

Spring/Summer 2014, Issue 25

The ancient Greeks believed that the nautilus shell's shape embodied the Golden Ratio, and the great philosopher Plato called it "the key to the physics of the cosmos."

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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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CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

IRVA 2014

by William P. Eagles

Las Vegas Conference

On the weekend of June 27-29, 2014, IRVA members and remote-viewing aficionados returned to Las Vegas's upscale Green Valley Ranch for the 2014 Remote Viewing Conference. This beautiful, modern, and plush resort and spa offers wonderful features and amenities that continue to make it the venue of choice for IRVA's exciting annual conferences.

Conference attendees this year experienced a spectrum of intriguing new and historical presentations, ranging in subject matter from remote-viewing sketching and precognitive studies to an intuitive medical assessment tool and remote-viewing efforts to decipher the disappearance of famed aviatrix Amelia Earhart. This year's conference also featured a live musical performance of a unique remote-viewing-originated composition, a traditional PK Party, and an outbinder remote-viewing workshop. A special highlight of this year's gathering was the keynote presentation of Dr. Eben Alexander, a neurosurgeon who underwent a life-changing near-death experience and has since become a committed validator of and advocate for paranormal awareness.

Day One

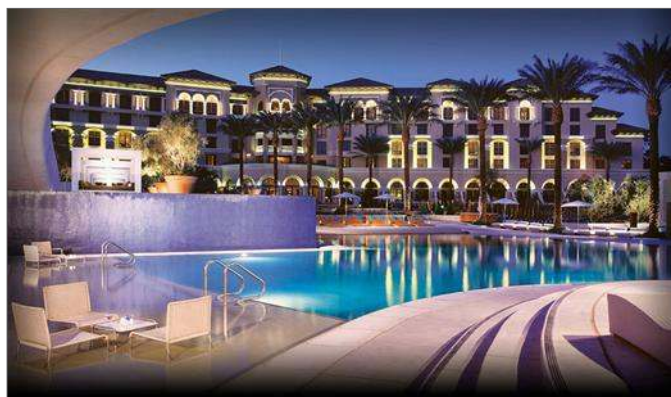
Once again, the conference's Master of Ceremonies was Bill Ray, whose combination of easy charm, wit, and long history in the remote-viewing field has endeared him to IRVA audiences for many years. Ray served as a commander of the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade, Maryland after being one of the original five military viewers trained

by Ingo Swann. Having spent more than three years at the Fort Meade unit, Ray has since continued his involvement with remote viewing, including facilitating IRVA's FocalPoint online remote-viewing practice community and presenting at past IRVA conferences.

The first speakers of the day were Alexis Poquiz and Marty Rosenblatt of the Applied Precognition Project, the latter of whom pioneered the use of Associative Remote Viewing in the field of predicting stock-market and sporting-event outcomes starting in 1998. Poquiz is the original administrator and founder of the largest remote-viewing group on Facebook since 2004.

Their presentation introduced an innovative method they have developed for calculating "Anomalous Cognition Ratings" that serve to represent an individual's remote-viewing skill versus chance. By creating a numerical rating for each individual's ability to perform anomalous cognition above chance, the skills of remote viewers can be better gauged and compared amongst their peers. Among the conclusions reached thus far in their research are that (i) the power of precognitive ability is in the viewer, rather than inherent in the protocol or remote-viewing methodology used, and (ii) Associative Remote Viewing is a kind of telepathy, a psychological connection between a remote viewer's own mind in the present, as viewer, and in the future as the generator of feedback.

Next up was Debra Lynne Katz, author of books about developing psychic abilities and a teacher of clairvoyance, who, together with Lance William Beem (a crop/plant biologist) and Michelle Bulgatz (a hyp-



Green Valley Ranch Resort and Spa, Las Vegas, Nevada

notherapist) respectively, conducted two unique and compelling remote-viewing projects. The first, known as “Return of the Phage,” was the first winner of IRVA’s Warcollier Prize for remote-viewing research. Developed to ultimately address the question of what triggers replication in bacteriophages, the project was an exploration of the ability to remote view microorganisms and their uses, particularly a “bacteriophage” – a virus that attacks a bacterium and which can be used in place of antibiotics for therapeutic purposes. Having combined a very large number of viewers’ perceptions from almost 90 remote-viewing sessions and analyzed that list for the highest number of repeating words -- which words were then embedded in surveys sent to six virologists for rating -- the researchers’ results were termed “excellent” by Dr. Julian Roberts, a leading virologist.

In the second project (a detailed exposition of which appeared in Issue 23 of *Aperture*), eleven remote viewers were tasked with predicting the outcome of the 2012 U.S. presidential election. A test of the ability to remote view human subjects as distinct from inanimate objects and events, the researchers found that, despite their working to achieve consensus, viewer subjectivity was problematical. Many of the descriptors received in the remote-viewing sessions were non-distinguishing as between the two candidates, Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. The researchers further opined that what they came to call “unconscious viewer preference” -- a viewer’s tendency to focus on whom or what that viewer is most attracted to -- may well have played a role in the non-distinguishing results that were received. They concluded that the Poquiz method of rating remote-viewing sessions (aka the “Dung Beetle” System) is superior to the traditional 7-point rating system utilized at SRI International by the first professional American researchers into the remote-viewing phenomenon. They believe that elements to be examined for improving results in future projects of this type include the project design, judges’ ability to rate data, target-subject selection (*i.e.*, orthogonality), and the ability to control factors such as viewer preference.

Following was a presentation by Graham Nicholls, an English author and artist who has a long history of out-of-body experiences (OBEs), as well as visions

and clairvoyant perceptions. He described his own OBE experiences, including a precognitive viewing of a bombing in Soho five days ahead of the actual event happening, and his consequent interest in testing influences on remote viewing and OBE excursions. In an attempt to relate the sensory levels within remote viewing and the characteristics of OBEs, Nicholls noted that major correlations of perception seem to relate to bands of the visible light spectrum and rightly identifying the scale and structure of objects at target locations. His insights into how remote perception might work indicate that, apart from training in remote viewing, the use of what he calls “immersive technologies” (such as sensory-deprivation flotation tanks, sitting in chairs suspended in rectilinear structures, and devices used to induce intense visual effects and 3-D virtual-reality experiences) hold promise for enhancing the depth of experience he has encountered in OBEs and extending it to remote viewing as well.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., a founding director and former president of IRVA, and a noted trainer of Controlled Remote Viewing since his participation in the military’s Remote Viewing Unit starting in 1984, discussed some of the most important discoveries made and lessons learned that make for more successful remote-viewing work in the present. At the outset, he emphasized the importance of only using actual evidence as a basis for making conclusions about remote viewing, citing the empirical groundwork laid by researchers both old (*e.g.*, Sinclair, Rhine, Warcollier, and Sherman) and new (*e.g.*, Graff, Schlitz, Puthoff/Targ, and Swann).

Recounting in general terms what we know of the nonlocal phenomenon of remote viewing, Dr. Smith described (i) the experience and process of nonlocal “knowing” and perception (*viz.*, describe, don’t identify; be relaxed in focus physically and mentally; be outwardly passive, inwardly intent), (ii) the qualities of nonlocal perceptions (*viz.*, fragmented; gestaltic; details distorted/hazy and/or inverted/ reversed; some details emphasized, others left out), (iii) mental noise (aka Analytical Overlay) consisting of conscious imagination, memory, or the analysis or nominalizing of perceptions, and (iv) the perceiving of emotional content (“aesthetic impact” -- the viewer’s subconscious emotional reaction to the target, versus “emotional

impact” -- how people at the target site are feeling).

Dr. Smith reminded the audience of a key learning from the experience of early researcher René Warcollier: “Emotional states tend to be more easily perceived than intellectual images, such as letters of the alphabet.” As he emphasized, all perceptions that a viewer receives need to be “objectified” by writing them down in the session’s transcript, otherwise they are likely to color or distort subsequent impressions.

The last presentation of the day, a workshop titled “Sketching Human Faces,” was given jointly by Christopher Barbour and Pam Coronado. Barbour is a psychic profiler and artist who draws suspects in unsolved criminal cases and works for Pam Coronado’s nonprofit, *Project Search for Hope*, among other paranormal pursuits. Coronado, who is IRVA’s current president, has been involved in forensic *psi* work since 1996 and is one of the featured psychics on the popular



Music From The Fringe

Discovery Channel series, *Sensing Murder*. In their workshop, they described the basics of sketching the faces of human targets in the context of remote-viewing sessions. Key to drawing people who are recognizable is to intuitively notice and capture on paper those features, often the eyes, which make their faces unique or interesting. Barbour suggested that viewers meditate before remote viewing people in order to quiet their minds’ distracting chatter; he emphasized that detachment is cardinal to “seeing” faces clearly. As a cueing, he offered “I will draw the suspect, at the time the crime was committed.”

He recommended starting with just one eye first, rather than any outline of the head, so that the viewer will not be forced to make the eyes somehow fit in it. Then, proceed to the nose, nostrils first, and then the lips. Proportions -- the distances between the eyes, from the eyes to the side of the head, from eyes out to the ears, and from the top of the head to the bottom of the eyes are important. Further, he encouraged

viewers to pay attention to features that show up in their drawings instinctively, noting that he once drew people in the background of a suspect’s portrait, not knowing at that time that the suspect had killed multiple people. In another instance, he drew a cartoon figure off to the side of the face of a murder suspect, not realizing that this represented the fact that she had had an accomplice.

Before a viewer is done drawing, Barbour suggests that he or she cue himself with the question, “Is there anything in the drawing that I’ve left out?” as a way of helping to ensure that all of the data that is available to be perceived has been received.

For her part, Coronado strongly advised would-be psychic detectives to *not* cold-call into a police station with remote-viewing-sourced information about an open case, lest they themselves become persons of interest in the investigation of the case.

It is better to cultivate a relationship with the police in some other way for purposes of aiding them in their forensic work. In the interim, Barbour and Coronado had the attendees work a couple of suspect targets, encouraging them to draw freely and test their skills against known feedback photographs. All who joined in enjoyed the experience of playing psychic detective, with some telling results!

After a break for dinner, attendees returned for an entertaining performance of *Music From The Fringe* by four remote-viewer cellists, Micah Claffey, Stephen Mathie, Shea Kole, and Samuel Smith from the College of Idaho’s Department of Music, with narration by Nancy Smith. Billed as exciting explorations of the creative process, their “collaborative compositions” of music and verse were both melodic and mood-evocative, and the audience was very appreciative of their collective work.

Once again capping Friday evening’s events was the ever-popular annual PK (*PsychoKinesis*, or

“spoonbending”) Party, hosted again this year by IRVA founding director Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. with the crowd of both veterans and newbies being guided through the process of bending solid metal cutlery with their minds alone, it is always a fun sight to see the ballroom filled with people screaming at their silverware, shouting “BEND! BEND! BEND!!!” As usual, spoonbending “cheerleaders” shouted at the novices’ forks in aid of the process. Seasoned spoonbenders paraded their well bent silverware, while many newbies at the party stood again, as is tradition, in awe at their own successful efforts.

Day Two

The second day started off with a presentation by Nancy DuTertre, a lawyer, businesswoman, and trained professional intuitive, who marshalled the evidence to support her theory that psychic ability is a trainable skill precisely because it does not constitute any “sixth sense,”

but rather consists of a great many unacknowledged sensory faculties that human beings possess. Relying on neurological studies, psychology, linguistics, and personal experiences, DuTertre asserted that there are as many as 21 senses commonly accepted by scientists today, suggesting that every sense need not have a discrete sensory organ associated with it. As for the so-called “psychic sense,” she claimed it actually consists of several senses, is not at all supernatural, and is not the exclusive province of specially gifted people; rather, it is commonly available to all. However, as a mere sensory receptivity, it provides no basis for the *interpretation* of psychic data. To her mind, “perception” embodies a broader sensory range such that an individual can capture more data of many different types, by paying attention, evaluating, and processing. Thus, in order to perceive well psychically, she suggests that people need to change their expectations and permit multiple interpretations of their sensory input. “Imagination,” each person’s

largest sensory organ in DuTertre’s book, develops a code by which all such sense-generated data can be deciphered.

Next, Rhine Research Center (Rhine) executive director John G. Kruth took to the podium to give attendees a high overview of the history and variegated current research, outreach, and educational activities of the Rhine through its many programs, workshops, and events. Starting in 1935 as the Duke Parapsychology Labs, Professor J.B. Rhine initiated the formal study and investigation of the phenomena now known

as *psi*. His early successes and impeccable scientific reputation provided both a foundation and legitimacy that enabled later researchers such as Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., and Russell Targ, and *psi* talents such as Keith Harary, Ingo Swann, and Pat Price, to scientifically validate remote-viewing abilities. From using Zener cards to test the reality of telepathy to studying



PK Party hosted by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

whether mediums were really communicating with deceased spirits, the Rhine went on to pioneer what came to be known as “Ganzfeld” studies of general ESP – stream-of-consciousness paranormal reporting by people in highly relaxed, perhaps “altered” states. From these, it was learned that *psi* is an unconscious process. Modernly, Rhine studies focus on a wide spectrum of process-oriented research: PK, OBE, psychic healing, and bodily and environmental factors attending the occurrence of *psi* experiences in people. As well, Rhine facilitates exchanges between experiencers and scientists, and adapts methods to accommodate and encourage experiencers. With respect to remote viewing in particular, Rhine is currently investigating what physical factors are observable during the remote-viewing experience, how remote viewing differs from OBEs, and how to optimize remote-viewing training and proper targeting. Now, the center even has a “Rhine Remote Viewing Team,” which engages in education and practice sessions

that view developing events and then determines how well the resultant data match up when the events have concluded. Remote viewers, both researchers and practitioners of every stripe, clearly have a solid ally in the Rhine today.

Following this talk, Glenn B. Wheaton, a current IRVA director, president of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG), and a former Army Special Forces communications specialist, launched the audience into an intriguing departure from the usual notions of targeting in remote viewing. Titled "Cloak & Dagger Model," Wheaton introduced attendees to an HRVG program whereby his remote viewers were immersed for two years in spycraft -- encrypting and decrypting messages, learning to follow and not be followed, conducting dead-letter drops, and using communications equipment, among other skills. The purpose was to introduce a novel tasking protocol designed to enable the viewers to go back in time and "capture" the faces of foreign agents who sat in front of their radios in the West listening for orders from behind the Iron Curtain during the last two decades of the Cold War. Coined as the "Temporal Assumption," the concept is the evolution of a tasking technique of using ambient noise to task the viewers, whose resulting image work is later taken and processed through a forensic artist to draw the faces of the spies of a time long past. The sounds heard by the viewers become a new "vector of attraction" for the viewers' minds (distinct from the usual target identifiers used for cueing), and the learned spycraft doctrines help enable the viewers to establish a temporal "bonding" across time between themselves and the spies they are tasked on. The empirical results of these innovations in tasking and targeting will be eagerly awaited by the remote-viewing community.

A single, specified, famous target was the subject of a fascinating talk given next by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., a longtime cognoscente of remote-viewing research and training in the UK and the United States. Famed aviatrix Amelia Earhart disappeared on July 2, 1937 somewhere over the Pacific Ocean, along with her navigator Fred Noonan, during their attempt to circumnavigate the globe in a Lockheed Model 10 Electra aircraft. Intensive land, sea, and air searches at that time failed to locate them or

the wreckage of their plane. Information about the disappearance was accessed by a group of trained remote viewers, working blind, under the direction of Dr. Smith, all known as the Nevada Remote Viewing Group. While no conclusive findings were made, many data gleaned from the remote-viewing sessions point to both events and locations that may well support the resolution of the case, such as the existence of Garapan prison that was run by the imperial Japanese on the Pacific island of Saipan. Some conventional sources have alleged that Earhart and Noonan were imprisoned, interrogated, and later executed there in front of a wall, and much of the data received by Dr. Smith's remote-viewing team seems to clearly, if circumstantially, support those claims. Once again, this is a topic that begs for further attention from remote viewers.

In a change of pace, Dr. Paul H. Smith retook the stage to give a workshop on dowsing, a very useful tool, particularly in the advanced stage of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV). Explaining first the different types of dowsing instrument (Y-rod, L-rods, and pendulum) and how to make and use a pendulum, Dr. Smith noted that such instruments are amplifiers of the kinesthetic motion of what is called the "ideomotor effect" -- the same effect that powers the drawing of ideograms at the start of sessions in CRV. He then went on to discuss the importance of first "setting one's intent" before using a pendulum, which intent must be specific and unambiguous, both verbalized and written (if possible), and then held clearly in mind as one proceeds with the task at hand. In this workshop, map-dowsing was the task at hand, and Dr. Smith emphasized the need for having, in addition to a pendulum, a ruler or protractor, a pen/pencil, and either several copies of a map or a map with several transparent overlays to work on. The map(s) should be selected by a person other than the dowser, of a size no larger than where the object(s) or person(s) as the target of interest could possibly be. Then, via a process known as "triangulation," Dr. Smith guided participants through a training exercise using map and pendulum to narrow the geographic area where the lost flyers Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan might have gone down back in 1937.

Closing out the afternoon, a panel was convened

to discuss the age-old dilemma of whether Free Will or Fate governs in the experience of remote viewing the future. That is, if there is indeed an experience known as precognition, such that future events, etc. can be known in advance, can Free Will truly exist? Is everyone predetermined in their behavior? With the discussion moderated by famed late-night radio talk-show host George Noory, Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D., Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Russell Targ, and Marty Rosenblatt offered their opinions. Among other points, Dr. Mishlove asserted that because of Free Will, each of us has control over the deterministic Universe – but Free Will is subject to Fate. Dr. Smith claimed that there are two kinds of precognition: Open Future and Closed Future. In the former, there are many branches of possibility as to what happens; in the latter, as in ARV taskings, all future outcomes are guaranteed known and so the future possibilities are consequently “collapsed.”

That is, because a deterministic future is created by the ARV protocol in effect, precognition is “closed.”

Targ believes that people have less Free Will than they think they do; the fact that a remote viewer can know in advance what will happen or what someone will do is a matter of “omniscience,” with consciousness being “outside of time.” Precognition can often be the product of unusually bizarre dreams (so keep a pad and pen by your bed!). To his mind, there is room for Free Will, but it is not total (e.g., if a person dreams that a car he will later be in will crash, he can choose to stay out of that car and thereby avoid any injury from it). For Rosenblatt, Free Will exists in every moment, but includes every previous choice from the past; thus and so, future “nows” affect present “nows” by the mechanism known as “retrocausality.” He also believes that variations in people’s precognitive remote-viewing ability owe primarily to their individualized psychology and beliefs.

Saturday night opened with a hosted speakers’

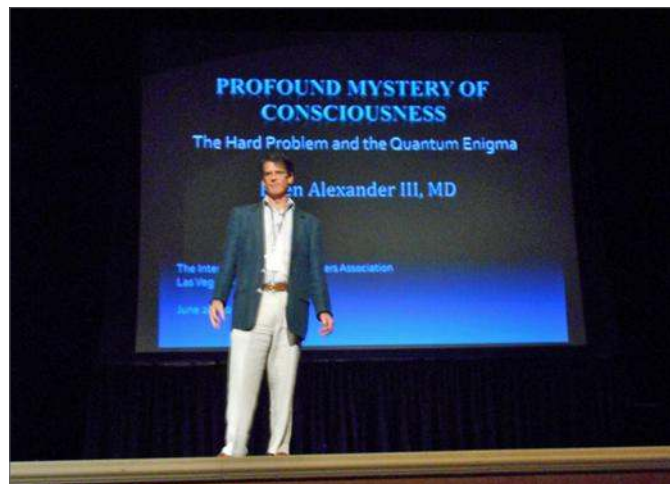
reception for all attendees, featuring desserts and “finger foods” catered by the excellent kitchen of the Green Valley Ranch. Shortly thereafter, the evening’s keynote presentation featured accomplished neurosurgeon Eben Alexander, M.D., whose recent bestselling book, *Proof of Heaven: A Neurosurgeon’s Journey into the AfterLife* has lent further validation to the already well documented transcendental phenomenon called “the near-death experience.” In consciously experiencing the “hyper-reality” of the spiritual realm, Dr. Alexander has developed some

profound insights from his evolving personal awakening following his return to conscious awareness. First relating the various elements of his time “away,” such as a white light accompanied by a musical melody and a “life review” where he became consciously aware of the impacts of his actions on others, Dr. Alexander then raised the issue: How does one reconcile the

fact of disembodied consciousness with a scientific worldview born of being educated and trained as a physician?

In his personal view, we are all divine and eternal spiritual beings, interconnected to one universal consciousness, and reincarnation is written into the eternity of one’s soul and consciousness. That consciousness is *not* the “linguistic brain,” the “voice of reason,” the individualized ego and bounded self, or the simple neurological aspects of sensory modalities and perceptual integration; nor is it created by the brain. Rather, it is better characterized as the “Observer,” knowing, intuitive, and fully nonlocal. Material reality is an illusion, and our brains are the “reducing valve” or “filter” for us as we live in it as embodied eternal spiritual beings. In a word, we are conscious *in spite of* our brains.

So, the harder question is posed: How does consciousness arise out of the functioning of our human brains? Science, however, does not understand



Eben Alexander, M.D., keynote speaker

consciousness or whence it comes. Dr. Alexander posits that all we can glean is that consciousness somehow precipitates tangible outcomes out of a cloud of all possibilities; the past and future are fluid, and only the present is real. Souls travel in “packs” (for longer than just life on Earth), the boundaries of our individual selves are not all that concrete, and all of us are “entangled.”

Like many near-death experiencers before him, Dr. Alexander asserted that Universal Love has the infinite power to heal, and that healing deals with making full use of Free Will to live in Love on the way back to Oneness with the Divine or Creator; and, all of us are in that process of healing. The good doctor counseled attendees to be grateful for the journey of their lives, and that the only thing that matters – the quoin of that greater realm – is Unconditional Love. Attending to that means much less focus on one’s self.

Day Three

The final day of the conference began with a presentation by the winners of the 2012 René Warcollier Prize for remote-viewing research, Robert Price, Ph.D. (principal investigator), James L. King, and Jan A.E. Six, Ph.D., of the Institute for Neuroscience and Consciousness Studies (INACS) in Austin, Texas, founded in 1990. Their project, a double-blind validation study of “remote searching,” used 50 subjects, evenly divided by gender, to evaluate several means of describing the unknown location of a known object. Using the ingenious analogue of a “grid box,” a physically square, matrix-like structure subdivided into equal-sized squares, over which was placed a motorized, two-dimensionally moveable object-holder, each test subject was asked to bring a personally meaningful object that could be placed in the object-holder. Using a computer program to generate a random location in the grid box, the motorized object-holder (with an object in place) would then be moved electrically to one of the squares based on the location randomly selected. Whereupon, blind to the grid box, each test subject who brought an individual object would be asked to determine the location of his or her personal object in the grid box by using each of the following methods: (i) dowsing by pendulum, as a binary procedure moving square-by-square, (ii)

simple intuition, as a binary procedure moving square-by-square, and last, (iii) simple intuition, via pointing to that square in which the subject felt (thought?) their object was located. With the data analyzed by the researchers, the statistics of correct “hits” showed that the test subjects overall performed more accurately using simple intuition via pointing than either dowsing or binary “guessing” square-by-square. Unfortunately for all, this study was thus unable to validate remote searching by dowsing.

The next presenter, John Kortum, an author and former residential trainer at the Monroe Institute, introduced attendees to his “Kortum Technique,” an intuitive but teachable medical assessment tool he developed that expands diagnostic proficiency. Kortum posits that people’s bodies have internal properties that can be perceived externally via specific sensory observation techniques using sight and textures. Thus and so, bodily assessments of health and organ health can be performed by blending one’s eyesight with one’s intuitive perception, yielding tangible “indicators” that correlate to major organs and body systems, and serve to identify healthy and unhealthy biological patterns. Addressing various elements of the body in turn, Kortum described their symbology: For the prostate gland, the issue is how safe and secure does a man feel in the world. For the blood, the issue is how close, deep, and connected in relationship is the person’s experience. For the thyroid gland, the issue for women is how they are positioned, whether empowered or disempowered, in their relationships. The quality of respiration and the lungs concerns how the person is experiencing fairness and justice in life, both personally and collectively. In slides, Kortum illustrated the measured performance of his techniques in the clinical environment and noted that he has achieved a 93 percent accuracy rate in an evaluative test conducted in 2001 with scientific protocols in place.

Lori Williams, a CRV instructor via her company *Intuitive Specialists*, returned to the IRVA stage to present a cavalcade of profiles of the rising generation of remote-viewing practitioners and innovators who are demonstrating great abilities and generating new applications for this instrumentality of the mind. Today, remote viewing is being used creatively across

a wide spectrum of human activity from forensics/law enforcement (by Pam Coronado), equities investing (by Marty Rosenblatt), medical and consciousness studies (by Richard Mahoney) to humanitarian work (by John Stewart & Maggie Shetz) and corporate consulting (by Alexis Champion in France and Paul O'Connor in Ireland). Williams undertook video interviews with many luminaries of the remote-viewing community, including Paul Elder in Canada, Dr. Angela Thompson Smith, Dr. Dominique Surel, Dr. Courtney Brown of the Far-sight Institute, Daz Smith in the UK, Gail Husick, Dr. Paul H. Smith, and Glenn Wheaton, among many others, seeking their insights as to how remote-viewing skills might be used positively in coming years to the benefit of society and the resolution of various issues. Making for a riveting illustration of the evolution from the veteran cadre of modern remote

viewers to the expanding cohort of highly imaginative, newer practitioners of the art, Williams's chronicle inspired the audience with the grand potential that remote viewing increasingly holds for the future.

Capping the day's talks, Dr. Paul H. Smith presented a memorial to the late Ingo Swann, widely regarded as the father of remote viewing, who passed away in January 2013 at the age of 79. Dr. Smith paid tribute to the many accomplishments of Swann throughout his life, as *avant garde* artist; author of fiction and nonfiction; supremely gifted intuitive, innovator, and instructor in the psychical spheres; and oftentimes simply as delightful character. Swann's history is, in many respects, that of remote viewing itself, and his iconic contributions to the understanding of and ability of people to utilize many of the "superpowers of the mind" will long be venerated by everyone with the capacity to appreciate unusually creative genius.

A hallmark of the last day of each IRVA annual conference for many years, Sunday's final remote-viewing event involving the attendees was conducted

by famed remote-viewing researcher and former IRVA director Russell Targ, and Dr. Paul H. Smith. As per usual, the format used was the traditional "outbound-er" or "beacon" type of remote-viewing session. While Dr. Smith and longtime conference attendee Cynthia Tompkins explored and interacted with the randomly selected target site away from the conference venue (this year it was a big Bass Pro Shop store), Targ "cooled down" the audience and guided them through a simple, unstructured remote-viewing session to

pick up real-time aspects of the target site. As in conferences past, many participants enjoyed some very good results, and all attendees enjoyed the relaxed opportunity to experience this classic method of remote viewing.

Once again, as in previous years, while attendees waited for Dr. Smith and companion to return to the conference hall with feedback from the outbounder

site, Bill Ray and his wife, Sandy, held a raffle consisting of excellent prizes that had been donated by the many generous friends, members, and directors of IRVA.

This IRVA annual conference, as has been true throughout the years, provided many attendees with the opportunity to make new friends, renew old acquaintances, and meet many of the prominent researchers, instructors, and experienced practitioners in the ever-growing remote-viewing community.



Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.; Ingo Swann Memorial

William P. Eagles, an officer and director of IRVA



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RV HISTORY

UFOs AND REMOTE VIEWING

by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

An Insider's Perspective

Ed. Note: The original version of this article was printed in UFO Magazine (June/July 2005).

Aliens, pregnant with human-alien hybrids, emerging from the New Mexico desert or a spaceship on its way to Earth to deliver a message from the Galactic Federation – that is what is likely to spring to mind when people hear *remote viewing* and *UFOs* spoken in the same breath.¹ It has been almost twenty years since the CIA revealed the formerly top-secret, government remote-viewing effort, and these are now a regrettable part of remote viewing's public image. And, for too many, that is what remote viewing boils down to: fantasy stories told by sensationalizers who check their credibility and critical thinking at the door.

The "Galactic Federation" will be discussed later, but, for now, the truth regarding the connection between remote viewing and ufology is more mundane, and yet paradoxically more exciting. Yes, remote viewing works -- there is more than ample evidence of that -- but it is not a silver bullet, magically able to come up with an answer for any question, no matter how bizarre. And, it probably has not found "Supreme Galactic Councils" or solar flares about to destroy the earth. However, applied responsibly, remote viewing can be a useful tool, helping to explore the reality behind UFO reports or extraterrestrial contact.

This article has two purposes: first, to survey the UFO-related remote viewing that was done in what

became known as the STAR GATE military remote-viewing program; the second is to highlight a few considerations and problems that arise when using remote viewing for UFO and other ephemeral targets. Hopefully, together, they will neutralize some of the confusion caused by incomplete or exaggerated accounts over the years.



Why RV?

There are those who object in principle to the UFO/RV link, dubious of the very connection made, rightly or wrongly, between the two. An example of this turned up in reviewer James Taylor's comments in *UFO Magazine* (February/March 2005) about Paola Harris's book *Connecting the Dots*. Harris's book contained interviews with remote viewers, including myself, and Taylor objected to mixing the two.

"While there are paranormal aspects to UFOs, that doesn't mean that all paranormal phenomena [should be] within the scope of a UFO book," he wrote on page 68.

Taylor's confusion is understandable considering that the paranormal aspects are often played up while common sense is ignored. But it isn't being lumped together into the "paranormal" category that unites ufology and remote viewing; rather, it is practical utility – a utility that goes back to the early days of the remote-viewing effort.

If remote viewing (as defined by the U.S. government's Coordinate Remote Viewing manual) is "the acquisition and description, by mental means, of infor-

mation blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shielding, or time,”² then remote viewing becomes instantly attractive to those wanting to solve problems such as establishing the ground truth for a UFO event. What really happened in the Rendlesham Forest? Or, did the Cash Landrum affair actually occur? In fact, both of these famous UFO flaps were tasked to military remote viewers, at one time or another, as informal remote-viewing projects.

Perhaps a remote viewer, sitting at a table, can mentally project his or her awareness to those times and places, and uncover new facts about the events. He or she is, after all, not restricted to what a telescope aimed at the stars would reveal, or to what Geiger counters, plaster casts of depressions in the gravel, or soil-sampling might detect. If remote viewing really works, then the mind can transcend the barriers of both space and time to uncover what *really* happened.



*From left to right: Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., Russell Targ, Kit Green, M.D. (CIA), Pat Price.
(Image: Russell Targ)*

Remote Viewing: Does it Work?

James Taylor said later in his review of Paola Harris's book, "Unbiased investigators have looked at remote viewing tests and found no control groups, no double-blind studies, and ambiguous results." The implication is that remote viewing must not work since some investigators found the research to be sloppy and inconclusive. However, on each of these points, Mr. Taylor made the mistake of believing popular skeptical rhetoric.

In reality, remote-viewing research abounds in control groups, double-blind studies, peer-reviewed papers, and even conclusive results.³ One of the most prominent skeptics, Dr. Ray Hyman of the University of Oregon, noted that recent research in remote viewing and other parapsychology disciplines counts among the best science being conducted today, and also declared that research undertaken at

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) in the early 1990s demonstrated an effect that he could not explain using the typical skeptical claims of fraud or sloppy research.⁴ This latter statement appears in the study that many skeptics are fond of citing (the one conducted by the American Institutes of Research [AIR] under contract to the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA]), which reportedly found that remote viewing had "in no case" been used to "guide intelligence operations" and had "failed to produce actionable intelligence."⁵

Unfortunately for the skeptics, the 12,000-document Star Gate Archive, released by the CIA in 2004, provide evidence that remote viewing was indeed used successfully in intelligence operations. It turned out – as the AIR staff itself admitted in the body of its own report – that the study made its blanket statements about remote viewing's supposed "uselessness" after examining *less than 2 percent* of the intelligence data that the military's remote-viewing

unit produced over its 18-year history. If a parapsychologist had committed a sin of that magnitude, the skeptics would have shrieked long and loud. As documented in my book, *Reading the Enemy's Mind* (2005), many of the investigators were not unbiased and, in fact, approached their investigations with their minds already made up.⁶

There is substantial evidence proving that remote viewing does, in fact, work, and it is only the now-antiquated arguments of skeptics and their grip on the mainstream media that have kept the general public from knowing it.

How Did RV Get Hooked Up With UFOs?

The public connection between remote viewing and UFO topics started early. For many people, the first time they heard of remote viewing it was en-



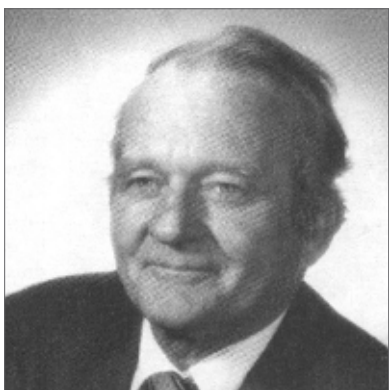
Ed Dames (Maj. USA, ret.)

tangled with UFOs, beginning with a series of late-night talk-radio interviews in early 1996. That was when Edward Dames (Maj. USA, ret.) first contacted *Coast to Coast AM* radio host Art Bell, and the uproar began. However, the UFO/RV linkage actually

precedes that event by more than 20 years when, in October 1973, legendary remote viewer Pat Price walked into the Radio Physics lab at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) and threw a sheaf of papers onto Dr. Harold Puthoff's desk.

"I was a little bored over at the hotel room last night," is what Dr. Puthoff remembers Price as saying. "So, I started looking around to see why some places have a lot more UFO activity than others. Here is information on four underground UFO bases I've discovered using remote viewing. See what you can make of it!" The government research program at SRI was barely a year old, and already it was becoming linked with UFOs.

Pat Price's Underground UFO Bases



Pat Price

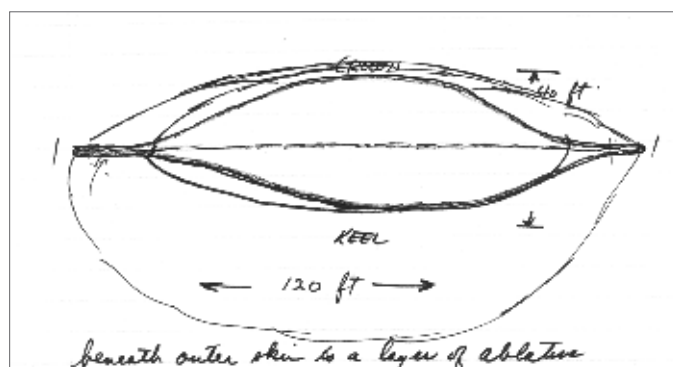
Price's unexpected "gift" had thrown Dr. Puthoff a curve. He worried that remote viewing was controversial enough without adding UFOs and extraterrestrial visitors into the mix. Nonetheless, he reported it to his CIA contract monitors alongside other

remote-viewing data generated during the course of the studies.

The four bases that Price located were in or on mountains: one in Australia, which Price declared to

be a personnel center; a maintenance and technology center in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe); the main ET base in the Pyrenees mountains in Spain; and a weather and geological control center inside Mount Hayes, Alaska.⁷

Even after Price's death in 1975, Dr. Puthoff wondered what to do with the material that Price had left behind. There was a mystery surrounding Price's death, though not one having to do with UFOs – at least not apparently. Contrary rumors notwithstanding, there is no doubt that Price indeed had died. Dr. Puthoff, Price's wife, and Price's daughter, among others, viewed the body and were fully convinced it was Price. What was odd is that his body went *missing* for 24 hours, driven off by an unidentified ambulance driver in an equally unidentified ambulance. The body then mysteriously reappeared a full day later in a local hospital morgue. This "missing time" event has fueled any number of conspiracy theories. In 2005, I had a conversation with Price's daughter, who said that, prior to his death, Price had told her he thought the KGB might try to kill him. Medical personnel diagnosed an ailing heart as the cause of his death, but the only thing that is certain -- besides the fact that Pat Price was indeed dead -- was that anything further he knew about alien Earth bases died with him.



Pat Price's sketch of a craft, described while remote viewing one of the four alleged terrestrial UFO bases.

Eventually, Dr. Puthoff passed along copies of Price's materials and the coordinates for each of the four locations to then U.S. Army Captain F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater. Atwater was the operations and training officer for Project Center Lane and its successor Project Sun Streak (as well as its predecessor, Project Grill Flame), the Army's remote-viewing pro-



F. Holmes Atwater (Capt. USA, ret.) established Gondola Wish in 1977.

gram, headquartered at Fort George G. Meade in Maryland. According to Atwater, it was sometime around 1982 that he received copies of Price's UFO files from Dr. Puthoff.⁸

However, this was not the only bundle of surprises that Atwater received from

Dr. Puthoff. When my colleagues and I travelled to the SRI lab in 1984 for remote-viewing training, we were shown a set of photos provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California. These were aerial views of the surface of Mars, taken from a space probe during a Mars fly-by. They showed some odd features on the surface. Some photos depicted what appeared to be neatly ordered poly-sided pyramids; others showed artificial networks of lines, and one looked very much like a face in bas-relief. We had no idea that these photos would later gain the great notoriety they did. For the time being, they were treated as very "hush-hush." Later, Dr. Puthoff also gifted Atwater with information and coordinates for these Martian surface features.

Grill Flame Project 8024

Whether in the research or operational-intelligence sides of the effort, virtually all of the remote viewing with UFO or other anomalistic phenomena as targets was done on an exclusively unofficial basis. Some of the UFO/RV work was even performed in defiance of explicit instructions to not be involved in such work.

There was one exception. Prior to the summer of 1980, an unidentified object had passed between the ground and the camera lens of a photoreconnaissance satellite. On a few frames of the satellite's imagery "take" was a large, rounded object that appeared to be moving through the air some 7,000 feet above the ground. Photo interpreters could not explain it. Failing all else, the Army's Intelligence Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) in Charlottesville, Virginia, decided to let the remote viewers have a crack at it.

Two viewers worked the target, tasked only with a set of geographic coordinates for the object's relative ground position, plus instructions to describe the subject depicted in a "photo of interest." This photo was double-wrapped and sealed in two thick, brown envelopes, one inside the other, with no identifying external marks, as was standard operating procedure (SOP) for transporting highly classified satellite imagery.

One viewer described a large white building on the ground that, as it turned out, closely resembled ITAC's headquarters, plus other details that were less accurate. Further work from this viewer produced what he interpreted first as something shaped roughly like a loaf of bread, then later as a large helicopter with spinning blades.

The second viewer reported an object orbiting in space, but a cautionary note in the report suggested that he might have been describing the surveillance satellite. One of his sketches, however, showed a space vehicle much different from a satellite, against a background of stars. The analyst's comments on the archived tasking sheet detailed the conversations with ITAC: "Verbal discussions revealed a reluctance on [sic] ITAC personnel to put their opinions in writing due to classification and sensitivity of possible subject matter." Or, perhaps it was concern over what their superiors might think if they were to report a UFO? The only applicable comment that ITAC wrote down in its evaluation to the remote viewers was, "Very Interesting."

Center Lane Gets a Workout

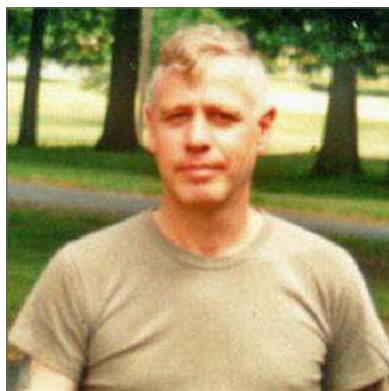


Joe McMoneagle (CWO2 USA, ret.)

Atwater was always looking for practice opportunities for his viewers, and it did not hurt that, by tasking viewers with enigmatic targets such as possible underground UFO bases or anomalistic Martian surface features, some new insights into oth-

erwise inscrutable mysteries might result. He now had both remote viewers and tasking materials, so he decided to put them together.

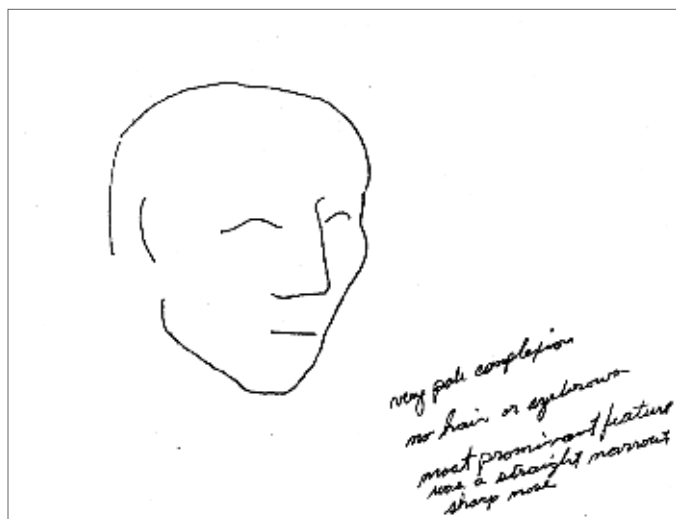
At different times, Atwater "ran" one or another of us on these various targets. Most famous was Joe McMoneagle's 1984 session targeting what McMoneagle had reported to be ancient structures housing the memories of a long-lost civilization. The fact that this was on Mars, and McMoneagle was not told in advance that Mars was where he would be "visiting," gave us considerable pause when Atwater briefed us on the results, which featured underground chambers and a long-dead Martian race.⁹



Mel Riley (MSG. USA, ret.)

Each of us had a turn and, in one case, Mel Riley and I were separately tasked against the Mount Hayes, Alaska site that Price had claimed was an alien meteorological and geological control center with a rotating antenna on the mountain's peak.

Both of us reported odd activities, seemingly consistent with alien enterprises. My session, done in February 1985, described weather instruments and a maintenance activity conducted on very sophisticated

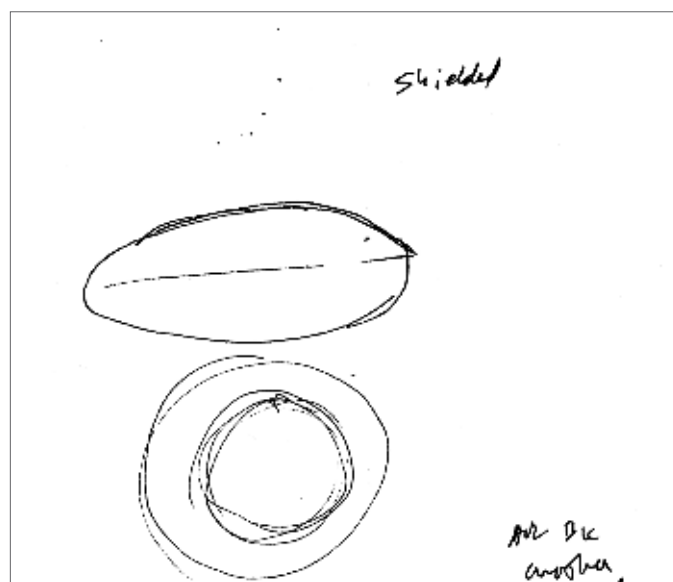


Mel Riley's remote-viewing sketch and description of an alien.



Paul H. Smith (Maj. USA, ret.)

a round-shaped view screen. A few years earlier, Atwater had also targeted McMoneagle on the site, and he reported a facility resembling a radar site or monitoring location.



Paul H. Smith's 1985 remote-viewing sketch of a craft.

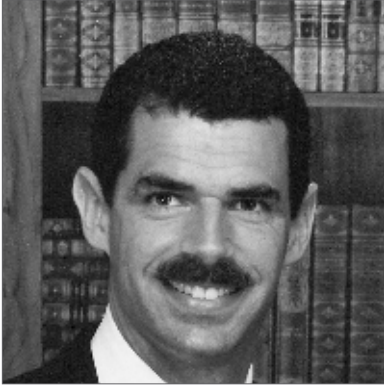
Mars photos and underground alien bases were not the only targets Atwater tasked us on. Another of these unofficial missions was to uncover what may have happened in the Gulf of San Matias off the coast of Argentina in 1981.

The Gulf of San Matias

The South Atlantic Ocean off the east coast of Argentina has been a hotbed of UFO activity since the mid-1950s. One particular body of water, the Gulf of San Matias, has seen more than its share, and

-- I might even say *incomprehensible* -- machines involving intense energies "inside" some sort of structure in Arctic terrain. Riley, working in 1986, depicted a passageway into a craggy mountain and described a shadowy "entity" at an elaborate keyboard with

many are convinced that a major underwater UFO base operates there. In the early 1980s, Dr. Puthoff passed on to Atwater several sets of coordinates, one of which was in the Gulf of San Matias. UFO researcher Jim McCampbell provided these, and some of the associated details prompted Atwater to add the tasking parameter, "event of interest, 1981."



Tom McNear (LTC USA, ret.)

Over the space of two years, Atwater worked four viewers on the problem, two in October 1983 and two in April 1985; interestingly, there were strong correlations between the four viewers. The first to work the target was McMoneagle, who described a UFO casting a cloud over and irradiating a small naval vessel, driving the crew overboard. Tom McNear, another viewer, described a UFO diving into the water.



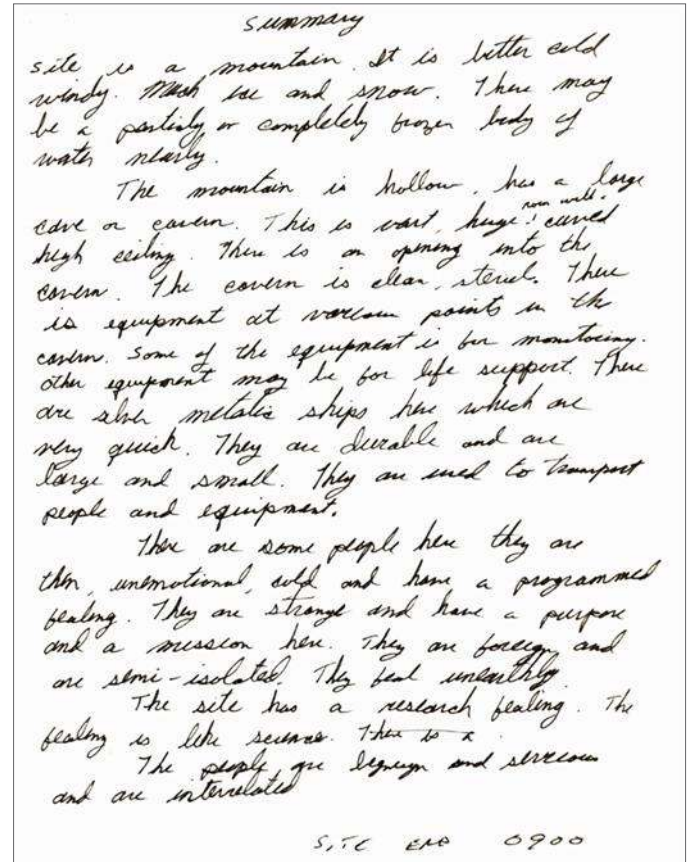
William Ray (Maj. USA, ret.)
Project Commander, 1985-1987

Viewer Bill Ray, working his session almost two years later, also reported a UFO spreading "mist, a vapor, and a steam" around and attacking a naval vessel, leaving the ship empty of human life. He described the UFO's occupants as "cold and unpleasant." Ray also noted something "important underwater near the site" that had to do with spheres and a sense of being a "colony." My own session was short because I had what I thought was an imaginary vision of a UFO incident involving a ship and a cloud, and I ended my session prematurely.¹⁰

Captain Dames and the Galactic Federation

At the end of January 1986, when I was halfway

through my third year in the military's remote-viewing program, Dames, then an Army captain, was assigned to the unit. He would end up spending just under three years in the program, starting out as a project officer and assistant training officer but finishing up his last year with us as both training and operations officer. This put him in a position to explore all sorts of viewer-tasking possibilities under the same guise Atwater had used: "Advanced training."



February, 8, 1985 - 0800 Hrs. Bill Ray's remote-viewing summary from a CRV session of the Mt. Hayes, Alaska target. (Image: F. Holmes [Skip] Atwater)

Dames was obsessed with UFOs and, when I first met him in December 1983, he filled a nearly four-hour bus ride that we spent together with tales of the latest reports of strange aerial phenomena and odd encounters between ordinary people and apparently out-of-this-world visitors. His conversation was so absorbing that I did not even notice the passage of time, and the hours just flew by.

Dames continued to regale me and our fellow colleagues with similar tales, salted with predictions of

impending but never-quite-consummated calamity and doom, throughout the twenty weeks of on-again, off-again training he shared with us during 1984 while on loan from another military unit. His storytelling proceeded unabated after joining us full-time in 1986, and his newfound access to viewers allowed him to indulge his passion even more.

Like Atwater, Dames could task viewers on anomaly targets because the viewer had to remain blind during a remote-viewing session. Since Dames regularly tasked us on legitimate operational remote-viewing work, he could insert his own personal taskings into the sequence so that we would be unaware we were working a UFO event as opposed to, for example, an Iranian missile facility near the Straits of Hormuz. Frequently, I or Mel Riley or Gabrielle Pettingell or another of the viewers would challenge him with, "Are you sure this target isn't just another of your weird taskings?" He would assure us that it was not, and then we would find out later that it was a "weird tasking" after all.



Gabrielle Pettingell (Capt. USA, dec.)

If a viewer seemed particularly cooperative, Dames would be tempted to tell them something about the target up front. This was called "being frontloaded," and he thought that this saved time, keeping the viewer from hav-

ing to wander around mentally in the ether until he or she stumbled upon the intended target. Dames also believed that a sufficiently well trained and experienced viewer would not be affected by frontloading, and he practiced this himself. Often, he would come into work reporting that he had been awake until the wee hours remote-viewing this or that UFO, extraterrestrial, or cosmic problem. This nocturnal work was often cued by ideas he had gotten from "running" viewers on anomaly sessions the day before. His own late-night efforts would then motivate him to task viewers on further sessions the following day, perpetuating the cycle.

Dames was sincere, and he truly believed in the UFO phenomena he researched. The problem was that his beliefs were so intense that I am convinced it affected the results of the sessions we were working for him. Even now, I look at the numerous anomaly targets Dames sent us to and wonder how much better our skills might have become had they been honed on practice targets for which we could have received ground truth, therefore being able to better evaluate and tweak our performance. On the other hand, I must admit to some bit of admiration for the sheer *chutzpah* he showed and the smattering of interesting results we produced thanks to his determination.



Leonard Buchanan (SFC. USA, ret.)

One of the targets Dames tasked us with was Saturn's moon, Titan. My session on this was briefly described in a past issue of *UFO Magazine*¹¹, but others worked it as well, among them Lyn Buchanan and Gabrielle Pettingell. Other subjects included

the Cash-Landrum event, Rendlesham Forest, the Tunguska event, the Higdon experience, a "possible CE III" (that is, a close encounter of the "third" kind, or face-to-face with alien life) event, and numerous sessions directed at Mars. Dames even worked a couple of us on the Gulf of San Matias event again.

Among the stranger sessions of what was already an unusual body of remote-viewing work were two instances when Dames tasked Mel Riley and me against the "Galactic Federation Headquarters."

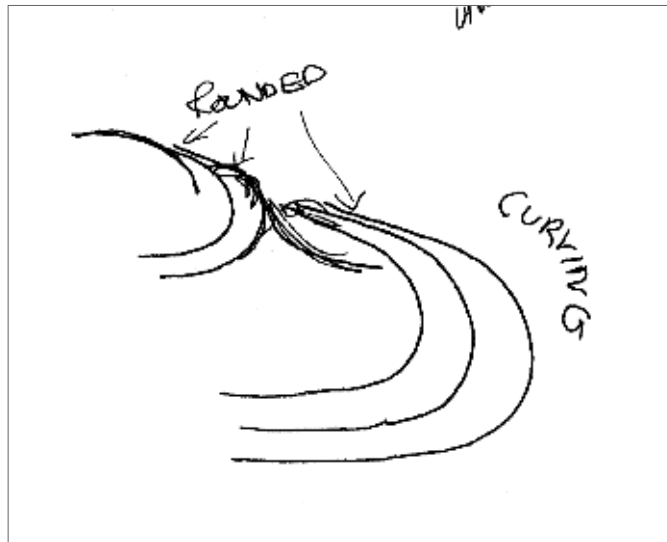
I have no idea where he got the idea that there actually was a Galactic Federation; perhaps it had something to do with the *Urantia Book*, which he was reading at the time. This book, 2,500 pages long and supposedly produced or channeled through several receptive people in the 1950s, includes an interesting cosmology that, coupled with a strong conviction about certain UFO phenomena, might suggest the existence of a "galactic federation" of sorts.

Although my session seemed to be clouded with

the background belief that the target was a normal terrestrial structure of some kind, my sketches did have an odd, otherworldly character about them. Riley's session, while it correlated in a few details with mine, was much stranger. His drawings clearly portrayed non-earthly scenes, and included sketches and descriptions of robed figures huddling together around an altar-like structure with a person lying on it, which Riley seemed to indicate represented himself.

The question is whether some, most, or all of the material that appeared in these sessions is reality, or instead was overlay from my or Riley's own consciousness, or was induced by Dames's own strong beliefs about the target.

Altogether, I have been able to locate over forty actual or probable UFO/ET sessions in the Star Gate Archives released by the CIA in the spring of 2004. I believe there are more, and I have off-and-on continued to search through the 90,000 pages of documents contained in the Archives.



Mel Riley's sketch from a remote-viewing session on the Higdon target.

into a viewer's mind during a remote-viewing session. Sounds, smells, textures, and even tastes can play a much bigger role in remote viewing than they do in everyday life because physical proximity is not necessary to pull this sort of information out of the ether. In fact, *pieces of a puzzle* is a more accurate way of describing what a viewer gets while remote viewing.

Remote-viewing impressions come in bits and pieces, or fragments of perception. As remote-viewing data enter into human awareness, they must vie for space on a very narrow channel with all of the

other fragments of perception that the regular senses also pass along. Think of a garden hose running full blast, trying to drain a reservoir; then, imagine trying to squeeze a few ounces of fruit juice through the hose as well. Not only is it hard to get the juice into the hose, it also quickly mixes with the coursing water, making it hard to sort out at the far end.

As in the garden-hose example, remote-viewing-derived information comes in as a thin stream, mixed

with other sensory data, and often presents itself to the mind quite haphazardly. When a viewer claims to have a clear, unambiguous vision of a target, in most cases such a picture is largely mistaken. And, when such claims are made about UFO or ET targets, they should be treated with more than a grain of salt.

Using proper techniques and with appropriate tasking, remote viewers can produce accurate detailed descriptions of earthly targets, and there is no obvious reason why similarly accurate descriptions could not be produced with UFO events as targets. But, whether someone's purported claim to have remote viewed aliens can be taken seriously can only be decided after evaluating how the session was done.

Analytical Overlay

One of the problems with remote viewing is mental

Why Not RV? Or, Everything You Know is Wrong!

The popular fixation on the Hollywood version of "being psychic" only stokes the UFO/RV excitement. Fictional psychics on both the small and the big screens too often get clear visions of dramatic events -- details of their visions are specific and unambiguous. An episode of a popular TV series showed the psychic star capturing the numbers on a fleeing car's license plate, which later played an important role in the development of the plot. But, this is not what remote viewing or even garden-variety psychic skill is really like.

First, *remote viewing* is a misnomer; it could more accurately have been called *remote perception* because the visual parts of the experience are only a fraction of all the perceptual puzzle pieces that come

noise, which is mostly due to what is called in RV terminology *analytical overlay* (AOL). AOL is produced by the left hemisphere of the brain as it tries to do its job of interpreting the data that come in through our sensory perception or, in this case, extrasensory perception (ESP).

When our senses provide direct stimuli from our surroundings in normal waking life, this interpretive process works rather well. However, remote viewing and other forms of ESP involve what I call the *threshold of perception*, where the data input is very weak and left-hemisphere processing often provides the wrong interpretation. Hence, AOLs are usually inaccurate, sometimes strikingly so. And, they can be quite fantastical and impressive, especially if the viewer knows in advance what the intended target is.

If the viewer learns information about the target in advance, in other words is “frontloaded,” then everything he or she knows, remembers hearing, or infers or guesses about the target immediately springs to mind. It should be obvious why this is unacceptable in remote viewing, especially in cases such as UFOs. Unfortunately, far too much of the publicly discussed, UFO-related remote viewing has violated this principle.

All of this extraneous material -- which could be false -- overwhelms the much more tenuous remote-viewing signal emerging from the subconscious, and it gets mixed in with that mental chaff. Not only is it then hard to tell what are real remote-viewing-related data from what are not, but mixing the two can lead to the development of elaborate -- and usually mistaken -- mental scenarios.

Telepathic Overlay

AOL is not the only thing that can wreak havoc with a remote-viewing session; *telepathic overlay* (TOL) can also work its wiles, even when the viewer is properly blind to the target. Consider where, in a

drunken stupor, Jack B. Nimble knocks over a candle in his living room and burns his house down. To avoid embarrassment, he tells the insurance agent that a flying saucer landed on his roof and laser-firing aliens caused the fire. The agent does not “buy” his story, but a friend of Jack’s, who will believe anything, is sure that it is true. That friend has an elaborate scenario in mind as to how it probably happened, and he offers to get a remote viewer he knows to provide corroborating evidence. Jack’s friend (called the “tasker”) gives the viewer a tasking number, who then launches into the session.

When the viewer’s subconscious mind casts around to find out what event the tasking number designates, it finds nothing there. But, the viewer’s waking consciousness pushes its subconscious mind to keep looking. Because there is no real event to be described, however, the subconscious mind homes in on the next most powerful signal: the beliefs

that the tasker harbors about what happened.

The viewer then reports the scenario generally as the tasker imagines it. The viewer has inadvertently told the tasker what he wanted to hear, not what was true. The viewer was indeed being psychic, just not in a way that was of any use; in fact, it was worse than useless.

Verifiable Targets

Some people argue that, for remote viewing to truly be remote viewing, it requires that the targets be, at least in principle, verifiable. This means that remote viewing a dam in Russia, or hostages in Iraq, or a weapons factory in China would count as remote viewing, but doing the same thing against a UFO event that happened in 1953 or the Loch Ness monster does not count as remote viewing.

I sometimes wonder if this requirement isn’t a bit too strict. If a viewer performs a remote-viewing session and follows protocol (e.g., proper “blinding” pro-



Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. (l) and Ingo Swann (r) at the beginning of the project at Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

cedures, careful tasking, no frontloading, etc.), then, even if the target involves some as-yet-unverifiable phenomenon, it should count as a type of remote viewing. But, when working anomaly targets, viewers must be even more careful than with more conventional targets.

Here are some of the problems with remote viewing unverifiable anomaly targets, including those involving UFO/ETs:

1. The target may not exist, and often there is no way to know. This increases the danger of telepathic overlay and invites nonsensical information in a session.

2. The viewer will get little, if any, reliable feedback, and so, from an experience or training perspective, the session will be largely worthless.

3. The accuracy of the session will be more vulnerable to faulty protocols than in other remote-viewing situations. For example, if frontloading a viewer is a bad practice when addressing a conventional target, it is even more unforgivable in a UFO-type situation. Knowing the target up front will bring the viewer's imagination into play; if the target is a UFO event, the imagination will play twice as hard.

Even when done properly, remote viewing is an imperfect tool for answering our questions and gaining additional information about UFOs. However, it may still offer advantages no other approach has. A remote viewer should never lose sight of the pitfalls that gape before the unwary, yet there can be great rewards for those who learn correct principles and apply them with care.

Endnotes

1. Examples of this research can be found in the following works: *Mind At Large*, Charles T. Tart, Ph.D. (ed.), Hampton Roads: Charlottesville VA, 1979/2002; Jessica Utts, Ph.D., "The Significance of Statistics in Mind-Matter Research," *Journal of Scientific Exploration*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Winter 1999); Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Russell Targ, and Edwin C. May, Ph.D., "Experimental Psi Research: Implications for Physics," *The Role of Consciousness in the Physical World* (AAAS Selected Symposium 57), AAAS/Westview Press, 1981, pp.37-86 (reprinted as an appendix in Russell Targ and Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., *Mind Reach: Scientists Look at Psychic Abilities*, Hampton Roads: Charlottesville VA, 2005. An exhaustive summary of RV research can be found in

chapters 7 & 8 of Paul H. Smith's dissertation, "Is physicalism "really" true?: an empirical argument against the universal construal of physicalism," accessible at www.rviewer.com/Abstract.html.

2. *Coordinate Remote Viewing* (Defense Intelligence Agency: Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC), May 1, 1986, p.1.

3. Ray Hyman, Ph.D., in a Q&A session at the First International Congress of Skeptics in Buffalo, NY, June 1996.

4. Ray Hyman, Ph.D., "Evaluation of Program on 'Anomalous Mental Phenomena,'" in *An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications*, The American Institutes for Research, Sept. 29, 1995, pp.3-59.

5. Michael D. Mumford, Andrew M. Rose, and David A. Goslin (eds.), *An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications*, American Institutes for Research: Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1995, p.E-4.

6. John S. Palmer, Ph.D., Charles Honorton, Ph.D., and Jessica Utts, Ph.D., *Reply to the National Research Council Study on Parapsychology*, Parapsychological Association, Inc., 1988.

7. & 8. Mike Miley's article, "Room With an Alien View: Part Two," in *UFO Magazine*, Vol. 13:5, Sept. 1998, pp.36-45.

9. Joseph McMoneagle, *Mind Trek* (Hampton Roads: Charlottesville, VA), 1993, 1997, pp.155-174; F. Holmes Atwater, *Captain of My Ship, Master of My Soul* (Hampton Roads: Charlottesville, VA), 2001, pp.128-30, 214-15. Atwater's book includes a CD-ROM with the audio recording of McMoneagle's Mars session.

10. Military UFO training targets: www.skipatwater.com/2901.html

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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.](http://RemoteViewingInstructionalServices.com) in Austin, Texas, where he teaches *Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV)* and *Associative Remote Viewing (ARV)*.



RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

BEGINNING CRV

by John P. Stahler

Useful Tips and Tricks



As with tackling any new skill, the learning curve for Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) can be challenging. It is natural for beginning students to want to get the data right and hit the target, but that is not what you are training to do. You are learning proper session structure, the orderly stage-by-stage progression that builds on information received from each previous stage, in order to objectify the data you will perceive when given the site's coordinate. If you get the structure right, the data will take care of itself. What follows are some common structural problems that students experience and suggestions for avoiding them.

Declaring Personal Inclemencies (PIs)

As you begin a session, your mind may contain thoughts, feelings, and emotions, which can influence the data. Called *personal inclemencies* or *set asides*, PIs can range from simple physical maladies, such as a headache or minor pain, to emotional stress from work, family, or relationships. To not be distracted by these matters during a session, proper structure requires that they be declared before beginning. Unfortunately, many students are reluctant to place their personal issues onto paper; they would rather declare “none” than have them exposed to review by others. The simple solution is to declare PIs on

a separate sheet of paper and set it apart from your session. This can be noted on the session transcript by writing “PI: Separate Sheet,” thereby informing those who review the session, and more importantly your subconscious, that a declaration has been made.

Declaring Advanced Visuals (AVs)

Before taking the coordinate, CRV structure requires that you declare any visual preconceptions or other impressions about the target as an *advanced visual* or as *analytical overlay* (AOL). Not doing so can pollute the session and lead to “analytical-overlay drive” (AOL Drive) or “Castle-Building.” No matter how insignificant one might think the perception is, it is important to treat an AV as you would an analytical overlay and so get it out of your head and onto paper.

Although rare, AVs can contain accurate site data. For instance, in July 2011, after a 26-year hiatus from remote viewing, retired U.S. Army remote viewer Tom McNear performed a demonstration session with his former teacher and CRV co-creator Ingo Swann. As he began his session, McNear declared a “land/water interface” as an AOL. After taking the coordinate and producing his ideogram, he described and sketched the target as a waterfall and declared a Stage III AOL of “Bridal Veil Falls.” The target: the Bridal Veil Falls on the American side of Niagara Falls. It was an amazing session—not only did he hit the target but he named it! While pleased with the result, McNear was, ironically, disappointed with the execution. He felt that his AOL of a land/water interface represented data perceived out of structure; while that might seem like a harsh self-criticism, McNear was right. With proper structure, you should not perceive target data until you produce and decode an ideogram. AVs should only capture random thoughts and notions, to prevent tainting future session data.

Executing Stage I

As there are many opportunities for missteps, ideograms are often the most difficult aspect of CRV for students to master. An ideogram is the kinesthetic response of the viewer to his or her perceptions of the target site. It is not a visual response and often does not represent visual aspects of the site; indeed, any visual images perceived should be noted and declared as AOL.

Producing the ideogram can be confusing at first. After taking the coordinate, many students freeze, with pen resting on paper and nothing more than an inky blob to show for it. It is important to let go of control and let your hand draw what it needs to draw. Some viewers describe the sensation as not quite “automatic writing” nor a willful creation, but rather a comfortable in-between that comes with experience. However, whether for your benefit or that of the monitor, there is no need to force an ideogram. You are in charge of your session; therefore, if one is not spontaneously produced, you can declare a “Miss Break” and take the coordinate again.

Once students scribble an ideogram, they often fail to decode it. Some remote-viewing schools teach that each ideogram is unique while others train students in an ideogrammatic “language” of sorts. Either way, once produced, the mark must be interpreted according to its “A” and “B” components.

Ingo described the first task, determining the “A” component, as the “feeling/motion” of the ideogram. There is no appropriate English-language word that describes the combined ideas of feeling and motion; Ingo used the two words together: feeling/motion. This is simultaneously how the target site feels to you and the motion that your pen makes as you sketch the ideogram. This basic dimensional information should be described using simple adjectives. Is it angled, curving up, wavy, or flat? How does the site “feel”? Is it hard, soft, airy, or watery? There are five

basic categories of feelings: solidity, liquidity, airiness, energetics, and temperature. The first feeling that comes to mind should be noted; for example, a properly decoded “A” component for a waterfall might be depicted as “wavy, flowing, curving over, dropping down, watery.”

It is important that you only characterize the ideogram according to its feeling/motion and not its visual appearance. If you have trouble discerning the feeling/motion, you can try quickly retracing or probing the ideogram to obtain the missing information, but there is no need to force a determination. If the feeling/motion still cannot be resolved, you should declare a Confusion or Miss Break and take the coordinate again. It must be remembered that ideograms have a way of self-correcting; if the same ideogram is sketched again, this is likely an indication that it has been decoded improperly or incompletely. If necessary, the coordinate should be taken two, three, or even more times, until you feel that you have produced and decoded the ideogram correctly.

After capturing the feeling/motion, your immediate analytical response to the target should be noted as the “B” component. Your perceptions should be reported using the best one-word description of the gestalt. Here is one of the few instances where the viewer can remain in structure and describe the target site with a noun! Keeping it simple is best. While “land”, “water”, “structure”, or “person” is good, if the concept of “desert”, “waterfall”, “city”, or “crowd” is received, that is fine too. Be careful not to “imagine” a response or else you could be creating an AOL. If no spontaneous response is received, rather than dwelling on it, the word “none” should be written down or a Miss Break declared and another attempt made.

After determining the major gestalt of the target site, students often forget to identify other aspects. If the target is a bridge, for example, the major gestalt might be “structure.” However, the minor aspects of



*Ingo Swann (l) and Tom McNear (r)
(Image: Robert M. Knight)*

“land” and “water” would also provide important information about the nature of the site. After properly decoding the first ideogram, the process should be repeated to identify additional aspects. Also keep in mind that multiple or composite ideograms can appear in what seems like a single ideogram. While doing the decoding, you should be aware of discontinuities or multiple marks that might indicate additional aspects.

As Stage I is the foundation of a session, it is critical that any AOLs be recognized and declared. Undeclared AOLs here can lead to AOL Drive or Castle-Building and ruin a session shortly after it starts. If an image is perceived or you find yourself saying, “it reminds me of” or “it is like,” then a Stage I AOL is being experienced. It needs to be declared!

Executing Stage II

In Stage I, the signal is noticeably brief in duration and narrow in aperture. Stage II is a broader and slower signal that consists of sensations and feelings that viewers might bodily experience were they physically at the target site. As the task is more familiar, students tend to have fewer problems and find it more enjoyable than Stage I. Is the target hard or soft, hot or cold, or rough or smooth? Listen. Can you hear sounds emanating from the target? Take a sniff. What do you smell? Lick your lips. What do you taste? These are sensations that people experience in everyday life; as they are experienced in Stage II, they should be written down.

While the process is simpler than in Stage I, there is room for difficulty here too. The most common issue is students going silent! Even if doing a session alone, it is important for viewers to state their perceptions aloud as they record them onto paper. The physical act of speaking and hearing one’s voice is part of a process that Ingo Swann referred to as “objectification.” It helps to maintain contact with the signal line and is an integral part of the CRV structure.

Another frequent problem is freezing up while

waiting for sensory perceptions. As in producing an ideogram, it is important for viewers to let go and put something down on paper. Students often have a perception in mind, but are reluctant to write it down out of fear of being wrong. For example, if the perception of “blue” pops into your head, it should not be dwelt upon—there is likely “blue” somewhere at the site! It should be written down, and you should then move on. Because some of the best Stage II sensory data comes in clusters, dwelling on each perception will disrupt the clustering effect and signal-line flow.

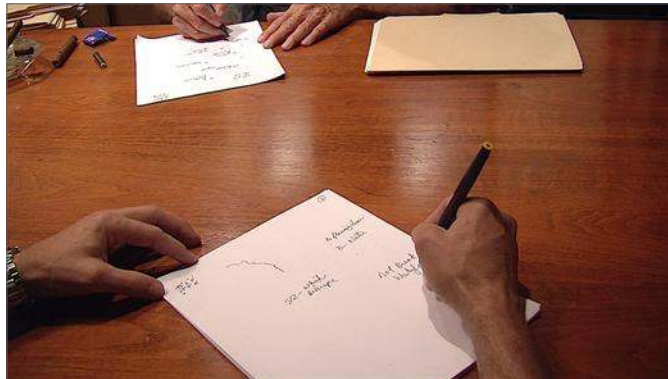
It is better to aim for a new perception every second or two without a care or thought about correctness. Do not self-edit your data!

As data are received from the signal line, you might notice how sensations are clustered according to sense, or site aspect, or both. The first cluster of sensations received are often colors, but other senses are usually

clumped together too. You might work through the senses one at a time as they are presented to you.

Although not as common as in other stages, AOL can creep into Stage II as complex concepts and imagery. While visual information, such as color and qualities of light, is perceivable, you should remember that sight is only one of the five physical senses; the majority of a viewer’s perceptions should be non-visual. If you see an image, it is time for an AOL Break. Likewise, if a noun or a complex concept such as “waterfall” is perceived, it is AOL. You should declare it, put your pen down, and take a break until it dissipates. If you notice that you are closing your eyes or resting your head in your hands, you may be trying to “imagine” a perception and creating an AOL. If doing so, you should take a break.

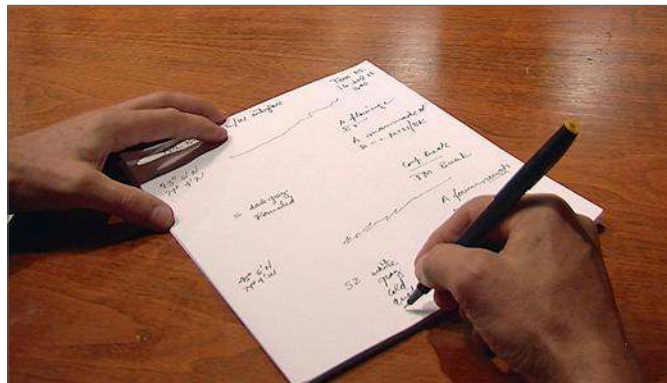
Towards the end of this stage, you should start perceiving some dimensional data, leading to an emotional feeling about the site. These feelings, which can range from subtle to pronounced, should be recorded with an “aesthetic impact” or “AI Break.” As



Tom McNear, AOL Break, Bridal Veil Falls
(Image: Robert M. Knight)

with PIs, students are often reluctant to note how they feel about the target. Nevertheless, it is imperative that you declare these feelings onto paper and aloud. Are you happy or sad, excited or scared; do you like the site or want to leave? These are all examples of how the site may be affecting you. How you feel about the site should be written down and then a break be taken. At best, a failure to declare could color the balance of the session: at worst, it will prevent you from accessing aspects of the site that you might be reluctant to view for emotional reasons. Considered the “gateway” to later stages, an AI Break must be declared and taken before you continue further.

Finally, some students attempt to sketch during Stage II. However, as the majority of Stage II data are non-visual, this can lead to AOL. If one feels the urge to sketch, it is best to note any perceptions of dimensional information and aesthetic impact as the viewer may be transitioning into Stage III.



Tom McNear performing CRV Stage II
(Image: Robert M. Knight)

Executing Stage III

Ingo Swann described Stage III as a “dimensional” stage that is used to explore the physical characteristics of the target site. Often, basic dimensional words such as “tall”, “wide”, “big”, etc. will come at the end of a string of Stage IIs. The appearance of two or more dimensional words indicates the transition from Stage II to Stage III; these dimensional aspects should be labelled as Stage IIIs. Acknowledging one’s entry into Stage III helps you to maintain awareness and control of session structure. As Stage III involves sketching, it is often fun for students, but it is easy to get carried away and lose sight of its purpose. There is a fair amount of variation in the way that remote-viewing schools teach this stage, but limiting activity to simple sketches and trackers, and listing the resulting sensory and dimensional impressions, will best serve beginning students.

Stage III shares some similarities with Stage I. As

much as with an ideogram, sketches should originate spontaneously from contact with the signal line and be drawn quickly. And sketches are just that—simple sketches—not detailed drawings. Do not assume any particular orientation to the site or interpret your sketch by what it looks like. Again, like an ideogram, they should be probed and traced for dimensional data and to prompt further sketching. As a sketch is probed and traced, new sensory data may appear. These sensations should be labelled as Stage IIs and be recorded in a columnar fashion either between the sketches or to the left-hand or right-hand side of the transcript page.

Another Stage III effect similar to an ideogram is the “tracker.” A tracker is like a very detailed ideogram composed of individual dots and dashes instead of a solid line. Unlike an ideogram, however, the tracker is drawn slowly and methodically, with each mark placed according to

the viewer’s autonomic nervous system’s response to the signal line. A well executed tracker should follow a contour, profile, or some other dimensional aspect of the target site.

Some remote-viewing schools teach the labeling of sketches, but this can be a distraction and invite analysis. The goal is not to sketch and label the target site in detail, but rather to stay in structure, and explore and capture the overall dimensional aspects of the site. You should concentrate on general perceptions and avoid getting caught up in details.

Students sometimes forget the different role that AOL plays in Stage III. As the aperture is now wider, some AOL data will often match the target, so you need to be mindful of how or why AOL is appearing. For instance, the sketching of anything that pops into the viewer’s mind as a static image should be avoided—it is almost always false and AOL. It needs to be declared, a break taken, and something else sketched. On the other hand, data such as faint moving images, or the sense that an element of the target

is similar to or reminds you of something, might be accurate (e.g., an AOL here of “Bridal Veil Falls” may indeed be a hit). It still needs to be recorded as AOL, but kept in mind during the writing of your summary.

Writing the Summary

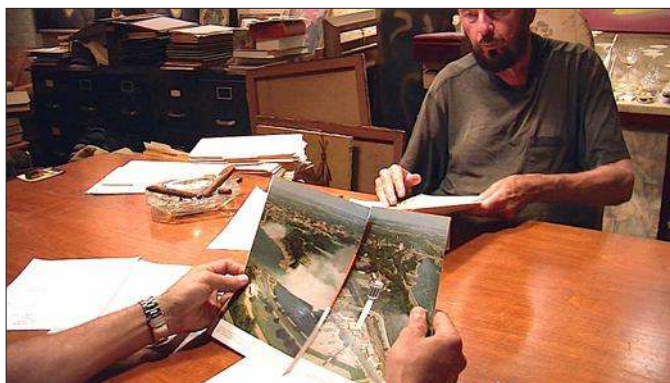
When all the hard work is complete, it is then time to summarize your data. You may be feeling tired and ready for a break, but it is important to generate your summary immediately after completing your session. Delaying the summary invites imagination and logic to interpret the reported information. While writing the summary, there is a temptation for students to remain on the signal line and continue to record new information; however, the summary is not a stage of CRV. Additional information perceived while summarizing should not be ignored, but it is suspect and should be recorded as AOL.

Further, students often feel compelled to present a conclusion from their data. But, it must be recalled that the goals of a good session are to stay in structure, collect data, and not make conclusions; conclusions are the job of the analyst, not the viewer. That said, the summary is your opportunity to review all of your data, including the Stage I “B” components, Stage II sensory perceptions, and Stage III sketches, dimensional aspects, and some AOLs. Stress what you believe to be the relevant information collected; if you feel that the target was a “waterfall” and there is data to support that notion, then it is best to say that it reminds you of a waterfall, rather than drawing a conclusion to that effect.

And above all else, never try to name the target in your summary! If the target’s name is found anywhere in the transcript, it should be in a Stage III AOL. Stating that you believe that the target is “Bridal Veil Falls” is out of structure. It is best to follow Tom McNear’s dictum: If data are obtained out of structure, the session is a miss -- even if the data are a hit.

Final Thoughts

Learning the intricacies of CRV structure can be a daunting task for a beginning remote viewer. However, the benefits of correct structure for reducing noise and increasing data quality are worth the hard work. By using the features built into the structure and not worrying about the content of one’s sessions, viewers can avoid the common pitfalls that lead to poor and confusing sessions. It will build confidence, result in consistently higher-quality sessions, and prepare viewers for the advanced techniques to come.



Tom McNear (l) and Ingo Swann (r), Feedback, Bridal Veil Falls (Image: Robert M. Knight)

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John P. Stahler has served as IRVA President, Vice President, and Secretary. He studied Controlled Remote Viewing with IRVA directors Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. and Lyn Buchanan, and with Ed Dames, David Morehouse, and Psi Tech. Formerly president of a San Diego electronic-design and manufacturing firm specializing in digital video-processing devices, he has been awarded several domestic and international patents. His designs have flown as experiments in NASA’s Space Shuttle Program.



IRVA and RV News

IRVA Announces New Board Members

IRVA would like to welcome Dr. Ellen Zechman and Nancy Jeane to the IRVA Board of Directors.



Ellen Huffman-Zechman, M.D., has been actively developing her interests in parapsychology and remote viewing for nearly a decade. She has been an IRVA member since 2007 and began her remote-viewing training in 2008. Ellen is currently advising and helping to facilitate the Rhine Research Center's Remote Viewing interest group.



Nancy Jeane has a M.Ed. degree from Lamar University in Texas with 23 years of experience as an educator in public schools. She has taken remote-viewing training from most of the principal remote-viewing trainers, including David Morehouse, Lyn Buchanan, Skip Atwater, Joe McMoneagle, and Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. Nancy is currently an Assistant Instructor and Operational Remote Viewer for RVIS, Inc.

**eight martinis Magazine*

Remote viewer Daz Smith publishes a remote-view-

ing 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.

IRVA Member Honor Roll

IRVA Founders

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.
David Hathcock
John Alexander, Ph.D.
Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan
Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.
F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater
Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.
Marcello Truzzi, Ph.D. (dec.)
Russell Targ
Stephan Schwartz

Lifetime Membership

Robert Dorion
Ronald D. Kuhn
Christer Lofgren
Marshall Payn
Dr. Kaz Stevens
Karlie Stevens

Web Guide

IRVA 2014 Conference

www.irvaconference.org

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

www.rviewer.com

Skip Atwater (Military UFO Sessions)

www.skipatwater.com/2901.html

Yahoo! Groups

www.yahoo.com

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

www.mindwiseconsulting.com

Marty Rosenblatt

www.p-i-a.com

RV ONLINE

TARGET PRACTICE

by Cheryle L. Hopton

Creating an Online RV Group



Many remote viewers are looking for a place to practice, and belonging to more than one online group will give you a variety of targets and input. For all those with the inclination, and who do not mind a bit of responsibility, this article will provide a basic blueprint for creating a *free* remote-viewing target group on the Yahoo! Groups.

Choosing a Group Name

This is one of the fun parts. A light-hearted name can be witty and interesting, but try to refrain from getting too carried away. You never know when your group session data, along with the group name, might become public.

Creating Your Yahoo! Group

Before beginning, write a short “Group Description” paragraph for the Yahoo! Groups directory. For example:

(Name of the group) is a restricted remote-viewing discussion group. It is available to individuals who wish to actively remote view new targets, post their session data to the list, and participate in our group discussions about those results. A new target will be posted to the list every two weeks. After two weeks the target feedback will be provided, and the list members can then upload their sessions and discuss the results. The targets provided will not involve any disturbing or controversial subject matter and are appropriate for each skill level.

All remote-viewing methodologies and skill levels are welcome.

This list is moderated and administrated by (Name of the group’s owner).

Go to the [Yahoo!](#) home page and click on the “My Yahoo!” link at the top of the page. Choose the “Groups” link and then the “Start a New Group” link. Then sign in with your personal Yahoo! credentials in order to begin the process.

As part of your group settings, decide what type of group you want (Public, Restricted, or Private). If you want an invitation-only group but would like remote viewers from other methodologies to find you in the Yahoo! Groups directory, then choose the “Restricted” option. Yahoo! will take you step-by-step through the rest of the process.

Yahoo! Groups also provides a group image for your home page, but you can hover over it and upload your own photo and/or graphic, if you wish.

Establishing Protocols

While you might think that protocols will not be needed because your group will be providing a fun and relaxed environment in which viewers can practice, there is more to keeping your list running smoothly than just posting and discussing targets. It may take a little more time to establish guidelines up front, but it will be worth it. As you know, remote viewers are a passionate lot!

Deciding Methodology-Specific or All-Inclusive

Decide if you want a method-centric group or one where all methodologies are welcome. If all of your viewers practice the same methodology, then everyone will be able to relate to the same session-data format. However, if your group is all-inclusive, it will be more beneficial for those viewers who might want to consider exploring other methods of remote viewing, and build new relationships.

Targets

What types of targets are appropriate for your group? If you decide to include remote-viewing newbies, then make sure that the targets do not involve any disturbing data and are appropriate for all skill levels. Also, consider whether you want to use blind, double-blind, or frontloaded targets. Most groups provide blind or double-blind targets every two weeks, and you can use the “Events Calendar” on your Yahoo! Group to post the days that a new target will be available.

Target Identification and Cueing

How will your targets be numbered and cued? If this is not consistent, viewers may be tempted to blame bad numbers and/or cueing for poor session results. One option is to have the targeteer place the target identifier (ID) on the target photo (e.g., FP070414). The first two letters in this target ID represent the group’s name (i.e., IRVA’s [Focal Point Group](#)) and the numbers represent the month, day, and year that the target was posted to the list. Consider also including a targeting cue such as “Describe the target” or “View the target in present time” when the target ID is posted to the list -- this makes sure the tasker’s intention is clear.

Some target groups also provide outbinder targets on occasion. For example, from June 12-14, 2012, several viewers from the Hawaii Remote Viewers’ Guild (HRVG) cued the then *future* IRVA-conference outbinder target and worked their sessions. The target ID was “W3X3-S9E6,” and the cue was “2012 IRVA Conference ‘Outbinder’ experiment, the location that would be selected and visited by observers on Sunday, June 17, 2012.” The actual target was not chosen by the conference beacon

team until the conference weekend, on Sunday, June 17th. (See *Aperture*, Spring/Summer 2012, Issue 21, “Outbounder 2012, Preemptive and Out of Bounds”).

Target Sources

Unless you have a large personal target pool, you may want to ask a few experienced remote viewers to become a source of targets for your group. Keep in mind that you will only be posting two targets per month and don't forget to let your targeteers know how you want the targets identified and cued.

Feedback and Group Discussion

Each Yahoo! Group has a “Files” section. Create a folder in your files section for targets by year (e.g., TARGETS 2014) and a folder for session data (e.g., SESSION DATA 2014), and then have viewers upload PDFs of their sessions to the session-data folder. Keep in mind that Yahoo! Groups limit the amount of data that can be maintained on your group's site, so make sure that viewers reduce their file sizes so that their data can be kept online for as long as possible.

After everyone has worked the target, the targeteer can then upload the target photo to the targets folder and you can discuss the results on the list, or an Internet platform such as Skype, etc., can be used.

Once your target group becomes comfortable working together, some interesting session data might be seen. For example, one of the first Yahoo! target groups, named *Mad Dog*, was established and moderated by Ralph Burton, who is the current moderator of the IRVA member's Yahoo! Group. I was a target source for that group and provided the target ID and cue (“Describe the target”) for the target photo on this page.

I was fascinated as the viewers began uploading their session data, because many had unknow-

ingly sectioned off different aspects of the target and worked them individually. One viewer described the balloon, the basket, and the men (fire included); another described the Uvalde cave in Texas; another, the terrain above the cave and below the basket; and one viewer described something flying in the air (the bats were not visible in the target photo), and went so far as to sketch their teeth and liken them to that of a shark!

Because session data can be valuable for future reference, the owner of the list should keep copies of all the targets and associated session data after they are removed from the group's Yahoo! files section.

Welcome E-mail with List Rules

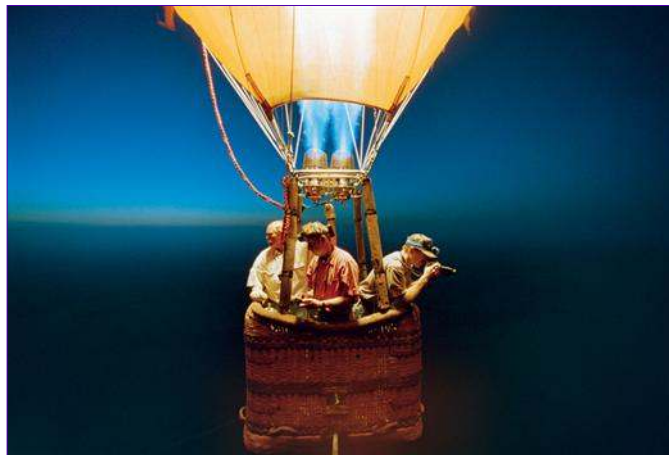
Create a welcome e-mail for new members that describes what is appropriate behavior for your group (e.g., advertising, etc.), so there is no confusion. Below is a sample e-mail:

Welcome to (Name of your group), a restricted remote-viewing target list at Yahoo! Groups. We are happy that you have decided to become part of our group of remote viewers, and we hope you have a lot of fun!

This discussion group is restricted to those who are invited to join and wish to actively share experiences, remote view targets, post their sessions to the list, and participate in supportive group discussions about those results.

Here are a few guidelines to remember:

- *Stay on topic, and do not post solicitations, classes, links, virus warnings, etc.*
- *Cross-posting is against e-mail etiquette and is not allowed on the list.*
- *Targets are provided by experienced sources, so please do not question the targeteer and/or his/her intentions. Each remote viewer is*



Before dawn, three of the world's premier chiropterologists (bat experts) float in a hot air balloon 40 feet above a Uvalde cave in Texas from which a cloud of bats would explode. (Image: Jay Dickman, National Geographic, 2002)

solely responsible for the content of his/her session work.

- *Please respect the privacy of your fellow members, and their copyright and personal/property rights.*
- *When posting your sessions to the list, be sure they are in PDF format and reduce the file size as much as possible. Upload your session data to the group's "Files" section. Please do not attach them to your e-mails to the list.*
- *All remote-viewing methodologies and skill levels are welcome on this list, and posts regarding someone else's work are expected to be thoughtful and helpful.*

This list is a moderated target-discussion group, and the rules that govern all Yahoo! Groups govern this list, so please familiarize yourself with the rules posted in the "Files" section.

A new target ID will be posted to the list every two weeks. After you work each target, you can upload a PDF file of your session to the "SESSION DATA" folder. Once each target photo is uploaded to the group, you will find it in the "TARGETS" folder. Targets on this list do not involve any disturbing data and are appropriate for all skill levels.

This is a fun and informative working list, so view the targets and enjoy!

*Regards,
(Name of the list owner and group)*

The Yahoo! Groups's rules are available on the Yahoo! website under "Guidelines." You can post a copy to your group's "Files" section so that your list members can easily refer to them when necessary.

Announcing Your Group

Once you have created your group, be sure to make the announcement on the Yahoo! remote-viewing lists (with a link to your group) so that people can easily send an e-mail request to become a member.

Group Style

Whatever style and parameters you choose for your group, make sure they have fun!

Remote-Viewing Target Pools/Groups

Here are a few websites/groups that provide free targets for the remote-viewing community:

Target Monkey (Daz Smith)
www.remoteviewed.com/target/

Ten Thousand Roads (P.J. Gaenir) provides targets, message boards, FAQs, targeting, and sharing tools.
www.dojopsi.com/tnr/index.cfm

Problems>Solutions>Innovations (Lyn Buchanan)
www.crviewer.com/targets/targetindex.php

Focal Point (IRVA Members Yahoo! Target Group)
www.irva.org/community/focal-point.html

Greg Kolodziejzyk's ARV Targets
www.remote-viewing.com/arvcourse/targetpracticepage.html

Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild
www.hrvg.org/targets.php

David Morehouse Productions
www.davidmorehouse.com/practice-targets/

Aesthetic Impact (Teresa Frisch)
www.aestheticimpact.com/resources/remote-viewing-practice-targets/

Cheryle L. Hopton is the Managing Editor of *Aperture* and previously served as IRVA's Secretary, Vice President, and a Board Member. She studied Controlled Remote Viewing with IRVA director Lyn Buchanan and Shelia Massey. She has been a self-employed graphic artist and webmaster since 1995 after having worked in the securities industry for many years in various management positions, and also as a consultant for James McClatchy and McClatchy Newspapers in the San Francisco Bay Area.



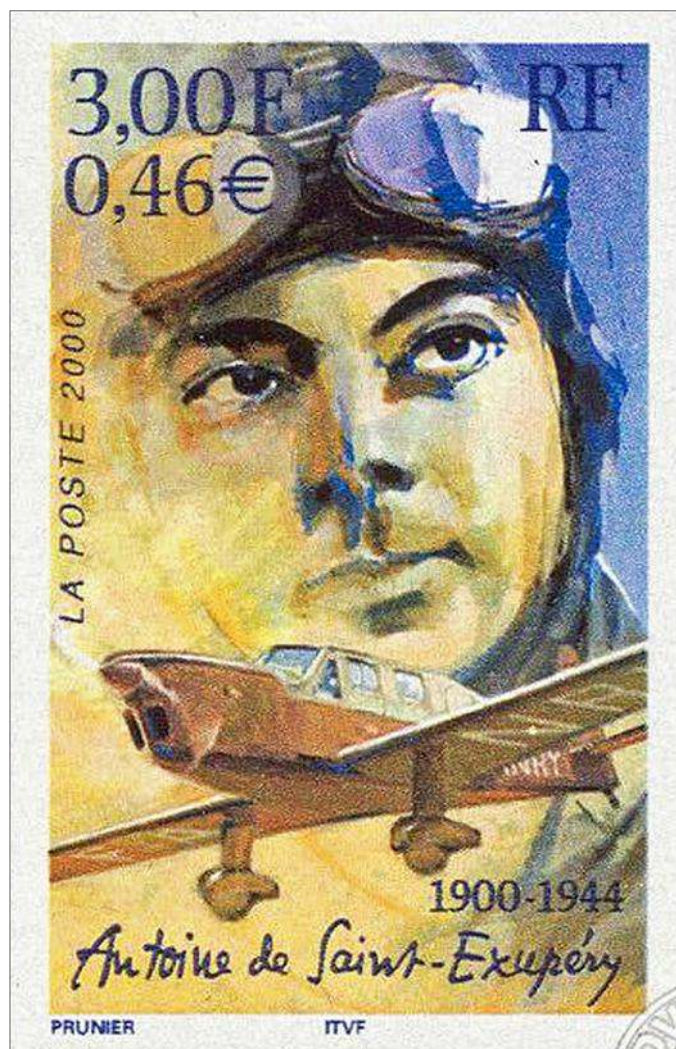
RV HISTORY

I REMEMBER

by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

Finding “The Little Prince”

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



Lost at the end of World War II and piloted by French author Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, the military mail plane was traveling south of the French coast and the weather was fine. Saint-Exupéry was a well known aviator and writer, the author of the children's

book, *The Little Prince*. He was a seasoned pilot, but had crashed several times before in Africa and France. Now in his forties, overweight, and in poor health, he had convinced the French military to re-hire him to fly dispatches along the Mediterranean coast. During the flight, the plane was lost, presumed crashed. Despite searches and inquiries, the loss of the plane and pilot remained an enigma for nearly fifty years.

In the summer of 1992, I met U.S. Army Major Ed Dames in Virginia and was impressed with his energy and enthusiasm. He called me shortly afterwards and arranged for me to carry out my first Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) session as a consultant for his company, Psi Tech. After learning of my life-long experience with parapsychological topics, Dames decided to offer me some exploratory projects. He explained that, while I had not taken his training, I had enough natural talent and discipline to be included on his team. This was an unpaid, exploratory project, but I was thrilled to be participating.

Later that week, Dames gave me a “blind” coordinate (a random series of letters and numbers) and I remote viewed the target using the Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) method [Ed. Note, now known as *Controlled Remote Viewing*]. A few weeks later, I carried out another remote-viewing session of the same target in order to focus on specific factors that Dames needed for his Final Report. Eventually, I received a copy of the report with my remote viewing included, and I was amazed at the concordance between information that other viewers had accessed and my own. The coordinate was attached to a hidden tasking: “To locate the downed plane, to describe the location, and to describe any landmarks.”

During my sessions for this target, I mentally traveled to the location and immediately visualized high white cliffs. I next saw a beach, a lighthouse, rough

water, and perceived strong currents and tides. There was an estuary and a small town nearby with houses lined up along a main street. Evergreen trees dotted the landscape around the small town and atop the white cliffs. I perceived that this was the correct location, and wandered around observing and recording my perceptions.

I am not a great artist, but I made sketches and wrote up an account of my perceptions, which I mailed off to Dames. Feedback was given to the viewers in the form of a newspaper story involving the crash and disappearance of a P-38 Lightning aircraft on July 31, 1944 during World War II. The pilot of the plane was the French author Antoine de Saint Exupery.

The Final Report included feedback about the project and the collected perceptions of eight remote viewers, including myself. As I read through the report, I experienced an epiphany: This stuff works! Remote viewing works! All of the viewers had pretty much viewed the same location; one had even sketched the plane; and most of us described the lighthouse, the white cliffs, and the estuary. It was one of the most important moments in my remote-viewing career.

No further feedback was available until November 1998 (6 years later) when an article in the French magazine *Paris Match* described how a trawler fisherman had found the location of the downed plane off the Côte d'Azur, in the south of France. An inscribed bracelet discovered at the site confirmed the plane as the one crashed by Saint Exupery. A request made to the French authorities provided a great deal of feedback regarding the location and landmarks in the area of the crash. We had indeed located and described the site; we had found the Little Prince's plane!

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. She is the author of several books and is a founding member and former director of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA).



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.

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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.

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.

TASKINGS & RESPONSES

AN INTERVIEW WITH Sandra Ray

by Jed Bendix

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

Sandy Ray is the wife of William “Bill” Ray, who served with Project Stargate from January 1984 through June 1987, and as commander from September 1985 until his departure. Ingo Swann trained him in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), and Bill, in turn, later trained Sandy, who has now been viewing and teaching for 28 years. Sandy is also credited with developing CRV’s Stage “4 and a half.” Her lineage is Irish and Native American. Sandy was also the treasurer of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) for 10 years, and she and Bill continue to donate their time at IRVA’s annual conferences.

Jed Bendix [JB]: When were you trained to remote view?

Sandy Ray [SR]: My husband, Bill Ray, trained me once the [U.S. Army’s] unit members were given permission, and he took the targets out of National Geographic magazine.

JB: What were you taught first, Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) or Extended Remote Viewing (ERV)?

SR: CRV; I didn’t learn ERV for quite a while. Bill initially taught me Stage 1, where I learned to do ideograms, and then I learned Stages 2 and 3. At Stage 4, where the matrix is made, I experienced problems. I would come right off the signal line wondering where

does “blue” go -- in this column or that column?

JB: Is that when you developed CRV’s “Stage 4 and a half”?

SR: Yes, that’s when I developed what I call “Stage 4 and a half,” and where I would just narrate. Bill would say, “You’re out of structure.” I replied, “Yeah, I’m out of structure, but this is the way I can do it.” Finally, he relented. I didn’t get tired using Stage 4

and a half, and I obtained a lot of information. Once I got onto the signal line, I didn’t know that Bill was even there.

JB: Which do you prefer, CRV or ERV?

SR: I like ERV, and I became pretty accurate, but I have not done a session in a long time. It’s essential for me to do ERV with a monitor because I would talk through[out] the session, and the monitor could write it down. Personally, I would not know how to do ERV on my own because, at the end of the session, I wouldn’t remember what I said or experienced during



Sandy Ray, Remote Viewer and Trainer

the session.

One memorable ERV session was with my daughter; we were both working the same target in different rooms at the same time. The target was Paris and, while we were working the target, we discovered each other at the site!

At first I got the gestalt, and I liked it there. I saw through the AI [Aesthetic Impact] and felt that someone was there; from the sense of familiarity, I knew it

was my daughter, Kelley.

JB: Did having a large family affect the way Bill trained you?

SR: Yes. Bill taught me all the protocols, but, because we had five kids at home, I learned to remote view with a lot of noise and interruptions, and Bill had to teach with a lot of noise and interruptions. We practiced in the basement, but it was not too long before the phone would be ringing and the kids would be running up and down the stairs. Those interruptions did not seem to bother me.

JB: Do you think that learning to remote view in an uncontrolled environment makes you a better operational remote viewer?

SR: Yes, I believe so. I think most people work in a little more controlled environment, but I was not trained that way.

Ingo [Swann] believed RV should be done in a sterile, controlled environment with no distractions. Bill thought that, with the demands and restrictions of the military, this might not always be possible. There are advantages to being able to work in a noisy, messy environment.

JB: I have been told that many of the remote-viewing team members and their families lived next to each other at Fort Meade.

SR: Yes, many of the unit's members lived in the same neighborhood, except for Ed Dames and Charlene Cavanaugh. The Tom McNears lived across the street from the Paul Smiths, the Skip Atwaters lived next to the Smiths, and we lived around the corner. We all lived within a block of each other on Buckner Avenue, and at times we were called "the Boys from Buckner." "We would all get together for dinners and activities.

Our children played together and my son, Shawn, babysat for Paul Smith's kids, and the Atwater girls and my daughter, Kelley, babysat for the McNear girls. There was one big common playground where they all played together. I went to school at night and worked days in [Washington,] D.C. Bill was always gone, but the McNears, Smiths, and Atwaters acted as the overseers of our kids and, if something happened, they were there for them. We were all really friendly and all on good terms.

I knew Skip Atwater previously from the days when

he worked for Bill as an instructor at the Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Five or six years later, Skip and Bill attended the Captain's Course at the Intelligence School together, and we lived across the street from each other on base. Gene Lessman and his family were our neighbors and friends in Munich, Germany; Gene and Bill were both in the Special Operations detachment of the 66th Military Intelligence Group for several years. Of course, the people that Bill traveled with at Fort Meade are like family.

I have not talked with Skip in a while, but I know that, if I needed something or had a question, I could call Skip today.

During one time period, we had not seen the McNears for years. Then, one day in the Netherlands while I was in the commander's office, in walks Tom McNear. It was "Hellooo," and we picked up right where we had left off years before; we were stationed with the McNears another two and a half years.

JB: Do you have any favorite stories from those years at Ft. Meade?

SR: Yes. Ingo [Swann] would come over once in a while for dinner. He had a small tattoo, I believe on his hand; the tattoo was an unusual shape, and I can't recall what it was exactly. My [then] 15 year-old son, Shawn, saw it and identified it; Ingo was impressed and said, "You're the first person to ever know what this is!"

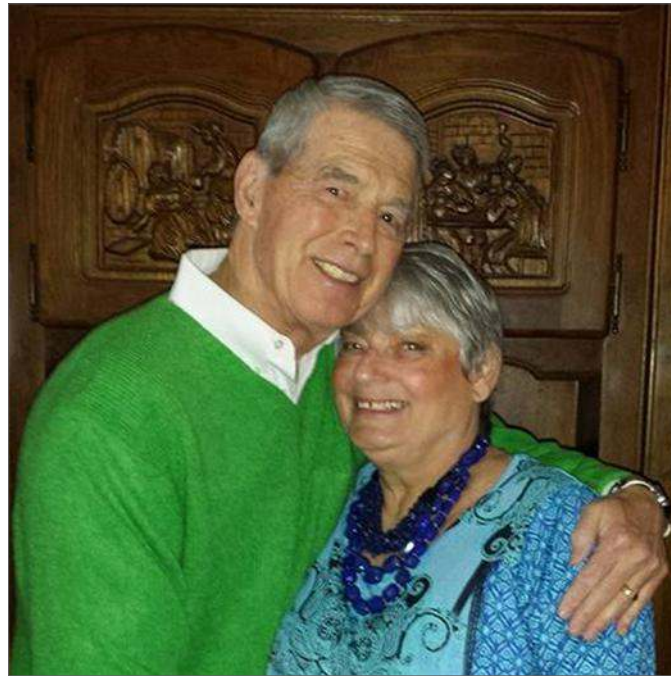
I don't remember who taught us how to bend spoons, but I taught my son, Billy, when he was five or six. One day I came home from work, and he had bent all my silverware! When we would go to the officers' club for dinner, he would start bending spoons and forks. We were yelling, "Stop it!" He would also go to people's houses and say "See what I can do?" and start bending their silverware.

One day my son, Shawn, went to babysit Paul Smith's kids while Bill, Paul, and the team were in New York training. Paul's wife told Shawn to put a can of beans in a pot and heat them up for the kids, but Shawn did not know that you had to open the can. So, he added some water to a pan and threw the can in; of course, the can of beans exploded, and the explosion scared their dog, which made the dog run into a lamp, breaking it.

We wives stuck together as a group because of what our husbands did and because they were frequently gone. As a security measure, all the military members of the unit were taken out of the Army's open system; we were not in the Army's computer and Bill's name and rank were not on our house's front door. Bill would tell me that we had to keep a low profile with the kids, meaning "Don't get into trouble." They always did.

And, because of our rowdy kids, the base MPs would come looking for us, and some tense moments occurred when they couldn't locate us on the military computer.

Then there was the time three of my kids were in leg casts at the same time, and Social Services was going to charge me with child abuse. My daughter, Shannon, slipped a growth plate in her foot; Shawn fell off a stage and tore a tendon in his knee; and Kelley broke her ankle playing football. So I said to Social Services, "Really? I would break their arms, not their legs." Two weeks later, my youngest fell out of a tree and broke his arm,



Bill and Sandy Ray, 2014

and I had to drive him to Bethesda Naval Hospital, an hour away, all the while thinking they were going to put me in jail.

JB: How do you go about teaching someone to bend spoons or forks?

SR: Spoonbending is fun, and it's just energy. When the metal is ready to bend, it begins to feel warm -- just to a point where, instinctually, you know it is going to bend. I used to bend or curl forks all the time.

JB: How many years has Bill been your monitor?

SR: I think it has been 28 years. I feel that working with a monitor, as close as Bill and I are, enables him to extract more information from me. It also helps me when I monitor other people, because I learned from

him how not to cue or lead the viewer. Also, when Bill monitors me, he is seated behind me and I can't see him. This way, we are not reading each other's body language.

He learned to monitor from Ingo, who taught him to use short commands, like, "Describe the object" or "What do you sense there?" He wouldn't say, "Does it smell smoky?"

JB: What are the best characteristics for a monitor?

SR: A good monitor stays out of the site and doesn't say phrases like, "Is it the Grand Canyon?" When monitoring, it is important to stay away from feeding into the viewer's session and to be careful not to get blended into the viewer's descriptions.

Unless the viewer is way far off of the site, I don't say anything, because, as a monitor, I'm not there -- I do not know. The viewer may be on site, but in a different place than the target photo shows. Just because you cannot feedback doesn't mean that the viewer has not hit the target. Viewers can become insecure, and

they'll think, "Oh, I must not be on site," but they could be right there.

These are skills I have learned from Bill. He's got the ability to go deeper; an example would be: if I see a person go by, he might say, "Well, talk to them." During one session, I identified that there was a newspaper at the site. Bill asked if I could tell what was written on it. I drew the letter "o" with a line "/" through it and some other symbol; it appeared to be Danish or Norwegian. The target was the capital of Denmark.

JB: Have you trained other remote viewers?

SR: Yes, I have. But, I primarily help Bill by monitoring the viewers during their training.

While living in Europe, Bill traveled quite a bit, and because of his traveling, we usually held the training sessions on Thursday or Friday evenings, or on weekends. Students could show up to one of those sessions. After the students had completed the lecture portion of the training, they had the option of not being at training or scheduling a make-up date for the training. It was flexible.

Many of our students were from the Netherlands, Germany, or Belgium, but there was also a Navajo, Native American student. English was the second language for the European students. Bill presented lectures at the beginning of the training on each of the stages. After the completion of these lectures, our training was done in a relaxed setting where we sat around a big table drinking coffee. We watched the way everybody else viewed and took turns monitoring each other. It was an interesting way to teach, and the students were able to observe each other working and learned from their successes and failures.

If life ever calms down for us, we would like to start remote-viewing training again.

JB: What is the best intent or purpose to have when remote viewing?

SR: To trust your gut. To know this works. Even if you're not convinced it works, know that, if you stay in structure, you can benefit from it. Ethics are also very important: Remote viewing should not be used for spying on your children, spouse, or friend.

JB: What do you see as the future of remote viewing?

SR: Remote viewing has been used in many positive ways, like solving crimes and finding lost children. But the potential of using remote viewing in medicine and for making diagnoses is still to be explored. I believe remote viewing can also be instrumental in resolving issues, problems, and unknowns in our history and even pre-history, such as how and why Stonehenge was constructed and how the Pyramids were built. It has obviously demonstrated its value in military-intelligence matters.

Then there is remote viewing the future -- where Bill has never sent me. He's probably afraid I won't come home!

Remote viewing, I believe, has a great future. I think it's awesome that the International Remote

Viewing Association (IRVA) has been inclusive and acknowledged many different modalities, because, whatever the method is, it's the results that count. It's not important what something is called -- an AOL, Stray Cat, Big Daddy, or whatever. Ingo's protocols have worked for a lot of people, but others have successfully used different methods. I don't say they are right or wrong; I just ask, "What are the results?"

(Ed. Note: Bill Ray [BR] then joined the conversation.)

JB: When Ingo was developing CRV, was he basing it on his own subconscious process?

BR: I don't think so. I believe Ingo was a natural viewer, but he realized that he would not be able to teach that natural ability to others. The genius of Ingo was that he was able to develop CRV based on the way he viewed and the research he did on the work, and research of others spanning hundreds of years, and then finally bringing it together in a six-step program that he could train others on. I've seen him work CRV, and he could do it. He had to develop a way to teach remote viewing -- and that became CRV -- because he could not teach people the way he did it. That is purely my opinion.

Joe McMoneagle may disagree, but at the project he basically used ERV. We called that "Joe-style Viewing" and only later called it "ERV." He has moved beyond that now and may be working the way Ingo did prior to developing CRV. Sandy may not realize it, but I believe she has also moved beyond "Stage 4 and a half." Now, she basically uses Stage 1 to acquire the target and then just relays the information about what is happening there. If I could figure out how Sandy does remote viewing and train people to do it, it would be a whole lot easier. Sandy acquires in 15 minutes what generally comes out of an hour-and-a-half session by another viewer and, at the conclusion, she can immediately work another target. Most people, after an hour-and-a-half session, feel pretty much like they went five rounds with Mike Tyson.

SR: In the beginning of my training, Bill said that it was not good if I had a visual. So, I trained myself not to have visuals. Also, I do not hear things -- I sense things. I just know it's there. It is a little bit like being in the forest with your eyes closed.

I sense the smell, and I sense taste and sounds. If I hear a bell, I know it's a bell. It's not like I hear a bell in my head.

JB: How many people have you trained into "Stage 4 and a half"?

SR: Everyone we trained in Europe did Stage 4 and a half.

BR: Yes, that is true. Speaking of training people in Europe, there is one thing I wanted to mention: Monica, a German woman whom we trained in CRV, told us that she had learned ERV in the early '70s from a woman in Frankfurt. This woman was teaching a form of ERV at about the same time, or a little before Hal [Puthoff, Ph.D.] and Russell [Targ] were starting up their research at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). Monica mentioned that, in association with remote viewing, she also learned dowsing.

JB: Sandy told me that Monica did not like working the Little Big Horn target.

BR: It took me forever to get Monica onto the site. She would skip over the battle and go to the Indian celebration after the attack. She would follow the soldiers riding down into battle and [Major General George Armstrong] Custer splitting up his forces, and then she would jump ahead because she didn't want to see all the blood and guts. Sandy, on the other hand, had no problem working Custer's Last Stand; this is probably because of Sandy's Native American heritage.

One of the things we tried to do at the project was to work some horrific sites like the Nazi death camps; working appalling sites was a way to train the viewer to go into places that he or she did not want to go.

Most people had a hard time with any of the Nazi-camp targets -- although we did have one female

who came into the unit after I left, and I was told that she went through the ashes and didn't seem to mind.

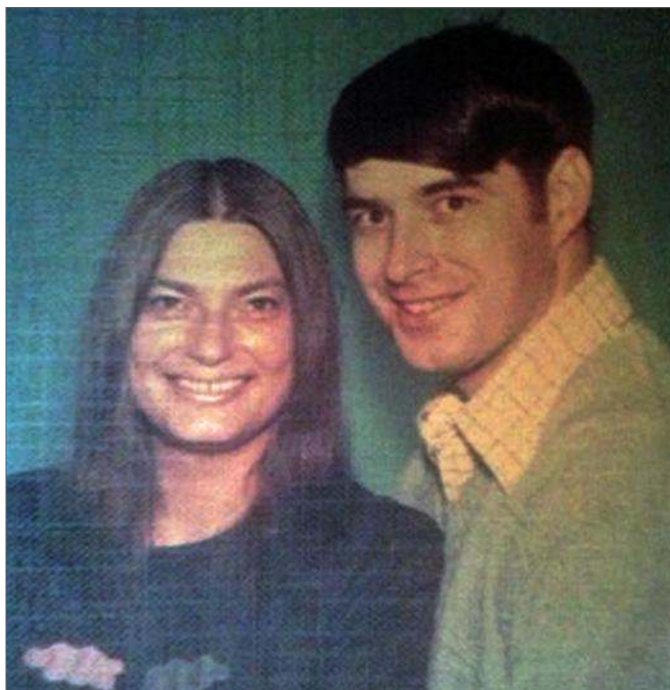
SR: It wasn't me!

BR: That's for sure.

BR: [Fellow unit member Ed] Dames would come up with esoteric targets that were fine because the viewer learned that, no matter how stupid or farfetched the information seemed, you had better declare it. I think that this has a positive effect on controlling self-editing.

JB: Have the two of you thought of publishing a book?

BR: We have talked about writing a book called "Fifty Years with the Military." It would be a comedy, as seen from Sandy's side and mine. We would put a couple of chapters in there about remote viewing, and people would probably consider it fiction. We have had a lot of neat and funny experiences along the way, remote viewing being only one of them.



Sandy and Bill Ray, in the beginning

JB: It sounds like you guys have had an exciting life together!

SR: We have, and we've had a lot of fun. We have six children and so many funny stories about the kids, but they would die if their names were mentioned in a book. We could do a whole book on the kids alone!

BR: Dear, we'll give them aliases, OK?

SR: We had better! After we told everyone what he or she was really like, they would never get a job!

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.



ARV CONFERENCE

APPLIED PRECOGNITION PROJECT 2014 Conference/Workshop/Webinar

by Marty Rosenblatt, Jon Knowles, and Alexis Poquiz

Overview

The 2014 Applied Precognition Project Conference (APP-2014), held on June 24-26, 2014 in Las Vegas and facilitated by Joe McMoneagle and Marty Rosenblatt, had elements of a conventional conference, workshop, and webinar.

- Conference attendees heard renowned speakers in the fields of precognition, remote viewing, and Associative Remote Viewing (ARV), including Dean Radin, Ph.D., Joe McMoneagle, James Spottiswoode, Ph.D., and Greg Kolodziejzyk.
- The workshop involved predicting seven baseball games, resulting in six wagering hits and one wagering miss (six games during APP-2014 and one game in the Introductory Workshop).
- The webinar portion featured six formal presentations broadcast live over the Internet.

Introductory Workshop

A day before APP-2014 officially started, McMoneagle led an introductory workshop focusing on standard binary ARV. In "Foretelling the Future, Applying Precognition to Sports/Financials, Introduction and Training by Doing it!", ARV was applied to the FOREIGN EXCHANGE (FOREX) market in the morning of that day and then a sports game in the afternoon. Some attendees wagered for the first time and won! Another, non-ARV presentation was given by Dave Silverstein that offered other ways to experience precognition.

Day 1

Each of the three days of APP-2014 focused on a different ARV approach for applying precognition, with the first being standard binary ARV. Two predictions

were made, one before and one after lunch, with some viewers doing the remote viewing while others did the independent analysis and judging. McMoneagle led the judging in the morning, applying his analytic approach to judging that relies heavily on first gestalt impressions. Nancy Smith led the afternoon judging session, using the SRI/Targ Confidence Ranking method. There were winning wagers based on both predictions.

Wagering was done on the "Over/Under," a type of wager where the odds-makers set the "line" for the total number of runs in a game, and the goal is to predict whether the actual number of runs will be over or under the line. Many "wagered wisely," as reducing the stress associated with making a prediction generally increases the probability of success. Other ARVers prefer merely to explore their own consciousness and communication with their submerged consciousness.

Webinar 1: Nonlocal Empathy



"Nonlocal Empathy," originally to be presented by Skip Atwater, was instead presented by Marty Rosenblatt because Atwater was unable to attend APP-2014. Nonlocal empathy as it relates to ARV can

be summarized as follows: "The more empathetic the ARV practitioner becomes with future-self, the greater the conscious awareness of the designated feedback experience."

Empathy is truly nonlocal, entangling information between the remote-viewing session and the feedback session. Ongoing research on "mirror neurons" that seems to provide a neurological basis for empathy may also eventually be shown to be involved with consciousness being nonlocal.

From an ARV entanglement perspective, empathy

may be thought of as having two components:

- *Affective Empathy (aka Emotional Empathy)*: The capacity to respond with an appropriate emotion to the future-self's mental states.
- *Cognitive Empathy*: The capacity to understand the future-self's perspective or mental state.

Empathy has both emotional and intellectual components. The emotional component probably serves to strengthen entanglements in a nonlocal fashion, while the intellectual component is necessary to enable the recording of precognitive experiences in a transcript.

A conclusion for ARVers and remote viewers who receive feedback is: Viewers are nonlocal when they remote view and empathically entangle with their "future-self" during the associated feedback session. Also, the feedback sessions empathically entangle with their "earlier-self" in their remote-viewing sessions. Viewers are indeed nonlocal beings connected to "outside of time."

Experience Feelings

- Emotions happen to you.
- Feelings enfold you.
- Emotions are the result of brain chemistry.
- Feelings arise from the enteric nervous system.
- Individuals can experience different emotions to the same stimulus.
- Feelings are the consciousness of beauty, the way in which the world expresses itself as love.

Purpose

- Purpose involves the perfect alignment of experiencing "I" and feeling beauty.
- Purpose is revealed through our actions
- The sense of purpose comes not from the mental realm but from the heart.
- The heart is the spiritual organ of the body.
- Perceiving a sense of purpose through the heart changes the whole of one's life.

Webinar 2: ARV Experimental Results Over 13 Years



The second webinar was given by Greg Kolodziejzyk about a paper he wrote that was published in *The Journal of Parapsychology*.*

In his experiments, he was the only viewer and engaged in self-judging using a consensus approach. His overall statistical significance was very high, with a z-score of 4. What is most impressive were the long-term hit rates achieved for his consensus-based projects. With 285 project questions (precognitive tasks), most of his predictions involved futures markets (e.g., predicting the future price of gold).

He conducted a total of 5,677 ARV trials, and his hit rate on 285 predictions was 60.3 percent.

This hit rate was increased to over 70 percent by increasing the number of trials in a project question and giving more weight to higher subjective confidence scores reflecting the quality of the match between the remote viewing and one of the two target images.

Kolodziejzyk used a 0-to-4 subjective confidence score, similar to the 0-to-7 Confidence Ranking scoring system. His data show significant correlation between his subjective scores and the associated hit rate; the higher the score, the higher the hit rate.

ARV Trial Statistics Filtered by Subjective 0-4 Scoring

SCORE >=	# TRIALS	HIT RATE
0	5,677	53%
1	2,464	54%
2	1,576	56%
2.5	589	58%
3	202	64%
3.25	32	78%

The good news is that the higher the scores, the better the expected hit rate. The not-so-good news is that higher scores are much less likely to occur, at least in this study.

* This paper was published in 2013 in *The Journal of Parapsychology*, Volume 76 Issue 2, under the title, "[Greg Kolodziejzyk's 13-Year Associative Remote Viewing Experiment Results](#)."

One hundred and eighty-one predictions resulted in actual futures trades where capital was risked. Of these, 60 percent of the trades were profitable (amounting to about \$150,000), another example of the ability to make money by applying ARV over the long term.

Evening Program: Spoonbending Party

The evening program, led by Debra Katz and Michelle Bulgatz, was fun and successful. After a one-minute pep talk, someone shouted, “Come on everyone, let’s do it!” At that point, spoons and forks seemed to melt into all sorts of odd contortions.

Day 2

On the second day of APP-2014, attendees applied the Winning Entanglements (WE) protocol for making two baseball-game predictions.

In a standard ARV prediction, there is one coordinate, one transcript, and one target (usually a photo); there are two “possible targets,” one associated with the event of an Over outcome and the other with the event of an Under outcome (Over and Under are the two possible “sides”). At the end of a game, the outcome for the winning side is revealed. The viewer is then shown the “actualized target,” the target associated with the actual outcome; the other photo is discarded.

WE is similar to doing two standard ARV predictions, but with a twist. In a WE prediction, there are two coordinates, two transcripts, and two targets. The twist is that, instead of associating each possible target with the Over or Under event:

- One target is associated with the “Winning Side” while the other is associated with the “Other Side.”
- One coordinate is randomly associated with Over and one is associated with Under.
- The two targets may be considered possible targets because they are not yet associated with Over or Under. Both will become targets; however, neither photo is discarded.
- The actual Over or Under Winning Side (known for sure after the game) then determines the *actualized coordinate for the Winning Side tar-*

get; similarly, the association of the coordinate with the Other Side target is actualized. Thus, the two important ARV feedback sessions can be performed with the appropriate targets/transcripts/coordinates.

For example:

- Tasking: Two precognitive remote-viewing transcripts are requested with two coordinates:
 - o Describe/Sketch Your 123456 Feedback Target
 - o Describe/Sketch Your 654321 Feedback Target
- At the time of the tasking, but hidden from the viewers:
 - o Coordinates are randomly associated with the two sides:
123456 for Over
654321 for Under
 - o The two targets are selected, and one is randomly chosen as the “Winning Side Target” and the second is designated as the “Other Side Target.”
- The viewer uploads two transcripts, one for each coordinate, to the APP server/database. Each transcript is associated with one of the two targets only when the game’s outcome is known.
 - o Viewers are encouraged to self-judge, and this step occurs right after they submit their transcripts because they are already online.
- Feedback is supplied after the game, when the Winning Side (and therefore the Other Side) is known. For example, if the game results in a total score of 10 runs and the line was 7 1/2, then
 - o Over is the Winning Side and coordinate 123456 is now known, for sure, to be associated with the Winning Side Target and the 123456 transcript.
 - o Under is the Other Side and 654321 is now known, for sure, to be associated with the Other Side Target and other transcript.

This approach is designed for the viewer to do her/his own viewing, analysis/judging, and feedback; the viewer is in charge and fully responsible for the WE personal prediction. In this protocol, the focus is on increasing each viewer's precognitive capabilities using his/her own intention, attention, and expectation.

The power of the group figures in as well. Multiple viewers are generally involved in making an actual "Group Prediction" that is used for wagering. The first WE prediction was a miss; there had been much discussion about WE versus other approaches, which may have been distracting to some viewers. The second WE prediction described the winning side and led to winning wagers. WE applies a combined consensus approach for personal and group predictions.

One WE group that started in May 2014, a sporting group with a new group manager, has a 91 percent hit rate (10 hits, 1 miss, 3 passes) to date. The other WE groups now doing FOREX predictions are not doing as well, currently in the 60 percent hit-rate range. Viewer skills, general-manager skills, and judging methodologies probably explain many differences within any given protocol. Data will continue to be accumulated to clarify the wide variations seen between groups, with the objective of improving both individual and group hit rates.

Webinar 3: Getting Better at Precognition



Joe McMoneagle began this webinar with new stories and examples from the early operational and scientific work in remote viewing. He also discussed very practical ideas such as:

What's Essential to Remote Viewing

1. The Protocol
2. Shared Intention
3. Keeping it Simple
4. Proper Tasking
5. Team Effort
6. HAVING FUN!

Foundation for Remote Viewing

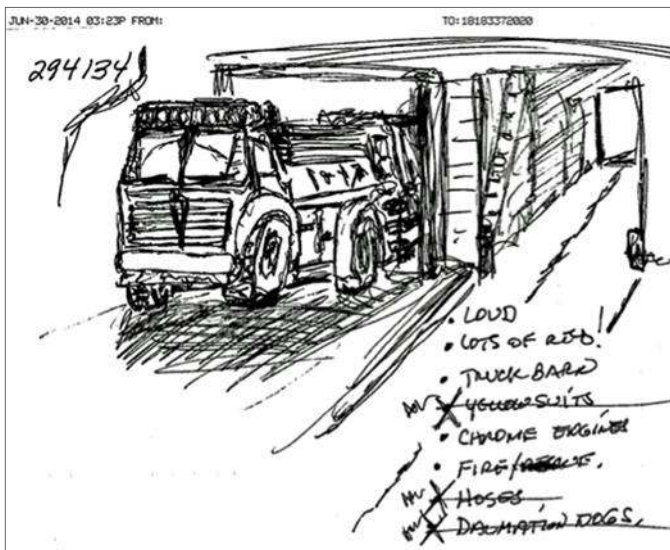
1. Empty Mind
2. Open to the Target

3. Keeping it Simple
4. Push it to Habit

McMoneagle then participated with attendees in a standard binary ARV prediction and a WE prediction, producing (as usual) amazing results. Binary ARV:



Below are his WE transcript and the associated target:



From: APPServer [marty@p-i-a.com]
To: OtherTarget Analyst/Judge (AJ)
Cc:
Subject: Other Image for WebinarWorkshop 294134

Other Target



This work shows, as did many transcripts from other attendees, that differences in protocol are less important than just letting the precognitive information flow from the subconscious to the transcript.

Concerning differences in protocols, one attendee, Debra Katz, wrote: "Joe McMoneagle helped participants to understand that sometimes less is more. He demonstrated that when it comes to ARV sessions, all

that is needed from a viewer is to describe the initial 'gestalts' that come to mind. These may be shapes, words, concepts, colors, and really anything that stands out about a target. They can be broad concepts or particular words. His definition of the word 'gestalt' is very different from that used in Controlled Remote Viewing terminology, which uses the term to mean the most basic aspect of one thing. As Lyn Buchanan wrote on his CRV website: 'dew, lake, ocean, sweat, rain, ice, etc., all have the gestalt of water. If you were to add gasoline, bleach, and oil to that list, the basic gestalt would be liquid.'"

McMoneagle also felt that remote viewers do not need to have more than one page of data per session. In fact, in observing him rate sessions, it was clear that what was included on the second or third pages of viewers' sessions was not being considered. When questioned about this, his response was, "Most of the useful information will be on the first page; viewers start to get derailed or encounter displacement if they spend too much time or effort in an ARV session."

Furthermore, McMoneagle handles Analytical Overlay (AOL) differently than many remote viewers, particularly those trained in CRV. For example, he believes that if a viewer writes "AOL" next to a word, that viewer is doing so precisely because he/she is pretty sure it is not accurate and should be discarded. However, many viewers have been trained that, if they get any high-level noun (e.g., "dog" or "boat"), it *should* be included so that it can be considered by the session's judge, who usually understands that, while it may not be correct, it may still contain some useful hints about the target.

This experience illustrates how important both judge/viewer communication and the defining of words are, because two people using the same word in remote viewing can mean two different things. It was also a reminder that viewers can adjust the way they do things when asked or made aware that this will help the overall process. Viewers can be versatile when given the proper instructions and opportunity to change.

McMoneagle also described a new RV experiment he is conducting with Edwin May, Ph.D., concerning changes in physical entropy. These physical-entropy experiments are performed by pouring liquid nitrogen

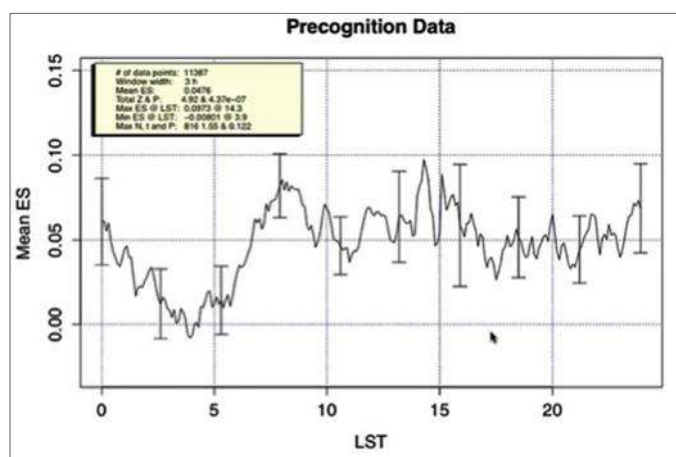
at some “Outbounder” target sites but not at other sites. Both McMoneagle and Dr. May are completely blind to the targets and the liquid nitrogen locations. The research project is approximately 50% complete.

Webinar 4: Precognition and Physical Factors



James Spottiswoode, Ph.D., has been doing scientific research in the *psi* area for many years. About 15 years ago, he started looking for physical variables that might modulate *psi*. Wanting to start with the highest-effect-size data (because of the high noise in so much *psi* data), he concluded that the free-response work of the remote-viewing and Ganzfeld experiments were the best data sets with which to work.

He looked at Local Sidereal Time (LST), even though he felt it was not a primary variable. He gathered the data because of analogies to reflection (say, off of the moon), which is very direction-orientation dependent. LST is orientation-dependent between the earth and the stars. Looking at that data, there was indeed a strong positive effect at 13:30 LST, with a slight negative effect at about 18:00 LST.*



* These findings were published in 1997 in the *Journal of Scientific Exploration*, Volume 11, No. 2, under the title, “Apparent Association Between Effect Size in Free Response Anomalous Cognition Experiments and Local Sidereal Time.” In it, 2,500 trials from 41 peer-reviewed published studies were utilized.

Spottiswoode has continued to collect data, with a new database that is now about ten times bigger than the one in the earlier study. Unfortunately, the new database does not support his original findings:

New Database

- **24,824 Trials**
15,321 Free Response
9,864 ARV
1,387 Precognition
7,167 Zener cards
- **30 Laboratories/Experimenters**
Many labs have multiple studies.
- **Includes:**
Original JSE Database
New Ganzfeld from UK
Greg Kolodziejzyk's ARV

His conclusions were that the apparently promising LST & LST-GMF interaction effects failed to replicate in a -10x larger data set.

Evening Program: Direct *Psi* Dowsing and Psychological Arts Party

Dave Silverstein organized this program and it began by everyone getting into costumes, by way of helping the attendees relax and become open to exploring different modes of *psi*. The participants experimented with dowsing rods, pendulums, artifacts, Tarot cards, runes and crystals. There was loads to explore and the evening was enjoyed by all.

Day 3: Computer Assisted Software



On this day, the Computer Assisted Software (CAS) protocol was introduced to the conference attendees by Jon Knowles. This very innovative software for ARV was developed over a period of decades by Edwin May, Ph.D., and his associates at the Laboratories for Fundamental Research. Dr. May and Sonali Marwaha have recently released a new book, *Anomalous Cognition: Remote Viewing Research and Theory*, which features a large collection of papers

regarding the latest in research methods, physiological research, decision augmentation theory, entropy, and current research challenges.

Three key concepts of CAS are:

- Computer judging permits a statistical analysis, involving human “fuzzy logic” choices, that provides a quantitative measure that the transcript is indeed a precognitive match to one of two dissimilar targets chosen by the computer.
- Using the computer for judging allows the non-actualized target to not be seen by anyone; the non-actualized target simply disappears and only resides in computer memory.
- Gradients in Shannon Photo-Entropy were relatively high and similar for all potential targets. One of the key concepts tested and refined over many years is the importance of this gradient as compared to the entropy value itself. Shannon entropy is a measure of disorganization, perhaps unpredictability. A set of 300 photos was developed in which the gradient in Shannon entropy across all the pixels in the photo was measured.

ARV sometimes experiences a phenomenon called “displacement,” which occurs when the session transcript provided by the viewer contains elements of both photos or an excellent description of what turns out to be the wrong photo.

It is thought that one source of displacement occurs when the viewer and/or the tasker/group manager is allowed at some stage in the process to see both target photos. One way to reduce or perhaps eliminate displacement is to allow no human to ever see both photos for that event. To accomplish this, CAS embodies an ingenious structure: A profile for each photo is compiled by six independent evaluators based on how much of each of 24 categories is present in the photo. One innovation was to use “fuzzy logic,” in which the judge rates, on a scale from 0.0 to 1.0, the extent to which each category is present and visually impacting in the session. The computer then has a “profile” of each of the 300 photos on its hard drive based on the values assigned for each of the 24 categories. The categories will not be listed

here because it is believed best that the viewer (and potential viewers) not know them.

When a trial takes place, the human “coder” looks at the viewer’s transcript and fills in the fuzzy logic form that contains the 24 categories, creating a profile of the viewer’s session. This profile can then be statistically compared to the fuzzy logic profiles done for any of the 300 photos.

The computer then randomly selects two photos from orthogonal (*i.e.*, widely different) categories and assigns a Figure of Merit (FoM) based on the product of accuracy and reliability, now quantifiable, of the transcript as compared to each of the two photos. Accuracy is based on how much of the session transcript is found in the photo, while reliability measures how much is found in the session transcript but is not in the photo. Both measures are important to balance the amounts of accurate versus inaccurate information in a transcript.

If a FoM value of greater than 0.4519 is achieved, then a prediction is made; this value was chosen to provide a high confidence level for a successful prediction. In tests with Joe McMoneagle and two other top remote viewers, very high hit rates (of approximately 90 percent) have been attained, albeit with a large number of passes (a pass being taken when the FoM value does not reach the threshold). This unprecedented high rate of success is what attracted APP to CAS, and APP has thanked Dr. May for providing it to APP.

In trials with CAS by Dr. May, only one viewer was used for each event, and Jon Knowles did the same in a trial run by APP in the fall of 2013 using the CAS software. The result was 4 hits, 0 misses, 16 passes, giving total accuracy, but 80 percent passes. In his trials, Dr. May says that he had about 70 percent passes.

In Las Vegas, the CAS software was tried out for the first time with a relatively large group (25 viewers), all viewing for the same event, but each receiving their own separate feedback photo. The 25 viewers did sessions and submitted their transcripts. Processing the sessions took longer than expected and, due to time constraints, only the first ten transcripts scored were used to make a prediction. Among those first transcripts, two viewers achieved a FoM value

above 0.4519 for outcome B. Some attendees bet on this outcome, and it was a hit because outcome B actualized.

The remaining transcripts were coded, and feedback was given to all of the viewers, either in person or by e-mail. There was great interest in seeing the CAS software used further in APP groups, and that is happening.

The time required to do so many CAS predictions meant that a second CAS prediction could not be done. Instead, Joe McMoneagle led the attendees in a standard binary ARV prediction, which he judged. This prediction was also profitable for those who wagered based on it.

Webinar 5: Was Buddha Just a Nice Guy?



The first webinar this day was by Dean Radin, Ph.D. titled, "Was Buddha just a nice guy?" based on his book, [*Supernormal: Science, Yoga, and the Evidence for Extraordinary Psychic Abilities*](#). Dean initially discussed consciousness and three basic approaches:

- Physical-brain neuroscience.
- Mystical traditions – Consciousness with a "big spiritual C."
- Energetic states connecting the above two.

He then transitioned to yoga discussions to bring in the oldest Yoga traditions, with written records going back about 2,000 years. This tradition includes the "siddhis," which in Sanskrit means something between or a combination of perfection and attainment of *psi*-like skills. Some of these skills we recognize and have been proven; others still seem impossible to most of us. However, being right-on with some, perhaps the others are attainable as well?

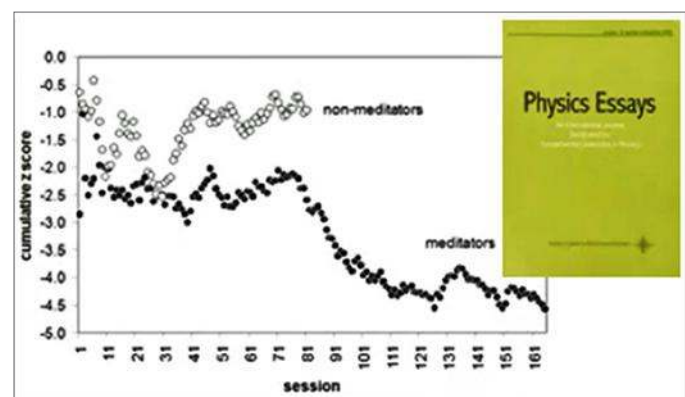
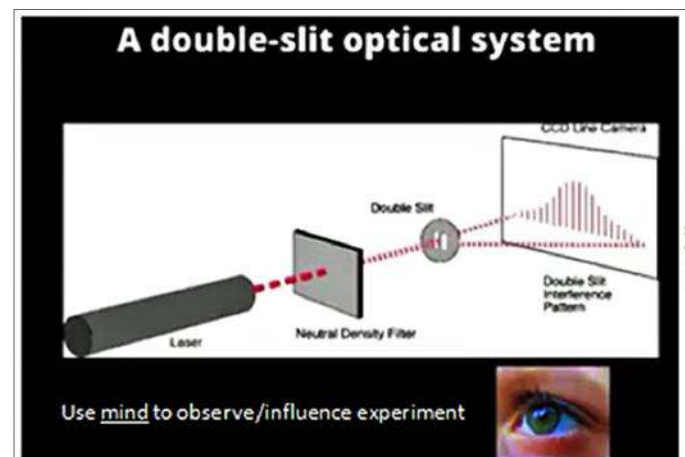
Dr. Radin feels that the siddhis that have been basically proven by science with high confidence are telepathy, clairvoyance, precognition, and perhaps small-scale psychokinesis. There is a type of space/time independence to these abilities, and they are like a first basic sense, not a "sixth sense." These are modulated by talent, experience, belief, emotion, empathy, motivation and openness.

Here are some of the other less-accepted siddhis:

- Super-healing and, to the extreme, healing one's self to live forever
- Inedia (the ability to live without food or water)
- Levitation, by becoming extremely light
- Speed of movement
- Psychokinesis (the ability to move large and small objects)

These siddhis are found in all cultures by different names: Charism, Karamat, Nahash, Gnon She, and are present in all shamanic traditions.

Dr. Radin discussed many scientific experiments that he is working on. One involved consciousness, focusing on the "double-slit" experiment in clever measurements on the standard quantum-mechanical setup. The idea was to measure whether consciousness can influence the observed interference pattern, and the answer is yes. Plus, he obtained strong confirmation that meditators have more of an influence than non-meditators.



Dr. Radin publishes his work in mainstream journals such as *Physics Essays*. He has observed that many scientists are more interested in the general area of *psi* than are willing to talk about it openly; this is based on the number of scientists looking at online versions of *psi* papers.

Webinar 6: Is the remote viewer telepathically in touch with his/her future-self?



Presented by Marty Rosenblatt, the primary theme of this webinar was: When doing ARV, is the remote viewer telepathically in touch with his/her future-self?

The remote viewer develops the transcript, and the same person, as “feedback,” is the one whose consciousness experiences the feedback target. When this precognitive contact is made, a 7-year old or a grandmother could do the judging!

Most who have been doing ARV for even a short while have experienced a session so good that chance was clearly not involved, but rather some type of precognitive telepathy. So, how can a viewer do this more often, more reliably?

Joe McMoneagle was once asked in an interview, “How much of ‘*psi* talent’ do you think is really a matter of psychology, allowing/accepting *psi*?” He answered, “All of it. That comes from knowing it’s real, not believing it to be so.”

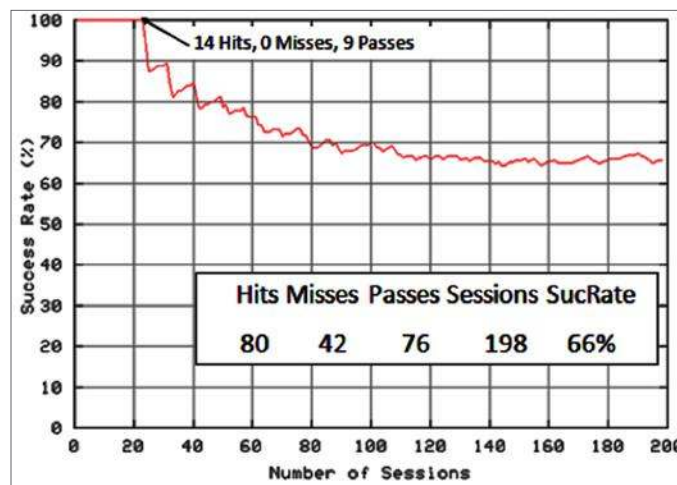
So, what is the mindset that will lead each viewer to reach a higher level of ARV accuracy, of 80 percent or more? An excellent start, and perhaps even the answer, is in a paper by McMoneagle and Dr. May calling out intention, attention, and expectation as the key psychological factors. The paper concludes, “What constitutes a *psi*-favorable environment is not well understood, but is, nonetheless important.* There are a number of cases where it might be assumed that the circumstances would not be *psi*-favorable (e.g., sea sick viewer, demonstrations that had to be successful to obtain the next contract, next to a 155mm Army gun range, etc.) but often high-quality remote viewing was obtained even then. What is clear, at least to those of us on our long-established team, is that intention, attention, and, expectation play a very important role in the success of both application and

research of remote viewing.”

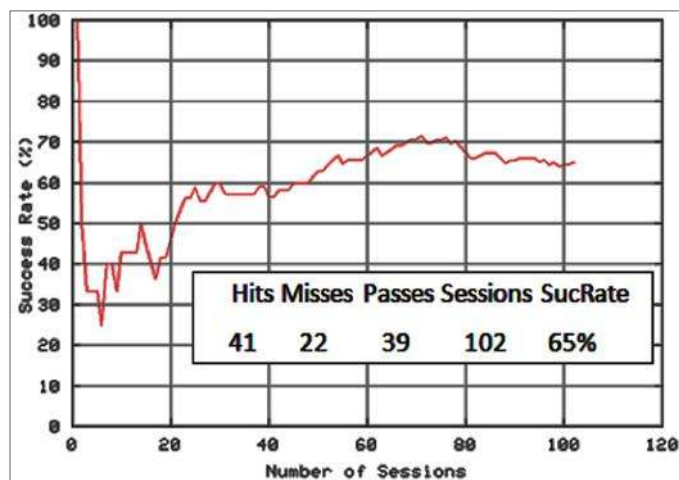
Intention and attention get a lot of attention; however, expectation is at least as important. Two contrasting examples are: (1) Do we expect the sun to come up tomorrow? and (2) If we buy a Super Lottery ticket, do we expect to win? We certainly take the sunrise for granted, of course, but not having the winning ticket.

Expectations in ARV are often much more subtle, especially after missing a prediction. However, it is important for a viewer to get his/her conscious mind and submerged consciousness “in sync” with the expectation that the next prediction will be a hit and, for the long term, to expect to reach a hit rate that feels appropriate to the viewer.

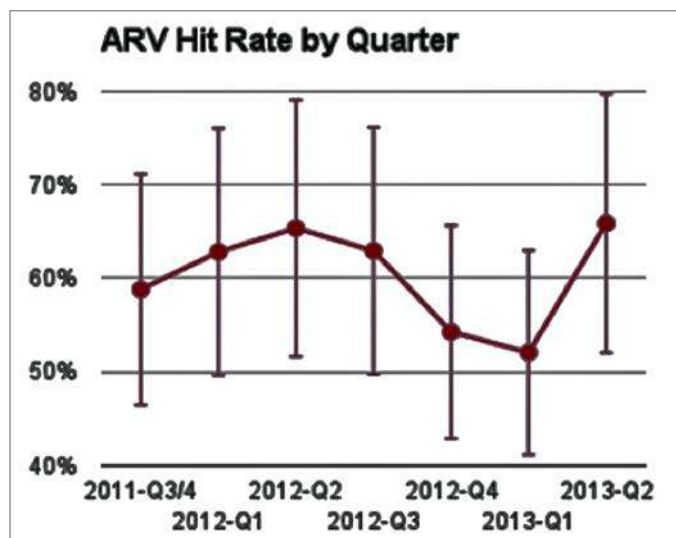
Viewers’ psychological journeys will be quite individualistic; e.g., note from the charts below that, while both viewers achieved a 65 percent long-term hit rate, their psychological journeys to doing so must have been quite different:



* Joseph W. McMoneagle & Edwin C. May, Ph.D. “The Possible Role of Intention, Attention, and Expectation in Remote Viewing.” The *Parapsychological Association* Convention 2004, Proceedings of Presented Papers: Laboratories for Fundamental Research, Palo Alto. pp.399-406.



The summary of results, by calendar quarter from the beginning of APP to APP-2013, held in June 2013. These data involved very few individual groups. The chart on the right shows the formation of many new APP groups and a summary of all groups for the period from APP-2013 to APP-2014 in June 2014:



While the post-APP-2013 results have most groups with too little data to be significant, taken as a whole, these are the statistics for the year:

- Hit rate = 62%
- P-one-tail = 0.0005
- Z normal = 3.3
- Odds against chance = 1960 to 1

ARV Hit Rate Summary

(post APP-2013)

Group	Protocol	Hit Rate (%)	Hits	Misses	Passes
WebinarWorkshops	WE	100.0	4	0	1
CAS-OAK A	CAS	100.0	4	0	16
Vampires*	1ARV	100.0	1	0	1
PASR	PASR	80.0	8	2	0
Solo	Binary	71.2	52	21	30
Sublime	Binary	69.2	9	4	7
Omega*	WE	60.0	6	4	7
Pegasus*	WE	58.3	7	5	9
WWCdinner*	WE	58.3	7	5	4
Financial*	WE	53.8	7	6	6
Croatorum*	CAS	50.0	1	1	6
Sage*	WE	42.9	3	4	13
First Groove*	WE	27.3	3	8	7
Poised	WE	14.3	1	6	3
CAS-OAK C	CAS	0.0	0	2	6
Totals		62.4	113	68	116
ZuluTrade Forex*	WE/1ARV	68.4	13	6	-

Evening Program: Farewell Dinner

The APP conference attendees met at a local restaurant for our farewell dinner, and we were joined by several IRVA-conference attendees (which began the following day), and a few IRVA board members.

The Applied Precognition Project looks forward to more and improved results at its next gathering, to be held in June 2015. Please check back with us at www.p-i-a.com for more details.

Marty Rosenblatt is [COO of the Applied Precognition Project \(APP\)](#), and is also the



Group Manager for several APP precognition groups. He is both an Associative Remote Viewer and Analyst/Judge, applying the 1ARV WE "Winning Entanglements" proto-

col. Also President of [Physics Intuition Applications](#), which he founded in 1998 to apply remote viewing to predicting stock-market and sporting-event outcomes, he is the managing editor and writes for the online magazine, "Connections Through Time." Rosenblatt teaches financial and sports-precognition application workshops with other experienced experts from the remote-viewing community. He holds a M.S. in Physics from UCLA.

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

DRAWING HUMAN TARGETS

by Christopher Barbour

Improving Your Accuracy

As a psychic detective who works with law enforcement, family members of murder victims, and other types of clients, I know the importance of drawing skills. There is a direct relationship between the subconscious mind and the hand, and, if one's intuitive system is allowed to be the engine that drives us, amazing things can happen.

Remote viewers frequently receive the best data during their first session, yet sometimes a viewer might need to use other intuitive abilities to get more detailed information. I believe we have only scratched the surface of what we are capable of accomplishing if we use *all* our talents.

Detachment

Following my presentation (with Pam Coronado) at IRVA's 2014 Conference, several remote viewers asked me privately about the "detachment" of which I spoke. "Detachment" during a drawing session does not mean that nothing will affect a remote viewer; after all, a viewer cannot erase any negative events that may have occurred. For all viewers, "showing up" and being of service is the goal.

Detachment allows a viewer to see and perceive events and details more clearly, no matter what the situation, and it is less likely that he or she will be fearful of what roads may need to be gone down or what he or she may need to look at. The detachment that I access while drawing suspects is similar to that which many people feel when a friend discusses

something that is painful to them. I listen carefully, but I am not attached to the emotional drama, and so, unlike my friend, I am able to see the larger picture unambiguously and provide input. This is the detachment that any viewer should strive for when drawing human targets, and it is this quality -- which is noted by my subconscious mind and intuitive system -- that increases my ability to draw a human face more accurately.



Chatter? Resistance? Trickster?
I would never!

Meditation

"Chatty Cathy" lives in my head; unfortunately, so do a nutty alchemist and a stand-up comedian. And so, practicing meditation prior to a session is essential for me to remain focused when drawing human targets; indeed, it has also significantly improved the accuracy of my work.

Prior to meditating, I make sure that all phone ringers are turned off and there will be no interruptions. This sends the signal to my subconscious mind and intuitive system that I mean business and am taking what I am about to do seriously. This simple act shifts my personal frequency, and the problems of my day will begin to retreat into the shadows.

While many people like to go outside of themselves when they meditate, I have found that going down into the deepest part of myself to be more effective. Once I gently land, I see a vast landscape of my own creation, as green or rolling or flat as I want to make it. There is also a structure there that acts as a metaphor for the part of us that knows and sees truth,

perhaps a metaphor for the soul or the subconscious mind. The structure I create also functions as a place where I can isolate myself, where mind chatter and personal concerns cannot reach me or corrupt my session. I can make the structure a fortress, castle, temple, cottage, or whatever other image I choose; my favorite is of a castle with a drawbridge.

As I begin to walk across the drawbridge to enter the castle, I realize that I am putting space between myself and any resistance or left-brain activity that might adversely impact the work I am about to do. I will sometimes say, "Under no circumstances can anything intrude that might distract or negatively influence the data I am about to receive or the work I am about to do." I then visualize raising the drawbridge, which sends the signal to my subconscious mind. I could also use the image of closing a door or a fence gate, or any image that will uniquely speak to my subconscious mind and intuitive system.

The important thing is to use visuals that a viewer will respond to. If a viewer works with angels or spiritual guides, he or she can invoke their input during the session for the greater good of all concerned. This acts as an intention and sends a signal to the creative forces of the universe that the viewer understands the bigger picture and will work with integrity.

This is when a viewer should task himself/herself with explicit language based upon the target. Intuitives and freestyle viewers often receive nebulous data because their tasking is not specific enough. If I were to say, "I will draw a suspect," then what suspect am I referring to? If were to say, "I will draw her killer,"

then when in *time* will I be drawing them? I must be specific or I may end up with a sketch of how they looked in high school. As all remote viewers know, the more precise I am with my tasking, the better my session results are likely to be. If a viewer receives other data prior to beginning his or her sketch, he or she should write them down; however, the viewer is

not wedded to anything until he or she begins to draw.

Resistance

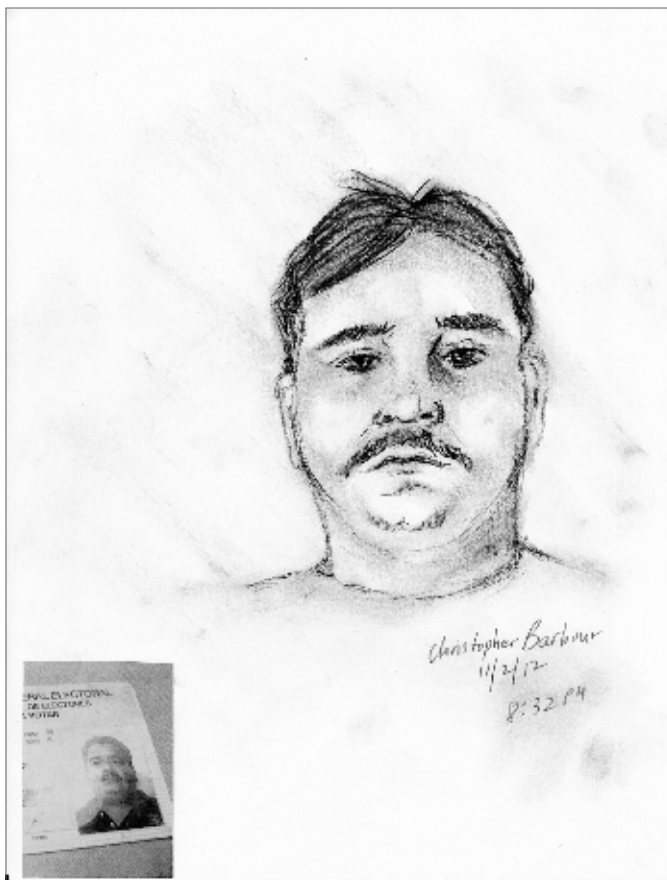
Whenever working with our intuitive system to draw human faces, resistance will eventually come to call. While drawing, a viewer's left brain/thinking mind may kick in, and that annoying inner voice may say, "No, you're wrong; it must be" Noticing resistance patterns -- no matter how subtle they are -- and calling them out is the first step in their eradication. Author Steven Pressfield discusses resistance brilliantly in his book *The War of Art*, by reminding his reader that the job of resistance is to take us in the opposite direction of our soul's path.

This is why I address all

resistant voices during my meditations, as I close that drawbridge.

Drawing Tips

Staying on the signal line is more important than drawing well. I might be able to draw something that could hang in a museum, but it will mean absolutely nothing if it does not resemble the target. Even if I only manage to create cartoon images, they might come with excellent descriptions. I therefore make sure to write down everything I perceive about the target -- particularly race, sex, and approximate age.



Session sketch by Christopher Barbour

I use charcoal pencils for drawing human faces because they give me the opportunity to shade and add dimension to a face with my finger -- and this act potentially brings in more intuitive data. Once I am "in the zone" and begin to draw a face, the page becomes interactive and multidimensional. While I am shading a cheekbone or under an eye, and have finger-to-page contact, is when I receive some of my best data about the person. I never "plug into" fear-based mythologies about being harmed by touching the face I am drawing. That person cannot harm me because I am like a reporter observing facts, writing down details, and drawing them. When a viewer has hand-to-paper contact, he or she might smell smoke or a drug, or see via clairvoyant data that the person being drawn has an abusive history. I write everything down, no matter how odd it seems; sometimes, I list data right next to the faces I draw.

I also recommend tapping with the drawing pencil, whether on the perimeter of a face that will be filled in later or the outline of the shape of the hair. This tapping of the signal line, which some viewers and *psi* detectives use while drawing maps, can be an effective technique while drawing faces as well. I take note of any perceptions (especially of a visual nature) that drop in, no matter how subtle. So much of the intuition that comes to us is subtle and enters at the speed of light, which is why many people discount it. But, the briefest, most delicate intuition during a session can often be the most accurate.

Because meditation puts me into an almost hypnagogic state, I lose all track of time while drawing faces and often do not remember drawing certain things. The more I feel this way during a drawing session, the better it is.

Remote viewers need to remember to "let go of the steering wheel!" If I feel that I need proof of something, a reason or explanation about what I am drawing, or arguing with myself, I might as well put my pencil down. If I need to leave my drawing session for a break, I can come back knowing that I am still "in the zone." I tap the page with my pencil, and I get right back to work -- there is no need to meditate again.

Learning about shapes, measurements, and dimensions comes easily over time with instruction or basic drawing books that can be found at

www.amazon.com. A viewer's ability to draw will improve by simply doing it as often as possible and learning as he or she goes. To repeat, the actual drawing is not most important, but rather the seeing, discerning, detaching, recognizing what constitutes intuition, and allowing myself to let go and let my instincts take over -- that is where the real jewels of this work reside!

A Personal Theory

Twenty years ago, I was having a difficult time drawing my first suspect in a murder case, and then I met a woman who was an expert on meditation. She told me, "You must find a way to meditate so that you alter your personal frequency, so your mind chatter dissolves and you are not perceiving through your mind but *through* your soul. The information is there, ready to be downloaded once you address what is between you and the data you seek. Resistant chatter is a creation of your mind, which is a trickster, but the soul perceives truth."

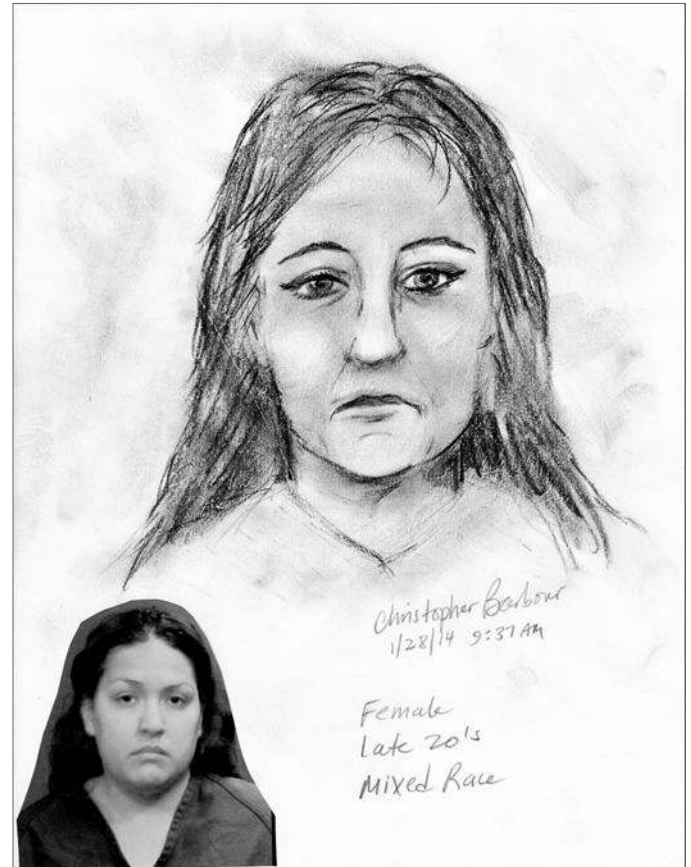
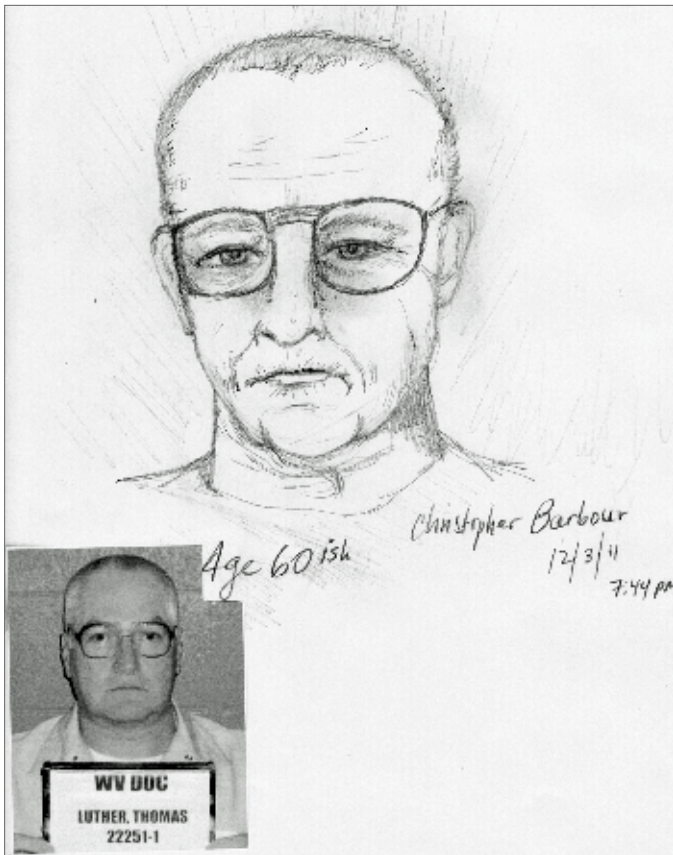
Many remote viewers, even those who draw well, have said that if their target is not alive (e.g., a building, a car, etc.), they seem to draw more accurately and receive more data. Because inanimate objects do *not* have souls, it is possible that many people are less likely to draw human targets accurately if they stay in the mind only. If a viewer does a meditation designed to use the mind but perceive *through* the soul, that viewer may improve his or her human-target accuracy in this protocol. This part of the human energy system may perceive with the clearest discernment of all.

Christopher Barbour is a psychic detective, intuitive forensic artist, writer, and lecturer. With his intuitive protocol, he assists various law-enforcement entities and the families of murder victims on unsolved cases. Barbour is a certified intuitive working for IRVA



President Pam Coronado's non-profit organization, Project Search For Hope. He can be reached at cbshadows@aol.com.

Session sketches by Christopher Barbour:



RV RESEARCH

THE OPTIMUM WINNING HORSE

by Shane Ivie

Remote Viewing and
Thoroughbred Horse Racing

Ed. Note: This article provides background on horse racing and describes the process by which the author created his own protocols, step by step, for describing the outcome of future horse races using remote viewing. These protocols were not based on Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) and, as the author states in the article, to date he has been only moderately successful. Nonetheless, the editors of Aperture believe that the efforts this author has made may inspire others to pursue their own passions using remote viewing, to the ultimate benefit of all persons interested in the phenomenon.

While this subject has been written about before, and there is ongoing research by other serious-minded individuals trying to crack the race-handicapping

puzzle, this article outlines my personal research. Most of the work done by others involves ARV, where several different objects or pictures are associated with each horse to determine the outcome of a given race. The approach I have used here targets the *name* of the horse that will win a race; this targeting strategy was developed because, in remote viewing, the subconscious can sometimes effectively communicate concepts, such as a name, in graphic form.

The Odds

Horse racing is different from gambling at the casino tables. For one, in Las Vegas, a few cents are taken from every dollar before the payoff odds are even calculated; therefore, the odds never reflect the mathematical odds of the actual bet. Unless you are a good card counter, the “house odds” are never in your favor and, the longer you play, the more likely you are to lose your betting capital. Betting on sports games such as football is also different from horse racing. Sports betting deals with point spreads that, in theory, allow for balanced betting interest for both teams. The “futures” odds, such as betting on the eventual winner of the Super Bowl or World Series, are straight, fixed odds (2 to 1, 10 to 1, 100 to 1, etc.). Horse-race wagering is a parimutuel system of betting where each specific type of bet is pooled, with the taxes and the house’s cut being subtracted. The payoff odds are calculated and then the pool is divided among the winners of the bet. Every handicapper (a person who uses various methods to predict and quantify the results of a sporting match) is wagering against every other handicapper in horse racing. For instance, if I bet on a horse with odds of 5 to 1, the more that other handicappers bet on that horse the more the odds will drop. Conversely, if my pick

is not a horse that is bet on as much, the more the odds go up. This pooling continues until the starting gates open and the horses begin to run the race, and handicappers can cancel or change their bet until the race goes off. One can wager so much that it drops the odds to the point of risking more than one has to -- and it has happened.

The Bets

There are different kinds of bets in horse racing. A Win, Place, or Show wager is referred to as a "straight bet." With a Win bet, you are wagering that the horse you pick will finish the race first. In a Place bet, your horse can come in first or second in the race. With a Show bet, your horse can come in first, second, or third. A Show bet is the safest wager in horse racing but the payoffs can be much lower. Straight bets cost \$2.00 in the United States.

Exotic wagers are mostly the bets that deal with guessing the order in which the race will finish. An Exacta is a bet on the first two finishers in the race. The Trifecta is a wager made on the first three finishers in the race, and a Superfecta is for the first four winners of the race. These bets normally cost \$1.00, but you can also do a "Box" on the wager, e.g., on a boxed Superfecta, the four horses picked can finish in any order. There are 24 different possible outcomes with the bet, and so the wager will cost \$24.00. A boxed Trifecta will cost \$6.00. A Quinella is basically a boxed exacta at \$2.00.

A bettor can "key" a horse into position, and other entries can be boxed around the key horse. This can bring the base cost of the boxed wager down or more horses can be added to increase the chance of having all horses correct on the ticket. Some other betting possibilities are Daily Doubles and Pick Threes, as well as the Pick Six that deals with wagering on the winners of consecutive races. I primarily use my data to make straight bets, but have at times combined old-fashioned handicapping with remote-viewing data to make exotic wagers.

The Races

When targeting horse races, I usually stick to major Stakes or Handicaps (where weight is added in a stakes race). The big Stakes races run annually and,

depending on the class of race, they lead up to the really big races (Triple Crown, Breeder's Cup races, etc.) that have extremely large amounts of money in the wagering pools. A bit more difficult to cue correctly, and usually with less money in the pool, are the "common" races such as Allowances, Claiming (a trainer can claim a horse by lottery), Maiden (for a horse that has not won a race or "broke its maiden") as well as Maiden Claiming.

Cueing

During February 2000, I would attend the local thoroughbred horse races on a semi-weekly basis and watch my feedback live as it happened (sometimes without placing a wager), or I would record the replays of that day's targeted race for later review. My early research consisted of at least 30 operational sessions; I was waiting for a pattern to develop, and it took a year before the kind of results emerged that I would eventually come to rely on.



The silks.

Not knowing what manner of information a session would produce, I have tried all sorts of cueing strategies. Initially, I attempted to describe the pattern of winning jockeys' "silks" (each shirt having unique patterns that denote a horse's owners); I experimented with the cue: SANTAANITA/3-4-00/RACE 9/EXACTA/SILKS. This is a fatally flawed cue for many reasons. The first few sessions were frontloaded or partially frontloaded, and basically all I was doing was dowsing the "color" words on one side or the other of a

vertical line that I had drawn, which represented the finish line. There were a couple of “successes” with this protocol but not in a repeatable manner.

After a hundred or so practice targets and fifteen operational sessions, I began getting blind targets from my wife. We changed our cue by introducing the word “next” into the search term. By cueing NEXT STRUB STAKES/EXACTA RESULTS BY SADDLE CLOTH COLOR, we were attempting to (i) go directly to an event that stands out on the timeline, (ii) discern the color of a horse’s saddle blanket (because each one refers to a specific postposition in the race), and (iii) see if we could get an “exacta result.”

But, something very unique happened during this session. As noted, this was a blind target from a pool of practice targets, but occasionally an operational target was added to the mix. The hour-long session was executed the night before the race, and feedback was provided after the session ended.

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Horse	Win	Place	Show
Wooden Phone	16.40	3.60	2.10
Tiznow		2.20	2.10
Jimmy Z			2.10

Just the cue was given as feedback, and then we would look at the horses scheduled to run in the

contest. I then attended the race in person, and the horse I wagered on did not win the race; a horse named *Wooden Phone* won. There was nothing in the session about saddlecloth colors or blankets, and so I went with the “favorite” in a field of six horses to win the race. During my usual post-race analysis, what stood out was one item that I had trouble fitting into my composite sketch at the end of the session; I had even attempted to draw it three times during the session. It seemed I had drawn a wooden phone, and I did not make the connection before the race went off.

Three weeks later, I was given another operational session. The blind target was cued as: NEXT BALDWIN STAKES/EXACTA RESULT BY SADDLE CLOTH COLOR. The session was performed two days before the race occurred and yielded a drawing of what looked like a tombstone or grave.

Horse	Win	Place	Show
Skip to the Stone	6.60	3.60	2.60
Trail the Fox		3.40	2.60
Bills Paid			2.60

After opening the envelope and finding it was a horse race, I waited to see a published list of entries the day before the race. There was a horse named *Skip To The Stone* in a field of six entered in the race; I wondered if this could be word association. This horse would go on to win, and we cashed-in our first ticket with information of this nature.

Modifying What Works

After it became legal in California to wager on horse racing online, I began using equibase.com to find stakes schedules and entries, and I could print full race charts of the results. My entire wager history became downloadable, and I could keep track of my

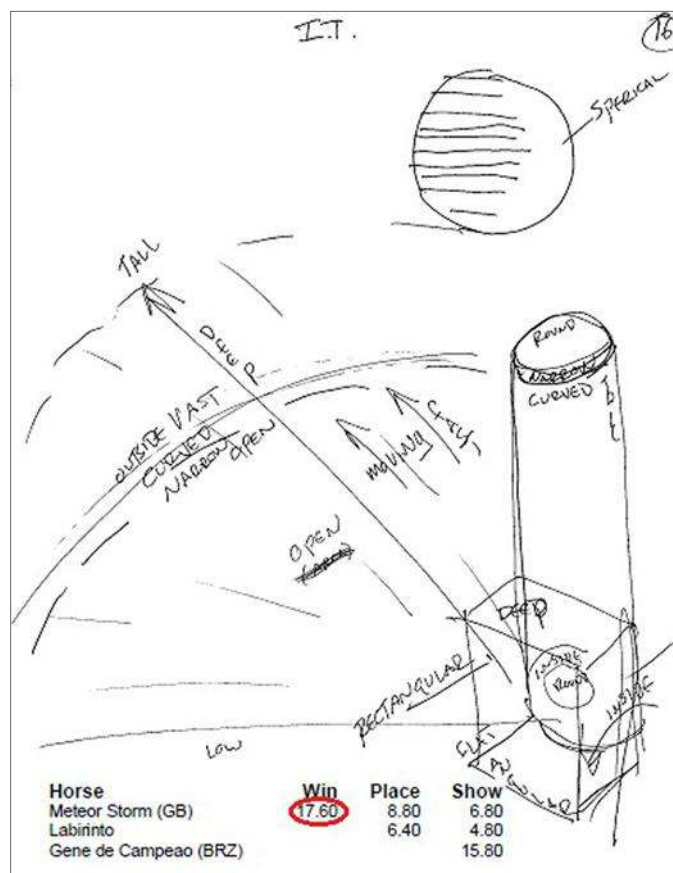
win/loss statements much easier with online betting sites like DRF.com and TVG.com.

While attending several of Ed Dames's workshops in late 2002, I had the opportunity to get confirmation that my operational sessions were actually offering up the names of horses in graphic form. Dames suggested that I just use the cue NEXT LOS ANGELES HANDICAP/WINNING HORSE, offering that I would eventually get lucky. That suggestion would eventually pay for the workshop itself.

I began to win more money. One session performed on March 15, 2004 was a blind target with the identifier being NEXT SAN LUIS REY HANDICAP/ DESCRIBE THE WINNING HORSE, a bit different from what Dames had suggested. This session developed into a composite sketch of a large spherical object above what looked like the curvature of the Earth and a structure on the ground pointed towards the distant sphere. Summarizing the data, I made my best guess: a celestial object.

Upon opening the envelope and seeing that it was an operational target, I went to equibase.com to look up the entries for the race, and the name of one horse jumped off the web page: *Meteor Storm*. Five days later, we placed a wager on the horse, which went off at 8 to 1 odds, and it paid \$17.60 to win. I had magically turned \$20.00 into \$176.00, the first to be cashed with online wagering.

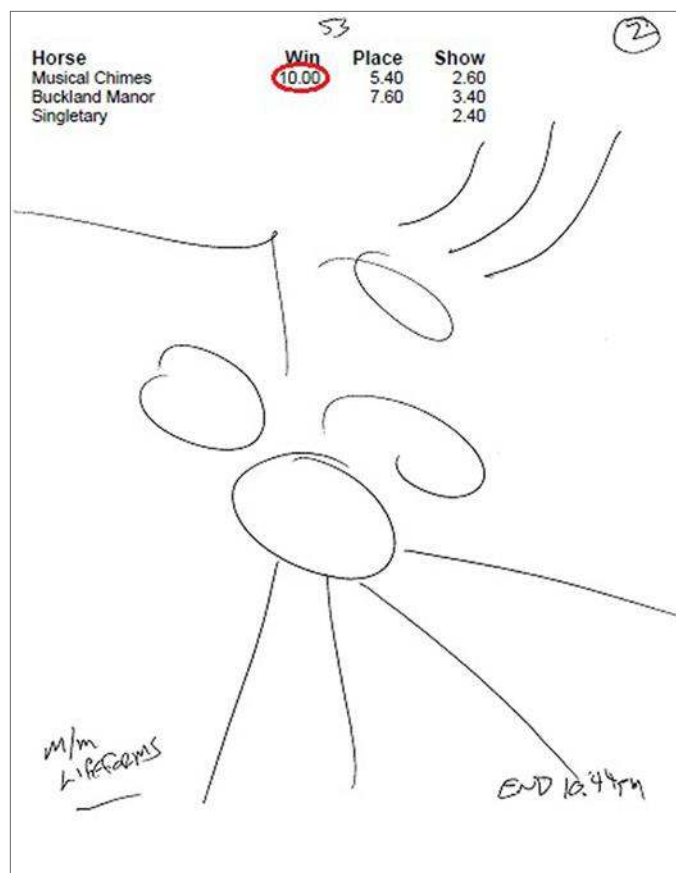
One month later, the problem of choosing too many blind operational targets from the same race class became apparent. In another turf route race in the San Juan Capistrano Handicap on April 18, 2004, virtually the same field of horses ran again. Six days prior to the race, I spent my entire session trying to describe "backwards" and "going back" with arrows pointing in "reverse." If I had even thought about "going back" to perceptions of celestial objects, such as in my earlier "Meteor Storm" session, I would have surely "AOled" it away. However, the "backwards", "going back", and "reverse" data were pointing me in the direction of my prior session and a \$17.60-to-win horse -- *Meteor Storm*. As I did not consider my session data vivid enough to take action upon, I did not place a bet on the race.



I began to take more time between sessions, and I broke a personal record by coming up with a winning horse within 3 minutes. Using "quick tag" thinking, I would go into a session long enough to describe only very basic detail and try to get the overall gestalt -- write the Target Reference Numbers, produce an ideogram, record Stage 2 sensory data, quickly transfer S2 dimensionals to a Stage 3 freehand sketch, and be done. Interviewed by my wife, I reported windy sounds outside, something manmade, and life forms. The Stage 3 sketch looked like wind chimes, or something hanging with wind blowing through it.

The blind target was NEXT SANTA ANITA/OAK TREE BREEDERS' CUP/DESCRIBE WINNING HORSE. The race would occur within hours. I placed a \$20 bet on a horse named *Musical Chimes*, which won the race at 5 to 1 in a field of six horses. She paid \$10.00 to win, netting me \$100, and beat the favorite in a very close race.

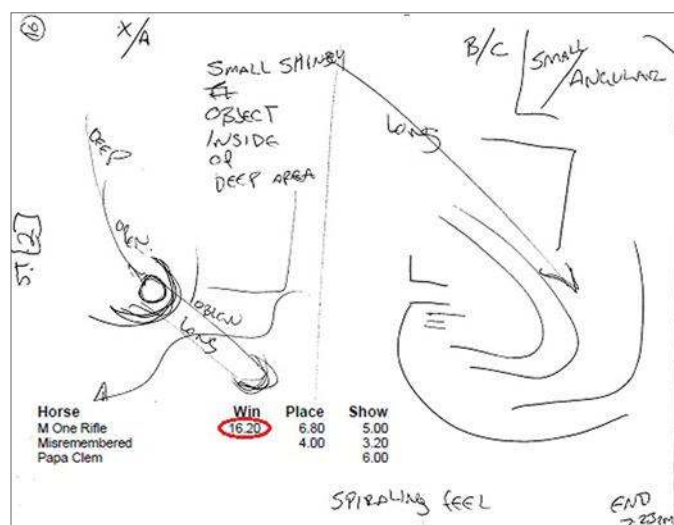
(Session sketch on following page)



Off To The Races

By late 2009, I was comfortable working these sessions frontloaded as long as the race details were unknown to me ahead of time. As long as I only knew the cue, NEXT MALIBU STAKES/OPTIMUM WINNING HORSE, I could make an honest attempt by just staying in structure. At the end of the frontloaded session, my session data were confusing.

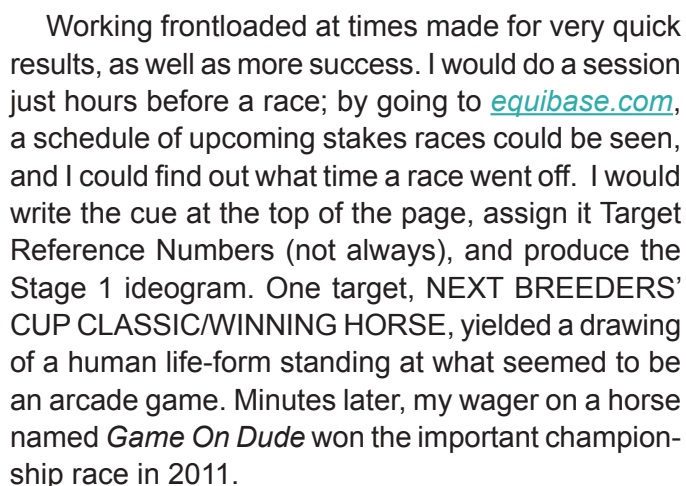
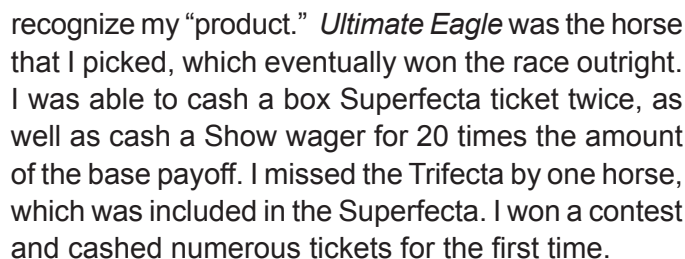
It took an extra site template (labeled as S.T. 2) and a post-session interview to ferret out that the X and A sketches went together and the aspects of B and C fit, but I was unable to graphically describe it. I described this long cylinder and a shape that was spiraling, having to use my hands in the air and show my wife that it was a deep spiral such as a helix or barrel rifling. I explained that it was like a James Bond movie where the inside of a gun barrel trains on Bond during the opening title sequence. My wife looked at the race's entries and asked, "You mean like *M One Rifle*?" That very horse won the race, paying \$16.20 to win, and \$40.00 became \$324.00.



I would have a string of good results, but there were also losses; sometimes the horse I picked would come in last, not perform, or just get out-performed -- some names are not easily described in graphic form. Some sessions produced uncanny resemblances to a horse in the race, but would come up short. My wife, trying to help, said, "Well, at least your horse came in second." And that provided the final piece of the cueing riddle. Looking back at failed sessions, I found many where, if I had at least placed a Show wager, they would have been a success. My hit rate took a huge jump that day. It seems that sometimes the Matrix cannot provide the name of a horse, at least not graphically in a way that is readily apparent; or, it may not be possible for *this* viewer to describe a particular name and, instead, he gets the next best thing -- still a winning horse. Looking for the optimum winning horse, one final adjustment was made to the protocol.

The Optimum Winning Horse

We began working other classes of races with different cueing strategies, able to move much faster now. A blind cue was given on August 18, 2011: NEXT DEL MAR/WINNING HORSE/LAST RACE. In this race, there was a horse named *Doughboy* in a field of twelve and, to me, my sketch resembled the face of the "Pillsbury Doughboy" and perhaps a rolling pin. This horse came in third, but paid \$12.20 to show and paid more than any other runner that was "in the money" -- literally the optimum straight bet.



Early the next year, I would go on to win a handicapping contest in the 2012 Strub Series. These targets were blind and mixed with more practice targets, as usual. The cue, NEXT STRUB STAKES/ WINNING HORSE, brought a lot of information in this particularly “busy” session.

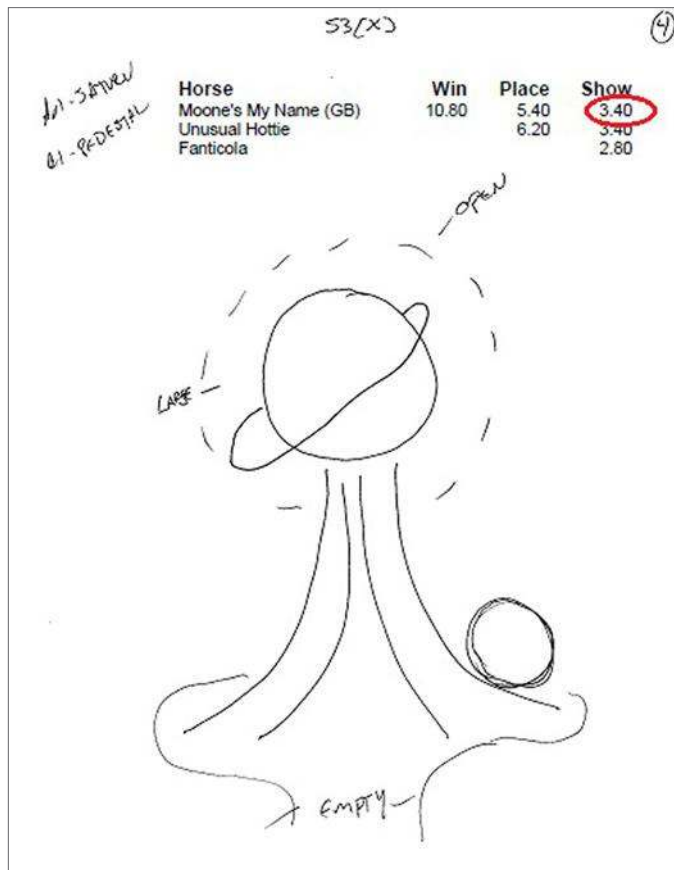
The one thing that stood out and seemed unique was the idea of this “thing” soaring or circling in the air. While it may not be apparent to others, I was able to

The year 2014 has been my most prolific yet, working mostly frontloaded and, many times, just minutes before the race occurs. By writing NEXT SANTA YSEBEL STAKES/OPTIMUM WINNING HORSE as the cue, I would produce the “feel” of “ancient” and get ideas of “ruin” and “god” -- and, after the session, learn that *Artemis* was running the race, a horse named after the Greek goddess of the hunt. Another session with an outright winner of the race!

When sessions provide information that I cannot decipher, I will do a Web search for images that may help with understanding a horse's name. For example, for a target cue of NEXT AMERICAN BEAUTY

STAKES/OPTIMUM WINNING HORSE for a race run on March 29, 2014, I ended up with a strange sketch of a celestial object on a pedestal.

A horse named *Moone's My Name* won the race. Because I was unable to determine what position this horse would finish, I placed a Show wager once again.

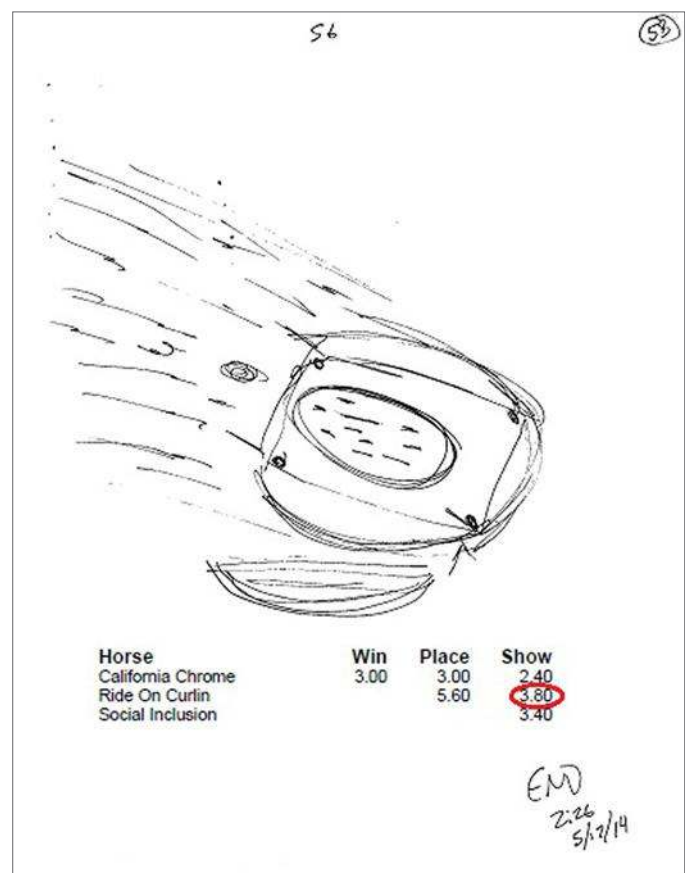


When working frontloaded, the quality of results can degrade if I am working too much or not routinely performing other types of sessions. Blind practice targets are still my regular fare. Having tangible targets like THE STATUE OF LIBERTY/NOW is very important to staying sharp. Remote viewing concepts such as names is not as tangible; it is more like describing the "flavor" of the target horse's name and not the drama of the actual race itself. These sessions have always felt more disjointed and nebulous, especially the blind targets.

Some operational handicapping sessions play out as a literal description of the name, taken directly from the data produced. Others result in only a vague word association with the name in graphic form, sometimes

with an impulse to redraw the target. As far as my being willing to bet is concerned, I have become very careful: If it does not jump off the page, or become readily apparent through my sourcing of outside information such as Google images, I will not act on a race. I started working through frontloaded sessions much more quickly by compressing the amount of time I would spend on exploring multiple aspects; if a session does not produce something in the first 20 minutes, it probably will not in 45 minutes. A lot of data can complicate the process by giving too many options, ending either in my taking no action on a race or, worse, taking a loss.

In this year's Preakness Stakes, I came up with a drawing that I denoted as a Stage 6 (instead of S.T.2), a kind of rock skidding across a surface like an Olympic curling stone.



Working through the frontloaded cue of NEXT PREAKNESS STAKES/OPTIMUM WINNING HORSE, I wagered on *Ride On Curlin*, which came in second in the prestigious race. This horse actually paid more in Show money than *California Chrome*

did to win the event. It is another example of what happens when I have an urge to redraw the target in the session, and everything then goes right.

“And Away They Go”

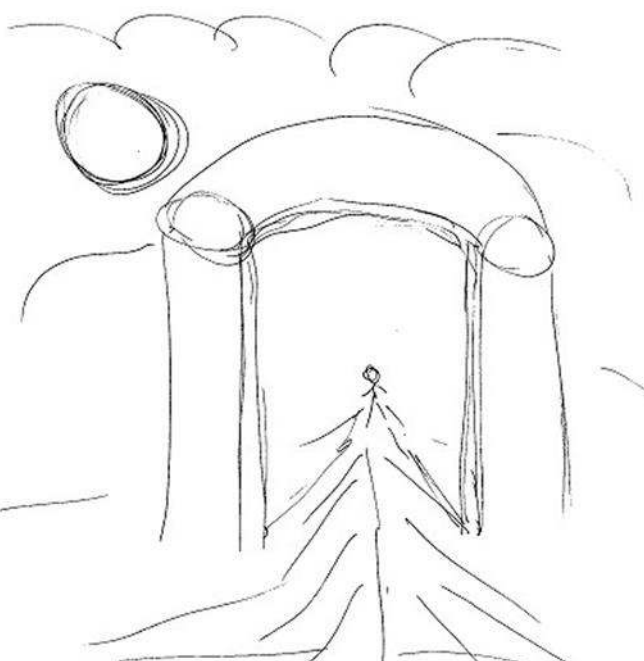
With experience has come discipline, knowing better when *not* to take action on my session data. I did not go after the Belmont Stakes as there was too much hype with *California Chrome*; I felt I was too frontloaded to attempt a viewing. Also, I will not bet on session data if there are fewer than six horses in a race, as one could then *guess* and place a Show wager with a 50 percent chance of hitting the bet. But, with remote-viewing data, I get a clue ahead of time as to which horses will figure, building confidence in how much to wager (or not), especially if data point towards a favorite. But, I will not bet if two or more horses in the field have similar names, as it makes for confusing analyses, which lead to “making things fit” -- which can lead to an empty account. Naturally, no action is taken when my remote-viewing data are incoherent in describing the target.

With experience, discipline, and confidence has come patience. This year, I succeeded in hitting two consecutive races on the same day. In one session on the night before both races, I had data hinting at a male human life-form offering a bowl of soup, which led to betting on a horse named *Room Service*. The second stakes-race session, performed on the day of the contests, offered a structure with a curving “road” going around its “outside” on the right. This led me to a horse named *Club House Ride* -- the turn on the right side of U.S. racetracks is known as the “clubhouse turn.” Both horses won their races and, although I bet Show wagers on the entries, it was the first daily double I “called” with remote-viewing data.

Two weeks later, data were obtained again from a frontloaded session with the cue of NEXT VANITY STAKES/OPTIMUM WINNING HORSE. In 11 minutes, I described what looked like the Pearly Gates.

The horse *Grace Hall* came in second in that race, which could lead to a tantalizing approach: ARV may be able to help determine in which position these horses will actually run. A team of seasoned viewers, in theory, could hit multiple straight bets and exotics by keying a horse that the Matrix provides.

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Horse	Win	Place	Show
Lotapa	11.20	5.00	3.20
Grace Hall		3.80	2.80
Scherzinger			3.40

END 3:30 PM

In this personal study, at least 565 total sessions (training, practice, and operational) have been amassed; of these, 195 were operational handicap-ping targets. Forty-seven hits were confirmed by cashing-in a parimutuel ticket on each. While not the best hit rate, there was a learning curve involved. This year alone, my record is 15 confirmed wins and 9 losses (a couple with no action taken), my yearly wagering history reflecting that I win more than I lose.

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.

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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.