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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

# THE CASE FOR Extended Remote Viewing

by William “Bill” Ray

It would seem that Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) has been the neglected child in the remote-viewing community and that Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) has become the darling. Most remote-viewing instructors teach some form of CRV, although many of those methods have wandered far afield from the discipline originally taught by Ingo Swann.

There are three reasons why CRV has become the favorite methodology in the remote-viewing field. First, CRV is perhaps the simplest form of remote viewing to teach—it has a very precise structure and proceeds in a series of graduated steps from general information to specific information. The difficult part of the process is Stage I; once a remote viewer has mastered Stage I, the other steps seem to flow naturally when the viewer is ready to experience them.

Second, CRV does not require a monitor. A monitor is preferable, but, in the absence of a monitor, the viewer can proceed independently. Third, CRV is blessed with having a “bible” that instructors and students can refer to in order to stay on track. That bible is the CRV manual authored by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA, ret.), which is available on the IRVA website ([www.irva.org](http://www.irva.org)). In stark contrast, ERV not only lacks such a single guiding document but also an agreed-upon structure or model.

## Introducing ERV

I was first introduced to ERV in January 1984, shortly after arriving at the Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade, Maryland. At that time, the protocol was not known as “ERV” but as remote viewing “Joe Style,” referring to the way that one of the unit’s members, Joseph (“Joe”) McMoneagle (Chief Warrant Officer, USA, ret.), remote viewed. It was not until Joe retired from the Army that Captain F. Holmes “Skip” Atwater, the unit operations officer, changed the name to ERV.

Joe worked in ERV in an altered state, in a darkened room, and sometimes with electronic monitors attached to him (checking galvanic skin response,

body polarity, etc.). I was fortunate to observe Joe working in ERV sessions on numerous occasions and, after considerable practice, I was able to produce the same reactions within myself that mimicked Joe when he was working a target.

In late 1984 Joe departed from the unit. Five of us completed Ingo Swann’s CRV training up to operational status, and we then worked in CRV exclusively. Shortly thereafter, I approached Skip and suggested that it might be helpful to have a remote viewer in the unit who could also work in ERV, and I volunteered to be that viewer. Skip agreed, and we decided to begin training the next day.

However, instead of beginning a regular training session, Skip had me attempt to work an ERV target site. I entered a darkened room, laid down on a bed, and attempted to adjust my body reactions to mimic what I had observed in Joe. Once I had accomplished that, Skip provided me with the target. It was an “outbounder” type, and the target was the location and actions of Paul H. Smith. As I concentrated on the target, I felt the signal line; it was the same signal line that I had felt when doing CRV, except it was so much stronger. I was able to immediately lock-on to the target and to report what I was observing to Skip.

Later, I accompanied Paul to the target site, a very large single-room structure used as a nursery. The site was as I had observed it while doing ERV, except that, while I was accessing the site during the session, I was also aware of the infrastructure of the building. There was a sense that, in some way, I had actually travelled to the site. From that moment forward, I was hooked on ERV! Although, during my years in the unit, I viewed using both ERV and CRV, I was partial to ERV. Eventually, Skip trained most of the viewers in both modalities. I suspect that I may have been the only unit member who favored working in ERV mode.

## Advantages & Disadvantages of ERV

In military terms, ERV has a logistical “tail.” Ide-



ally, CRV has one also; however, a CRV session can be worked without a monitor, and without any substantial decrease in effectiveness. This is not the same with ERV because of the altered state that the remote viewer achieves and the lack of a progressive structure as in CRV. The ERV viewer, to some extent, relies on outside guidance and direction, and, in addition to needing a monitor, it is important to record the session. Because of the altered state involved in ERV, a viewer sounds a bit like a drunk, talking very slowly and sometimes with a mouth full of mush. When I arrived at the Ft. Meade unit, there were two full-time secretaries deciphering the recordings of the ERV sessions. It is not an easy task.

Doing ERV also tends to be personally exhausting, even more so than CRV. Stamina and endurance can be built up through practice and working on a multitude of sessions, but the maximum number of targets that should be worked in any one day is two, maybe three, with an allowance of time for recovery between sessions.

ERV lacks the progressive nature and rigid structure of CRV. Hence, it is not as easy to examine an ERV session to determine when the viewer slipped out of structure or when the viewer became “driven” by an Analytical Overlay (AOL). What this means is, it is more difficult to know where in a session the perceived information is still valid and at what point it has become corrupted. During *any* remote-viewing session, it is difficult to tell when the viewer is no longer in contact with the target. Having said that, it is realistic to expect an ERV monitor or analyst (who is familiar with the ERV viewer and the way in which that viewer works) to be able to make a reliable subjective decision as to the above.

Obviously, it is not all negative, and ERV also has a considerable upside. One of the most obvious positive characteristics is that ERV is *very* exciting. The viewer has the impression of being at the target site and experiences what I call “paravision”; The viewer also observes the site and the activity at the site in his or her mind’s eye. I am not saying that CRV is boring (far from it), but ERV is much more like being at the site and interacting with it. I suspect that ERV is what most novices think remote viewing is before they learn CRV; basically, ERV is being out of struc-

ture—and fun!

ERV may also prove more useful than CRV in obtaining specific types or categories of information, and it should be noted that ERV is very viewer-specific. For me, one way to obtain information using ERV was simply to ask questions of the people present at the site. While this did not always work, it was effective most of the time. I had an example of this while on a site that I was routinely targeted against. About once a month, I visited a specific room in a very secure building to monitor changes. On one of my trips there, I could not locate the specific room, although I had found it numerous times before. After fruitlessly wandering about the building, I came upon a kiosk offering pastries, coffee, and tea; my monitor suggested that I ask one of the people at the kiosk where the room was. The first person that I asked informed me that I was not allowed to go to this room. I tried to convince him, but he was emphatic and would not budge. My monitor then suggested that I find another person to talk to; the second person I approached told me exactly where the room was and even offered to show me the way!

In CRV Stage IV, this technique can also be used to accomplish something similar, but I found ERV much easier and more productive in this aspect.

ERV is not a progressive process as it is with CRV. In CRV, the viewer goes from the overall gestalt(s) to the specifics of the site in a series of steps—from the general to the specific. As the CRV viewer moves through the stages, he or she comes into more contact with the target site. In contrast, an ERV viewer, because of the use of the altered state, is immediately in full contact with the site—which means that the ERV viewer can devote all of his or her time to the specifics of the site. This also allows ERV viewers to have more time to concentrate on what is important at the site.

### **The Monitor’s Role in ERV**

The role of the monitor in ERV differs significantly from that of the monitor in CRV. In the latter, the monitor provides the coordinates and makes sure that the viewer stays in structure. The monitor may make suggestions, asking questions such as “Is that an AOL or are there any smells at the site?” This is

obviously something of a simplification. In contrast, the monitor's job is more complex in ERV because the viewer arrives at the site fully in contact with it, but without a clue as to where he or she is or what the mission is. The ERV viewer does not appear to have the ability to access the logical part of his or her mind and must therefore rely on the monitor to make sense of the information the viewer is reporting.

The job of the ERV monitor is twofold. First, he must ensure that the viewer maintains the proper altered mental state; there is only a limited "space" in which the viewer can maintain the altered state and contact with the site at the same time. It is similar to a scuba diver trying to maintain a certain buoyant depth underwater: if the viewer rises too "high" in awareness, he or she loses contact with the site, and if the viewer goes too deep, he or she will lose contact with the monitor. Most people believe that the viewer simply goes to sleep, but I am not so sure of that. Rather, the viewer may go very deep and not remember where he or she was upon returning.

Second, as noted earlier, the monitor is "the brains" of the ERV team. He must gently guide the viewer, while making sure that he does not cue or lead the viewer. If the viewer has no feelings as to what is important at the site, the monitor must then decide on where to put the viewer's effort. The viewer may, for example, report that there are three buildings at the site, one multistory and two single-stories. The monitor may then question the viewer as to whether he or she feels that one of the buildings is more important. If the viewer has no opinion, then the monitor must decide which building the viewer should examine first—all the while realizing that the viewer may not have the stamina to view the other buildings if the monitor makes the wrong first choice.

Each viewer, whether utilizing CRV, ERV, or any other methodology, has certain peculiarities and idiosyncrasies that are unique. The monitor needs to be aware of and deal with all of these aspects. I tend to focus on soldiers at every site, whether the site is the Crucifixion, a directed-energy weapons test in a combat situation, or something else. The viewer needs to determine whether he or she is reporting on the soldiers because they are important to the site or because he or she merely finds them interesting. If

the latter, the monitor needs to move the viewer back to what is important at the site. Among idiosyncrasies that I have noted in viewers is the tendency to reverse perceived directions by reporting left as right and north as south, or vice versa. Also, some viewers will tend to avoid perceiving anything that is messy or ugly, and so the monitor must then coach them onto the site. Obviously, all of the above assumes that the monitor and viewer have a history of working together and so have good familiarity with each other's "style."

### **The Future of ERV**

In the last three decades, CRV and its sister modalities have expanded in the remote-viewing community. ERV, on the other hand, has fallen into the shadows. There have been very few written articles that explain the protocols and extol the benefits of ERV.

Remote viewing is still in its infancy, and discoveries will be made as time goes by and more people are exposed to it. The potential for a breakthrough or even a paradigm shift is innate in each member of the remote-viewing family of methodologies: ERV, CRV, the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) protocols, and other RV models. This potential may rest in a particular school or in some combination or cross-fertilization of several different schools' approaches. The remote-viewing community is best served when all forms of remote viewing work to complement each other.

The more options that an operations officer has for different types of remote viewing and multiple viewers, the greater will be the chances of success for any given mission. The premature death of any remote-viewing family member(s) may work to decrease the potential for such a breakthrough.

While there may be disagreements with the observations and assessments expressed in this article regarding the differences between CRV and ERV, I welcome them and hope that they will generate insightful and helpful discussion, at the very least. ERV is a part of remote viewing's history and an important part of the early successes of the Ft. Meade Remote Viewing Unit—and of Joe McMoneagle, in particular. I hope that there will always be enough interest in ERV to ensure that it remains a viable option for remote viewers in the future.

To learn more about ERV, see the informative article, "[Introduction to Extended Remote Viewing](#)" by Gene "Kincaid," which appears on the Firedocs website.

**William "Bill" Ray (Maj. USA, ret.)** William Ray (Maj. USA, ret.) trained in 1984 with Ingo Swann, the originator of the protocols of Controlled Remote Viewing, at the start of his involvement with the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Ft. Meade, and went on to serve as its commander from 1985-



87. He retired first as an Army intelligence officer and then recently retired again as a Department of the Army intelligence civilian, after a long and accomplished career in both military intelligence and counterintelligence, mostly in Europe and Southwest Asia.

**Note:** The following example of an ERV session was conducted at Ft. Meade, Maryland by William Ray on October 21, 1986. The monitor was Capt. F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater.

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PAGE 1

PROJECT: 101 DATE: 21 OCT 86 SANCTUARY: 1330

SESSION: 09 TARGET: 1332

SOURCE: 101 FINISH: 1443

COORDINATE: LINE REQUIRED (R08) 14-22 March.

FRONTLOAD:

"We will be returning to the road that we have visited so many times in the past. On the last trip we covered the time up to 1500 hours, 18 March 1984. Due to the ~~1500~~ of the session there was some confusion at the end of the session so today we will backtrack a short period on 18 March 1984 and review the time beginning around noon, 18 March 1984. Since you will be moving back in time to a period between 17-22 Mar 84, I want you to know that it is now 21 Oct 1986 so you we need to move back to that period specifically, 18 Mar 84, around noon 18 Mar 1984. \*Use your Sanctuary to work out your painful back muscles to make the session more comfortable."

NOTES:

① Some back distress reported by Source  
② Just before Session Source had to leave to acceptable from Source. Inconvenient but it did not interrupt session sequence.

DRAFT: \_\_\_\_\_  
TYPING: \_\_\_\_\_  
PROOF: \_\_\_\_\_  
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→ IT IS NOW 21 OCT 86. MOVE TO NOON, 18 MAR 84. DESCRIBE THE ACTIVITIES ON THE ROAD.

★ SITE I, ACTIVITY AROUND SITE NORMAL. VEHICLES, PEOPLE, WIDE SPOT, IMPROVING THE POSITION

→ How are they improving

★ Shovel work, shield fortification (not extensive), people do it, wood, sand, making a berm, half semi-circle facing the highland on other side of road. Unit see any machines helping, people ~~there~~ but no real intensive construction, moving on down the road to site II - farm animals around road. 1300 - wide spot, people still working. Interlocking wood ties, putting dirt around them. Looks like a - - - - - 1400 - - - - - moving back towards wide spot, in wide spot, small outdoor like market, like booths on side of road. Wide spot, no real sense of urgency, lot of relaxation. Not working on deadline. Site II, 1500 - - - - - image of a man, dark skin, brown, mustache, maybe 40, looks longer, fatter, talking at site II. No heard just a mustache. moving back up, 1520 - - - - - wide spot, quite a few soldiers both side of road. No big security. Quite relaxed atmosphere. 1600 - - - - - Some traffic out front of site I starting to come back in - fog / haze or a mist. 1700 - - - - - movement getting less. People moving back to built up area

→ tell me about hill people.

★ low Ray flow profile. Riding time. Dark robes. observation points. But main points.

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### Target Background by William Ray

A very sensitive source reported that the Soviets had tested a secret weapon in Afghanistan against the mujihadeen during a specific time period. There was a dispute among the highest levels of the intelligence community as to whether the Soviets had this technology at this time or were still working on developing it.

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→ Back to No road 1700 - - - -

- ★ Market area on road is closed down near people returning to built up areas. 1800 - - - - SITE I, vehicles here. Not much going on inside. Activity outside as vehicles move in. Wide spot, back by the site. Some camp fires, not many, just a few. 1900 - - - - Lights now at Site II. Wide spot, people are in groups, relaxing. 2000 - - - - SITE II, almost like CP across the road. car on each side. SITE I feels very secure. 2100 - - - - ~~wide spot~~, dark, site I, only a few guards. Lights inside. Not much activity. Coming down towards wide spot. 2200 - - - - SITE II. Periodic movement across road to valley CBS. Between road and hills. People here are about. During day they are relaxed but at night they become more alert. This people are not but not as many as before. Smell of wet wool, wood fires (none there now) just the after-smell.

→ Wide Spot. Do you see the submarine? Describe it now

- ★ Nothing on something. Long, spherical, almost a pointed oval, bulky, long, tail at back more like fish. The girder is not a girder it is a clamp holding this thing to a flatbed, off the road. Well clamped on. Just one of them. Bare blue color. moving back up the road. Between wide spot-site I, hill people (lighter colored robes), are down on both sides of road. Not many. Less than 20. Not sure of a activity. They look prone, crawling. Maybe digging on side of road. ~~the 2200~~ - - - -

→ ITS 2200 hours now

- ★ OK. moving to site I. ITS more brightly lit. light drizzle maybe. You have to look to see the lights. Very close. Guards inside very brightly lit compound. 2300 - - - - moving back up the road. These people still there. fewer numbers. Some digging on road. ~~Some digging on road. Some digging on road. Some digging on road.~~

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They are not concentrating much on wide spot. At the wide spot, I think they are running small patrols on both sides of road. Periodic patrols. No set pattern. They are trying to control the area. No vehicles. Just foot patrols. Submarine is back towards left hand side. Continuing to move down road - between site II and wide spot, large group of hill people, ~~some~~ robes, they are down on the flat area. Maybe 50 or more men, bearded. ~~plus~~ some young men. Gray in the beards. at site II, dark quiet. Unusual sounds. No vehicle activity. Like its black out ~~thats~~ (not) 2400 - - - - moving back up the road. Hand around here is very rocky. Large rocks. Hill people moving around that area. They are carrying something very heavy. Trunk packed.

→ Describe These Things

- ★ one - - raw data - - strapped to a person (maybe an animal), very heavy, starting at the end, circular, tapers back, cylindrical, then gets wide again and forms a curve at the other end with two projecting at each side. maybe 5 ft. at the wide spot, people becoming more alert. The activity of the patrols are continuing. carrying inside the beam. people walking around inside. back up the road to the other group of robed men. They are very quiet. looking both ways on the road. 0100 - - - -

→ ITS 0100 hours, 19 March 1984

- ★ Gray robes, beside the road, sitting, at wide point, moving up to hills. being very careful (not) between wide spot and gray robed men. These are people coming out of hills on the other side and the carrying party. These are people coming out of the hills. Moving to carrying party.

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The tasking was to visit the target area, covering the entire possible time period, and determine if the weapon had been tested. I covered a 30-day period, hour by hour, in approximately twenty sessions.

Frontloading was unavoidable because I worked the target, sometimes twice a day, for many weeks; there was no way or reason to block out the information I had obtained in previous sessions. This is only one of a multitude of sessions.



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The long thing is ~~also~~ on some sort of animal (maybe goat). Rough territory out here. 0300 ----  
 carrying party, about 50 people still. Maybe wrong  
 earlier about climbing down. They appear to be higher  
 now so maybe they are climbing up the hills into  
 the large rocks. People coming ~~now~~ now to join the  
 carrying party. They are wearing dark robes.  
 wide spot guarded but no more patrols. Between  
 wide spot and gray robes another group of robed  
 men have just come out of hills. Impression of  
 moving towards wide spot. Concentration divided (between  
 between site I and wide spot. 0400 ----  
 Hills, okay, activity at site I. Excitement. ~~off~~ off the  
 side road either side gray robed men facing site I.  
 I'm being very careful. Two groups on either side  
 of street, and clanking on the side. I have a lot  
 of light here = I am assuming flares --- I

→ smell the air

★ Yes, I can smell cordite, burning aluminum.

→ probably flares.

→ I'm sure of it. Lights on now at site I, well lit.  
 Two groups now coming from the sides. Fire, funk, funk,  
 chop, chop, chop, clink clink (I don't recognize it),  
 more thumps, dark and confused here... all quiet  
 around submarine. I'm looking for the carrying  
 party. They have another long tubular object. Maybe  
 first one coming in clearer. I can't be sure but  
 I think they ~~should~~ be providing covering fire. I  
 not sure if that's ~~what~~ what I think they should be  
 doing or they are actually doing it. Moving back  
 to ~~wide~~ wide spot. Gasoline, smells, smoke.

→ are you at the wide spot.

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?? Something happened between ~~0400-0500~~ 0400-0500 Gray  
 ?? robed men are gone. There are at least two  
 vehicles gutted where the gray robes were located.  
 ?? at wide spot soldiers moving. Vehicles parked  
 ?? between berm and road. Light armored vehicles.  
 ?? Holes. Submarine is -- not appeared damaged. area is  
 ?? lit up again. Not flares. People moving back and  
 ?? forth. Checking things out.

→ Pass between 0400-0500. Tell me what happened.

★ Rough terrain like 02, approaching from the  
 rear near back of hill where vehicles are parked.  
 People-hill, people (hill) crawling in the hills. Swing  
 around. Flares going off towards hills but no one  
 is coming from that direction. The carrying party  
 seems to be firing towards center (hill). Other coming  
 up the hill. Stashy Thunk, Thunk, Thunk, explosion  
 within berm. Paul data. Very hot, ~~black~~ black, red  
 showing through. Wind blowing smoke. Something  
 toppling, maybe an antenna. From the air there  
 is an awful lot of smoke and dirt in the hills.  
 mainly high in the hills. strange. It's dark but I'm  
 having no problem seeing.

→ & these return fire

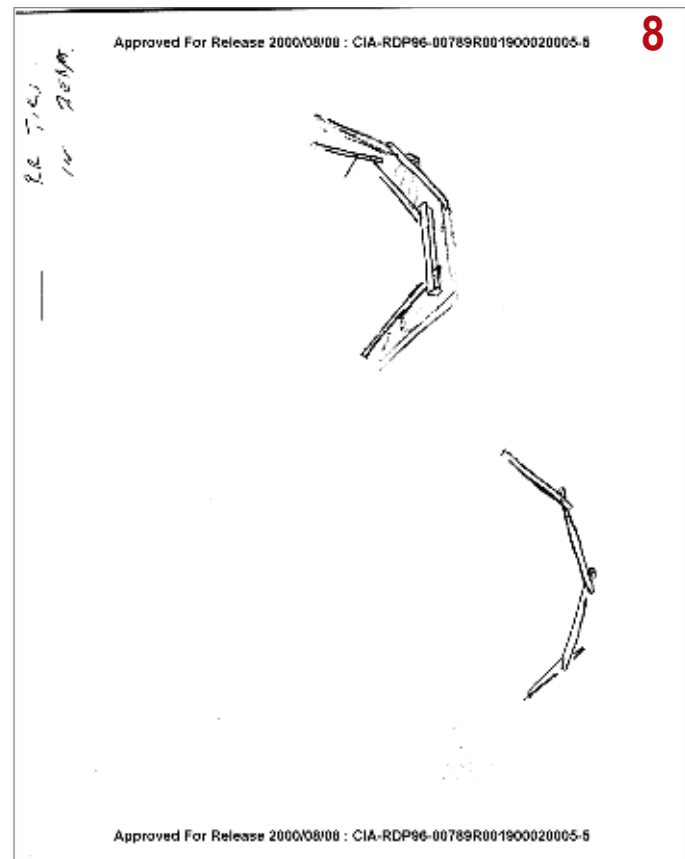
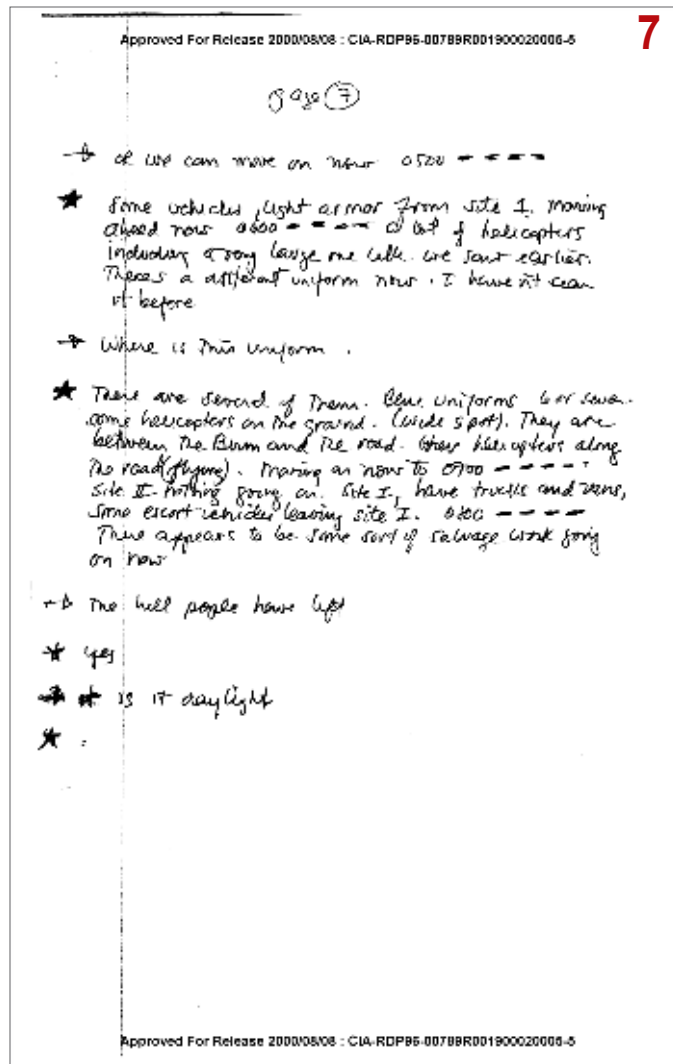
★ yes!! a lot from both sides. I don't know ~~what~~  
 why it's shooting up so high unless they can't locate  
 the hill people. Both sides have crew served weapons  
 the ~~first~~ thing only last about 10/15 minutes.  
 Assuming the storage area got hit. In this area there  
 was a lot of tarp overhangs (vehicles) they are all  
 torn up.

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In one of the sessions, it was early morning and I was on a snowy mountain road with some Soviet paratroopers. It was bitterly cold, and I was more than a little outraged that the Soviet officers were not taking care of the soldiers

I was trying to explain to my monitor, Gene "Kincaid," how cold it was and I finally came up with the term "infantry cold." Gene later told me that the temperature in the room felt as though it had dropped by twenty degrees while I was describing it.

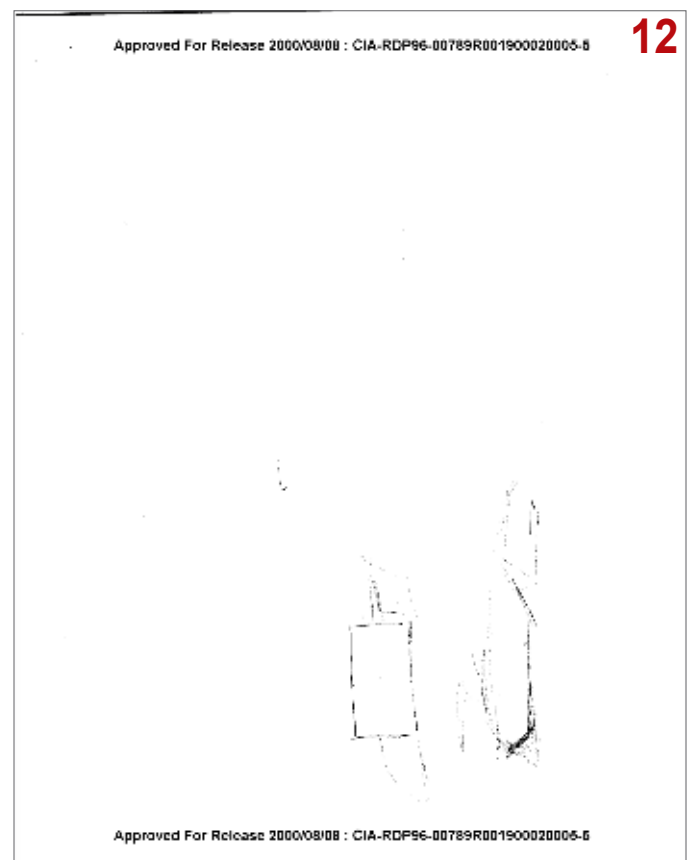
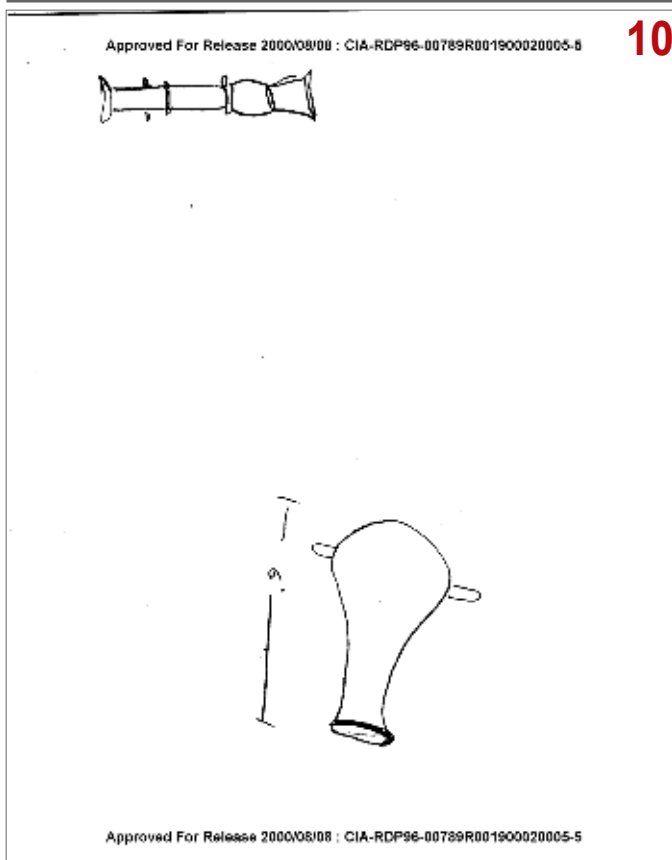
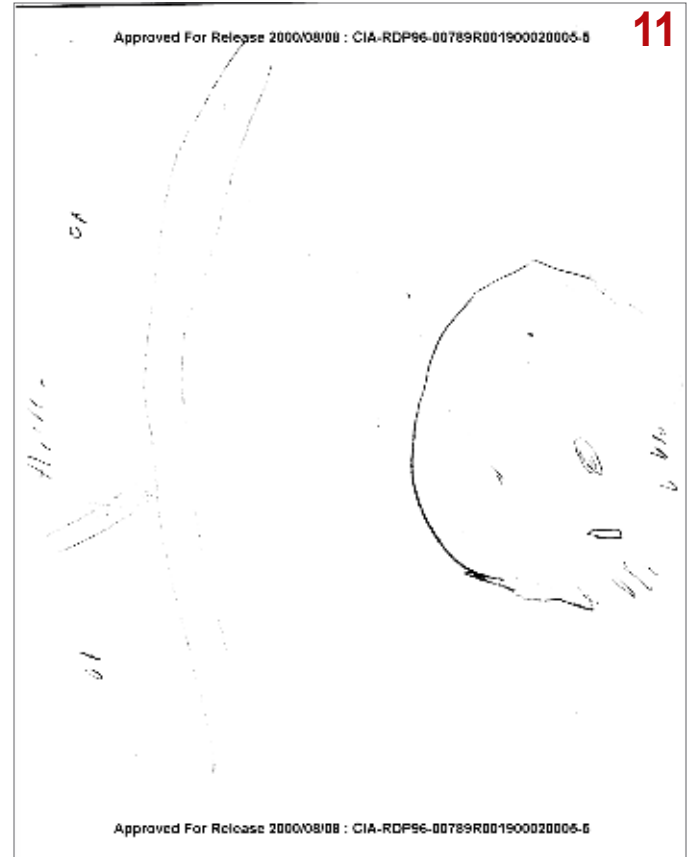
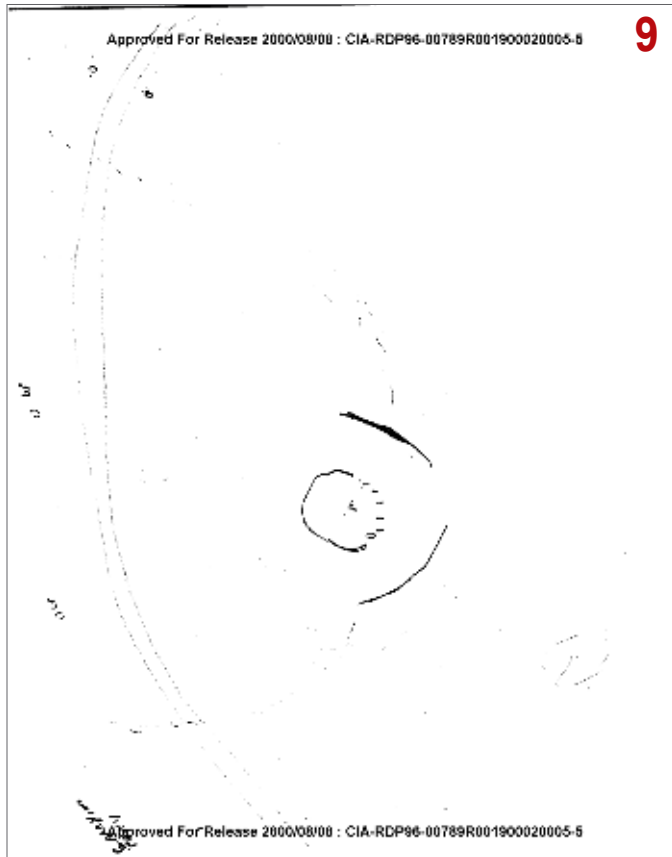


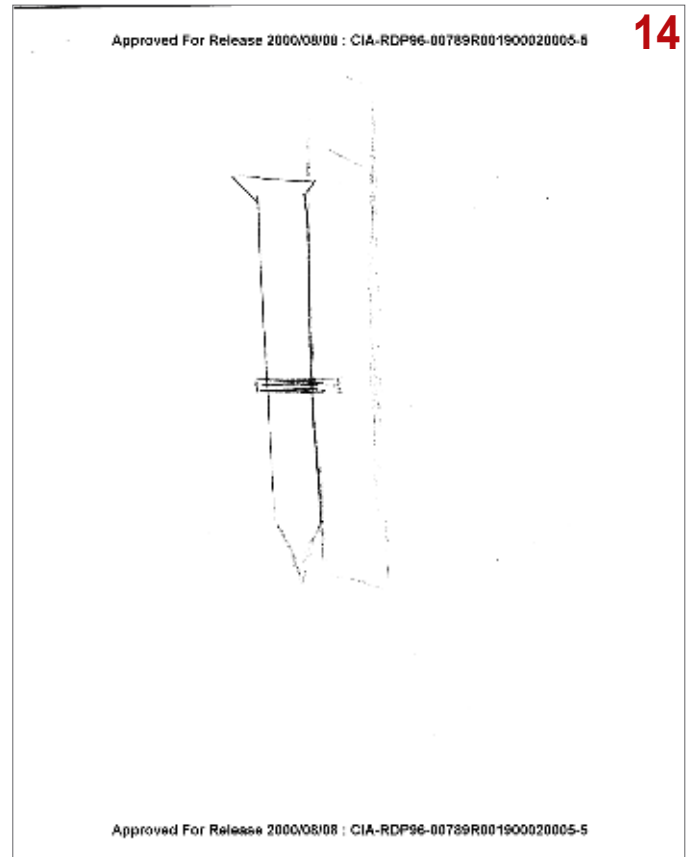
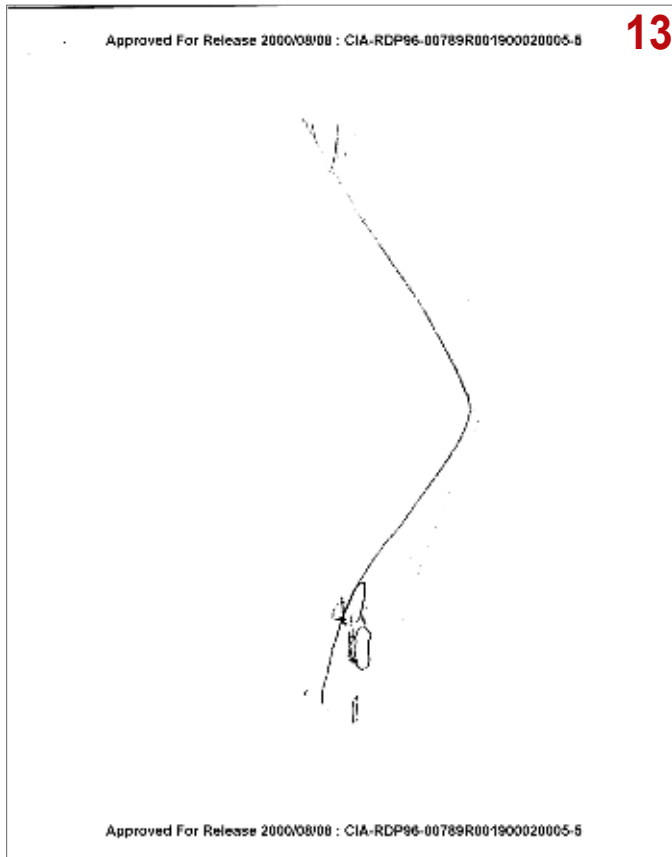


Gene told me he understood what I meant by "infantry cold" just to get me back on target and warm the room up.

At a later session I identified the weapon, when it was used, and what the effect of the weapon was.

I also identified the secret source of the information and gave a detailed description of that source. That information did shake up the folks at the agency where the source worked.





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## RV HISTORY

# MIND TO MIND

## by René Warcollier

by Ingo Swann

**Note:** *This book is part of the Studies in Consciousness/Russell Targ Editions, with interpretive introduction by Russell Targ and Jane Kutra, Ph.D. This preface is reprinted with the permission of Russell Targ.*

This wonderful book was first published in 1948. Its gemlike contents were selected and translated from the greater bulk of René Warcollier's very impressive telepathy research in France.

Dr. Gardner Murphy, the distinguished psychologist and pioneer in parapsychology research, provided the timely introduction, which includes a biographical sketch of Warcollier. The book was brought out by Creative Edge Press, founded in 1941 by the famous and dynamic psychic-medium, Eileen J. Garrett, in order to publish her own book entitled *Telepathy*.

The 1948 edition could continue to stand on its own merits. But since many events and developments have taken place during the intervening decades, it is useful to partially reset Warcollier's seminal work into a larger, and now more inclusive, historical overview.

One reason for doing this is that when this book was first published, its astonishing revelations about the underlying processes of telepathy were widely acclaimed as a dramatic breakthrough. As it turns out, that breakthrough has not really been enlarged upon.

So the book represents a unique benchmark that has not yet been surpassed, leaving its revelations about telepathy sort of suspended in time, awaiting the minds of those who can recognize how to utilize and increase their dimensions.

Another reason to view the work in this context has

to do with three concepts that are taken for granted today but which had not come into clear existence as of 1948: the concepts of models of the mind, information transfer, and signal-to-noise ratio.

These three important concepts have achieved broad recognition in science and technology, and their fundamentals can be applied to phenomena of

the mind, telepathy, and other formats of *psi* as well. If they are factored backward into Warcollier's work, they enable a better and larger understanding of what is involved.

Still another reason has to do precisely with the models-of-the-mind situation. As a result of accumulating consciousness research since the 1950s, it has become possible to understand that people do develop basic frames of reference. These frames, in turn, have a great deal to do with how minds are set, and then with

how reality is, or is not, viewed via these mindsets.

There is no doubt that researchers mind-model their research approaches, experimental methods, perspectives, and expectations within the scope of their own mindset's frames of reference. Different research approaches will, of course, end up producing different results. So when a given research model ends up producing extraordinary results and other research models do not, it seems the better part of valor to discover the precise frames of reference behind the successful research.

Such is the case with René Warcollier's overall research, and the parts of it that were presented as *Mind to Mind* in 1948.

That first edition, with Dr. Gardner Murphy's well-considered introduction, presented a relatively com-



René Warcollier

plete, if brief, picture of the Warcollier research. However, his basic frames of reference and fundamental research model were not pointed up or specifically elaborated upon.

This would not have been considered an omission in 1948. At the time, frames of reference were seen merely as subjective configurations that were not amenable to objective quantification. And so the then-developing scientific research model of American parapsychology was focusing on establishing objective quantification of *psi*, independent of any subjective frames of reference and mindsets of the researchers.

As it has turned out, however, objective quantification of telepathy has not really contributed very much to the understanding of what telepathy actually consists of beyond a collection of data. In high contrast, Warcollier's brief eighty-three pages of *Mind to Mind* reveal some several dozens of mind activities that take place within the overall phenomenon itself.

As will be found in the opening remarks of the text, Warcollier himself recognized and emphasized the fundamental importance of "frames of reference." Even though Warcollier's frames of reference, and resulting overall research model, were not included in the book, ample discussion of them is found throughout his French documents, where they are identified as constituting a crucial part of his research. So, what his basic frames consisted of is easily accessible and need not be drawn merely from latter-day supposition.

Warcollier was closely affiliated with the International Metapsychic Institute (*Institut Métapsychique International*) at Paris, serving as its treasurer from 1929-38, then as editor of its publication, *Revue Métapsychique*, from 1938-40, and as its president from 1951-62. At first take, it might be supposed that the Metapsychic Institute was merely the French equivalent of, for example, the British Society for Psychical Research and of the later formats of American parapsychology.

While all of those organizations investigated the same phenomena, each of them, in general, did so based on different frames of reference. Hence, the same phenomena were viewed differently, and this led into different conceptual pathways, many of which ended up in dead ends.

One of the difficulties in isolating what the different concepts consisted of has to do with the well-known fact that meanings of terms slip around over time. One such slippery term is "psychic." In more recent modern English, it became a sort of ambiguous generic term that could be used to refer to just about anything "paranormal."

An examination of the etymology of the term shows that its earliest meaning was more narrowly defined in both English and French. In English around 1642, and slightly earlier in French, "psychic" pertained to the mind, to the mental as distinguished from the physical.

It was not until the 1880s that the concepts of the psychical and psychic began to be utilized in English in ways that have remained familiar since: "Of or pertaining to phenomena and conditions which appear to lie outside the domain of physical law, and are therefore attributed by some to spiritual or hyperphysical agencies." (Oxford English Dictionary s.v. "psychical.") This new terminology led to an interest in psychical research of such phenomena and their conditions.

In French, the concept of the psychical remained more true to the earlier classical definition, "pertaining to the mind, to the mental as distinguished from the physical." (Cassell's French Dictionary s.v. "psychique.") And it is this classic sense that is basic to the meaning of the French term *métapsychique*.

That term was coined by the physiologist Dr. Charles Richet (1850-1935), one of France's most famous and most remembered scientists, who from 1887 to 1927 was professor of physiology at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, and who received the 1913 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for his discovery of the anaphylaxis reaction.

By about 1887, Richet had concluded that there did exist, "in certain persons at certain times, a faculty of cognition which has no relation to our normal means of knowledge." (Encyclopedia of Occultism and Parapsychology s.v. "Richet.")

For this faculty he coined the term "cryptesthesia," and defined the faculty as "a hidden sensibility, a perception of things by a mechanism unknown to us of which we are cognizant only by its effects." (*ibid.* s.v. "cryptesthesia.")

Within his overall theory of cryptesthesia, Richet included clairvoyance, premonitions, monitions,

psychometry, dowsing, and telepathy. He held that “telepathy as a hypothesis presupposes cryptesthesia as the reception of transmitted thought vibrations, and as such implies a new faculty.” (ibid.) With this, Richet was referring to a hidden aspect of mind, perception, and thought, and this was made more precise when he coined the term “metapsychic” about 1903.

Among his many other posts and offices, he was in 1905 elected president of the Society for Psychical Research in London. In his inaugural address, he defined metapsychics as “a science dealing with mechanical or psychological phenomena due to forces which seem to be intelligent, or to unknown powers, latent in human intelligence.”

For additional clarity, that definition can be refined to mean a science dealing with hitherto unknown and hidden mechanisms or forces that exist in human intelligence usually in a latent state, which seem to be intelligent of and in themselves, and which can function without the use of the five physical senses.

However the definition might be put, Richet was attributing to the metapsychical faculty some kind of intelligence autonomy that was independent of the five senses, but which nonetheless dealt in information and knowledge.

Thus, in French, the combination of *méta* and *psychique* sought to distinguish between the awake mind, closely linked to the physical senses, and a meta-mind, having perception, intelligence, and thought of its own, but which was hidden behind the mind as the average person knows it.

With specific reference to telepathy, it was then hypothesized that the telepathic faculty and its processes belonged to the hidden meta-mind, while the everyday mind, which was not conscious of the hidden mind, was only indirectly conscious of its effects.

Here, then, is a crucial distinction between the American parapsychology mindset as formatted during the 1930s and the earlier French metapsychical mindset that was formatted before World War I.

The American mindset sought to scientifically establish what could be quantified of the physical aspects of psychical phenomena, while the earlier French mindset, which characterized Warcollier’s basic frames of reference, wanted to scientifically isolate and examine the qualitative processes of the

hidden meta-mind. Involved in this distinction, and clearly so, are the pathways of two different kinds of basic, and largely opposite, frames of reference.

In 1918, Richet was instrumental in the founding of the International Metapsychic Institute in Paris, which attracted the interest of large numbers of eminent personalities in science, literature, and philosophy from many nations. Although there was some thirty-one years age difference between them, the close affiliation of Warcollier and Richet began before World War I and lasted until Richet’s death in 1935.

Their collaboration within the contexts of the metapsychic mind-model produced high-quality results, especially with regard to isolating patterns within telepathic activity (*les dessins télépathique*).

Between 1951 and 1962, the year of his own death, Warcollier was the president of the Metapsychic Institute. Between 1924 and 1962, the Institute published fifty-six of Warcollier’s papers; forty-eight of these came out after Richet’s death. Among these papers were: “A contribution to the study of mental imagery” (1948); “Psychic space-time” (1949); “Qualitative evidence of telepathy” (1957); and “Mental contagion within group telepathy” (1962).

Upon reading the foregoing, it becomes quite clear that Warcollier’s model for telepathy was not exactly based in the mind-to-mind idea, but in the meta-mind to meta-mind concept. In other words, it is not the daily, average, awake, conscious mind that has telepathic faculties. Rather, those faculties belong to the meta-minds of the individuals involved, the processes of which are “hidden” from the awake conscious mind. As Warcollier indicated, the awake conscious mind becomes aware of those processes only by experiencing their effects.

In 1948, American parapsychologists would have had trouble giving legitimacy to the idea of a hidden meta-mind, and so it is understandable why more extensive discussion of it was avoided back then. But now, more than fifty years later, the meta-mind concept is at least partially vindicated.

Researchers of brain-information processing now understand that the brain’s sensing systems are, in a meta-kind of way, non-consciously processing enormous amounts of information in some kind of mysterious, perhaps electronic, form.



But on average, only about 24 percent or less of the larger information whole is downloaded into the awake mind. This 24 percent generally involves only what fits into an individual's frames of reference, which are being utilized to establish reality for the individual. This percentile situation brings new credence not only to the concept of Warcollier's meta-mind, but to the recent idea of the multidimensional consciousness as well.

In addition to stating that telepathy is a meta-mind function, Warcollier defined telepathy as including "the communication of emotions, ideas, mental images, sensations, or words from one individual to another without the help of the physical senses."

He also understood that telepathic faculties were involved with information processing and information transfer from sender to receiver(s). But not directly so, in that the transmission is beset with distortions, confusions, mental overlays, and time lags.

The basic reason for these difficulties is that "Images sent are somehow broken apart in meta-psychic time/space and somehow reassembled by the receiver." And so all sorts of ambient mental and other phenomena can get in the way of clear and perfect reassembling.

Although the term "signal-to-noise ratio" was early encountered as a complication in radio broadcasting, it did not come into its own in other disciplines until the 1950s, when it took on importance as a factor within general information theory and information transfer processes. "Signal," of course, refers to information being sent from one source to a receiver, while "noise" refers to what distorts, dilutes, or disturbs clear reception at the receiving end. Noise can also be referred to as "static," which blocks clear reception of the signal.

*Mind to Mind* is not actually a discourse on telepathy itself or whether it actually exists. Rather, it is a treatise on the clarity of telepathic signals and what dilutes or distorts clear reassembling in the mind and meta-mind of the receiver. In other words, Warcollier's work precisely foreshadowed the signal-to-noise problems within the telepathy-sending and -receiving processes.

One of the most interesting aspects of Warcollier's work, however, has to do with why he and his colleagues were so successful in isolating about

sixty subtle telepathy signal noise aspects that are inherent in the larger undifferentiated whole of the phenomenon.

That reason is very briefly mentioned, almost as an aside, in Warcollier's text. And so its importance might be missed today as it was in the past.

Fundamentally speaking, telepathy is a problem within the contexts of information transfer. If information transfer from one meta-mind to another is considered, one needs to know not only what was sent versus what was received, but also the degree and variations of success or failure.

To this end, Warcollier elected to utilize some simple and some complex picture drawings for his experiments. Thus, the sender could try to send a prepared picture drawing, while the receiver, not knowing anything about the drawing except that it was one, then made a picture drawing of what was received.

This technique allowed factors within the reassembling processes to be studied and compared. With a sufficient number of experimental results in hand, it became possible to isolate, compare, and categorize various subtle and remarkable subsidiary processes within the larger telepathy whole.

It is the comparing and categorizing of telepathy signals and noise that constitutes the substantive backbone of this gemlike and precious book—precious not only because Warcollier's work is clearly suggestive that a mind-dynamic telepathy technology could be possible, but that his work could be used as a seminal basis for such a technology.

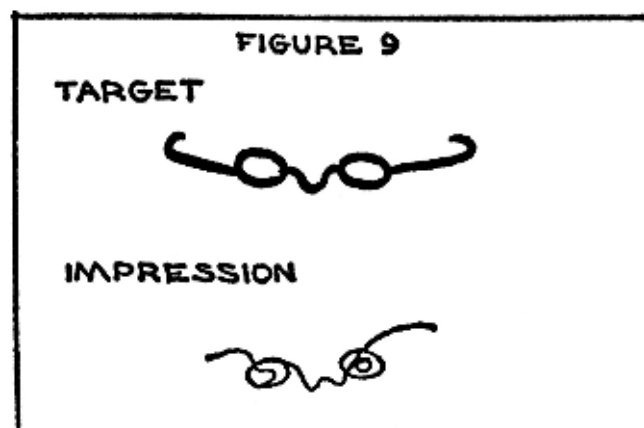
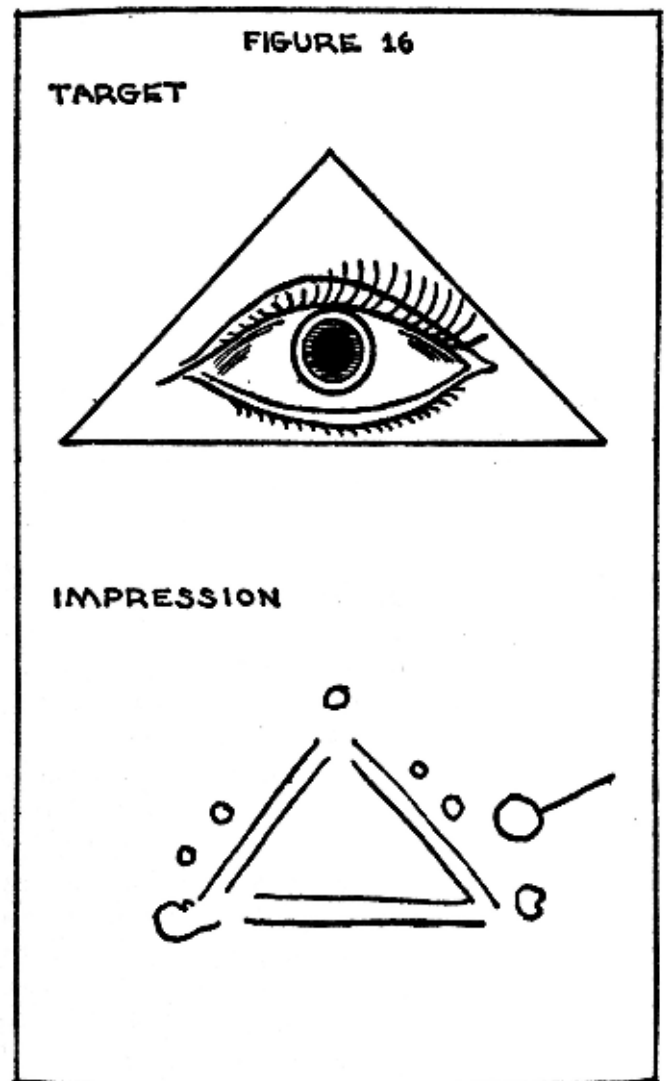
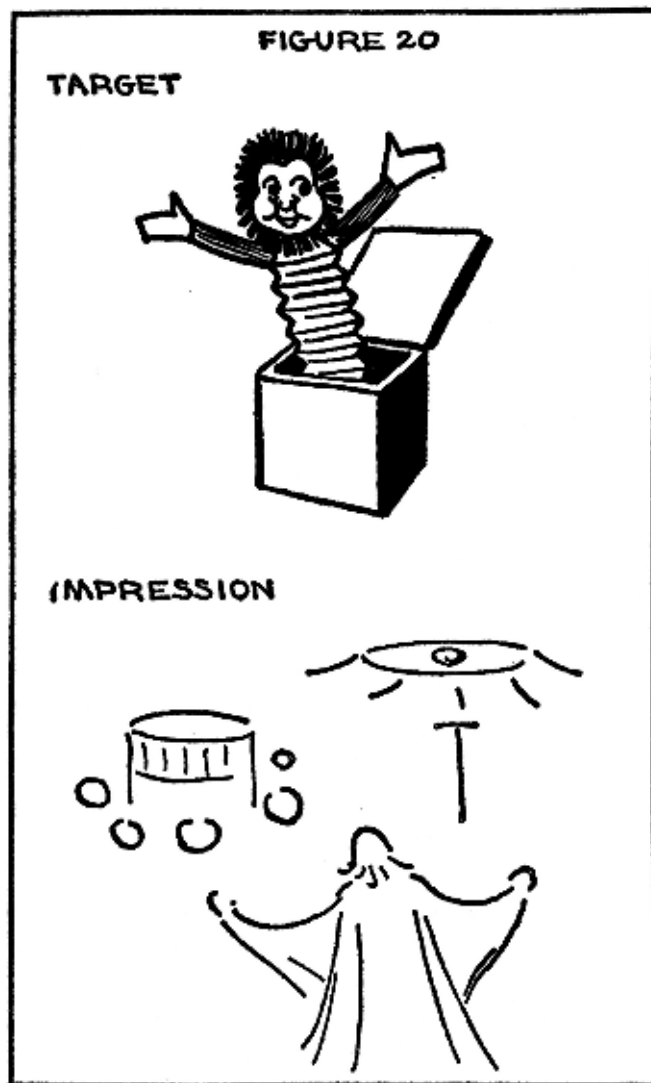
Ingo Swann, New York, 2001

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**Ingo 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. He was a widely collected artist, an accomplished intuitive, and a prolific author. Swann died on January 31, 2013.



*Aspects of noise encountered in the telepathic transmission of images.*



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## Web Guide

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Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (RVIS, Inc.)

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## TASKINGS &amp; RESPONSES

# AN INTERVIEW WITH Melvin C. Riley

by Jed Bendix

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

*Melvin "Mel" C. Riley (1SG/E-8, USA, ret.) is the only military remote viewer to have served twice in the Ft. Meade Remote Viewing Unit (1978-81, 1986-90), from which he retired from the military. In his assignments, he worked as a viewer, project officer, monitor, and analyst. A natural psychic, he was recruited as Project Scanate's first official remote viewer at Ft. Meade, where he was known as Viewer No. 011. Riley also participated in remote-viewing research at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). He has continued to do private remote-viewing work for special projects conducted by other former members of the military unit. Following his retirement, he also became a director of the New London Public Museum, specializing in Native American folklore.*



Melvin C. Riley, Basic Training, 1969

Jed Bendix [JB]: Can you give a synopsis of your years with the Remote Viewing Unit?

Mel Riley [MR]: I was born and raised south of Milwaukee in the city of Racine. I lived there until 1969, when I was drafted by the Army. At that time, the Vietnam War was going on. After basic training, military intelligence approached and recruited me. They sounded interesting and gave me the choice of my own field. After looking over a long list, I chose imagery interpretation; the job entailed examining aerial imagery and photography. After going through the required Intelligence schools, I was given orders

to go to Germany, where I worked on a light table reading out imagery on Soviet facilities. Many times I flew in the reconnaissance aircraft myself, shot the imagery, and brought it back. After six years in Germany, I came back to the States.

In 1976, I got orders to report to the United States

Army Intelligence Agency (USA INTA), Fort Meade, Maryland, where, after arriving, I and other selected Army and civilian personnel were interviewed for a new secret intelligence unit utilizing remote viewing. Those interviewed had to fit an acceptable psychological profile; eventually, twelve individuals were chosen. After the first few months, we lost half our number. Some left because remote viewing freaked them out, but other part-time individuals who were borrowed from other units dropped out because of the ridicule their commanding officers gave them. Eventually, we were left with a couple of full-time viewers and a few part-time viewers; those left included Joe

McMoneagle, Ken Bell, Hartleigh Trent, Fern Gauvin, and myself.

Skip Atwater was the officer responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Remote Viewing Unit. The two of us got along well enough that he took me down to meet Bob Monroe [ed. note: Robert Monroe, founder of The Monroe Institute in Faber, Virginia]. Monroe and I became very good friends.

Our efforts at remote viewing were based on research conducted at SRI with Hal Puthoff, Russell Targ, Charles Tart, and Ingo Swann. They were trying to reproduce and counteract what the Soviets were

supposedly doing.

At first, the unit belonged to the Army but secretly cooperated with the CIA, which the CIA denied. Our primary headquarters was the Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), but much of our guidance came from higher up in the Pentagon. The President knew who we were.

Whenever an agency wanted to task us, they first had to test us by giving us some ungodly wild test. There was never a line of people ready to use us; they came to us only if they were really desperate and willing to try anything. We were the last people on their list to contact. In the early days, we did not have a license to be operational but were technically only allowed to do research. That's how we survived, by doing research.

In the unit, we all had to wear different "hats"; that is, we had a variety of different duties. We did not have the luxury of having specific people designated as monitors or viewers. Sometimes we would get emergency taskings that we had to respond to quickly. An example might be: A sudden late-night request would come to Skip Atwater in his role as operations officer. Skip would get on the phone and start making calls to other unit members to come to the unit. Several of us were within walking distance of the facility and would take only a few minutes to arrive; others who lived farther away might take a half hour or longer. Whoever arrived first would start making coffee and preparing for the work ahead. One day I opened up the facility and was greeted by a large sign over the coffee machine that read "MEL RILEY IS NO LONGER AUTHORIZED TO MAKE COFFEE." While in Europe, I grew accustomed to very strong black coffee that was not appreciated by the team; but it kept them awake.

In his role as operations officer, Skip was not a viewer. This meant that, while we were waiting for everyone to come in, he would often work the first session as a monitor with me as a viewer. At this point, I would still be unaware of what the project was about. By the time other members started arriving, Skip and I would have completed an initial session. After the first session, I was no longer clean, at which point the commander would brief me on the project. From that point on, I would act as a monitor or project officer. As

other members arrived, I would then assign them as a monitor or viewer to the problem. This way, we kept those arriving as clean monitors and clean viewers; those arriving last were only used as viewers.

When leaving the unit in August of 1981, I was asked if I wanted to come back; I said, "Absolutely." For the next three years, I went back to Germany, flying air reconnaissance missions behind the Iron Curtain. Near the end of my tour, Joe McMoneagle and the then current commander, Brian Busby, came over to Europe and asked if I still wanted to come back to the unit; I said, "Certainly." Then came news that the Army was going to dump the remote-viewing program. Shortly, I received a phone call to report to Fort Stewart, Georgia, to support the Rapid Deployment Forces.

It was the Army's way of thinking, "Gee, he's been in the Army all this time and he doesn't know what it's really like; let's send him to a combat unit." So, there I was in my forties, out there setting the pace for eighteen, nineteen, and twenty-year olds. Your body can only take that so long. There is no sympathy—orders are orders. I took my job literally and seriously, and that got me into a lot of trouble with the officers. As a first sergeant, I thought of those soldiers as "mine"; it was my job to be responsible for them. To the 300 troops under me, I was their brother, mother, sister, father, and, to some, their worst enemy. Many times, I protected my troops from the shenanigans of the people above them. It was a front-line unit; so, when shit hit the fan, we were the first ones in.

During my absence from the remote-viewing unit, there were three or four changes of command. As a result, the unit was in turmoil during that period. Miraculously, each time it was shut down, the unit later resurrected like a phoenix rising out of the ashes.

Eventually, the Army turned responsibility for the unit over to the Defense Intelligence Agency or DIA. DIA is comprised of all of the military branches operating under one command. We were under the DIA's Research and Technology Division; the unit had a friendly relationship with the DIA.

After a couple of years at Hunter Army Air Field, I was happily reassigned back to Fort Meade in June of 1986. Joe McMoneagle had retired by the time I arrived, leaving Skip Atwater as the only person from

the old days. But, a little over a year later, Skip also retired. To me, all of the other personnel were new.

Once back, I had to learn a whole new remote-viewing technique called Coordinate Remote Viewing [*ed. note: now called Controlled Remote Viewing*] or CRV.

By this time, again, there was a change in leadership at the DIA, which brought in a new three-star general. When that general finally left, his final words to the unit were, “I don’t care if you can prove it. I still won’t believe it and don’t want anything to do with it.” In July of 1990, I left the unit for the last time. During my last tour, the unit commander was Fern Gauvin, and, after he left, Dale Graff took over.

The unit managed to stay operating with two or three people until DIA was ordered by Congress to pass remote viewing over to the CIA in 1995. Rather than keep the remote-viewing program operating, the CIA finally shut the door for good.

*JB: If the unit was supposed to do research, how did it get operational targets?*

MR: That’s how our existence was justified—by doing research into remote viewing. Various agencies could not justify using us operationally because we would be putting people’s lives in danger. Outsiders believed that our information came from a Ouija board, so they did not want to be openly associated with us. The only way they came to us was through the back door.

*JB: Do you have any interesting anecdotes with Dale Graff that you would like to share?*

MR: Dale was a lead scientist in the Science and Technology Division of the DIA. He loved to go out and do wilderness canoeing. When I say “wilderness,” I mean up above the Arctic Circle. You wouldn’t think of him this way as he looked like the perfect absent-minded professor. His glasses are as thick as Coke bottles, and I’ve seen him more than once walk into a wall because he was so enraptured in something else in his mind. I couldn’t picture him out on those dangerous canoeing trips in northern Canada and Alaska. He is an amazing man; he worked with dreams, then later got into remote viewing.

*JB: Do you have any stories with Ingo Swann that you would like to share?*

MR: When I first met Ingo, he wanted my jacket.

I had a buckskin, fringed and beaded coat that I had made myself. Back in the day, I hunted and tanned skins—a Native American by the name of Ruth Red Cloud taught me how to tan skins. Ingo lived in the area of New York where all the hippies and starving artists came from. The coat fit right in.

We used to get together and hide from the rest of the crowd. He was kind of the rock star of the remote-viewing world. People would be bugging him all the time, and he never had a chance to enjoy himself. I respected his privacy. At the time, we were both smokers, so we would find a place to hide and have a smoke. He liked cigars, so we would sit around and smoke a cigar and drink a Coke. Sometimes, we just sat there and never said a word; other times, we did a little bit of chit-chatting. We weren’t swapping secrets or anything like that; it was mostly, “Hey, how’s the folks back home?”

*JB: Did you go to SRI? If so, can you recall your time there?*

MR: Yes, on two different occasions I went to SRI where Hal Puthoff, Russell Targ, and Charles Tart were doing research.

From their research, SRI developed the following protocol: A target contained in an unlabeled, sealed envelope would be drawn from a target pool. Nobody knew what the target was inside the envelope. Inside the envelope were directions to a location that was within a twenty-minute drive time from SRI. The person doing the remote viewing would be put into a darkened room. There, he or she would go through a “cool-down.” Cool-down involves getting into a state of mind that would help in accessing the target; cool-down might be meditation or a personal method of choice. During this time frame, people called “outbounders” would open the envelope and go to the target area. After a set time had elapsed, a monitor would ask the remote viewer to describe the location of the outbounders. The monitor would ask the viewer to describe any impressions he had of the site. When they had enough information, the lights were turned on and the remote viewer was asked to describe and make sketches of what he experienced.

*JB: What projects did you work on during the ERV years?*

MR: The Iran hostage crisis was one; it began on



November 4th of 1979 and lasted till the hostages were released in January 1981. We worked the hostage crisis from day one till it ended. Pretty much all the intelligence agencies were involved while the hostages were held. In 1980, there was a failed rescue attempt, which we were tasked to view as it happened.

Each day, there would be anywhere from three to six remote viewers working sessions. Except for emergency situations, we ran sessions eight to ten hours a day during duty hours; by the time the crisis was over, we had done hundreds and hundreds of sessions. During the entire time frame of the crisis, we never got feedback. The only feedback we managed to get was from open sources like newspapers and television. We tried to hold accountable whoever utilized our information, like the Navy and Air Force, but they denied ever using our findings.

After the crisis, we requested that the Air Force send us an after-action report. We wanted to know whether we had done anything worthwhile, what our percentage of hits had been, and what we had accomplished. They ignored the request. We found out later that, if the Air Force officers found out that the report came from us, they buried it and it wasn't used. We did it pretty much for nothing.

In 1979, Joe McMoneagle and I both worked on a Chinese atomic-bomb test in Lop Nor proving grounds in China. We determined that the Chinese did test an aerial nuclear bomb; the bomb detonated, but did not go nuclear. Joe and I each worked half-a-dozen sessions on the atomic-bomb test. Joe's work was outstanding.

*JB: How often was feedback given?*

MR: That was a big problem. Except through open sources, there was hardly ever any feedback; we never knew whether what we were doing was good or not. There was one time I was having a difficult

time working on a project. Eventually, I narrowed the target down to be an aircraft; incorrectly, I assumed it was a Soviet or Chinese aircraft. The information I provided was extremely good. When working the target, I kept getting confused—one minute I viewed it, it looked like a fighter version; the next time, it would look like a bomber version. I kept trying to put those two together; I had no clue, and usually that is how remote viewing works.



*Melvin Riley and John P. Stahler, October 11, 2008*

Years later, through open sources, I learned that the aircraft was the stealth bomber and the stealth fighter. Before the stealth bomber became public knowledge, the Air Force wanted to see if we could access the aircraft by remote viewing. They must have been stunned at the results—they told us, "You will not work on that target anymore."

They made us sign nondisclosure papers stating that we would never talk about it.

*JB: Were you asked to view any futuristic technologies? If so, please share any results.*

MR: In 1987, I was asked to come up with a propulsion apparatus for long-term space exploration. During that time period, a scientist thought that the future of rocket propulsion was using plasma. A government agency wanted to know what to use for propulsion because, at some point, the ship will run out of fuel. What I came up with was the concept of a very thin, humongous sail that caught what is known as the "solar wind." During the session, I had AOLs of a sailing ship with huge sails exploring the world by sea and sailing the seven seas. Transposed on this humongous sail, I drew a space vehicle with the sail catching a wind.

After the session, the scientist came back and said there is no such thing, space is a vacuum, and that will not work. That was 30 years ago.

*JB: That would be under the CRV time frame?*

MR: Right, just because it was in the days of CRV didn't mean I couldn't use ERV. Many times I did ERV



in the middle of a CRV session. What would happen is, I would get a dump of data, which made it difficult to categorize everything into the CRV structure. Instead, I would write the information into a paragraph; if there were any questions, I could go back and CRV them later.

For example, while using ERV in the solar-sail session, I had a big influx of information that engulfed me. At first, I did not know which column to put it in; then, I wrote the information out in long hand. I thought I could always go back later and remote view my remote viewing. I do not recommend combining CRV and ERV unless the viewer has been trained by a very experienced teacher.

*JB: Can you explain what takes place with data-dumping? Does it start gradually or happen spontaneously?*

MR: Mostly spontaneously. When the data dump occurs, there is no time to write each perception in its individual column. It's best to go into an ERV mode and write the information down in a sentence or paragraph. After the break, if there are questions, you go back and probe the perceptions in CRV mode.

This method also can be used with AOLs to get additional information; there have been sessions where the only good information was my AOLs. Nine times out of ten, the information doesn't make any sense. It would be like trying to figure out sails on a spacecraft—listed AOLs are the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. You think to yourself, "These have nothing to do with outer space." The information is good but unrecognizable.

*JB: What pointers would you give in searching for a missing person?*

MR: A lot of emotion can be tied up in those types of targets. Missing-person cases normally do not turn out well. There are various reasons for people to be missing. Some people are missing merely because they want to be missing. Then there is the difficulty of dealing with emotionally distraught family members or loved ones. Such undertakings can take their toll on the viewer personally, emotionally.

Letting the police come to you first is important. If you go to the police first and have information about the case, and the information is too good, you are liable to end up arrested, because you may uncover

evidence only the abductor and police know. Now you become the suspect. You may think you are helping, but it seldom turns out that way.

Government agencies have come to me and asked for my help on missing person cases. One case came from a law-enforcement officer who wanted information about his missing niece. He did not like what I produced because it did not follow the forensic evidence, so they ignored my information. Ten years later, they found the guy who abducted her; his statements validated the accuracy of my work, which was unfortunate for his niece.

*JB: What is your method for detoxing yourself?*

MR: Grounding is done with the purpose of cleansing yourself of someone else's energy. When I get grounded, I go to a secluded location where I immerse myself in a Native American ceremony, which involves meditating and personal healing. After working with human targets, whether they are a missing person or locating a mole for the CIA, I always grounded myself. In order to come up with information from a person whom you are working against, you have to work with their energy at a deep level.

*JB: What is your construct of how remote viewing works?*

MR: First, you have to learn to accept that it works. Many beginners start remote viewing without believing it's going to work. It works on faith. When explaining how it works, it's best to explain it one way to a Catholic and a different way to a Muslim; discovering a person's personal beliefs can help you explain how remote viewing works in a way they can understand.

It is all one Universal Force, but not everybody can see it for that. Many people are unable to change long-held beliefs—these ingrained beliefs may make it difficult for them to understand the value of remote viewing. When explaining remote viewing, do not make it sound mysterious and important; instead, break it down to its simplest elements and use a common-sense approach.

*JB: What session held the most meaning and fascination to you?*

MR: It was a training session. After the start of the session, I bilocated to the target site. From the overhead view, I first thought I was in Egypt because I perceived several pyramids. Nearby was this huge

causeway with a ramp; the ramp headed towards a structure which had crude rough-like stones. As I proceeded up the ramp, the walls got smoother. The ramp connected to a structure with a passageway that continued to a large gallery. Eventually, I entered into a great room. As for the source of light, I could not see from where it was coming. I felt comfortable, with no apprehension. Off to the left, there stood a dozen beings that looked human, wearing white robes. They welcomed me and asked, "Where have you been for so long?" Another being, standing in the middle of the room, motioned for me to come over and meet him. Near him, a big stone slab lay like a big, flat tabletop. He guided me to lie down on the slab. When I laid on the slab, a beam of light shined down. He put his hands over me as though he were trying to do a healing. At that moment, the light in the room changed from many colors to a very pale, almost imperceptible, light. All the while, I was quite comfortable. Then, suddenly, my monitor yanked me back, and I immediately detached from the target. I was shocked to find myself back in the viewing room. After all these years, that session has vividly stayed with me.

The monitor was Ed Dames, who was also our training officer, and he had his own agenda. After his debriefing, he told me the target was the Galactic Federation Headquarters.

*JB: What are your thoughts on esoteric targets for training purposes?*

MR: Giving esoteric targets for training was an everyday event for Ed Dames. He sent me all over the galaxy to different planets and supposed UFO bases located here on earth. One such target was a supposed UFO incident at Rendlesham Forest, where the British and Americans had an air base. Supposedly, one of the Air Police or Military Police touched a craft that had landed. Another UFO base I remember working was Mount Hayes in Alaska. Many of these targets were alleged UFO bases that Pat Price had located; before he died, Pat gave the information to Harold Puthoff, Ph.D.

If the monitor has expectations of what he wants to find, the viewer may go to the imaginary place in the head of the monitor. Basically, it's a worthless target other than it is a fun thing to do.

*JB: What are the biggest mistakes made in operational remote viewing and why?*

MR: Number one, most detrimental to a viewer is no feedback. Number two is not having a monitor to guide the viewer. The monitor's job is to guide the viewer to get the correct information. It is important that the monitor is well educated in remote viewing and is able to understand the process the viewer is going through to get the information.

This leads to number three, knowing how to ask the right question to get the correct answer; not asking the question in a correct way may lead the viewer way off. The question has to be well thought out by the project manager to ensure that the monitor has the correct information to be able to guide the viewer.

I have a standard statement for a project manager when a session comes back and he believes it's the wrong answer. I say, "No, the viewer is always correct, no matter how bizarre the results are." Likewise, I tell the customer that this is the correct answer for the question you gave us.

Lastly, a session to find the true intention of the customer may be needed. Customers are skeptical by nature and have a habit of misleading.

*JB: What are the three most important things to tell a beginning remote viewer as they start out?*

MR: The foremost is; you can't save the world. Most beginners, at the moment they begin to have a little success, get the idea that they're going to save the children, save the world, achieve world peace; they're going to solve all of the world's problems. It does not work that way.

Second is searching for lost treasure. I've had people who claimed they were archaeologists who wanted me to locate artifacts for them. Not one did I consider genuine; most of them were bogus. Beginners can get sucked into that. Generally, such people never give feedback.

Which leads to number three: Viewing too many times without feedback makes your subconscious say, "I'm not going to play this game anymore."

*JB: Can you explain your thought process as to why it can be to a disadvantage to work with law enforcement?*

MR: The police often keep certain facts away from the public that only the police and the person who

committed the crime would know. If a viewer goes into a police station and says, "I know this and this, and I did it by remote viewing," the police will scratch their heads and say, "Hmm, we didn't say anything to the media, to the press, about that. The only people who know this are us (the police) and the suspect!" Guess who now becomes the prime suspect? The remote viewer! And it goes downhill from there.

*JB: Who was your best instructor while at Fort Meade, and why?*

MR: My first tour in the unit, we did ERV. For ERV, there is an initial cool-down period followed by a meditative state. Then, the monitor would ask questions. There was very little structure other than the monitor really had to know the proper questions to ask.

During my second tour, CRV was taught, with the training process taking twelve to sixteen months. There was no choice as to who would be your instructor. Introduction into Coordinate Remote Viewing was given by Skip Atwater.

Next, there was formal training through lecture in scientific theory and the structure of Coordinate Remote Viewing, which was taught by Paul Smith. Paul required us to take notes and tested us on every step. After Paul, we were handed over to the infamous and glorious Major Ed Dames; for the most part, he acted as my trainer. Often, Ed's personal agendas were off-planet or esoteric targets, targets which really had no feedback.

Ed had other targets, which included Ground Zero at Hiroshima; being at Ground Zero of a nuclear explosion and having all the molecules in your body ripped apart is quite an experience. Another target was standing in direct line of a Soviet experimental particle beam—that can really tear a hole in your day.

One that I bilocated to was the medieval Battle of Hastings, and I found myself between two forces battling each other. It was so real—I was sitting there ducking swords and clubs, choking on dirt and dust. If I had been hooked up to an electrocardiograph, my readings would have been off the chart.

Little by little, unbeknownst to us, Ed would slip in an actual operational target. Other targets did have feedback, like the target pool of articles cut out of the National Geographic. They were places like Mount Kilimanjaro or the Grand Canyon.

*JB: What are the biggest mistakes beginners make?*

MR: One of the first biggest mistakes that beginners make after taking the classes is that they return home and forget to practice. Soon it becomes too easy to not practice. Even when they do practice, the natural tendency is to look for an easier way or shortcuts around the tedious aspects of remote viewing. Remote viewing is hard work; if there were any shortcuts, we would have found them. People look for shortcuts, then think they have found one, but actually it hurts their progress more than it helps them. They need to practice the way they were taught.

One area that students need to spend more time working on is ideograms. Ideograms are the target's address—everything about the target is contained in the ideogram. Ideograms are like a message to your conscious from your subconscious. It's a matter of unlocking the information; if you run into problems, you can always remote view your ideogram.

*JB: How long would you suggest working in a remote-viewing session before taking a break, and why?*

MR: I would not work any longer than 45 minutes to an hour before taking a break, or when the incoming information starts slowing down or stops. At this point, I advise the viewer to take a break. If it's a nice day, walk around outside, watch the squirrels and birds, go down to the creek and watch the frogs. While you are on break, the subconscious will be still working on the session. When you are rested up, come back, sit down, take the coordinates and start again. Breaks are good.

*JB: Explain the theory of Stage VI.*

MR: Stage VI is like the movie *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, when the lead actor uses mashed potatoes to make Devil's Tower. It took him half the movie to figure out Stage VI. When you are using Stage VI, it's nice if you've taken a course in sculpture. Stage VI depends on the artistic and technical capabilities of the remote viewer, which makes it highly individualized.

To improve artistic capabilities with sketches, I recommend the book *Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain* by Betty Edwards. That is an excellent book; it teaches the subconscious the ability to sketch. With

continued practice, each drawing will look better. Practicing this technique helps in connecting the brain to the hand, as well as to the body.

*JB: What is your vision for the future of remote viewing?*

MR: As an aid to research—a good example is research on propulsion for long-distance space travel. Even if scientists have an open mind, they may have an incorrect impression that remote viewing is going to tell them everything to solve their problem. Researchers need to know how remote viewing passes along certain clues for a new perspective on the research or to point towards a different approach. Additionally, they need to know that one remote-viewing session is not going to solve the problem. Best results would have a team consisting of a scientist, remote viewer, and analyst working together.

A big drawback is that many people are afraid to think outside the box. They are afraid that they will be ridiculed and lose their jobs; or because they have an incorrect belief that, if remote viewing really existed, it would be the work of the devil.

A good use for remote viewing is to help people become more spiritual, to become better people, and to better understand the world around them.

*JB: Where do you see remote viewing's role in developing relationships between countries? Like relationships between the United States and Russia or China, to end disputes and live more cooperatively?*

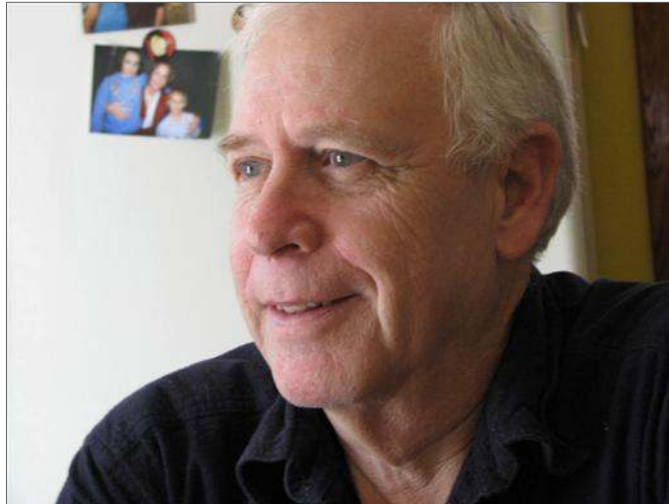
MR: An ideal world would not have those problems; currently, we do not live in an ideal world. The problem is, it doesn't matter whether it's the Russians, Israelis, Arabs, Canadians, or us. First thing they would do with remote viewing is to spy on everybody; they want to be one step ahead of whomever they fear. That's pretty much what we had used remote viewing for. I don't see that changing. Mankind is paranoid—they are expecting someone to beat them over the head

and take their toys away. I don't perceive how we could use remote viewing to make relationships with other countries better. One of the biggest things that drive a wedge between nations and countries is religion. How do you change somebody's ideology? You can't. Remote viewing is not an acceptable thing in today's culture or society.

Most of my life, I have used remote viewing in search of truth, like trying to understand similarities and differences of ancient cultures, religions, and of ideas of people across the globe. Too many people think their way is the only way. All we can do is, try to understand and share with the rest of the world; not that anybody is going to listen. It's called "remote viewing: a path to enlightenment." Why not make that a personal goal, remote viewing enlightenment? How

can you expect to change anything unless you have a grasp on truth and enlightenment? Always look for the truth and have an open mind.

With the arrival of the modern scientific era, magic is no more. In ancient times, it was a time of magic and people believed. Through enlightenment, we can help science find its way. It's how you use what you have; and, if you misuse remote viewing, you'll either be a pariah or a laughing stock. Maybe through enlightenment, in the future, people will take remote viewing seriously. Then, perhaps there will be a time of magic again.



*Melvin Riley at home, 2008*



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

sist others.



## 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](http://www.irva.org/library/stargate).

The old Westminster Burying Grounds were established in 1786 on the outskirts of Baltimore by the First Presbyterian Church. Over time, the congregation built a Gothic Revival church constructed of brick arches on a portion of the cemetery, which created the catacombs. The church was used by the congregation until 1977 and is now known as Westminster Hall, under the auspices of the University of Maryland's, Francis King Carey School of Law.



Westminster Catacombs, Baltimore

Image: University of Maryland, Francis King Carey School of Law

## Target: Westminster Burying Grounds

**Date: December 2, 1987**

**Remote Viewer: Melvin Riley**

**Monitor: Edward Dames**



Westminster Catacombs, Baltimore

Image: University of Maryland, Francis King Carey School of Law



Melvin "Mel" C. Riley (1SG/E-8, USA, ret.) is the only military remote viewer to have served twice in the Ft. Meade Remote Viewing Unit (1978-81, 1986-90), from which he retired from the military. In his assignments, he worked as a viewer, project officer, monitor, and analyst. A natural psychic, he was recruited as Project Scanate's first official remote viewer at Ft. Meade, where he was known as Viewer No. 011. Riley also participated in remote-viewing research at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). He has continued to do private remote-viewing work for special projects conducted by other former members of the military unit.

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REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Remote Viewer : ME 011 ✓

\* Interviewer : ED 099

\* Observer(s) : \_\_\_\_\_

\* Date : 12/02/87

\* Starting time : 0758 hours, local

\* Site # : 0140

\* Site Acquisition : (CRV) ERV PRV ARV BRV Other \_\_\_\_\_

\* Working Mode : (PT) HEM Other \_\_\_\_\_

\* Feedback class: A (B) C

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Ending time : 1133 hours, local

\* Notes : \_\_\_\_\_

\* Highest stage : 04

\* Evaluation : T **3**

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Actual site : WESTMINSTER BAPTIST CHURCH, BOSTON, MA

\* RV summary : \_\_\_\_\_

\* : \_\_\_\_\_

\* : \_\_\_\_\_

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77401  
8/1/00

S-2  
light brown  
brown  
sandy/not sandy  
gritty

hard  
smooth  
dark  
green

4. across, angle up,  
angle across,  
hard  
5. structures

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PR: 1/8/88 SG1J  
A.V. - None  
12 FEB 1987  
0958hrs

77481  
8/1/00

A. encamp. camp  
over, across, flat  
across  
hard  
B. Road

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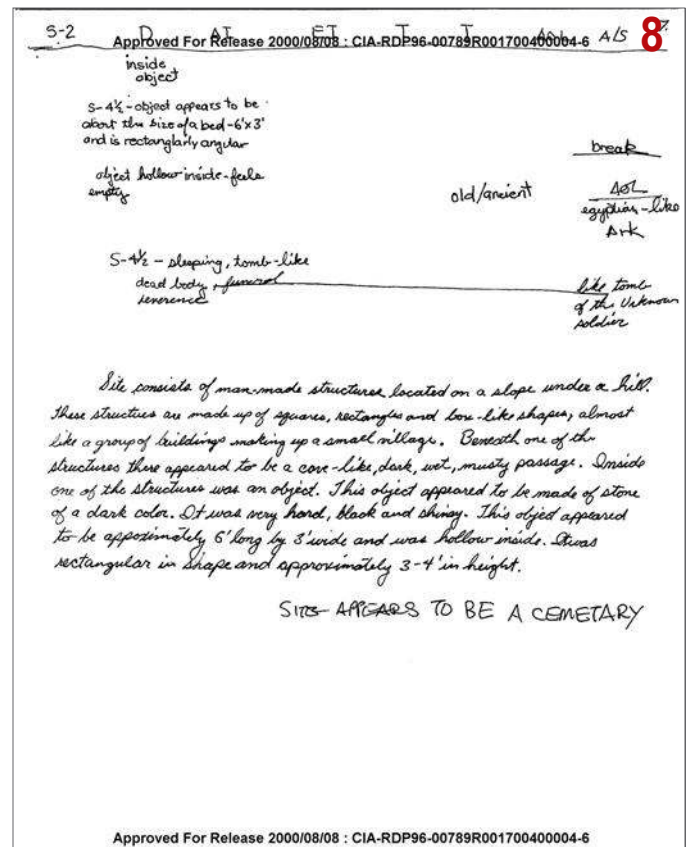
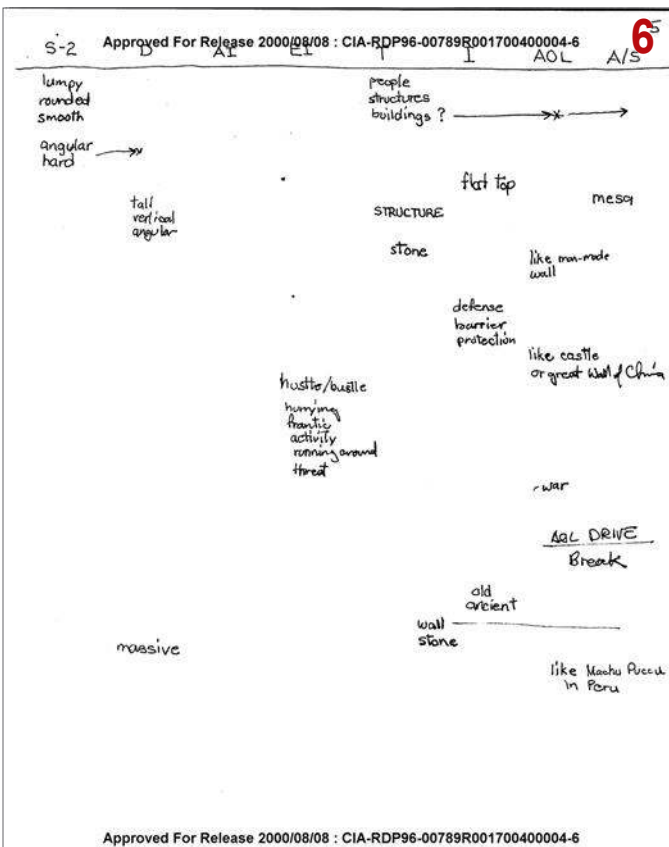
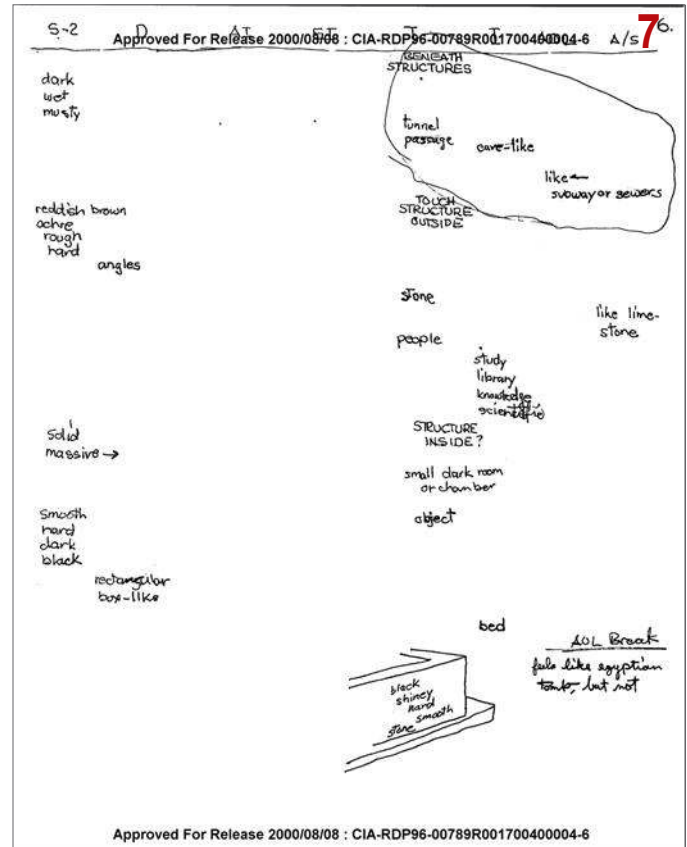
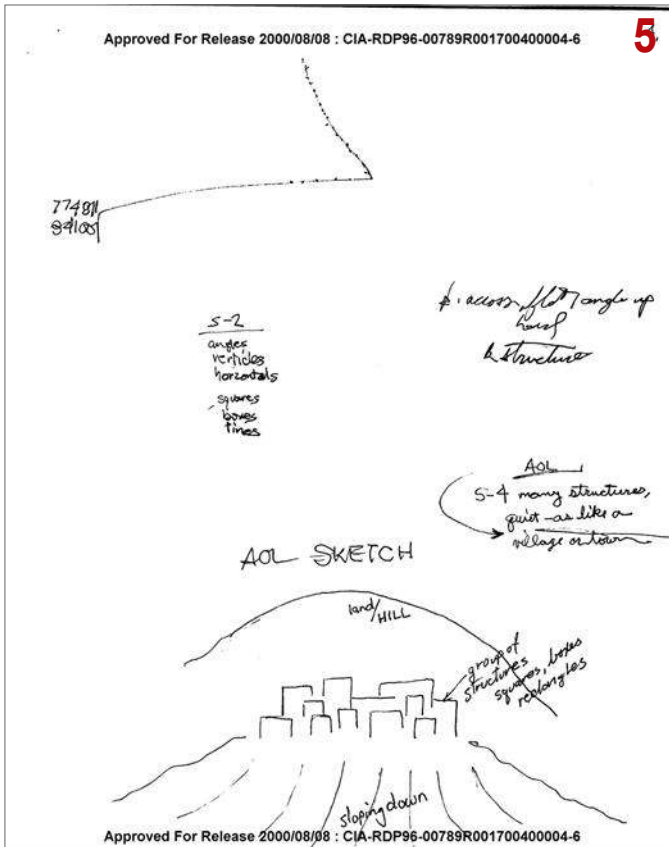
77481  
8/1/00

STRUCTURES

S-2  
soft  
dust  
reddish brown  
powdery

4. across, angle up,  
across over  
hard  
B. Road

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**Target: Stonehenge****Date: March 3, 1987 & May 3, 1987****Remote Viewer: Melvin Riley****Monitor: Edward Dames**

Stonehenge, Wiltshire, England

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PT: 5-  
A.V. 3-10-87  
SGU  
MAR 87  
1022 hrs

076097  
470122

S-2  
reds  
oranges  
earthtones  
sandy  
rocky  
warm  
rough

As incline up, angle up  
angle across, across flat  
hard  
E. structure

ASL Break  
like huge natural  
rock formation  
David Jones

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Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001700410001-8

REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

Remote Viewer : MR 011  
Interviewer : ED 099  
Observer(s) :  
Date : 03/03/87  
Starting time : \_\_\_\_\_ hours, local  
Site # : 0760  
Site Acquisit.: CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Working Mode : GT HEM Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Feedback class: (A) (B) C

Ending time : \_\_\_\_\_ hours, local  
Notes :  
Highest stage : 04  
Evaluation : T

Actual site : STONEHENGE  
RV summary :  
:

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076097  
470129

S-2  
blue  
green  
dark  
black  
purples  
straight  
vertical  
rounded  
curving  
lines

a across angle up,  
angle across, flat  
hard  
E. structure

Comp  
ASL Break  
strange, because, not  
perceiving colors persons

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5-2 Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001700410001-8 **8**

homework of architecture something should be made

\*; curving around,  
curving around, angle  
across even along  
around curved path

Stencourse  
around carved in stone  
for  
day  
hours

AOL break  
RATCHETING

EGYPTIAN  
VULTURE  
STATUES

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5-2 Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001700410001-8 **2a**

MATHEMATICS  
formulas  
algebra  
symmetry  
represents  
angles,  
precision  
construction

arch dome

repetition  
keeping  
study  
not so hidden  
not apparent

48 - out the subject of teaching or learning - the subject  
seems small enough from outward appearance, but there  
is a hidden meaning or hidden subject - esoteric  
occult (as in unknown)  
forgotten  
knowledge

AOL break  
during ritual or ceremony  
not people

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PI's - cold - st/11 QMA SRV  
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CONTINUATION

5-2 D AI EI T I AOL A/S

Square  
rectangular

STONE  
MARBLE  
columns

building

aesthetically  
pleasing  
like acropolis  
in Athens

stands out  
artistic  
sculpted  
carved

represents something  
movement to  
someone or  
something  
mathematics  
was very (secret society)  
AOL break  
Washington  
monument

corner  
of large  
dressed  
stone  
blocks

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5-2 Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001700410001-8 **3a**

people

mathematics  
architecture

pre-stone-age  
high technology

iron  
steel  
bronze

people in flowing  
white robes

priest/priestess like

AOL break  
DRUIDS

learning  
teaching  
almost religious-like?  
university  
organised study  
structured

A/S

this structure  
is like a textbook.  
It was used to  
be an epiphany -  
it was the school  
university, library,  
textbook, etc. all  
in one.

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# IRVA & RV NEWS

## IRVA 2016 Conference

The 2016 conference will be held September 23-25 at the [Hyatt French Quarter](#) in New Orleans, Louisiana. You can learn more about the conference at [www.irvaconference.org](http://www.irvaconference.org).

## 2014 IRVA Conference DVDs Now Available



IRVA is pleased to announce that the 2014 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference presentations are now available on DVD. Please visit the IRVA website to read the speakers' abstracts.

### Presentations:

Christopher Barbour & Pam Coronado: [Workshop: Sketching Human Faces for Remote Viewing](#)

Nancy DuTertre: [The Sixth Sense is a Myth](#)

Debra Lynne Katz: [What's New? Lessons Learned in Recent Remote Viewing Research](#)

John Kortum: [The Kortum Technique](#)

John G. Kruth: [The history of the Rhine Research Center to the IRVA community](#)

Graham Nicholls: [Perceptions Beyond the Body: Remote Viewing and Out-of-Body Experiences](#)

Alexis Poquiz & Marty Rosenblatt: [Advances, Innovations, and Statistics in Applying Precognition](#)

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.: [Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan, and the Electra](#)

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.: [Don't Know Much About History](#)

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.: [Dowsing For Amelia](#)

Glenn B. Wheaton: [HRVG Presents: "Cloak & Dagger"](#)

Lori Williams: [The Next Generation of Remote Viewers and Beyond: What Does Our Future Hold?](#)

IRVA offers one-click ordering through its website at [www.irva.org/shop/dvds.html](http://www.irva.org/shop/dvds.html).

## \*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](http://www.eightmartinis.com).

## IRVA Members Honor Roll

### IRVA Founders

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.  
David Hathcock  
John B. 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 A. Schwartz

### Lifetime Membership

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

### Sustainer

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.

## REVIEW

# ESP WARS East and West

by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

By Edwin C. May, Ph.D., Victor Rubel, Ph.D.,  
Lloyd Auerbach, M.S. (and Joseph McMoneagle in  
the Kindle version)  
CreateSpace Independent Publishing, August  
2014  
ISBN: 978-1500743000

***An Account of the Military Use of Psychic Espionage as Narrated by the Key Russian and American Players.***

*ESP Wars* is full of facts, anecdotes, and lots of ESP history, both American and Russian. In the introduction to this book, Dr. Edwin May writes that it “provides a tapestry of personal stories of the major players from the American and Russian sides. We have joined forces with our former adversaries to document *ESP Wars* from both sides of the Iron Curtain, during the Cold War and after. We also wanted to describe some of the differences in the approach from both camps and, especially, from the Russian side, and reveal some of the strongly felt ideologies that had been suppressed during the Soviet era.”

What is different about *ESP Wars* is that it is written by several authors: Edwin May, Ph.D., Victor Rubel, Ph.D., Lloyd Auerbach, and Joseph (“Joe”) McMoneagle. While Dr. May is well known in the remote-viewing community, Dr. Rubel and Auerbach are less familiar, and what they write about is mostly unknown to the modern remote-viewing community. Joe McMoneagle, who is a co-author of the Kindle edition, was part of the original cadre of American soldiers who were inducted into the U.S. military’s remote-viewing program.

It has been documented in the history of American remote viewing that the research and military pro-

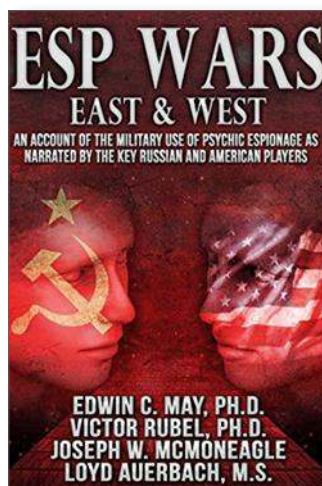
grams came into existence due to the belief that the Russians were ahead of America in what was termed “the *psi* wars.” The history of remote viewing began during the Cold War, and, in that era, any advance by either country, psychic or otherwise, was seen as a strategic advantage. Because of the Cold War environment in which it began, much of what occurred in the Soviet Union and the United States concerning remote viewing remained secret for decades. Now, in *ESP Wars*, we get “the rest of the story.”

Dr. May was one of the later managers of the CIA-sponsored remote-viewing research group at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI; later SRI International). SRI’s human-consciousness research program was initially developed and led by Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. in the early 1970s, and physicist Russell Targ subsequently joined him. The U.S. Army’s remote-viewing unit was established in October 1977 by then First Lieutenant F. Holmes “Skip” Atwater at the direction of Major General Edmund Thompson, the Army’s Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the time.

Dr. May joined SRI in 1975, leaving a career in low-energy experimental nuclear physics and “taking a bit of a leap” (as he explains it) to join the team. In 1985, he became the SRI

program’s director and later moved the research to the Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), another defense contractor, until the CIA deactivated the government’s program in September 1995. Since then, Dr. May and his colleagues have continued their research at the Laboratories for Fundamental Research (LFR) in California.

Co-author Lloyd Auerbach has a long history in the field of parapsychology, although Dr. May describes him in his introduction as being only “somewhat active





in the parapsychological community.” He also mentions Auerbach’s other professions as being “mental-ist and psychic entertainer”—and as a professional chocolate-maker. However, knowing of Auerbach’s long, distinguished connections to Atlantic University, JFK University, and the Rhine Research Institute, I can only hope that Dr. May is simply playing down Auerbach’s scientific contributions in the spirit of collegial jest.

Joe McMoneagle has consistently provided stellar performances in the remote-viewing field, both throughout and following his U.S. Army career. His great skill as a viewer is undeniable and has been established in books, presentations, and documentaries where he has often been challenged to “push the edges of the envelope.”

The Russian contributors are Lieutenant General Alexei Yuryevich Savin, Ph.D. and Major General Boris Konstantinovich Ratnikov. In 1989, long after the inception of SRI’s research pro-

gram, Dr. Savin was commissioned by the Soviet Ministry of Defense to head a special top-secret department (“Military Unit 10003”) to examine a group of psychics; for the next 15 years, Dr. Savin focused on this “Hidden Human Potentialities and Super Capabilities Development” program.

Major General Ratnikov, a career KGB operative who is described as being a direct participant in the August 1991 coup in Russia, also became involved with Russia’s research into extrasensory perception (ESP). Dr. May describes how Ratnikov developed a number of special ESP techniques for the Russian security services that were intended to defend President Boris Yeltsin and other top Russian political figures.

In *ESP Wars*, Dr. Rubel focuses on much less well known information about remote viewing. For example, he tells of a major difference between American and Russian psychic operatives: Russian operatives were often required to be present “on site” at the battlefield, whereas the majority of the Ameri-

can psychic spies’ work was conducted as a remote activity. Still, there is documentation substantiating the fact that some of the top Star Gate program remote viewers were occasionally present on-site during Operation Desert Storm in 1991.

Intriguingly, the Russians focused not only on developing human psychic potential but also on facilitating ESP through the use of physical hardware known as “psychotronic generators.” However, Dr.

May points out that “90% of these proposals, designs, and research projects were unsuccessful.”

I can attest to this after having been fortunate enough to visit Moscow in the summer of 1991, where I visited the Institute for Theoretical Problems (ITP) and where psychotronics research was being conducted.

While in Moscow I interacted with the ITP scientists and interviewed the brilliant mathematician and visionary, Professor Vasily Nalimov. I also experienced a personal healing session on a swollen foot with a psychotronics

device, which sadly, did not have much effect.

When I left Russia I was asked to take two ITP psychotronics units back to the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) lab in the U.S., where I was working at the time. They were named “Big Bear” and “Little Bear” and were activated randomly during the PEAR lab’s Random Number Generator (RNG: micro-PK) research trials. Interestingly, no significant effects were seen between the times that the units were either on or off.

What is not known is how much or how little of America’s success in the remote-viewing field was known about and/or replicated by the Soviets. However, it is known that the Russians followed the scientific literature being published in the United States. As evidence, when American researchers Brenda Dunne and John Bisaha were conducting their “outbounder” experiments at Mundelein College in Chicago, they decided on a fifteen-minute window for the outbounder “beacons” to reach their target. The



*Lt. General Alexei Yuryevich Savin, Ph.D. (ret.)*  
Image: Lt. General Alexei Yuryevich Savin, Ph.D. (ret.)

Russians carried out their own outbinder studies following the publication of Dunne's & Bisaha's experimental work and declared that the fifteen-minute interval was the "golden rule," not realizing that this duration was an arbitrary measure.

The book also illustrates many differences between the American and Russian approaches to *psi*, including the goals sought to be achieved. Americans, ostensibly, used remote viewing and other psychological tools for information-gathering and searches; the Russians, in contrast, were not only interested in information-gathering but also remote influencing or remote action at a distance—with results often leading to injury and death.

The American research efforts at SRI and the Army's Star Gate teams were established to study and implement *psi* phenomena; the word "psychic" was avoided and the terms "remote viewing" and "remote viewers" were introduced. According to Dr. Rubel and the Russian contributors, "The KGB did indeed work with psychics from time to time, but no distinct grouping of psychics was ever established within the KGB itself." This assertion *may* call into question the accounts of those Star Gate remote viewers who have claimed to have perceived Soviet remote viewers spying on them as they were spying on the Soviets.

The Russian academics may be considered—from an American perspective—to be pedantic, authoritarian, and more than a bit misogynistic. While Soviet women were utilized in their *psi*-wars effort, they were frequently given only support and morale positions rather than being used "in the field" as equals.

Dr. May writes in the book's dedication that "[w]e still have a long way to go before the unfettered acceptance of ESP as a normal human experience." However, this statement only applies in the current

scientific world; those many individuals possessing and using intuitive abilities already know that ESP is part of everyday natural cognitive functioning.

More about Edwin C. May, Ph.D., and Victor Rubel, Ph.D., can be learned at the Laboratories for Fundamental Research website [www.lfr.org](http://www.lfr.org), Loyd Auerbach at [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com), and Joe McMoneagle's website at [www.mceagle.com](http://www.mceagle.com).



Four Russian remote viewers (circled) along with Joe McMoneagle, Lt. General Alexei Yuryevich Savin, Ph.D (ret.), and others in 2000. There were over 120 Russian viewers at the height of their program. Image: Edwin C. May, Ph.D.

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**, is the director of [Mindwise Consulting](http://www.mindwiseconsulting.com) 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, including *Remote Perceptions*, and is a founding member and former director of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA).



# I REMEMBER A Soviet Death Ray

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

It may sound more dramatic than it was because, for a while, the project which that session was part of was the typical drudgery: Session after session, without feedback, never sure if you were on or off the target. This one was labeled Sun Streak Project 8609; at the time, of course, we the viewers were not aware of that. All we knew was that we were doing repetitive sessions, and often the same targeting number was involved. On all of the copies of the declassified session transcripts that I have, the CIA stamped a big black box over the place where that number should appear; it would seem that it does not want us to know what that number was, even today, almost exactly 30 years later.

As recorded in a report of the project from 1987, the general tasking for Project 8609 was to “[a]ccess and describe the activities and results of activities at the Dome Section and related structures at Sary Shagan,

R & D complex.” Sary Shagan was where the Soviets tested each new anti-aircraft or anti-missile system that they rolled out, to include the system’s radars, tracking systems, and the missiles themselves. But, Sary Shagan was suspected to be a place where the Soviets were working on something else as well: energy-beam weapons such as high-powered lasers and particle beams. Some of our intelligence

customers were using us remote viewers to determine if this was true and, if so, to find out whatever we could about it. For this effort, Lyn Buchanan worked three sessions, Angela Dellafiora (now Angela Ford) did two, Bill Ray contributed six, and I ended up doing twelve remote-viewing sessions.

While this article is about only one session, I found out years later that the target was a dome-shaped building with additional wings attached, located in the middle of a large (perhaps miles

across) star-shaped layout of roads, conduits, and power connections with structures at each of the points of the star. Ed Dames and Gene Lessman traded off monitoring duties for my dozen sessions. The first several of these sessions provided mostly preliminary data, following the standard practice of psychically exploring a complex site both to orient the remote viewer and to develop information about different areas of it. But, one session in which Gene Lessman was my monitor late in the series remains bright in my mind yet to this day, when I “stood” in

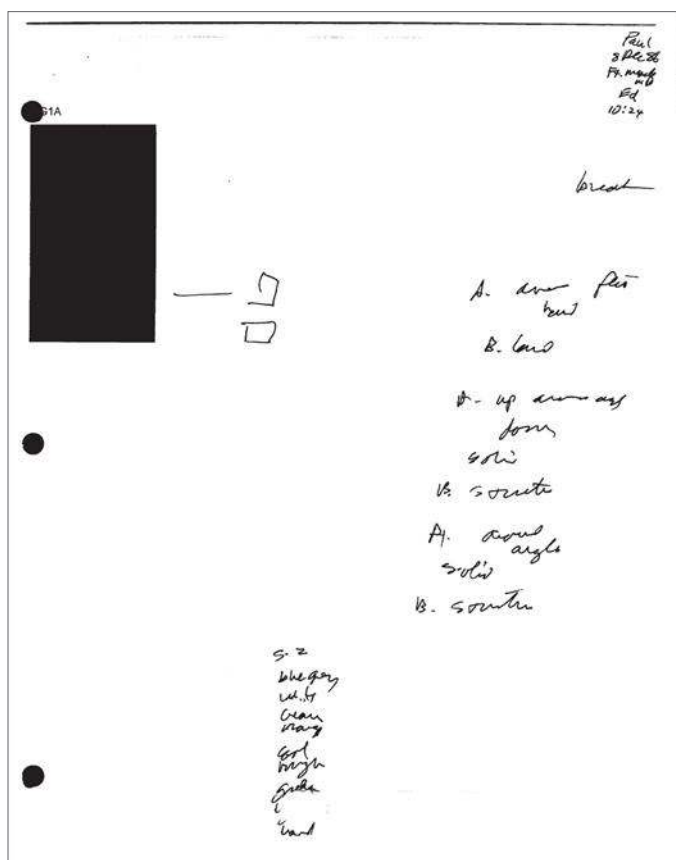


*A typical air-defense facility configuration at Sary Shagan. The energy-beam complex was reportedly similarly designed but larger. Image: Google Earth*



front of an energy beam and remote viewed it at the subatomic level. As I described it in my first book, *Reading the Enemy's Mind*, at pages 288-90:

A few sessions into this project, I came across a large, complex piece of equipment that was irregularly shaped, and sported various protuberances, cabling, wires and such, which I could "feel" as I ran imaginary hands over its outsides. There was something I didn't like about this machine. It seemed dangerous.



First page of one of Smith's Sary Shagan sessions showing how the actual tasking number was redacted by the declassification team.

"Work your way around whatever this is you've found, and describe," directed Gene, who was monitoring. I tried to do so, following its contours in my mind, describing as I went. But I reached a point where I hesitated.

"I don't want to get in front of it," I said.

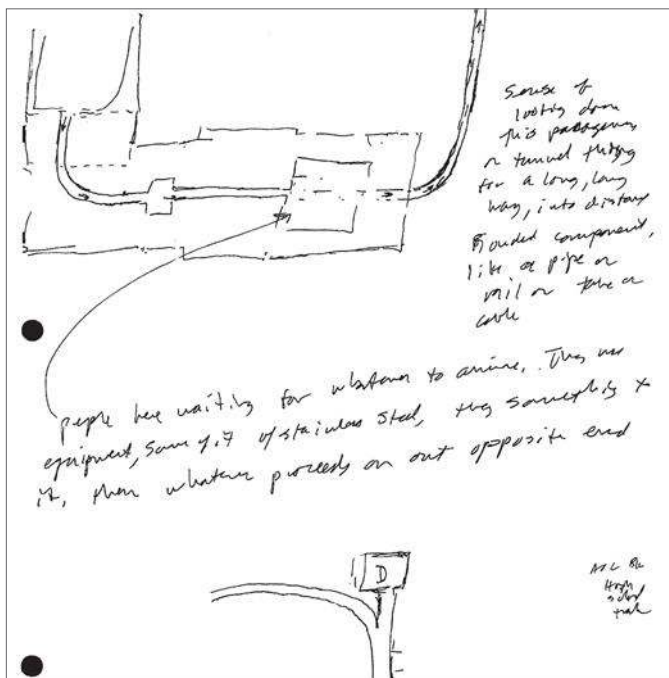
"Why not?" Gene asked.

"It's dangerous. Something comes out of the front that is very harmful."

"What is it?"

"I don't know. Something nasty."

Gene was silently thoughtful for a moment. "Look," he finally said. "Remember, you are not 'there' physically, right? Only your point-of-view is there, non-physically. Whatever is coming out of that machine cannot hurt you. You must understand. It cannot hurt you. Now move to the front of the thing and describe." Gene has since told me that looking at the overhead photos caused him to think that the target was some kind of missile silo, and he thought that I had discovered a nuclear-tipped missile. I did as instructed and moved to the "front" of the device, though still hesitantly at first, since logic doesn't always fully trump instinct. I relaxed a little when I found I really wasn't harmed, and discovered that whatever was coming out of the thing involved energy that was intense, focused, directed.



RV-derived overhead sketches of the active part of the Sary Shagan beam technology facility.

By this time in the session I was so far "under" in the remote viewing mode that, once I got over my fear of exposure to it, being in a stream of energy didn't seem particularly exceptional. I was interested, in a contemplative sort of way. I do remember this energy as being bright, and hot, and I seemed to feel a



*tugging sensation or a tingling as it passed “through” me. Once I had described this to Gene, he had other instructions.*

*“Okay, go down a level and describe.” Though this statement was full of ambiguities – Which way is “down”? What exactly did Gene mean by “level”? – I somehow implicitly knew what he wanted. I refocused my attention on a much smaller scale. But still, all I seemed to be perceiving was hot, glowing, streaming energy.*

*“Go down another level,” Gene instructed after I reported what I was experiencing. I complied, with the same result. We did this a couple of more times before I found a resolution that was fine enough to show a difference. I suddenly felt buffeted by tiny, unseen objects that seemed to have caused the earlier tugging or tingling.*

In the years since that session, I have learned something about Brownian motion and remember from my school days watching through a microscope as small, one-celled creatures jiggled about under constant bombardment from energetic, but still invisible, molecules in a drop of water. I am sure that those little paramecia felt much the same way that I did at this moment, being pushed and shoved by tiny things they couldn’t “see.” But, Gene was still not satisfied. “Move down another level,” he told me.

Things transformed. The buffeting stopped, and there was somehow a lighter, more relaxed ambience about the experience. I perceived something I described as “sparks;” a constant stream of these ephemeral little brightnesses wafted by, past, and through. Whenever I tried to focus on one, it became less of a brightness and more of a swirl or an eddy—a tiny whirlpool of nothing that moved along even while it spun. In my mind, I reached out a hand to grasp one of these spark-eddies as it whirled by; it swirled right on “through” my imaginary hand. I could “feel” it yet not feel it, a tickle that I sensed but which wasn’t precisely *tangible*. It was as if these little whirls were there yet weren’t, like little *pieces* of space streaming purposely *through* space.

I realized somehow that I was experiencing the tiniest bits of the universe. Photons, electrons, whatever—tiny charged particles of some sort streaming

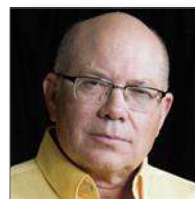
away. I didn’t quite know what to make of the experience or how to describe it; I still don’t, really. What I have said here only half-captures the essence of what I perceived.



Gene Lessman (l), Paul H. Smith (r) in 1997.  
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

I recognized at the time, of course, that what I tried to describe to Gene Lessman was more metaphor than “real.” At the basic level at which I seemed to have found myself, one couldn’t “see” things; light could only exist in its own component parts. As it turned out, what I was observing was essentially light itself. So, what my mind presented to me was a representation, a model that allowed me to make sense of the experience, even if I couldn’t fully express it in words. And, though I was to receive no feedback about the target until a decade and a half later . . . by the end of the session there was no doubt in my mind what I had locked onto; it was some kind of functional directed energy device. At the time, I got no other feedback than, “good job.” (*Reading the Enemy’s Mind: Inside Star Gate—American’s Psychic Espionage Program*, 2005 pp. 288-90.)

**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 Remote Viewing Unit at Ft. Meade, Maryland. He is also the president of [Remote Viewing Instructional Services](#) in Cedar City, Utah.



## REVIEW

# SEER

## 30 Years of Remote Viewing . . . And Counting

by Shane Ivie

By Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.  
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Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., is one of those unique personalities who you will find woven into the fabric of remote viewing's history. Although she was not one of the original members of what would ultimately become known as Project Star Gate, her personal journey into learning about her abilities led her to become an important part of the overall story of remote viewing. As such, she also became one of the founding members of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA).

Dr. Smith's new book, *SEER, 30 Years of Remote Viewing . . . And Counting* provides a glimpse into the world of a remote viewer. Her primary reason for writing this book was to answer the question many of her students have asked over the years, "What is there to do after training?" However, *SEER* has delivered considerably more by including a collection of Dr. Smith's journal notes and case files from 1983 to 2013. Instead of a narrative account of her experiences with remote viewing, this entry-by-entry format takes the reader along on her journey. In essence, *SEER* is as much a story of self-discovery as it is an account of a professional remote-viewing career.

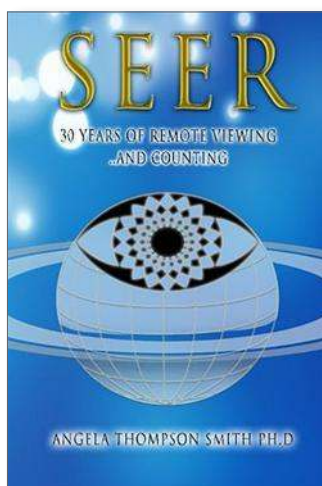
The book describes Dr. Smith's life, the progress she achieved in her work and skills, as well as her education. It also includes her plans, undertakings, and updates and summaries of projects. She reports

about her ongoing research and about new opportunities to further her work. An intense curiosity and careful contemplation of *psi* research placed her on the path of becoming a well respected expert on the subject of remote viewing.

Initially, during Dr. Smith's days off as a medical researcher, her desire to explore her own metaphysical abilities found her volunteering as a participant in the now legendary Ganzfeld experiments at the Psychophysical Research Lab (PRL) in Princeton Junction, New Jersey. Later, she volunteered as an "operator" and eventually became a staff member with the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory at Princeton University. She then went on to meet and collaborate with some of the most recognizable names and personalities in the parapsychology field—she seemed to be in the right place at the right time to become part of some of the most ground breaking work to be accomplished during that era.

She collaborated with Ed Dames and PsiTech where she, for the first time, experienced her "Aha!" moment when realizing that remote viewing really works. It became the most important moment in her remote-viewing career, which she wrote about in an article for *Aperture* (Issue 25; *I Remember: Finding "The Little Prince"*).

Las Vegas soon became her new home, and it was around this time that some of the most amazing incidents in her life and the history of remote viewing began to occur. After beginning a new job with the Bigelow Foundation, she met her then soon-to-be husband, David; some time later, she found out that David Smith was the brother of Paul H. Smith, a

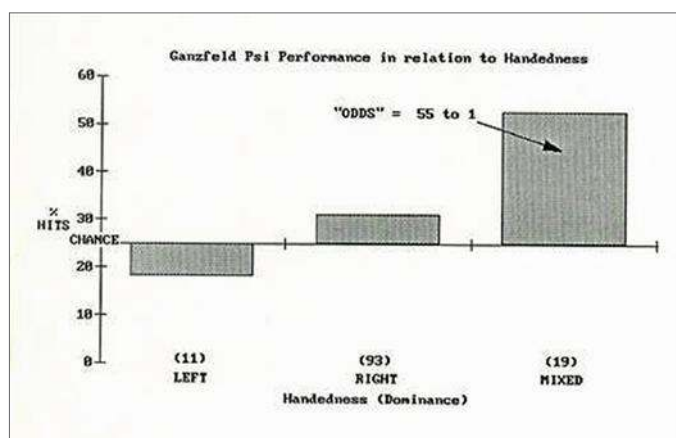


former military remote viewer in the U.S. Army. As it turned out, Paul Smith had been a contributing viewer in some of PsiTech's projects as well. Eventually, she would also train with him and Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan, another former member of the military's Remote Viewing Unit.



Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory at Princeton University.

There are some very interesting stories in this book that have not been written about in great detail before, such as the genesis of a radio show named *Area 2000* that would go on to become the wildly popular late-night radio program *Coast To Coast AM* with Art Bell, where many in today's remote-viewing community learned of secret military "psi spies" and the subject of remote viewing. There are other important moments in remote-viewing history that are recounted too, such as the founding of IRVA.



Ganzfeld experiments at the Psychophysical Research Lab (PRL) in Princeton Junction, New Jersey.

Dr. Smith describes her academic education, her journey to earn a Ph.D., and her path to becoming an accomplished author (with five published works, as of now). Along the way, she became a respected remote-viewing instructor who continues to teach students worldwide. Later in this book, she does answer the question, "What to do after training?"

Dr. Smith is the owner of Mindwise Consulting and you can learn more about her life, examples of her remote-viewing contract work, her other published books, and review many of her lab statistics at [www.mindwiseconsulting.com](http://www.mindwiseconsulting.com). With the assistance of her cadre of remote viewers, the Nevada Remote Viewing Group (NRVG), nearly every conceivable subject seems to have been covered: enigma targets, business-consulting projects, search projects, predictions of the future, and humanitarian work. There is even a project that would become the subject of its own book, *Voices From The Cosmos*.

Throughout the book, there are entries that report projects being started, continued, and finished; with some, feedback would not materialize for years. There are summaries of projects in the form of case files that wrap up each year's events. *SEER, 30 Years of Remote Viewing . . . And Counting* is an entertaining book and a worthwhile read for every remote viewer. And, as the title suggests, there are plenty of years and new stories to look forward to.

**Shane Ivie** is the originator of Operational Handicapping (O.H.), an application of remote viewing to horse racing. He has been an RV enthusiast for almost two decades, has participated in a Warcollier Prize-awarded experiment, and has conducted presentations for the Applied Precognition Project. Originally self-trained in Technical Remote Viewing methodology, he is currently training in Controlled Remote Viewing with Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., and has also volunteered as a viewer with the Nevada Remote Viewing Group. He is the group manager of Project Bucephalus, an expanded study of his O.H. protocol.





## RV RESEARCH

# TRANSCONTINENTAL REMOTE VIEWING

by Marilyn Schlitz and Elmar Gruber

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**ABSTRACT:** Two experimenters carried out a long-distance remote-viewing experiment, with one of them, in Detroit, Michigan, acting as percipient and the other, in Rome, Italy, as the agent. From a pool of 40 geographical target locations in Rome, 10 were randomly chosen without replacement, and the agent visited them one at a time for 15 minutes on each of 10 consecutive days. The percipient, at the same time, recorded in words and sketches her impressions of the agent's location. Later, five independent judges received copies of these sketches, and the impressions translated into Italian. They visited the locations and judged the protocols with respect to their correspondence to the target sites. Analysis of the results by a direct-count-of-permutations method yielded a  $p$  of  $4.7 \times 10^{-6}$  for judges' ratings and  $5.8 \times 10^{-6}$  for rankings. The authors point out that free-response remote viewing may be a *psi*-conductive procedure, but that the results may also have been influenced by exceptionally high motivation on the part of the two experimenters.

## Introduction

Experimental parapsychology basically utilizes two forms of ESP testing: forced-choice, in which the range of target/responses is restricted, and free-response, which allows for a vast scope of target/response possibilities. The forced-choice paradigm has been highly influential in establishing parapsychology within the scientific framework. This is largely due to the ease with which statistical methods are applied to it. The early free-response work by such researchers as Thaw (1892), Sinclair (1930), and Warcollier (1938), however, provided great quantities of rich

qualitative materials. Although these early studies are devoid of any true form of statistical assessment, the available protocols are provocative, to say the least.

Recognizing the usefulness of free response, investigators such as Carington (1940), Stuart (1942), and Marsh (reported in Fisk, 1960) attempted to incorporate quantitative approaches within their designs. Unfortunately, these initiatives were limited by the cumbersome methods of evaluation available at that time. Today we are equipped with simpler, more refined methods of quantitative analysis, which allow us to go further in exploring the potential advantages of free response without sacrificing scientific rigor.

From the authors' point of view, there are a number of possible advantages to the free-response method. One such advantage lies in the richness and complexity of the targets. Participants in free-response studies are able to freely express a wide variety of impressions, feelings, and hunches. As pointed out by Carington (1940), the difference between free response and forced choice becomes more a question of what, rather than which, for a given subject.

In this way, free response has strong ties with reported *psi* events in daily life. For one, spontaneous manifestations generally do not occur in a forced-choice, decision-making context, but result from a broad range of stimuli.

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This paper is a modified version of one presented at the twenty-third annual convention of the Parapsychological Association at the University of Iceland in Reykjavik, August 13-16, 1980. The authors would like to thank Debra Weiner, K. Ramakrishna Rao, and Robert Morris for their useful suggestions at various stages in the preparation of the paper, and would like to give special thanks to James Kennedy for his invaluable help and encouragement throughout.



Child and Levi (1979) caution that generalizations to most of everyday life from the classical forced-choice methods, which restrict the possibilities to a task so clear as guessing a card, is somewhat risky. As noted by Haight (1979), a gap has existed between spontaneous cases of *psi* and those which occur under controlled, quantitatively assessable conditions. The resurgence of interest in free response may well serve to bridge this gap. As stated by Burdick and Kelly (1977):

Many investigators have felt that something vital was lost in the transportation of *psi* from its natural setting into the forced-choice paradigm and have sought ways of extending quantitative techniques back into situations which more nearly resemble the conditions of spontaneous *psi* occurrences, (p.109)

Another feature of the free-response procedures is the great investment of time. Although this can be thought of as a disadvantage, it has several advantages as well. For instance, it requires a great deal of involvement on the part of the experimenters, which possibly serves to enhance the subject's feeling for the importance of individual trials.

Perhaps the most powerful asset of free-response methods lies in the subjective realm of personal evaluation. For many people, a strong qualitative "hit" is more impressive than a successful outcome based totally on statistical probability. There are dangers in this approach, of course; for, as noted by Child (1980), one must use caution when jumping to conclusions based on single selected cases:

This error is paralleled in the study of spontaneous cases by the danger of concluding merely from very obvious similarity between a person's imagery and a distant event that the coincidence must be an instance of *psi*. (p.177)

We are now, however, in a position to explore the best of both worlds, with free response giving us rich qualitative data as well as statistically quantitative evidence for *psi*.

Although there are several free-response procedures in use today, the present study was designed

as an attempted replication of the remote-viewing work developed by Puthoff and Targ (1975). Within this controlled laboratory design, the percipient is asked to describe the whereabouts of an outside experimenter (the agent) whose exact location at the time is unknown to the percipient.

Despite recent acceptance of the term *remote viewing*, it is interesting to note that the implied phenomenon has been discussed in a broad range of literature throughout the years. As pointed out by Targ and Puthoff (1977):

The basic phenomenon appears to cover a range of subjective experience variously referred to in the literature as astral projection (occult); simple clairvoyance, traveling clairvoyance, or out-of-body experiences (parapsychological); exteriorization (psychological); or autoscopy (medical). (p.5)

*Remote viewing* was chosen then as a descriptive term, free of past prejudice and occult assumptions. It is often a matter of taste to favor a specific term and henceforth a slightly different concept. This same discussion may be applied to other areas of *psi* research as well; for example, the distinction between precognition and backward causation.

Conditions for remote viewing have been diverse. Although studies have involved real-time situations, whereby the design required simultaneous viewing of a target location by the agent and descriptions by the percipient (Puthoff & Targ, 1975; Puthoff et al., 1979; Schlitz & Deacon, 1980), some studies have also explored the possibilities of precognition<sup>1</sup> (Dunne & Bisaha, 1978, 1979) as well as the effects of distance on the remote-viewing process (Puthoff & Targ, 1976).

In exploring the remote-viewing design, it was decided to attempt a replication of the long-distance work. Throughout the history of parapsychology, there has been evidence, although usually informal, that distance has no effect on the *psi* process.

<sup>1</sup>In any discussion of precognition, alternative explanations such as psychokinetic effects on the random generator must be considered.

As stated by Warcollier (1938):

We sought telepathically to transmit drawings from one room to another, from one quarter of Paris to another, from one city to another, and from one country to another. Distance never seemed to affect the results. (p.5)

In a different light, Rao (1966) noted:

Several of the spontaneous cases of *psi* experiences in which the subjects and the ostensible target objects were widely separated by long distances not only suggested the relative independence of *psi* and distance, but this observation led to the strengthening of the conviction that *psi* is extrasensory. (p.63)

## Procedure

In conducting the present experiment, carried out in November 1979, the percipient, E<sub>1</sub> (M.S.), remained in Detroit, Michigan, while the agent, E<sub>2</sub> (E.R.G.), visited the target sites in Rome, Italy. The experimenters acted as percipient and agent in order to provide the opportunity of observing a remote-viewing experience first hand. It was felt that this might lead to greater insights which could be of some help in the design of future studies of the remote-viewing type.

### *Target Pool and Target Selection*

E<sub>2</sub>, together with a colleague in Italy, A.M. Turi, selected 40 target sites in Rome. The target pool was carefully constructed to contain several targets of given types (i.e., fountains, churches, parks, etc.). It was furthermore decided to include indoor as well as outdoor targets within the pool. Indoor targets included rooms, churches, sports halls, museum exhibits, and so on.

On each experimental day at 2:00 P.M. Central European Time (CET) corresponding to 8:00 A.M. Eastern Standard Time (EST), the target for the day was randomly selected from the pool, without replacement, by means of a random number generator. No attempt was made to avoid similar targets within the pool. It was originally decided to perform 12 trials on 12 consecutive days (November 3-14). However, due to external problems on the part of the subject, only

10 protocols were generated and 10 trials completed. The 10 target sites finally chosen were: the view from the roof of St. Peter's cathedral; the Spanish Steps; the interior of an apartment in the Via Vittoria; a room in the Academia Tiberina; view from a hill outside the Rome International Airport; the ruins of the Caracalla baths; the park of the Villa Borghese; a room filled with paintings in the Vatican museum; and an overlook from the Sports Palace in Rome-Eur.

### *Outbound Experimenter Behavior*

E<sub>2</sub> arrived at the target location by 5:00 P.M. (CET), 11:00 A.M. Detroit time. At the target site, E<sub>2</sub> was free to walk around or sit, observing the surroundings. He carried a tape recorder with him and recorded thoughts, impressions of the scene, or specific street scenes and situations at the site. This was done for a period of 15 minutes. E<sub>2</sub> visited all target locations alone except the flat in Via Vittoria (November 6).

Following the experimental period, E<sub>2</sub> sent the final target order, as well as transcripts of his impressions, to two colleagues, both of whom were blind to the nature of the experiment.

### *Inbound Experimenter Behavior*

At 11:00 A.M. (EST) on each of 10 consecutive days, E<sub>1</sub> sat in a dimly lit room and attempted to describe the whereabouts of the distant agent. Although she was in a calm state throughout the series, no formal relaxation procedure was utilized. When making a response, M.S. made an effort to think constantly about the target/agent—trying not to allow other thoughts, such as those concerning daily activities, to intrude. The impressions were recorded on paper, with both sketches and thoughts being written out as the protocol for a given trial.

Following completion of the 10 trials, E<sub>1</sub> prepared two photocopies of the protocols. One set was sent to E.R.G., who was then in Austria, for judging preparation, and the other to Hans Bender in Germany for safekeeping. No trial-by-trial feedback was given in this study, and, in fact, no feedback was available to the percipient for several months following the series.

### Judging Preparation

After receiving the transcripts from  $E_1$ , E.R.G. and another person, blind to the correct targets, translated the transcripts into Italian. The translators then checked the transcripts for phrases from which one might infer temporal order of the transcript target sequence (see criticisms by Marks & Kammann, 1978; discussion by Puthoff, Targ, & May, 1979), although no editing was found to be necessary. The lack of trial-by-trial feedback to the percipient and agent also served to control for such a criticism. As E.R.G. was not blind to the correct target sites while aiding in the translation of the transcripts into Italian, the translation was reexamined for accuracy by a professional translator, P. Giovetti, in Modena, Italy. During this time, she was blind to the correct target sites. In the course of her double-checking, several small changes were made, although nothing of major significance.

The Italian transcripts were typed, each on a separate sheet.  $E_2$  then cut out photocopies of the sketches and attached them to the respective transcripts. The translated transcripts, together with the drawings, were finally photocopied and given to a set of judges.

As a follow-up of a previous work (Schlitz & Deacon, 1980), it was decided to use several judges. For this study, each of five judges scored all protocols against all target sites visited during the experimental period. In this way, the free-response procedure adopted a forced-choice judging process where all the target possibilities were known to the judges. In so doing, judges were asked to rank each transcript to each target site on a scale of 1 to 10. In addition, judges rated the degree of correspondence between protocol and site by making a slash along a line, with one end designating zero correspondence and the other end representing total correspondence. Protocols were presented to each judge in random order, this order being different for each judge. This was done to avoid any potential stacking effect. Judges visited the target locations independently and in the order of their choice. For each target site, judges were also provided with the impressions  $E_2$ , the agent, had recorded while visiting the target sites during the control period.

After receiving the judges' responses,  $E_2$  sent the

materials to  $E_1$  at the FRNM for statistical evaluation.

### Quantitative Assessment

After receiving the judges' responses,  $E_1$  prepared the ratings and rankings for analysis. To do this, she first measured the lines for ratings and then summed the ratings for all judges for each transcript target. The same procedure of summing the judges' responses was used for rankings, with both sets of scores being double-checked by two independent assistants. Following this,  $E_1$  arranged the scores into two 10 x 10 matrices, one for ratings and one for rankings. In this way all of the five judges' responses were added together to represent one score in the matrix (see Table 1).

**Table 1**  
**COMBINED JUDGES' RANKINGS AND RATINGS OF PROTOCOLS**

| Rankings                 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (42)                     | 62    | 56    | 88    | 42    | 24    | 66    | 68    | 50    | 56    |
| 34                       | (30)  | 61    | 67    | 81    | 66    | 50    | 58    | 70    | 45    |
| 67                       | 54    | (10)  | 36    | 69    | 69    | 32    | 69    | 77    | 67    |
| 68                       | 65    | 27    | (20)  | 70    | 82    | 42    | 71    | 62    | 47    |
| 81                       | 51    | 64    | 62    | (10)  | 43    | 93    | 56    | 52    | 38    |
| 24                       | 77    | 81    | 77    | 46    | (34)  | 91    | 34    | 40    | 48    |
| 74                       | 44    | 30    | 34    | 76    | 76    | (12)  | 78    | 71    | 62    |
| 54                       | 60    | 64    | 80    | 62    | 28    | 70    | (36)  | 50    | 44    |
| 68                       | 76    | 81    | 66    | 42    | 54    | 68    | 22    | (44)  | 29    |
| 36                       | 78    | 68    | 68    | 64    | 56    | 76    | 58    | 32    | (16)  |
| $p = 5.8 \times 10^{-6}$ |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Ratings                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (288)                    | 192   | 181   | 68    | 260   | 367   | 164   | 174   | 269   | 209   |
| 398                      | (343) | 182   | 162   | 96    | 174   | 258   | 195   | 157   | 297   |
| 148                      | 262   | (498) | 355   | 135   | 153   | 368   | 143   | 93    | 122   |
| 136                      | 171   | 373   | (426) | 125   | 61    | 304   | 134   | 157   | 266   |
| 84                       | 203   | 162   | 179   | (500) | 277   | 37    | 190   | 160   | 282   |
| 378                      | 105   | 76    | 92    | 264   | (317) | 40    | 319   | 293   | 215   |
| 156                      | 248   | 380   | 333   | 92    | 136   | (458) | 112   | 132   | 207   |
| 242                      | 141   | 152   | 89    | 147   | 369   | 140   | (308) | 223   | 237   |
| 166                      | 118   | 110   | 164   | 298   | 227   | 192   | 369   | (290) | 340   |
| 313                      | 87    | 141   | 119   | 149   | 213   | 86    | 184   | 352   | (422) |
| $p = 4.7 \times 10^{-6}$ |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

In deriving an appropriate statistical evaluation for this "closed deck" series, we assumed nonindependence of target protocols (Kennedy, 1979a). We then utilized the direct-count-of-permutations method to assess the statistical significance of the given matrices (Burdick & Kelly, 1977; Puthoff et al., 1979; Scott,



1972). This statistic computed an exact  $p$  by scoring and counting all possible permutations of targets while keeping the response matrix fixed. The permutations method yielded a  $p$  of  $5.8 \times 10^{-6}$  for rankings and  $4.7 \times 10^{-6}$  for ratings.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the combined judging, we also looked at each judge's scoring separately. This was done in an attempt to observe the degree of consistency within judges. Since four out of five judges showed significant scoring based on the permutations method for both rankings and ratings, we must conclude that there appears to be a general consistency between judges (see Table 2). It is interesting to note, however, that one judge produced nonsignificant results overall, indicating the importance of multiple judges.

**Table 2**  
RESULTS OF JUDGES TAKEN INDIVIDUALLY

|         | Ranking              | Rating               |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Judge 1 | $9.4 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Judge 2 | $1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| Judge 3 | $5.4 \times 10^{-7}$ | $1.8 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Judge 4 | .22                  | .83                  |
| Judge 5 | $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ |

## Discussion

In view of the highly successful results of the present study, we might again stress the value of free-response remote viewing as a *psi*-conductive procedure, which is seemingly unaffected by distance. However, since both experimenters have obtained significant results in previous *psi* experiments (Gruber, 1979; Schlitz & Deacon, 1980), it may well be that the results are not necessarily due to a *psi*-conductive procedure but to the subjects/experimenters themselves, who, moreover, are the most highly motivated persons to want a positive outcome from the experiment.

<sup>2</sup>While the permutations of rankings and ratings were the planned method of analysis, we also looked at the number of direct matches on the diagonal (see Puthoff et al., 1979). It is interesting to note that this method was, as expected, less sensitive than the permutations method, although it was still significant, with 6 direct hits out of 10, yielding a  $p$  of  $6 \times 10^{-4}$ .

This is in line with observations made by Puthoff et al. (1979) where they stress that the seriousness of purpose on the part of the subjects may be one factor serving to enhance success in remote viewing.

Another issue which is in question with relation to the present study is the importance of immediate trial-by-trial feedback, since delayed feedback seemed in no way to impair the *psi* process. It was even noted (Morris, Robblee, Neville, & Bailey, 1978) that trial-by-trial feedback, both positive and negative, had a detrimental effect on the participants. Work by Puthoff et al. (1979), however, seems to show no such apparent problem. Therefore we suggest that a direct comparison be made to gain greater insight into the role of feedback in the experimental setting.

A potential area of controversy should also be pointed out in regard to the present study. This involves the inclusion of the agent's subjective impressions in the judges' descriptions of the target sites. While the authors feel that any criticism based on this point is ill-founded in the present work, the argument goes as follows: A certain amount of shared experience can be expected between two persons with similar interests. This would therefore allow for a potential non-*psi* factor to contribute to the results. Such a criticism might be especially applicable if reference to weather or news events were included. However, given the great distances in the present study and the fact that neither experimenter was noting weather or news events in the distant location, the number of contributory factors would seem to have been greatly reduced.

It was the authors' feeling that elimination of the agent's impressions from the information received by the judges narrows the role of telepathy in the experimental design. If the agent is important, then it would make sense that his impressions of the site, as well as activities going on at the location during the trial period, would influence the impressions gained by the distant percipient. It is for this reason that the agent's impressions were included. However, since the issue can be seen as potentially controversial, we are now planning to have the transcripts rejudged without inclusion of the agent's responses. It is our firm conviction that the correspondences between



the percipient's protocols and the geographical target sites is clear enough that the results will not be influenced to any noticeable degree.

In the future, the authors would like to see a greater concern in experimental reporting for the "method of response." Perhaps we should take stock of the earlier work in free response, in which we are able to observe such an interest. Upton Sinclair (1930), for instance, devoted an entire chapter to describing the ways in which Mrs. Sinclair formulated her impressions about an ESP target. Carlson (see White, 1964) reported her impressions in the following way:

At first . . . very dark shadowy lines could be perceived which, when the drawing was opened, proved to be fragments of the drawing—and, later on, the complete drawing. The lines were often very faint and there was a certain strain experienced in trying to see. (p. 38)

Thaw (1892) reported quite differently:

For myself, I cannot describe my sensation as a visualization of any kind. It seemed rather to be by some wholly subjective process that I knew what the agents were looking at. (p. 430)

By *subjective*, we would assume that he was referring to an intuitive sort of reasoning when making his responses.

Although no formal attempt to describe such an area was undertaken within the present study, a brief discussion will be given to E<sub>1</sub>'s method of response throughout the session. It should be noted that 11:00 A.M. was usually not a good time for E<sub>1</sub> and she would often sit down for the session at the very last minute, taking no time to induce any form of relaxation. In some ways, M.S. has noted that her strategy was very similar to that of Mrs. Sinclair, who used a focal image of a rose to begin each session. In the present case, E<sub>1</sub> used the face of E.R.G. as a starting point with which to focus her attention. She would then use a game-type strategy, asking over and over in her mind: "Where is he?". It should be noted that this effort may be considered as something of a state-altering procedure although the remote-viewing

design does not require a formal manipulation of one's state of consciousness.

Impressions developed in several ways. Often it was as Carlson described her impressions—the appearance of faint lines frequently followed by a more complete picture. On several occasions, impressions triggered a distinct memory, which was then recounted as the response. It was tempting, in such cases, to avoid an analytical response to the impressions, as the images appeared to be too complete. This was in line with Targ's & Puthoff's (1977) warning to avoid an analysis of information. As an example, we have included the verbal description of the transcript from November 8, 1979, which reads as follows:

Flight path? Red lights. Strong depth of field. Elmar seems detached, cold. A hole in the ground. A candle-shaped thing. Flower—maybe not real. Maybe painted. Outdoors. See sky dark. Windy and cold. Something shooting upward.

After the 15-minute period, the percipient expanded further on her impressions:

For some reason a boat comes to mind. The impressions that I had were of outdoors and Elmar was at some type of—I don't know if institution is the right word—but some place. Not a private home or anything like that—something—a public facility. He was standing away from the main structure, although he could see it. He might have been in a parking lot or field connected to the structure that identifies the place. I want to say an airport but that just seems too specific. There was activity and people but no one real close to Elmar.

In this example, M.S. obtained a clear picture of an airport drawing she had seen several months earlier. In fact, the target site was the Rome International Airport, where the outbound experimenter had been standing on a little hill aside from the structure. Near the hill were holes in the ground, where clandestine diggers searched for Roman coins. Although this is a striking protocol, many of the transcripts contained equally provoking content, as is reflected in the statistical analysis.

In order to further our investigation into individual methods of response, we suggest that a phenomenological approach might prove useful. A possible means of incorporating this approach into the experimental design would be an inventory, aimed at an understanding of how the experience of each participant (whether percipient, agent, or experimenter) is organized. That is, it should attempt to establish a foundation for describing the basic structures of consciousness involved in the remote-viewing experience.

A final point should be made in relation to the present work. Although the protocols from this series indicate strong evidence for ESP, we cannot neglect the hypothesis that PK may have played a role in the experimental outcome. As pointed out by Stanford (1981), an experimenter influence on the RNG used to generate the targets on each experimental day cannot be eliminated from consideration. This would be especially true if *psi* is, in fact, goal-oriented—detached, as it were, from the complexity of the task (Kennedy, 1978, 1979b).

Therefore, any conclusion about the fruitfulness of the free-response remote-viewing procedure must take this factor into account.

In conclusion: the study provides further evidence for the existence of *psi*. The results are strong and certainly warrant further investigations into the remote-viewing procedure. Perhaps this design may offer a productive avenue into more process-oriented investigations. The authors are therefore looking forward to a follow-up of the present ideas.

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Additionally, she is a Senior Scientist at the California Pacific Medical Center, where she focuses on health and healing, and a board member of Pacifica Graduate Institute. For more than three decades, Schlitz has been a leader in the field of consciousness studies. Her research and extensive publications focus on personal and social transformation, cultural pluralism, extended human capacities, and mind/body medicine.

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*Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate*

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

One primary goal of the organization is to encourage the

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

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

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