APERTURE

Fall/Winter 2015, Issue 26

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—Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.

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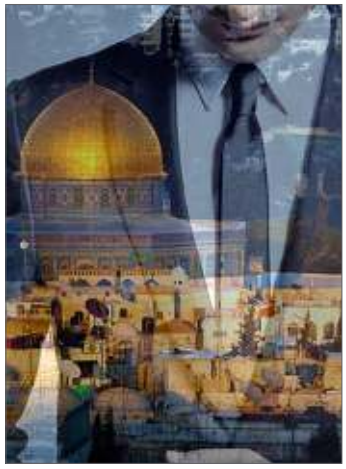

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Ap - er - ture (ap’er-cher) n. 1. A hole, cleft, gap, or space through which something, such as light, may pass. 2. A term of art in certain remote-viewing methodologies, signifying the point or portal through which information transitions from the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

Aperture is a publication of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). It is distributed to persons and institutions holding membership in the Association. Print copies are available from *irva.magcloud.com.* IRVA is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization devoted to the encouragement of research, education, and public information in the field of remote viewing. Letters and contributions to *Aperture* are invited and should be sent to the Editor at *contact@irva.org*. Submission of material does not guarantee its publication.

ISSN 2165-3941, Print Version; ISSN 2329-0838, Online Version

TASKINGS & RESPONSES

AN INTERVIEW WITH Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.

by Jed Bendix

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

Dr. Harold E. Puthoff, a physicist, conducted an experiment with Ingo Swann in June 1972, which led to the formation of SRI International's (SRI's) human-consciousness research program. Joined subsequently by physicist Russell Targ, Dr. Puthoff created and led the program that experimented with many varieties of ESP and psychokinesis (PK), focusing particularly on a skill that came to be known as "remote viewing." Under contract to the CIA and later the Department of Defense, Dr. Puthoff and his team tested the parameters of the remote-viewing phenomenon and then, at the direction of the U.S. Army, created a novel training program to teach military personnel the mental skills needed to enable espionage activity against the Soviet Union and other foreign threats to the security of the United States. In 1985, Dr. Puthoff left the remote-viewing program to assume the directorship of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Austin, Texas.

Jed Bendix [JB]: You did the groundbreaking magnetometer experiment with Ingo Swann in June 1972, attracting the CIA's interest and ultimately leading to the formation of the government remote-viewing program. What did you know about extrasensory perception (ESP), and what were your thoughts or beliefs about it before all this happened?

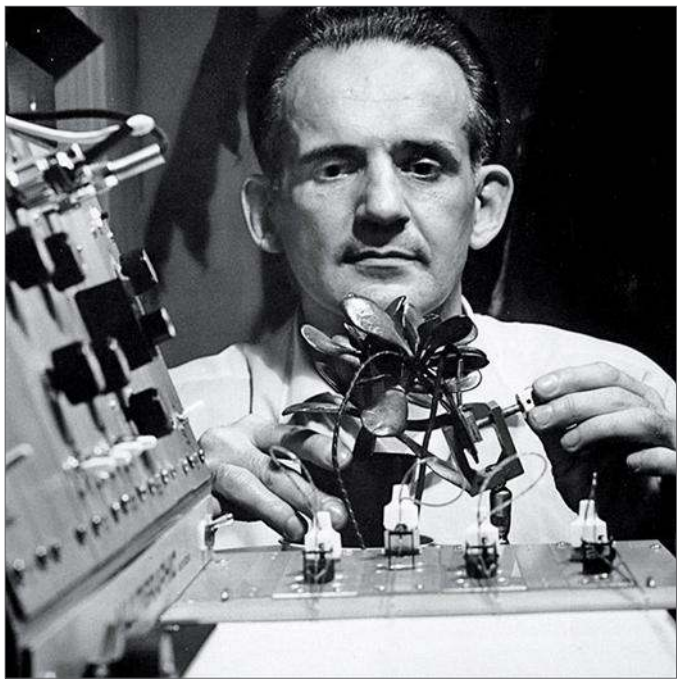
Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D. [HP]: Actually, early on I had no particular interest in ESP, never really even thought about it. I got into this in a very roundabout way. At the time (1972), while at Stanford, I had recently finished co-authoring a graduate-level textbook on lasers and quantum electronics (published in English, Russian, French, and Chinese)—and there's

Dr. Harold E. Puthoff with the Magnetometer

nothing like writing a textbook to realize where one's knowledge gap is. I realized (along with many other physicists) that we did not know whether animate life, including consciousness, could be accounted for on the basis of atoms and molecules all the way down—just too complicated to model—or whether there might be new fields involved. Someone suggested that I read the book *Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain,* by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder, for new ideas, and when I did what I found most interesting was a description of the so-called "Backster Effect," the apparent plant-to-plant communication channel when plants were hooked up to polygraph instruments. (Cleve Backster was a polygraph expert.) I was intrigued, so I decided to set up an experiment where I would take an algae culture, separate it into two parts several miles apart, and see if, when I perturbed one of the cultures with

a laser, would the other culture show a response? Furthermore, the several-mile separation would permit me to determine the speed of propagation if there were an effect.

I sent my proposal off to Backster to see what he thought of the experiment. In one of those turns of fate, Cleve and Ingo met at a cocktail party in New York City, and Backster invited Ingo over to his facility to see his experiments with the plants. While there, he saw my proposal on Backster's desk and wrote me a letter saying that, if I were interested in exploring the boundaries between the animate and the inanimate, I should work with someone like him who had demonstrated some PK ability. Ordinarily, I would have thrown such a letter into the trash, but he included with the letter a copy of a report from Gertrude Schmeidler's lab at the City College of New York where he had apparently demonstrated an ability to raise and lower the temperature of a sensitive temperature-measuring device. As a physicist, that intrigued me, so I invited him out to Stanford where he was able to affect a magnetometer that was shielded by both a magnetic and a superconducting shield. I circulated a write-up of that experiment to my physics colleagues, and one of them sent it off to the CIA—and they soon descended on my doorstep, saying, "Oh, have we been looking for someone like you!" It turned out that they had evidence of a massive ESP program being carried out in the then Soviet Union, and they did not know if it constituted a threat. When they saw my write-up—and given my earlier background as a naval intelligence officer at the NSA [*Ed.* National Security Agency] and the fact that SRI was the home of several classified programs—for them this was the perfect storm to attempt to determine if there was a potential threat.



Grover Cleveland (Cleve) Backster, Jr.
Image: Henry Groskinsky

JB: What was it like, or how did you feel, when you realized that you were involved in such a secret, leading-edge-of-science effort? How did it change your life or beliefs?

HP: In the beginning, I was just curious, intrigued—kind of skeptical in fact—and wary as a scientist to not make a mistake. But, as the data began to accumulate, I started to recognize that there was a lot more to physical reality, let alone human beings, than was the common, accepted view—that life in the here-and-now was much more expansive and full of potential than we usually give it credit for.

JB: At what point did you realize that, with remote viewing, you and your team really were onto something "big"?

HP: When, early in the program, in a short period of time, with CIA as our client, our remote viewers penetrated a highly classified U.S. facility (Sugar Grove Navy base in West Virginia; project codewords obtained) and an R&D site in the Soviet Union at Semipalatinsk (multistory crane described, plus internal manufactured equipment). I eventually briefed this and other elements of the program effort not only to, for example, the House Intelligence Committee but all the way up to then CIA Director Bill Casey.

JB: What project or experiment do you think of as the pinnacle of your experience at SRI?

HP: Hard to pin down just one; there were several. Locating the downed Russian plane in Zaire and retrieving it before the Russians could was a major accomplishment that had real-world value. Though initially highly classified, and being told this would never see the light of day, President Carter eventually revealed this sometime after he had left

the presidency.

JB: A follow-on question that might seem much the same, but may have a different answer: What do you consider the greatest achievement/accomplishment of you and your team?

HP: From developing an enormous database on what worked and what didn't, we recognized that the characteristics of successful versus unsuccessful remote viewing were most closely related to so-called "holistic 'right-brain' functioning" rather than "'left-brain' analytical functioning." Based on this understanding, various strategies for taking advantage of this insight were critical to increasing the signal-to-noise ratio—separating raw data input from analytical overlay.

From left to right: Christopher (Kit) Green, M.D. (CIA), Pat Price, and Dr. Harold E. Puthoff. (Image: Dr. Elmar Gruber)

JB: What did you consider the biggest obstacle to what you were trying to accomplish during your tenure in the program?

HP: Early in the program, it was dealing with the skeptical community at large, with whom we could not share our best data. That abated somewhat as replications by independent labs were reported, for example, by the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research Lab (PEAR) at Princeton. Nonetheless, even with good results under our belt, it was always an uphill battle when, say, new directors of agencies came on the scene. We characterize this natural skepticism this way: "There are two responses to hearing of remote viewing—those who investigate it and know it works, and those who don't and know it can't."

JB: Without considering personalities, but only pure remote-viewing ability, who would you consider the most accurate, successful, and consistent remote viewer of all those you have been associated with?

HP: That's somewhat like trying to answer, who is the best singer! There were several, each with their special talents: Ingo Swann, Pat Price, Joe McMoneagle, Hella Hammid, and some who cannot be named, were all exceptionally gifted natural talents that we worked with.

JB: What are your thoughts about the controversy surrounding the death of Pat Price?

HP: We knew that Pat Price, who at that point was consulting directly for the CIA, had a bad heart, and we were attempting to get him better medical care. So, when he died of a heart attack, it was not so surprising. Nonetheless, there were some odd features associated with his passing, such as the lack of an autopsy and missing medical records. Personally, I was not particularly paranoid about it, though years later someone who was credible to me informed me that, in a TV program on Soviet assassinations, an ex-KGB agent admitted that Price was a target for inducing a heart attack. I've never been able to confirm this.

JB: You spent a lot of time and effort working with Ingo to create the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) methodology. There is quite a bit of controversy about CRV today, with some long-time experts saying it isn't effective and others saying it is. What are your thoughts about this, after the experience you had with it?

HP: As the cliché goes, all roads lead to Rome. I consider that there are several viable approaches to remote viewing, and it is up to each remote viewer to learn what works best for him or her. In our development of the CRV approach, we attempted to incorporate what we had learned from past successes and failures into a useful toolkit. These included recognizing (1) that correct information seemed to come in bits and pieces, and so a patient approach was conducive to a good result, (2) that sketching and clay modelling, as opposed to simply visualizing, was productive since the RV input seemed to involve

the whole person at a visceral level, and (3) that a rush to analytical judgment of what was being viewed often degraded the result. For us, taking advantage of these features constituted a useful roadmap.

JB: What thing(s) do you wish you had achieved during the 13 years that you led the remote-viewing program, and what were the reason(s) you were not able to accomplish them?

HP: As a physicist, I wish we could have learned more of what the underlying physics of the process was. I think we established what it wasn't (for example, low-frequency, long-wavelength, brainwave signal transmission, negated by our well shielded submarine experiments and microdot resolution studies), but we never got a handle on what it was. And, the precognitive results are especially challenging to physics models—we can speculate on quantum-entanglement models, but that's all it is at this time, speculation.

Dr. Harold E. Puthoff

JB: This question is more controversial, and you don't have to answer if you don't want to. But, your involvement in Scientology is widely known and circulated; however, your rejection of it is not. Would you be willing to restate your position for a new generation that knows the rumors but doesn't know of your response?

HP: I am often questioned about my brief involvement in Scientology in the late '60s and early '70s, and what role did this play in remote viewing. Interestingly enough, my interest came as a result of being polygraphed for security purposes when I was an NSA employee in the mid-1960s. As part of that process, I experienced that Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) could dredge up forgotten traumatic memories from youth, with some cathartic effect. It was this experience that led me, out of curiosity, to later investigate Scientology procedures from an empirical, firsthand viewpoint. It became obvious to me, however, that, in addition to the expected defects that accompany any circumscribed belief structure, the ethics of the organization in those years was developing some fatal flaws, as well. So, I severed all connections. And, for the record, it played no role in the development of the remote-viewing program.

To place the above in some context, I consider myself, as a radical empiricist, to be an unreconstructed archskeptic! A corollary of this, of course, is that my skepticism is a double-edged sword that cuts both ways: I am, on the one hand, skeptical of bizarre claims, but I am equally skeptical of their facile dismissal on the basis of unexamined establishment belief. (As one might correctly infer from these remarks, in my view "skeptics" are not skeptical enough.) Since I choose not to accept the given wisdom without question, nor rely on anyone else's authority, I opt to investigate such things for myself. Unfortunately, in our "soundbite" culture, many mistake *willingness to investigate* as an indication of *compulsion to believe*.

JB: What role did skeptics and critics play in developing remote-viewing protocols?

HP: True skeptics—as opposed to pseudo-skeptics who were "true believers" in the impossibility of what we were investigating—were often helpful in suggesting protocol changes to tighten up the procedures to eliminate the possibility of false positives. Perhaps surprisingly, Ingo Swann had a very strong skeptical side that was often quite useful. Unlike the commonplace public characterization of a psychic as one who would take credit for apparent success based on the flimsiest of evidence, Ingo was a true martinet in support of scientific rigor. He always insisted that nothing should be taken as valid if there was the slightest possibility of a false-positive based on a loophole or an inadequate protocol. His reasoning was straightforward: If an experiment were to be claimed a success on the basis of a protocol that could later be faulted, then results gained even under the most pristine of protocols might be discounted by critics, merely due to guilt-by-association. So, skeptics and critics played a significant role within the program as well as outside of it.

JB: Please give your concept of "the matrix" as it used in remote viewing. How did the idea of "the matrix" arise, and how much weight do you lay on its role in RV?

HP: As somewhat of a philosophical "crutch," we entertained a model of the so-called "implicate/explicate order" proposed by physicist David Bohm as constituting something of an underlying interconnective matrix that can be accessed—primarily as an antidote that, to do remote viewing, you have to "leave here and go there."

JB: What cautions, if any, would you give to those who are, or want to be, involved in remote viewing?

HP: The major caution, in my mind, is to recognize that, even with the best of remote viewers, there is often a mixture of both veridical and flawed information, and so one should not automatically assume that whatever is perceived should be taken to the bank, as it were. Independent, ground-truth verification should be sought whenever possible. This calls for a certain level of humility, even while attempting to fight for the process.

JB: What "lessons learned" have you acquired over the years that you think would be most valuable for those interested in remote viewing today?

HP: I have learned that a fine line can be walked where objectivity does not have to be forfeited in a willingness to investigate an unlikely claim. Even in our mainstream physics, science fact is outstripping science fiction, and so possibilities should not be rejected out of hand.

JB: What fond memory or funny story from your time with the remote-viewing program would you be willing to share?

HP: We had a superskeptic from CIA who was sure that the RV program consisted of fraud and collusion between researchers and subjects, and he came to SRI to "find out what the scam was." After viewing quite a few successful remote-viewing sessions on local Bay Area targets handled by our strict double-blind protocols, he came up with all sorts of possibilities ("bugs" with the outbound team transmitting back information, etc.). In our frustration (and having learned that many untutored people, even skeptics, could perform passably well), we challenged him to be the remote viewer—and he did remarkably well. He came up with all kinds of reasons to reject his own experience—perhaps the interviewer was using subtle body language to cue him, so get rid of the interviewer; perhaps there were speakers in the chair cushions whispering a subtle description, so get rid of the chair; finally, maybe the outbound team didn't go anywhere, just returned to see what he had drawn and then took him to a place that looked like that, so outbounders had to show their pictures of the remote site before he revealed his drawings. The look on his face when he saw the result under this protocol was priceless. In our March 1976 Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) paper (*A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research*), this final nail in the coffin of his skepticism is shown in Figure 9.

JB: If you could sum up in a short paragraph your thoughts about Ingo Swann, what would you say?

HP: Apart from his professional contribution, Ingo's underlying vision of what it truly meant to be a human being was the basis of the drive that made him want to share what he could with any who would be receptive. In this act, it was not vanity or a search for self-importance that came through but rather a caring for the other, a most remarkable attribute of such a talented and creative individual. Given such a strength of character to stand for what he stood for and to share it with others with perseverance (often in the face of opposition and even, at times, ridicule and rejection), one recognizes that he was a truly unique and inspiring member of the human family.

JB: Why do you think remote viewing matters?

HP: For me, the *fact* of remote viewing means that the human potential is much vaster than we usually give it credit for, and this *fact* must be taken into account in any attempt to develop an unbiased picture of the structure of reality.

Jed Bendix *has worked at a regional hospital in Minnesota for 27 years. He studied Controlled Remote Viewing with IRVA director Lyn Buchanan, and with Lori Williams and Teresa Frisch. His desire is to work on remote-viewing projects that assist others.*

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

PROJECT MANAGEMENT for Remote Viewing

by Gary Kilpatrick

Ed. Note: *This article provides a basic format for project management, derived from the "CRV Project Management" course taught by Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan of Problems>Solutions>Innovations, Inc. There are important preventive measures, moral and legal issues, and social and corporate responsibilities that are not discussed in this article.*

Remote-viewing project-management methodology is somewhat different from what is practiced by everyday companies, but the basics are the same. One method adaptable to remote-viewing project management is outlined in the *Harvard Business Review Guide to Project Management* (HBRG). It states that project management comprises four phases: Planning, Buildup, Implementation, and Closeout, as follows:

- Planning - Determine the real problem to solve (target), identify the stakeholders (client), define the project objectives (target data), determine the scope (number of viewers, number of sessions), the resources (budget), and the major tasks (client communication, remote viewing, data collection, analysis, final report, databasing), and prepare for tradeoffs.
- Buildup - Assemble the team (project manager, intermediary, tasker, monitors, viewers, and analyst), plan the assignments, create the schedule, hold a kickoff meeting, and develop a budget.
- Implementation - Monitor and control the process and budget (number of sessions), evaluate the progress, hold weekly team meetings (analysis and viewer retasking), and manage

the problems (budgetary and team performance).
- Closeout - Evaluate the project's performance (viewer evaluation, data analysis), debrief with the team, develop a post-evaluation report (client feedback, databasing), and close the project (data analysis, client report, viewer feedback).

Unlike other roles in remote viewing, a good project manager does not need to be a certified person. By using proven project-management tools and techniques as a template, all areas of a project can be properly organized.

The tools useful for remote-viewing project management are:

- *The Work Breakdown Structure* (WBS): This is decomposition of a project into smaller components. In remote viewing, the project elements consist of a budget, a schedule, a remote-viewing team, session data, analysis, a final report, and viewer feedback and databasing.
- Scheduling tools (Gantt, PERT, CPM): *Gantt* charts illustrate the start and finish dates of the elements that comprise the work-breakdown structure of the project and the relationships between activities. The charts can also be used to show current schedule status by using percent-complete indications.
- The *Project Evaluation and Review Technique* (PERT) is a statistical tool designed to analyze and represent the tasks involved in completing a project; it is commonly used in conjunction with the Critical Path Method (CPM).
- The *Critical Path Method* (CPM) is a project-planning technique that helps identify critical tasks that must be completed before others can be started. By using CPM, a project manager can minimize events that might delay the completion of a project. Any project with interdependent activities can apply this method of analysis.
- Post-evaluation reports; analysis and lessons learned.

Another popular project-management method is *Lean Six Sigma* (LSS), which relies on a collaborative team effort to improve performance by removing waste. Comprised of four phases, Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve and Control (DMAIC), this method is effective when a *process* is the focus. The Define phase allows basic project management to be done, gives the tools to quickly manage the project and the remote-viewing team, and provides a framework to organize the schedule and the client:

- Define - Process management for projects, project management basics, management and planning tools, and team dynamics and performance.
- Measure - Process analysis and documentation, probability and statistics, collecting and summarizing data, probability distributions, measurement systems analysis, and process capability and performance.
- Analyze - Exploratory data analysis and hypothesis testing.
- Improve and Control - Design of experiments, statistical process control, implement and validation solutions, and control plan.

A critical part of proper remote-viewing project management is defining and understanding the roles to be played by the team participants. Typical job descriptions are:

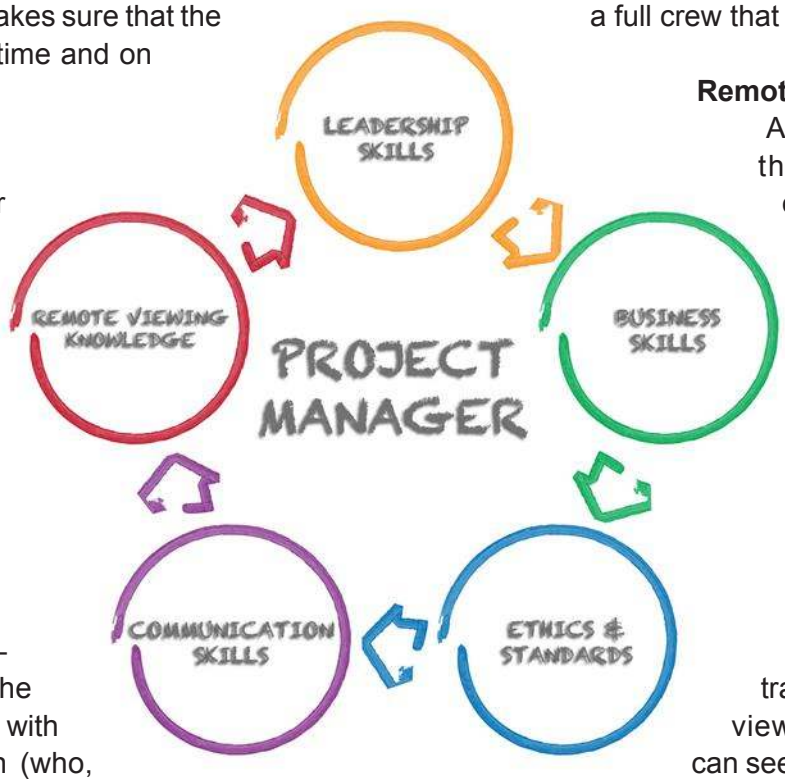
Remote-Viewing Project Manager

Using information provided by the client, the project manager determines the project objective and scope, and identifies the resources and activities necessary to complete the task. As remote-viewing teams usually work double-blind, blind, or partially blind (frontloaded), the manager must generate a tasking that is associated only with a target coordinate or other cue and, in the case of frontloading, a small amount of information to refine the task, *e.g.*, "the target is a location." This allows the viewer to work cleanly and without logic, personal biases, or other disruptors in the way.

The project manager safeguards the data collection, processing, and analysis. Rigorous adherence to

chain-of-custody protocols is important to the integrity of the project and must include all information related to the tasker, the target, the viewers, and the analyst.

The project manager also provides the framework for the project activities, identifies needed resources, schedules tasks, sets milestones, manages day-to-day operations, monitors progress, evaluates performance, mediates conflicts, prepares the final summary report, closes the project, captures the lessons learned, and makes sure that the project is delivered on time and on budget.



Intermediary

The remote viewer should never interact with the client and, when the project manager is not available, an intermediary is required. Whenever possible, there should also be an intermediary between the client and the project manager to minimize any knowledge of the target. The intermediary is provided with frontloaded information (who, where, what, when, how).

Tasker

Problems can arise if the client also acts as the tasker while not understanding the remote-viewing process and what kind of data it can and cannot provide. The project manager may need to educate the client or suggest a tasking based on the client's requirements.

Monitor

Teacher, interviewer, and coach—these are the important skills that a good monitor brings to a remote viewer. Remote viewers are always at their best when they have a monitor in their corner, guiding them through a session. The monitor should be both an experienced remote viewer and blind to the target. Monitors provide the target coordinates or cue and help ensure that viewers remain in proper remote-viewing structure. The monitor records relevant session information, provides appropriate feedback when required, and offers objective analytic support to the viewer, when necessary. While many remote viewers do not use a monitor when viewing individually or with a team, corporate viewers often use a full crew that includes monitors.

Remote Viewer

A remote viewer receives the target coordinates or cue and attempts to provide an accurate eyewitness account to the tasker. The target site may be miles away or years into the past or the future. A remote viewer can, for example, be assigned to witness a crime for which the police have no other witnesses. If trained in medical remote viewing, a remote viewer can see into the body of a child and aid in a medical diagnosis. A viewer can also peer below the surface of the Sahara to aid an archaeologist in a search of mankind's history. Keeping the viewer free from any prior knowledge of the target will improve viewer results and provides the subconscious mind with the ability to improve its performance.

Analyst

The analyst should be a skilled remote viewer with an understanding of the protocols and structure used by the viewers' chosen methodology. Additionally, analysts should be familiar with the proper methods for reporting and presentation of data. After separating and interpreting the remote-viewing session data such as sensations, sketches, and themes, the ana-

lyst will submit a final report to the project manager. To minimize analytical bias, the analyst should not also be the project manager, intermediary, or monitor.

Client

The client may be a corporation, a police detective, a group, or an individual. Because the project manager is responsible for addressing the client's questions and concerns, it is important that a positive working relationship be established. The client should be assured that the project's staff consists of elite and proven professionals working together to provide the most accurate data possible.

Interim reports should *not* be provided to clients because they may use that information whether or not it is deemed to be accurate in the final report. After the analyst has reviewed the remote-viewing data and completed the project report, the project manager will meet with the client to discuss the results. At this stage, the client may ask that the remote viewers revisit specific details in their sessions and gather more information.

If possible, the project manager should try to get target feedback from the client. Proper feedback is necessary for maintaining a correct "track record" or database for each remote viewer and for an overall evaluation of the work. It is also essential for viewer morale.

Summary

It is important for the project manager to encourage the use of good remote-viewing techniques that are standardized and repeatable. Whether a corporate remote-viewing team, a small group, or an individual is viewing, good project management is paramount. Also, establishing and maintaining a professional and positive working relationship with the client is essential: Always remember to work *with* the client, not *around* them.

Gary Kilpatrick *(Maj., USAR, ret.), an Independent Senior IT Service Management / IT Security Consultant / Project Manager formerly with IBM Global Services, was trained in Controlled Remote Viewing by IRVA director Lyn Buchanan. He may be reached at garykilpatrick@windstream.net.*

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FEEDBACK

SIGNAL FLAGS AND ARCTIC ICE: A Comment on Stephan Schwartz's ARV Article, "The Origins of ARV"

by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

Ed. Note: *This is a response by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. to the* Aperture *article,* "The Origins of ARV" *by Stephan A. Schwartz* (*Fall/Winter 2014, Issue 24, pp.3-9).*

To the Editor:

Stephan Schwartz's recent article, "The Origins of ARV . . . For the Record" (*Aperture*, Issue 24) fills an important gap in the story of associative remote viewing (ARV), and I am grateful that he got around to writing it and that *Aperture* saw fit to publish it. But, there is at least one more "fill in the blank" detail to add to the history of ARV.

It is not unusual in the development of human ideas that the same idea independently occurs to more than one great mind. Sometimes (as in the case of Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace arriving at the idea of biological evolution at the same time) the idea occurs in parallel; but, it also can happen sequentially, sometimes with many years between. At an earlier date, one person comes up with an idea, but, as the years go on, the idea is forgotten and disappears. Then, later, a second person, confronted with a similar problem, thinks a similar thought that leads to a similar solution.

Such is the case with ARV. Stephan Schwartz justly deserves credit for conceiving of the idea, refining it, and bringing it into general knowledge where others can experiment with and exploit it. But, unbeknownst to any of us, someone else came up with the principle of ARV, and even put it into limited practice, some 40 years before Schwartz's first ARV experiment.

Harold M. Sherman

That person was Harold M. Sherman, a noted writer, news reporter, and psychical researcher from the 1920s to the 1960s and beyond (Sherman died in 1987). In 1937, Sherman made common cause with noted Arctic explorer Sir Hubert Wilkins to test extrasensory perception (ESP) as a means of long-distance communication. It was hoped that ESP might work as a backup when radio and other means were unreliable, as was often the case in Arctic expeditions. Wilkins had been asked by the Soviet government to search for a missing team of Russian aviators led by Soviet aviation legend Sigizmund Levanevsky, who had been forced down somewhere north of the Arctic Circle in the Alaskan wilderness.

Sir Hubert Wilkins

Before the search was launched, Wilkins and Sherman agreed on a schedule whereby the two would set aside an established time approximately

every other day to relax and try to engage in mental communications. Each would keep a journal, and these would be compared at the end of the expedition to see if non-local communications between them had occurred. The record of their successes was published in 1942 as *Thoughts Through Space: A Remarkable Adventure in the Realm of the Mind* (recently republished in Russell Targ's "Studies in Consciousness" series).

One question that apparently came up involved how to send a status report when time might be of the essence. Sherman came up with the following solution, as explained here by Wilkins:

"If either my companion or myself were injured, I would think of red. If my companion was killed, I would think of black; if both were well, I would think of white. To enable me to fix my attention upon any one of these symbols, I was to imagine that I was looking at the colors as I might see them upon a moving-picture screen." (Wilkins/Sherman, p.12)

Later, this protocol seems actually to have been used. On the evening of December 27, 1937, Harold Sherman reported in his journal, "Red flash tonight as though one of the crew isn't so well . . . ." Interestingly, though he did not record in his journal or recall that he thought of the color red at the time, Wilkins reported that, "One of the operators at Point Barrow was very ill at the time, and I was very worried about him. His illness was often strongly in my thoughts . . . ." (Id., pp.51-52).

As may occur to readers here, this arrangement strongly resembles certain approaches to ARV, in which colors, rather than objects or images, are associated with the set of possible outcomes of future events. The difference here, of course, is that, in the Sherman/Wilkins experiment, the association would have to do with a present-time state of affairs, not a future event.

But, if you think about it, you will realize that ARV does not *have to* be directed at a future event. What is significant in an ARV trial is the *associational* aspect of it, not whether a future event is involved. So, what Sherman came up with is clearly an analog of an ARV experiment, even if future prediction was not involved. This account, from now almost 80 years ago, ties in nicely with the story that Stephan Schwartz gave us of Lord Admiral Nelson's use of signal flags during the Battle of the Nile (Bataille d'Aboukir) to signal his intentions to his fleet—which led to Schwartz's insight that led, in turn, to associative remote viewing, which ultimately formed the basis for creating a growing cottage industry in today's remote-viewing community.

Signal Book - Battle of the Nile, 1798.

An excerpt from *"The Origins of ARV"* by Stephan A. Schwartz: *As I sat in the library reading about Nelson's solution, the insight came to me that the same associational process could be used in nonlocal perception to get abstract information. That is, I could substitute a pre-agreed set of complex messages made up of abstractions by associating them with the kind of things that produced the best results in my own remote viewings and those of my remote viewers: objects, individuals, other living beings, and places. By linking an apple with 123, I could pass information.*

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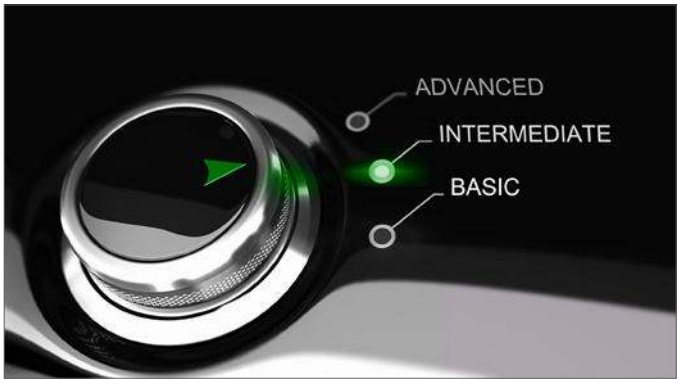
RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

INTERMEDIATE CRV Useful Tips and Tricks

by John P. Stahler



In *Aperture* Issue 25, the article *Beginning CRV —Useful Tips and Tricks* focused on the importance to remote viewers of adhering to proper Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) structure and "letting go" of the session's outcome. Stages I, II, and III were discussed, along with methods for improving the quality of sessions and control of structure. Intermediate CRV builds on that foundation and introduces new tools and techniques to capture the higher-resolution data that become available through a wider signal aperture. This article explores Intermediate CRV concepts through the use of Stage III movement exercises, the Stage IV matrix, and other tools, including a narration technique called "Stage IV and a half" or "S4½," and Stage IV summaries.

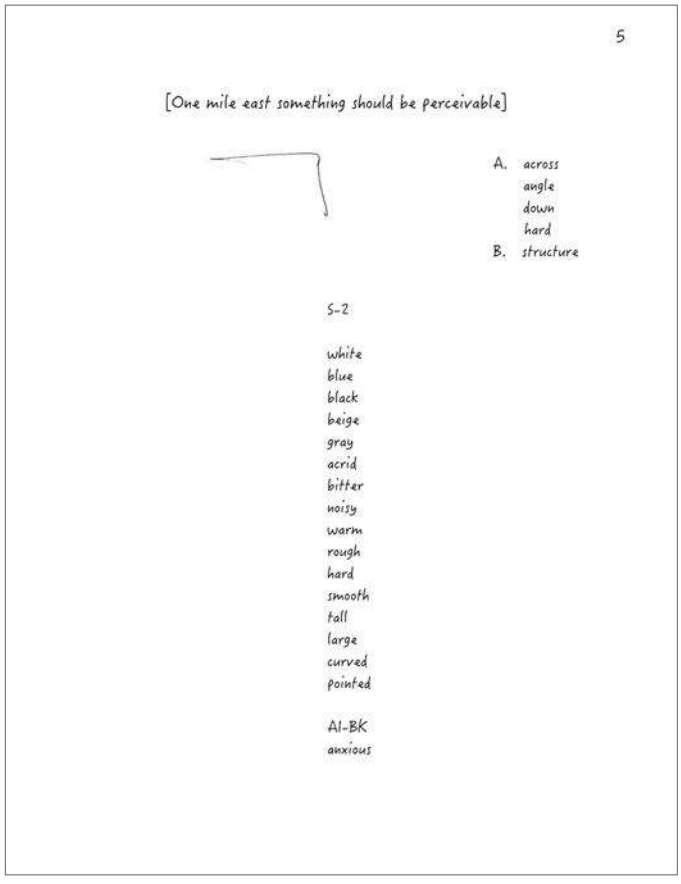
Executing a Stage III Movement Exercise

Having mastered the first three stages of CRV, students can begin examining different aspects of the target through movement exercises. After completing a Stage III session, the monitor or remote viewer may feel that there is additional information yet to be acquired. Using a movement exercise, the viewer can initiate another round of Stages I - III data collection by referencing the original target and moving to a new time, orientation, aspect, or related site.

When students think of "movement," they sometimes confuse the concept of "motion" with "mobility." "Motion" occurs at the site (*e.g.*, a person walking or a speeding car) and is a visual aspect occasionally observed by viewers during Stage III AOLs (*A*nalytical *O*ver*L*ays). On the other hand, "mobility" relates to the intentional movement of the viewer's perspective or viewpoint in relation to the present target. Stage III movement techniques address the latter.

A Stage III movement exercise can be conducted with the assistance of a monitor or while a viewer views independently. The exercise can be initiated with a relatively informal tasking of "something above the site should be perceivable" or something more specific such as "1,000 feet in front of the target SSBP." (To simplify a tasking, some viewers abbreviate "something should be perceivable" as "SSBP.") With the use of multiple movement exercises, a remote viewer can explore various aspects of the site; for instance, if a viewer reports a structure at the site, a tasking of "inside structure SSBP" might aid in sensing details of its contents. When the signal line goes quiet, and there is a suspicion that more information is available, a movement exercise can help a viewer to re-engage the signal line.

A movement can also be used to transition to other targets, *e.g.*, "one mile east, something should be perceivable" or "at a bearing of 270 degrees and a distance of 25.3 kilometers SSBP." This technique is occasionally used in operational work to verify that the viewer is on the signal line—by tasking the viewer on a known calibration target, the monitor can judge whether the viewer's perceptions are accurate and then move the viewer to the site of interest. This process requires a more formal preparation for the movement exercise. First, the monitor will ask the remote viewer to acquire and briefly describe the calibration site; once it has been described by the viewer to the monitor's satisfaction, the tasking cue is provided.


5

[One mile east something should be perceivable]

A. across
angle
down
hard
B. structure

S-2

white
blue
black
beige
gray
acrid
bitter
noisy
warm
rough
hard
smooth
tall
large
curved
pointed

AI-BK
anxious

Figure 1: A Stage III Movement Exercise

So as not to influence the viewer's perceptions, it is important that the words used in a movement tasking be neutral and passive in character, *e.g.*, a movement should not be cued as "above the target something should be 'visible'" unless the goal is to access visual information specifically. As Ingo Swann, CRV's co-creator, cautioned his students, "Words are mind traps"—which is to say that monitors should choose their movement words carefully so as not to lead a remote viewer's subconscious mind and thereby taint the sensory data perceived by the viewer.

There is a temptation for some students to note the movement cue and then immediately carry on from where they left off; however, as seen in Figure 1, the movement tasking should be treated by the viewer as a coordinate. After receiving the task by the monitor (or a self-tasking), the viewer objectifies the tasking phrase by writing it and saying it aloud. Next, the viewer produces an ideogram and executes Stages I, II, and III as if working a new target. After completing each Stage III movement, some remote viewers find it helpful to generate a short interim summary to encapsulate the relevant target data and prepare them for the transition to Stage IV.

Executing Stage IV

While Stages I - III focus on the recording of information related to the overall gestalts and physical aspects of the site, Stage IV adds the means by which to identify objects, activities, feelings, and emotions present at the site. It is a refinement and expansion of the previous structure, permitting a more complete and detailed decoding of the signal line. As the aperture opens wider in Stage IV, signal-line data flows at a greater rate. In order to capture the increased amount of information, a Stage IV data matrix is generated.

The Stage IV matrix operates in a form analogous to a spreadsheet or accounting ledger page. In order to objectify the transition into Stage IV, the first sheet is labeled with "S4" at the top center of the page. (Because the Advanced CRV Stage VI matrix has an identical layout, it is important to differentiate this sheet by labeling it as "S4.") As seen in Figure 2, data are separated into eight different categories and recorded in columns; at the top of each column is a header denoting the category of data—from left to right, the columns are labeled as "S-2", "D", "AI", "EI", "T", "I", "AOL", and "A/S." (While some CRV schools label these columns differently, the overall meaning and order of the columns remain the same.) Unlike a spreadsheet or ledger, however, the matrix should not be a preprinted form or template; instead, viewers should generate the matrix by hand in order to objectify and cue the forthcoming tasks. The nature and use of the eight columns are described below:

Stage II (S-2): S-2 data are the same viewer sensations as received during Stage II, namely: "what would my senses experience were I physically at the site." However, due to the wider opening of the aperture during Stage IV, S-2 data may be more detailed and specific (*e.g.*, swamp odor, chocolate taste, bell ringing).

Dimensionals (D): As dimensional data start to appear, the viewer shifts to the "D" column and records

the information. Here again, the dimensional data may be more detailed and complex than in previous stages (*e.g.*, spherical, toroidal, zig-zagged, or actual dimensions).

Aesthetic Impact (AI): As in Stage III sessions, viewers need to be aware of any aesthetic impacts and declare them in the AI column. Viewers should write "AI-BK," debrief the AI and place their pens down while taking a moment or two before proceeding. The best data often occur after an aesthetic impact, and so viewers should not ignore or fail to declare an AI. Due to greater target contact during Stage IV, viewers should be alert to additional AIs as their session evolves.

Emotional Impact (EI): New to Stage IV is the emotional impact ("EI") column. Much like "aesthetic impact" reflects how the remote viewer feels about the site, EI is the emotional impact that the site has on those who are physically present there. However, unlike an AI Break, where viewers are trying to "discharge" their feelings about the site, an EI does not require that viewers take a break. While EI is a slow signal to perceive and takes some patience, the viewer should pay close attention to the emotions and feelings of the site participants—these sensations can provide valuable information about the overall activities at the site. For this reason, whenever people are detected at the site, viewers should place their pen in the EI column and attempt to sense what the site participants are experiencing (*e.g.*, sadness, joy, fear).

Tangibles (T): Also new to Stage IV is the tangibles ("T") column. Probing the T column, a viewer should start to perceive physical objects or "touchable" properties of the site. At first, the tangible elements should resemble a Stage I "B" component; simple is best—"land", "water", "structure", or "person" are good starting points. More complex tangibles will present themselves as the session proceeds (*e.g.*, buildings, trees, cars, park benches). After noting a tangible, viewers should attempt a simple sketch in the T column, which, in turn, may prompt other tangibles or additional S-2 or dimensional data. If a larger or more detailed sketch is necessary, a viewer can take a fresh sheet of paper, orient it as necessary, and number the sheet in the upper-right-hand corner; so as to keep the sketches in order, the page should be numbered the same as the matrix sheet, with a one-letter suffix appended (*e.g.*, 3A, 3B, etc.). In the T column of the matrix sheet, the page number of the sketch, or "jump sheet" as some viewers call it, should be noted. For recordkeeping purposes, the jump sheets are to be inserted in sequence between the regular session pages.

Intangibles (I): After identifying tangible data, a viewer should start to perceive intangible information about the site and record it in the "I" column. "Intangibles" are abstract qualities or concepts that are related to the target (*e.g.*, for a tangible of "building," an intangible might reflect its purpose such as "governmental", "industrial", or "historical").

Analytical Overlay (AOL): Familiar to beginning CRV students, the "AOL" column is the place to record all forms of analytical overlay. Because the aperture is wider during Stage IV, allowing the perception of more detailed information, AOL is less common than in earlier stages. That said, AOL can still occur (*e.g.*, the perception of a proper noun, such as "Statue of Liberty," or a clear static image, is usually AOL). As in a Stage III session, AOLs need to be declared and require a break: Viewers should write "AOL-BK," declare the AOL, and place their pens down while taking an appropriate break before proceeding.

AOL from the Signal (A/S): "A/S" is a Stage IV term synonymous with the Stage III term "AOL Matching." While Ingo Swann later relabeled the A/S column as "AOL/Matching," most CRV schools continue to use "A/S" or "AOL/S." Because the signal quality is greater in Stage IV, A/S is more prevalent than AOL and does not require a break. A/S is distinguished from AOL in that A/S usually takes the form of an analogy; *e.g.*, as viewers start to perceive analytical constructs reminding them of something like the Statue of Liberty, these should be considered as candidates for the A/S column. As in previous stages, viewers can use AOL-Signal "mining" to extract basic data from an A/S that is perceived to contain a considerable

amount of truth, by asking, "What were the data that made me declare this A/S?" (In Advanced Stage V, CRV students learn an advanced technique for mining this data.) The related data can be recorded in the appropriate matrix columns. Because A/S data can be pertinent site information, it is important to analysts that it be recorded and identified in the A/S column and not overlap or otherwise be confused with entries in the AOL column; should an AOL or A/S be accidentally entered in the wrong column, a viewer can correct the mistake by drawing an arrow left or right pointing to the correct location.

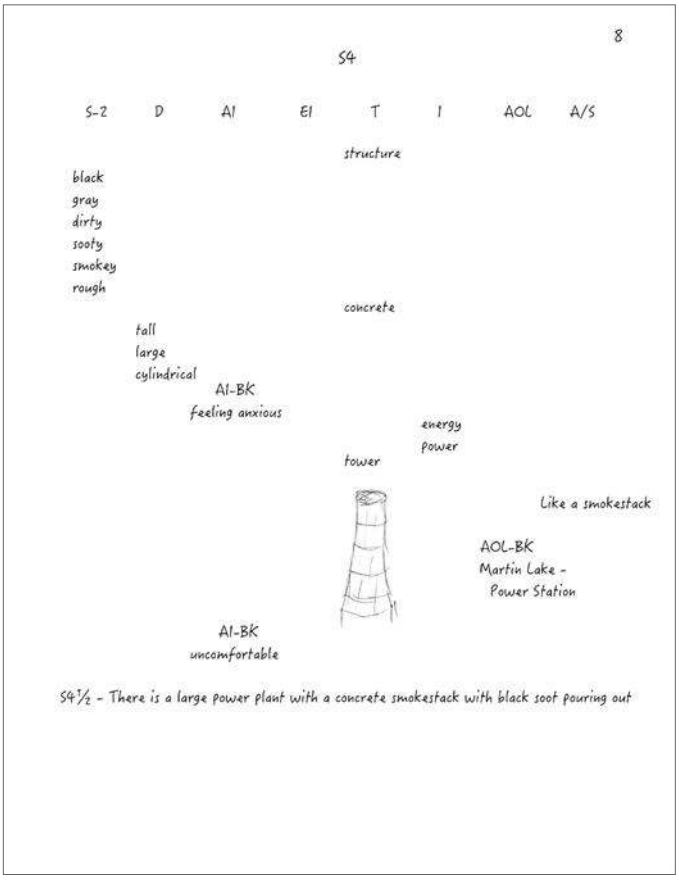


Figure 2: The Stage IV Matrix with Stage 4-½

While CRV students new to Stage IV may find the data matrix intimidating at first, it helps to think of it as an outline for a simple Stage III session: All the elements of a typical session are included as columns in the matrix—Stage II data are recorded under "S-2," dimensional data under "D," aesthetic impacts under "AI," and analytical overlay under "AOL." Even the T column should be familiar, as it is (at least initially) similar to Stage I's "B" component. Much like in Stage II, data can appear in clusters and are often related to a tangible aspect of the site. As information is perceived, the data are recorded top to bottom while flowing back and forth between the appropriate categories; again, it is important to objectify the data by saying them aloud in addition to writing them down.

Some CRV schools teach a structured technique for recording Stage IV impressions on the matrix sheet (*e.g.*, starting in the S-2 column until the signal flow slows, then moving to the D column, and then on to the AI column, etc.); some teach that there is a "general" right-to-left or slantwise flow of information. There may well be good reasons for such approaches because students new to the Stage IV matrix (and not in good signal-line contact) may generate a lot of AOLs initially; therefore, starting with a few S-2s and Ds to re-engage the signal line might be helpful to them during training. That said, Ingo Swann taught that perceptions could appear in any category at any time.

If, during a session, the flow of signal-line data slows or pauses, viewers can prompt for additional data by placing their pen tips into the various columns for a second or two. The EI column, in particular, being a slower signal to receive, is an excellent place for viewers' pen tips to rest for a few seconds; the EI column is a safe, useful place to pause and will often prompt the generation of new perceptions. However, remote viewers should avoid prompting for AI, AOL, or A/S impressions and only record data in these columns as spontaneously present to them.

Finally, remote viewers must consider the concerns of the analysts who may review their sessions: Unlike Stage III sessions, the Stage IV matrix combines a lot of information into a compact space and so can be confusing to a person analyzing the work; it is therefore important that Stage IV data be recorded neatly and orderly. The data should be properly sequenced by recording impressions from top to bottom and back and forth between columns without overlap. Jump sheets and sketches must be clearly marked. Viewers should not crowd their work. When writing within 2-3 inches from the bottom of a matrix page, or when the data flow slows, viewers should use the opportunity to start a new matrix sheet. Nothing is

more difficult to record well than a new cluster of data appearing as a viewer reaches the last inch of a page while scrambling to generate a new one; moreover, the act of labeling the columns of a new matrix sheet should help restart the flow of data.

Stage 4½ and Other Useful Techniques

An effective Stage IV narrative technique, called "Stage IV and a half" (S4½), was developed during the early operational years of CRV by former IRVA Treasurer Sandy Ray—the wife of Bill Ray (Maj., USA ret.), who served as commander of Project Stargate during the mid-1980s. Bill Ray was trained in CRV by Ingo Swann, and Bill later taught Sandy. During Stage IV in her sessions, Sandy would occasionally perceive a fully developed concept, something more detailed than an A/S, which did not fit into the existing Stage IV structure. Her solution was to write a short narrative of the concept across the width of the session page with the notation "S4½" (*e.g.*, "S4½ - There is a large power plant with a concrete smokestack with black soot pouring out"). While adopted by Project Stargate remote viewers as a useful technique, S4½ should only be used sparingly and not become a crutch. The urge to generate an S4½ usually comes later as a Stage IV session develops and is generally preceded by an AI.

In addition to S4½, there are useful Stage IV heuristic techniques that involve kinesthetic interaction with the target. For example, S-2 data can often be prompted by the physical act of sniffing, listening, or tasting. Viewers can prompt for dimensional data by placing their hands apart and in front of them; while slowly moving their hands back together, the contours of the site can often be perceived and then recorded on the matrix sheet or sketched on a jump sheet. Similarly, it can sometimes help to "punch" the target with a fist to sense its density, or run a hand across it to perceive its texture.

Another powerful technique for acquiring target data is to request assistance from people at the site. Once people have been detected there, a viewer can prompt for data by resting their pen in the EI column and asking one or more persons there to reveal what they are seeing, feeling, tasting, smelling, or hearing. In addition, tangible and intangible data can be received by asking the person(s) about the nature and purpose of the site.

Discussed earlier as a Stage III technique, movement exercises can be just as useful in Stage IV. After completing the first Stage IV, a movement exercise can be used to explore other aspects of the site. To execute a Stage IV movement, a viewer takes a fresh piece of paper, writes the column labels, places pen on paper, and waits for the tasking. Although movement about the site can be initiated from anywhere, it is common to start from above the site—a simple tasking might be "from above the target SSBP." The viewer treats the tasking as a coordinate, and objectifies it by writing it and saying it aloud. After objectifying the tasking, the viewer should produce an ideogram and decode it, placing the perceptions sensed in the appropriate matrix columns. Once this Stage IV is completed, further movement exercises such as "in front of the target SSBP" or "inside target SSBP" can be conducted.

Last, remote viewers can use the same Stage III interim summarizing techniques in Stage IV to capture and highlight relevant data. A short summary can be included at the bottom of the matrix sheet, or completed on a separately numbered piece of paper.

Writing the Stage IV Summary

The procedure for writing a Stage IV summary is similar to that performed in Stage III sessions. However, the data captured during Stage IV are more complex and detailed, and will result in a better overall description of the target. Information found in a Stage III summary, such as Stage I "B" components, Stage II sensory perceptions, and Stage III dimensionals, is still relevant; however, it will usually be supplanted by the more detailed data and concepts found in the Stage IV matrix.

As with Stage III summaries, CRV students often feel compelled to present a conclusion from their data. With the added detail of a Stage IV session, the temptation is even stronger. 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 remote viewer. That said, the summary is the viewer's opportunity to review all of the data for relevance. While some

earlier-stage data such as AIs and Stage III interim summaries may be included, the summary should focus on Stage IV perceptions. Viewers should place their Stage IV sheets side-by-side in front of them and review their data and any interim summaries. They need to pay close attention to their AI perceptions and EIs of people associated with the target; also important to consider are S4½s, tangibles and intangibles, and any A/S data. S-2 sensory and dimensional data should be reviewed, and any recurring themes or perceptions that might be significant to an analyst should be recorded. Viewers should stress what is believed to be the relevant information collected.

Occasionally during the summarizing process, data not found in the session will spontaneously present themselves. While beginning CRV students are encouraged to treat this information with suspicion and record it as AOL, intermediate viewers can add newly emerging data if they feel they are not AOL. To indicate that this is fresh information separate from the summary, viewers should identify any perceptions according to the appropriate stage and note them on the side of the page (*e.g.*, gray-S2, tubular-S4).

Finally, viewers must avoid trying to name or identify the target. If a viewer feels that the site is a "power plant" and data support that notion, then it is best to say the target is reminiscent of a power plant rather than drawing a conclusion to that effect.

Final Thoughts

For the intermediate student, learning the many techniques associated with Intermediate CRV is both challenging and rewarding. As in Stage III work, the keys to success are to remain in structure, let go of concerns about the content, and objectively record the data. With new tools such as movement exercises, the Stage IV matrix, S4½ narration, and heuristic techniques, CRV students are often amazed at the quality of target data revealed during a session. Mastering the ability to collect complex and detailed Stage IV perceptions within structure elevates the session work to the minimum level needed for operational projects and prepares the student for Stage V and beyond.

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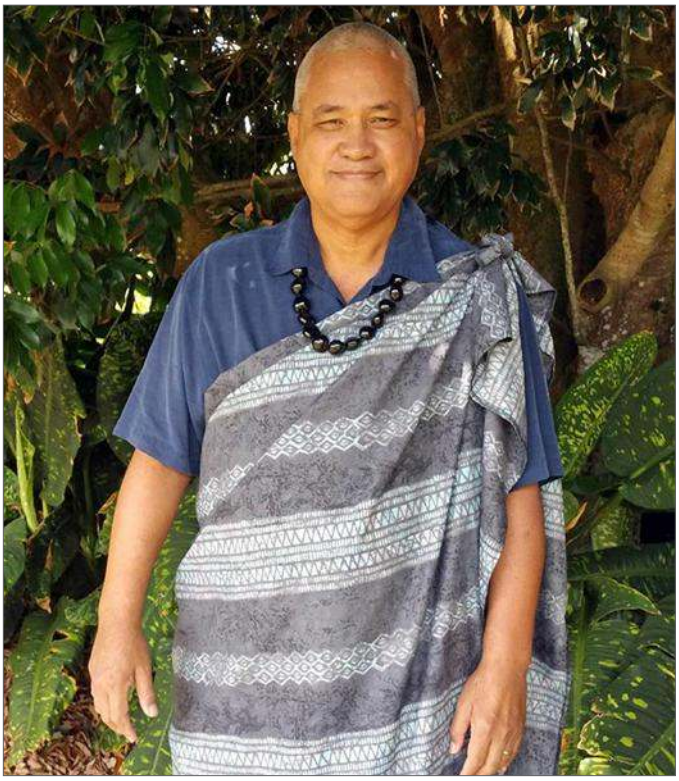
RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

MY PATH to Remote Viewing

by Kahu David J. ʻImaiʻkalani Wallace



Kahu David J. ʻImaiʻkalani Wallace

Many people can look into their past and identify an event that completely changed their lives forever. For me, it was watching the film *Amistad* in 1997, which is based on an actual event that occurred early in the history of the United States. In the film, John Quincy Adams helps defend illegal slaves who commandeered the ship they were on and made their way to the east coast of the United States. A statement that Adams made in a courtroom during the film had a profound effect on me. He said, "Who we are, is who we were."

Since my early childhood, I have had many prophetic dreams that came true. My ancestors and guardians regularly appeared in my dreams, revealing to me events and issues that were important to my family and me. I quickly learned that people do not want to know if bad things are about to occur. In fact, if an event I foresaw actually happened, I would be blamed for causing it, and so I became very selective with whom I shared my dreams. I could also see things that people were trying to keep secret, such as a wrapped gift. This talent appeared suddenly when I was five years old, shortly after I injured my head in a car accident. My parents scolded me for ruining people's surprises and, as I became active in my church, I was pressured into hiding this ability.

In the late 1980s, I began to look at myself and wonder, "who am I, and why am I here on earth at this point in time?" I searched for an answer in religion, but the response to my questions appeared to be the same for everyone, and it failed to address the differences that made me feel unique. I soon realized that, if I wanted to gain an insight about who I am, I needed to understand who my ancestors were. As I researched my family history and learned more about my Hawaiian ancestors, I discovered that I was a descendant of gifted prophets, seers, and healers. A few of my ancestors were so important that they became trusted advisors to the Hawaiian chiefs. One of these prophets was Hewahewa, who became the *Kahuna Nui* of Kamehameha I; the more I learned about Hewahewa, the more I realized that we were very similar.

I knew that my raw talents and gifts were limited and not dependable, and that my prophetic dreams were sporadic, with large gaps in time between any significant revelations—I was missing a lot of major events that I should have been able to perceive.

As a Reiki master, I was learning how to detect and interpret energy patterns in the environment and people, but there seemed to be something missing. I wanted to harness my dreams and visions so that I could use my insight at any time and in any situation. I wanted to become like my ancestors who were aware of all things at all times. With this intent in mind, I

approached my ancestors in meditation and prayer, and I asked them to help me fill the void that I felt in my life. Shortly afterwards, I was given a vision:

I was taken to a heiau*, or temple. There was a tall square tower on the upper portion of the heiau. The tower was covered in white kapa cloth. An older man with white hair and long white beard welcomed me. He told me to enter the tower, and when I entered, I saw two men inside; one of the men was sleeping on a mat while the other was speaking to him. It appeared that the sleeping man was aware of the person speaking because they were somehow engaged in a conversation. The man that was awake was asking the sleeping man to "tell me what you see." As the sleeping man spoke, the other man appeared to be memorizing each word. The sleeping man was redirected to several places and asked to describe what he saw. It appeared that the men were witnessing a battle that was being fought in the future. The movement of both armies and the outcome of these movements were carefully articulated. When the sleeping man finally awoke, both men looked at me and told me to remember what I saw.*

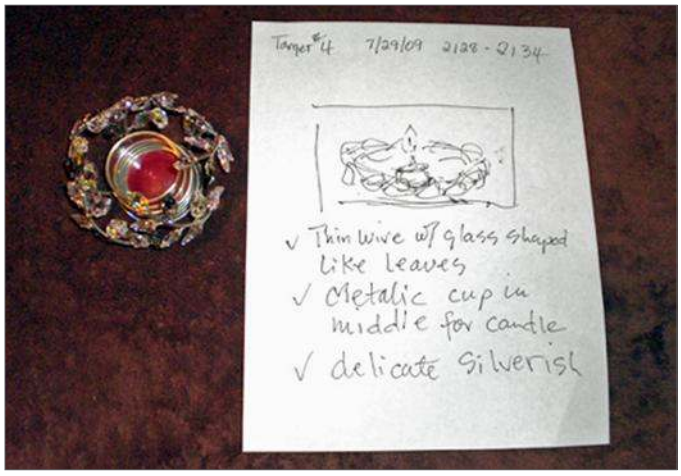
I pondered over this vision for several months before I finally discovered its meaning: my ancestors were directing me to learn remote viewing.

I first heard about remote viewing on Art Bell's *Coast-to-Coast* radio program in the early 1990s. Many noted remote viewers and researchers, such as Ed Dames, Russell Targ, and Dr. Courtney Brown, were regular guests on Bell's show, and my hearing about what they could do piqued my curiosity. I paid a visit to the bookstore, searching for a book that could help me understand remote viewing, and, after scanning through the different selections, I decided to purchase *Limitless Mind* by Russell Targ. This book changed my perception on the true potential of the human mind.

A key aspect of remote viewing is the ability to *see* hidden objects, and I knew that I had this ability although I had suppressed it for many years. When I remote-viewed my first target, it was a relief to discover that this ability was still in me. This target was done before I had had any formal training, using the basic guidelines that Targ included in his book:

My first remote-viewing target, a Crown Victoria conch, on July 26, 2009. My wife had hidden the target in a box.

After realizing that my gift of *sight* was awakened again, my wife, Elle, continued to hide objects in boxes and began placing random photos in envelopes as she encouraged me to test and develop this skill. When I started working these hidden targets, I realized that certain objects that have strong meanings or attachments to people carry a lot of *mana*, or life force, in them; I found that I could tap into this energy to identify the object. This is where remote viewing, my Reiki training, and my Hawaiian cultural beliefs intersected and supported each other. When my wife hid a candleholder that her son, Aaron, had given her as a gift, the *mana* in the candleholder screamed out loud and clear to me.

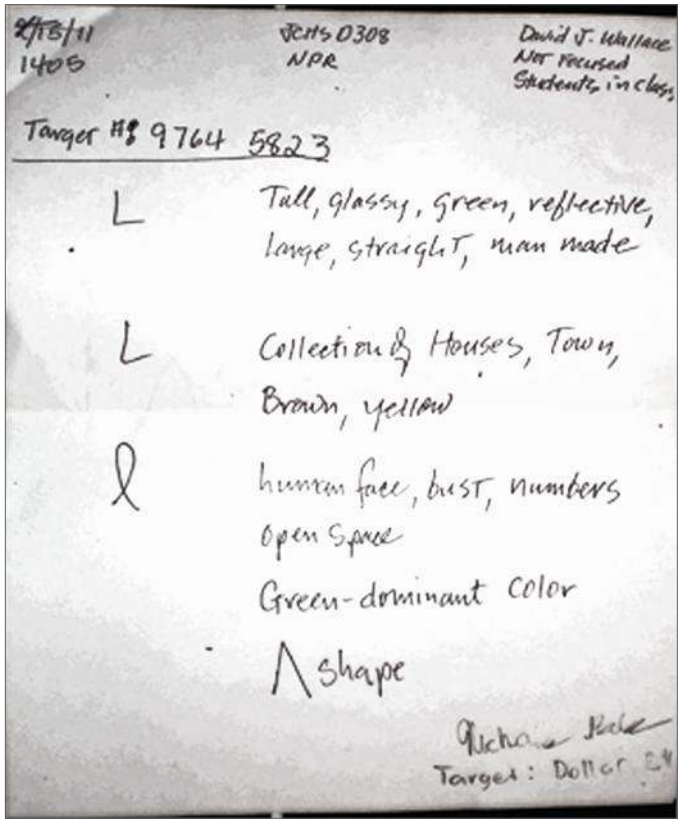


Target No. 4, my wife's candleholder, on July 29, 2009.

During this time, I began discussing my developing

skills with my students and fellow faculty members at the high school where I taught. Students are always curious about their teacher's abilities, especially when he or she introduces something new to the class. Since I was still in the learning mode, I invited my students and colleagues to provide me with practice targets in the form of photos sealed in envelopes.

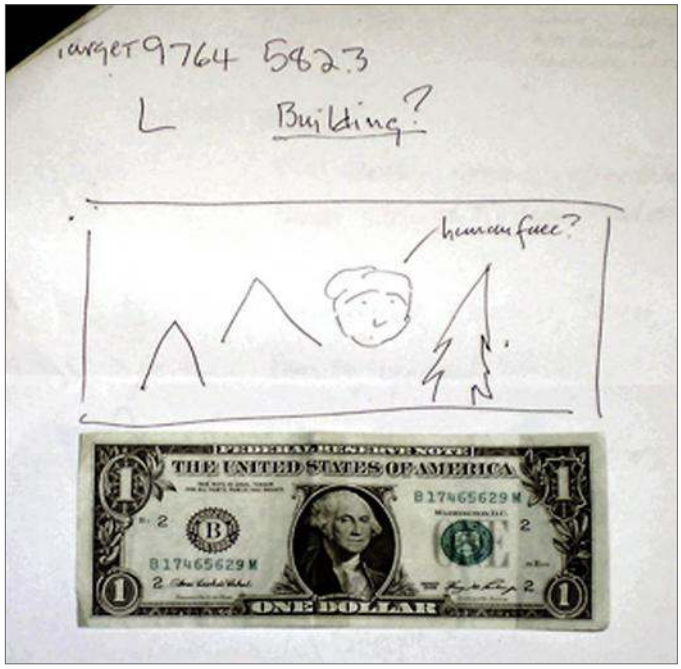
One of my gifted learners approached me with a challenge: He placed something in an envelope, sealed it, and asked me to describe the object that was hidden away. The following set of photos charts my attempt to identify this target by using the hybrid format I created based on Scientific Remote Viewing (SRV), a method of remote viewing that I learned online from The Farsight Institute, as taught by Courtney Brown, Ph.D.



Student Challenge, page 1. The shapes are the ideograms created from the target, while the descriptors to the right of them were obtained by probing the ideograms.

On a second sheet of paper, just below my fourth ideogram, I looked at the open space available there and tried to visualize what my target would look like if I drew it there. I reviewed all of the ideograms and the descriptors that accompanied them, and then closed my eyes and waited for visual impressions to appear.

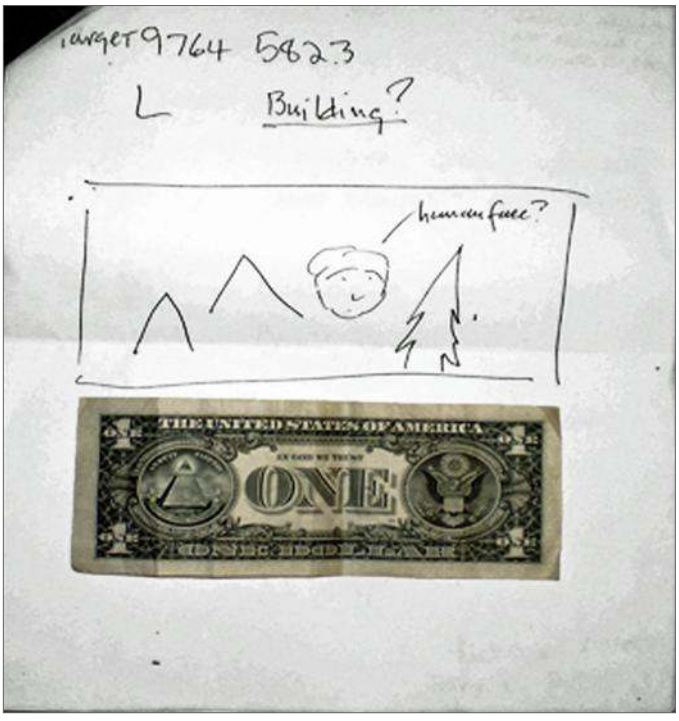
I opened my eyes and, acting on my first impressions, I quickly drew a rectangle just over 6 inches in length and about 2½ inches high. In the middle of this rectangle, I drew a human face. To the left of the human face, I drew two triangles, one shadowing the other. To the right of the human face, I drew a tree with sharp points, resembling an evergreen. When I was done drawing, I called over my challenger and, when he saw my sketch, he just shook his head and said, "Wow, mister, you're spooky!"



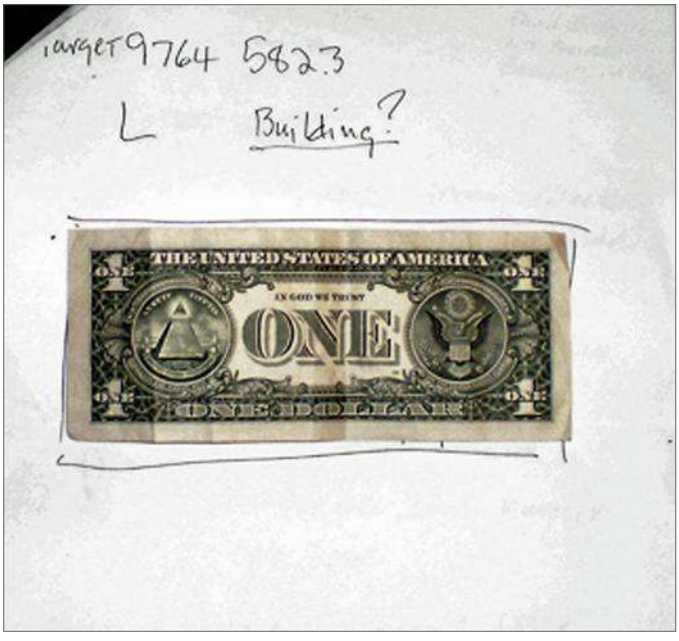
Student Challenge, page 2. Target sketch and the front of a U.S. one-dollar bill.

After my students left the room, I had a chance to reexamine my sketch to determine how accurately I had drawn the U.S. one-dollar bill. First, the human face I had sketched is looking to its left (its eyes are offset left), my right; George Washington is looking to his left on the dollar bill. And, take a look at his hair and compare it with my sketch!

It did not make sense that a pyramid would be on the left-hand side of George Washington's face, but when the dollar bill was turned over, there it was, on the left; to the right, there was an eagle with its right claw clutching an olive branch.



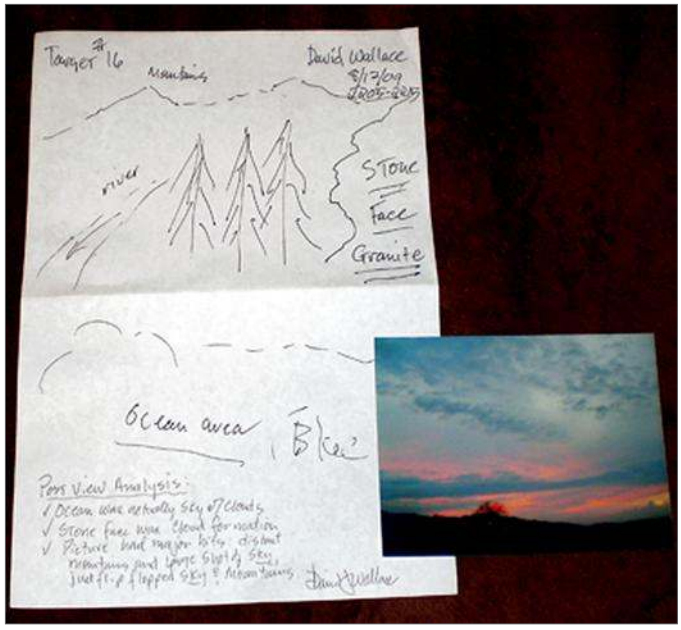
Student Challenge, page 2. Target sketch and the back of a U.S. one-dollar bill.



Student Challenge, page 2. Target sketch, back of U.S. one-dollar bill inside the drawn rectangle.

The "kicker" was when the dollar bill was placed on top of my sketch—it was just as wide and high as the rectangle I drew to start my sketch!

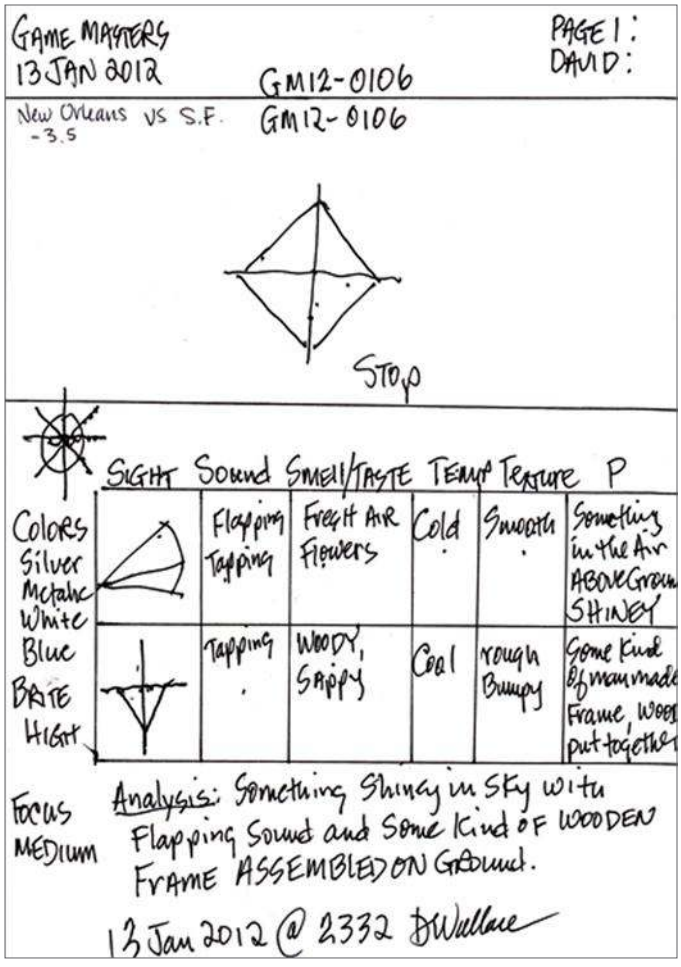
Below is another student challenge that I completed during this time using SRV.



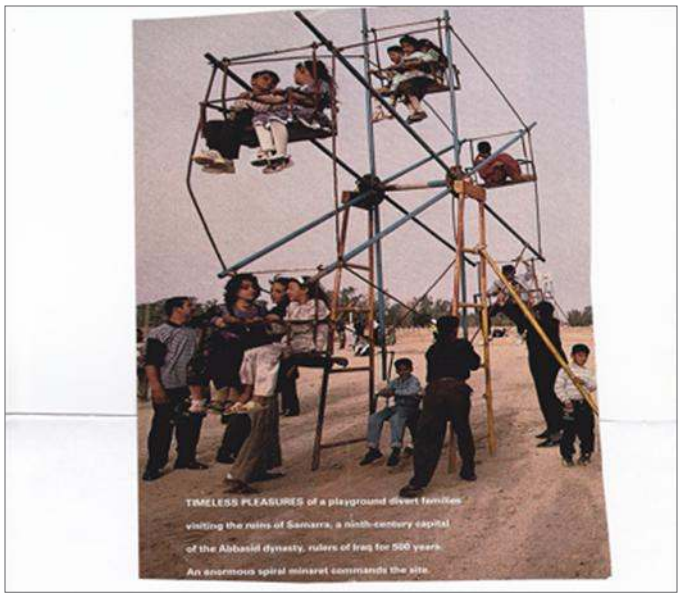
Student Challenge, Kona, Hawaii, on August 12, 2009.

In 2011, I became a member of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) in order to further my training; it was cofounded by Glenn Wheaton, a remote viewer who was trained by the U.S. Army. Through my mentors, Dick Allgire and Debra Duggan-Takagi, I learned HRVG's methodology. As I became proficient, I began tweaking the format to suit my skillset; I also streamlined the process so that I could teach my high-school students how to remote view. Taking a procedure that required about an hour to complete (using up to 20 sheets of paper), I created a process that took less than 15 minutes and used only one sheet of paper; I called this revamped method "the HRVG Abbreviated Format." Below is a sample:

(Session sketch for HRVG Abbreviated Format on next page.)

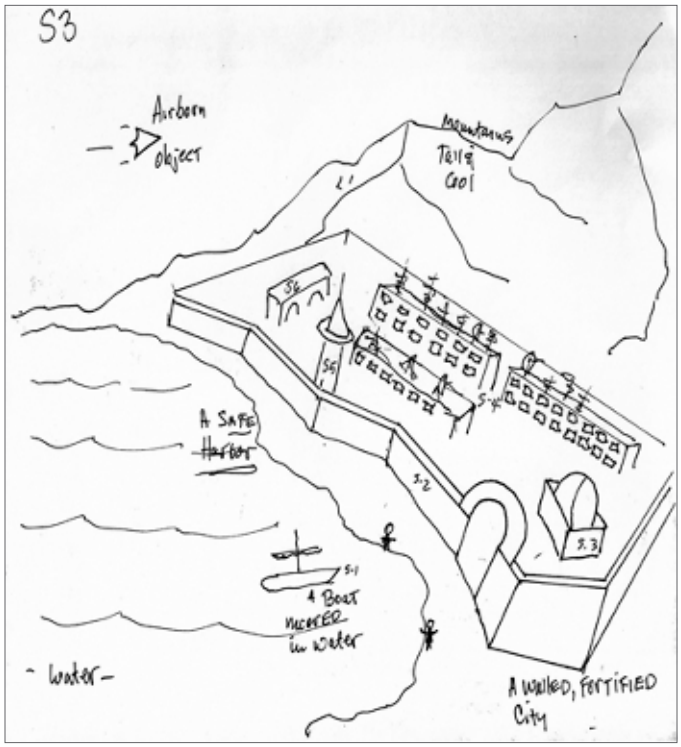

GAME MASTERS
13 JAN 2012
GM12-0106
PAGE 1:
DAVID:
New Orleans vs S.F. -3.5
GM12-0106
STOP
SIGHT Sound SMELL/TASTE TEMP Texture P
Colors Silver Metalic White Blue BRITE HIGH
Flapping Tapping
Fresh Air Flowers
Cold
Smooth
Something in the Air ABOVE Ground SHINEY
Tapping
Woody, Sappy
Cool
rough Bumpy
Some kind of man made Frame, Wood put together
FOCUS MEDIUM
Analysis: Something Shiney in Sky with Flapping Sound and Some kind of WOODEN FRAME ASSEMBLED ON Ground.
13 Jan 2012 @ 2332 DWallace

Target data, Game Masters, on January 13, 2012. HRVG Abbreviated Format.

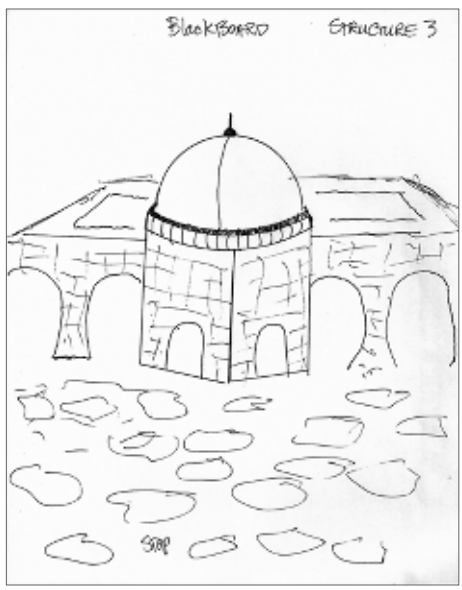


Target No. GM12-0106, Game Masters, on January 13, 2012. HRVG Abbreviated Format.

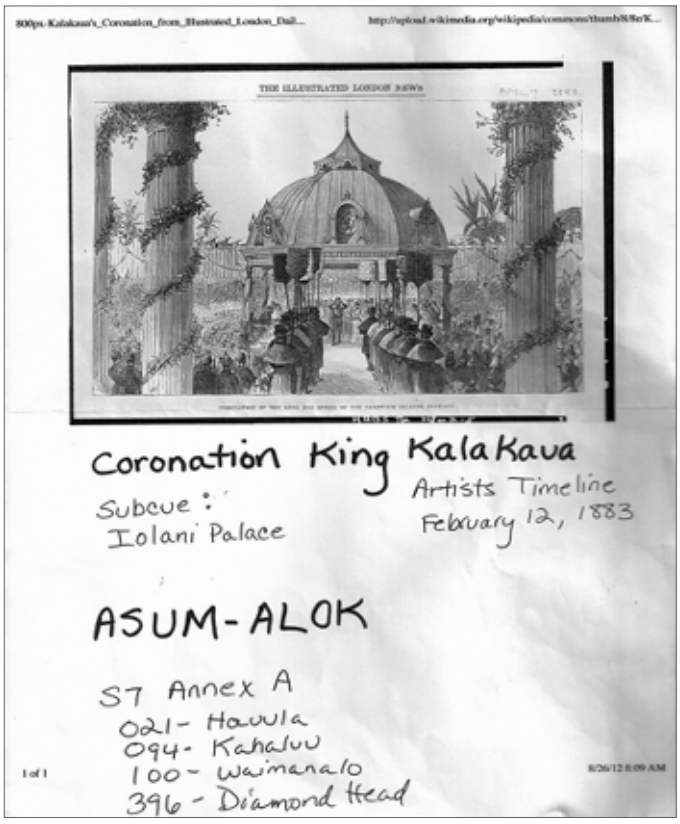
While using the HRVG Abbreviated Format on my personal targets, I continued to work my practice targets using HRVG's standard format. Below are some sketches from one of those targets:



Target No. ASUM-ALOK, S3: In this sketch I attempted to capture the target location. The area is located near a harbor, which is labeled "A Safe Harbor," with mountains to the back.



Target No. ASUM-ALOK, Blackboard: In this sketch, there is a domed structure, multi-sided, that is in front of a larger structure.

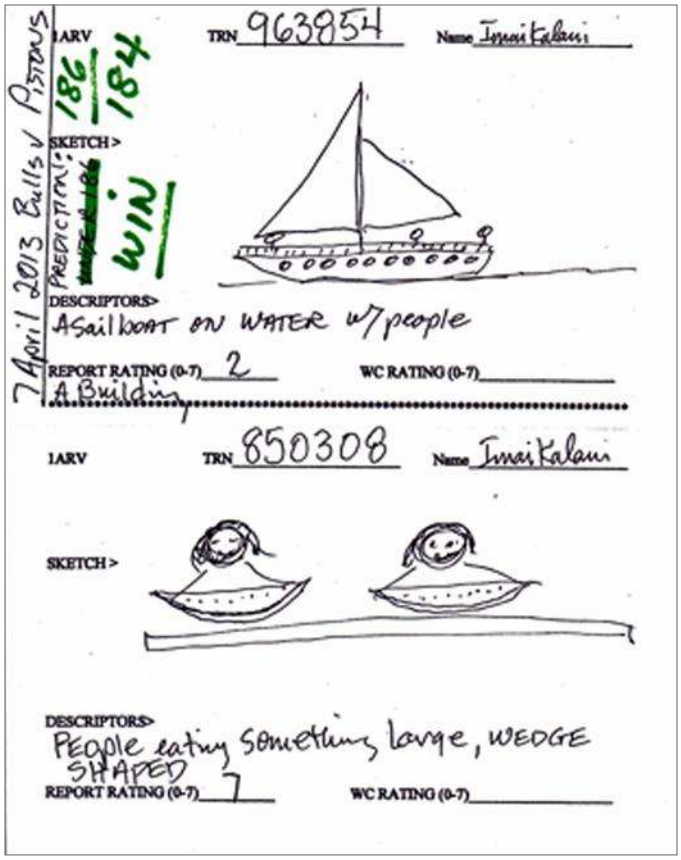


Target Photo, No. ASUM-ALOK, Coronation of King Kalakaua. The gazebo, which is currently located at the southwest corner of the Iolani Palace grounds, was first erected directly in the front of the palace. There was a walkway built from the front doors of the palace to the gazebo to accommodate the king. A low wall, with wrought-iron fencing, surrounds the palace. The palace is a short distance from Honolulu harbor; Honolulu *means "Safe Harbor" in the Hawaiian language.*

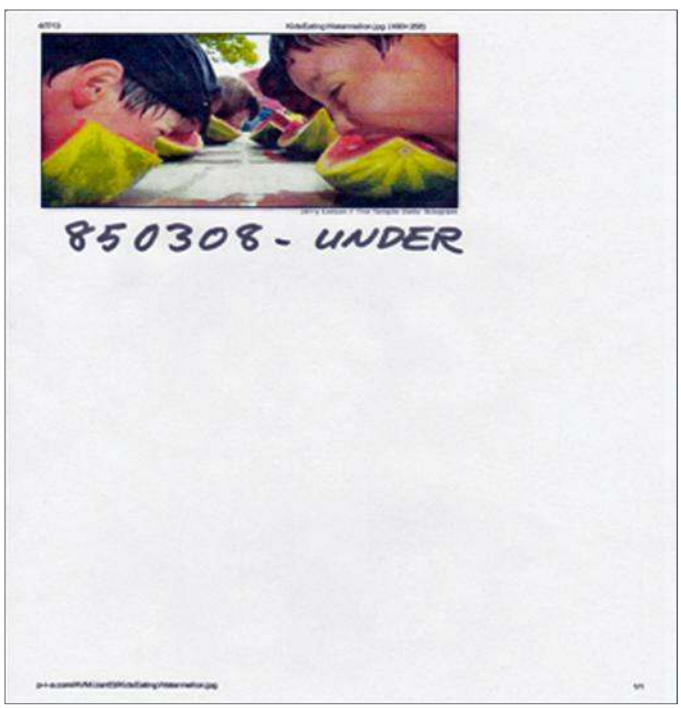
To me, one of the most appealing forms of remote viewing is Associative Remote Viewing (ARV), which is not a method of remote viewing, but a way of tasking that can be used by any remote-viewing methodology. One of the most common uses of ARV is to make predictions on binary events such as team sports (one team wins, the other loses). Since such events occur every day of the year, it provides the best opportunity to practice the remote-viewing craft.

To address sporting events, I created my own format to do ARV, focusing on my ability to quickly identify pictures, which in turn, would represent a specific outcome of a sports game.

The following target was downloaded from the Physics-Intuition-Applications (P-I-A) website.



ARV Format, 2013



Target photo, No. TRN 850308. (Downloaded from the P-I-A website.)

In 2012, as my training with HRVG neared its completion, I participated in a monitored remote-viewing session conducted at the home of Debra Duggan-Takagi, located in Tantalus on Oahu. During this session, I was asked to lie down on a tatami mat; I went through the cool-down and relaxation exercises that preceded the session. As my conscious mind relaxed, I began to feel myself float away. At some point, Debra began to give me verbal cues, to which I was able to respond. While I am not sure how long this session lasted and whether the session provided any useful information, it didn't matter; learning and experiencing this process helped me to understand that my ancestors, despite using a different term, were remote viewing.

I went home afterwards and that night I had an interesting dream. I was returned to my vision of the two Hawaiians who were conducting a monitored session inside a tower built within a *heiau*. The Hawaiians looked at me and smiled; they appeared to be very pleased with me as they led me out of the tower. As I emerged, I saw that the entire *heiau* was filled with people, all dressed in their *kihei*, or ceremonial shawls. They stood and cheered with clenched fists raised towards the heavens. I was embraced as a peer among my ancestors, bringing me one step closer to my ultimate goal: becoming a prophet, seer, and healer—just as my ancestors before me.

Kahu David J. 'Imai'kalani Wallace *is an author, professional keynote speaker, Reiki master, healer, native Hawaiian cultural practitioner, remote viewer, researcher, ordained minister, and educator. He was born on the island of Moloka'i, Hawaii, and is a descendant of Hawaiian healers, seers, and prophets. His spiritual connections goes deep into his Hawaiian heritage. Kahu 'Imai'kalani spent the last 26 years teaching high school History after careers as a firefighter and police officer.*

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.

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.

RV HISTORY

I REMEMBER
A Man in a Suit

by Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan

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

When I was asked to write a short article about my most interesting remote-viewing session, I had two quick, successive thoughts: First: Good grief! How can I pick just one out of all the things I've seen and all the things we've done over the years? And, second: How do I make a summary of my "most interesting session?" Great—two impossible tasks to do before dinner!

I started thinking back through all of the amazing remote-viewing experiences and personal revelations that came about because of my time in the Remote Viewing Unit. I started making lists; then, I crossed off, added to, crossed off, etc. In the end, the one that remained was a simple practice target that I was given that didn't result in more than a one-line summary, had almost no activity, no database-able information, was probably never reported, and was probably never logged-in as a practice session. From the standpoint of a remote-viewing session, it wasn't outstanding except for the fact that it gave me one of those rare "bilocation" experiences. And oh, yes, it also changed my life.

During my time in the unit I had been tasked to remote view a series of foreign military and political leaders—bad guys, one and all—and had complained to our director that it was wearing thin on me. I said,

"Give me Mother Teresa or Bozo the Clown, or something besides political tyrants and military murderers. No more bad guys, please!" It was really getting to me. The director growled and reminded me, "You're a soldier. Suck it up and do your job."

Then, a few days later, I was given a target which, once again, turned out to be a person. But, this time, it was different. One of my first impressions was that they had given me the wrong person—this was not a bad guy. As the session went on, the perceptions kept confirming my initial findings: this was definitely not a bad guy.

Then, at one point, that amazing thing that rarely ever happens in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) happened . . . I "bilocated." Bilocation happens when you get so attracted to the target site that your awareness disengages completely from the remote-viewing room around you, and the only perceptions that your conscious mind has any access to are those coming from the target site. At that point, you cannot tell that you're not really there. It is as real to you as the physical world back in the remote-viewing room. If you touch something, you feel it with your fingers; if you try to go through a wall, as you might in an out-of-body session, you don't go through—you bump into it. The site becomes, to your mind, a 100-percent real and physical experience; you simply cannot tell that you are not at the target site. The only difference is that nobody there can see or interact with you.

So, suddenly, there I was, standing in front of and slightly to the side of this targeted "not-a-bad-guy." He was a short man, barely came up to my shoulders. He was wearing a modern dress suit, had slightly long and mildly unkempt hair, and his face had features that suggested a Semitic heritage.

But, something told me that he knew I was there. My first reaction was one of slight embarrassment. Oops! A target had actually caught me viewing him. CRV, when done properly, doesn't allow you to be caught. How had I messed up? Where did I get out of structure? I stood there in front of him, awkwardly, not really knowing what to do next.

But, as soon as I felt that uneasiness, the man smiled one of the most accepting and acknowledging smiles I have ever seen. He was not at all surprised at my sudden appearance, and he accepted me into his presence, as though I had been there all along. Not a single word was spoken between us in the next moments, but his smile and his piercing gaze told me that he could see everything I thought and felt, and, in fact, everything in my mind. Nothing about me was hidden from him—it was as though he had been somewhere viewing me as *his* target—and we had both bilocated to somewhere between us. I was totally aware that he accepted and cared for me greatly, and he seemed actually happy that I was there. I have never felt such warmth and acceptance from anyone before in my life, and it made me feel like I was glowing inside. I was aware that no good thing I had ever done could possibly be good enough for me to deserve this meeting. But, I also realized that, to him, no bad thing I had ever done was so bad that it would keep me from being there; it was the most complete and utter acceptance I had ever known—no judging, no criticism, no advice to give, nothing but friendliness, amazing warmth, and a sincere welcome—and it made me feel the same towards him.

So, there I was, caught by the person I was tasked to spy on—and there he was, evidently viewing me, and what in the world was I to do?

And then, just like that, I was suddenly back at the remote-viewing table. I looked up at my monitor, who had the grin of someone who had seen viewers experience "bilocation" before. He suggested that we end the session, so I did. I wrote my summary, which consisted mainly of, "Whatever evil you think this guy did—he didn't do it."

The monitor then opened the tasking folder and took out the tasking page. He read it and then turned the paper so that I could read it too. On it, it said, in the director's big, handwritten letters, "Jesus."

***Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan**, (Sgt.1st Class, USA .ret.),*

remote viewer, database manager, property book officer and trainer in the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit from 1984 to 1992; author of The Seventh Sense*; executive director of Problems>Solutions>Innovations, a Controlled Remote Viewing training enterprise, and founder of the Assigned Witness Program based in New Mexico.*

CIA STAR GATE ARCHIVES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Star Gate Archives

by the Editors of Aperture

Ed. Note: *The IRVA website offers IRVA's members the entire contents of the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA's) Star Gate Archives. They are derived from the Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. (RVIS) "Guide to the Central Intelligence Agency's Star Gate Collection Archives," authored by RVIS president, and founding IRVA director and past president, Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA ret.). This is the first in a continuing series of original documents from those archives.* www.irva.org/library/stargate

Historical Background

The documents in the CIA's Star Gate Archives appear to date from 1972 to 1995 and include five main categories:

- Research documents from Stanford Research Institute's (later SRI International's) and Science Applications International Corporation's (SAIC) research programs (plus documentation provided by subcontractors);
- Operational documents, including reports on remote-viewing projects as well as raw remote-viewing sessions by various military remote viewers;
- Remote-viewing training sessions performed by various remote viewers;
- "Foreign assessment" documentation (*i.e.*, articles, surveys, etc., from or about foreign experimentation in or the application of parapsychology, and used to compile intelligence reports about the state of overseas involvement in the field); and
- Administrative documents (*i.e.*, memoranda for record, contracts, letters [of instruction, transmittal, etc.], disposition forms, indoctrination statements, budgetary documentation, etc.) from both research and operational remote-viewing activities.

Research Personnel

The research program began in the summer of 1972 at SRI International and continued until 1995, having been moved to SAIC around 1990. In the early-to-mid 1970s the program was named SCANATE, a contraction of "SCANning by coordinATE." People associated with the research program and the approximate dates of their involvement (where available) include:

Name	Dates
Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.	1972 to 1985
Ingo Swann	1972 to 1989
Russell Targ	1972 to 1982
Pat Price	1973 to 1975
Hella Hammid	1973 to 1982
Edwin (Ed) May, Ph.D.	1976 to 1995
Keith Harary	ca. 1976 to 1982
Joseph (Joe) McMoneagle and Ken Bell continued research work with SRI International and SAIC after their respective retirements from the U.S. Army.	

U.S. Military Programs

The U.S. military remote-viewing unit's operational periods at Ft. Meade, Maryland, covered in the archives are:

(See chart on following page.)

Program Cover Name	Sponsoring Headquarters	Approximate Dates of Existence
Gondola Wish (Army)	INSCOM	1977 to 1979
Grill Flame (Army)	INSCOM (and AMSAA)	1979 to 1983
Center Lane (Army)	INSCOM	1983 to 1985
Dragoon Absorb (Army)	INSCOM (and DIA)	1985 to 1986
Sun Streak	DIA	1986 to 1990
Star Gate	DIA	1990 to 1995
Notes: From ca. 1975 to 1979/80 the U.S. Air Force managed the military remote-viewing program under the leadership of physicist Dale Graff, and documents from this period may also be included in these archives. AMSAA, a U.S. Army entity located at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, carried on a fairly intensive remote-viewing program for a short time ca. 1978 - 1979.		

Military-Program Personnel

People assigned to the military remote-viewing unit include the following persons (listed alphabetically and independently of the program cover name under which they served):

Name	Period of Service	Viewer/Monitor Number
Linda A.	1989 to 1992	052*
F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater	Sep. 1977 to Dec. 1987	66, 051
Ken Bell	Jan. 1979 to May l981 (?)	?
Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan	Apr. 1984 to Dec. 1991	018
Charlene Cavanaugh/ Shufelt	Aug. 1983 to July 1987	021
Rob Cowart	Sep. 1981 to Nov. 1982	025*
Robin D.	May 1988 to June 1995	025*
Edward (Ed) Dames	Jan. 1986 to Dec. 1988 (plus ca. 20 weeks training in 1984)	099
Angela D.	June 1986 to June 1995	079
Fernand (Fern) Gauvin	Jan. 1978 to Dec. 84 (part-time viewer) 1987 to 1991 (full-time admin)	072(?)
Gene Lessman	1986 to 1988	052*
Joseph (Joe) McMoneagle	Dec. 1978 to June 1984	01, 372
Thomas (Tom) McNear	Sep. 1981 to Mar. 1985	63
David Morehouse	June 1988 to June 1990	032*
Gabrielle Pettingell	June 1987 to Dec. 1990	095
William (Bill) Ray	Jan. 1984 to June 1987	101
Melvin (Mel) Riley	Dec. 1978 to 1981 & June 1986 to June 1990	011
Greg S.	1989 to June 1995	049
Paul H. Smith	Sep. 1983 to Aug. 1990	003
Hartleigh Trent	Jan. 1979 to Oct. 1983	?

Name	Period of Service	Viewer/Monitor Number
Notes: (1) A question mark after a remote viewer's number indicates an uncertainty about the correctness of that number. (2) An asterisk indicates a viewer's number was used again after a source left the unit, viz.*, 025 was used both for Rob Cowart and Robin D., and 052 was used for Linda A. and Gene Lessman. (3) David Morehouse shares 032 with an unidentified Grill Flame viewer. Individuals' listed dates of service should help clarify which person is referred to in the archives.*		

The viewer/source numbers will help readers determine who the viewers and monitors were on many of the sessions. However, the individuals associated with several such numbers from the Grill Flame program have not yet been identified, at least partly because viewers during that time period were often assigned several numbers (used interchangeably as a security measure).

The commanders of the military remote-viewing unit and their tenures, as best as can be identified, were:

Commanders Name	Period of Service
Maj. (later Lt.Col.) Murray (Scotty) Watt	1978 to ?
Lt.Col. (later Col.) Robert Jachim	? to July 1983
Capt. F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater	July to Aug. 1983
Lt. Col. Brian Buzby	Aug. 1983 to 1985
Maj. William G. (Bill) Ray	1985 to June 1987
Lt.Col. William (Bill) X	June 1987 to Jan. 1988
Fernand (Fern) Gauvin	Feb. 1988 to Fall 1990
Dale Graff	Fall 1990 to June 1993
Al G.	1993 to June 1995

Commanders Name	Period of Service
Note: Three commanders also appear in the list of viewers. Gauvin and Ray served as viewers (Gauvin as a part-timer) before they became commanders (aka "branch chief"). Atwater served as interim commander between Jachim and Buzby while simultaneously serving as operations officer and training officer.	

Defense Intelligence Agency Involvement

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) also figured prominently in the military remote-viewing program. By the late 1970s, under chief scientist Jack Vorona, DIA was a major supporter of and contractor for the research conducted at SRI International; this continued up until the Star Gate program's demise in 1995. But, besides the research component, DIA absorbed the U.S. Army's operational unit starting in 1985, with the official transfer from the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) occurring on January 30, 1986.

Important figures in DIA's sponsorship of the remote-viewing unit were:

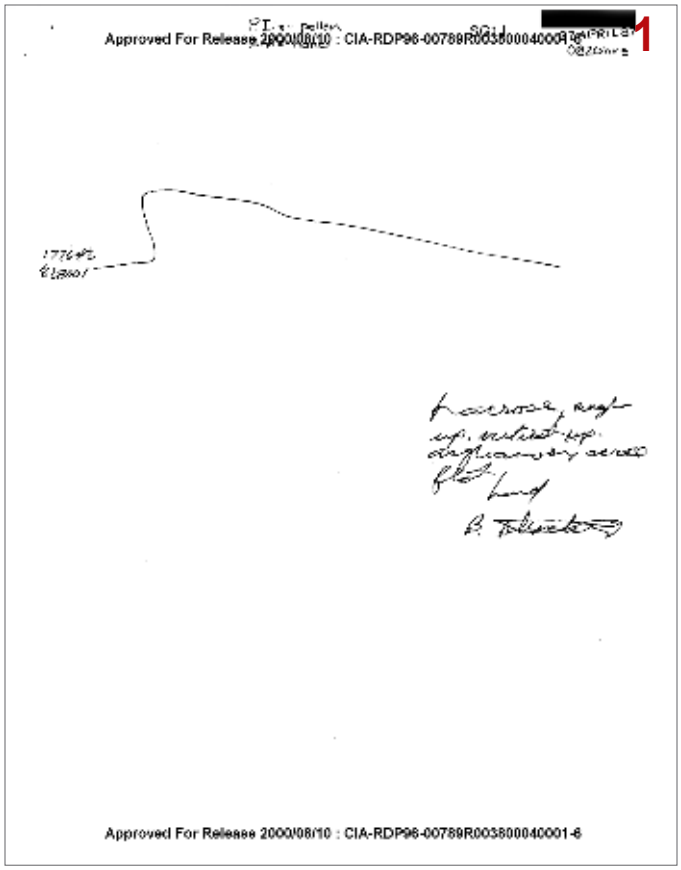
- Jack Vorona, Ph.D. (deputy director in charge of science and technology intelligence issues)
- Dale Graff (transferred to DIA ca. 1980 when the U.S. Air Force discontinued its remote-viewing program)
- Jim Salyer (monitored SRI's program for DIA from the 1970s – ca. 1990)
- John Berberich (replaced Dr. Jack Vorona in early 1990)

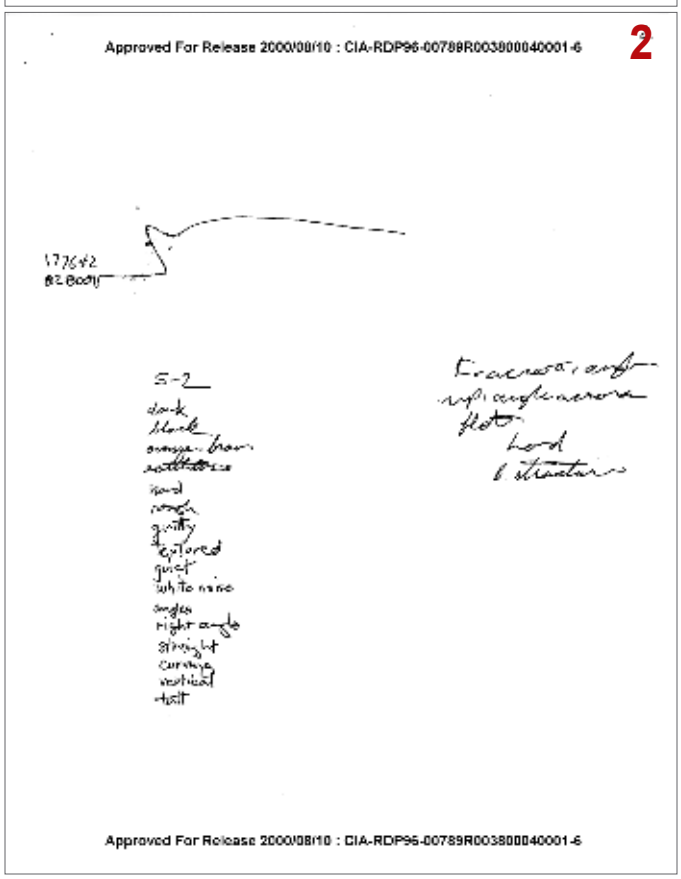
Most primary DIA-related activities occurred at the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center located at Bolling Air Force Base, across the Anacostia River from Washington, D.C. (DIA headquarters was at the Pentagon, site of the director's office at the time.)

Despite labels such as "CIA's 'Star Gate' Program," the CIA never actually oversaw the Star Gate program. In 1994, Congress ordered the DIA to transfer sponsorship of the program to the CIA. On June 30, 1995, the day the CIA took control, the agency terminated the program as a functioning element. Therefore, none of the military's remote viewers ever actually worked directly for the CIA as viewers.

Projects and Project Numbers

Operational projects conducted by the military remote-viewing unit were usually numbered using the year and numerical order in which the tasking was received (*e.g.*, "8709" [concerning the Stealth aircraft] was the ninth project received by the unit in 1987.) Because, however, the identification of the actual target of a given project is, in most cases, missing in the archives, the purpose of the sessions is frequently unknown. Still, reports included with the sessions often give useful clues as to what the missions were and, in some cases, tasking information about the targets is included as well. Fortunately, this problem does not attend the training sessions, where the majority have the feedback attached, and so it is possible to see how well the viewers did in describing the intended targets.





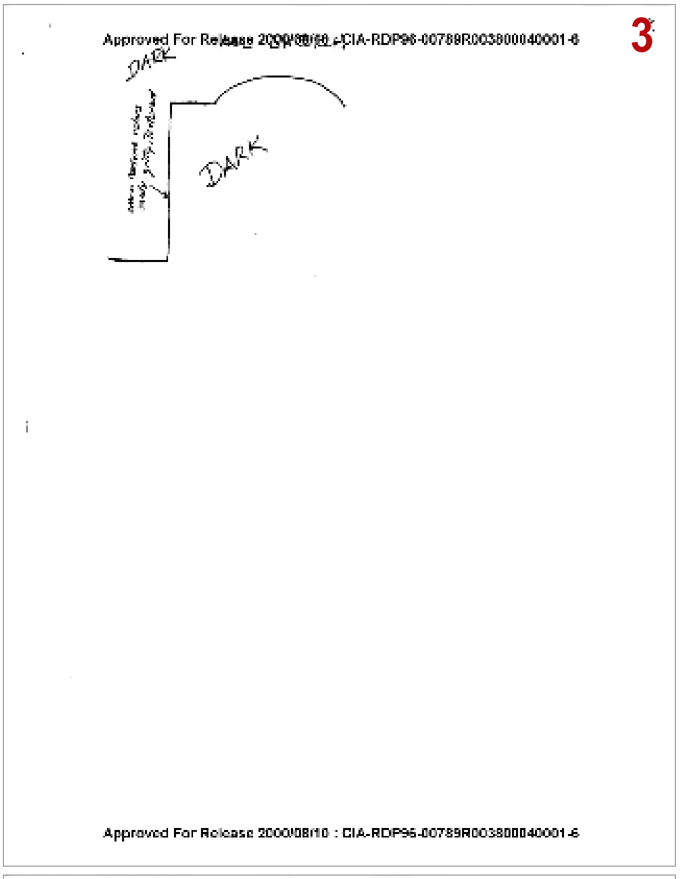
Target: MARS

Date: April 27, 1987

Remote Viewer: Mel Riley

Monitor: Ed Dames

Melvin (Mel) C. Riley (Sgt.1st Class, USA, ret.), is the only military remote viewer to have served twice in the Ft. Meade remote-viewing unit (1978-81, 1986-90), from which he retired. In his assignments, he worked as a viewer, project officer, monitor, and analyst. A natural psychic, he was recruited as Project Scanate's first official remote viewer at Ft. Meade and was known as viewer No. 011. Riley also participated in remote-viewing research at the Stanford Research Institute. He has continued to do private remote-viewing work for special projects conducted by other ex-military members of the unit. Following his retirement, he also became a director of the New London Public Museum, specializing in Native American folklore.



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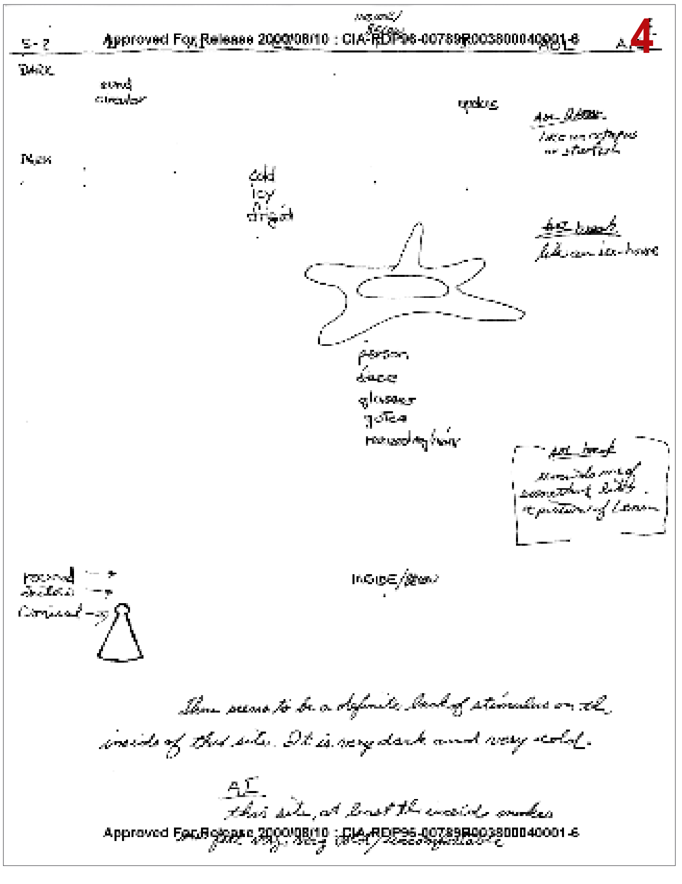

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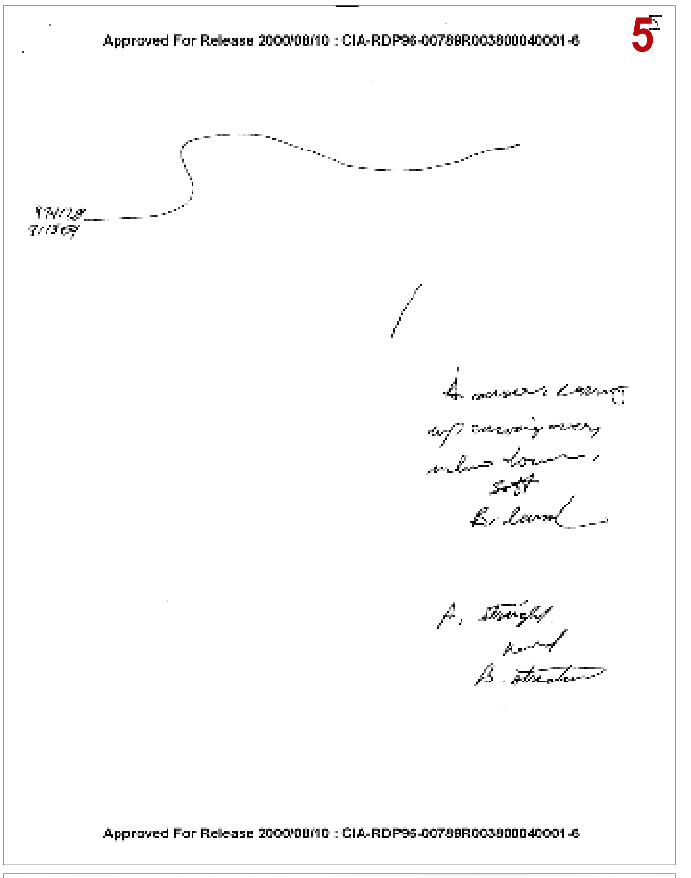

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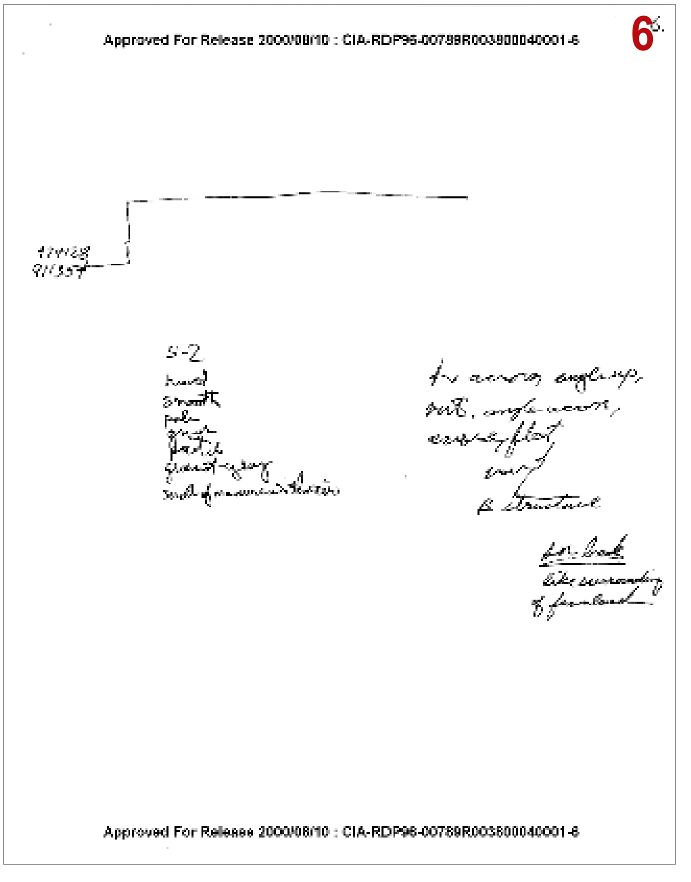

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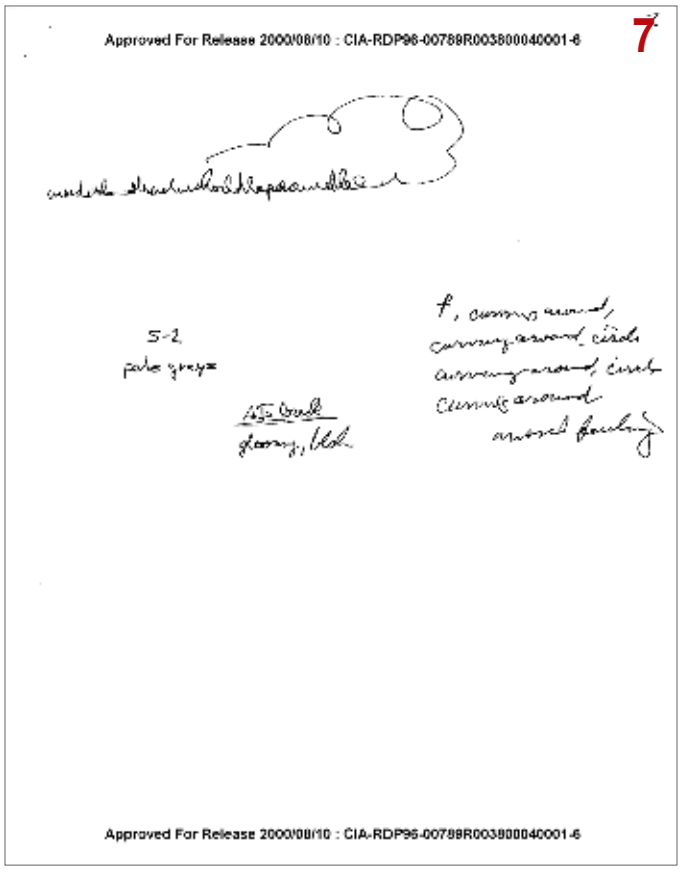
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5-2
pale grays
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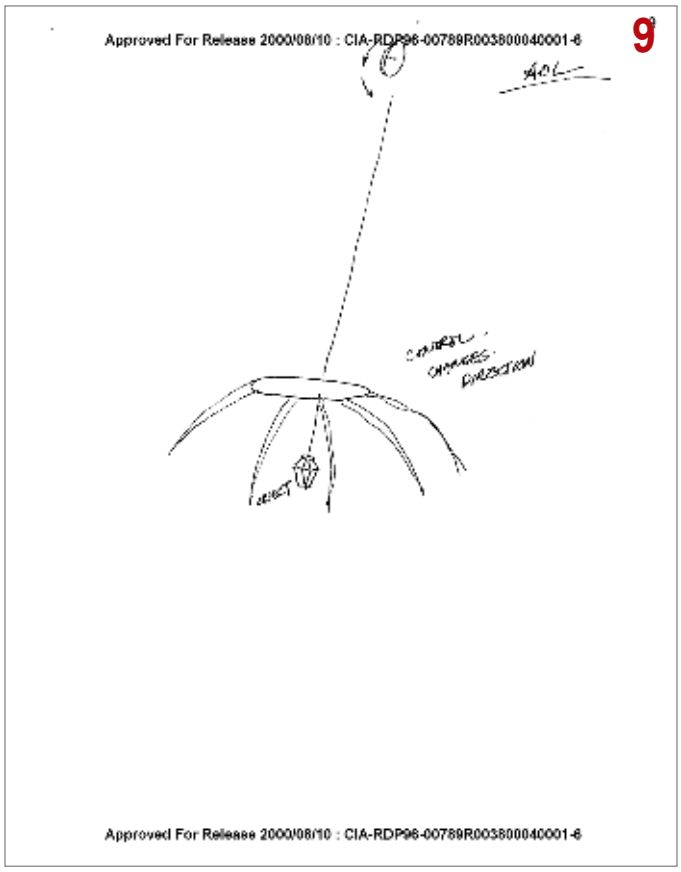
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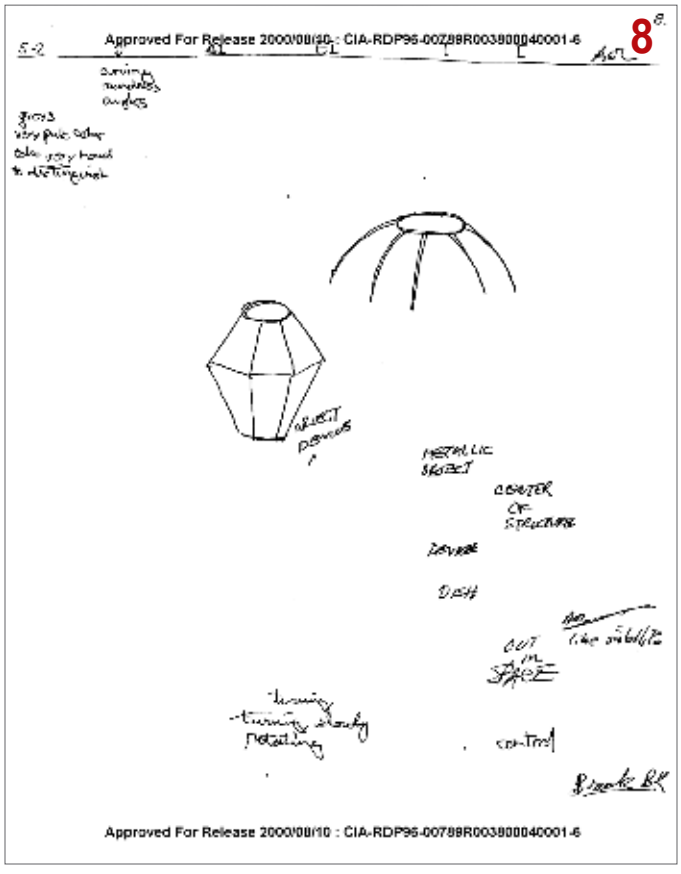
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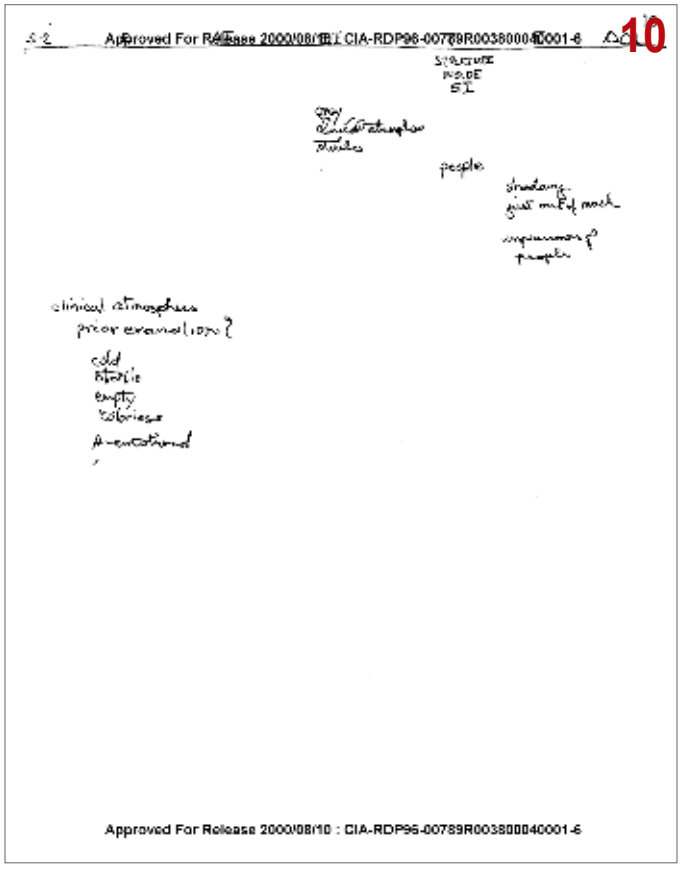
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people
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11

CONTROL OBJECTS EMANATIONS?

DEVICE dish room done

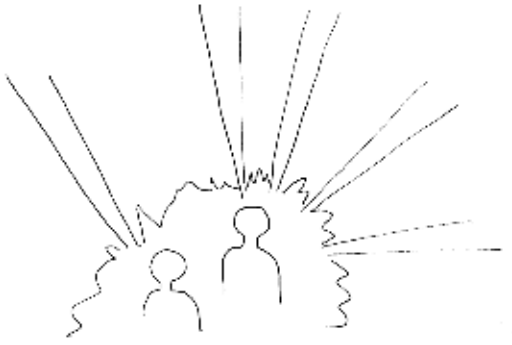
CONTROL OBJECTS EMANATIONS? DIRECTION MOVEMENT

CONTROL OBJECTS EMANATIONS? look angle satellites listening

12

Like consists of a structure with an object or device in the middle of it that exerts control over another object or device that is remote. The remote object appears to be out in space. Very difficult to focus on people. All impressions seem shadowy. Like they were just barely out of reach.

13



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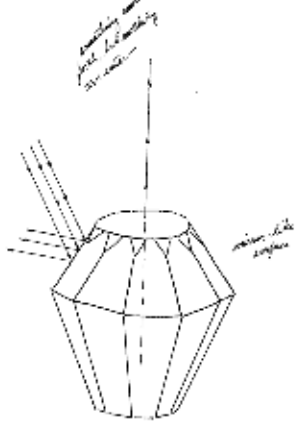


OBJECT

DEVICE

15

REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

Remote Viewer : MS

Interviewer : SD

Objective(s) :

Date : 02/01/83

Starting time : 0800 hours, local

Site # : CP39

Site Acquisit.: (SRV) TRV PRV ARV DRV Other

Working Mode : (ST) DEV Other

Feedback Class: A (B) C

Ending time : 0830 hours, local

Notes :

Highest stage : 6?

Evaluation : Y

Actual site : [redacted]

RV Summary :

RV HISTORY

THE VISION THING

Ten years and $20 million later, the Pentagon discovers that psychics are unreliable spies

by Douglas Waller/WASHINGTON

Ed. Note: *It has been almost twenty years since the last remote-viewing session was conducted under the auspices of Project Star Gate at Fort Meade, Maryland. By an act of Congress in 1995, responsibility for Star Gate was transferred from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) back to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA then declassified portions of the program and released a controversial research report, prepared under contract by the American Institutes for Research, that purported to show that remote viewing was not useful as an intelligence-collection tool. By the time this document was released, the CIA had terminated the remote-viewing program. The following is a reprint of a 1995 article in TIME magazine that announced the closure of the U.S. government's Star Gate program, voicing a pronounced skeptical bias. In the years since that program's closure, several individuals and former military personnel have come forward and claimed that the U.S. government trained remote viewers in other branches of the government during the Star Gate years, albeit in secrecy.*

Reprint: TIME Magazine
Vol. 146, Issue 24, p.48
December 11, 1995

IF IT'S NOT ALREADY A RULE OF THUMB for judging secret Pentagon projects, maybe it should be: If the name is astral, the premise is spacy. First Star Wars. Now Star Gate. That is the real code name (not the postscandal tabloid headline) of a secret program that spent $20 million in the past 10 years to employ psychics in pursuit of the unknown.

What the Pentagon's ultra-secret Defense Intelligence Agency hoped it might get from the paranormal was a real advantage in the world of military intelligence. What it often got instead were tidbits of the kind offered to them by one psychic in the 1981 kidnapping of an American general, James Dozier, in Italy. Dozier, the psychic told his Pentagon employers, was being held in a stone house with a red roof.

The fact that this description applies to a good portion of the houses in Italy did not prevent the Pentagon from regularly consulting crystal-ball gazers. Until last week, that is, when the CIA (which spent $750,000 on psychic research from 1972 to 1977) determined that the program was a waste of money and moved to shut it down. Congress had ordered the agency to take over Star Gate last year and conduct a study of its effectiveness. "There's no documented evidence it had any value to the intelligence community," says David Goslin, of the American Institutes for Research, which the CIA hired to do the study. So the three full-time psychics still operating on a $500,000-a-year budget out of Fort Meade, Maryland, will soon close up shop.

At least a few powerful Senators on the Appropriations Committee will miss them. Senators Daniel Inouye and Robert Byrd, intrigued by stories of psychic successes, pushed hard during many years to keep Star Gate going. Tales of the effectiveness of psychics as spies have long been circulated. DIA credited psychics with creating accurate pictures of Soviet submarine construction hidden from U.S. spy satellites, and a 1993 Pentagon report said psychics

had correctly drawn 20 tunnels being built in North Korea near the demilitarized zone. “I’d close my eyes and clear everything from my mind,” explains Joe McMoneagle, a Pentagon psychic from 1978 to 1984 who claims to have predicted that Dozier was being held in Padua. “Then I’d try to imagine where the person was and sketch it on a piece of paper.”

Sketches were not always on target. To no avail, one set of Pentagon planners consulted psychics to pinpoint where Colonel Muammar Gaddafi was staying before U.S. warplanes attacked Libya in 1986. Another intelligence unit asked psychics to picture where an agent suspected of being a double stashed the money he made spying for the other side. (They could not say.) “Sometimes it seems that these people are right on,” says Jessica Utts, a statistician at the University of California at Davis who contributed to the CIA study. “But nobody knows when those times come.”

Actually, the study came up with an estimate: Star Gate psychics got it right only about 25% of the time. Typically, their reports included “a large amount of irrelevant, often erroneous information,” the study said. And when the reports did seem on target, they were “vague and general in nature.”

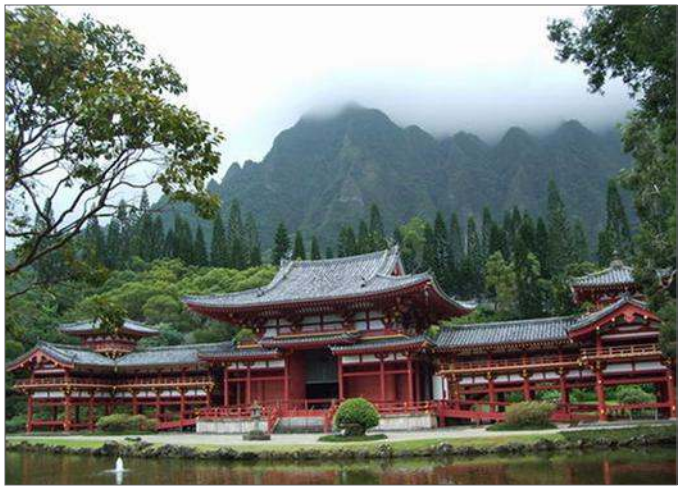
The CIA itself experienced the problem--and not just during the five years it dabbled in parapsychology. Even after the agency abandoned its psychic program in 1977, CIA officers visited psychics on occasion. According to CIA documents that TIME has obtained, two agency officers went to Alexandria, Virginia, in May 1981 and asked a psychic to locate a group of POWs on a map of Laos. She closed her eyes, meditated, then placed her hand on the map near a village called Nhommarath and announced that the men were scattered there in small groups. “They’ve been brainwashed to forget they are Americans,” she said. The CIA men smiled and paid her $80. A reconnaissance team was already headed to Nhommarath, where satellite photos had shown there might be a prison camp. The agents were just looking for reassurance. No POWs were ever found. Subtle tricks may have increased the psychics’ batting average. The CIA investigators suspected that the psychics may have been subconsciously coaxed to the correct targets by their handlers. Many were former military intelligence officers whose mental pictures of far-off sites may have been informed by experience. The CIA study also found evidence that the handlers sometimes embellished what the psychics saw. “Folks want to believe that the paranormal is for real,” says Martin Gardner, one of the founders of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. And at least one Senator—Claiborne Pell, 77, of Rhode Island--will say it for the record: “If the CIA is not interested, that’s their business. I am convinced that we should continue the research.” Thanks to his kind of faith in the extrasensory, psychics can probably count on making a living even now that the Pentagon contract will soon disappear.

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

TEMPORAL ASSUMPTION and Tasking Innovations

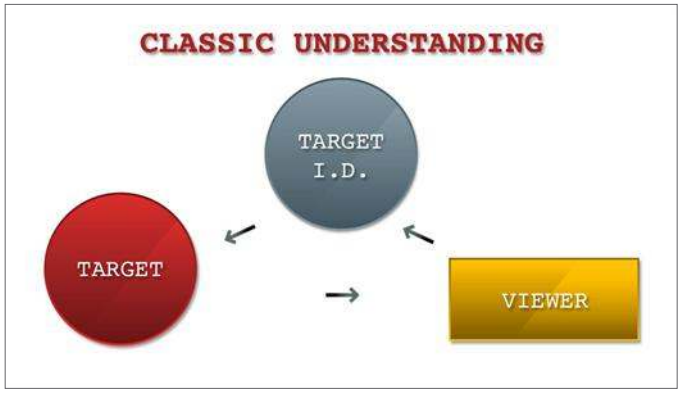
by Debra Duggan-Takagi

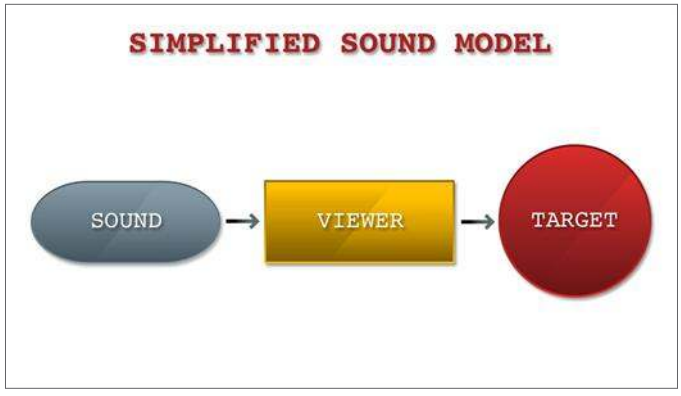
For more than a decade, the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) has been experimenting with different remote-viewing tasking models. And, in 2003, Skip Atwater, a former IRVA president and veteran of the U.S. Army's Fort Meade remote-viewing unit, collaborated with HRVG and experimented with ambient sound recorded at the target site. The intent was for the viewer, while listening to the ambient sound from the target, to be able to have more robust target contact. Targets were selected by their geographic gestalts, as opposed to some significant sound present at the target site. As an example, the ambient sound from a target location (the Byodo-In Temple in Temple Valley, Kaneohe, Hawaii) was tasked and given to remote viewers.



Ambient sound target: Byodo-In Temple, Kaneohe, Hawaii.

The results from employing this tasking model were significant. As compared to the normal tasking model using an abstract alphanumeric target identifier, it was thought—at the time—that additional information became more readily available to the remote viewer with access to a sound environment from the target location.





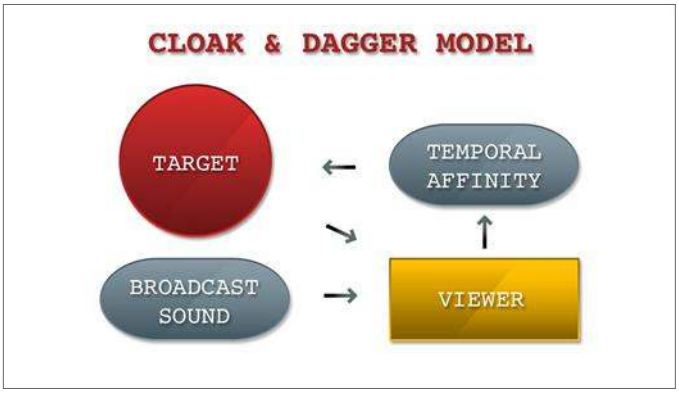
In HRVG's most recent experimental tasking using a temporal assumption, a new level of complexity was added to the basic sound model. While, in the previous tasking model, ambient sound was used from the specific target itself, in HRVG's *Cloak & Dagger* project [*Ed.*, see *Aperture* Issue 25, p.7], sound was used to create a new separate pathway to the target of interest. For this project, HRVG had selected a sound environment where the actual sound itself was not the target of interest but was linked to a very specific, singular target.

The environment selected was a library of clandes-

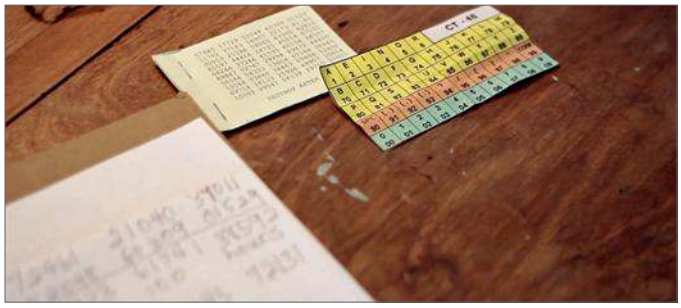
tine broadcasts from Europe in the 1970s and 1980s; in them, messages were transmitted via shortwave radio to clandestine agents from the Eastern bloc who were operating in western Europe and the United States. Sample spy broadcasts can be heard at the following link: www.simonmason.karoo.net/page30.html.

The temporal assumption is the viewer's understanding of what actually constitutes the target of interest. The viewer understands the relationship between the broadcasts and the agents in the field. The viewer understands that the message is intended for a single agent. That agent constitutes the target.

HRVG's design of this new tasking model included a consideration for creating an additional "element of affinity" between the remote viewers and the targets they sought, keeping in mind that the targeting design was geared more towards an operational environment than scientific research. While the remote viewers knew that they were seeking information about a spy, they had no knowledge about who or where the spy was.



Because of the uniqueness of the target environment, another element intended to generate an affinity between the remote viewer and the target was included in the project design. The remote viewers, over a fairly long period of time, were provided with training in all manner of "spycraft": They were instructed in the use of one-time pads to facilitate encryption and decryption of messages. They were taught other trade basics such as different clandestine methods of exchanging information; the operation of high-frequency shortwave-radio equipment, including web-based software-defined radios; conducting surveillance; and numerous other skills that they would share with the remote-viewing targets.



Encryption/decryption using a one-time pad and CT-46.

Passing a newspaper ("Brush Pass").

Passing items between two people using a secret location ("Dead Letter Drop").

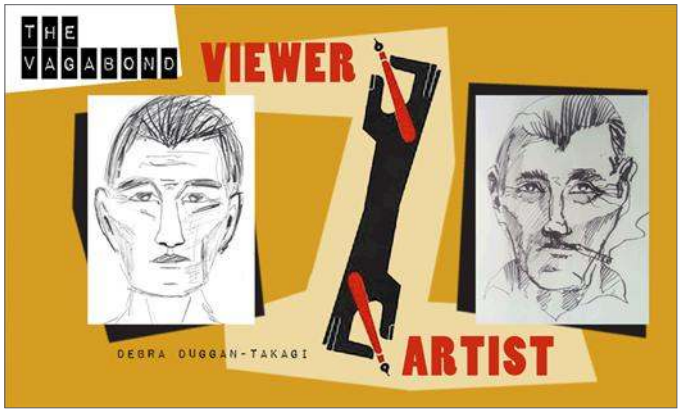
Weapons training.

The intent of this training was to create a temporal bond between the viewer and the clandestine agent. Given the unique target environment and the fact that these activities are so outside of normal societal activities, the tasking designer (Glenn B. Wheaton) wanted the remote viewers themselves to understand what it *feels like* to function as a clandestine agent.

For me, following a total stranger around in a mall and then home was quite bizarre and unnerving, as was leaving encrypted messages in public places for later retrieval by other students. My learning of different languages and then listening to messages sent in code provided an eerie understanding of what it must have felt like to be sending or receiving coded messages, including the sense of trepidation that accompanies covert activity.

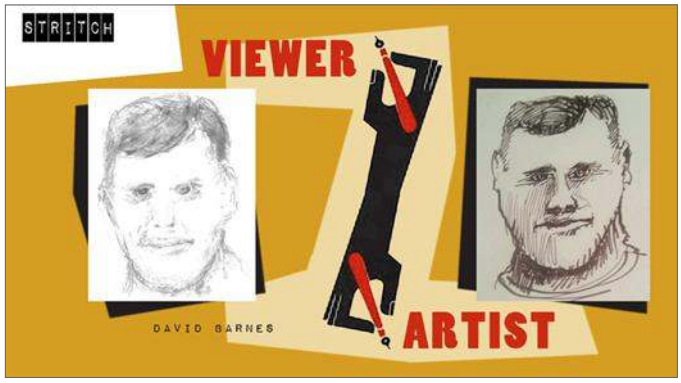
It is hypothesized that this temporal bond, in addition to the temporal assumption being employed, enabled our remote viewers to capture the faces of these spies from the 1970s and 1980s.

Here are a few examples of the drawings of spies and the recreations of their faces by forensic artist Jim Channon.



THE VAGABOND, by Debra Duggan-Takagi

During *my* session, the employment of sound as a tasking model created a clear glimpse of the spies face and his surroundings, including a glass bottle of orange pop with a Spanish-looking logo sitting on a nearby table. I wondered if more data could be obtained if I continued the session, now somewhat frontloaded, using parts of HRVG traditional methodology to obtain more data about his location but did not do so since we were focusing on mastering the use of this sound model.



STRITCH, by David Barnes

While the temporal assumption is not suitable for use in most remote-viewing activities, certain target environments would qualify for a temporal assumption to be designed into the tasking model. For example, survey targets where general information about an area is sought—particularly obstacles or demarcation lines between gestalts—would qualify. A much more esoteric application would be the targeting of Electronic Voice Phenomena (EVP) audiotapes in an attempt to have remote viewers capture the essence of what is behind the anomalous voices heard on these tapes.

HRVG's original Cloak & Dagger project was the subject of a presentation at the IRVA 2014 conference, and the research in temporal assumption continues with the ongoing project of Cloak & Dagger II.

Debra Duggan-Takagi *is the current IRVA secretary, vice president of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild, an operational remote viewer, HRVG trainer, project manager, and analyst whose remote-viewing work has been highlighted in scientific journals. Debra is a skilled genealogist and certified Healing Touch Practitioner who has lived in Hawaii for over 30 years.*

IRVA and RV News

The René Warcollier Prize

The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA), in collaboration with IRIS-Psi & Applications (IRIS-PA), based in Paris, France, is pleased to announce the latest Warcollier Prize competition. The prize is a financial award presented to the winner of a judged competition for the best research proposal investigating some aspect of remote viewing.

Proposals must be submitted no later than midnight, Pacific Daylight Time, May 31, 2015. For additional information, please visit *www.irva.org/research/warcollier2015.html*.

The IRVA 2015 Conference

The 2015 International Remote Viewing Conference will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 26-28, 2015 at the Hyatt—French Quarter.

Join us to hear keynote speaker Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., founder of the original CIA remote viewing-program, as well as many other interesting presentations and workshops.

For additional information and registration options, please visit: *www.irvaconference.org*.

**eight martinis* Magazine

Remote viewer Daz Smith publishes a remote-viewing magazine that features articles, interviews with remote-viewing personalities, and remote-viewing 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 2015 Remote Viewing Conference	*www.irvaconference.org*
Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG)	*www.hrvg.org*
Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (RVIS, Inc.)	*www.rviewer.com*
Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan (P>S>I)	*www.crviewer.com*
CIA Stargate Archives	*www.irva.org/library/stargate*

THE WARCOLLIER PRIZE

Explorations into Remote Viewing Microscopic Organisms

Lance William Beem and Debra Lynn Katz

Ed. Note: *This is a summary of an original research project conducted by Lance William Beem and Debra Lynne Katz, recipients of the first Warcollier Prize awarded jointly in 2011 by the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) and IRIS-Psi & Applications (IRIS-PA) of Paris, France. The summary was written by T.W. Fendley.*

This project focused on investigating real-life applications of remote viewing, such as describing the structure of a virus. It was initiated after the researchers conducted a series of informal studies testing whether viewers could identify the presence of the Tomato Mosaic Virus in plants, utilizing a variety of remote-viewing protocols. A comprehensive literature review found only two other studies that focused on the intuitive exploration of microscopic biological targets. The first, *Occult Chemistry*, was originally published in 1895 by Charles Webster Leadbeater and Annie Besant, in which they described atoms via their clairvoyance. The other was a study conducted by Edwin C. May, Ph.D. and Beverly S. Humphrey, Ph.D. at Stanford Research Institute (SRI), which tasked remote viewers with identifying the presence of the Salmonella bacterium. According to Dr. May, this study has not yet been published.

The goal of this study was to determine whether remote viewers could describe a Bacteriophage (*aka* Phage or "bacterial virus") in enough detail to provide useful information to scientists. It was an ideal subject for remote viewers, who might have the ability to observe a Phage in its natural environment within bacteria, without the need to destroy or alter it for observation. Bacteriophage is widely used in many countries outside the United States in place of antibiotics for the treatment of illnesses such as diphtheria, cholera, and scarlet fever.

As part of a free-response, double-blind study, remote viewers infiltrated a Bacteriophage with no idea of what the target was. They only later learned that they had remote viewed a microscopic target, a first for each viewer. This study's results prompted one scientist new to remote viewing to exclaim, "This is blowing my mind. How is this possible?"

Beem prepared the study's tasking questions and kept them in a sealed envelope in his home desk, sharing them with Katz only after each phase was completed:

- **First target:** DESCRIBE A BACTERIOPHAGE AND INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE USEFUL IN UNDERSTANDING IT.
- **Second target:** WHAT IS THE PHAGE'S TRIGGER FOR REPLICATION IN A BACTERIA? (*i.e.*, What causes it to make the choice to replicate via the lysogenic cycle or the lytic cycle?)

To decrease the possibility of experimenter telepathic contamination, only Katz had contact with the remote viewers during the recruitment, tasking, and feedback processes. She recruited them during a one-week period from remote-viewing and intuitive-development group lists, forums, social-networking sites, personal e-mail invitations, and by word of mouth. Some viewers were new, with little or no training, while others were at the advanced or professional level and had extensive experience using a variety of methodologies.

First Target

In early February 2012, Katz e-mailed each remote viewer an instruction sheet with a specified deadline; an initial survey form with 27 questions; and the spe-

cific, randomly generated target number assigned to them. This target contained no frontloading.

By mid-March 2012, thirty-nine viewers had e-mailed their completed sessions and surveys to Katz. She and Beem uploaded them into a central database and, assisted by several volunteers, they broke down the sessions into lists of individual descriptors, lists of summaries, and collections of sketches.

Nine of ten viewers completed a retasking assignment that instructed them to expand on information provided in their first session, which had been incomplete. Some viewers had provided sketches but not descriptors, while others had provided descriptors without sketches.

Second Target

After consulting with several remote-viewing experts, a decision was made to provide the remote viewers with frontloading on the second target (*viz.*, the word "microscopic") for the following reasons:

1. This study was "operational" in nature, in that it sought answers that could be useful to virologists. Some viewers had approached the first session with a strong assumption that they would be describing a location, object, person, or activity, as they had done in the past. This incorrect assumption caused more analytical overlay in some sessions, increasing the difficulty for the virologists reviewing their work.
2. In many operational projects, the viewers' focus is typically narrowed with some basic frontloading by a client or project manager, particularly after they have done an initial session demonstrating that they are on target. This allows viewers to select certain techniques over others and thereby to better home-in on exactly what data are needed (*e.g.*, "the target is a location" or "the target is an activity").
3. Researchers wanted to assess whether session scores were higher with or without frontloading, and whether more useful data could be provided.

Again, Katz was the only person in contact with the remote viewers, and they were not provided with any feedback about the first target.

Analysis

The authors used four methods of analysis to examine the data:

1. Big Data corroboration
2. Merit ratings
3. Quantitative analysis
4. Qualitative independent analysis

1. Big Data corroboration

The "Big Data" method is used when data collection is so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process with other, traditional tools. It is based on the concept of "data mining" of online content, which is used to draw conclusions about current trends and to aid in the prediction of future outcomes.

The authors theorized that the top repeating words would have very close correspondence to the known models of the Phage and could possibly provide insight into the undisclosed tasking question regarding the trigger for Phage replication—which continues to elude experts. They hypothesized that expert raters would initially (and rightfully) reject individual descriptors that did not fit into their current understanding; however, being presented with the top repeating words might encourage these scientists to reconsider data they were marking as "unknown" or even "incorrect"—more than if they simply rated each individual session.

Volunteers broke down each remote viewer's sessions into a list of descriptors. If a viewer repeated a word, that word was only listed once. All descriptors, sketches, AOLs (analytical overlays), and summaries were extracted and compiled into a master list. An analyst added up all occurrences of matching words and synonyms to determine the highest level of repeating words, and calculated the percentage of times they repeated. Four master lists were generated from this information.

Ideally, multiple scientists would have rated every

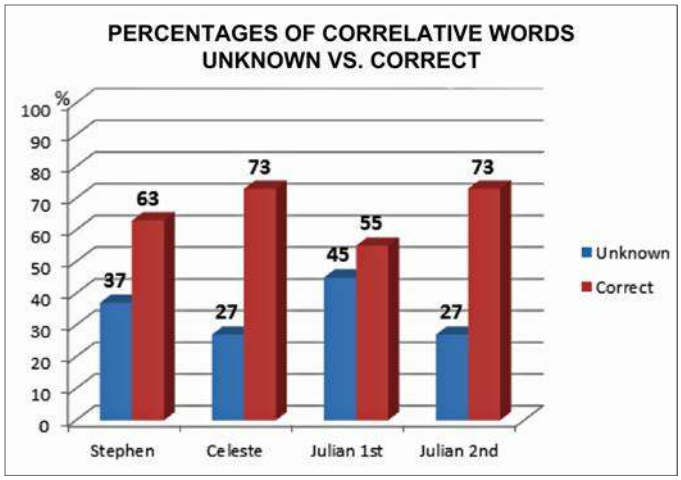
list and carefully examined their responses and all others', but this was not feasible.

After analyzing more than 3,263 words compiled from the first and second tasking sessions of all viewers (List C), one scientist, Celeste A. Gilbert*, found that 73 percent correlated with what is known about Phages. Another scientist, Stephen Butler**, found a 63 percent correlation.

Compilation of Correlative Words from Combined 1st and 2nd Sessions of All Remote Viewers
A Total Analysis of 3,263 Words
153 Total Perceptions
(Words repeating less than 30% of the time were not included.)

% of Correlation	Highest Repeating Terms
67%	"Light"... light, lighting, lightened, bright, brightened, luminance, luminescence, shiny, shimmer.
62%	"Motion"... motion, movement, moving, rapid movement, velocity.
56%	"Biological"... biological, biological organic, alive, contain life, intelligence, intelligent, life, lifeform, lifeforms, live, living, organism, conscious, sentient, organic, organic material, organism, organisms.
38%	"Heat"... heat, hot, warm.
	"Energy"... energy, energetic, energies, energy can survive, energy fields, energy transfer, release of energy.
33%	"Water"... water, water-like, watery, ocean air, air space, airy, airborne, air-like, breezy, breeze, fresh air.
31%	Air, air space, airy, airborne, air-like, breezy, breeze, fresh air.

A third scientist, Dr. Julian Charles Roberts***, found that 73 percent of the 153 total perceptions listed for all second "microscopic" sessions were correct (List B). His "first" ratings from the initial target and the frontloaded session are also shown in the following table. The scientists rated the compilation of correlative words, comparing them to what is currently known about a Phage in its environment.



2. Merit ratings

To narrow down the data sent to the scientists, the authors developed a five-point merit scale (0-5). They independently examined all sessions and then compared and discussed the results until arriving at a combined score.

Thirty-nine viewers completed the first session, and thirty-three viewers completed the second session; this included one viewer who only did one session, one who was disqualified, and four who declined after several requests to submit second sessions:

- Of the thirty-three who completed two sessions, all either stayed the same or improved when they did the second session with the frontloading of the word "microscopic."
- Those who received 3 and 4 ratings for the second session had the greatest number of improved scores.

* Celeste A. Gilbert, M.S. (Plant Pathology), B.S. (Plant Science), with additional graduate course work in Plant Pathology and Plant Science.

** Stephen Butler, M.I.M. (Finance & Accounting), B.S. (Physics), teaches basic physical sciences and statistics at international schools in foreign countries.

***Dr. Roberts holds a Ph.D. (Molecular Medicine), M.S. (Biochemistry & Molecular Biology), and M.S. (Biotechnology); did postdoctoral research at Liverpool John Moores University; and has served as a member of the Biochemical Society and Bacteriophage advisory group.

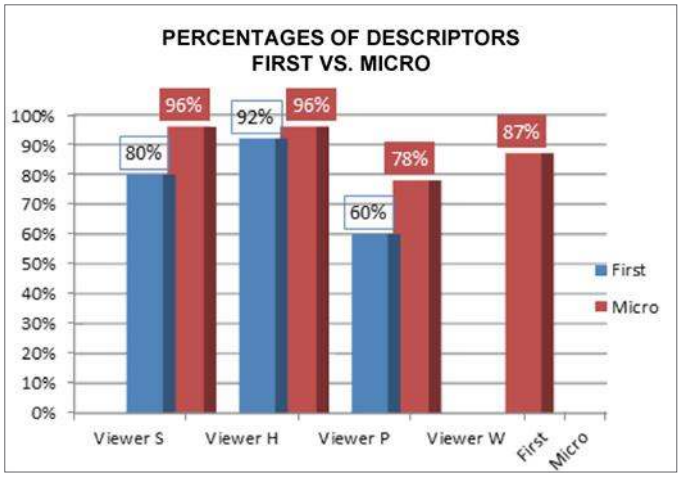
- Three of those who received the lowest scores of 1 did not improve, and four viewers failed to proceed with the second session. Viewers only received a 0 score if they did not turn in their second sessions; every session included at least one descriptor that the authors felt could be considered a "hit."

Only those who scored 3 or higher based on the following criteria from the Beem-Katz Rating Scale were then rated by the virologists:

- Rating 3 - between 50-75 percent correct.
- Rating 4 - between 75-100 percent correct.

3. Quantitative analysis

Two scientists independently scored descriptors from the top-rated sessions (receiving a score of 4) on the second "microscopic" target. They did not have access to the sketches made by the remote viewers. Their scores were averaged in order to compute the final results.



As can be seen from the above chart, even those viewers who received slightly lower preliminary merit scores for their first sessions (without front-loading) had sessions that contained a high number of descriptors that were scored as correct. This is remarkable, considering that they had never previously viewed anything of a microscopic nature.

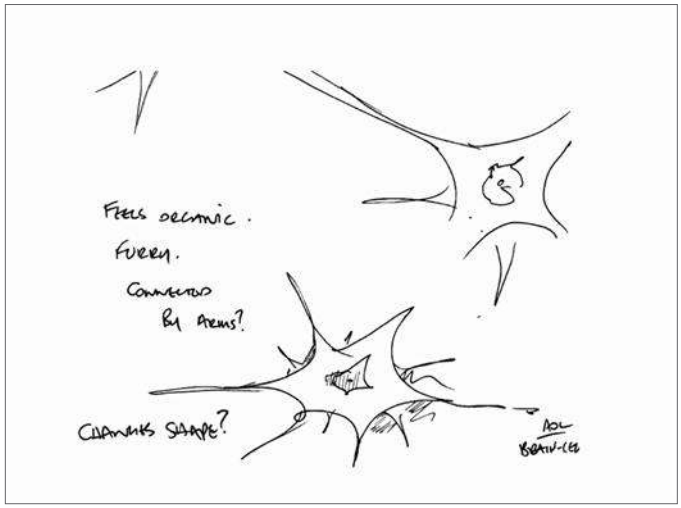
4. Qualitative independent analysis

Dr. Roberts also did a thorough assessment of six sessions with a 4 rating, and six sessions with a 3 rating that included either a comprehensive summary and/or detailed sketches.

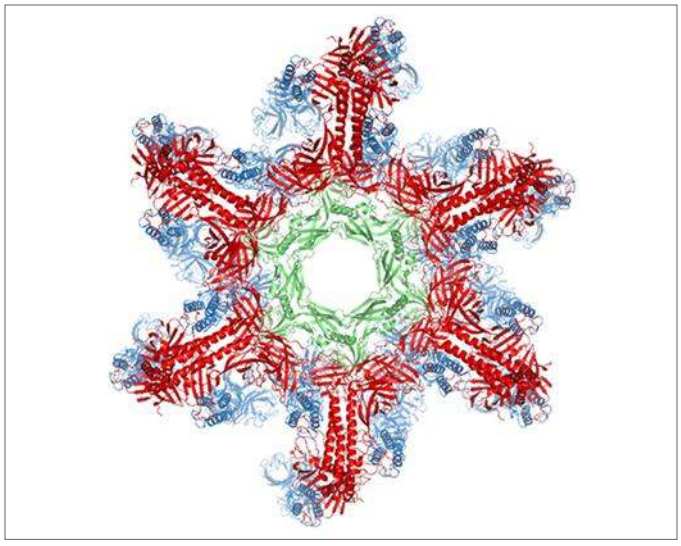
During a telephone interview, Dr. Roberts said that viewer Daz Smith's session contained sketches so identical to the Phage and bacterium, to the interactions between the two, and to artists' rendition of a Phage that, had he *not* known that remote viewing was involved, he would have thought that an expert virologist had created the sketches. He felt that the descriptors following the sketches were coming from the perspective of someone inside the bacterium looking at the Phage and then moving over to the Phage and describing it from over there. He stated, "This is blowing my mind. How is this possible? It's scary!" He further related:

> *At first appearances, these data appear to show nothing more than some musings. On further inspection, however, I am convinced that they describe Bacteriophage and the uses of Bacteriophage. This is my professional opinion as a scientist and a professional and impartial observer.*

Dr. Roberts provided the screenshot below of a sketch from viewer Daz Smith's session, along with the sketch he believes is a compelling match.



Remote viewer's sketch from Daz Smith's second session on page 9. He tasked himself with: "Move up close to the target. Sketch and describe at the optimal position."



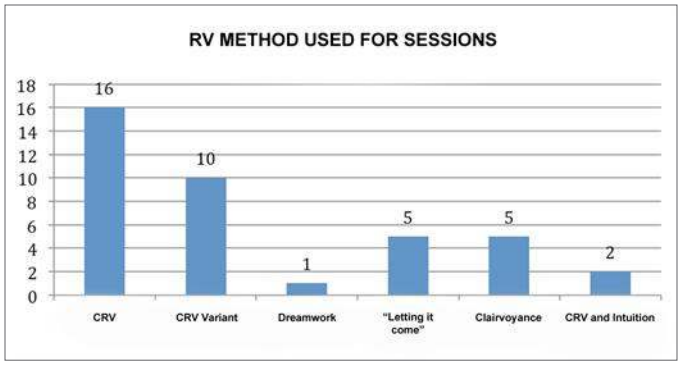
Artist's rendition of a Phage Baseplate. Fig. 1: Electron micrograph of a TP901-1 phage.

Anthropological Viewer Survey Data

Analysis of the remote viewers' 27-question surveys found:

- Every remote viewer who received a score of 4 was trained in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV).

Those who scored 1s reported spending the least amount of time on their sessions. The 2s were evenly split, with half spending less than 60 minutes and half spending more, although not all viewers reported their time. The six who scored 4s spent at least 30 minutes on their sessions, and two took longer than 60 minutes. One viewer, CRV instructor Lori Williams, took longer than 120 minutes; she provided a detailed, typed summary in addition to her raw data.



Summary

The researchers found that the best-quality sessions strongly correlated with the viewer's level of experience, the number of years viewing, and how many sessions they had completed. When experience was paired with the use of the CRV methodology, the sessions showed a high level of accurate descriptors and descriptive sketches, with close correspondence to known models. Finally, viewers taking at least 30 minutes to complete a session obtained better outcomes.

Conclusion

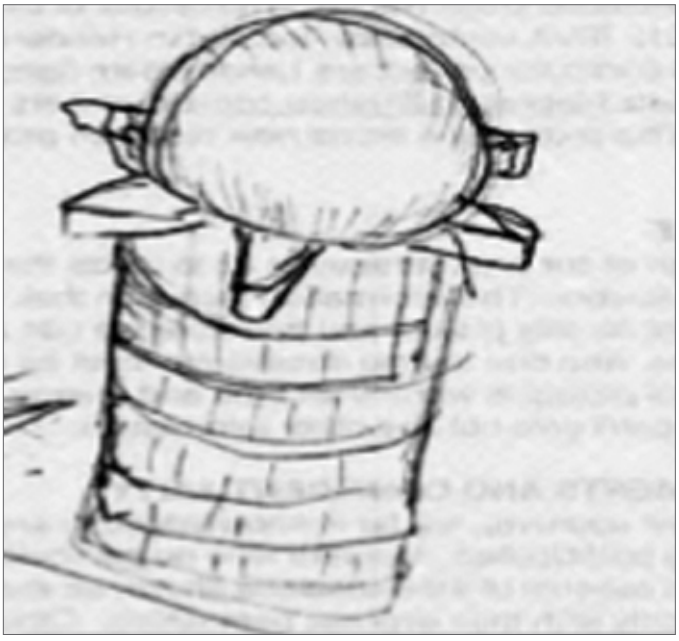
This voyage into the microscopic world clearly showed that remote viewers can describe a target like a Bacteriophage (the first target). Results were as good or better when viewers were frontloaded about the target's microscopic nature (the second target), with 73 percent of the descriptors from their sessions being judged correct by an expert in the field.

To discern how a Phage reproduces in a bacterium, however, will require a greater level of involvement by scientists. Of the sixteen scientists Beem contacted, only five agreed to work on this project or to offer student support.

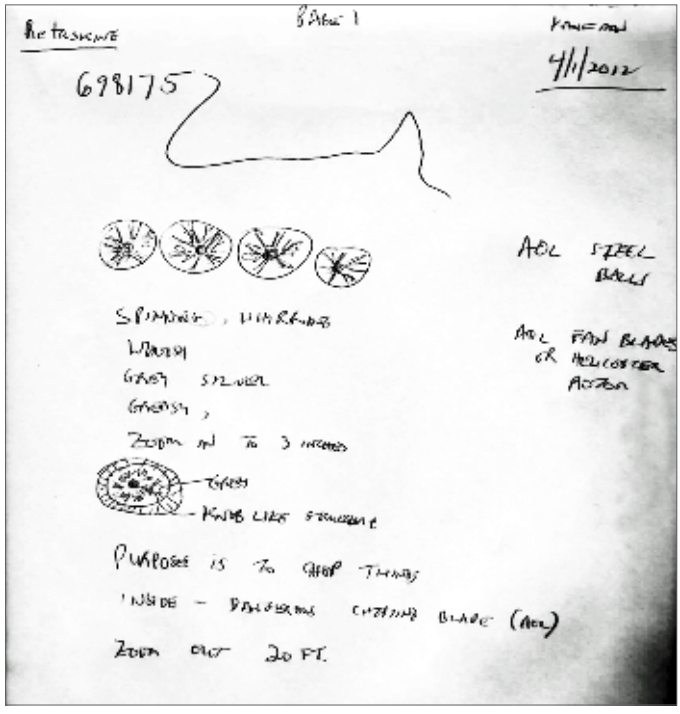
The scientists who did participate rated viewers' sessions as having high correspondence to what is currently known about a Phage, but they did not indicate they learned anything new that would advance their own work or that of the field. This speaks to a paradox (and inherent challenges) of this entire project—using scientists to evaluate remote-viewing sessions while attempting to use those sessions to *teach* the scientists. It also begs the question: Can any study involving extrasensory perception (*aka* "nonlocal perception" or "anomalous cognition") ever move away from the "prove it" detractor to the "use it" factor?

Despite these challenges, the researchers believe that this study demonstrates to future scientists that remote viewing has the potential to be used as a tool to gain information about microscopic organisms that might ultimately aid in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. It also offers some insights into the approaches that scientists can use to analyze and evaluate session data, as well as what criteria to look for when selecting remote viewers to work with.

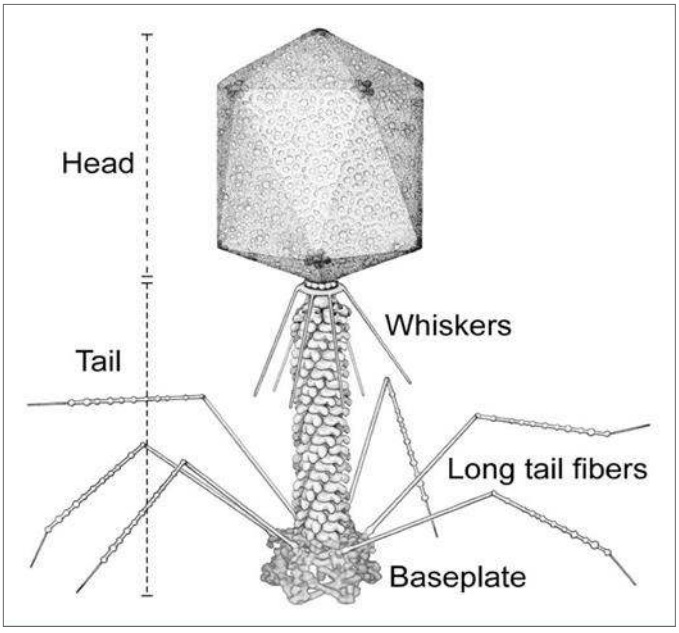
Explorations into Remote Viewing Microscopic Organisms
Selected Sessions' Sketches and Artist's Renditions



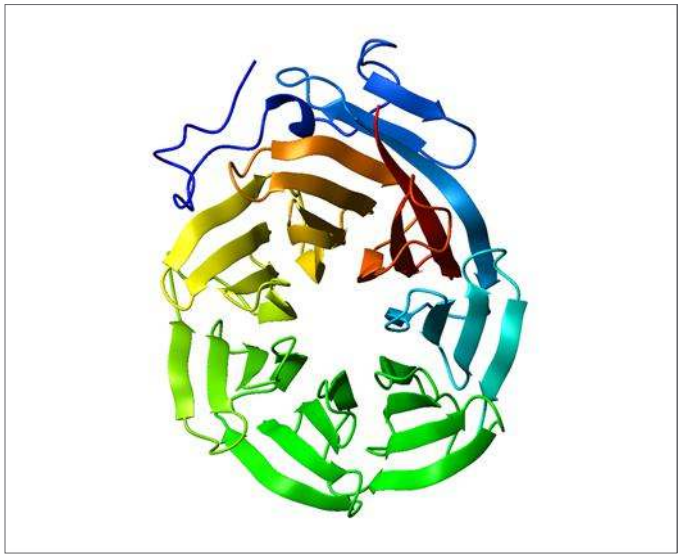
Remote viewer's sketch.



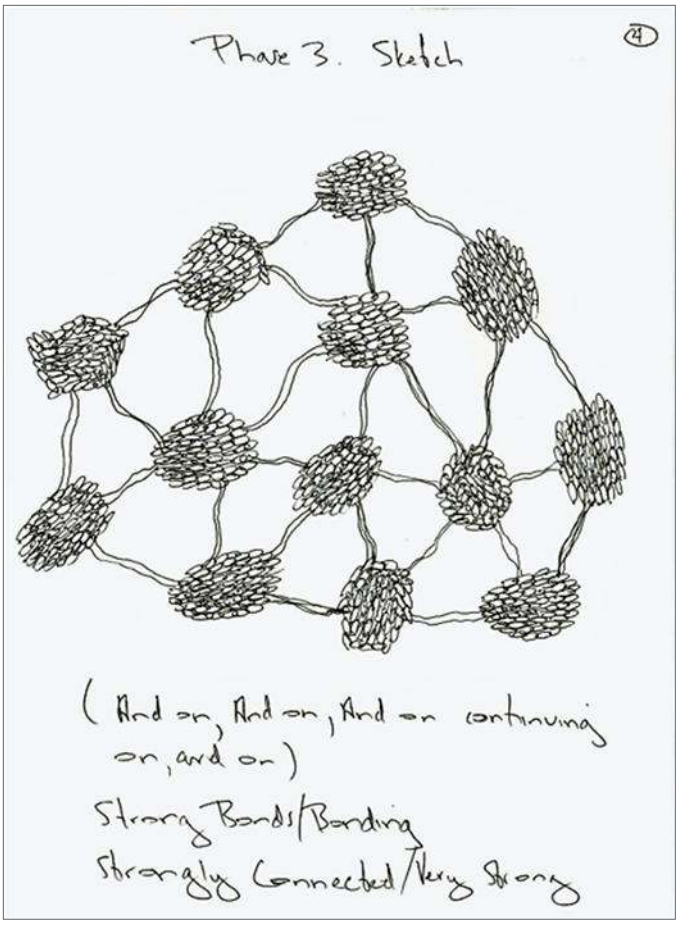
Remote viewer's sketch: AOL: "Fan blades, helicopter rotor, steel balls."



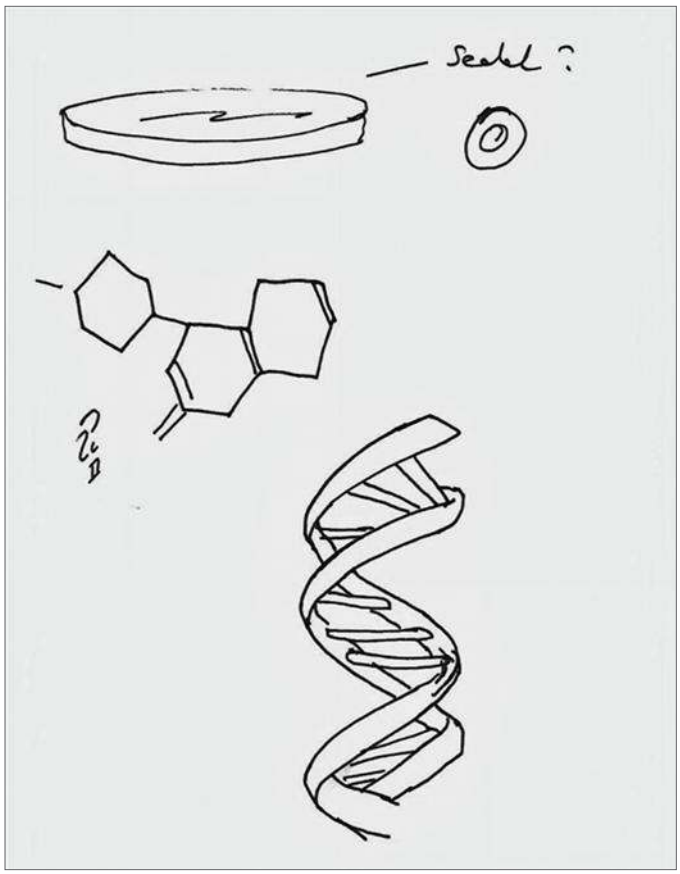
Artist's rendition: Bacteriophage T-4. The body of a phage is made up of two main parts. The first, a hollow head called a "capsid," contains the genetic material. The second consists of a tube, a group of appendages resembling feet, and a device designed to penetrate the membrane of its host—the needle-like tip is at the furthest extremity of the virus.



Artist's rendition: Beta propellor blades of virus-infected bacteria.

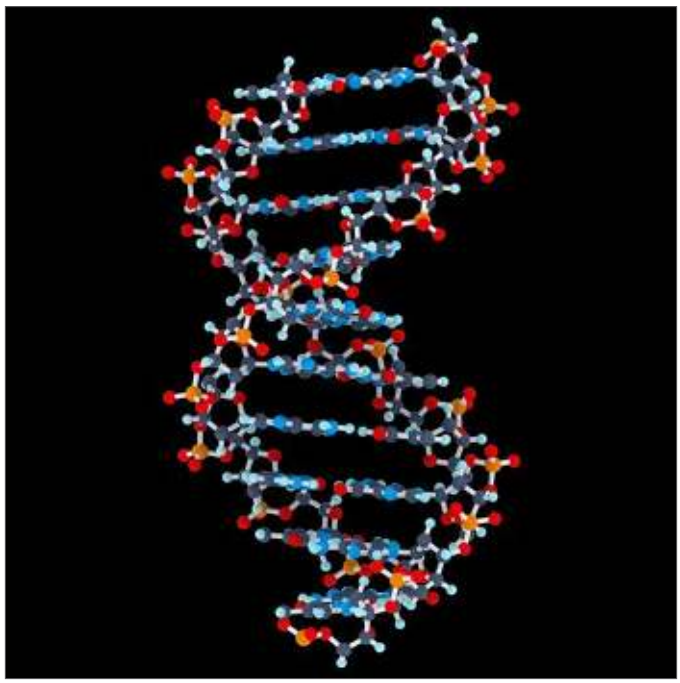


Remote viewer's sketch.

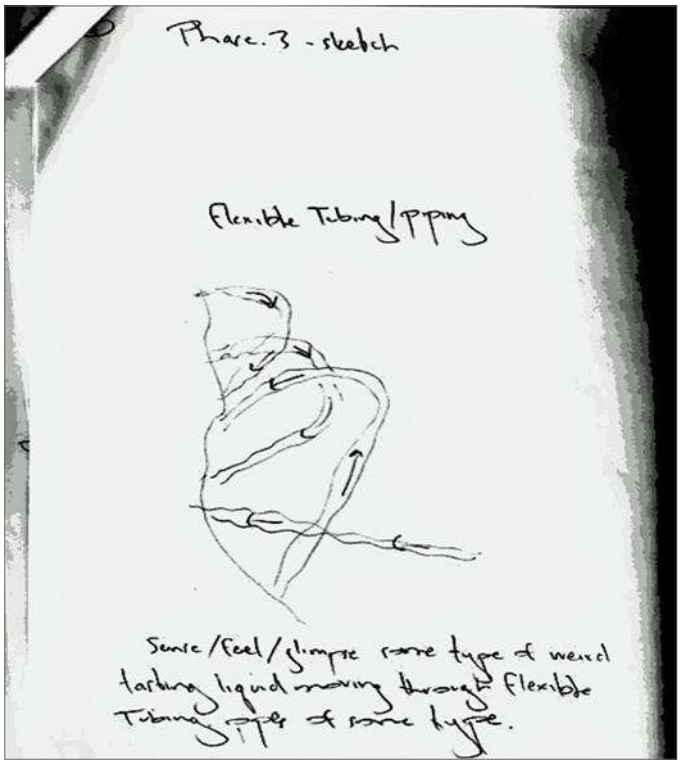


Remote viewer's sketch.

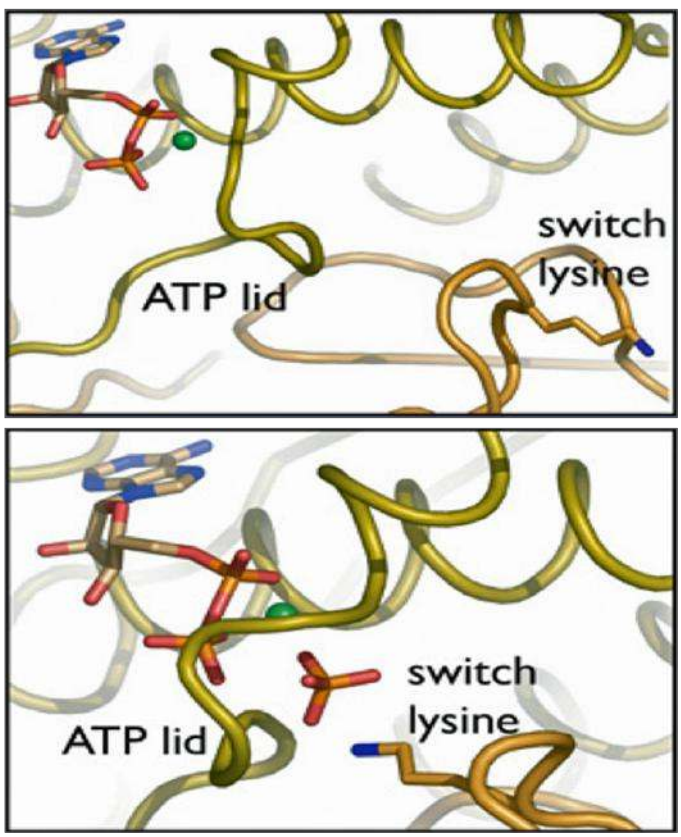
Artist's rendition: The phi X 174 (or ΦX174) bacteriophage was the first DNA-based genome to be sequenced.



Artist's rendition: DNA



Remote viewer's sketch.



Artist's rendition: DNA tubing.

Project Remote Viewers

Michelle Beltran Dan Hoffacker, Daz Smith, Lori Williams, Karen Staley, Tunde Aturase, Mike George, Chris Georges, Paul Hennessy, Debbie Hite, Bennet Kobb, Gary Kilpatrick, Jon Nobel, Patsy Posey, Bernard Roth, Berl Koffman, Catherine Bisgono, Rene Fulsome, Thomas Giovannoni, Tyron Michieli, Lori Mitchell, Natasha Remoe, Suzie Wright-Kerr, Michele Schultz, Sonny Stevenson, Fran Theis, David Beatty Josephina Vizcaine, T.W. Fendley, Catherine Zukowski, Kathy Davenport, Kelly Simon.

***Lance William Beem**, lead researcher and scientist,*

has more than 30 years experience, specializing in Entomology, Nematology, and Plant Physiology. He holds an M.S. and B.A. in plant pathology from California Polytechnic State University and the University of California, Riverside, respectively.

***Debra Lynne Katz**, M.S.W., B.A.(Psychology), has*

research experience in the behavioral sciences and from investigative work as a Federal Probation Officer. An author, she is also the director of The International School of Clairvoyance, and has been a remote-viewing subject managed by prominent parapsychologists. Her website is www.debrakatz.com.

***T.W. Fendley** (summary author) is a remote viewer with the Applied Precognition Project and hosts a blog on Associative Remote Viewing (*www.arv4fun.com*). She is also the author of several fantasy novels and numerous shorter works.*

This paper is dedicated to the memory of Mike Van Atta, who acted as the project manager on the preliminary research that served as a foundation for this project.

RV CONFERENCE

IRVA 2015 CONFERENCE

New Orleans

IRVA's 2015 Conference will be held June 26-28 in New Orleans at the Hyatt French Quarter. This unique international conference provides a platform for researchers, practitioners, and students of remote viewing to present their latest findings and share new ideas in this evolving field, with an emphasis that includes both scientific and practical applications of remote viewing, as well as aspects of human consciousnes.

SPEAKERS AND PRESENTATIONS

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Keynote Speaker
The Stories Behind The Stories: Difficult, surprising and funny things that happened on the way to birthing remote viewing in a classified world.

Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan
Does Training Really Do Any Good? (Presentation via Skype)

Pam Coronado
Remote Viewing and Missing Persons

Patricia S. Cyrus
RV and Retrocausation: Theory and Experiment

Dale E. Graff
Free Ranging in the Psi Domain

Nancy Jeane
Overview: For Remote Viewing Students

Elly Molina
PSI KIDS: Teaching Access to Psychic Abilities

Paul O'Connor
RV is the Ultimate Business Innovation Tool

Noreen Renier
Think You're Not a Remote Viewer? Think Again

Daniel P. Sheehan
RV and Retrocausation: Theory and Experiment

Angela T. Smith, Ph.D.
Remote Viewing in Humanitarian Aid Work

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.
The Ideogram Legacy
(Co-Presentation with Lori Williams)

Workshop: Outbounder

Russell Targ
Documentary: "Third Eye Spies"

Glenn B. Wheaton
Target Signature in RV Imagery

Lori Williams
How Ideograms Can Change Your Life
(Co-Presentation with Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.)

Ellen Zechmen, M.D.
Broken Arrow Project: What's in your backyard?

To Be Announced
Workshop: Sketching for Remote Viewers

EVENTS

Masquerade Ball
Bring a mask or purchase one for the Masquerade Ball. Join us for this exciting evening event featuring local music, food, and intrigue.
Friday, June 26th
Attendees: $20.00
Public: $30.00

Speakers Reception
Meet the speakers and mingle with other prominent members of the remote-viewing community.
Saturday, June 27th
Free to conference attendees.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Hyatt French Quarter
New Orleans, Louisiana

The Aloft Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana

Your hotel reservations are not included in your registration fee and must be made separately.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION OPTIONS

After June 1st & On Site
IRVA Member: $392.00
Non-Member: $436.00
IRVA Spouse: $85.00
Student (Full-time with ID): $150.00

Single Day:
IRVA Member: $175.00
Non-Member: $195.00
IRVA Spouse: $85.00
Student (Full-time with ID): $60.00

IRVA Membership
$45.00 / 1 Year
Associate Membership

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

IRVA Benefits and Programs

IRVA Benefits (Members Only)

- Selected IRVA Conference Videos (available to view online) ***www.irva.org/library/video***
- *Aperture* past issues available online as a PDF download ***www.irva.org/library/aperture***
- CIA Star Gate Archives available online ***www.irva.org/library/stargate***
- IRVA Members' E-Group ***irvamembers-subscribe@yahoogroups***
- IRVA FOCAL POINT Target Group (2 targets per month) ***www.irva.org/community/focal-point.html***
- IRVA conference discounts ***www.irva.org/conferences***

IRVA Community Benefits

- Warcollier Prize for RV Research ***www.irva.org/research/warcollier2015.html***
- IRVA Merchandise Store ***www.irva.org/shop***
- RV and related "Events" page ***www.irva.org/events***
- Bibliography ***www.irva.org/library***
- RV and Related Books List ***www.irva.org/shop/amazon.html***
- IRVA and RV News E-Flyer ***www.irva.org/resources/signup.php***
- Facebook ***facebook.irva.org***
- Twitter ***twitter.irva.org***
- Remote-Viewing Methodologies ***www.irva.org/remote-viewing/methodology.html***
- List of RV Instructors and Related Organizations ***www.irva.org/resources/links.html***
- RV-related Videos and Clips ***www.irva.org/library/clips***

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About IRVA

Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate

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

One primary goal of the organization is to encourage the dissemination of accurate information about remote viewing. This goal is accomplished through a robust website, regular conferences, and speaking and educational outreach by its directors. Other IRVA goals are to assist in forming objective testing standards and materials for evaluating remote viewers, serve as a clearinghouse for accurate information about the phenomenon, promote rigorous theoretical research and applications development in the remote-viewing field, and propose ethical standards as appropriate. IRVA has made progress on some of these goals, but others will take more time to realize. We encourage all who are interested in bringing them about to join us in our efforts.

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