APERTURE

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STAR GATE

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

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FEATURE ARTICLE

PROJECT STAR GATE Remembered

by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

20 Years After

It is hard to believe that twenty years have passed since the CIA first publicly revealed the Star Gate remote-viewing program. Having discovered remote viewing during the years since that revelation, many of those interested or active in remote viewing today have no recollection of how it felt to suddenly hear the news along with the rest of the world that the U.S. government had a program that used psychics to spy on its Cold War enemies.

And that was only half the surprising story: It was immediately clear that those involved were not just psychics but actually military professionals who had not originally thought of themselves as being psychic; they were, in fact, *trained to be* psychic. For the many people who learned of this fact at the end of 1995 or later, it opened up a startling new aspect of human nature of which they had previously been unaware. It also introduced a range of possibilities that had never been previously entertained—that, no matter what anyone might previously have thought of their own prospects for having or developing extrasensory abilities, they, too, could become psychic!

Pinning down which month and day of this year counts officially as the 20th anniversary of the Star Gate revelation may be tricky. Although September 29, 1995[1] is the date on the cover of the official report that officially disclosed the existence of the program, most will argue for the episode of November 28th of ABC's *Nightline* television news program. At the very least, this is when the world at large first found out about it.[2]

So, how have the facts of Star Gate changed the world since 1995? First, it has led thousands of people of many nationalities to develop their own non-local perceptual abilities, which has been an empowering experience for large numbers of them. They have been able to prove to themselves that humans are, indeed, "more than their physical bodies," as the late Robert A. Monroe was fond of saying. This fact alone is of major importance in an age when materialist science has convinced much of the world that human beings are little more than organic machines and that there is nothing more to human nature (or, for that matter, the universe) than what can be weighed, measured, and categorized by the tools of today's science. Remote viewing proves that viewpoint to be wrong.

But had scientific parapsychologists not already produced powerful evidence to the contrary, long before remote viewing was developed? Yes, but the key difference was that it was the *military* and *intelligence* establishments that developed and used this new psychic tool to solve real-world problems.

While whacky scientists working in obscure laboratories could easily be dismissed by skeptics as being simply foolish or misled, this time it wasn't "whacky scientists" producing the evidence—it was the U.S. military.

[1]Michael D. Mumford, Andrew M. Rose, and David Goslin, *An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications* (Washington, DC: The American Institutes for Research), September 29, 1995.

[2]Some may argue for the August 1995 BBC production *The Real X-Files* and accompanying article in the London *Independent* titled "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, *Psi*," both created by science writer Jim Schnabel. While these certainly played a role, they had much less impact than the *Nightline* program that followed in November.

As national polls showed, after its post-Vietnam rebuilding and the stunning success of Desert Storm, the military was now one of the most trusted of American institutions—beyond religion, academia, and far beyond the U.S. Congress and politicians.

And so, because it was the *military* that had pursued extrasensory perception (ESP) as a tool and—according to most reports—succeeded,[3] remote viewing earned prestige and credibility that made it both far more durable in the public mind and more resistant to the inevitable ridicule of skeptics, who saw their inroads against scientific parapsychology seriously undermined by the revelations of this new mind-based discipline.

But remote viewing's popularity was not without problems. Ironically, some individuals who had contributed to making it so public simultaneously also eroded its original credibility. Their linking of remote viewing to UFOs and space aliens, various apocalyptic scenarios, cryptozoology, conspiracy theories, and various other myths and mysteries that populate the modern imagination served to generate excitement, making remote viewing popular among certain segments of the population. Unfortunately, such sensationalism also served to alienate those who were more critical-thinking and influential. Had remote viewing first been presented more rationally, they might have been more inclined to give it the serious consideration that it deserved.

However, thanks to the testimony of more credible players; the success of the still-limited, yet persuasive, research performed since Star Gate's disclosure; and the fact that remote viewing can be done by anyone and demonstrated (under proper protocols and conditions) with some degree of reliability, the public's interest and excitement still continues to grow.

Some think it is time to leave remote viewing's Star Gate history and military origins behind, but that would be a mistake. "Being psychic," in general terms, has been with us for centuries, and scientific parapsychology has been investigating the nature of psychic behaviors for decades. Yet neither of those facts has made much progress in changing the negative way Western society looks at non-local perception; indeed, thanks both to the masterful propaganda of the skeptics community and the excesses of "psychism" (the tendency of many to uncritically accept any paranormal claim, no matter how bizarre or unverified), our society has, if anything, grown to think even *less* of ESP over the past forty years.

As it has come to be, remote viewing promises to counteract that trend. Three facts serve to distinguish remote viewing from all other psychic modalities: (1) normal, everyday people can perform it relatively easily; (2) it was developed via legitimate scientific processes; and (3) the U.S. government and military vetted it. No other ESP-based discipline can say the same. If these facts were to be ignored or forgotten, remote viewing would lose its promise, its credibility, its claim to rigor, and its perceived efficacy. It would become no more significant than any other metaphysical practice or claim that has been around for centuries.

Although Star Gate has been closed down for 20 years and remote viewing has been around for almost 50 years (since Ingo Swann performed the first-ever remote-viewing experiment in 1971), the most recent two decades have mattered the most to average people. During this time, they have been able to learn about, and learn to do, what for too long was only available to a privileged few. Those who, like myself, were once among that privileged few do not regret losing the monopoly on this profound ability.

Rather, we *welcome* the emergence of Star Gate and its legacy into the light of day, because it means that we can share with many others the excitement that we experienced every day with this unique aspect of human consciousness.

[3]Some people claim that the report from the American Institutes of Research, commissioned by the CIA to accompany Star Gate's declassification, declared remote viewing to be a failure. But, an actual examination of the report shows that this was not so. While phrases occur in it such as "remote viewing failed to produce actionable intelligence" (AIR report, p. E-4), a careful reading shows that the investigators only looked at 2 percent of the operational data and 10 percent of the research (which they grudgingly acknowledged did, in fact, show positive results).

***Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.**, is a cofounder, former president, current president and Board member of IRVA, and a former member of the U.S. Army's Star Gate RV program at Ft. Meade, Maryland. He is the president of and chief instructor at Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. in Cedar City, Utah.*

A Brief History of Star Gate

What two decades later became the military's Star Gate remote-viewing program had its start in 1971 when New York City visionary artist and consciousness researcher Ingo Swann created the first remote-viewing experiment while involved in a parapsychology research program conducted by the American Society for Psychical Research. Less than a year later, Swann joined laser physicist Dr. Harold Puthoff in an experiment at Stanford University that attracted the attention of the CIA. The intelligence agency had become increasingly concerned about the Soviet Union's extensive investment in so-called "paranormal" research and saw Dr. Puthoff's exploration of the field as a useful way to assess whether Soviet ESP-related efforts might pose a threat to U.S. security.

Contracting with Dr. Puthoff in late 1972 via the Stanford Research Institute (SRI, then his employer), the CIA sponsored research into, and the development of some practical applications of, applied ESP using the remote-viewing protocol developed by Swann and further refined by Dr. Puthoff, Russell Targ, Swann, and others. The program was named "Scanate" (a contraction of "*Scan*ning by coordin*ate*"), reflecting the use of geographical coordinates to direct remote viewers to their targets.

Three years later, the U.S. Air Force's Foreign Technology Division replaced the CIA as the program's sponsor, with Air Force intelligence analyst Dale Graff supervising its involvement. In 1979, the Air Force turned its part of the program over to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and Graff transferred there. At this point, two programs were running—the U.S. Army had started its own program in 1977, set up by then-First Lieutenant F. Holmes Atwater at Fort Meade, Maryland. This program went operational in 1979, about the same time as DIA inherited the Air Force's program. The Army's program (then known as "Grill Flame") was actively using real-world applications of remote viewing for purposes of intelligence collection, with some measure of success.

Army politics forced the relocation of the Army's program (then known as "Center Lane") to DIA in early 1986. With the transfer, a new program name ("Sun Streak") was created, which was retained until late 1990 when another name, ("Star Gate") was adopted. About the same time, the research portion of the program, long housed at SRI and now headed by Dr. Edwin May, was moved to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). Both the Ft. Meade and SAIC branches of the program were terminated at the end of June 1995, when the CIA, at the direction of the U.S. Congress, was forced to reassume responsibility for the program's resources. The official existence of the Star Gate remote-viewing program was thus ended.

Since then, the "Star Gate" sobriquet has come to collectively stand for every incarnation of the military's remote-viewing program. In 2004, some 90,000 pages of the program's archives (some of them heavily redacted) were made widely available to the public (for example, via the International Remote Viewing Association's website). Many former participants have since also published memoirs and other accounts of their involvement.

Remote-Viewing Luminaries

(Dates refer to periods individuals were associated with Star Gate.)

Ingo Swann (dec.), 1972-1989

Swann was the creator and original developer of the remote-viewing protocol. Already a widely collected artist and accomplished intuitive, Swann became a research partner in the laboratories of parapsychology pioneers Drs. Gertrude Schmeidler and Karlis Osis. His high achievements there ultimately led to his involvement in an experiment at the Stanford University physics department, in which he remote viewed the interior workings of a sophisticated quark detector. The report of this experiment attracted CIA interest and led to the founding of the consciousness-research program at SRI (later SRI International), from which the military's remote-viewing program later sprang. Swann worked with Dr. Harold Puthoff at the SRI lab to create the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) methodology, which has provided the foundation for the majority of remote-viewing methods in use today. A prolific author, his books include *ESP:*

A Layman's Guide to Unlocking the Extra-Sensory Powers of the Mind; To Kiss Earth Good-bye; Cosmic Art; Star Fire; Penetration, Psychic Sexuality—The Bio-Psychic "Anatomy" of Sexual Energies; The Wisdom Category; Purple Fables; The Great Apparitions of Mary: An Examination of Twenty-Two Supranormal Appearances; Secrets of Power, Vol.1; Secrets of Power, Vol.2; and *Your Nostradamus Factor.* Swann died on January 31, 2013.

Harold (Hal) E. Puthoff, Ph.D., 1972-1985

Dr. Puthoff founded SRI's remote-viewing program in the spring of 1972. After circulating a report on results from a preliminary experiment, the CIA approached him to set up a program to widen the investigation into whether there was a credible threat to America from a large-scale effort then being pursued by the Soviet Union. Dr. Puthoff, along with Russell Targ, Dr. Edwin May, and others, developed the remote-viewing program over the next two decades to both serve clients in the Department of Defense (DOD) and national intelligence community and to generate a dense database for scientific evaluation.

Dr. Puthoff is the director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Austin, Texas. His present research interests range from theoretical studies of gravitation, inertia, cosmology, and energy research to laboratory studies of innovative approaches to energy generation and space propulsion. Dr. Puthoff's professional background spans more than three decades of research at General Electric, Sperry, the National Security Agency, Stanford University, and SRI International. In addition to several works concerning remote-viewing research, he has published numerous technical papers and a textbook on electron-beam devices, lasers, and quantum zero-point-energy effects, and has received patents in the laser, communications, and energy fields. He works closely with NASA's Breakthrough Propulsion Physics initiative; regularly serves various foundations, corporations, and government agencies as consultant on leading-edge technologies and future technology trends; and has been designated a Fetzer Fellow.

Russell Targ, 1972-1982

Targ, a physicist and author, was a pioneer in the development of the laser and a cofounder of SRI's investigations into psychic abilities of the 1970s and 1980s. He retired from Lockheed Martin as a senior staff scientist, where he developed laser technology for peaceful applications.

A prolific author, his books include *The Reality of ESP: A Physicist's Proof of Psychic Abilities; Limitless Mind: A Guide to Remote Viewing and Transformation of Consciousness;* and *Do You See What I See? Memoirs of a Blind Biker: Lasers and Love, ESP and the CIA, and the Meaning of Life.* He is also co-author of *Mind Reach: Scientists Look at Psychic Abilities; The Mind Race: Understanding and Using Psychic Abilities; Miracles of Mind: Remote Viewing and Spiritual Healing; The Heart of the Mind: How to Experience God Without Belief;* and *The End of Suffering: Fearless Living in Troubled Times.* He is also an editor, publisher, songwriter, producer, and teacher.

Pat Price (dec.), 1973-1975

A civilian, Price was one of SRI's most successful remote viewers, his sessions often being strikingly accurate. A former Burbank, California deputy mayor and police commissioner, he participated in a number of ground breaking Cold War-era remote-viewing experiments, including some for the U.S. government's Scanate project. His most well known remote-viewing session included accurate sketches of a gantry crane at a secret USSR facility during the Cold War. He died of a sudden heart attack in July 1975, with some of the details surrounding his death fueling conspiracy rumors.

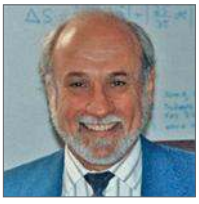
Hella Hammid (dec.), 1973-1982

Hammid demonstrated high-quality remote-viewing abilities during the early part of the remote-viewing project at SRI in the 1970s, and went on to become one of its most reliable viewers. She played a

prominent role in a number of psychic-archaeology projects run by Stephan A. Schwartz, including a successful project in the ancient city of Alexandria, Egypt. Her first experiment with Ingo Swann proved to be a very important benchmark, ultimately leading to the discovery of training routines for increasing remote-viewing efficiency.

Hammid was an active photojournalist and photographer from the 1940s through the 1970s. She worked for LIFE magazine, Ebony, the New York Times, and many other U.S. and international publications. She was a published photographer of children's books, such as *A is for Aloha* and *The New Baby at Your House*. Hammid died in 1992

Edwin (Ed) May, Ph.D., 1976-1995



Dr. May is internationally known for his work in parapsychology and remote viewing, after having spent his earlier research career in his chosen discipline, experimental low-energy nuclear physics. He became interested in serious parapsychology in 1971 and, in early 1976, was recruited by Ingo Swann to join the ongoing U.S. government-sponsored work at SRI, taking over leadership of the SRI (and later the *Scientific Applications International Corporation* [SAIC]) program in 1985. His association with government-sponsored parapsychology research ended in 1995, when the Star Gate project was closed.

Since 1985, Dr. May has managed complex, interdisciplinary research projects for the U.S. government. Currently, he is executive director of the Cognitive Sciences Laboratory, within the Laboratories for Fundamental Research. He was president of the Parapsychological Association in 1997.

F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater (Capt., USA, ret.), September 1977-December 1987

Atwater was a counterspy during the Cold War era, using his natural psychic aptitude as a U.S. Army Counterintelligence Special Agent. He established the Army's remote-viewing unit in September 1977 at Ft. Meade, Maryland at the direction of the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. For ten years, Atwater was the operations and training officer for the project, where he recruited and trained professional intelligence officers to do remote viewing for the Department of Defense and various members of the national intelligence community. In that capacity, he planned, conducted, and reported thousands of remote-viewing intelligence-collection missions.

After retiring, Atwater became research director and eventually president and treasurer of The Monroe Institute (TMI) in Faber, Virginia. TMI is a research and educational organization that uses the patented Hemi-Sync® auditory-guidance system to provide a safe, natural means to arouse altered states, focus, and levels of awareness. In his role as research director, he published technical research on methods for expanding consciousness and authored the book *Captain of My Ship, Master of My Soul*. Since retiring a second time, Atwater has continued to speak at seminars and conferences and as a guest on radio and TV programs. He is a cofounding director of IRVA, a past president, and a former member of its Board of Directors.

Joseph (Joe) McMoneagle (CW02, USA, ret.), December 1978-April 1984

McMoneagle was one of the original intelligence officers recruited into the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit; he was known both as viewer No. 001 and No. 372. Following his retirement in 1984, he maintained his association with the Star Gate program through his company, Intuitive Intelligence Applications, and working as a remote-viewing consultant for the Cognitive Sciences Laboratory at SRI and SAIC from 1985-95. McMoneagle has continued to educate about his remote-viewing techniques at conferences. His several books include *Mind Trek, The Ultimate Time Machine, Remote Viewing Secrets,* and *The Stargate Chronicles.*

Melvin (Mel) Riley (MSgt., USA, ret.), December 1978-June 1981; June 1986-June 1990

Riley is the only military remote viewer to have served twice in the Ft. Meade, Maryland Remote Viewing Unit, working as a remote viewer, project officer, monitor, and analyst.

A natural psychic, he was recruited as the Grill Flame project's first official remote viewer, known as viewer No. 011. Riley also participated in remote-viewing research at SRI.

Following his retirement, he became a director of the New London Public Museum, specializing in Native American folklore. He has continued to do private remote-viewing work for special projects conducted by other former members of the military unit.

Tom McNear (Lt.Col., USA, ret.), September 1981 -March 1985

McNear was the first member of the U.S. Army's Star Gate program to be personally trained in CRV by Ingo Swann and the only member to be trained by Swann through Stage VI; he was the "proof-of-principle guinea pig." His sessions also began to evolve into a further stage, which introduced "phonics" (word-related sounds that closely resemble place names) into the process.

In 1985, McNear wrote the first extensive description of the CRV process based on his training experience. After serving in the Army's remote-viewing program, McNear continued his career in Army counterintelligence/espionage; he retired in 1997.

In 2011, after a 26-year hiatus, McNear performed a successful CRV session with Ingo Swann as his monitor. He continues to serve the Army as a civilian in Virginia.

He has a Master's Degree in Counseling Psychology from Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, TX, and lives in Seaford, Virginia.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA, ret.), September 1983-August 1990

Dr. Smith is the author of *Reading the Enemy's Mind: Inside Star Gate – America's Psychic Espionage Program* and *The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing: The Secret Military Remote Perception Skill Anyone Can Learn.* He served for seven years in the U.S. government's Remote Viewing Unit at Ft. Meade, Maryland. In 1984, he was one of only a few government personnel to be trained in CRV by Ingo Swann. The primary author of the unit's CRV training manual, Dr. Smith served as theory instructor for new CRV trainees. Extra duties included being the unit's recruiting officer, security officer, and historian. Transferred in 1990 to serve in Desert Storm with the 101st Airborne Division, he retired in 1996.

Dr. Smith is president of Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. and is author and co-producer of the *Learn Dowsing* and *Remote Perception: Basic Operational Training* home-study training courses. A cofounding director of IRVA, current and past president, and vice-president, he also currently serves as a Board member.

William (Bill) Ray (Maj., USA, ret.), January 1984-June 1987

Bill Ray trained in CRV with Ingo Swann and served with the Star Gate project beginning in January 1984, and as project commander from September 1985 until his departure in June 1987. Before that, Ray was an instructor at the U.S. Army Intelligence School from 1974 to 1977. Later, in 2000, then retired form the Army, he was operations officer for the White Sands Field Office of the 902nd Military Intelligence Group, providing counterintelligence support to all Army entities in New Mexico. He has deployed four times to Southwest Asia, serving as division counterintelligence coordinating authority for four Army divisions and finally as the senior counterintelligence agent in the Multinational Corps-Iraq until September 2009.

After retiring from the civil service, he returned to the U.S. Army Intelligence School as a civilian contract

teacher and, two years later, deployed for a fifth time to Southwest Asia as an Army civilian, overseeing both counterintelligence operations and investigations for two Army divisions in Afghanistan.

Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan (SFC, USA, ret.), April 1984 -December 1991

Buchanan served for seven years as a remote viewer, database manager, property-book officer, and trainer in the U.S. Army Remote Viewing Unit at Ft. Meade, Maryland. He is executive director of Problems>Solutions>Innovations, a Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) training company and founder of the Assigned Witness Program, a non-profit CRV applications and research corporation based in New Mexico. He is also the author of *The Seventh Sense* and *Gravity Can Be Your Friend (It Can Also Get You Killed)*.

As well as providing standard computer-systems-oriented data analysis and programming services, he offers remote-viewing services and training to organizations. He developed computerized analysis techniques for identifying, categorizing, and predicting viewer-error rates, and has also designed and written computer programs for specific areas of CRV training to aid and guide students' progress. He is a cofounding director of IRVA and a past member of its Board of Directors.

Edward (Ed) Dames (Maj., USA, ret.), January 1986 -December 1988

Dames was initially temporarily attached to the Fort Meade Remote Viewing Unit in 1984 and was partially trained by Ingo Swann in CRV. He also took part in an experimental ESP screening program using Hemi-Sync® consciousness-altering technology at The Monroe Institute in Faber, Virginia. Dames officially joined the Remote Viewing Unit at the end of January 1986, nine years after its formation. Originally assigned to work as a remote-viewing monitor and project officer for the unit, Dames went on to take over the training officer's duties from F. Holmes Atwater and served as his assistant operations officer until Atwater's retirement in early 1988.

Dames left the unit in December 1988 and, approximately a year later, formed his own company, Psi Tech, where, a few years later, he began training civilians in remote viewing. Today, Dames continues to teach remote-viewing techniques via his *LearnRV* DVD course.

Gabrielle (Gabi) Pettingell (Lt.Col., USAR) (dec.), June 1987-December 1990

Pettingell resigned her commission as a captain in the U.S. Army in 1987 to become a civilian remote viewer in the Sun Streak military remote-viewing program at Fort Meade, Maryland. Becoming proficient in both CRV and Extended Remote Viewing (ERV), she soon began training other remote viewers recruited into the program. In 1991, Pettingell left the program to accept a position in another secret intelligence project.

After leaving government service, she earned an MBA and then taught business principles to students in Russia. Later, she became an assistant instructor, project manager, and associate at Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc., during which she was actively involved in some of the original practical-applications experiments with Associative Remote Viewing (ARV), designing and participating in pilot studies that resulted in both highly significant results and a profit. She was killed in an automobile accident in Florida in 2002, at which time, as a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, she had been teaching classes at the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff school.

David A. Morehouse (Maj., USA), June 1988-June 1990

Since resigning from the military in 1995, Morehouse has operated a remote-viewing training company and has written several books, *Psychic Warrior: Inside the CIA's STARGATE Program, Nonlethal Weapons: War Without Death, and Remote Viewing:*

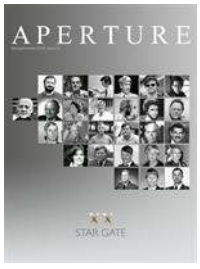
The Complete Handbook for Coordinate Remote Viewing. In 1997, Morehouse formed Remote Viewing Technologies, a company initially designed to train police officers in the art and science of remote viewing; in early 1998, he began training civilians in CRV. He has guest-lectured internationally on issues concerning global peace and alternative methods of conflict resolution, and at major universities on creativity in business.

Dale E. Graff, M.S., mid-1990-June 1993

Graff has degrees in aeronautical engineering and physics and an extensive background in research and

applications of parapsychological phenomena. He became involved with remote-viewing research in 1976 as the DOD contract manager for RV research at SRI and then as a director of the Star Gate project. Currently, Graff presents seminars and workshops for individuals through Psi-Seminars-Initiatives and other organizations in the U.S., Canada, and Europe. His published books include *Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness* and *River Dreams*. He also serves as a member of the IRVA Board of Directors.

Issue Cover Photos (Star Gate members)



Top row: Ingo Swann, Grover Cleveland (Cleve) Backster, Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Jacques Vallée, Ph.D., Christopher (Kit) Green, M.D. (CIA), Russell Targ.
Second row: Robert Monroe, Pat Price, Hella Hammid, Dale E. Graff, Edwin (Ed) May, Ph.D., Keith Harary, Stephan A. Schwartz.
Third row: F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater (Capt., USA, ret.), Maj. Gen. Edmund Thompson (Army Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence), Melvin (Mel) Riley (MSgt., USA, ret.), Joseph (Joe) McMoneagle (CW02, USA, ret.), Maj. Gen. Albert Stubblebine (INSCOM commander), Thomas (Tom) McNear (Lt.Col., USA, ret.).
Fourth row: Charlene Cavanaugh/Shufelt, Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA, ret.), William (Bill) G. Ray (Maj., USA ret.), Edward (Ed) Dames (Maj., USA, ret.), Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan (SFC, USA, ret.).
Fifth row: Harry Soyster (Lt.Gen., USA, ret.), Gabrielle Pettingell (Lt.Col., USAR), David A. Morehouse (Maj., USA).

Ed. Note: There are several unit members who are not listed as they prefer to remain anonymous.

Web Guide

IRVA 2015 Remote Viewing Conference	www.irvaconference.org
Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (RVIS, Inc.)	www.rviewer.com
Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan (P>S>I)	www.crviewer.com
Glenn B. Wheaton (HRVG)	www.hrvg.org
Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. (Mindwise)	www.mindwiseconsulting.com
CIA Star Gate Archives	www.irva.org/library/stargate
International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA)	www.irva.org

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

2015 IRVA CONFERENCE New Orleans

by Gary Kilpatrick

This year's IRVA conference was held on June 26-28, 2015 in the French Quarter in the heart of New Orleans, Louisiana. Known also as "The Big Easy" and "Crescent City," among many other names in English, French, and Cajun, New Orleans is the home of Mardi Gras, Bourbon Street, the Mississippi River, great architecture, food, music, and long-held traditions that make it one of the most exciting cities in the United States.

This year's event brought together a number of first-time speakers, some veteran presenters, and Harold (Hal) Puthoff, Ph.D. as the keynote speaker who shared stories—and back stories—about the origins of remote viewing at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in Menlo Park, California. It was heartening to see so many people interested in remote viewing in one place, and very enlightening to hear what the presenters had to say about new theories, case studies, research, and training techniques. A special highlight of the conference was an exclusive sneak preview of Russell Targ's new documentary film, *Third Eye Spies*. There were many "firsts" at this year's conference, one of them being a Masquerade Ball held on the first evening. The attendees dressed in costume and masks while dancing to a New Orleans jazz and blues band.

Day One

The conference's Master of Ceremonies was Bill Ray, who served as a commander of the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade, after having been one of only five military viewers trained by Ingo Swann. Ray, with his trademark Irish wit, started off the weekend with announcements and protocols for the next few days. Happily for IRVA and remote viewing, , Issue and his wife, Sandy, have remained active in remote viewing as both Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) and Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) instructors and IRVA volunteers.

IRVA president Pam Coronado opened the conference by welcoming the on-site attendees and those joining in via live streaming (IRVA has members in 23 countries around the globe), and thanking the many tireless volunteers. She discussed the importance of partnering with other organizations, research, and remote viewing's many practical applications in business, financial operations, medicine, and law enforcement, etc.

The conference began with a presentation by Nancy C. Jeane, a CRV instructor, operational remote viewer, Monroe Institute trainer, and IRVA Board member. Jeane introduced attendees to her new booklet for remote-viewing beginners titled, "Remote Viewing: What Is It Really? A Five-Step Overview for New Students." She discussed those five steps in detail:

1. Know the history of remote viewing.
2. Know your definition of remote viewing.
3. Know the kinds of remote viewing.
4. Research, study, train, practice.
5. Experience is the best teacher.

Jeane also addressed various questions about remote viewing such as, "Is remote viewing a learned skill?", "Is remote viewing channeling?", and "Is remote viewing the same as astral traveling?" She stressed that the more one learns about remote viewing, the more the misconceptions about it stand out.

Next, Daniel P. Sheehan, Ph.D., a physics professor at the University of San Diego, and Patricia Cyrus

explored the phenomenon of "retrocausation"—the novel proposition that the future can influence the past. Dr. Sheehan approached the topic theoretically from the viewpoint of modern physics, stating that physical laws are temporally symmetrical, but are also asymmetrical at times. He hypothesizes that remote viewing can be explained, in part, by the retrocausation phenomenon.

Ms. Cyrus, an experienced remote viewer, discussed experiments through the lenses of remote viewing and dreaming. She recently completed a 10-year experimental study with Dale Graff and claims that remote viewing is a protocol for observers to experience spatial and temporal displacements of consciousness. Perhaps the most enigmatic aspects of the phenomenon, from the perspective of traditional physics, are the temporal displacements involving the future.

From left to right: Bill Ray (Master of Ceremonies), attendee Shane Ivie, and Sandy Ray (Registration Desk Manager). Image: Shane Ivie

The next presenter, Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., a cofounder, current and former president, and current Board member of IRVA, spoke on "Sketching for Remote Viewers." Dr. Smith studied art for three years at the university level, and he has taught many remote viewers how to sketch. His recommended reading for remote viewers is the book *Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain* by Betty Edwards. He believes that it is essential to learn that drawing is a kinesthetic action consisting of a right-brain/left-brain partnership that involves the conscious, limen, and subconscious. It is a "subliminal flash" of sensory information that rises to one's own conscious mind during a session, and this graphic information provides spontaneous movements of the pen or "trackers" that can define contours. He also stressed that more information can be generated while sketching, and that it may morph as more detail is accessed or as the viewer's perspective is changed; so, the remote viewer's charge is to sketch what they feel, not what they think.

Paul O'Connor, a professional remote viewer and instructor, presented "Show Me the Money! Why RV is the Ultimate Business Innovation Tool." Using Gaelic to begin his presentation, he illustrated the importance of remote viewers using common business terms when working with business clients. In the early days of the remote-viewing program, it was quickly understood that remote viewing would not be taken seriously outside the intelligence community unless there was a significant financial incentive. Today, the Holy Grail of the business world is the ability to generate high-value, board-level strategic intelligence and to rapidly create commercially successful disruptive innovation. Therefore, an opportunity is emerging for the next generation of professional remote viewers to present remote viewing as a unique business-innovation tool that will help business owners generate significant commercial value and financial growth. More specifically, remote viewers can help improve creativity and decision-making; find and design unique, innovative solutions; problem-solve prototyping issues; and identify strengths, weaknesses, strategies, and timelines.

Day Two

Starting the second day, Pam Coronado, then IRVA president, intuitive investigator, teacher, and writer, returned to present "Remote Viewing and Missing Persons." Coronado began working on missing-person cases in 1996 and has been fine-tuning her ability ever since. She believes that remote viewing is an effective tool to build a complete profile of a scene, which is basically a location target. It may have limits and require that layer-upon-layer of detail be provided, all of which means that viewers must be very disciplined and thorough while working real-world sites and be prepared for months or even years to elapse before there is a resolution. Coronado uses a systematic approach in which she first performs a "Landing & Anchoring" (*i.e.*, determining the proper location and

anchors at the site). She looks in each direction and describes all features in these areas. Next, she goes 50 to 100 feet above the target site; this provides an aerial view of the location from which she attempts to locate the nearest body of water, structure, and road intersection. She also uses miscellaneous items of the missing person, an accurate description, and other tools to help her locate the person in current time.

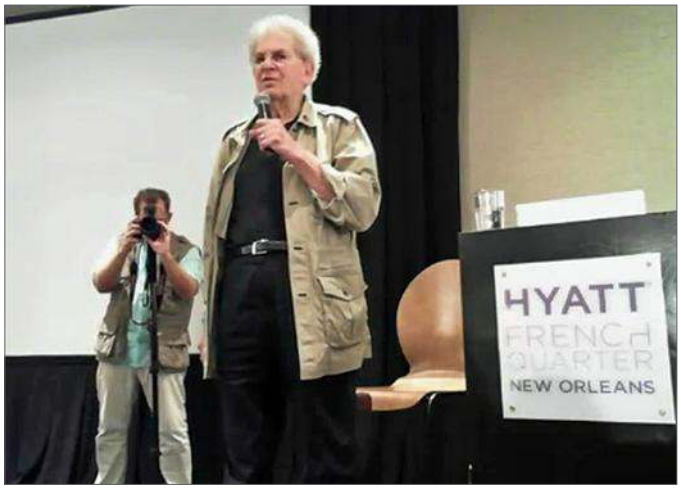
IRVA Board member and vice president, and Hawaiian Remote Viewers' Guild president, Glenn B. Wheaton then presented "Target Signatures in Remote-Viewing Imagery." He discussed the imagery produced by remote viewers and emphasized that remote-viewing imagery is seldom "WYSIWYG" (What You See Is What You Get). Wheaton gave examples of remote-viewing data that displayed varying degrees of successful captures relevant to the target. He also provided imagery-analysis concepts that highlighted the need for an analytic approach to handling imagery and an understanding of how a remote viewer processes visual data during a session. A viewer may provide good data, bad data, or contaminated data—good data will be known facts, obvious and unambiguous, or some that can only be determined after analysis. Bad data, which can be too numerous to list, may not be acknowledged, or can be a deviation or an unknown. Contaminated data may be most exploitable, less obvious, or the remote viewer may not be aware of them; analysis may require the analyst or project manager to make a deduction. Other indicators may include themes, metaphors, etc. Wheaton suggests that the viewer learn to think in images.

The French Quarter, New Orleans. Image: Debra Duggan-Takagi

The next presenter, Dale Graff, a former director of the Star Gate program, spoke on "Free Ranging in the *PSI* Domain." Graff stated that *psi* is a general term for a range of phenomena that include remote viewing, precognitive dreaming, telepathy, synchronicity, and some forms of intuition. He discussed the mental imagery that can occur during waking or dreaming experiences involving *psi* projects or during other types of awareness states. Graff has spoken before about having "mind movies" while lucid dreaming, and he has been able to link these to *psi* functioning through his research. He also discussed his "*Psi* Dream Project," wherein he explored the basis of these experiences in a systematic study of a variety of mental imagery from informal *psi* experiments. This project was double-blind; involved two *psi* dreamers; used the Maimonides slide targets; and provided sketches, a recorded narrative, and a validation process. His examples from the project showed dream imagery where some are threats and others are not so primitive, *i.e.*, the brain does not recognize a "fight or flight" scenario. Is the image-creation process similar to ocular vision or constructions that require a formation of bits, constants, or other geometric shapes? Graff has found that dreams have layers that occur (and pattern matching, inferred recognition, or memory development) and thinks that understanding the cognitive processes that may be involved in their creation could provide insights into some aspects of *psi* and how the information is accessed, transferred, or presented to consciousness in remote viewing or in dreams.

Noreen Renier, a practicing psychic detective, who presented on "If You Think You're Not A Remote Viewer, Think Again", followed Graff. Renier has

been a psychic detective for more than 45 years, and she believes that remote viewing can gather intelligence, find missing persons, and discover new ways to use the mind—that we must all enter a new era and shake off the rejections, doubts, and criticisms of skeptics and naysayers. After becoming a psychic, she participated in research at Duke University, where she also taught a course in ESP awareness. She then began participating in homicide cases, where she learned to work with police detectives, sketch artists, and others to assist in solving crimes. Noting that there is considerable emotion associated with a homicide as well as other sensory information, she discussed case examples and her prediction about the 1981 shooting of President Reagan, which was ignored due to skepticism.



Russell Targ Documentary: Third Eye Spies
Image: John Cook

Lori Williams, a professional CRV viewer and instructor, and Dr. Smith presented on "How Ideograms Can Change Your Life." Williams stressed the importance of ideograms and how critical they are to the remote-viewing process; even so, they are controversial and many students find them confusing. Because the conscious and subconscious minds do not speak to one another, the body becomes the link to create the ideogram, the written "physical language" between the minds. Each ideogram is a symbol of an idea, concept, or thing, each referred to as a "gestalt." For such a symbol meaning water, it could mean the sweat on a person's brow or wine in a glass, an ocean, a snowstorm, or steam rising from a volcano. Ideograms should come through a remote viewer spontaneously, without thought, as a "squiggle line" representing the viewer's subconscious mind's first view of the target; it creates the foundation for the rest of every CRV session. In CRV, the standard basic gestalts are land, water, man-made, natural, biological/organic/live, motion/energy, and space/air. Ideograms can be very basic, featuring only one gestalt, or complex, integrating several gestalts. Ultimately, ideograms are personal to each viewer.

Dr. Smith presented "The Ideogram Legacy." He discussed how ideograms are a naturally occurring phenomenon, discovered by Ingo Swann, and are integrated into the CRV protocols. They can also be useful in other forms of remote viewing such as ERV, ARV, etc. Dr. Smith explained how ideograms became central to CRV, how they are used, and demonstrated key aspects of the nature of ideograms, as well as how and why they form. He gave an opportunity to get some direct experience with Ingo Swann-style ideograms, referring to them as "the little squiggle that starts the ball rolling." As part of his history of remote viewing, Dr. Smith spoke on the origin of ideograms and described "the first-time effect," where a person is very successful the first time they start to remote view. After a short while, though, that person may not be as successful, but then recovers after a while, with practice.

SRI logged at least 146 sessions done by first-timers, and they all started with a "squiggle." The ideogram, as a spontaneous autonomic response of the viewer's pen on paper, will have one or more gestalts and be unique, like a "fingerprint," for each target. A viewer might fixate on just one gestalt (known as "doorknobbing") or may have multiple ideograms. The viewer may not know where they are at the target site (*e.g.*, which direction is vertical or horizontal) or may be aware of gravity—perceived motion at or of the target will depend on perspective. While great debate still rages on about ideograms and their significance, most instructors agree that a CRV session begins with a kinesthetic autonomous action. Ingo Swann opined, "If you have contact with the signal line immediately, you are remote viewing at the beginning."

Russell Targ, a long-time researcher, cofounder and former president of, and advisor to, IRVA, provided an early glimpse of his new documentary film, *Third Eye Spies*, which chronicles the beginning years of remote-viewing research. Directed by the award-winning Lance Mungia, it traces the lifelong journey of Targ, who was co-founder of the SRI ESP research program that was supported by the CIA. Targ's quest has been to reveal to the world the reality of ESP and the fact that every U.S. intelligence agency has used *psi* (*i.e.*, what later came to be known as "remote viewing") operationally for intelligence gathering against the Soviets and others. This 23-year program had oversight at the very highest levels of the U.S. government. Worldwide public release is now expected in 2016.

Dr. Harold Puthoff, keynote speaker
Image: John Cook

Saturday evening began with a hosted speakers reception for the attendees. Shortly after, Dr. Harold (Hal) Puthoff, an IRVA cofounder and advisor, presented a keynote address titled "The Stories behind the Stories: Difficult, Surprising, and Funny Things that Happened on the Way to Birthing Remote Viewing in a Classified World." Dr. Puthoff provided lots of interesting behind-the-scenes stories about many things that have been published and some that have not.

Psychic functioning known as "remote viewing" had its start at SRI with a CIA contract, but after two years the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) took over the program and ran it for the next 20 years. Initially, the SRI project was labeled as a Special Access Program (SAP), and it was compartmentalized, *i.e.*, people had to be authorized to know about the project and then get a clearance for it. Although the Clinton administration began to declassify related documents in 1995, some top-secret documents remain classified. The first remote viewers—Ingo Swann, Pat Price, and Hella Hammid—were examined, and SRI studied their individual physical and medical reports, bell curves, left/right-brain scans, and anything else that might explain why they were so good at remote viewing. In the end, it was determined that they were normal people, which convinced the researchers that anyone could do it. But, Dr. Puthoff and Targ had a problem: they had to publish something about their research, but everything was classified. However, Bell Labs stepped up, replicated the experiments they had conducted at SRI, and Dr. Puthoff and Targ were thereby enabled to move forward.

Day Three

The conference's final day began with a presentation via Skype by Lyn Buchanan, a cofounder and current Board member of IRVA, and executive director of Problems>Solutions>Innovations (P>S>I), a CRV training company. His offering was titled "Do You Really Need Training, or Does Training Really Do Any Good?" The question of the efficacy of remote- viewing training has been raised at every conference since IRVA was formed, but no speaker has ever addressed it before. Looking back on his 30 years of CRV training, Buchanan spoke of the value of training; what it will and will not accomplish; what it does and does not require and provide; and who will and will not benefit from it. Some fallacies surround CRV; it is not 100 percent perfect or successful all of the time, and it does not make you psychic. Per Buchanan: You already are psychic, and training helps you to develop that. You cannot do everything with remote viewing. CRV teaches you to use your natural talent and work with your conscious and subconscious abilities. Each person has his/her own strengths and weaknesses, and over time you learn what you can and cannot do; CRV is a personal interviewing process of the subconscious and reporting technique for each. A CRV-training study should specifically track each

person, the instructor, method used, how it is done, the length of course, applications, and tools. Practice sessions should also be included and studied.

Angela T. Smith, Ph.D., another cofounder and former Board member of IRVA, and director of Mindwise Consulting, has been a frequent presenter at IRVA's annual conferences over the years. In "Remote Viewing in Humanitarian Work," she discussed the Richter 7.0 magnitude Haitian earthquake of January 12, 2010, where more than 20,000 people reportedly died. Her presentation recounted the real-time efforts of remote viewers to help locate the missing and the coordination between the various groups that were helping. At the Hotel Montana, which was reduced to rubble by the earthquake, 200 of 300 hotel guests were reported missing, including two humanitarian workers, Walt Ratterman and Herbert Kanzki. The Ratterman family requested a remote-viewing project; it was headed by Donn Hopkins of Las Vegas, who worked with the Nevada Remote Viewing Group in Boulder City, Nevada. Initially, Dr. Smith worked on her own to prevent herself from being polluted by other viewers; she found two men, and they were not moving. Other volunteer viewers operated "fully (front)loaded" due to time constraints and the importance of the mission. Dr. Smith used ERV and was given movement commands by Hopkins; she also used dowsing to determine the location of the missing men. The remains of the two men were eventually recovered and identified on February 7, 2010. Walt Ratterman's widow attended the 2012 IRVA Conference to thank all of those who worked on the search.

Elly Molina, the founder and CEO of Beyond the Crescent Moon, presented on "*PSI*-KIDS: Teaching Children to Access, Trust, and Utilize Their Psychic Abilities." A natural psychic and former public educator, Molina currently teaches that children have psychic ability naturally and, when it is developed, it helps to improve self-esteem, mindfulness, and responsibility for one's actions in and out of classroom situations and the world as a whole. With her creative memory teaching, her students' testing scores were higher than others, and she also developed a program titled "Power to Create." Molina has also published a book, *Annabelle & The Domino*, that teaches children to move objects with their minds; she also does group workshops using a "treasure chest" where children learn to describe, not identify. She has found that the best ages of children to work with are those between 3 and 9 years old; a number of these have revealed uncanny accuracy in their remote viewing. Near her session's end, she used such a "treasure chest" with the conference attendees to demonstrate the process that she uses.

Closing the conference was first-time presenter and current IRVA Board member Ellen Zechman, M.D., who spoke on the "Broken Arrow Project: What's in your backyard?" She began by asking whether the audience knew the meaning of "broken arrow" (a lost nuclear weapon, in military parlance). On January 24, 1961, a U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber fell apart in the sky and lost two nuclear weapons (M39) near Eureka, North Carolina. While one bomb was wholly recovered, the second fell into a swamp and lay in 187 feet of muck; its primary core was recovered but not the secondary, and the bomb had gone through five of the six steps in the arming process. A remote-viewing team engaged this target under blind conditions, and the viewers reported charred remains, radiation, and other toxins. Dowsing tools were successful in determining the bomb's location, but the viewers were novices. Dr. Zechman, acting as project manager, did an analysis of the viewers' sessions and provided feedback—the data indicated there was still danger. A nuclear weapon would devastate this area, and there are "fracking" and salt-water concerns.

Gary Kilpatrick *(Maj., USAR, ret.) is a Cloud Consultant–Cloud Advisory Services with IBM and was trained in Controlled Remote Viewing by IRVA director Lyn Buchanan. He may be reached at garykilpatrick@windstream.net.*

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

PERCEIVE IN 3-D Modeling Techniques

by Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan

When Ingo Swann was developing his "Stage 6" techniques for Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), he created the timeline and the various ways of making and using maps for gaining scalar and relational information about a target. He also developed another method that is taught by many trainers in their advanced courses, but which, for some reason, is rarely used by students afterwards. That method is called "clay modeling."

Clay modeling is used to generate three-dimensional representations of a target when there is a need to get highly detailed information about the various relationships between things at a location. Or when, for example, a machine, circuit board, or other mechanical device is the target, a "3-D" model of it can be of much greater use to the customer than a bunch of descriptors and/or a sketch.

Clay modeling has long been known for its ability to bring things out of the subconscious mind that might otherwise stay hidden. Today, it is used mostly for emotional therapy, physical therapy for wounded or disabled people, and teaching children how to be more creative and artistic.

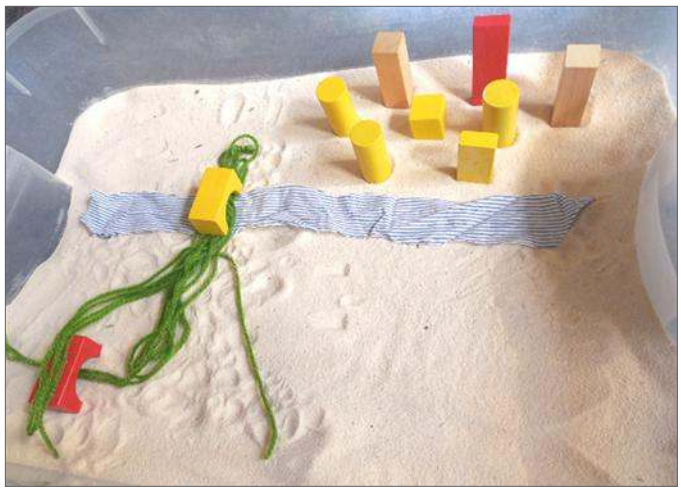
One of the main tenets of CRV is that the subconscious mind does not speak directly to the conscious mind (as it does sometimes with natural psychics), but through the body; hence, the use of ideograms, sketches, sensory descriptors, etc. It is, then, a "martial art of the mind." Swann knew that clay modeling, like sketching, allows the viewer to turn his/her hands over to the subconscious to make the model, and that what is created will often be an extremely accurate representation of the target.

One of my post-advanced class graduates, Mike Shinabery, was tasked with viewing the cause of the sinking of the Russian submarine *Kursk* in 2000. The target was given the day after the news came out that the *Kursk* was immobilized at the bottom of the sea. At the time, speculation was that a stray torpedo had hit the *Kursk*, causing a hull breach. Shinabery was only given the target coordinates and was told to avoid any aspect involving humans. As he worked, he developed the AOL (analytic overlay) that the target was a burst oil pipeline, and yet he modeled the submarine, the conning tower, and the outward direction of the ruptured part. He also smelled "strongly stale-smelling water." Weeks later, divers found that the sinking had been caused as a result of the leakage of highly concentrated hydrogen peroxide (which smells very stale) from one of the *Kursk's* torpedoes, which exploded, rupturing the bow of the submarine outwards. The clay-modeling technique worked to bypass Shinabery's conscious-mind AOL about the oil pipeline and gave him accurate information about the real target.

Mike Shinabery's clay model of the Russian submarine Kursk.

We realized very early on that, once work has begun on a clay model, it could be used like an ideogram. That is, it can be touched in different places to learn more information about that section of the target. As Shinabery touched the model, he stated that, at that exact point, it was metallic, hollow, and had what sounded like panicked voices coming from inside (but he still did not give up his AOL of the pipeline).

Since the military's initial use of CRV as an intelligence-collection tool, other 3-D techniques have been developed; one of these is the "sand table." "Sand-table play" is frequently used for child development and therapy because it, too, lets the hands respond to input from the subconscious mind. It can therefore be used to provide information about a target. At Problems>Solutions>Innovations (PSI), we have a wide box of white sand and another box of building blocks, strips of cloth, toys, and various objects that the viewer can use to construct the target as its parts are perceived.



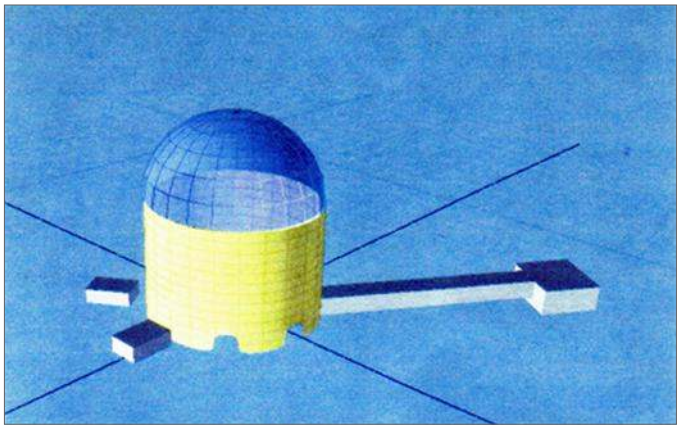
Sand-table model of the Russian bridge.

Target: Bridge in Russia.

The model above is an example of the use of such technique, done by one of PSI's advanced students: it shows the river using a piece of blue cloth, the bridge crossing it, the city in the distance, and the paths of the roadways by the use of the green strings. Using a sand table in structured remote viewing is another way to allow the viewer to actually feel the target with his/her hands and permit his/her subconscious mind to encourage the viewer to move the items around until they feel right, look right, and reflect what the subconscious mind knows about the target.

A student who once worked as an animator at Disney showed me another 3-D technique. Using a CAD-CAM (*C*omputer-*A*ided *D*esign-*C*omputer-*A*ided *M*anufacturing) 3-D computer program, he could put in

a ball and then, if he felt there was something behind it, he could actually have the program move behind the ball so that he could remote view what was there. If he felt that something was inside the ball, he could visually move inside it and then create a graphic image of what he found there. The example below shows his use of the CAD-CAM software to develop the first images at his target, which was the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, Israel.



3-D graphic record of remote viewer's early target perceptions.

Target: Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, Israel.

In this early session rendering, the student had already indicated the presence of an underground passageway and rooms, as well as the elements of the target usually visible to tourists above ground. As he continued working, he turned the model around to view all sides, zoomed in and out, and was able to move inside the various parts of the structure to tell what would be found there.

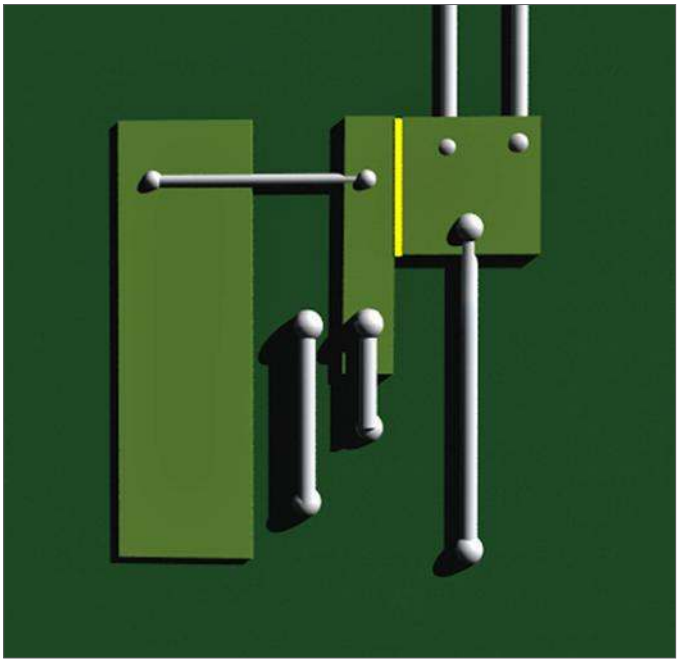
I wanted to try this technique, but could not afford the expensive CAD-CAM software that he used; instead, I found a 3-D modeling and animation program called "Bryce," which is extremely simple to use and has a short learning curve for most of its basic functions. The first time I actually used it was during a demonstration session for one of my classes; I was surprised at how much detail I was able to obtain once I could move visually around the target, listen to sounds at different locations, sense the smells and tell exactly where they were to be found, and move closer to each object to actually focus my mind.

While I have used this tool many times since with success, there is one session result that I am very proud of. I learned later that the target was a highly complex circuit board for an advanced computer system; there were problems with the board that the engineers and designers had been unable to resolve, and so, as a last resort, they called a remote viewer (me!) to come in and view their problems. Near the end of a long session (getting mental contact with a circuit board is boring, to say the least), I took out my laptop and brought up the *Bryce* program.

While I did not know in advance that my target was a circuit board, by the time I got to CRV's Stage VI, I was certain that it was. I had also already had a Stage VII perception of "C6L23," which was evidently important, but, because the unit was classified, I was not allowed to know. In fact, the graphic below is only an approximate recreation of the one I did at the company because I was obligated to both leave my session transcript there and *wipe* the original graphic from my computer. After I completed the 3-D computer model, one of the engineers asked what "that yellow thing" was. And so I touched it on the screen with my finger and said, "It's vibrating—making waves between the two light green parts."

"*@!!" he said. "C6, L23?" I had forgotten what I had said and so answered, "I guess so." He rose and

left the room. A few weeks later, I received a letter of thanks, with an explanation that the unit in question now worked; it also included a very generous check for considerably more money than I have ever earned for an hour's worth of work.



An approximate graphic recreation of the session data.

The use of these 3-D modeling techniques will help advanced viewers to get more detail about the target because their connection to it becomes much more tangible and realistic. Even when done on a computer, there is a *feel* to the display that encourages the viewer to move things around until they are *just right*. I was amazed that, when using this tool, the screen itself becomes an ideogram.

These tools should only be used *after* a viewer gets extremely good site contact; they are not for simple sessions or for beginning viewers to use. However, once there, the added information available to any viewer can be amazing.

Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan *(SFC, 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.*

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APERTURE ARTICLES

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

APERTURE GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES

The editors of *Aperture* would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit relevant and well written articles about remote viewing for possible publication in future issues. All submissions must pertain to remote-viewing research, applications, protocols, skills, or experimentation. Article length should generally be between 500-1500 words, but is negotiable. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to contact@irva.org.

TASKINGS & RESPONSES

AN INTERVIEW WITH Glenn B. Wheaton

by Cheryle L. Hopton

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

Glenn B. Wheaton (SFC, USA, ret.) is the co-founder and president of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG), a nonprofit entity dedicated to research and the training of remote viewers. As a military intelligence noncommissioned officer, he served in the Army Security Agency, Intelligence and Security Command, and Army Special Forces, retiring in 1993 as Senior SIGINT Advisor for the 1st Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne). He currently works in Honolulu as a radio-systems engineer and serves as IRVA's vice president and a member of the Board of Directors.

Glenn B. Wheaton, 1992

Cheryle Hopton [CH]: Can you tell us a little about your childhood, where your home was, how many siblings you have, and some of the things you did?

Glenn Wheaton [GW]: I was born in Opelousas, Louisiana in 1953. We lived out in the local bayou and, more often than not, it was in a shack or a small house, and sometimes a tent. I am the third son of nine children and until about age six—when my siblings and I first lived at a local Catholic orphanage, my childhood was a bit tribal. The swamp community was very close-knit, and everyone depended on each other. Each day, I was left to roam the swamps with my two older brothers and other bayou children. That experience gave me the opportunity to take in the world without television, books, or electricity—or modern plumbing, for that matter! Most days were spent playing, fishing, and hunting crawfish, and gathering pecans, pears, and figs.

We were very superstitious and believed in magic of all sorts, from the voodoo of the region to the witchcraft practiced by many people in the area. We also believed the stories of the loup-garou[1] that roamed the swamps by night, and that was more than enough reason to be home by dusk. The evenings brought sounds of distant train whistles, 'gators splashing, loons calling, frogs honking, and, every now and then, a big cat would come east from Texas and wail through the night. Living this way, during my early childhood, was a very rich experience, and it gave me my first definable sense of what we refer to as *psi*. I developed a strong sense of intuition, defined by nature and the environment I lived in.

CH: What role(s) did you play in the U.S. Army's Special Forces?

GW: I was recruited into Special Forces by Master Sergeant Richard Langford, whom I met while serving at the INSCOM Field Station in Augsburg, West Germany. After Airborne School at Fort Benning, my first assignment was the 400th ASA Detachment SOD with the 5th Special Forces (Airborne) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Many changes were occurring in the intelligence architecture of Special Forces at that time, and I soon found myself in the 13th CBTI in the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne). I spent a great deal of time training for the Special Forces Qualification Course, where I attended and graduated in class 3-82 at Camp Mackall. By the time I graduated and returned to my unit, another change had occurred, and I was now in the Military Intelligence Company 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

[1] In Louisiana Cajun legends, the loup-garou (French pronunciation: [lu gaˈʁu], /ˈluː gəˈruː/) creature is said to prowl the swamps around New Orleans, and possibly the fields and forests of the regions. It is most often described as a creature with a human body and the head of a wolf or dog, similar to the werewolf legend.

My first real role in Special Forces was as a Team Chief for a Special Operations Team (Alpha). We were basically responsible for conducting intelligence operations in denied and high-risk areas of interest for the 7th SFG (A), which at the time was Central America. Most operations dealt with the intercept of radio signals, direction-finding operations, jamming, wiretapping, and a few things I can't mention because it would be considered "direct action." There were more schools to attend as I progressed with the 7th and, when it was time to change assignments, I went to the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) for six months and then came down on orders to deploy to the 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne) in Okinawa, to take over a Special Operations Detachment Alpha at Torii Station.

I continued my education between deployments, and I attended advanced airborne school for Jumpmaster and received my Master Parachutist rating and continued to deploy as required with the 1st SFG (A) until my retirement in 1993. At the time of my retirement, I was serving as the Senior SIGINT advisor for the battalion. I like to think that the most valuable contribution to Special Forces of my generation of noncommissioned officers was the successful integration of unique intelligence capabilities at the tactical team level in support of the Special Forces Group.

CH: How were you selected to become involved in remote training in the military?

GW: I think the best way to answer your question would be to tell a bit about the evolution of how our thinking changed in the 1970s within the Army Security Agency (ASA). It was certainly a different time than in 1977 when the ASA was broken up and swallowed by the giant Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), much to our dismay. The ASA was the last of the "spy vs. spy" resources within the U.S. military. It had a global reach and engaged in every imaginable form of espionage from bases across the world. Our primary mission was to monitor everything, especially if it was a radio signal. The U.S. had scattered the globe with some fairly impressive antenna arrays, and we worked in small windowless buildings in some very remote places 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

As with any intelligence organization, every now and then we would be confronted with an anomaly. Whether it was a voice on a tape that should not be there or a transmission in an unknown format, we hit everything, believing that there was a logical solution.

However, while analyzing the strange voices reported by operators monitoring target communications from across the Iron Curtain, I began to realize that my superiors believed there was something paranormal afoot—and I could see why. Once, while I listened to a high-frequency radio conversation between two East German tankers, another voice jumped in speaking a language that had been dead for at least a thousand years. I shot it through my Pink Panther (Honeywell) spectrum analyzer to mark up, separate the signatures, and package it to be sent back to the "Puzzle Palace"[2]. They believed it was a paranormal event and, while they did not understand its origin and could not stop it, they needed to know if it posed a threat. I found dealing with these voices to be only a six or seven on the spooky scale, but it wasn't something I wanted to deal with at three in the morning, so I changed to the evening watch where at least the coffee was fresher. Those of us who worked on the anomalous events had their clearance caveats flagged, and it was these people who would get pulled to work when something new came up. As luck would have it, my next big "something new" was Dr. Richard Ireland[3].

CH: Who trained you in remote viewing, and in what programs were you involved, officially or otherwise?

GW: Questions like this are usually followed with, "Confess or we poke out your eyes!" There is very little that I would say about the Special Forces' interest in RV beyond that it was a time where unconventional solutions were being sought for some very persistent issues within the intelligence community. After Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as our 40th president, the focus of much of the intelligence community was shifted towards Southeast Asia in an effort to seek a resolution on the POW/MIA crisis. It was during this time that I was introduced to Dr. Richard Ireland.

[2] A nickname for the National Security Agency (NSA), whose headquarters is at Fort Meade, Maryland.

[3] *Dr. Richard Ireland* was a world-famous psychic/medium.

Dr. Ireland had reached out to the military (through some influential people) in order to pass on information about POWs that he had obtained using his psychic skills. Several of us were asked to meet with him and conduct an evaluation to determine his viability as an asset. That's a very polite way of saying that someone important wanted us to meet with him and determine if he was real, crazy, or just real crazy. In fact, we found Ireland to be quite an enigma, and the information he provided proved very accurate and very classified. After our initial meeting with Dr. Ireland, we were told to wait for a warrant officer to come in from Virginia before meeting with him again. Dr. Ireland was then put into asset development, and we worked and trained with him for just over two years. It was during this time that the methodology used by HRVG was developed. Dr. Ireland proved to be a most remarkable psychic.

Dr. Richard Ireland

CH: Both HRVG and CRV employ ideograms as a first stage. Were the people who trained you informed by or associated with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) or Ft. Meade RV programs? If not, who developed the RV protocols that you were taught, and on what basis/sources were they developed?

GW: There is no association that I know of between SRI, or the folks at the Ft. Meade RV unit, and our work with Dr. Ireland. By my count, there were only nine people involved, and all were active-duty within the SOF community with the exception of a Department of Defense special representative named Ron who helped us with equipment and funds, when needed.

In the HRVG methodology, our first stage is notated as a visual ideogram, and this is a direct attempt to see a target on an area within the visual range we refer to as Blackboard, which was exactly the way Dr. Ireland would view targets he was given. While we refer to it as an "ideogram," it is really a pictogram. It was decided that the word "pictogram" might be a source of contamination-by-expectation during training. The spontaneous ideograms used within HRVG methodology would be best described as a physical expression of a brief subconscious contact with the target. The intent is to quickly capture multiple gestalts in a sort of reverse Rorschach that can be decoded in a sensory way.

CH: Did your unit ever request permission from the Department of Defense to conduct "human experimentation"?

GW: I would have to say no, that was not a consideration.

CH: Did any person receiving the training ever exhibit any negative effects from the training?

GW: I believe that remote viewing is an inherently destabilizing activity, if not managed. In general, people will change their attitudes after they learn to think about the world in a different way. There is always the logic battle that goes on when a normally grounded person loses their skepticism and faces the possibility that they just arm-wrestled space/time and won. After the logic fight, then comes the ego fight, where the viewer must deal with what they have become or what they think they have become. The psychology of the viewer evolves fairly rapidly, and it can run away with them if it isn't coped with properly.

CH: Can you, without revealing classified information, discuss in general some of your military successes?

GW: I decline to say anything here except that we were able to successfully reverse-engineer a psychic process into a trainable, repeatable skill.

CH: Do you think the program that involved your training will ever be declassified?

GW: While it may sound interesting—and it was pretty exciting for those of us who were involved—I don't believe anyone really wants to own it. There are people who would not like the attention, and some of the key players have passed on. If you look at the declassification of the Fort Meade program, you will see the scrutiny that those folks have gone through

over the years, and the digging continues to this day. There is no single answer that satisfies the need for complete and total exposure—it is usually a death by a thousand cuts.

CH: Do you have reason to believe that the program or unit that trained you is still operational in some form, anywhere?

GW: I believe that what we learned during our work with Dr. Ireland was so significant and revealing about the potential of human consciousness that one must accept its viability. After learning to quantify a natural ability and to redefine it into a trainable pattern of applied thought, you have to wonder what is next and who is doing it. However, with so many changes in the military, it is unlikely that any remote-viewing-type activities are currently being conducted; I don't think there is any room for it. Our young men and women are constantly being deployed, and the pressures and expectations within the intelligence community are very high. If remote viewing, by some miracle, is still alive in the military, it is being conducted in a very small room deep in the basement of some obscure building on a remote base as far from the flagpole as possible. Perhaps we might hear their stories in twenty years or so.

CH: Would HRVG ever consider filing a Freedom of Information Act request for documents concerning your military unit's remote-viewing training program and procedures?

GW: The methodology itself was never classified, and HRVG uses it as it was designed, so no, I would not consider such a request.

CH: Why did you decide to start HRVG, and how was it formed?

GW: When I retired from the military in Okinawa, my priority was to get resettled back in Hawaii. I bought a house and began working for a Canadian telecommunications company in the islands, and I spent a lot of time in the Pacific working jobs in Guam, Saipan, and other islands, so I didn't get a chance to settle down until early 1996. I wasn't aware of the *Nightline* broadcast [*Ed.*, on November 28, 1995, which publicly revealed the existence of the military remote-viewing program for the first time] until early 1997, but I quickly began to make phone calls in order to find out exactly what had changed.

I then began making plans to train a few students and contacted a friend of mine in Chinatown, who owned a section of the Chinese Cultural Plaza, and asked him about getting some classroom space and furnishings. During lunch, we were discussing the space that I would need when he asked me what I wanted the classroom for. He took in everything I said, then pulled a pen out of his pocket, grabbed a napkin, and passed them over to me. He told me there was a location he was thinking about, and he wanted me to sketch what was there.

I took a minute, sketched his site, and then passed the napkin back to him. He looked the sketch over and said, "I want to be in your first class." His name was Phillip Lau, and he was instrumental in helping the Guild get off the ground. About forty people attended my initial presentation, and I was able to fill our first class; plus, we also discovered our third founder, Ya'ana Allen. It was my intent to get the methodology out and then see how civilian viewers would handle it, and I was very surprised at how well they did.

CH: What are some of HRVG's most important or interesting RV operational successes?

GW: In the late 1990s, HRVG participated, at the recommendation of Paul H. Smith, in a test sponsored by the University Skeptical Society at the University of Texas. The test was the brainchild of Roahn Wynar[4]. I decided to use the test to teach my students a class on analysis since we had fourteen viewers who would generate a lot of sessions; it was also a good opportunity to get feedback from the university.

It was the first time that HRVG had been put out on a "street challenge," so to speak, and they really knocked the ball out of the park. The morning after the target feedback was published, I received several congratulatory e-mails from the university, only to be notified a few days later that none of the work qualified for a third-party review. I contacted the university

[4] Roahn Wynar, Ph.D., is a researcher of the physics of ultra-code atoms and fundamental symmetries of nature. In the late 1990s, Dr. Wynar was a columnist for *The Daily Texan*, a student newspaper at the University of Texas at Austin, and a speaker at the American Atheists Texas RAM. He is a self-proclaimed expert on quackery, pseudoscience, and the paranormal. He was a doctoral candidate at the time of the HRVG experiment.

and challenged their decision. In response, the test was quickly removed from their website, and they no longer took our calls or answered our e-mails. I assume that Roahn Wynar found a big flat rock to hide under, because he disappeared. I will state for the record that we won that challenge. While I was surprised at the time with their disingenuous behavior, after learning the Clearinghouse for Pseudoscience and Quackery[5] was managing the test, I realized that we had been had.

Glenn B. Wheaton, panel discussion, 2007 IRVA conference. Image: Cheryle L. Hopton

Over the years, we have worked a lot of projects (far too many to get into all of them here), but there are some that stand out, such as the disappearance of Simon Owens, as well as the case involving Peter Kema, Jr. Perhaps the best of the forensic work is Debra Duggan-Takagi's project on the murder of Mackenzie Cowell (*Aperture*, Spring/Summer 2011, Issue 19), and that session data can be found on the HRVG website. Other projects, such as Amelia Earhart and our very early project on the Anasazi populations in North America, have been very intriguing and continue to this day.

The tasking model for these projects may see a target ID published for them every few years that can add to a collected body of work. This is a very viable tasking option for a group of viewers who will be working together for many years.

CH: HRVG has developed a committed and effective RV team. What traits, attitudes, and skills have you found makes for a truly excellent remote viewer?

GW: Becoming a good remote viewer is a journey of sorts. Not only is it a challenge to our intellect and beliefs but also to our basic psychology. Only by doing can the viewer truly establish the foundation from which to function—but there is a rhythm of ability in each of us. It is very easy to forget the successes that gave us reason to believe that remote viewing is real; this is the ego rising. As a viewer trains and practices, and learns to disengage the ego, his/her performance will rise. Working in groups also gives viewers an edge because the group psychology helps individuals keep perspective. As a viewer trains, they see the rise and fall of performance of those in the group. They learn quickly to overcome obstacles and reconcile performance with the realization that there is a cycle to their ability (which is not always on), and there is value in knowing that alone.

Perhaps the single most important trait for a remote viewer is their ability to approach each and every target in the exact same way. There is a null spot that we each must find and begin to view from. It is a spot where there is no expectation, no frontloading, only the willingness to enter into a series of intended questions to one's own self. There is a dialogue prior to target work that must be avoided. You must not yield to wondering about what the target may be, or who the tasker is, or any sense that you think you already know what the target is. I have seen viewers sink into their own personal Nostradamus dilemmas. All data collected about the target needs to be gathered within the structure of the methodology and the collection protocol you are working with. Viewers who work together and adhere to a common collection platform can do amazing things.

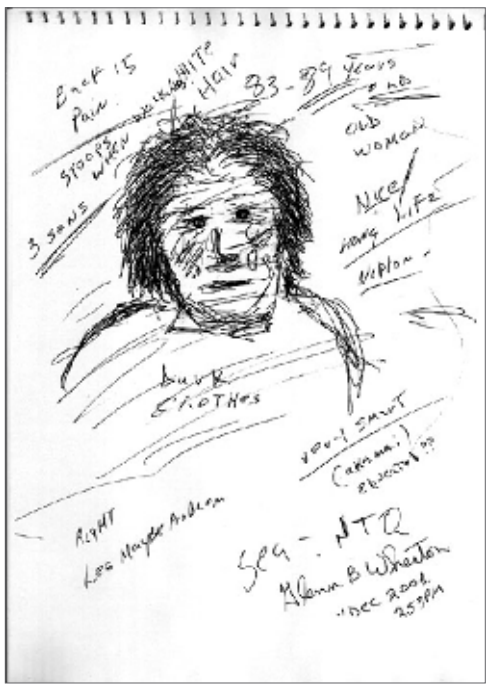
However, it is a lot harder than you may think to work within a group, especially when you have been together for years—and there is no reason to believe that you will keep them forever; each viewer seems to follow their own path. When we began the Guild, the emphasis was always on the development of the individual; and, while it is one thing to take a class,

[5] Roahn Wynar formed the Clearinghouse for Pseudoscience and Quackery in the late 1990s in central Texas.

it is a far different experience to be part of a group for a decade or more as you constantly challenge your own personal bar of excellence.

CH: What have been your biggest challenges in working with such a long-standing group?

GW: Honestly, I would much rather manage a mission or a project than people, especially over such a long period of time. My solution to managing the group was to form the Guild in 1996. A guild, in our case, is a collection of craftsmen, and while we have officers and directors on our board, we are really tenants of sorts of the same castle. Any of us can launch the next project or shift research in a different direction, as they wish. The biggest challenge has always been keeping us on the same sheet of music when it comes to methodology and protocol. The value of the activity is highest if we all agree to do the same thing in the same way, so that analysis becomes a multiplier to a final product. Most people, when working a certain way, will over time want to change this or that. While I have always stressed the need to maintain the core methodology, it has withstood several attempts to change it over the years. I will tell anyone that working with such a group is a handful, and you have to keep your wits about you or, before you know it, everyone will be wearing turbans and cloaks. Keep it real, keep it remote viewing.



Tagging sketch and tagging photo.

CH: We have seen your "tagging" demonstration on YouTube. Please explain how that works.

GW: I assume you are referring to the demonstration I did for the researcher from the Japan Bio Emissions Laboratory in December 2001[6]. That was a complete exercise in tagging only, as I had not agreed to work any targets for them on camera; but, as with remote viewing, you never know what you'll see unless you look. I think that any remote viewer who begins a course of study finds that, after a fair bit of training, their cognitive skills sharpen significantly. If you are disciplined in your approach to the methodology, and practice often, you will find your approach to solving other problems may use the familiar neural pathways created by the repetitive mental processes used in remote viewing. It causes a shift in the awareness and, while it is not remote viewing, it is certainly a shaping of cognition and intuition to meet the immediate need for information. Perhaps it is what a psychic does naturally. I have seen more than a few remote viewers get very good at tagging and then abandon their chosen remote -viewing methodology.

The HRVG methodology provides a very narrow path for the mental activity of the viewer, and I believe it is the most successful path for repetitive success. Tagging is fun and, while you may amaze yourself and others, you must not rely on it for data collection. I often tell the viewers at HRVG that methodology is not forever; over time, it will migrate as greater patterns of thought form in the brain until it will all be there, every step in the methodology lined up in order within your cognition, ready to launch when you simply begin to think about it.

CH: HRVG practices "masking" and "entrainment." Can you briefly describe how that process works, and how it is useful?

GW: Your question is simple, but the answer is far from simple, so I will try and clarify the concepts.

[6] The Glenn B. Wheaton tagging exercise (www.hrvg.org).

After a viewer has trained for some time, they begin to suspect that there is something more afoot within the consciousness field they play in as viewers—a sense that there is more to the environment than just collecting data can be quite strong and can cause some instability in the viewer's psychology. At HRVG, the viewers are introduced to "masking" around year three or four. Masking is taught to show the flexibility of consciousness and how to shape it; a mask is basically a construct of consciousness as it relates to a specific target and is a tool for the targeteer, not the viewer.

There have been questions in the past about whether a target can be shielded from a remote viewer; the answer to that question lies within masking theory. Entrainment is far more interesting as it involves a construct of consciousness that has been designed to cooperate with a real target. HRVG's presentation of "Masking and Entrainment" at the 2012 IRVA conference in Las Vegas highlighted an application demonstrating how masking and entrainment fits into our world as remote viewers. Concepts such as masking and entrainment are expansions to the RV toolbox and, if you have a clear mind, the theory is very sound.

Front row: Glenn B. Wheaton, Debra Duggan-Takagi and Maria Carmen Naulty.
Back row: David Barnes, Phil Branch.

CH: What is your future plan for HRVG, and what new projects are you working on?

GW: One of the benefits of so much time together is the opportunity to move our thinking as a group. We take some of the little side doors off the main RV path and have a "look-about" here and there. I have learned that the single most important need within the group is a solid belief that they can remote view. This is something they need to see for themselves, and I design training so that they can. Our psychology becomes dependent on it. We constantly need to reaffirm our skills and find new ways to employ remote viewing that we think are interesting.

Some year's back, I began to sort out projects and ways to stitch their remote-viewing world to the real world so that they could begin to see how things are really linked together. I wanted them to see the magic. I really wanted them to see that they not only make but also control their own reality. We presented "Cloak & Dagger" at the 2014 IRVA conference in Las Vegas, and it reveals a bit about where we are headed.

The concept was to get the remote viewer more involved with the process without causing problems within the collection protocol. The concept surrounds what I believe will become two important words in the remote-viewing toolbox: Temporal Assumption. The temporal assumption defines the initiation point from which the remote viewer begins the collection effort.

Hopefully, we will be presenting "SECRETS—Cloak & Dagger II" at the IRVA 2016 conference. SECRETS is designed to actually demonstrate the use of trained remote viewers to extract data using some new temporal assumptions that perhaps will surprise you. I remember in the early days after declassification that the phrase "no more secrets" was popping up here and there. While it is one thing to hear about it, it is another thing entirely to see it.

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

CIA STAR GATE ARCHIVES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Star Gate Archives

by the Editors of Aperture

Ed. Note: *The IRVA website offers IRVA 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, founding IRVA director, and current IRVA president Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA, ret.). The original documents can be viewed at* www.irva.org/library/stargate.

Twenty years ago on the morning of April 19, 1995, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City was bombed—168 people died, including 19 children. Initially, the FBI was searching for several Middle Eastern men; however, within a few days, the investigation changed dramatically and Timothy McVeigh and two of his friends, Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier (described by the U.S. government as right-wing extremists with an anti-government agenda), were arrested for the crime. After McVeigh's unexpected prison confession, he was executed on June 11, 2001 (only 6 years after the bombing), and Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier continue to serve sentences in federal prison.

Target: Oklahoma City Bombing

Date: April 20, 1995

Remote Viewer: Joseph (Joe) McMoneagle

Monitor: None

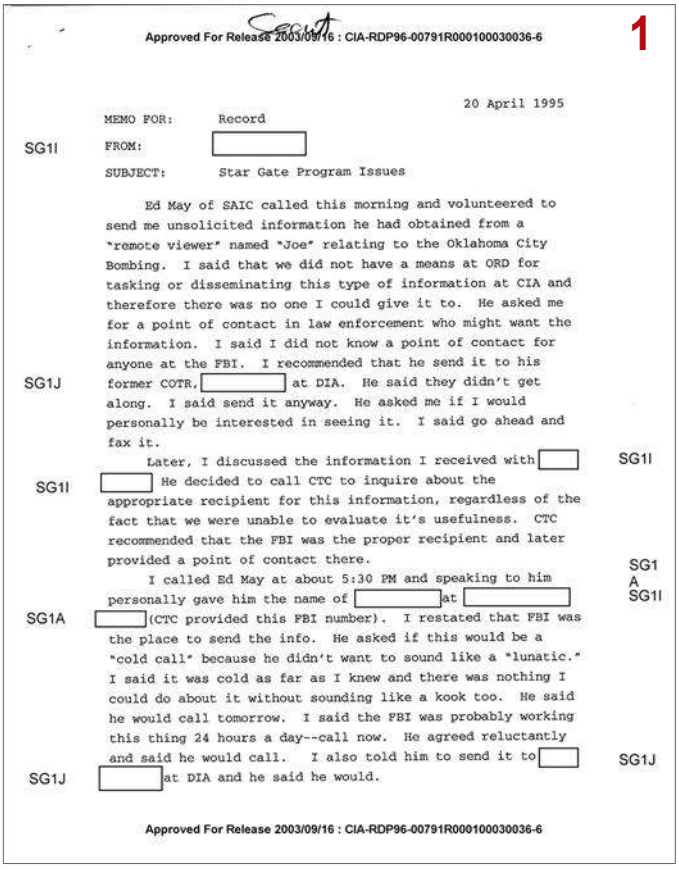
Joseph (Joe) McMoneagle (CW02, USA, ret.) joined the U.S. Army and eventually became one of the original intelligence officers recruited for the Army's remote-viewing program, ultimately known as Project Star Gate. He was, and continues to be, one of the most accurate remote viewers, and was originally known as viewer No. 001 *aka* No. 372.

Following McMoneagle's retirement from the Army in 1984, he maintained his association with the Star Gate program through his company, Intuitive Intelligence Applications, working as a remote-viewing consultant to the Cognitive Sciences Laboratories at SRI International and Science Applications International Corporation.

He is married to Nancy McMoneagle, the stepdaughter of Robert A. Monroe, the author of *Journeys Out of the Body*. She was also the director of The Monroe Institute, a place she helped her stepfather design and build. The McMoneagle's work and live in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains near Charlottesville, Virginia.

McMoneagle's books include *Mind Trek*; *The Ultimate Time Machine*; *Remote Viewing Secrets,* and *The Star Gate Chronicles*: *Memoirs of a Psychic Spy*.

More can be learned about Joe McMoneagle at his website: www.mceagle.com.



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Secret

1

20 April 1995

MEMO FOR: Record

SG1I FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: Star Gate Program Issues

Ed May of SAIC called this morning and volunteered to send me unsolicited information he had obtained from a "remote viewer" named "Joe" relating to the Oklahoma City Bombing. I said that we did not have a means at ORD for tasking or disseminating this type of information at CIA and therefore there was no one I could give it to. He asked me for a point of contact in law enforcement who might want the information. I said I did not know a point of contact for anyone at the FBI. I recommended that he send it to his

SG1J former COTR, [redacted] at DIA. He said they didn't get along. I said send it anyway. He asked me if I would personally be interested in seeing it. I said go ahead and fax it.

Later, I discussed the information I received with [redacted] SG1I

SG1I [redacted] He decided to call CTC to inquire about the appropriate recipient for this information, regardless of the fact that we were unable to evaluate it's usefulness. CTC recommended that the FBI was the proper recipient and later provided a point of contact there.

SG1 A SG1I I called Ed May at about 5:30 PM and speaking to him personally gave him the name of [redacted] at [redacted]

SG1A [redacted] (CTC provided this FBI number). I restated that FBI was the place to send the info. He asked if this would be a "cold call" because he didn't want to sound like a "lunatic." I said it was cold as far as I knew and there was nothing I could do about it without sounding like a kook too. He said he would call tomorrow. I said the FBI was probably working this thing 24 hours a day--call now. He agreed reluctantly and said he would call. I also told him to send it to [redacted] SG1J

SG1J [redacted] at DIA and he said he would.

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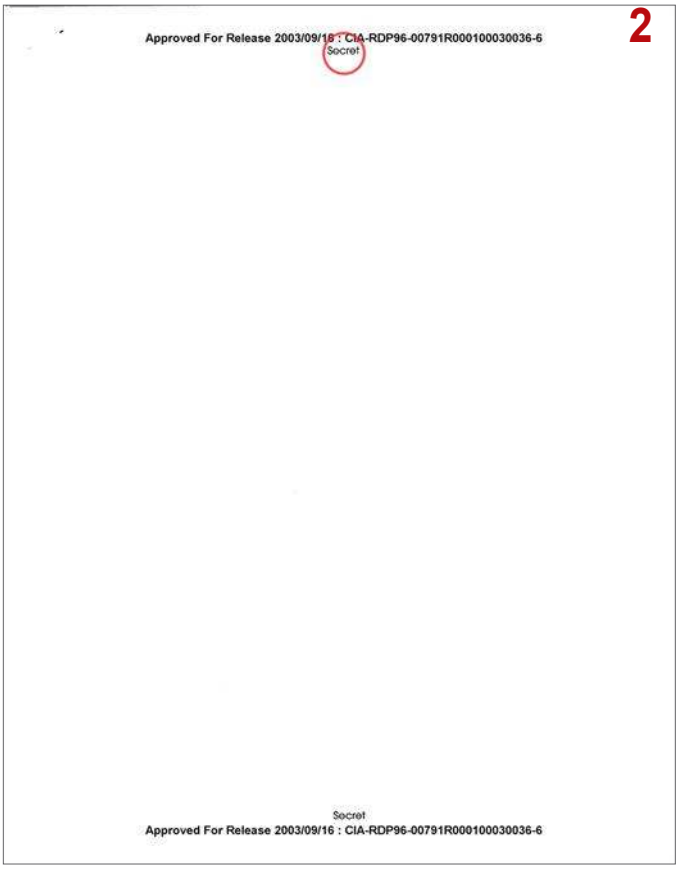

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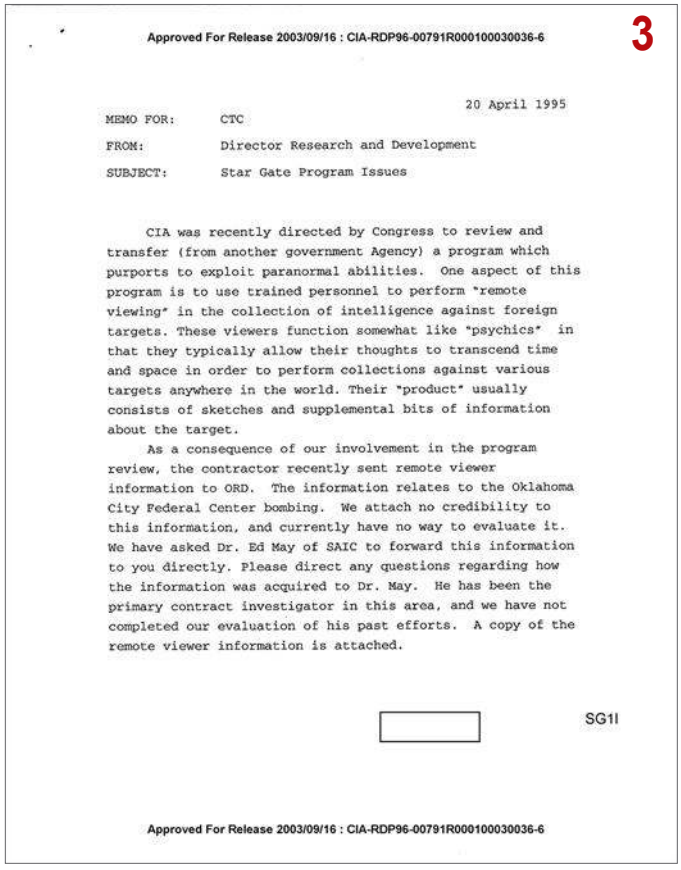

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3

20 April 1995

MEMO FOR: CTC

FROM: Director Research and Development

SUBJECT: Star Gate Program Issues

CIA was recently directed by Congress to review and transfer (from another government Agency) a program which purports to exploit paranormal abilities. One aspect of this program is to use trained personnel to perform "remote viewing" in the collection of intelligence against foreign targets. These viewers function somewhat like "psychics" in that they typically allow their thoughts to transcend time and space in order to perform collections against various targets anywhere in the world. Their "product" usually consists of sketches and supplemental bits of information about the target.

As a consequence of our involvement in the program review, the contractor recently sent remote viewer information to ORD. The information relates to the Oklahoma City Federal Center bombing. We attach no credibility to this information, and currently have no way to evaluate it. We have asked Dr. Ed May of SAIC to forward this information to you directly. Please direct any questions regarding how the information was acquired to Dr. May. He has been the primary contract investigator in this area, and we have not completed our evaluation of his past efforts. A copy of the remote viewer information is attached.

[redacted] SG1I

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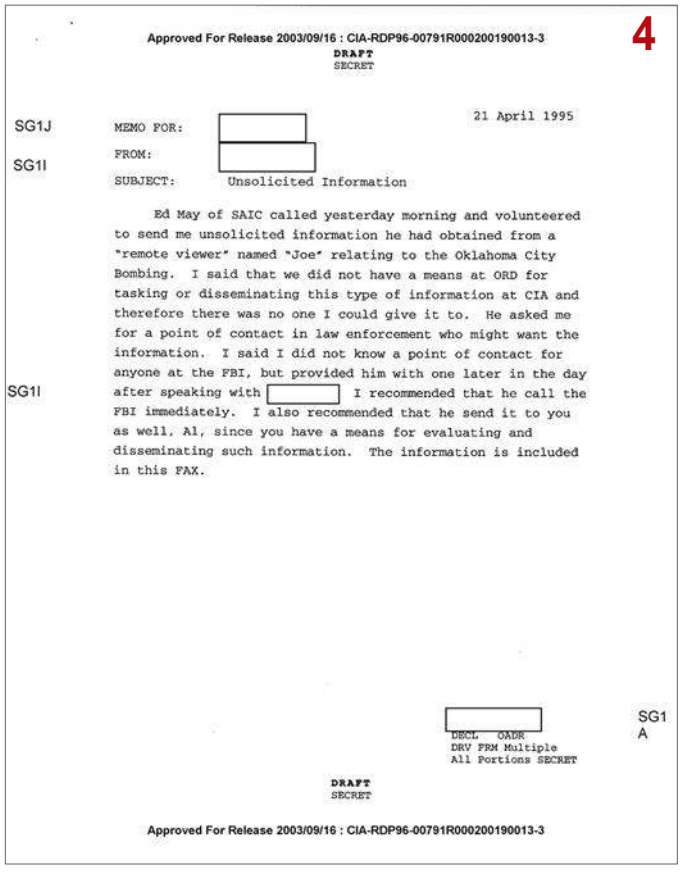

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DRAFT
SECRET

4

21 April 1995

SG1J MEMO FOR: [redacted]

SG1I FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: Unsolicited Information

Ed May of SAIC called yesterday morning and volunteered to send me unsolicited information he had obtained from a "remote viewer" named "Joe" relating to the Oklahoma City Bombing. I said that we did not have a means at ORD for tasking or disseminating this type of information at CIA and therefore there was no one I could give it to. He asked me for a point of contact in law enforcement who might want the information. I said I did not know a point of contact for anyone at the FBI, but provided him with one later in the day

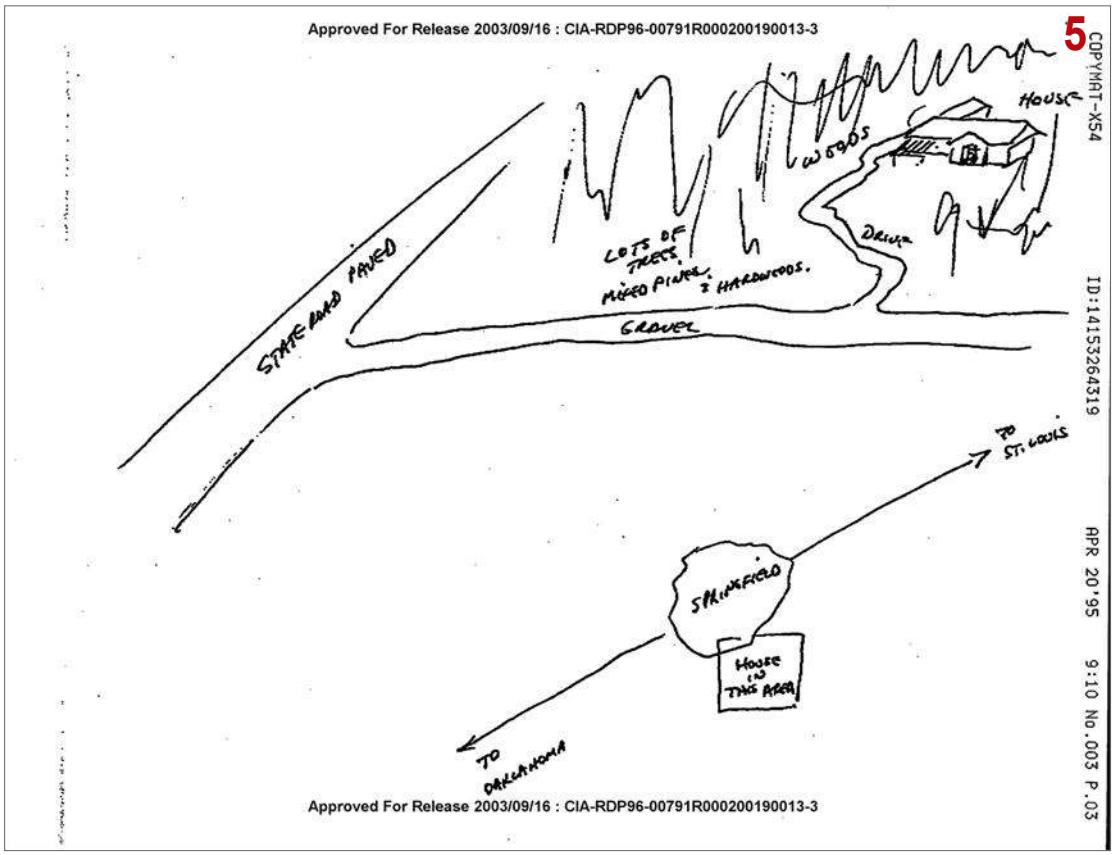
SG1I after speaking with [redacted] I recommended that he call the FBI immediately. I also recommended that he send it to you as well, Al, since you have a means for evaluating and disseminating such information. The information is included in this FAX.

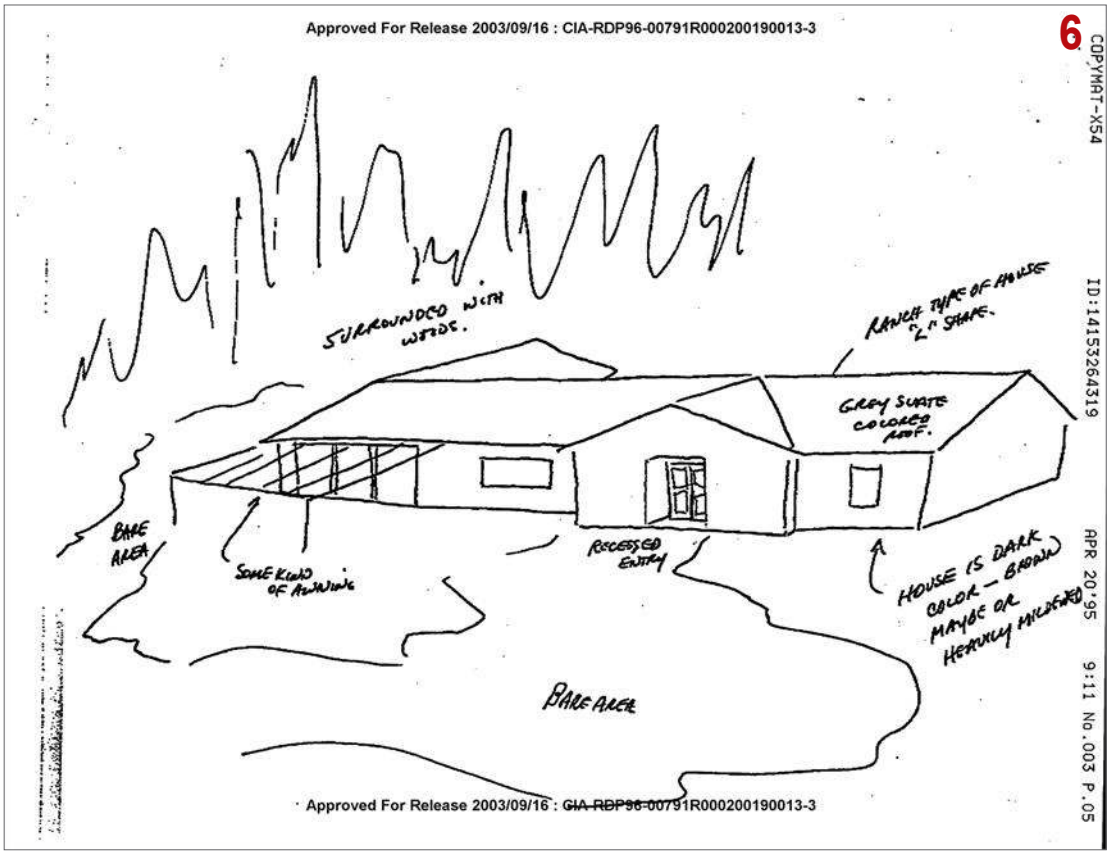
[redacted] SG1 A

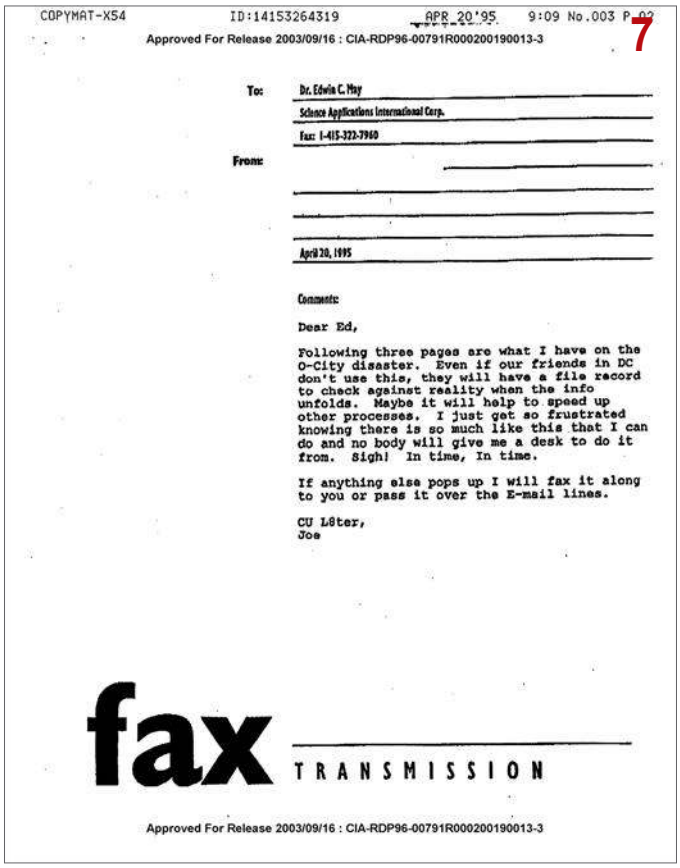
DECL OADR
DRV FRM Multiple
All Portions SECRET

DRAFT
SECRET

Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3


Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3
5
COPYMAT-X54
ID:14153264319
APR 20'95
9:10 No.003 P.03
HOUSE
WOODS
DRIVE
LOTS OF TREES. MIXED PINES & HARDWOODS.
STATE HWY PAVED
GRAVEL
TO ST. LOUIS
SPRINGFIELD
HOUSE IN THIS AREA
TO OKLAHOMA
Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3


Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3
6
COPYMAT-X54
ID:14153264319
APR 20'95
9:11 No.003 P.05
SURROUNDED WITH WOODS.
RANCH TYPE OF HOUSE "L" SHAPE.
GREY SLATE COLORED ROOF.
BARE AREA
SOME KIND OF AWNING
RECESSED ENTRY
HOUSE IS DARK COLOR — BROWN MAYBE OR HEAVILY WOODED
BARE AREA
Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3



COPYMAT-X54 ID:14153264319 APR 20'95 9:09 No.003 P.02

Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3

7

To: Dr. Edwin C. May
Science Applications International Corp.
Fax: 1-415-322-7960

From:

April 20, 1995

Comments:

Dear Ed,

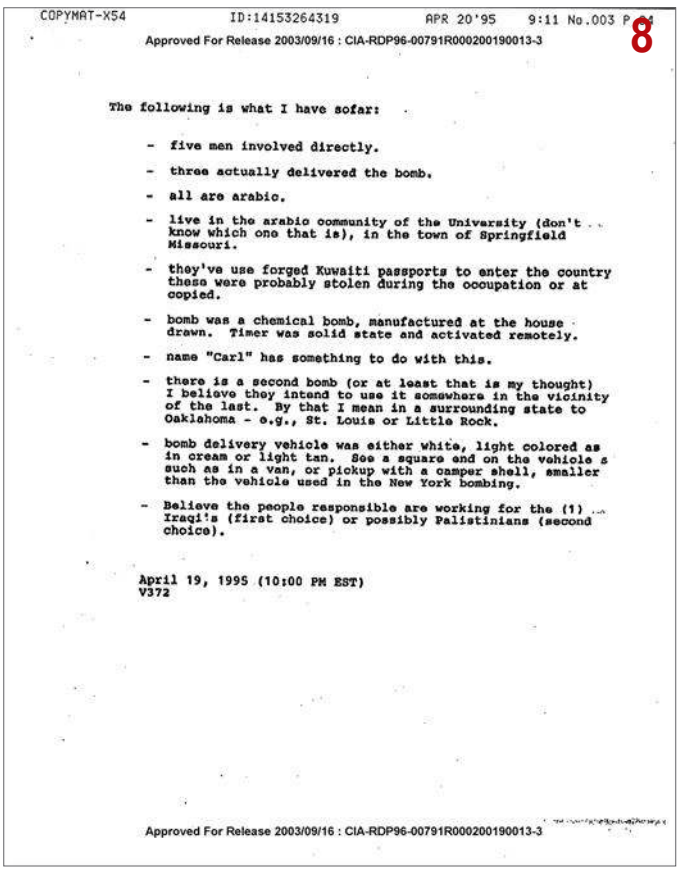
Following three pages are what I have on the O-City disaster. Even if our friends in DC don't use this, they will have a file record to check against reality when the info unfolds. Maybe it will help to speed up other processes. I just get so frustrated knowing there is so much like this that I can do and no body will give me a desk to do it from. Sigh! In time, In time.

If anything else pops up I will fax it along to you or pass it over the E-mail lines.

CU L8ter,
Joe

fax TRANSMISSION

Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3



COPYMAT-X54 ID:14153264319 APR 20'95 9:11 No.003 P.04

Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3

8

The following is what I have sofar:

- five men involved directly.
- three actually delivered the bomb.
- all are arabic.
- live in the arabic community of the University (don't know which one that is), in the town of Springfield Missouri.
- they've use forged Kuwaiti passports to enter the country these were probably stolen during the occupation or at copied.
- bomb was a chemical bomb, manufactured at the house drawn. Timer was solid state and activated remotely.
- name "Carl" has something to do with this.
- there is a second bomb (or at least that is my thought) I believe they intend to use it somewhere in the vicinity of the last. By that I mean in a surrounding state to Oaklahoma - e.g., St. Louis or Little Rock.
- bomb delivery vehicle was either white, light colored as in cream or light tan. See a square end on the vehicle s such as in a van, or pickup with a camper shell, smaller than the vehicle used in the New York bombing.
- Believe the people responsible are working for the (1) Iraqi's (first choice) or possibly Palistinians (second choice).

April 19, 1995 (10:00 PM EST)
V372

Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00791R000200190013-3

Targets: Certification Sites

Date: 1983-1984

Remote Viewer: Thomas McNear

Monitor: Ingo Swann

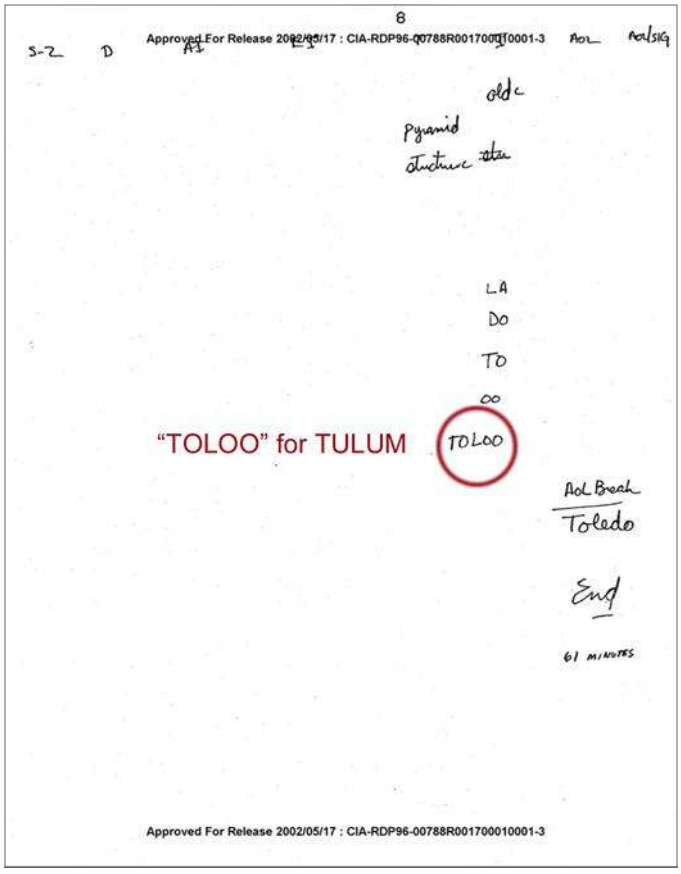
Thomas (Tom) McNear (Lt.Col., USA, ret.) was the first member of the U.S. Army's Star Gate program to be personally trained in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) by Ingo Swann, and the only member Swann trained through Stage VI; he was the "proof of principle guinea pig." McNear's sessions also began to evolve into a further stage, which constitutes naming sites via phonetics. Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. wrote: "Tom's results were not just impressive. Some could even be considered spectacular." In 1985, McNear wrote the first CRV manual based on his training with Swann: www.rviewer.com/crvmanual/1985_CRV_beyond.pdf

After serving in the Army's remote-viewing program from 1981-1985, McNear continued a successful career in Army counterintelligence and counterespionage. He retired from the Army in 1997. He continues to serve the Army as a civilian in Virginia.

He has a Master's Degree in Counseling Psychology from Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas, and lives in Seaford, Virginia.

Tulum ruins, Mexico
Date: April 19, 1984
CIA#: RDP96-00788R001700010001-3

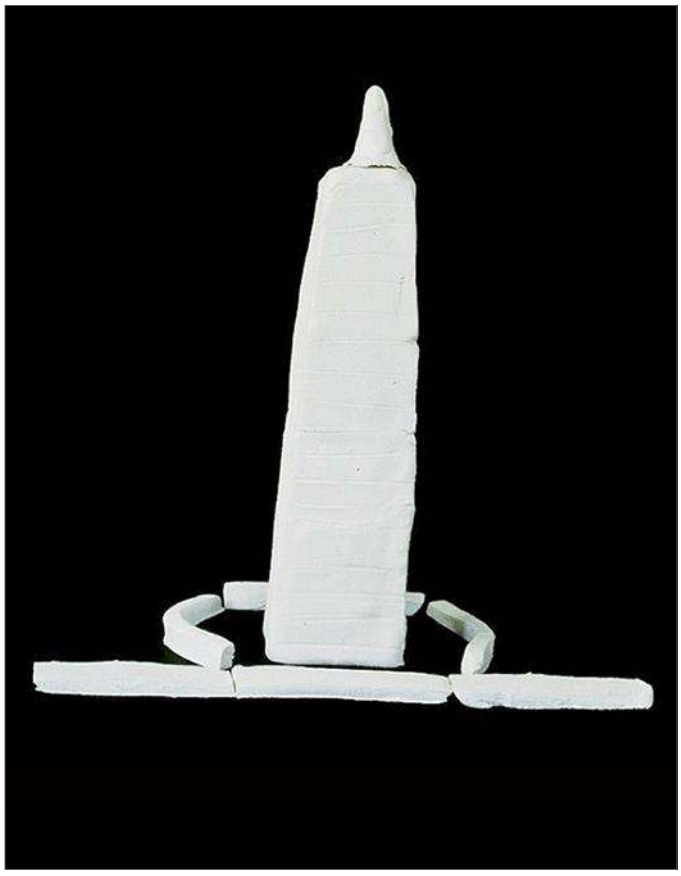
Session Clay Model, Stage VI



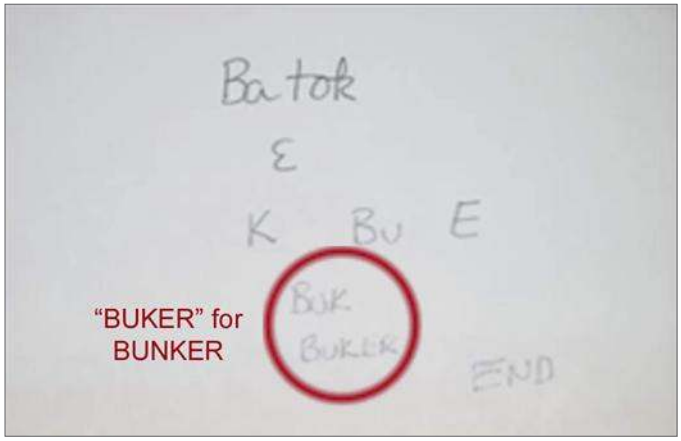
Session Data, Stage VII (Phonetics)

Target

Bunker Hill Memorial
Date: 1983
CIA#: Unknown

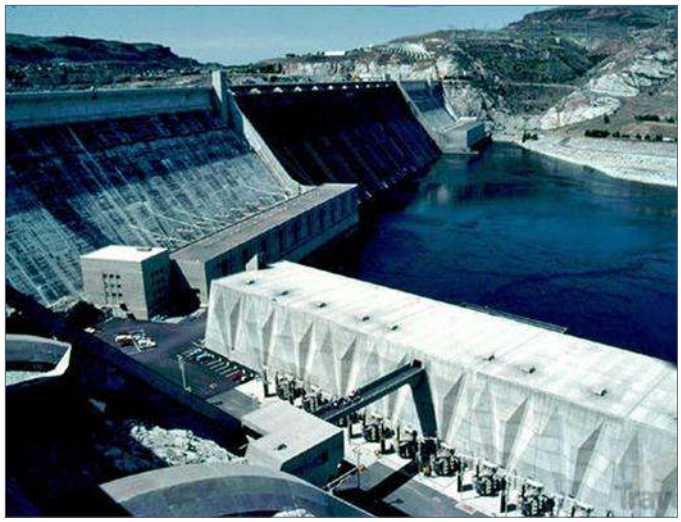


Session Clay Model, Stage VI



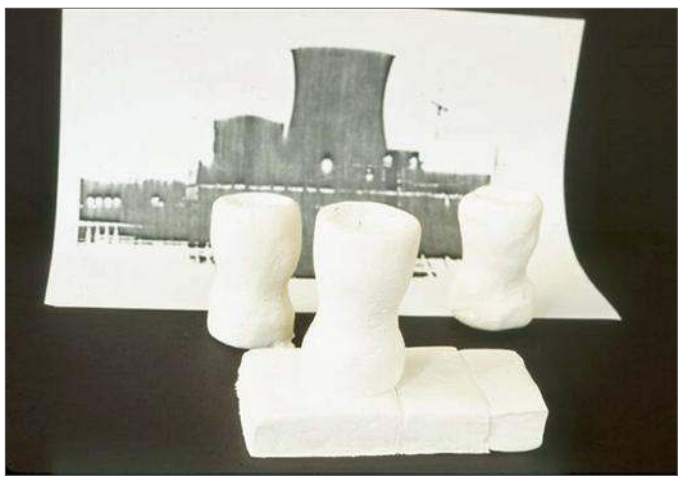
Session Data, Stage VII (Phonetics)

Target



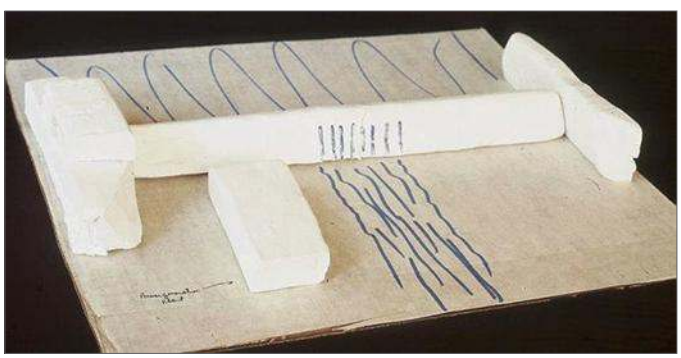
Target

Arkansas Nuclear Power Plant
Date: April 24, 1984
CIA#: RDP96-00788R001700010001-3

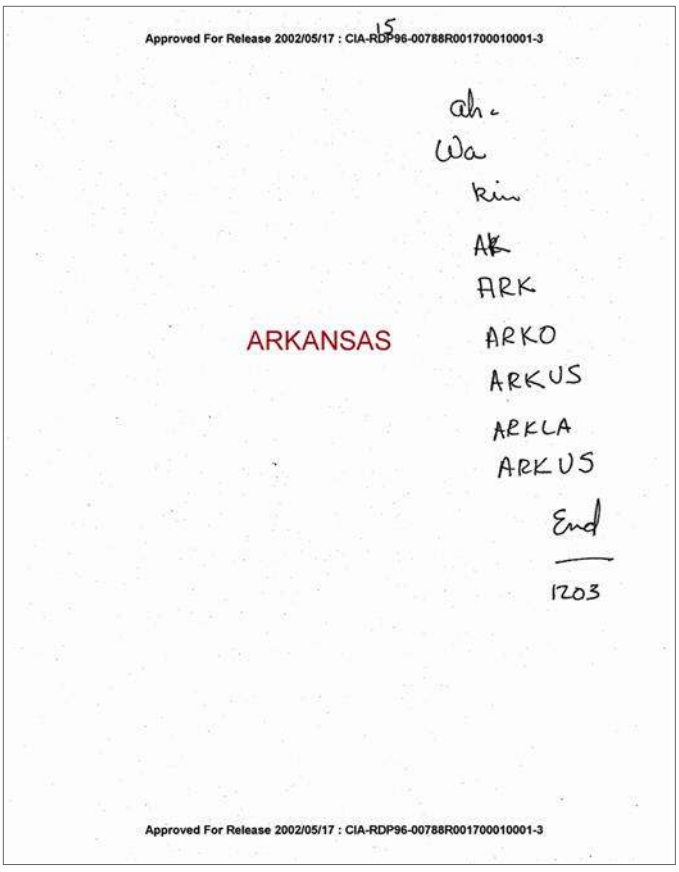


Session Clay Model, Stage VI, and Target

Grand Coulee Dam, Washington
Date: May 15, 1984
CIA #RDP96-00788R001700010001-3



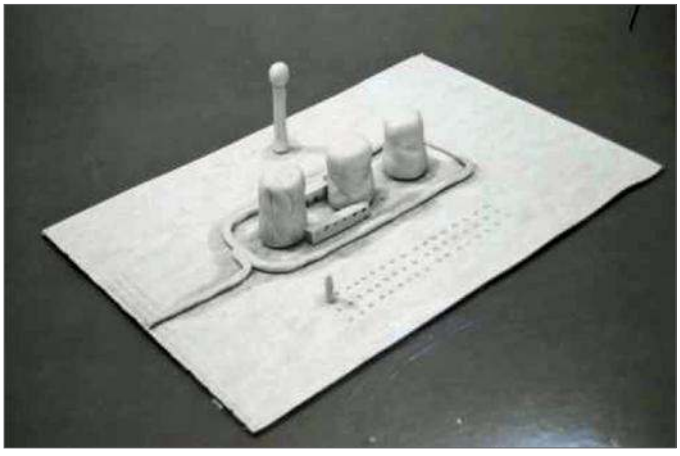
Session Clay Model, Stage VI



Session Data, Stage VII (Phonetics)

Session Data, Stage VII (Phonetics)

Oconee Nuclear Plant, South Carolina
Date: 1983
CIA#: RDP96-00788R001700010001-3



Clay Model, Stage VI

Target

IRVA & RV News

New Board Members and Officers

John Cook

John Cook has been involved with remote viewing since 1998. He holds a bachelor's degree in theology, and has worked in IT and as a business analyst for seventeen years, most of that time at a multinational pharmaceutical company. As a viewer, he has contributed to both research and operational RV and *psi* projects, including work with both Bevy Jaegers and Pam Coronado in support of law-enforcement-agency requests. He makes his home in Ontario, Canada.

Debra Duggan-Takagi

Debra Duggan-Takagi is a writer and businesswoman from Honolulu, Hawaii who has been pursuing her passion for exploring consciousness studies since 1999. She received her certification in Healing Touch in 2001 and, since 2002, has trained with Glenn Wheaton of the Hawaii Remote Viewers Guild (HRVG, where she is the current vice-president, and instructor ,and project manager. Duggan-Takagi is a former IRVA secretary and current Board member.

Dale E. Graff

With degrees in aeronautical engineering and physics and an extensive background in research and applications of parapsychological phenomena, Graff became involved with remote-viewing research in 1976 as the DOD contract manager for RV research at SRI and then as a director of Star Gate. Currently, Graff presents seminars and workshops for individuals through Psi-Seminars-Initiatives and other organizations in the U.S., Canada, and Europe. His published books include *Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness* and *River Dreams*.

Nancy Smith

Nancy Smith has been a teacher, principal, and public education activist for over twenty years. She manages the Sublime Remote Viewing Group, which predicts outcomes through Associative Remote Viewing (ARV). She also works in remote healing and participates in collaborative RV work to find missing people. Smith has been involved with the Applied Precog Project (APP) since its inception as a remote viewer, analyst-judge, group manager, and presenter for the APP workshops. She serves as a Monroe Institute Outreach Trainer and is a member of the Monroe Professional Division. She is IRVA's new secretary.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., current Board member, former president and vice president, has been elected as IRVA's president. Dr. Smith assumed his new role on October 19, 2015.

**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's 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

Sustainer

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

FEAR OF FAILURE How To Overcome It

by William P. Eigles

Structured remote viewing has often been characterized as an art as well as a science, a sensory and sensual undertaking that is at once both creative and protocol-driven. This is certainly true of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) and its progeny; the structured or "science" element can be learned and followed with rational focus, study and, practiced application by most students exerting reasonably dedicated interest and perseverance. However, it is the creative or "art" component—common to all forms of remote viewing, structured or much less so—that is the "magic" of this fascinating practice, the key element that yields the always interesting and sometimes astounding results. The notion of a remote viewer's subconscious mind being able to access the "signal line" emanating from "the matrix" of All That Is and thereby gain plentiful, accurate data about the target/tasking cued is what makes remote viewing so compelling in its promise, soul-satisfying in its realization, and yet somewhat daunting in its use by otherwise normal human beings.

Why daunting? Largely because of the natural tendency of many, perhaps most, people to feel the emotion of fear at the prospect of engaging in an activity that is so uncertain in both its practice and its outcomes.

Anyone who has ever performed a remote-viewing session, reported out data, and then received objective feedback validating that reported data has almost certainly experienced multiple thrills of accomplishment: First, at having actually perceived impressions that are then verified as truly accurate about a tangible target remote in space and time, and perhaps even in defiance of some sort of shielding; second, the thrill at realizing, "Hey, I can really 'do this', well and easily—and perhaps whenever I'm tasked"; and third, the recognition that this is a powerful modality of discernment laden with Big Potential, which perhaps not everyone can perform quite as successfully.

Alas, with such experience may well come the pressing need on the part of a remote viewer to do "it" right in each and every session—to "hit" the target; get accurate data, sketches and drawings, and models; and avoid making mistakes in protocols (whichever they may be). But this is a very tall order to achieve, as every remote viewer, whether student or practitioner, comes to know well only too soon.

Thus and so, the biggest source of fear for most remote viewers may well be the desire to avoid looking foolish in front of other people while performing their sessions, whether merely their monitor or a larger audience comprised of fellow students, instructors, and/or others. Such a psychological driver against making mistakes or missing the target can work to not only inhibit a remote viewer's performance in a given session, but reduce the viewer's confidence overall and willingness to practice and engage in future sessions.

There should really be no surprise at such an inhibitory impulse, given the acculturation that most of

us receive as children being raised in a competitive, success-driven society. Much of traditional schooling trains most of us to fear failure, and of not "looking good," from an early age because getting the "right" answer the first time we are tested is the only event for which we are rewarded; in contrast, getting a "wrong" answer may be punished variously by low grades, parental judgment, and perhaps even shaming. Certainly, no person would want to risk being seen or judged as "less than," especially if that person were openly working as a member of a team of remote viewers.

Build GOOD practice and mental HABITS

There can, of course, be other pernicious ideas at work in the psyches of people who learn and want to practice remote viewing. For example, when we learn of the psychic prowess of remote-viewing greats such as Ingo Swann, Pat Price, Tom McNear, and Joe McMoneagle—or even just witness an excellent session result by an unknown fellow student—we may fall heir to the all-too-human tendency to compare our own session results, and even our abilities, to theirs. Comparing ourselves to others, especially while we are still learning and building good practices and mental habits, can serve to stultify our future successful efforts and rob us of the joy and satisfaction that will likely come later on.

For any of the above reasons, finding excuses for not doing practice targets regularly can often be the result for an aspiring remote viewer. For example, "There are too many distractions at home," "I'm just too tired," or "I'm usually at work/asleep when it's the best sidereal time for me to do a session."

Whatever the reason for fear, whether of failing to make contact with the target, turning in a subpar performance, or looking foolish on any account, it will certainly lessen the optimal focus of awareness of the remote viewer's mind while doing a session. Remote viewers will always do their best work when they approach their tasks in a disciplined, egoless frame of mind, without any real attachment to the outcome. That is, they must maintain an emotionally neutral mental/emotional state, remain fully in the present, and consistently keep a clear and open awareness that allows for the spontaneous arrival of cognitive impressions, feelings, sensations, etc., from the signal line, with or without further cues or commands by a monitor.

So, how can remote viewers overcome their fears in performing their sessions?

First, and especially for beginning students, is to consciously recognize that expecting to do any novel activity like remote viewing optimally "right" the first few times is just not reasonable. Especially in the case of the relatively complex, structured forms of remote viewing, almost all students will require lots of patient attempts, practicing of skills, and a forgiving attitude towards oneself in the process—between (i) learning and mentally integrating all of the proper protocols; (ii) keeping the proper state of mind while doing any session; (iii) working in front of and responding properly to a monitor's cues, calls, and commands; (iv) objectifying perceptions dynamically, properly, and completely; and (v) working with pen, paper, dowsing tools, and modeling clay with good dexterity.

Allow yourself time to LEARN the SKILLS

And, even with less structured forms of remote viewing (*e.g.*, Extended Remote Viewing [ERV]), it will be best for remote viewers to adopt and cultivate what the Buddhists refer to as "beginner's mind," where a student allows himself to be a *tabula rasa* or "blank slate" each time he performs: Not holding himself to a preconceived notion of what constitutes successful performance but rather just "showing up" for the learning that will inevitably occur—however the session actually goes. With this mindset, any *supposed* failure in the mind of a student is more easily embraced positively as a key step in learning and becoming successful. Experience shows that once most remote viewers begin working their targets with good focus, their fears tend to dissipate quickly.

Second, it can be quite helpful to begin a regular, even if short-duration, mantra-based meditation practice to help train the mind to quieten, and then become open and aware. Any mantra will likely do for this purpose, from a single word to some phrase or saying, repeated rhythmically for several minutes until the conscious mind becomes preoccupied. Follow this with several minutes of pure thoughtless "mind-fulness," just being open and aware. If any notion or emotion enters conscious awareness, just write it down and let it go from there, for consideration after your meditation is done. In a short time, this simple practice should build greater trust in the capacity for attaining and holding the detached mental/emotional state most conducive to successful remote viewing.

MAINTAIN a forgiving and compassionate ATTITUDE towards yourself

Third, before beginning any remote session, it is important to take seriously the protocol of "Set Asides" (the preliminary intentional act of "mind-purging"), by declaring and objectifying any and all thoughts, notions, emotions, expectations, or other preoccupations—in all of the detail that may be there—that might intrude upon and thus interfere with receiving clean psychic perceptions from the signal line. In other forms of less structured remote viewing, taking a short time before doing a session to just "clear the mind and heart" of any preoccupying ideas or feelings should do the trick. Listening to some music that is calming or pleasant can be useful here, too.

Fourth, it is important to remember that remote viewing can be regarded, at base, as a continuing exercise in coming to know your own mind, its intricacies and predilections, its fascinations and rhythms. When remote viewing is approached as an adventure in the exploration of your own deeper mind, all of the courage and self-trust needed to embark on "winning" psychical excursions will develop in you quite naturally and dissolve any fears about your performance or just not "looking good."

ENJOY the EXPERIENCE!

The philosopher Joseph Chilton Pearce once sagely remarked, "To live a creative life, we must first lose the fear of being wrong." The best avenue for your becoming and staying a clear, open channel for expansive, accurate psychic information is to accept as fact that you (i) already possess and have easy access to high creativity and awareness in yourself, and (ii) have the ongoing courage and continuous fascination to trust that key knowing each and every time you choose to remote view. So, enjoy the *experience*!

William P. Eigles *has been* Aperture's *copy editor since 2002. He has also served as IRVA's secretary and was an IRVA Board member until 2011. A noetic advisor, he trained in remote viewing with Lyn Buchanan and Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. after a career as a telecom lawyer in Denver, Colorado. He may be reached at sagescholar@aol.com.*

ADVERTISE IN *APERTURE*

Advertising space is now available in *Aperture* for any products or services that pertain in some way to remote viewing. By offering such space, not only does IRVA defray some of the costs of this publication, but readers are introduced to commercial offerings that may enhance their experience, skills, or understanding of remote viewing. If you are interested in placing an advertisement in the pages of upcoming issues of *Aperture*, please send an e-mail to the Editor at contact@irva.org, for rates and guidelines.

RV HISTORY

I REMEMBER
An Underground Military Base

by Sandra (Sandy) Ray

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

When I was asked to share my most interesting remote-viewing session, I had to sort through many sessions from over the years. The one I chose was not that unusual, but it taught me a valuable lesson. Not only was it one of my favorite targets, but also I was off site.

An important fact for the reader to know beforehand is that Bill Ray, a former commander of the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade in Maryland, is my husband and remote-viewing teacher and monitor. We have been married for almost 48 years; for me, this is also an important fact across many areas.

In the 1980s, Bill provided me with the coordinates for a target that I was to work on using the protocols of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV); as we were working this session, Bill knew that the assigned target was a resort in a wooded area. As I began drawing the ideogram, followed by Stage I, he said "Correct." I was on site. In Stage II, I was again on site. But, in Stage III, he said "Can't feedback," which usually indicated that he did not have the information, not that I had necessarily missed the target.

I moved into a sketch and then Stage IV.5 There was silence from Bill, which frequently meant that I had missed the target. I found myself in an underground military base, which was much more exciting than any of the terrain above ground and surrounding it. While he gave me movement commands several times, I continued to come back to the base. At the time, I did not know it was a military base, but to me it had a "military and a secret feeling." Having lived on several bases over the years, I had the personal experience to be able to identify such bases.

I then noticed there were people wearing uniforms, and so he suggested that I speak to them. I asked what they were doing; they could only tell me that they had a secret mission. I noticed that each of them was wearing a nametag and, as I moved through the halls, I became aware that they needed an additional special card and code to enter the next room. I followed one person into a cold room that had a humming noise, with numerous computers and TV screens. We ended the session with another "Can't feedback" given by Bill; he said that I had probably missed the target.

Many months passed, and I continued to work other targets during that time. On one occasion, I took the coordinates for a target, went to Stage I and then to Stage II before I realized that the target site had a familiar feeling to me. I had been there before, either physically or I had remote viewed it. During Stage III and IV.5, I progressed pretty much the same as I had during the original session, with similar, although perhaps more detailed, information. I identified a secret military base with access controls and a very specific mission.

I then suspected that I had remote viewed this target before, and I told that to my husband. This

time, I received close to the same information and drew similar sketches as I had before. I was sure I had missed the target site. While I did not know that it was the same target I had viewed previously, its familiarity was very powerful. When I summarized the session, it was also similar to the first time I had viewed the target.

Because I had improved as a viewer, Bill no longer provided me with instant feedback but waited until the end of a session to let me know what the target had been. After we called "end of site," concluding the session, he told me that it was the same target I had worked months earlier, with much the same results. He did not give me any other information about the site, but we both assumed that I had once again missed the target.

Two *decades* later, after he returned from a deployment, Bill told me that he had learned that there was indeed a secret base near the site that we had worked, and that the information I had provided was in fact "right on." Of course, the secret base had been much more interesting to my subconscious mind than the intended target. I still do not know the location of the original site because of the classified status of the base.

There were many target sites on which Bill did not provide any feedback to me, and so I became accustomed to working without it, or even a monitor. We would work blind or double-blind and, because of our long, close personal relationship, we were always aware of each other's body language and vocal tone. Consequently, Bill would usually work out of my eyesight and would modulate his voice so he would not unintentionally cue me. However, once I made contact with the target site, I really did not pay much attention to him; his role as a monitor was mainly to keep me in proper CRV structure. When I work targets using Extended Remote Viewing (ERV), it has been helpful to have him write down the data I receive because (unless the session is recorded) I don't always remember all of the details in the summary I write at the end of each session.

The lesson that I learned from this particular session was not to doubt myself. The monitor does not always have the information the viewer has, because the viewer is the one at the target site. It is also normal to miss sites; it is just part of the remote-viewing experience. Because we are human, none of us ever wants to look foolish, and while it is certainly more difficult emotionally to miss a target than to have a great remote-viewing session, it is equally true that, in sessions where we miss the target, we probably learn the most!

***Sandy Ray** is the wife of William "Bill" Ray, who served with Project Stargate from January 1984 through June 1987, and as commander from September 1985 until his departure. Ingo Swann trained him in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), and Bill, in turn, later trained Sandy, who has now been viewing and teaching for 28 years. Sandy is also credited with developing CRV's Stage "IV.5" Sandy was also the treasurer of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) for 10 years, and she and Bill continue to donate their time at IRVA's annual conferences.*

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.

REVIEW

The Secret Life of URI GELLER: CIA MASTERSPY?

by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

By Jonathan Margolis
Watkins Publishing
London, England, 2013
ISBN: 978-178028-761-4

Introduction

Who is Uri Geller? Does anyone really know? From Margolis's book we learn that Geller was a dutiful and loving son who brought his mother to America; he was a soldier and apparently a spy for the Israelis, and later for the CIA. He was definitely a world traveler, a fashion model, a dowser and remote viewer, a seer, a subject in respectable *psi* laboratories, the focus of skeptics and their organizations, and a professional showman often labeled a "magician" who claimed all of his acts were based on his natural abilities. But, ask someone off the street what they know of Uri Geller and many will say they only know him for his knack for bending forks and mending broken watches on TV. So, who is the real Uri Geller?

I have never met Geller in person, and so my opinion is based on his public performances and what I have read from researchers, colleagues, and skeptics. I take no side on this issue except to say that he has always been intriguing. Others, who have worked with him over the years, have mixed opinions. For example, a colleague, Dr. C.B. Scott Jones, has written, "Uri has been a friend for many years. A very smart and talented person; to fully understand Uri, you must acknowledge that he cannot suppress his urge and joy in 'being on,' of being center stage as a showman."

Geller as Magician

The term "Magician" comes from the Latin word "Magus"; one of the three kings visiting the Biblical birth of Jesus was a Magus. Today, a magician is generally a person who performs magic tricks for entertainment—one who performs tricks of illusion and sleight of hand. It is unfortunate that Geller chose a career as a professional magician during the time that he was being tested at major *psi* labs and appearing in the media. If he had been a doctor, a painter, or a draftsman, perhaps he would not have attracted such intense criticism and skepticism. But, as Geller says of himself, he is a "showman" and loves the limelight. There is no doubt that he has taken his laboratory testing very seriously, as have the scientists who have conducted research with him.

According to Margolis, Geller was brought to the CIA's attention in the early 1970s by the Mossad, Israel's secret service, and by a "particular eccentric Serbian-American scientist," Dr. Andrija Puharich. Dr. Puharich was well established in the early parapsychology community; one of his research papers was on the autonomic nervous system and its role in perceiving subconscious information. This may, perhaps, have been from where Ingo Swann developed his theory that the "whole nervous system" was the receiver for *psi* information. In any case, it was Dr. Puharich who played a strong role in befriending and testing Geller in Israel, and eventually bringing him to the United States.

Geller as Diplomat/Spy

Margolis writes, "For forty years Uri Geller has been regarded as a show business character, perhaps even

a charlatan. But compelling evidence coming to light from classified documents, from a former senior CIA official and scientist working for the Agency suggests he is the 'real thing'—exhaustively tested and validated by some of the world's leading scientific minds."

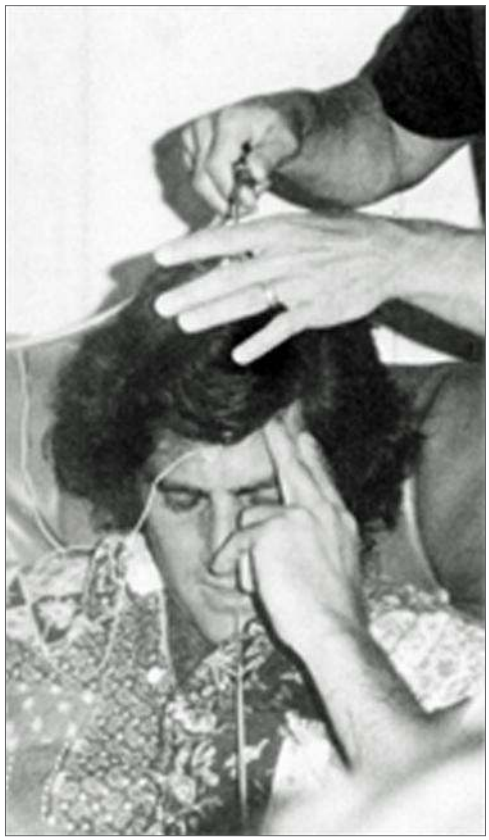
Geller has had many friends and colleagues "in high places." Margolis adds, "Geller's proven powers led him to be given secret espionage tasks by elements within more than one government intelligence agency. Investigating and activating Geller's bizarre X-files-type phenomena was to seriously disturb many scientists who worked with him, turning their rational belief system upside down, forcing them to re-evaluate parapsychology."

Speaking of Geller's involvement at the top levels of U.S. politics, Dr. C.B. Scott Jones has written:

Whenever Uri visited Washington, D.C., my job when I was on Senator [Claiborne] Pell's staff, was to see [that] what he and Pell had agreed to was done without any negative fallout. He arrived soon after a peace conference in Geneva had ended. Uri wanted to talk about what he had learned, and Pell agreed to let him talk about that to his personal staff. Attending that meeting was "voluntary," but, not unexpectedly, most showed up. I decided that the best strategy was to hold the event where attendance could be strictly controlled.

Uri's presentation was interesting and included his statement that he had used his psychic powers to influence the Soviet delegation for a peaceful outcome. That was an obvious ending point, and I thanked Uri for sharing his insights. However, Uri was still on stage and not so innocently asked if anyone had an interest in the power of the mind in spoon-bending. Several young staff members replied "Yes" and offered Uri their Senate silver-plated coffee spoons. Each spoon, one in each hand, slowly and dramatically bent.

A spoon-and-fork-bending party was on, and souvenirs were quickly made of every spoon and fork available. There was a high percent of success with the staff members, including Pell's Press Officer who reluctantly held his spoon behind him while others openly enjoyed their success. When I pointed out his success, he jammed the spoon in his pocket. The next day he was in complete denial that anything had happened with him.



An experiment to test brain waves, conducted at Stanford Research Institute in 1973.

Geller as a Remote Viewer

Following Geller's life story in Margolis's book, the reader meets many notables in the remote-viewing field: Harold Puthoff, Russell Targ, Christopher "Kit" Green, Edgar Mitchell, John Alexander, Paul H. Smith, David Morehouse, and many others. According to Margolis, Dr. Christopher Green is "truly the man who knows." Dr. Green, who studied Geller while working at the CIA as the Branch Chief for Life Sciences in the Office of Scientific Intelligence, "gave the green light to the American psychic remote-viewing program that started with Uri Geller and became a 20-year research project," according to Margolis. Dr. Green is even quoted on the cover of Margolis's book: "In my experiments, Uri was superb, astonishing, a superstar."

Glaringly absent in this book is any mention of Ingo Swann, for reasons untold. Both Geller and Swann were tested at Stanford Research Institute (later SRI International) in California at around the same time, although Margolis does not state specifically when. Both were deemed capable of "altering highly sophisticated electronics, which included imaging electronics, at will" and were adept at "seeing things at a distance" (later to become known as "remote viewing"). Somewhat surprisingly, the lore from SRI and the military

remote-viewing program includes little mention of Uri Geller, although the books *Mind Reach* (by Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff) and *Reading the Enemy's Mind* (by Paul H. Smith) both contain some interesting early historical accounts of him at SRI.

Geller as Trickster

At best, Geller could be called a multifaceted individual, a colorful character, perhaps with a bit of the trickster personality:

Uri Geller
Image: The Times of Israel: Flash 90

The Trickster is an important archetype in the history of man; he is a god, yet he is not. He is the wise fool; it is he who, through his creations that destroy, points out the flaws in carefully constructed societies of man. He rebels against authority, pokes fun at the overly serious, creates convoluted schemes that may or may not work, plays with the Laws of the Universe and is sometimes his own worst enemy. He exists to question, to cause us to question and not accept things blindly. He appears when a way of thinking becomes outmoded, and needs to be torn down and built anew. He is the Destroyer of Worlds and, at the same time, the savior of us all. The Trickster lives inside and outside of time; he is of our world, yet not of our world, and so our laws will not always apply. Other symbols associated with him include keys, clocks, masks, infinity, among other mythological images: www.crystalinks.com/trickster.html

Geller as Himself

There is much more in Margolis's book that is not covered in this short review. For example Geller's childhood experience with a glowing orb of light—his "Joan of Arc" experience, his continued involvement with the UFO enigma, and his disappointment when his predictive work was discounted with grave consequences. Geller is human, of course, but are his special abilities really human? Some have questioned this.

Perhaps it would be best to let Geller have the last word. In his 1999 book, *Mind Medicine*, Geller wrote of himself:

I believe it (mind power) represents a deep wisdom that we all inherit from our forebears and which, once harnessed, can effectively give every one of us much greater knowledge and insight into our lives. I believe that with such awareness comes healthier minds and bodies. Some of us learn how to tap into this energy earlier than others; some come upon it by trial and error. Others cannot explain it, but trust it totally. Its power is formidable and this frightens those who have not yet reached the point of understanding the potency of such an invisible force.

More about Uri Geller can be learned at his website www.urigeller.com, and purchase the book at www.amazon.com/The-Secret-Life-Uri-Geller/dp/1780287615/.

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Mindwise Consulting in Boulder City, Nevada. Dr. Smith has 30 years' experience in the parapsychology and consciousness fields, including five years working at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory and 20 years in the RV field as a trainer and a consultant. Dr. Smith is author of several books, and is a founding member and former director of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA).

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

EXERCISES AND ALTERNATIVE TRAINING

by the Editors of Aperture

Note: *This article is an overview of remote-viewing exercises and alternative training for individuals who are new to remote viewing. While we believe all of these exercises to be useful, we acknowledge that not all remote-viewing methodologies and instructors recommend all of these exercises.*

Each remote-viewing session begins with basic gestalts, and then the remote viewer uses descriptors and sensory contact to access conceptual data and specific details about the target site. By practicing exercises and participating in alternative training, remote viewers learn mental discipline, defuse their ego, and improve their ability to translate what they sense at a target site into usable information.

EXERCISES

Ideogram Drill

In Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), there are two philosophies regarding ideograms. These philosophies are different, so despite superficial similarities between the drills for each of them, these drills differ in purpose and execution as well.

The first approach originated with Ingo Swann, who taught that each ideogram is an individual phenomenon, uniquely different from every other ideogram, although with some "family resemblance" to other ideograms of similar gestalts. To be successful, the remote viewer must "decode" the information present in the kinesthetic experience of drawing the ideogram on paper. The viewer does not visually examine the

mark for information, but rather "experience's" the ideogram as it is created.

No drill can accurately capture the way an ideogram emerges through the viewer's consciousness, to be recorded in ink on paper. But, there are things a drill can help with; one is spontaneity. Swann insisted that spontaneity in creating an ideogram is essential. But, he recognized that, in ideogram creation, one of the obstacles to true spontaneity is human reluctance to give up conscious control of a process and allow the subconscious, over which a viewer has no conscious control, to direct it.

Swann developed a practice drill designed to help familiarize novice viewers with the feeling of "letting go" that is necessary to allow the kinesthetic experience to "flow through" the viewer unimpeded and onto the paper.

In that drill, an instructor first creates a list of a few dozen nouns that represent possible remote-viewing targets, *e.g.*, castle, airfield, factory, canyon, waterfall, etc. With the student sitting at a table with pen and blank paper, the instructor gives a direction ("top", "bottom", "left", or "right") and reads one of the nouns off the list. The direction tells the student whether to start the simulated ideogram at the top and draw down, or left and draw to the right, etc. This command reflects the fact that a truly spontaneous ideogram may present itself in any orientation on the page, and so a viewer should be prepared for unexpected start and end points.

As quickly as possible, a student makes whatever shaped line (or lines) seems appropriate, in the direction specified. The idea is that the student produce a mark (or marks) that reflexively captures the essence of the specified target. As the drill continues, the instructor picks up the speed with which the directions and target nouns are given, until they are being given rapidly, one right after another. By the time the drill is finished, the student is making ideogram marks at a nearly reflexive rate, almost without being able to think. This is the desired state, as it is similar to the mental condition under which ideograms are ideally created.

The point of the drill is to simulate spontaneity so that students will be better prepared to allow the ideogram to be created in free form, without hindrance from the conscious mind. During training, Swann only had students do one ideogram drill unless they started making their ideograms too much alike in their sessions; he thought of this as "stereotyped" ideograms. To him, this suggested that the student was allowing interference from the conscious mind to influence the process; so, he would make students who did this execute another ideogram drill or two to "loosen them up."

In the training program of Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc., Swann's ideogram drill model has been slightly modified. In the approach, the student uses blank paper and has to pick empty spaces here and there on the page to make new simulated ideograms. This has been made easier by creating a template for drills, which consists of a sheet of paper with about two-dozen or so black-bordered rectangles of different sizes and proportions inscribed on it. As students perform the drill, the varying sized and shaped rectangles reinforce the idea that ideograms can be of different dimensions and orientations on the page. Additionally, the borders give students a discrete side to start on when responding to the instructions of "top", "left", and so on.

The other philosophy about ideograms originated with members of the second and third generations of remote viewers, and involves establishing a limited personal "lexicon" of ideograms. In this approach, viewers develop a fixed array of ideograms, *e.g.*, one for "structure" that always presents itself whenever there is a gestaltic structure present; one for "water" whenever there is a gestaltic water present, and so on. (Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. *RVIS. Inc.*)

Ambiance

In this exercise, attention should be paid to the viewer's immediate surroundings, using his/her sight, smell, taste, hearing, and touch to observe *everything*:

How does a room feel when the viewer enters it? Does she/he feel safe, uncomfortable, excited, etc.? Is something out of place? How many people are in the room and what is their body language? Are they happy, sad, or angry; right-or left-handed? How many windows does the room have? Where are the exits? Is there a smell of cologne, food, smoke, etc.,

or something unfamiliar? How do the things in the viewer's environment feel? Has the viewer touched and felt the energy from an old tree, or from a pet?

While most people see the things in the world around them, they do not usually focus on them or notice their details.

Postcards/Photos

This exercise, as used by the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild, can help a viewer learn to quickly capture data. Here, a postcard or photo is turned over for one second, to allow the viewer to see its visual content, and is then turned back again. Then, the viewer sketches and describes what was perceived. When done, the card is turned back over so that the viewer can see what was missed. (*HRVG*)

Vocabulary Development

Scientific studies of the mind have found that language affects a person's thinking as much as, if not more than, the person's thinking affects his or her language. The basic finding is: If you do not have a word for something, then you tend to not think of it or even recognize that it exists. That is, while you may sense it on a subconscious level, it never reaches the conscious level of thought and so you do not become aware of it. In remote-viewing work, this means that, if a viewer gets a subconscious perception and does not have a word for objectifying it, it will then generally never make it to their conscious mind. The average American adult has an "inactive" or "passive" vocabulary of almost 200,000 words, most of which are almost never uses. The average businessman has an "active" vocabulary of only about 2,000 words, *i.e.*, words that person uses on a daily basis. However, "active" vocabulary refers not just to those words that a person uses every day but also to (i) the range of thought over which that person becomes capable of thinking, and (ii) the range of perceptions over which that person becomes capable of receiving, as well. If something happens outside of that person's normal ranges, it is generally not noticed, but then ignored, or noticed and then quickly forgotten.

If a remote viewer, because of the size of their active vocabulary, cannot notice, describe, or even perceive all of the things in their world of reality, how can they perceive and describe all of the things at a far distant site? In short, they will not be able to.

The vocabulary exercise for enhancing CRV performance takes for granted that a viewer already has the needed vocabulary, sitting somewhere in their "passive" mind. That is, if someone were to speak a word, the viewer would recognize it at least well enough to derive meaning from the sentence of the person who is using it. So, the objective here is to move words out of a viewer's passive vocabulary and into their active vocabulary as well, thereby enabling the use of more of those words that are already known and understand.

This exercise is designed, first of all, to enhance those parts of a viewer's active vocabulary that will strengthen his/her range of perceptions, *i.e.*, the detection and description of sensory and dimensional descriptors. The exercise can extend beyond these, but, for beginners, this is a start:

Exercise

1. At least two people sit around a table with pen and paper in front of each person. Each person will write down each word as someone says it, simply to get every person's body involved in the process of activating vocabulary.
2. Select one of the sensory groups (sounds, colors, smells, tastes, textures, temperatures, luminance's, etc.) or the dimensional groups (sizes, shapes, directions, orientations, etc.) at random. Each person writes the selected sensory or dimensional group at the top of their sheet of paper.
3. Either in columns down the paper or under lines across it, each person writes down a vocabulary word as someone calls it out. People around the table call out the words as they think of them. Seemingly easy, it can become challenging quickly. Here is an example:

   At the top of the page, everyone writes down the sensory group COLORS. Then, everyone starts calling out words—red, yellow, blue, brown, green, gray, etc. Soon, the group will be groping for more distinctive words—hazel,

auburn, mauve, magenta, heliotrope, peach, puce, etc. Later, everyone will become desperate and then move on to nuanced colors such as "brick red", "fire-engine red", "ruby red", "blood red", etc.

Whenever anyone speaks a word that is not known, a viewer should ask that it be described. In this way, not only are words brought from the passive vocabulary into the active vocabulary, but also a person's vocabulary is expanded in the process. Ultimately, this exercise gets viewers to (i) think about things they have not thought about recently, (ii) increase their ability to describe things in finer or better detail, and thereby (iii) expand their ability to perceive things. Once a viewer starts perceiving things more clearly in the world around them, they will be able to perceive things more clearly and accurately at a distant target site. (Leonard [Lyn] Buchanan, *P>S>I>*)

ALTERNATIVE TRAINING

Hemi-Sync® from The Monroe Institute (TMI)

Several of the original Fort Meade Remote Viewing Unit members trained using the Hemi-Sync® audio technology pioneered at The Monroe Institute in Faber, Virginia, because it was believed to be able to assist remote viewers in accessing arousal levels conducive to the five behaviors essential to effective remote viewing—relaxing, connecting, listening, becoming aware, and reporting. While it is not claimed to improve overall remote-viewing quality, it does enhance the reliability of remote viewing.

Hemi-Sync®, short for *Hemi*spheric *Sync*hronization, defines the process of synchronizing the two hemispheres of the brain together. Thus the word "hemi" for hemispheres and "sync" for synchronization. This audio-guidance technology works through the generation of a series of complex, multilayered audio signals that create audible "binaural beats," which act together to create unique brainwave patterns characteristic of specific states of consciousness. It is very powerful for creating/accessing and sustaining different states of awareness and thus different levels of consciousness.

The end result of this process is a much more focused, centered, whole-brain state, which is hemispheric synchronization. Thus, Hemi-Sync can produce an optimal condition for improving overall human performance. This technology has been used for many different purposes, including relaxation and sleep induction, aiding learning and memory, anxiety and stress management, and remote viewing—all accomplished by reaching higher, altered states of consciousness. (*www.monroeinstitute.org*)

Art Classes

Regardless of whether a person is an accomplished artist, just staying on the signal line and providing accurate and detailed descriptions are the most important things that any remote viewer must do. However, taking a sketching or clay-modeling class may help a viewer to better convey what is perceived during a session. Apart from taking a class or purchasing books, there are helpful videos on YouTube as well.

Meditation

Meditation has often been recommended as a way to improve one's process of awareness in the remote-viewing experience. While this is true, the range of meditation practice and styles is enormous. Meditation is a form of mental training and, as with physical training, there are a variety of practices and varied results—just as there is aerobic, weight, static, and cross-training in the physical realm. Meditation can be done with combinations of concentration practice (on words, feelings, images, the breath, etc.), awareness or mindfulness practices, and a practice of being in the moment-to-moment experiential reality of each of the senses. The mental training and discipline required by all of these practices can provide a foundation to help remote viewers work with the signal line and data from the target, as well as any disturbances that occur and cause distraction during the viewing experience.

Overall, meditation helps viewers strengthen concentration to be clear and see mental patterns better. Meditation with awareness and concentration can assist in bringing attention to the whole viewing process.

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 *http://www.irva.org/research/index.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*

Find this publication at *www.irva.magcloud.com*

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.

Prepared by MagCloud for IRVA International Remote Viewing Association. Get more at irva.magcloud.com.