of, "I don't need to do that. I want to sign up right now." My quick response surprised Tom and maybe even me a little -- but it was a no-brainer. Before this moment, I had thought that, interesting as it was, ESP didn't work. Tom was now telling me not only that the government had an active ESP program but that they were busily recruiting people for it. That told me that it must really work, or none of this would be going on. That was enough to make me think that there was no way I was going to say anything but yes.

JB: While the program was active, what qualities

did the Army think made good viewers?

PHS: They were looking for Army intelligence officers, because MI officers generally understood what constitutes good intelligence information. They wanted officers who had good efficiency reports, and who had completed necessary career education and such. They also wanted officers who had personal interests that were creative, such as studio art, creative writing,



Building T-2560, at Fort Meade, where all the remote viewing was done.

music, and to some degree foreign-languages experience, since all of these involved different wiring patterns in the brain than the ordinary linear thinker. They discovered I played guitar, majored in art in college and, while there, illustrated a botany textbook, a paleontology field guide, and various science papers. I was fluent in German and had taken extensive training in Arabic and Hebrew. Another

thing I liked to do was write short stories, send them off (and, unfortunately, have them rejected). Other criteria they were looking for were people who were extroverted and open-minded; they didn't necessarily have to believe in ESP, they had to just be willing to give it a try.

JB: What was the most difficult aspect of Controlled Remote Viewing for you to learn?

PHS: Stage I, which is the initial step of picking up the major gestalt of the target, in terms of land, water, structure, and so on. My challenge was with mental noise. However, I understood the point of "AOL Breaks" (Analytical OverLay). A lot of students think an AOL is the mark of shame, but it's sort of just the opposite. It's normal to get AOLs throughout the process. What is bad is getting an AOL, but failing to acknowledge it – pretend it isn't there.

Often students have AOLs all over the place but won't admit it nor write them down. Many students think, "I won't put down an AOL because that's a sign of weakness." But, not acknowledging them is what gets you in trouble. It is essential to capture

the mental noise and get it out or it will take over the session. Many viewers go through taking only one or two AOL breaks when, in the course of a session, they've had maybe even dozens of AOLs. My own record is probably around 30 to 40 AOLs in one session. I struggled with AOLs, but as soon as I learned to deal with them, my sessions started to become more accurate.

JB: When dispelling AOLs, do you draw them out or just write them down?

PHS: No; rarely, if ever, should an AOL be sketched or drawn. Drawing focuses the viewer even more on the AOL. Ingo Swann insisted [that], when getting an AOL, the viewer said, "Break" and wrote "Break" or the abbreviation for it. Doing so tells the viewer's subconscious to break off the tangent it is going on.

When an AOL occurs, write down "AOL Break" (or "AOL BK") and state as briefly as possible what the AOL is. [For] example, say I got an impression of Windsor Castle. I would write down "Windsor Castle." I would not write down, "I saw this tall building with lots of spires and flags fluttering that looked like Windsor Castle," et cetera. Doing so will make the viewer's conscious mind start dwelling upon the AOL. What is important is for the viewer to signal his subconscious that "this is the thing I want to break from" and to please go back to the signal.

JB: Describe a day in the life of one of Ingo Swann's classes?

PHS: Ingo's classes were a combination of lecture, practical exercises, and individually monitored remote-viewing sessions. The first day, he issued each of us a big thick dictionary and had us go through the terminology he was going to use in his lecture. For example, he might be going to use the word "matrix" in his lecture. We would open the dictionary and find the four or five different definitions listed there for "matrix." We would each take turns reading one of

the definitions, then negotiate over which one was the more accurate. Eventually, Ingo would tell us which definition he wanted us to use and how it related to remote viewing.

Ingo required us to write notes on all of his terminology. Afterwards, he would give us a lecture on how it all fit together. Once he was done with the lecture, we had to write an essay on it. When writing the essay,

we were not allowed to use our notes. After each of us turned ours in, he would look them over and say, "Nope, that's not quite right." He would hand it back and make us figure out what wasn't right. If you were lucky, after you had gone through two or three times redoing the essay, he might say, "Go ahead and review your notes. I'm sure you'll find it in there somewhere." It

was very laborious. We hated it, but it was a very effective way to *really learn* something.

After the lecture and the essay-writing, we did practical exercises. As an example, in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) Stage I training, we did ideogram drills. Ideogram drills were to loosen up the viewer, to help him or her accept whatever "mark" the subconscious chose to make to represent signal-line contact and convey further kinesthetic information about the target. After the first ideogram drill, he only used them as a kind of corrective punishment. If Ingo felt our ideograms were getting too stereotypical, too similar, or too much the same, he would put us through ideogram drills till we loosened up and started to be more flowing, creative.

During Stage II training, Ingo made the class find "stage two" kind of words. Sensory words for taste, smell, sight, touch, and sound. He sent us off to come up with twenty sensory words for each category and twenty dimensional words, for a total of 120 words. I brought in my 120 words and Ingo said, "Oh, surely you can get more." So I kept going out and coming back with more words, until I had a list of 260



Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., 2009 IRVA Conference

words; I guess he finally thought that was enough. The exercise was hugely helpful in appreciating and understanding Stage II.

Ingo would follow up these drills and exercises after each stage with individual remote-viewing sessions, each of which he personally monitored. Taking turns, we would go into the practice room with our hearts beating like crazy, because, to us, Ingo was a fairly terrifying presence. At times he could be fun, but, as a teacher, he was very much a slave-driver and hard taskmaster. He insisted on doing it right.

Doing it right is not quite as rigid as we often think of as “doing it right.” With Ingo, “right” meant actually letting go and letting your intuition flow. We could get into trouble for not being loose enough and get into trouble for being too rigid. This sounds almost paradoxical because, at the same time, he was a stickler for staying with the “structure” of the process, as he called it.

To start the session, he would give us the coordinate and then we would go through the process. Every time we took an AOL Break, he made us take the coordinate again and start over.

Even in Stage II, if a student got an AOL Break, he or she had to go back and start over with Stage I. This wasn't to punish us for getting an AOL -- Ingo's goal was to make sure we got up a good head of steam as we were going through the session, in the belief that you would eventually run noise-free. By the way, this is one of the few things I have changed from the Ingo Swann approach in teaching my own students. I find it breaks up momentum just as badly, and maybe even worse, to keep going back to the drawing board every time you get an AOL. The only time when I make students start over is in Stage I itself. Since they've just barely started, it makes sense there.

Once the viewer had successfully completed the session with Ingo, then it would be the next student's turn to come in.

Ingo firmly believed in quitting on a high, which meant [that], if a viewer did really well on a session, he might give him or her the whole day off. That could get fairly extreme. A viewer could go in at 9 o'clock in the morning, do five minutes of work that turned out really well, and Ingo would say, “OK, come back tomorrow.” The point Ingo was trying to make was that

quitting on a high had a positive effect on the learning process. (We subsequently learned that “quitting on a high” didn't necessarily require such a long break from viewing. This discovery helped get later viewers through the training much faster.)

Sometimes Ingo would say something along the lines of, “You guys are getting hammered. I can see it in your eyes. We're going to go see a movie.” Usually he picked movies with a paranormal theme. We saw *Dreamscape*, *Terminator*, *Fire Starter* (about a pyrokinetic girl). But the really cool one was *Ghostbusters*. Some of us bought *Ghostbuster* t-shirts from street vendors outside the theater; I still have mine. We would wear our t-shirts around mid-town Manhattan and think, wow, if only those people who saw us knew what we were actually here for!

Once or twice a month, Ingo would invite us to his apartment and put on a gourmet meal. Creating these amazing meals was quite astonishing, because he didn't have a standard kitchen. He only had a double burner hot plate and a broiler oven he brought up from the basement on the freight elevator. But, the food was still amazing. What a great way overall to learn remote viewing!

JB: Are there any rumors or myths out there you would like to see corrected?

PHS: Yes, the myth that remote viewing can be harmful. These rumors, in my view, helped convey the message that remote viewing can undermine your mental health. But, that simply isn't true. Unless they were already unstable, no one I know of has ever been made crazy by remote viewing. There are people who acted crazy after remote viewing, but they were that way before they started. I suppose it's possible that the act of trying to be psychic could trigger some underlying mental issues a person might already have. But, in those circumstances, anything can be a trigger. A boy who gets dumped by his girlfriend, a person in a car accident, some kid being picked on at school -- there are a lot of conditions which can make someone go crazy who already has the propensity. Normal people are not going to be harmed by remote viewing. Yet, from time to time, you find people out there who, for their own reasons, try to build it up and claim it could be detrimental.

Contributing to the rumor was that Joe McMo-

neagle and Mel Riley had heart attacks, and we had a CIA analyst die in the operations building at Fort Meade of a heart attack. But, Joe and Mel both had lifestyles which tended to make them more vulnerable to having a heart attack. The CIA analyst who died in the control room wasn't a remote viewer. His name was Jackie Keith; he was there because Joe was working on a project Jackie had responsibility for, and he wanted to listen in on it. His death had nothing to do with remote viewing; if he had been at Langley in his office, he would have died there instead. There is nothing to suggest in any credible way [that] remote viewing is physically or mentally harmful. In fact, there is plenty to suggest remote viewing enhances a person mentally and spiritually. My belief is that people who come out of a

successful remote-viewing session are more likely to increase their level of self-actualization, and thus be mentally more healthy, not less. This myth about remote viewing being dangerous is for somebody who wants to sell books or movies with danger in them.

JB: What do you see as the greatest threat to Ingo's method of remote viewing today and how can it be remedied?

PHS: Individuals who think they know better than Ingo Swann and [ed., Dr. Harold] Hal Puthoff and have introduced things to the original CRV methodology. Without any scientific basis, some folks have introduced processes, altered old ones, did away with old ones, and/or created things they claim are product improvements of the original process.

Frankly, I think there is evidence that just the opposite is true. I believe this tendency to change things up just so someone can put their own brand on it has made it harder to learn and do CRV successfully, not more easy. In fact, as we completed our training, Ingo told us (I'm paraphrasing here), "Don't mess with the system. If you mess with the system, you are going to crash it." I see evidence of this happening in the

remote-viewing community more often than I would like.

JB: Where do you see the future of remote viewing?

PHS: At present, I see it as uncertain because I do not know how things are going to unfold. I do not think science is going to accept remote viewing in this generation. What is needed is a careful, measured

approach to bring remote viewing into practical use. There are people out there trying to do grandiose, spectacular remote-viewing experiments that they think are going to turn out so impressively that the scientific world will *have to* pay attention. But, it's not going to happen.

Often, these elaborate experiments are based on one person's metaphysical beliefs or theories that

may or, more likely, may not be true. Further, they are often so sensational that mainstream scientists are actually turned off by the whole concept underlying the experiment and ignore it anyway.

Much better would be for all that energy to be placed in more fundamental remote-viewing explorations. For example, how important is feedback in Associative Remote Viewing? What impact do different levels of frontloading have on accuracy? And so on. This kind of research may be less "sexy," but findings from these would build up a far more credible base over time and, I believe, be far more useful in persuading good scientists that there really is something to remote viewing. That's when the paradigm will really start to change.

Another obstacle to the progress of remote viewing is what appears to be an increasing tendency for remote viewers to not be honest enough with themselves or self-critical enough. When looking at their sessions, they often try and make it as though they have accurately described the target and count it as a hit. If you find yourself trying to justify how accurate you believe you were when you really weren't, you are



Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (l) and Ingo Swann (r)

only hurting yourself; you will not be able to improve nearly as well. Instead of learning from your mistakes, you will keep working to the same poor standard you have set for yourself.

You will find that, if you are honest with yourself – only count clear “hits” as successes, be dubious about data that is ambiguous, and admit when your data are too far out to count as even possibly right – that is the point when you will start making more progress. Once people realize how important it is to be candid with themselves, they will learn to say, “That sucked,” then ask, “Why did that suck?” They will then look at what they produced and say, “I got this bit of information and this was accurate, but this other information wasn’t. Why did I get all this inaccurate information and why didn’t I get more accurate information?” A viewer really has to introspect and think what happened during the session. The idea is to progressively grow more accurate.

JB: What steps or actions can individuals do to spark interest in the general public about remote viewing?

PHS: Often, I hear we need to do more advertising or we need to do more grandiose experiments like I mentioned earlier to prove once and for all that remote viewing really works. That is a top-down approach, and I doubt it is going to work. I am convinced that the best way to get remote viewing to suffuse throughout the population is for individual remote viewers, and people who support remote viewing, to go out and talk to people and present remote viewing in a rational light.

What I mean by “rational” is not, “Guess what? I just remote-viewed my own death,” or “We remote-viewed space aliens,” or “We remote-viewed Bigfoot.” That will just turn people off. Remote viewing needs to be presented in a thoughtful way to other people who are thoughtful – and most people *are*, if you approach them right. You just need to present remote viewing in a sensible way.

I have talked to skeptical scientists, to business people, and to people who are dubious about remote viewing, and have brought them around. I have learned how to present remote viewing in a rational light and say things like, “I understand you find remote viewing irrational. But, this is what we did.” I

go on to give some of the examples, talk about the protocols they were done under, and acknowledge it doesn’t always work, but does often enough not to have been merely an accident or wishful thinking. Because I know that a lot of people are turned off by the fantasies they often hear, I usually add, “You’ll likely hear outrageous things about remote viewing because there are people who want to sensationalize it. Ignore them. They do not know what they are talking about.”

If remote viewing really is a true capacity of humans, then it is an important fact about human nature that the scientific community currently disregards. When approached from that perspective in talking to others, I think the progress remote viewing will begin to make will be amazing.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj. USA, ret.) trained with Ingo Swann, the originator of the protocols of Controlled Remote Viewing, and performed his first remote-viewing session more than 30 years ago, in September 1983. He was involved in instructing every Controlled Remote Viewer who was enlisted in the U.S. Army’s remote-viewing unit starting with Lyn Buchanan, and including David Morehouse and Mel Riley. His book, Reading the Enemy’s Mind: Inside Star Gate – America’s Psychic Espionage Program (Tor/Forge, 2005) was a Reader’s digest Book Bonus and Editor’s Choice selection. His new book, The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing: The Secret Military Remote Perception Skill Anyone Can Learn, is in the final stages of publication and will be available shortly.

You can learn more about Dr. Smith by visiting his Remote Viewing Instructional Services website at www.rviewer.com, or visit his blog at www.paulhamiltonsmith.com. You can also review his Star Gate training sessions at www.rviewer.com/SG_Sessions.html.

Jed Bendix has worked at a regional hospital in west central Minnesota for 25 years. He is currently taking his advanced remote-viewing training, and his desire is to work on remote-viewing projects that assist others.



RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

USING A WHITE BOARD

by Glenn B. Wheaton

Can You “Think” Your Session?



I first worked a remote-viewing target on a white board for the students of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) in April 1999. While it was the first time they had seen it done, I had worked sessions in this way many times before.

The demonstration was on a blind target and the purpose of the exercise was to show just one thing: “Speed of Collection.” There were about a dozen students in the class and each had a pen and a stack of paper in front of them; their task was to duplicate my session work on paper, in format, as I was working the target. Several of the students kept up with me initially, but, as time went by, the group began to fall behind. At the one-hour mark, I ended the session and gave a summary of the target. We spent approximately 20 minutes going over the data, and then feedback was given for the target.

The target description was “Hostage-Taking Event/ Near Future.” My session data showed a school surrounded by police with a young man pointing a gun into the face of a young girl. Four days later, there was a shooting event at a school in Colorado -- it was Columbine High School.

Although the target exercise was intended to be a demonstration of speed, it was viewed in an entirely

different way by a few of the students. They had seen an example of how they had always envisioned being able to work a target -- and not chained to the pen and paper on a desk. It appeared that my presentation had opened a Pandora's box of sorts.

There are subtleties involved in working on the white board that take a bit of time to develop. (Unfortunately, the students thought that I had abandoned the remote-viewing methodology and was working more like a performing psychic, which is far from the truth.) Those subtleties involve a lot of repetitive mind work. In training, we do hundreds of sessions in the normal way, seated at a desk with pen in hand and following a strict methodology. After enough experience, a viewer can work through the methodology as a pure mental activity. While it is difficult, he or she can develop the discipline to work their mind in a spatial exercise, following the methodology step by step. While you may understand the principle, it is much more difficult to keep your mind at the task of managing thinking within the method and collecting the data in that way, especially at a white board with a camera rolling.

Whenever I know I will be doing a demonstration, I begin working the target in my mind well ahead of time. While I never write anything down, I work the target perhaps four or five times completely through the methodology. One of the benefits of working this way is that bad data seldom surface in a second look. When the time comes for me to do the session, I have an outline that has been reduced to gestalts and placed in method order. I use the time at the white board to place the gestalts and expand the data to reveal the target story. The data flow much more easily when the target core has been laid down and my confidence is high. If I begin to second-guess any information, I quickly set it aside and employ simple reduction to begin to rework the gestalt. The flow of

information is always easier if you consider that you are telling a story about the target; you let the methodology tell the story, not your imagination. All data collected must be a direct response of the mind after a query has been placed to it, and that query must originate in the execution of the mind's understanding of the methodology being employed.

Once a viewer is proficient in his or her methodology and has enough experience, I would ask a simple question: Can you "think" your session? If you can, you are ready for the white board.

Glenn B. Wheaton is the cofounder, 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 U.S. Army Special Forces. Glenn received his remote-viewing training while in the military.



RV CONFERENCE

IRVA 2014 CONFERENCE

Don't Miss It!



IRVA's 2014 Conference will be held June 27-29 at the exclusive Green Valley Ranch Resort and Casino. This unique international conference provides a platform for researchers, practitioners, and students of remote viewing to present their latest findings and share new ideas in this evolving field, with an emphasis that includes both scientific and practical applications of remote viewing, as well as aspects of human consciousness.

SPEAKERS AND PRESENTATIONS



Eben Alexander, M.D.
Keynote Speaker
Proof of Heaven: A Neurosurgeon's Journey into the Afterlife



George Noory
Panel Discussion Moderator: Fate vs. Freewill
 Mr. Noory will also kick off the Speakers Reception.

Christopher Barbour/Pam Coronado
Workshop: Sketching Human Faces for Remote Viewing

Nancy Du Tertre
No such thing as a Sixth Sense?

Debra Lynn Katz
What's New? Lessons Learned in Recent Remote Viewing Research

John Kortum

Workshop: The Kortum Technique, an intuitively based medical-assessment tool.

John G. Kruth

History of the Rhine Research Center: Significant contributions to the field of Parapsychology and the importance of this historical work to remote viewers.

Graham Nicholls

Perceptions Beyond the Body: Remote Viewing and Out-of-Body Experiences

Alexis Poquiz/Marty Rosenblatt

Advances, Innovations, and Statistics in Applying Precognition

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan, and the Electra

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

Workshop: Dowsing for Amelia Earhart

Russell Targ

Workshop: Outbunder

Lori Williams

The Next Generation of Remote Viewers and Beyond: What Does Our Future Hold?

Glenn B. Wheaton

The Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild Presents: Cloak & Dagger

EVENTS**Music From The Fringe**

Enjoy this original cello concert.
Friday, June 27th, 8:00 pm, Grand Ballroom.
www.musiccollaborations.weebly.com
Free to conference attendees.
Public: \$25.00

PK Party

Learn how to bend metal with a process called "warm forming," which has historically been called bending

with psychokinesis (PK).

Friday, June 27th, 9:30 pm, Grand Ballroom.
Children of all ages are welcome.
Free to conference attendees.

Speakers Reception

Meet the speakers and mingle with other prominent members of the remote-viewing community.
Saturday, June 28th, Grand Ballroom.
Free to conference attendees.
Public: \$35.00

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Visit the Green Valley Ranch Resort and Casino at www.greenvalleyranchresort.com.
Your hotel reservations must be made separately.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION OPTIONS**After June 15th & On Site**

IRVA Member: \$392.00
Non-Member: \$436.00
Student (Full-Time with ID): \$150.00
Spouse: \$85.00

Single Day:

IRVA Member: \$175.00
Non-Member: \$195.00
IRVA Spouse: \$85.00
Student Full-Time with ID: \$60.00

IRVA Membership

\$45.00 / 1 Year
Associate Membership

You can get up-to-date information about the speakers, review their abstracts, and register for the conference on the IRVA conference website at: www.irvaconference.org.

IRVA Benefits and Programs

IRVA Benefits (Members Only)

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About IRVA

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 from its beginning, 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

dissemination 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 appropriate. 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.