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2019, Issue 32



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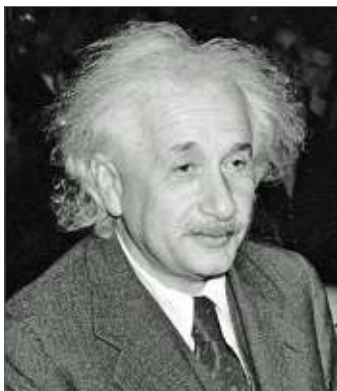
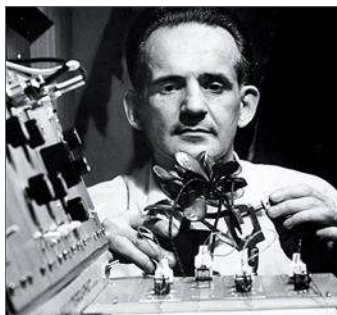
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**Ap - er - ture (ap'er-cher) n. 1. A hole, cleft, gap, or space through which something, such as light, may pass. 2. A term of art in certain remote-viewing methodologies, signifying the point or portal through which information transitions from the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

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## FEATURE ARTICLE

# REMOTE VIEWING TWINS WITH AUTISM

by Gail Clayton Husick



*“Can you heal them?”*

The man on the other end of the phone had just finished telling me about his 12-year old nephews—fraternal twins, severely autistic, completely non-verbal. The boys were unable to manage even basic bathroom activities on their own. They lacked social awareness to such a degree that they sometimes spontaneously disrobed in public. As they approached puberty, their family was understandably concerned about their futures, and even their safety should a stranger be startled by their behavior.

Although sympathetic, I explained to the boys’ uncle that remote viewing is not a healing modality. Yes, there are some remote viewers who also are trained in various healing practices. But remote viewing and healing are two distinct activities, just as remote viewing and sports are two distinct activities even though there may be some remote viewers who

also like to play baseball. Remote viewing is simply an information-collection tool, originally developed for military espionage purposes. In its current civilian applications, it remains a methodology for gathering and reporting information that would normally be inaccessible to the physical senses due to time, distance or shielding.

At the Husick Group LLC, we primarily use the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) methodology that was developed at Stanford Research Institute and used by the U.S. Army during the Cold War. We apply this tool especially in areas where it may be difficult or impossible to obtain the desired information from ordinary sources—areas such as missing-person cases and technology-development projects. We’re in the information business, I explained, not the healing business.

But the boys’ uncle was undeterred. Again, I tried to explain. We are not doctors. We are not licensed to practice medicine. And, perhaps even more importantly, it didn’t feel right to get the family’s hopes up that we could do anything about the twins’ autistic condition. The problematic brain development had already occurred. I told the uncle that he might as well be asking if we could make a missing limb grow back. I was in no danger of winning Salesperson of the Year, but an important part of the client intake process is making sure there are reasonable expectations about what can be accomplished with the remote viewing tools we are using.

But still the boys’ uncle was undeterred. Surely, he insisted, there must be something we could do.

## Framing the Project Goals

Well, yes, I agreed. There was something we could do. We could use remote viewing the way we always use it—to gather information. So, with that understanding, the boys’ uncle and I worked together to formulate the following goals for a remote viewing project:

1) *Obtain information about areas that would be fruitful for future medical/scientific research into the causes and treatment of autism.*

It is important to note that we did not frame the goal as “find a cure for autism.” Why? Because asking about a cure might be the wrong question. Prevention and treatment might be more realistic, and keeping the goal broadly defined allowed for any of these possibilities. Also, it was our intention to augment, not replace, the efforts of mainstream science. Any cure or effective prevention will likely be a collaborative effort involving contributions from many sources.

Remote viewing data tends to be most useful when combined with information from other sources, giving the decision-maker the most complete mix of relevant information possible. In the military, this meant combining remote viewing intelligence with signals intelligence and human intelligence. In law-enforcement work, this often means combining remote viewing results with other information in the case file such as witness statements and forensic evidence. Here, it meant recognizing that remote viewing data alone might not be sufficient to solve a complex problem like autism.

The odds of making a useful contribution were higher if the goal could be framed in terms of providing information to assist researchers who were already focusing on this problem. And, regardless of whether our remote viewing efforts “solved” autism or simply nudged the search for a solution in the right direction, widespread public acceptance of the information derived from remote viewing would almost certainly require verification and endorsement from the mainstream scientific and medical communities.

2) *Obtain information about practical steps to improve the twins’ quality of life.*

Even if we were successful in obtaining information that would prove useful to autism researchers, we knew that it would likely be coming too late to do any good for the twins. Wanting to do something that would benefit these two boys directly, we decided that the second goal of our project should address ways to reduce the boys’ suffering and increase their

enjoyment of life. Because the boys were completely non-verbal, we knew that the mental-access tools of remote viewing would be an important part of the effort.

### **Staffing the Project**

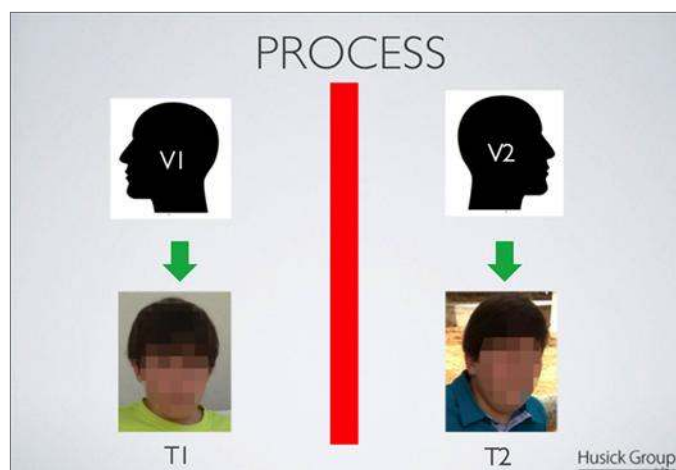
A team-based approach to a remote viewing project has many advantages, including the production of a rich amount of detail. Important patterns often pop out to an analyst reviewing the session work of multiple viewers who have independently viewed the same target. We often propose staffing new matters at the Husick Group with at least half a dozen viewers, and some matters have been successfully run with over 20 viewers. But despite the many advantages of a team-based approach, it did not feel like the right way to go in this particular case.

While there are different schools of thought on this matter, the fact is that we simply don’t know the extent to which a target person can sense that he or she is being viewed. The twins were suffering from a condition where overstimulation and mental processing of incoming signals are known to be problems. Because the boys were non-verbal and therefore would be unable to communicate if they began to find the process stressful, the decision was made to keep things as calm and low-key as possible. We used only two viewers on this project, assigning one viewer to each of the boys.

The two viewers for the project were selected based on their track records of viewing people, accurately describing not only a target person’s physical attributes, but also the target person’s thoughts and feelings. Both viewers’ were advanced students of Lyn Buchanan and were proficient in the mental access tools Buchanan teaches, such as the “Modern Office Building” tool described in more detail below. Each viewer was informed that he was the only viewer working the assigned target person. Before the project was completed, neither viewer was told that his target person was a twin, or that there was a second half to the project involving a second viewer.

The set-up of the project is depicted in the graphic below, showing that one viewer (V1) was assigned to view one of the target persons (T1), while the other viewer (V2) was assigned to view the other target

person (T2). The thick red line between the viewer-target pairs indicates the fact that the viewers had no interaction with each other about the project and were not informed that there was a second half to the effort until after each of them had submitted his final written session work.



Remote Viewing Protocols  
Image: Husick Group

### Frontloading and Re-Tasking

To begin the project, each viewer was instructed as follows:

*The target is a person. The target person is experiencing a condition of interest. Describe the target person. Describe the condition of interest.*

It is worth noting that this frontloading language gave no clue as to whether the viewer's target person was male or female, adult or child. There was no hint about whether the condition of interest was physical or mental, chronic or acute, hereditary or acquired through accident, contagion, aging or otherwise. The target person could be absolutely anyone, and the condition of interest could be absolutely anything. The reason for giving any frontloading at all was simply efficiency, signaling the viewers not to waste time describing in detail things like the target person's location, but rather to focus directly on the target person and the target person's condition.

Additionally, at V1's request, V1 was given some "starter questions" to use at the beginning of the mental access portion of his session. These were neutrally

worded questions to put to the target person at the subconscious level, such as *"How does the condition affect you?"* and *"What are the most significant challenges it creates for you?"* and *"What do you most desire help with?"* Again, no clues were offered.

As the project progressed and a viewer submitted a written remote viewing session, I would review the session and re-task the viewer to provide more detail about things the viewer had reported. A typical re-tasking instruction would be along the lines of:

*In your initial session, you reported [X]. Probe [X] for more detail. Describe the source or cause of [X].*

Although the re-tasking assignments were more detailed and customized than the initial frontloading, I continued to use neutral language when communicating with the viewers, so as to avoid "polluting" or "leading" them.

### Results—"Knowns"

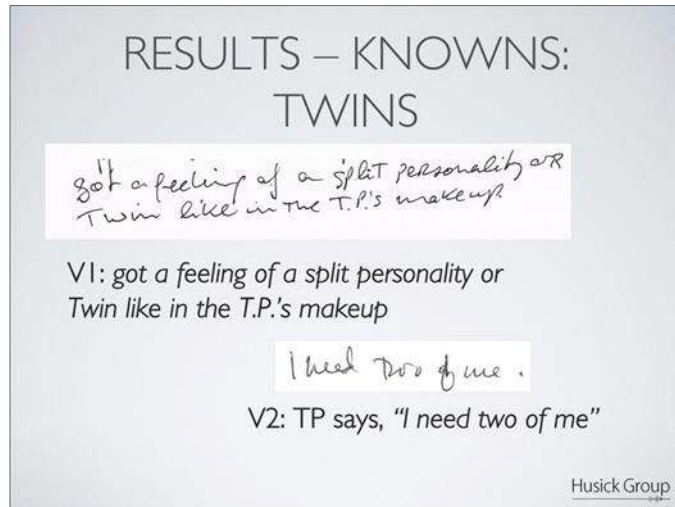
Before delving into the "unknowns" on a project—in this case, information that would be helpful to autism researchers and information about ways to improve the twins' quality of life—it is good to see that a viewer is accurately describing the "knowns" about the target. While a high degree of accuracy on details for which feedback is readily available does not guarantee a similar degree of accuracy on the "unknowns," it does at least give the analyst and the client some comfort that the viewer has focused on the correct target.

In this case, there was little doubt that the viewers had zeroed in on the autistic twins. In describing their respective targets, the viewers used language indicating an awareness of the twin aspect. V1 reported, *"got a feeling of a split personality or a Twin like in the [target person's] makeup,"* and V2 reported a feeling that *"I need two of me."*

Basic physical descriptors (Caucasian, dark-haired, etc.) were also generally accurate. V2 provided a sketch emphasizing the heavy lower jaw of his target person, which was a feature that distinguished V2's target person from his twin brother.

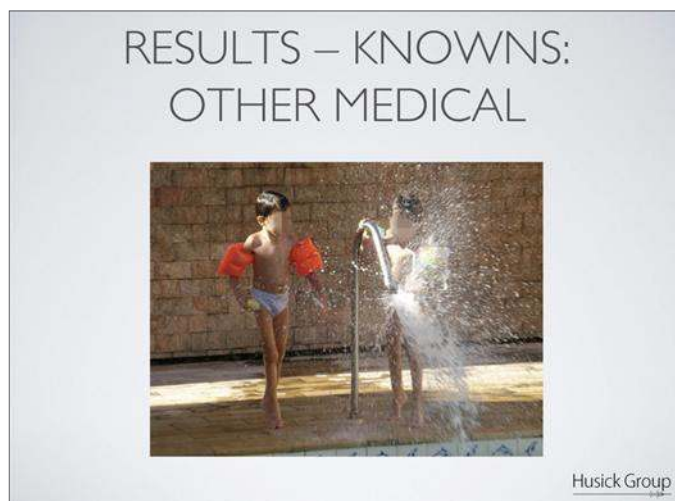
V1 reported a perception that his target person was in an environment that included *"people present in white shirts possible military or airline pilots – staff*

uniform.” The boys’ uncle confirmed that the boys’ father was an air force officer in their home country. Not only that, but the father served in the air force medical branch, which has a white uniform, consistent with V1’s description.



Remote Viewing Session Sketch  
Image: Husick Group

V2 reported neuropathy and skeletal/muscular problems with the lower extremities. The boys’ uncle confirmed that the boys suffered malformation of the muscles and tendons in their lower legs due to a toe-walking behavior that was evident in feedback photos provided by the family. Although the boys had undergone corrective surgery for this condition, the problem unfortunately had re-emerged because the underlying toe-walking behavior remained unaddressed.



Feedback Photo  
Image: Husick Group

Both viewers reported significant digestive problems, which the boys’ uncle also confirmed as accurate, and which are known to commonly accompany autism.

Gender was another story. Despite the high degree of accuracy on most other physical attributes, both viewers struggled to pin down this particular characteristic, waffling between male and female. This would turn out to be an important clue.

In terms of personality, V1 and V2 provided quite different descriptions. V1 described his target person as someone sweet, tender-hearted, sad and confused, whereas V2 described his target person as someone who was irritated, frustrated and determined to resist. Again, the boys’ uncle confirmed the accuracy of these descriptions. From an early age, the boys’ family members had noted an almost yin-yang dichotomy in the boys’ personalities, just as the viewers described.

When it came to the condition of interest—autism—the viewers provided detailed and strikingly similar descriptions, with both viewers using a metaphor of crossed wires or faulty electrical switching. It is worth noting that neither viewer ever used the word “autism” in his reporting. CRVers are trained to describe, not identify, and that is exactly what they did here.

Excerpts from V1’s session work included “*Head/Brain—malfunction. . . crossed wires—signals. . . frustration—communication. . . as if things are scrambled. . . get overwhelmed. . . mind would cloud over. . . feels like I’m looking through a fog. . . electrical signal changed. . . signals through nerve synapses—altered. . . like a chemical change—switch. . . like an erratic flashing light. . . 10 years ago—everything just went numb, everything stopped, diminishing, feel helpless.*”

V2 described his target person’s condition as analogous to a building “*where lights go off for no reason at times. . . [like trying to] replace gaskets around an electrical switching. . . could not seem to get the switches timed and regulated together properly. . . misfiring. . . ability to sense/read incoming input is faulty.*”

In response to these descriptions of the condition of interest, a skeptic might say, “Well, of course that’s what a person with autism would feel like.” However,

it is worth repeating that at the time the viewers provided these descriptions, they were working “blind” and had received no clues about what the condition of interest might be.

### Results—Information for Researchers

With ample evidence that the viewers were locked on to their assigned targets, it was time to consider what the viewers had to say about the causes of the condition of interest. Not surprisingly, the viewers’ work indicated that autism is the result of multiple factors.

One factor appears to be genetic predisposition, expressed by V1 as something that “*was always there—lurking—it was like the scales were tipped.*” Vaccines, a controversial topic in autism research, also appeared to be implicated. V1 reported that the condition of interest began with an inoculation that changed the electrical signals and chemical synergy in the body. Similarly, V2 reported that the condition of interest was caused when a preventive measure was taken on the advice of an expert, but it did not go right.

Although the viewers’ comments pointing to genetic predisposition and vaccines were interesting, these potential causes are already very much on the radar of autism researchers. What we were hoping to find was an additional factor that may have been overlooked to date. And this is where things really started to get interesting. . . and where the clue about gender came into play.

V1 reported that the cause of the condition of interest was “*something in the mouth/throat going towards the stomach.*” In other words, something that is ingested. V1 elaborated, “*it’s like a chemical change—switch. . . look at how I function and how I should function—the mix is wrong (medically). . . like the wrong fuel has been put into a car and it’s not*

*running correctly. . . blocks the natural order in my body. . . sloshing around mixing, causing mayhem at my body’s chemical level.*”

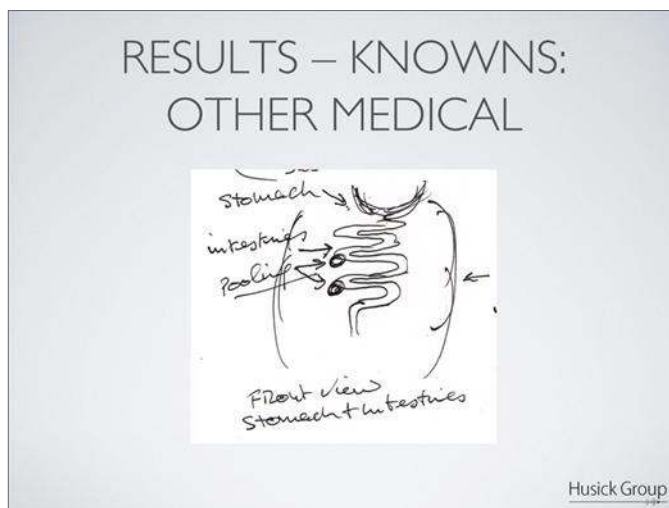
V2 reported that the source of the condition of interest was “*endocrine/glandular.*” In other words, something hormonal.

In addition to regular CRV structure, V2 used a tool known as the “Modern Office Building” or “MOB.” While the details of the MOB tool are beyond the scope of this article, it can be briefly described as

an exercise where the viewer mentally enters a metaphorical building representing the target person. The viewer then obtains information by observing and engaging with various metaphorical micro-personalities of the target person who are found inside this metaphorical building. In this case, V2 focused on two micro-personalities in particular. One was a male in charge of building maintenance, who was

struggling mightily but unsuccessfully to fix the electrical system by getting the switches timed properly. The other was a female character who was also working busily, but at cross-purposes with the male, constantly criticizing and disagreeing with him.

Continuing with the metaphor of the Modern Office Building, V2 reported that there were some replacement parts that had been added to the building representing the target person. “*In the beginning these replacements were supposed to be workable. However the building was designed for its own specific function and thus its regulators were custom. These new ones do not fit or function as specifically as the original wiring needs, thus therein lies the faultiness. It is a compatibility issue.*” V2 went on to explain that the new materials were wrong “*for what the building’s original design was set up to meet.*” The suggested fix? According to V2, tell the female character to stick to her own job, and stop interjecting into the work of



Remote Viewing Session Sketch  
Image: Husick Group

the male maintenance worker.

Piecing together these clues—something ingested, something endocrine, something that was the wrong mix, something involving the female interfering with the male—it appeared that excess female hormones in the boys' diets might be the culprit.

Suddenly the viewers' difficulty in pinning down gender for their respective targets made sense. Although the twins were anatomically male, it appeared that female hormones were wreaking havoc in their systems.

But how could such high levels of female hormones be getting into the food supply? Dairy products are a leading candidate.

To better understand the issue of hormone levels in dairy products, a brief detour into the dairy industry is in order. A cow can continue secreting milk from a prior pregnancy after becoming pregnant with her next calf. As a result, cow milk collected for human consumption is often taken from cows that are pregnant. The full term of a bovine pregnancy is roughly nine to ten months, and in traditional agricultural practices, cows are milked for no more than the first three months of a new pregnancy. In contrast, in modern dairy operations, the cow is typically milked for the first seven months of a new pregnancy. Milk collected from a pregnant cow has dramatically higher levels of estrogen than milk from a non-pregnant cow, with the levels of estrogen increasing as the pregnancy progresses. Compared to the milk of a non-pregnant cow, estrogen levels are five times higher in milk taken during the first two months of pregnancy, and skyrocket to levels as much as 33 *times* higher in milk taken towards the end of the pregnancy. Progesterone levels in commercially produced milk have been found at levels 10 times higher than in traditionally produced milk. [1] [2] It may be no coincidence that autism rates have increased in the industrialized world during the same period that dairy production has shifted to commercial-scale practices involving the collection of milk much later into the term of pregnancy.

Although beyond the scope of this article, it is worth mentioning that a Reverse Speech analysis of audio recordings of V2's CRV sessions contained a number of speech reversals that also pointed to hormones and dairy products, including the phrases "*hormone*

*milk*" and "*the dairy*" and "*reduce milk*."

### What Does Mainstream Science Have to Say?

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) "is about 4 times more common among boys than among girls." [3] Although artificially high levels of female hormones probably aren't good for young girls either, presumably girls' bodies are more prepared than those of boys to process them. One would expect the adverse impact of excess dietary female hormones to hit boys harder, and the fact that about 80% of ASD cases are found in boys is in line with this hypothesis.

Recently, researchers at Baylor College of Medicine demonstrated that a single species of gut bacteria can reverse autism-related social behavior in mice, and researchers at Arizona State University demonstrated that Microbiota Transfer Therapy (a special type of fecal transplant) led to long-term improvement in gut health and reduction in ASD symptoms, thereby indicating that a link between diet/digestion and autism is possible. [4][5] Other studies suggesting a correlation between maternal estrogen levels and the development of autism again implicate exposure to high levels of female sex hormones. [6] And researchers from Stanford and the University of California recently discovered that in a small pediatric cohort, male children with ASD had depressed levels of the hormone arginine vasopressin (which is believed to play a role in social behavior, including sexual motivation) compared to age-matched male children without ASD, again suggesting a link of some kind between hormones and autism. [7][8]

A related topic currently under consideration in mainstream science is the potential relationship between ASD and Gender Dysphoria (GD). "Gender Dysphoria" is a diagnostic label used when the gender assigned to a person at birth differs from the person's self-perceived gender identity. (Prior to its 2013 reclassification as "Gender Dysphoria" in DSM-5, the diagnostic label used was "Gender Identity Disorder.") Further research is needed to understand whether GD occurs at higher rates in the ASD population than in the general population, as some initial studies have asserted, and the extent to which hormone levels

may be involved. [9] A positive correlation could add further weight to a theory linking autism and sex hormones.

The timing of autism diagnoses is also suggestive. Autism diagnoses are not made at birth, but rather tend to occur sometime after the age of 18 months, when a child who had been developing normally begins to miss developmental milestones. While correlation does not prove causation, the fact that autism diagnoses typically come after the introduction of foods other than mother's milk or baby formula is at least consistent with the possibility that hormone-laden bovine milk and its derivatives are a contributing factor to the development of autism. This issue is complicated somewhat by the fact that baby formula, which is often introduced into the diet shortly after birth, typically contains ingredients sourced from cow's milk. However, because hormones are carried in the milk fat, and baby formulas are commonly made with *non-fat* cow's milk, one would expect hormone levels in baby formula to be substantially lower than hormone levels in whole cow's milk, which is typically introduced into a child's diet closer to the 12-month mark. Research into the relationship between autism rates and food source—mother's milk, baby formula, and ordinary cow's milk products—could be instructive, especially when the varying hormone levels and dates of introduction into the diet are examined.

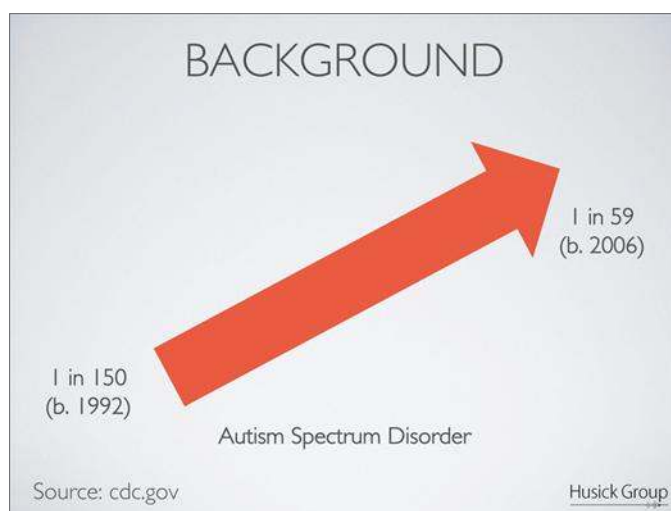
### Results—Quality of Life

The second goal of the project was to obtain information about practical steps to improve the twins' quality of life. Because the boys were completely non-verbal, we had no idea what level of cognition or consciousness the viewers would find as they attempted to access the boys' thoughts and feelings. But once the viewers began describing what they perceived, it was clear that these worries were unfounded. Now

that the boys had an attentive audience, their information came pouring out.

The viewers reported that the boys were well aware of their condition. They reported feelings of being alone, trapped, hopeful, frustrated, even guilty. *"It's like I'm in a bowl looking out at everybody"* and *"This is not the real me."* It was also clear that the boys could sense the love and support of their family. *"I know they are there for me. . . don't give up on me yet—I'm fighting this."*

The report delivered to the boys' family contained a list of practical steps that might be taken to decrease the boys' suffering and increase their enjoyment of life, based on the information obtained by the viewers. We were able to pass on to the family the boys' desire for more independence and control over their own lives, including in the area of self-care.



*"Help me help myself."*

Another thing we discovered was that mental clarity and physical functioning were markedly better at some times of day than others. V2 emphasized that his target person processed incoming signals better in the morning, but that things began to fall apart as he fatigued in the afternoon. While it is likely that attentive family members already had some sense that this was the case, we were able to alert the family to this challenge and to suggest that it be taken into account when scheduling activities for the boys.

We were also able to let the family know that the boys enjoyed opportunities to relax and play in the water, as they had done when they were younger.

Most poignantly, we conveyed to the family how much the boys loved the closeness and laughter at meal times. Despite their autistic condition, they wanted to be included. *"Listen to me—some of the noise I make is me communicating—I just want to be a part of everything—talk to me, not about me."*

## Conclusion

So, what did this project accomplish? Were the goals formulated at the beginning of the project met?

In terms of the first goal—*obtain information about areas that would be fruitful for future medical/scientific research into the causes and treatment of autism*—the viewers' work pointed to a link between autism and hormones, with excess female hormones in the food supply appearing to be a likely culprit. While there is undoubtedly a great deal of scientific research yet to be done to fully understand the mechanism by which hormones may play a role in the development of autism, our goal of identifying a line of research that may be fruitful appears to have been achieved. As with all operational remote viewing projects, we'll know for sure once the problem is solved and feedback becomes available.

In terms of the second goal—*obtain information about practical steps to improve the twins' quality of life*—we were able to provide the family members of severely autistic, non-verbal twin boys with a glimpse into the boys' internal lives. The viewers' work allowed us to present the family with concrete suggestions for decreasing the twins' suffering and increasing their enjoyment of life.

There was also an implied third goal which, in some ways, may have been even more important than the two stated goals—*demonstrate the usefulness of remote viewing in augmenting ordinary methods of gathering critical information*. Hopefully, this project will inspire open-minded researchers to incorporate remote viewing into their processes.

And finally, while the client's twin nephews continue to face the challenges of autism, the client's generosity of spirit was evident in his encouraging remarks that *"If others benefit, it's worthwhile."* Our work is being carried forward by the client, who has translated it into the language of his home country and has been sharing it with medical professionals and the larger autism community. Hopefully, this project will inspire other viewers to hone their skills in order to be of service. There is much work to be done.

## End Notes

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Free' Milk is Full of Sex Hormones," *Mother Jones*, April 10, 2014.

[2] Jonathan Shaw, "Modern Milk," *Harvard Magazine*, May-June 2007.

[3] "Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)—Data & Statistics," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/data.html](http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/data.html) (accessed December 14, 2018).

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**Gail Clayton Husick** is a Harvard-educated lawyer, former IRVA board member, and a licensed private investigator, with over a decade of experience in the remote viewing field. Leading the team at the [Husick Group, LLC](http://HusickGroup.LLC), Gail offers assistance to individuals, businesses, law enforcement and government agencies. She is particularly focused on practical applications of remote viewing, with project areas ranging from missing persons and stolen art, to technology development, scientific and medical research, business planning, journalistic research, and analysis of current and future events.

## CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

# 2018 IRVA/SSE CONFERENCE

## Las Vegas, Nevada

by John Cook



**Ed. Note:** IRVA's 2018 conference saw IRVA join forces with the prestigious Society for Scientific Exploration (SSE) to put on a shared program that brought together a diverse array of topics and participants, under the theme Applications of Edge Science. The conference was held June 6-10, 2018 at the South Point Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. Although it would be impossible to detail a conference of this size, this article will aim to cover the high points, with particular focus on elements relating to remote viewing topics.

### Day One

IRVA founding director Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. kicked off the conference with an early afternoon introductory "What is Remote Viewing" workshop. Although this presentation had been promoted in advance, and was technically an add-on option, interest was so high that the organizers were left scrambling to manage the surge of walk-in registrations. Feedback from this session was hugely positive, and for some, it was their first exposure to the fundamentals of remote viewing.

Registration continued throughout the afternoon and evening in the beautifully appointed hallway outside the main conference space. A reception, complete with hors-d'oeuvres and beverages, provided a space for attendees of both groups' conferences and newcomers to re-connect and make new friends. The fellowship continued longer than expected and

the venue graciously extended our time in the room to accommodate the crowd!

### Day Two

Thursday kicked off with a block of talks specifically focused on remote viewing. After some opening remarks by conference co-chairs John Cook and Garret Model, attendees were treated to a presentation by remote viewing pioneer Stanley Krippner on the topic of differences in remote viewing performance when viewing target pictures under light and dark conditions. IRVA vice president Pam Coronado followed with a talk about her work applying remote viewing and *psi* as a psychic detective, and IRVA president John Cook completed the first segment of talks with a presentation highlighting the concept of experimental blindness as both a crucial feature of an Achilles Heel of the remote viewing skillset.

For the second round of remote viewing-related talks, Gail Husick, an IRVA board member, continued the theme with a thought-provoking remote viewing medical applications talk detailing a project she managed that examined the issues surrounding a set of twins with autism.



Maximilian Müller and Laura Arndt, winners of the 2018 Warcollier Prize.

Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

IRVA then introduced Maximilian Müller, the winner of this year's Warcollier Prize and a \$3000 USD research grant. Maximilian is a student of psychology at the University of the Federal Armed Forces in Hamburg, Germany. His presentation covered the results of the research that he and his team (Marc Wittmann, Ph.D., and Laura Arndt) conducted on key aspects of the Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) protocol, and ways in which its performance might be impacted or improved.

Former Star Gate project director Dale E. Graff followed with a fascinating talk on "Psi Dream Vigilance," his ongoing research into the ways in which *psi* manifests in dreams. He highlighted some personal case studies, and tied these in to the relatively new idea of "First Sight Theory," as it relates to such instances. As always, Graff's talk generated enormous interest and feedback from attendees.

Also notable from the first day of the conference, was an outbinder experiment facilitated by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. For a significant number of attendees (particularly those from the SSE side), this was their first ever attempt at remote viewing. Pam Coronado and Brett Stuart acted as the "beacons," travelling to a randomly selected location in Las Vegas, and then Smith walked the conference attendees through a simple remote viewing session, as they attempted to describe the beacons' surroundings. When the beacon team later returned and presented video and verbal feedback of where they had been (a construction equipment sales lot), the reaction of the audience spoke for itself. Many participants came to the microphone to describe their experience and show off their remarkable "hits." Although the day's formal schedule ended after the feedback session with notes and diagrams being shared between participants, it continued in the conference hall for some time afterward.

A new element of this year's conference was the inclusion of "poster session" presentations. More commonly seen at academic conferences, this format allows for a large number of additional presenters and topics to be included in the program. A hall adjacent to the main conference room was set up with easels, and presenters had an opportunity to show their research posters and interact one-on-one with

conference attendees in a more informal setting. Attendees moved around the session area and had a chance to engage researchers and practitioners on an impressive array of topics. Among those presenting, IRVA regulars Archit Goel, Simeon Hein, John Kruth, and Lori Williams all gave compelling glimpses into their work, and the opportunity to present in this uniquely interactive format generated a lot of excitement among participants.

### Day Three

One of the highly anticipated presentations was, "The Department of Defense Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Program: The Back Story, The Forward Story" by Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. The talk actually had advance coverage in the local Las Vegas media, and the already-packed main conference hall became standing-room-only as attendance surged due to the many one-day registrations.

That same afternoon approximately 100 attendees travelled in two coach buses for a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to tour the facilities of Bigelow Aerospace, a company that currently has a module operating on the International Space Station. Bigelow also played an important role in the government-funded project described in Puthoff's talk. Security was extremely tight. Participants were required to pre-register, and were screened by company staff. All items such as cameras and cell phones had to be left behind. A high point of the tour came when the group unexpectedly had the opportunity to meet Robert Bigelow.



Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. and Janet Mitchell, Ph.D.  
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.



IRVA conference evening meal, 2018.  
Image: Shane Ivie

A smaller group simultaneously ventured into the Nevada desert to explore the old El Dorado Canyon gold mine and its accompanying ghost town, along with a visit to the Colorado River on the Nevada/Arizona state line. There were fewer spacecraft to see on this tour but participants nevertheless reported having a fantastic time!

On Saturday afternoon, another remarkable treat for attendees was the presentation by parapsychology pioneer Janet Mitchell, PhD. She recounted her research at the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR) in the 1970s, including experiments and early discussions with Ingo Swann. Most of the participants had never heard her speak before, and the line for questions was extensive. Puthoff, as the final questioner at the microphone, thanked Janet for her contribution to the field. He also pointed out that when Swann arrived at Stanford Research Institute, one of the key things that impressed Puthoff was the early experiments with Janet, back at the ASPR. "The fact that we continued down that path was really in large part due to what you had done, and Swann spent a lot of time describing, in detail, your attitude, your approach, what you required—and that all went into how we would design our SRI experiments."

Another block of remote viewing talks followed this, with a focus on ARV. Debra Lynne Katz presented a thought-provoking presentation titled, "The Re-Judging Experiment: A Comparative Analysis of Scoring, Rating, and Prediction Making Protocols Through Re-Judging Completed ARV Trials." This was followed by Rhine Research Institute Executive

Director, John Kruth, who discussed research into the efficacy-impact of the judge and investment instrument used in ARV experiments.

The Saturday evening banquet (an SSE tradition) was an opportunity for attendees to once again mingle and compare notes. As the meal concluded, attendees had the opportunity to listen to Debra Lynne Katz, who shared insights gleaned from her research in the archives of the University of Western Georgia, where Swann's personal archives are stored.



Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (l), Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. (c) and Russell Pickering (r).  
Image: Shane Ivie

## Day Four

Around mid-day on Sunday the conference came to a close and feedback from the IRVA and SSE participants was overwhelmingly positive. Both groups enthusiastically reporting that the sharing of insights across related, but disparate specialties, had provided significant food for thought, and even opened up new directions for future collaboration.

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**John Cook** has been involved with remote viewing since 1998. He holds a bachelor's degree in theology and has worked in information technology, and business analysis for the past 20 years. As a viewer, he has contributed to both research and operational remote viewing and psi projects. He lives in Ontario, Canada, where he operates Red Oak Intuitive, providing workshops and training for intuition and innovation.

## TASKINGS &amp; RESPONSES

# AN INTERVIEW WITH Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D.

by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

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

*Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D. is a licensed clinical psychologist and an accomplished radio and television interviewer. He is also the author of an encyclopedic volume on consciousness studies, [The Roots of Consciousness](#)*

*Dr. Mishlove is keeping up the flame as the host of [New Thinking Allowed](#), an ongoing YouTube based series.*

*He is a past director of the Association for Humanistic Psychology, and has served as President of the Intuition Network. Mishlove holds the only doctoral diploma in parapsychology to be awarded by an accredited American university (University of California, Berkeley). A revision of his doctoral dissertation, Psi Development Systems, was published in 1988. This book evaluates methods purported to train psychic abilities. He is also the author of The PK Man.*



Jeffrey Mishlove, and Elizabeth Rauscher, 1977.  
Image: Jeffrey Mishlove

**Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. [PS]:** Why don't we start by you giving me some biographical background, like where you were born, where you grew up and what you wanted to be when you grew up?

**Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D. [JM]:** I was born December 4, 1946 at 1:20 a.m., in Fond du Lac Wisconsin, and I had a very conventional upbringing. My father ran a furniture store when I was a kid, so I suppose I imagined that I would take over the furniture store when I grew up. I entered college as a business major in 1965 at the University of Wisconsin (UW), but I graduated as a psychology major. I made a big

switch. In fact, I wrote a senior thesis at the UW on the psychology of religious mysticism.

To be honest, I started out as a skeptic. My feeling was that obviously we live in a materialistic universe, and yet you have many people reporting mystical experiences. I assumed there must be some sort of psychopathology involved, or forms of delusion, so

I wanted to write about that. But as I began exploring and looking more deeply into the subject, I encountered the writings of the American psychologist Abraham Maslow. Maslow talked about peak experiences, and how the peak experience was a sign of the most creative, successful and accomplished people out there, and how the peak experience was indistinguishable from a mystical experience. So I changed my mind about things while writing that senior honors thesis. By the time I got out of college I was already very interested in parapsychology, and after that I enrolled in University of California, Berkeley. I got a job right out of

college in psychology and I was hired as a program worker at a mental health clinic.

**PS:** You started off studying business and then you went into psychology. What initially motivated you to explore mysticism, even from a skeptical perspective?

**JM:** I suppose there must have been some kind of an inner impulse, but in the era of the 1960s, college students were just beginning to experiment with the use of marijuana and psychedelic drugs. I think it's fair to say that my interest in parapsychology came before my interest in psychedelics, but right away I began to see the connection.

Once I took LSD I realized that there is a lot more

to the human mind than conventional psychology has any notion of. I then began to consider the literature of mysticism, altered states of consciousness and the like to be very important. I guess I was just an open minded skeptic, and not a closed minded skeptic at that time.

*PS: Correct me if I'm wrong, but wouldn't you say that era was perhaps a little bit more open to parapsychological investigation?*

JM: I do remember as an undergraduate student at the UW browsing in the library when I found F.W.H. Myers book, [Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death](#). For my thesis, *The Psychology of Religious Mysticism*, I read everything I could find in the library. By the time I was a senior I was exposing myself to all of that material. In fact, the UW offered a project called the Free University where students could offer courses that weren't being taught on campus. It was for no credit, but I offered an informal course on the *Psychology of Religious Mysticism* because I found it so fascinating.

I guess it's fair to say that by the time I was a senior, I was becoming thoroughly interested in mysticism and everything related to it.

*PS: If you were to be pressed, what would you say was the paranormal phenomenon that you found most interesting or compelling. Not just back then, but overall in your life?*

JM: Overall, I would say it was the work I did with the Ted Owens story that was published in the book, *The PK Man: A True Story of Mind Over Matter*.

After I left the UW, I enrolled in Berkeley as a graduate student. Because I was interested in clinical psychology, and they had a clinical psychology program inside the School of Criminology, I began studying criminology. That's also when I started having a series of precognitive dreams.

*PS: Do you have any inkling of what sparked those precognitive dreams?*

JM: I'd just arrived at Berkeley in the early 1970s, when I had a dream in which a great uncle of mine appeared, a man I hadn't seen in probably ten years. He came to me in a very powerful dream, and when I woke up I was crying and singing at the same time. I was singing a song that is a Jewish liturgical song that is only sung at the very high holidays of Yom Kippur

and Rosh Hashanah. So I wrote home and asked how Uncle Harry was because I had a dream about him. My mother called me immediately and asked how I knew Uncle Harry had just died.

That really triggered my interest. I began asking my professors what they could tell me about this sort of experience, but I learned very quickly they had nothing intelligent to say whatsoever. I had one of the most powerful experiences of my life and the psychologists that I knew couldn't tell me anything. I decided I had to study this on my own if I was going to learn anything about it, which at that point I was highly motivated to do. That's when I began to create an individual interdisciplinary doctoral degree program at UCB

*PS: So that's what motivated you to get into a Ph.D. program, but in parapsychology, a degree program that didn't actually exist [...] at the time.*

JM: That's correct. Once I had my master's degree in criminology, I realized that I was very interested in studying deviant behavior, which criminology insight and clinical psychology are both about. It's fascinating, but I wanted to study positive forms of human deviance rather than negative. I wanted to look at psychic functioning, creativity, intuition and mysticism, and there were no routes to do that at Berkeley. You could study crime and psychopathology all you wanted but they just didn't have any programs to look at positive psychology.

I agonized about that for many months, and one day I woke up in the morning and I knew that the answer was going to come to me that night in a dream—I felt certain. That night I did have a dream, and I dreamt I was visiting some friends who lived in Berkeley. I knocked on the door to their apartment in married student housing and nobody was there. I found a key they had left outside and let myself in. In the dream, as I walked into their living room, I found a magazine that was right in the middle of the floor and I picked it up and started paging through it.

I woke from the dream with this feeling of absolute confidence. This is it, I thought, the answer is in that dream. I knew it, but I had no idea what the answer was, so I literally acted out the dream by putting on my tennis shoes and running five miles across town. I got up to the married student housing at 8:00 am

and knocked on the door. Nobody answered, just as in my dream, and in fact I happened to know where my friends kept their key, so I let myself into the apartment. As I had dreamt, sitting in the middle of their living room floor was a magazine. In my dream the magazine was named *EYE*, which was at the time a popular magazine.

The actual magazine was named *Focus*, and it literally brought focus to my life because it was the magazine of listener sponsored radio and television KQED in the San Francisco Bay area. As I was paging through their *Focus* magazine, the idea dawned on me that I could pursue my interests if I got involved in listener sponsored nonprofit media—that would be an avenue I could pursue.

I went over to KPFA F.M. in Berkeley, which was a Pacifica non-profit radio station, and I said, “I’m here, I’ll volunteer, I’ll do anything.” Even though I had a master’s degree, they said sit at this desk, and when you hear the doorbell ringing, push this buzzer and let people in the front door. That was my first job in media as a volunteer. At the same time I was learning all about radio, and I produced a little radio program that was about local psychics.

After I produced that program, the program director said they had a slot available every Tuesday and Thursday at noon. It was called *The Mind’s Ear*, and he said I could do whatever I wanted with it. So, some three weeks after volunteering, I found myself sitting in the studio across from world-class experts who were passing through San Francisco on their book tours. That gave me the confidence to pursue an individual interdisciplinary doctoral degree, which really meant I was mostly on my own, since I wouldn’t have a department to support me. But, if I could find three professors who would agree to sponsor me, then I could do it. That’s what I created back in 1973 at Berkeley.

*PS: What professors did you find to sponsor you?*

JM: Charles Tart, Ph.D. was one of my professors. You see, I could draw upon the whole University of California system, not just the Berkeley campus. They had approximately ten campuses, and Tart was a professor at the University of California, Davis. There was also a professor in the School of Business Administration, C. West Churchman, Ph.D., who was an

expert in systems theory, and he also wrote an article on parapsychology that was published in *Science*.

And last was Michael Scriven, Ph.D. who was in the philosophy department, and also very well known. He had given an invited address to the Parapsychological Association on parapsychology and philosophy. So, those were the three main professors who sponsored me. At one point I also had a statistician on the committee, and at another point I had an historian. For a while it had expanded to five members.

Oh—I almost forgot to mention Jim Harder, who was also part of my doctoral committee. He was a professor of hydraulic engineering and the research director of an organization known as the Aerial Phenomenon Research Organization or APRO, which was one of the major UFO research organizations at the time.

*PS: In your study, did you have a particular focus of interest that you concentrated on?*

JM: Yes. In those days my interest was in training extra sensory perception (ESP). I wanted to know if you could train ESP. In fact, I set up an eight-week training program that trained people in remote viewing. My final dissertation was published as a book, *PSI\* Development Systems*, which was an overview of the whole field and the training of parapsychological abilities. It was divided into three main sections: historical, an overview of all the popular contemporary training programs, and also a look at what the research had to say about it.

*PS: Was that your first published book?*

JM: No, it was my second published book. In order to write a dissertation at Berkeley you had to pass your qualifying exam. Well, in my case they didn’t have a qualifying exam, and there wasn’t even any set coursework. I did all the course work necessary for a graduate degree in psychology—methodology, statistics and so on. But in terms of convincing my doctoral committee that I had mastered the sort of basic knowledge necessary to begin to write a dissertation, I wrote my first book, *The Roots of Consciousness*, which was an overview of the whole field. That book was published in 1975, and then there was a later 1987 edition. My dissertation wasn’t approved until June of 1980 so it took five years. Along the way I picked up a master’s degree in criminology, so the parapsychology portion of the degree was from

1973 to 1980.

*PS: What other major subject matter and elements did you study besides the training aspect?*

JM: While I was still an undergraduate, I began doing fieldwork for my book the *PK Man*. I ran into Ted Owens in the summer of 1976, when I went to England to attend the Parapsience Conference at the University of London where he was also an invited speaker. I had already learned about him in February of 1976, when I went to Stanford Research Institute (SRI) at the invitation of Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. and Russell Targ to learn about remote viewing. They had a file with several letters from Owens stating that he would end the terrible drought in California very dramatically, and they would know it was him. He said there would be UFO sightings and power blackouts and rain and sleet and hail and snow, and the local newspaper will publish a story saying the drought is over. Within a few days that's exactly what did happen. They wrote back to him and said that was a great prediction and he responded by saying, "Hell no, that was not a prediction, I caused it."

At that point, SRI was getting funding from the CIA, and they didn't want to deal with Owens—they wanted to be very low-key. So, they asked me if I would mind taking this file off of their hands. So I had the Ted Owen's file, and then when I met him in England I began investigating him as well.

*PS: What were the challenges you faced in studying parapsychology during that period?*

JM: Because I was working on an individual major, it was pretty much up to me to schedule appointments with my professors, and read, and pursue my own studies. However, the closer I got to finishing my dissertation and completing my degree, the more obstacles were thrown in my way because no university had ever given a degree in parapsychology. In fact,

one guy on my committee, a statistician, had written to me when he learned of my interest, and said he would like to see if there was statistically anything valid here. I foolishly invited him to be on my committee. I later learned he considered himself a hatchet man, and believed his purpose was to make sure that I never graduated and he did everything in his power to stop me by claiming, for example, that everything I did was totally and irredeemably incompetent.

This went on for a couple of years, until I complained

to the dean of the graduate division, who then issued a ruling saying that next time this professor claims that your work is incompetent, if he doesn't give you a reason why, I'll remove him from your committee. And that's exactly what happened. He was removed from my committee and was replaced with another professor.

*PS: Tell us what happened after you got your Ph.D. As I recall there*

*was a challenge to its legitimacy.*

JM: That's right. The professor who was kicked off my committee was still very bitter. He wrote a letter to the Amazing Randi saying this student is totally incompetent. I tried to stop him, but the university wouldn't let me. He then sent all his documents to Randi, who in turn delivered them (in a brown paper bag) to a journalist at *Psychology Today* magazine, who wrote an article saying that I didn't actually get my degree, or, if I did get it, I certainly didn't deserve it, because I was totally incompetent.

That article was published in *Psychology Today* magazine and I was completely mortified. It was a very difficult time for me, because even my friends in the parapsychology community were embarrassed, and they didn't want to associate with me. People look at you strange when they think that you are giving the field a bad name.

I did two things: I filed a libel suit against *Psychology*



Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D. and Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., 2019.  
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

*Today* magazine, because I had just spent 10 years earning a doctoral degree at Berkeley and was now totally unemployable, because I had been libeled by them. Then I got additional training, and a license as a psychotherapist, which took a few more years. The libel suit took six years to settle out of court, favorably for me.

*PS: Was there an official attempt to revoke your Ph.D.?*

JM: You know, there actually was. In addition to the *Psychology Today* article, it appeared that Randi began putting pressure on the university to withdraw my degree. A new dean had been appointed to the graduate division, and he did try to withdraw my degree. Up until then, I had never even considered legal action of any kind. But I had a friend who was a young lawyer who realized this was the beginning of a legal case, so we met with the provost of UC-Berkeley.

At the time, I was actively involved in various organizations, including the Association for Humanistic Psychology, the president of which was a man named John Vasconcellos, who was also an Assemblyman for the State of California. In fact, he was in charge of the Ways and Means Committee that controlled the university budget. Fortunately, he wrote a letter to the university asking, "Why is this student who earned a doctorate degree, that was signed off by all of his professors, being harassed? Why are you trying to revoke his degree? I'm interested."

The dean was over-ruled by the Provost. All those things eventually worked out in my favor, and I still have the only doctoral diploma that actually says "Parapsychology" that has ever been awarded anywhere in the world by an accredited university.

*PS: I have always thought that's quite a feather in your cap. I'm wondering who you consider to be your most important mentors?*

JM: Probably number one on my list would be Jean Houston, Ph.D., who is the current chancellor of Meridian University. While I was still a graduate student, I spent time in her Mystery School program, and her Dromenon Program before that. Also, as I mentioned, there was Charles Tart, Ph.D. and Michael Scriven, Ph.D.

Back then, in the Bay Area, there was a very active parapsychology community that included Targ,

Puthoff, Arthur Hastings, Ph.D., and Tart. There were also several organizations like the California Society for Psychical Study, of which I later became president. There were other active groups called the Parapsychology Research Group, the Foundation for Mind Being Research, and there was the Fundamental Physics Group that explored physics and parapsychology. The Esalen Institute was providing conferences on physics and consciousness as well.

It was a very vibrant community, and one of the stalwarts was a man named Henry Dakin. His family owned the Dakin Toy Company that was the largest manufacturer of teddy bears in the United States at the time. He bought a gorgeous house in Presidio Heights, which was the most upscale neighborhood in San Francisco, and he turned it into a laboratory called the Washington Research Center. It became a regular gathering place for people who had these interests—a combination of high-tech and parapsychology.

Dakin then asked me if I would like to have an office at the center, and he offered me computers and whatever I needed. I wasn't getting any support from Berkeley because I didn't belong to a department. You know, people really stepped up to help.

There was also the Institute for the Study of Consciousness at Berkeley (founded in 1972). That institute was very important, and it was founded by Arthur M. Young, the inventor, helicopter pioneer, cosmologist, philosopher, astrologer and author. He designed the first Bell Helicopter, and wrote, *The Reflexive Universe: Evolution of Consciousness*.

Young showed up in Berkeley in the early 1970s and began giving lectures. A fellow graduate student by the name of Kenneth R. Pelletier, Ph.D. invited him there. Young also began doing seminars promoting what he called "The Metatheory"—a new paradigm to explain psychic phenomena. It was very sophisticated and dealt with quantum physics and science. He tried to integrate every known field of science into one metatheory, sort of like the periodic table of everything.

There was a group of graduate students interested in consciousness that organized events like this, and I was part of that group, and probably one of the most vocal members. I was always asking questions, so

when Young bought a property in Berkeley to open a branch of his institute he invited me, and my friend Saul-Paul Sirag, a young writer and physicist, to move in with him. I lived there for a year, and was exposed not only to Young and his thinking, but the classes at the institute. He offered a class in psychic development taught by Alan Vaughan, Ph.D., a class on kundalini taught by Lee Sannella, and a class on hypnosis taught by Freda Morris, who was a psychologist writing about hypnosis.

As you can see, I was immersed in a community in the 1970s in the San Francisco Bay area that was deeply involved in cutting edge parapsychology and consciousness research.

At that time Young was publishing *The Journal for the Study of Consciousness* and his partner was a very interesting mathematician named Charles Musès. During that same period they also published an anthology together called *Consciousness and Reality*. Young was also mentioned in David Kaiser's book, *How the Hippies Saved Physics: Science, Counterculture, and the Quantum Revival*. Kaiser was a historian of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As I was writing my book, *The Roots of Consciousness*, Sirag was very excited because he had learned about this wild and crazy physicist named Jack Sarfatti who thinks he understands psychic functioning. He is a brilliant and fascinating guy who offered to write a section for my book. He drew upon Bell's theorem and the Einstein–Podolsky–Rosen paradox (EPR paradox) of 1935, suggesting that this might be how psychic functioning works.

The paradox suggested that particles can interact in such a way that it is possible to measure both their position and their momentum more accurately than [Heisenberg's uncertainty principle](#) allows—unless measuring one particle instantaneously affects the other to prevent this accuracy, which involves information being transmitted faster than light as forbidden by Einstein's [theory of relativity](#) (Einstein described it as, "[spooky action at a distance](#)"). This consequence had not previously been noticed and appeared unreasonable in 1935. The phenomenon involved is now known as [quantum entanglement](#). To my knowledge, my book was the first time the theory was published

as a potential mechanism for understanding how ESP works. However, Evan Harris Walker, another physicist and parapsychologist, previously published the same suggestion in a scientific paper.

*PS: That's an interesting tidbit I had not been aware of! You have already mentioned how you first heard of remote viewing. Can you tell us how you first got involved with SRI?*

JM: I met Puthoff and Targ through the parapsychology research group meetings in San Francisco and my connection with Henry Dakin and the Washington Research Center. They first came to speak at the Institute for the Study of Consciousness in Berkeley because Young invited them. I didn't realize it at the time, but Young helped fund the early research Puthoff and Targ conducted with Uri Geller. When they came to the institute, they initially talked about their work with Geller, and then later they talked about remote viewing. It was in 1976 that they invited me to come and see what they were doing at SRI.

*PS: How did your first meeting at SRI go?*

JM: It was impressive! First, they took me to lunch at a very up-scale cafeteria. This was not your typical student cafeteria at U.C. Berkeley, it was like a nice restaurant. I was having a better meal than I normally ate, and surrounded by hundreds of world-class scientists. Then Puthoff and Targ told me that remote viewing works. When you're in that type of environment, with guys with their credentials telling you this stuff works. . . . Well, the ambiance was very, very strong.

Then they took me up to the laboratory, and I saw the sealed room with nine-inch thick doors where they conducted the remote-viewing experiments. I went inside with Targ, who was my monitor. Elizabeth Rauscher, Ph.D., a physicist who was working with them at the time (also a friend of mine), conducted the outbounder. She went to an unknown location and Targ began asking me questions about where they went. I can tell you this, I've done two videos about that very experiment: one with Targ and another with Rauscher because they were both so impressed. To this day, more than 40 years later, they both remember it vividly because of the funny thing that happened. Targ asked me where I was and I said I must be in Macy's because I see a rack of clothing. Then Targ

asked me to draw what I saw, and he must have recognized it immediately but he didn't say anything to me. He told me to forget about Macy's, that it might be analytical overlay (AOL), and to just draw my raw impressions.

The target was a pedestrian overpass. It was nothing like Macy's, but my drawing was almost a picture-perfect drawing of the target photo of the pedestrian overpass on Highway 101. To this day, Targ and Rauscher use that as an example of AOL—it has become a classic example.

*PS: Have you done other remote viewing sessions?*

JM: Many. Maybe a hundred times or more, but I don't consider myself a talented remote viewer because I was never motivated to put in the hard work necessary to become good at it. I guess I proved to myself the very first time that this stuff is real.

In those days I was interested in training remote viewing, and I started doing that in the mid-1970s and early 1980s. However, I was too early. For example, I submitted a proposal to the American Society for Training and Development for training remote viewing and it was rejected out of hand.

I did conduct a remote viewing training program that was sponsored by the Oasis Center in Chicago. The center also arranged to send a newspaper reporter along, Tom Valeo, and he got a 100% hit on an outbinder remote viewing target. The target was a cemetery, and, in particular, a mausoleum that we chose at random. He created a perfect description of the target and wrote it up in his article that was published in one of the Chicago newspapers. It was a big story about how this character from California said he can train remote viewing, and I'm the skeptical reporter, but I went along and I got a dramatic direct hit. How can you explain that?

*PS: I'd love to see that article sometime. I'm also*

*interested in your New Thinking Allowed program. First of all, please explain what it was and how it came to exist?*

JM: I suppose it's fair to say it's a continuation of the work I was doing in radio starting in 1972, and it was inspired by the dream that led me to pursue a doctoral degree in parapsychology. Once I started working on my dissertation, I stopped doing radio work so I could focus on my schoolwork.

Years later, after I graduated and the libel suit

was resolved, I met with my friend Arthur Block and we agreed to start a television program on a local public access station in Marin County, California. We produced these twelve interviews and then the radio station cancelled the program.

We took the tapes over to one of the local PBS stations in the Bay Area, and they loved it. They decided to put it on prime-time, and that was KCSM

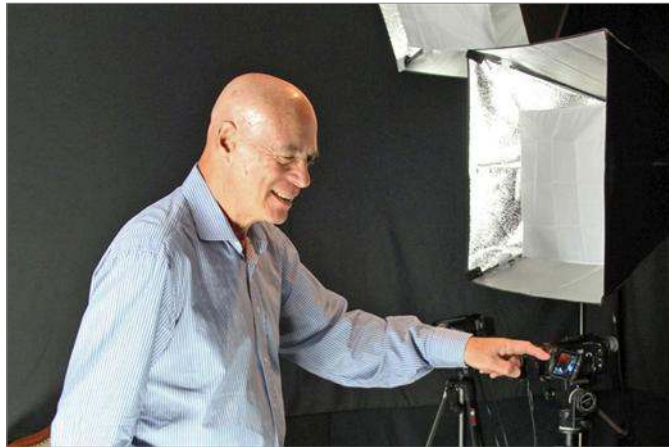
San Mateo, a small junior college TV station on the peninsula. We raised a little money and hired a studio and put these programs out. After about a year, they said they would like to sponsor us for uplink on the satellite PBS stations around the country. Subsequently, the program was carried by over 100 PBS radio stations, and The Institute of Noetic Sciences became one of our sponsors. That was a very nice ride, and the original Thinking Allowed series was broadcast from 1986 to 2002.

*PS: How many episodes altogether?*

JM: In those days we were only creating new programs (one per week) every other year. We created 400 programs and then we ran out of money. After that Bloch was selling the DVDs and VHS tapes to colleges and public libraries all over the country. Then in 2015 I launched my YouTube channel.

*PS: What were your most memorable interviews from New Thinking Allowed?*

JM: My most memorable interviews would probably



Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D., 2019.  
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

be Joseph Campbell, Ram Dass, Rollo May, Tart, Targ, Keith Harary, etc. I tried to interview everybody I could in parapsychology, but my focus was larger. The way we described it was philosophy, psychology, health, science, and spirituality. We didn't do current events.

*PS: What is your goal with the New Thinking Allowed series on YouTube?*

JM: I didn't want to be so constrained like we were at PBS, and I really felt at this point in my life I wanted to focus primarily on parapsychology. I'd say 50% of the programs were on parapsychological topics, and now it's closer to 80%, depending how you define it.

I've always felt that parapsychology is much more than just the laboratory work. When I designed my individual disciplinary degree, I was creating a discipline that had a history going back thousands of years. Humans have been exploring what we call psi for thousands of years in various cultural traditions, and psychologists need to be aware of that. If you were to visit the Rhine Research Center in Durham, North Carolina they define it more narrowly than I do.

*PS: When you started the New Thinking Allowed series where did you hope to go with it?*

JM: Well, I imagined we might get back on public television, and, in fact we still could. But the truth is that YouTube gives me more freedom than I would have being on public television. I'm happy being on YouTube, although the audience isn't as large—back when we were on 100 radio stations we had hundreds of millions of viewings of our videos. Now we're not at that level, but we do have the potential to grow and I really like the editorial freedom. I could never have done all these programs on remote viewing if I was being controlled by public television.

*PS: I think the new series has been a great success and I appreciate having been on the show with you several times. I think it's a wonderful resource for the parapsychological community at large.*

JM: Yes, and our viewership is growing dramatically. In 2018 the number of subscribers on my YouTube channel has doubled from 20,000 to over 40,000.

*PS: We're talking about paradigm shaking material, so please tell us how people can help you support this valuable series.*

JM: They can let their friends know. If you see a

New Thinking Allowed program that's of interest to you then share it with as many people as possible.

*PS: You also have merchandise that can help spread the word like your New Thinking Allowed t-shirt that also helps the program to be self-supporting.*

JM: Yes, it does cost money to produce these videos, so the merchandise helps to offset that cost.

*PS: What would you like to say in closing?*

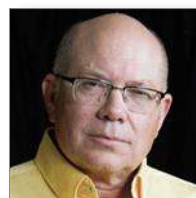
JM: Well, my intention is to keep doing these videos for as long as I can. Even though I'm currently the only person (after more than 35 years) who has a doctoral diploma that says "parapsychology," I anticipate that in the future, colleges are going to begin offering degrees like this. My hope is that these videos will be an important resource for when that time comes—whether it's 10 years, or a 100 years, or 1000 years. I'm confident that eventually it will happen.

*PS: This series is also a great way of capturing knowledge and history that probably won't be recorded any other way. What relevance is consciousness, in the study of consciousness, to us today?*

JM: Consciousness is probably the single biggest mystery in all of science and all of philosophy. The "hard problem," as David Chalmers refers to, has not been satisfactorily addressed by people from the materialistic, ontological position. It suggests that materialism is incomplete. That alone is a very important insight. It means that materialistic science can never be complete.

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**Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.,** is a founder, former President,

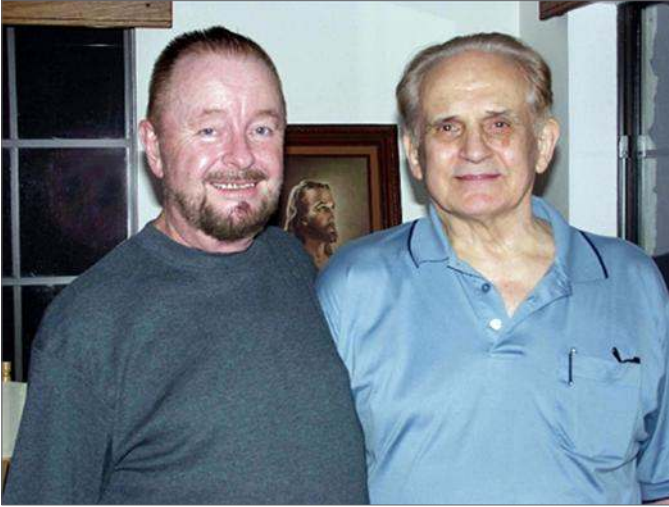


Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer and Board member of IRVA, and a former member of the U.S. Army's Star Gate remote-viewing program at Ft. Meade, MD. Author of [Reading the Enemy's Mind: Inside Star Gate, America's Psychic Espionage Program \(2005\)](#), he is the president and chief instructor of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

## TRIBUTE

# Remembering Grover Cleveland Backster, Jr.

by John P. Stahler



Ingo Swann and Cleve Backster at the home of Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., IRVA conference 2002.  
Image: Paul H. Smith

***“The Western scientific community, and actually all of us, are in a difficult spot, because in order to maintain our current mode of being, we must ignore a tremendous amount of information.”***

—Cleve Backster

**Ed. Note:** As IRVA celebrates its 20th anniversary year it is fitting to remember the unsung heroes who helped spark the creation of modern-day remote viewing. One such person is the late Grover Cleveland Backster, Jr. While his direct involvement in remote viewing was minimal, Backster’s indirect impact was massive. He was the conduit that connected Ingo Swann and Harold Puthoff, PhD., who together, formed a partnership that would create the remote-viewing program at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). Without Backster, the SRI remote-viewing research program might never have come to fruition, and IRVA might not exist.

Grover Cleveland “Cleve” Backster, Jr., was born February 27, 1924, in Lafayette Township, New Jersey. He attended prep school in his home state, first at Rutgers Prep, and later at Franklin and Marshall Academy, where he amused his fellow students with his self-taught interest in hypnosis. After graduation in 1941, his parents provided him with sufficient funds to relocate by train to Texas, where he would study civil engineering at the University of Texas. Curious by nature, the long train ride seemed uninteresting to Backster, so he bought a used motorcycle instead and, with little riding experience, biked his way there.

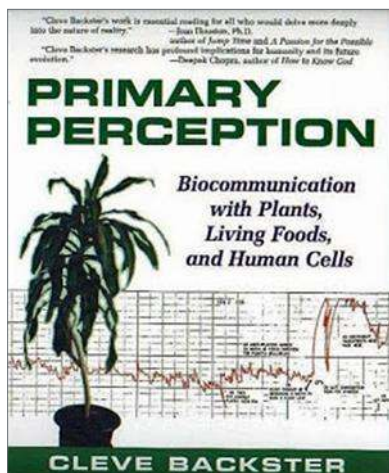
After a semester at the University of Texas, Backster lost interest in engineering, and decided to transfer to the Texas A&M psychology program. After the start of World War II, he enlisted in the Navy and transferred into the V-12 Navy College Program at Middlebury College in Vermont. The curriculum was designed to inspire officer candidates, and he continued his pursuit of a degree in psychology.

A patriotic man, Backster decided to drop out of the program in his junior year to serve as a line officer in the West Pacific until the end of the war. Navy life during WWII wasn’t enough, so Cleve enlisted in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC), and became an instructor in the use of hypnosis as an interrogation technique. In 1948, his work caught the interest of the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). They terminated his CIC commission, and offered him a position as an interrogation specialist. At the CIA, Backster was introduced to narco-interrogation techniques, and was first exposed to the polygraph and other lie detection methods. Perfecting his skills in polygraph techniques, he went on to establish a formal CIA polygraph program that exists to this day.

After leaving the CIA in 1950, Backster went to Chicago to head up the Keeler Polygraph Institute. After a short stint there, he formed his own polygraph consultancy and moved to Times Square in New

York City, in order to form the Backster School of Lie Detection. There he created the first quantitative method for evaluating a polygraph, the “Backster Zone Comparison Technique.” His course in the technique, taught to both local police departments and federal agencies, made him a legend in the law enforcement community. The method continues to be in widespread use today.

In 1965, he branched out and created the Backster Research Foundation to continue research in polygraph technology and techniques. It was there that he first performed tests on plants connected to a



polygraph machine, which launched his interests in what he termed the “primary perception” phenomenon.

One night in February 1966, Backster was up late working in his office. He was watering a *Dracaena* cane plant when a thought came to

him. As a polygraph measures a galvanic skin response, mainly the amount of sweat present on a person, he wondered if he could trace the movement of the water at the base of the plant to the leaves above with his machine. Backster wired the leads of the polygraph to the plant and got a reading, but it was not what he expected. The recording was similar to what would normally be shown for a human emotional response. Did the plant have an emotional response? He thought about how one would create emotion in a plant, and the idea came of lighting a match and burning a leaf. With that thought alone and no other action, the polygraph needle jumped! That moment forever changed his life, and he made a career experimenting with polygraphs connected to plants and other living cells. He attributed the response to a subconscious form of communication, a kind of telepathy between a human and a plant, and the “Backster Effect” was born.

In 1968, Backster published his first article on

his primary perception research in the *Journal of Parapsychology*. The piece upset and angered the scientific community, but the general public loved it. He became a minor celebrity, was interviewed on late night television shows, and articles about him and his discoveries appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Harper's*. His work was popularized in the 1973 book, *The Secret Life of Plants*, and shortly after it became fashionable for people to talk to and play music for their houseplants.

His first connection to what was to become “remote viewing” was through a chance meeting in September 1971, with a local artist, Ingo Swann. At the time, Swann was a subject of *psi* experiments being conducted by the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR) and at the City College of New York. Swann and Backster had a mutual friend; Greenwich Village based Zelda Suplee, who was the assistant to a wealthy businessman who was a sponsor of Swann's artwork. She was interested in metaphysics, parapsychology, past-life regression and hypnotism, and knew just about every popular person in New York—and she threw great parties.

On one occasion, at Suplee's Virgo Party (not everyone invited was a Virgo, but both Ingo and Suplee were), there was an eclectic group of artists, musicians, students, educators, and scientists in attendance. Included in that group were Backster and, in an odd bit of synchronicity, Bob Monroe of the Monroe Institute, who would later play his own role in remote-viewing history. Backster was tending court to some followers in the corner of the room while Swann listened in. Swann, fascinated by the stories he heard, introduced himself and asked if he could visit his lab for a demonstration. Much to Swann's surprise, Backster said, “Yes,” and he considered that moment as the major turning point in his life.

When Swann arrived at Backster's lab, he was anxious to see him demonstrate his “Backster Effect” firsthand. But Backster had a different plan in mind. He felt that Swann would be more accepting of the results if Swann conducted the experiment himself. Swann didn't know what he was supposed to do, so Backster suggested he “think” of harming the plant attached to the polygraph. Swann did and the machine spiked!

Over the coming months, Swann visited the lab regularly and they became close friends as Backster encouraged Swann to participate in his experiments. They advanced beyond plants to successful attempts at influencing chemicals, gases, and metals. Indeed, it was through these early experiments that Swann started thinking about subliminal perceptions and the value of physical feedback—concepts that would be an integral part of his later remote-viewing methodology.

At the beginning of the year in 1972, Stanford Research Institute (SRI) scientist Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. proposed laser experiments involving the action between both plants and bacteria at a distance. The widely circulated proposal found its way to Backster. By chance, Swann noticed the document resting on a pile of papers on Backster's desk. Catching Swann's attention, he wondered what the proposal was about; he leafed through it and asked, "Why are they experimenting with plants and bacteria when they could be doing this with people?!"

Backster described and praised Puthoff's work, and suggested that Swann should contact him, as they might enjoy sharing ideas. Swann suspected that Backster also spoke of him to Puthoff, but shortly after studying the proposal, Swann sent Puthoff an unsolicited letter. He described the psychokinesis experiments in which he was currently involved at the ASPR, and suggested that he might be able to assist Puthoff in his experiments. Puthoff was curious enough about Swann's abilities that he invited him out to SRI, where they conducted the now famous "Magnetometer Experiment" that launched the beginning of the SRI remote-viewing program. Thus was completed the early sequence of events that brought remote viewing, and later IRVA, into existence.

By the mid-70s Backster grew tired of the crime and living conditions in and around Times Square. He packed up his lab and his *Dracaena* cane plant

and moved to San Diego. Backster had fallen in love with the city during his wartime training at the Navy's Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, which was located there. He moved his research lab and school downtown, setting up in the five-story San Diego Daily Transcript Building. His office, lab, and apartment were all on the top floor, while his polygraph school was located in a large classroom facility at street level. A life-long bachelor, he shared

his penthouse apartment with three Siamese cats.

He continued his experiments, the polygraph school funding his research, and documented his life's work in the 2003 book, *Primary Perception: Biocommunication with Plants, Living Foods and Human Cells*. He traveled extensively, lecturing on both the "Backster Effect" and his "Backster Zone Comparison

Technique," including a presentation at the 2002 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference ([www.irva.org/library/video/irva2002.php](http://www.irva.org/library/video/irva2002.php)).

Backster was a life-long member of the American Polygraph Association (APA), which created the Cleve Backster Award, "Honoring an individual or group that advances the polygraph profession through tireless dedication to standardization of polygraph principles and practices." He also received an honorary Doctorate of Philosophy from the California Institute for Human Science, and was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Science from the Medicina Alternativa Institute. After suffering from a stroke in early 2011, he passed in his nursing home on June 24, 2013.

**John P. Stahler** has served as IRVA president, vice president, and secretary. He studied Controlled Remote Viewing with IRVA directors Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan, and with Ed Dames, David Morehouse, and Psi Tech.



Cleve Backster and John P. Stahler, July 2009.  
Image: Robert M. Knight



**ADVERTISE IN APERTURE**

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

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

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

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## Web Guide

Gail Clayton Husick

<https://husickgroup.com>

Society for Scientific Exploration

[www.scientificexploration.org](http://www.scientificexploration.org)

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

<https://rviewer.com>

Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D.

[New Thinking Allowed](http://NewThinkingAllowed.com)

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

[www.mindwiseconsulting.com](http://www.mindwiseconsulting.com)

CIA Star Gate Archives (IRVA)

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

International Remote Viewing Association

[www.irva.org](http://www.irva.org)

Shutterstock Graphics

[www.shutterstock.com](http://www.shutterstock.com)

## CIA STAR GATE ARCHIVES

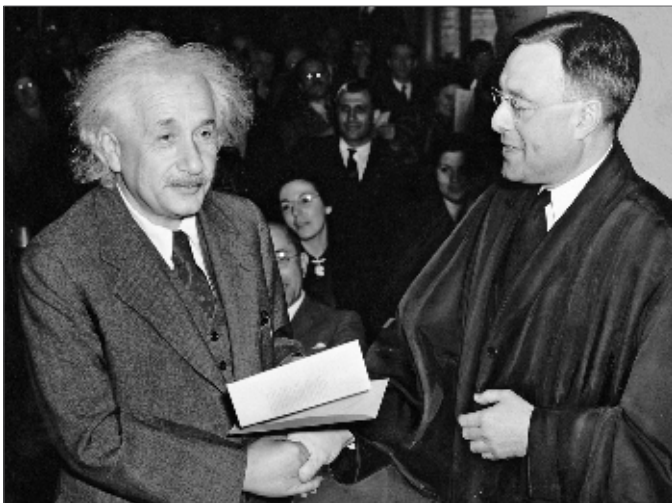
# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Star Gate Archives

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 former 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).

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics. He is best known to the general public for his mass-energy equivalence formula  $E = mc^2$ , which is considered "the world's most famous equation." He also won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 for his explanation of the photoelectric effect.

Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Kingdom of Württemberg, German Empire. He died on April 18, 1955, Princeton, New Jersey, United States.



Einstein receiving his certificate of American citizenship, c.1940.  
Image: Collection/Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.



Cartoon of Einstein after shedding his "pacifism" wings, standing next to a pillar labeled "World Peace." He is rolling up his sleeves and holding a sword labeled "Preparedness."

Image: Charles R. Macauley, c. 1933

**Target: Albert Einstein**

**Date: December 11, 1985**

**Remote Viewer: Paul H. Smith**

**Monitor: F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater**

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

The following remote-viewing session was conducted using the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) protocol:

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## REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

Remote Viewer : PS 003  
 Interviewer : EA 051  
 Observer(s) :  
 Date : 12/11/85  
 Starting time : 0703 hours, local  
 Site # : 0732  
 Acquisition by: (CRV) ERV PRV ARV BRV Other  
 Working mode : (CRV) REM Other  
 Feedback class: A (D) C

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709782

Ending time : 1149 hours, local  
 Notes : Operations / Training  
 Highest stage : VI  
 Evaluation : T 4

Actual site : ALBERT EINSTEIN (1879-1955)  
 RV summary : AS

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A. dense

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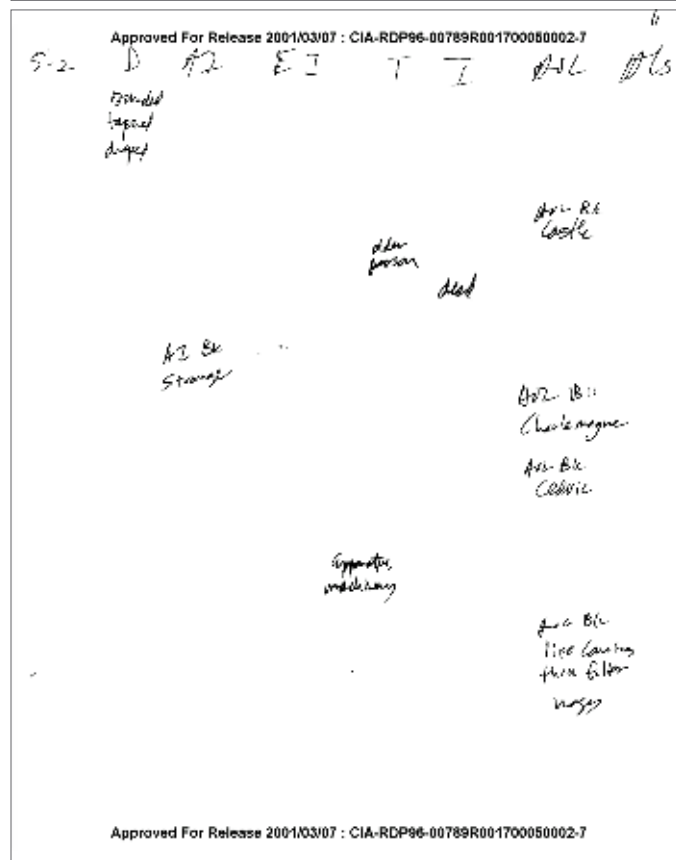
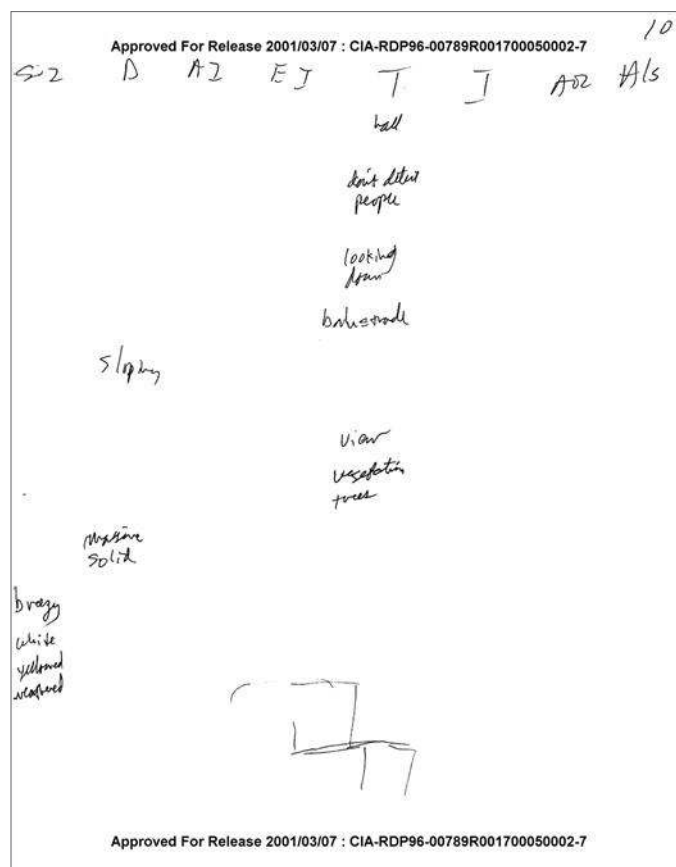
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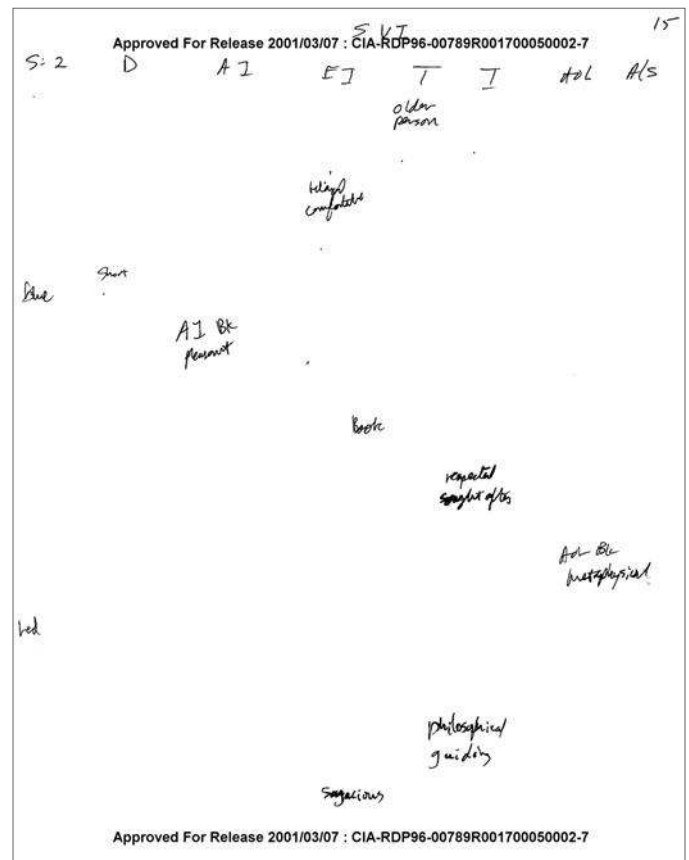
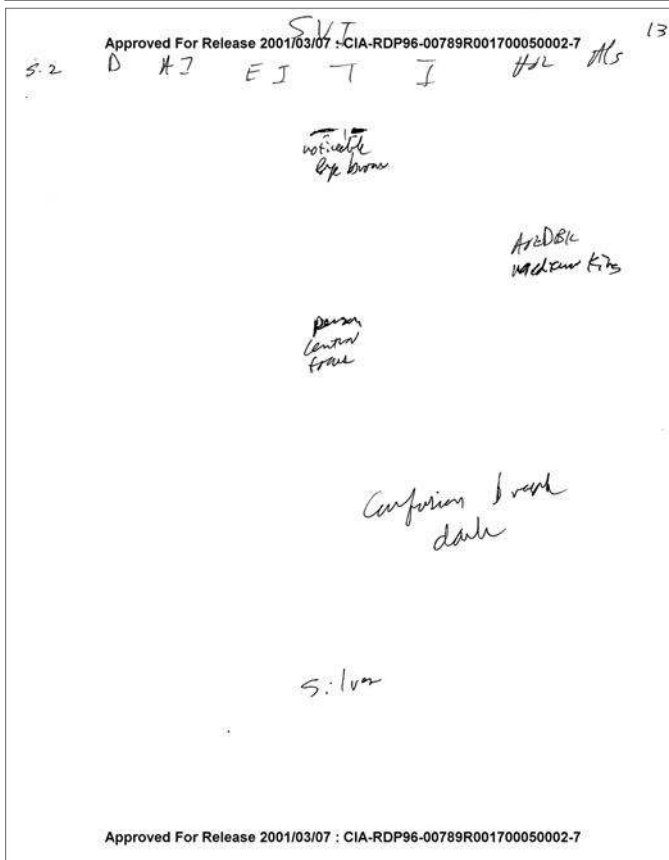
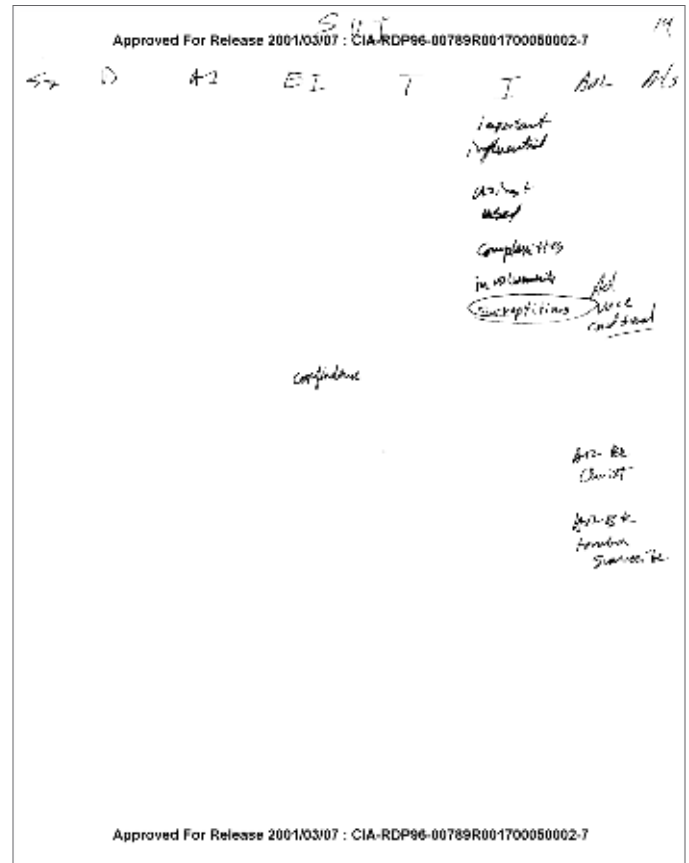
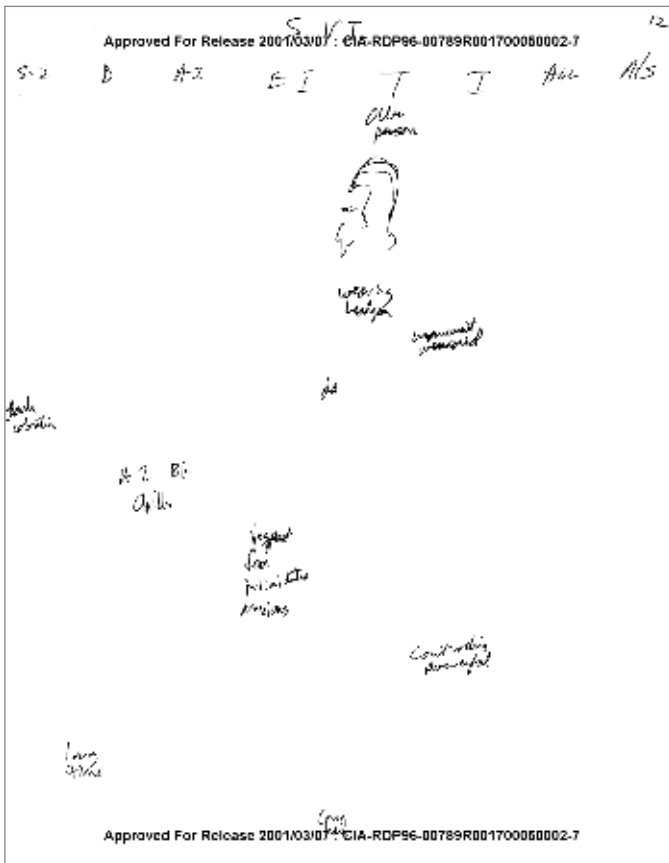
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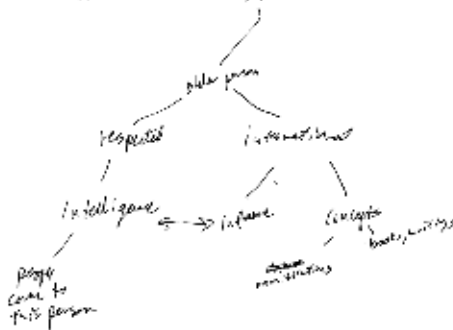
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S. K. Smith, Jr.

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Concepts  
Guidance

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24

- Concepts
- Objects
- Enumeration
- Methods
- Invariants
- Classes
- Data types
- Structures
- Variables
- Constants
- Expressions

Concepts  
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imagination  
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+ interaction  
+ governing  
behaviour  
+ control  
+ objectives  
+ strategy

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Liberty and Justice

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Site 732

EINSTEIN, ALBERT  
(1879-1955)

This German-American scientist was born to Jewish parents in Southern Germany on March 14th, 1879. A year later they moved to Munich where his father and his uncle ran a small electro-chemical factory. Like Newton he showed no early signs of genius. He developed a deep dislike for formal education. His real education was at home where his father introduced him to algebra and geometry problems at an early age. When he was 14, a series of popular books on Natural Science made an impression on him. His attention was drawn to theoretical physics and when he was 16 he sought admission to Federal Polytechnic in Zurich. He gained entrance after passing the school's admission examinations on the second attempt in 1895. His usual aim was to attend his lectures, preferring to read and work on his own. He read the classical physics and above all studied Maxwell's electromagnetic theory. He graduated in 1900.

Einstein had a hard time finding employment initially even though he had become a Swiss citizen. Finally in 1902 he was appointed a post at a patent office in Bern where he was to put patents in clear form. No doubt it was this experience which gave him an insight to the physical. Soon afterwards he married Milena Maritsch, a fellow student, they had two sons.

In 1905 he published 4 papers of major importance. In 1909 he obtained a full-time academic post at the University of Zurich. In 1911 he accepted the chair of Theoretical Physics in the German University at Prague but returned the following year to Zurich to accept a position at the Federal Polytechnic. At the end of 1913 he accepted a research post at the Kaiser Wilhelm Society in Berlin that was combined with a chair in the University of Berlin. After moving to Berlin he married with his first wife and in 1919 married his cousin Elsa.

In 1921 Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his early work in Photo-electronic effect. In the 1920's through the 1930's he accepted many invitations to lecture abroad. He was greatly fortunate to be in California when Hitler came to power in Germany in January 1933. For as the most famous living Jew, he was a prime target for Nazi hostility. He was appointed to a permanent post at the newly founded Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton N.J. and in 1941 became a U.S. citizen.

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Site involves <sup>an old</sup> person, now seems to be dead, who was/was  
widely respected & internationally influential, whose books & writings  
are involved with minority ideas, trends, understandings, knowledge, views,  
concepts & guidance. Person seems to have had a broad & noticeable  
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11:49

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deeply concerned with the mutual responsibilities of nations. July 1979 he signed a letter to President Ronald Reagan drawing attention to the danger of the world's development a human bomb. After 1958 he took leading part in attempts to seek international agreement for control of nuclear energy. He was a prominent confidant of Sir Winston Churchill, a supporter of Zionism on general humanitarian grounds rather than on nationalistic grounds. On the death of Dr. Chaim Weizmann in 1952 he refused an invitation from David Ben Gurion to become president of Israel. He died at Princeton on April 18th, 1955.

He was noted for his love of simplicity and truth. He had a robust sense of humor and was entirely free from the trappings of convention. He played violin having inherited his mother's love for classical music. His only outdoor recreation was sailing. Although he was a keen golfer he was never as isolated as Shugart. He had a great command of his mother's language and was fluent in English, French and Italian. He was short, of medium build. He had a reddish-brown face (flattened), a large, triangular shaped nose, brown, almond shaped eyes, a full, heavy mustache most of his adult life. His hair was dark brown or black, medium straight with white fringing the front as he aged. He wore his hair brushed straight back from his forehead and combed down long on the sides (over a high hairline). He had a few lines on his forehead and some small wrinkles. Large, full lips set in a triangular smile and nose. He never bearded.

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**Target: Westminster Abbey****Date: January 15, 1987****Remote Viewer: Mel Riley****Monitor: Paul H. Smith**

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

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

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

The target, [Westminster Abbey](#), was initially built by Henry III in 1245 and it is one of the most important Gothic buildings of England. The building itself was a Benedictine monastic church until the monastery was dissolved in 1539. Between 1540 and 1556, the abbey had the status of a cathedral. Since 1560, the building is no longer an abbey or a cathedral, having instead the status of a Church of England "Royal Peculiar"—a church responsible directly to the sovereign.

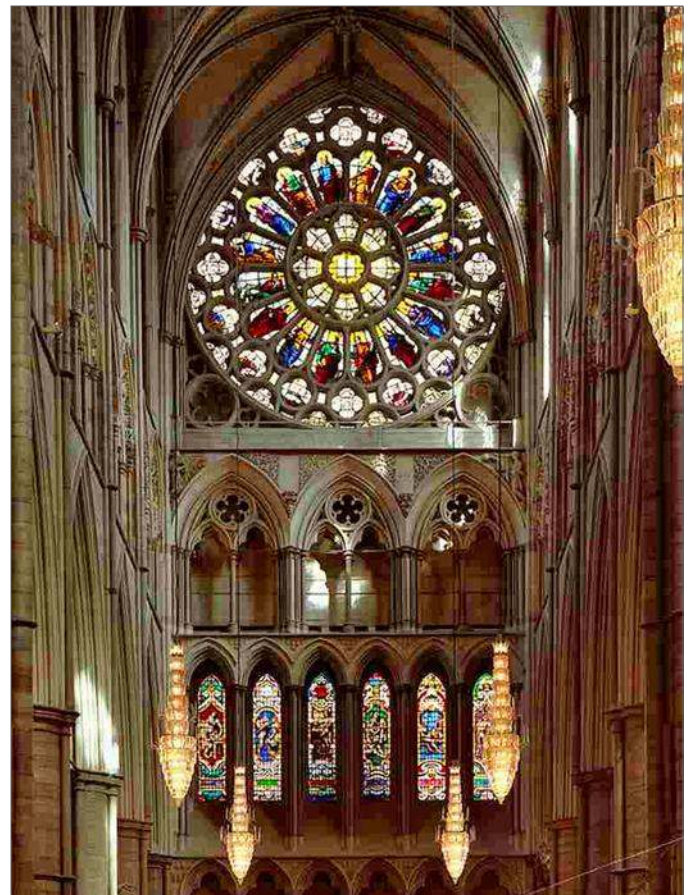


*The tomb effigy of Queen Elizabeth I at Westminster Abbey.  
Image: Westminster Abbey*



*Westminster Abbey replicas of (from left) St. Edward's crown, the orb with cross for King Charles' 1661 coronation, and Queen Victoria's Imperial State Crown made in 1838.*

*Image: Nils Jorgensen*



*The Rose Window at Westminster Abbey.  
Image: Westminster Abbey*

**The following remote-viewing session was conducted using the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) protocol:**

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REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Remote Viewer : MO 003

\* Interviewer : EE 018

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

\* Date : 02/15/97

\* Starting time : 12:2 hours, local

\* Site # : 757

\* Site Acq. Info : CRV BBV BBV BBV BBV

\* Marking Mode : (CR) MM

\* Feedback class: A (B) C

\*\*\*\*\*

45134  
971014

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Ending time : 1:48 hours, local

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

\* Highest stage : 11

\* Evaluation : 4

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Subject site : Washington, D.C.

\* RV history : 1st of 1st of 1st

\*\*\*\*\*

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Approved For Release 2001/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-00789R001700390001-1

2

45134  
971014

1. wrong up, angle  
arrow, across flat  
hard

2. structure

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Approved For Release 2001/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-00789R001700390001-1

PI - SKY ENVELOPS

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15 JAN 97  
1327hrs

45134  
971014

1. wrong up, angle  
very, into down  
3rd in hard

2. hard

Approved For Release 2001/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-00789R001700390001-1

Approved For Release 2001/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-00789R001700390001-1

3

45134  
971014

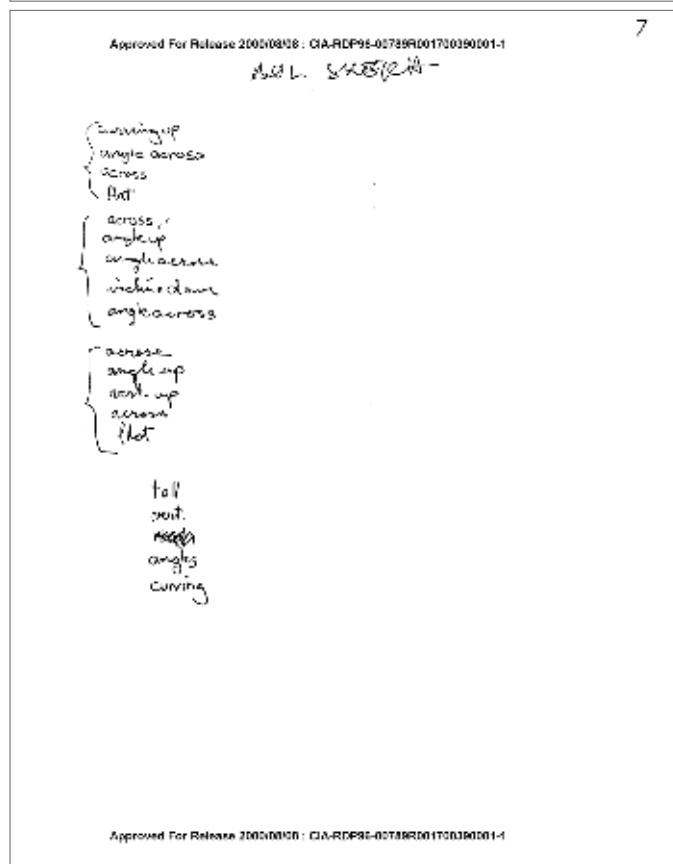
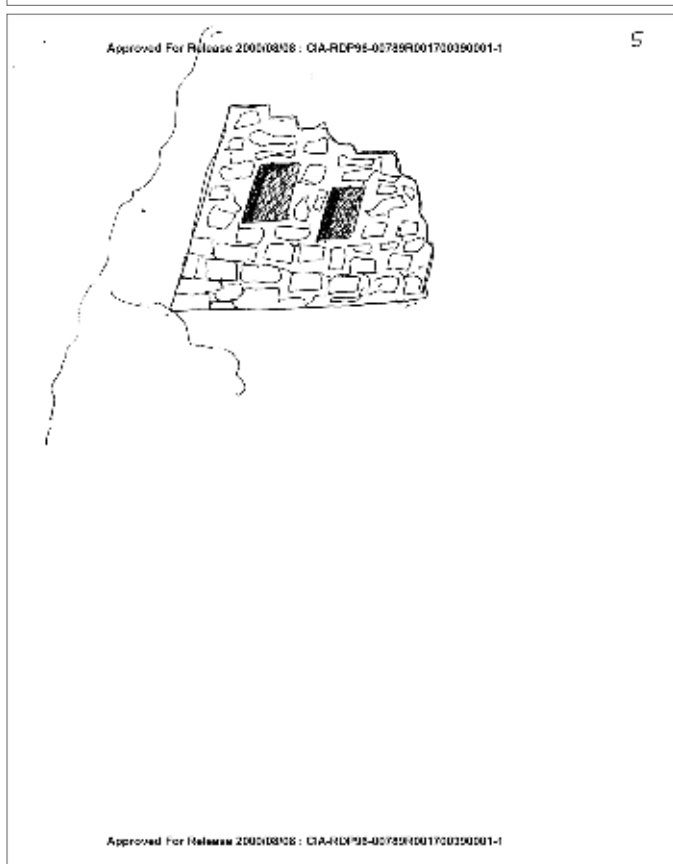
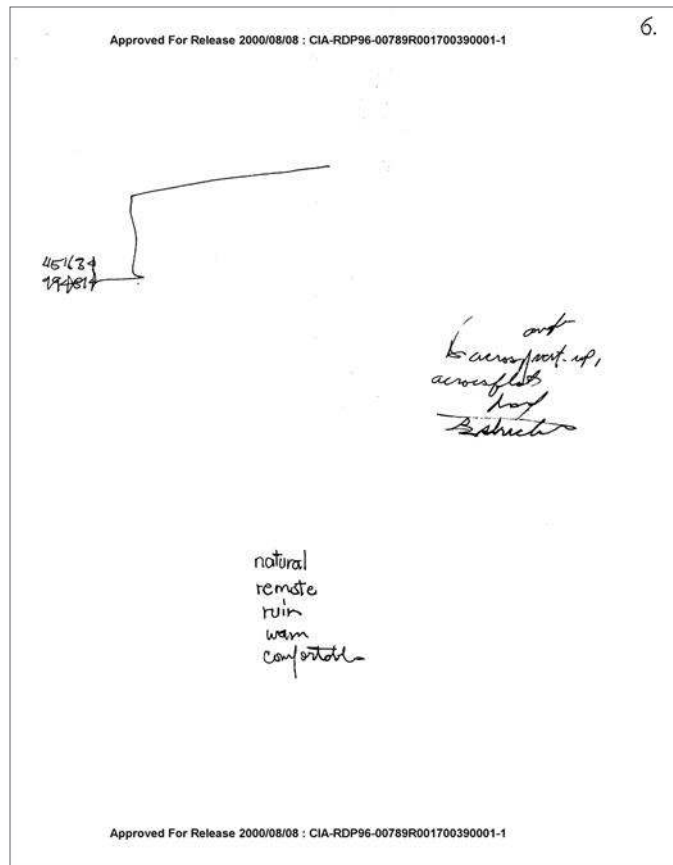
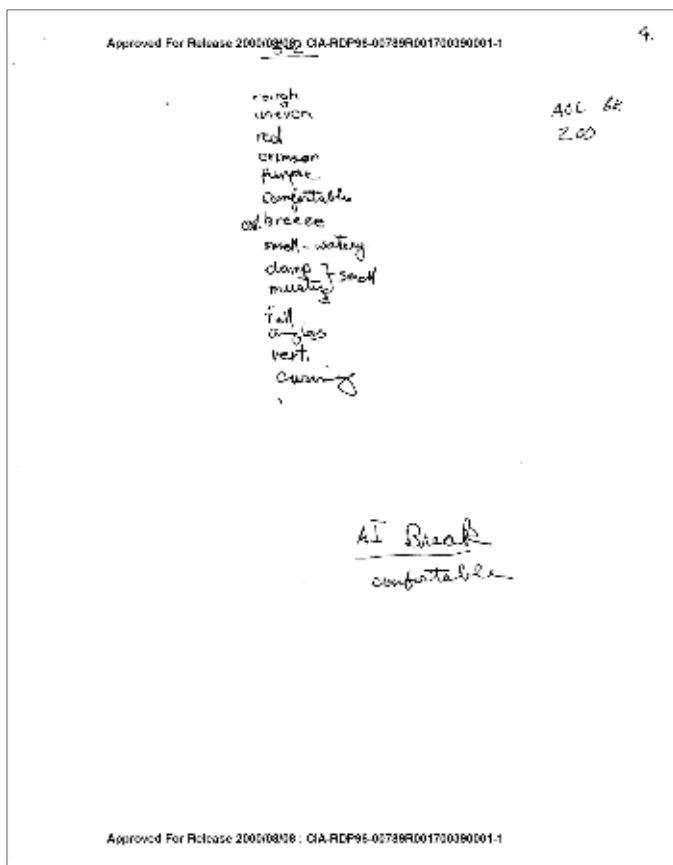
1. across, angle up  
angle across, incline  
down, angle across  
hard

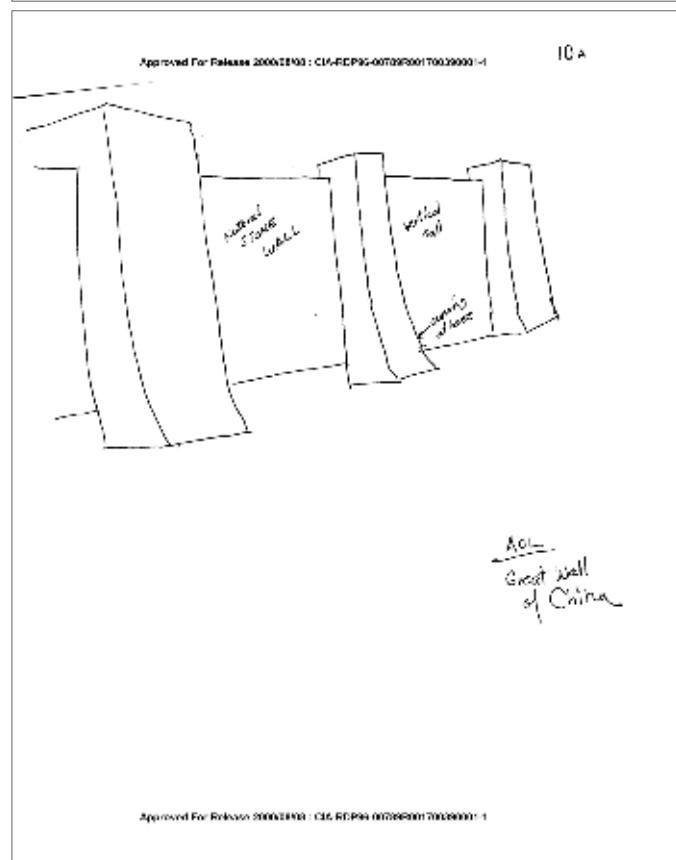
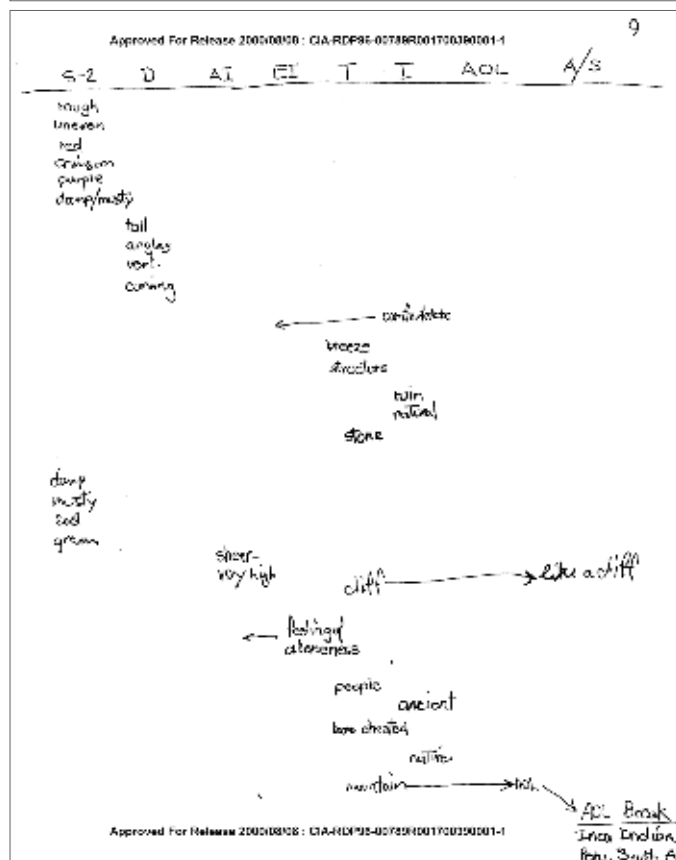
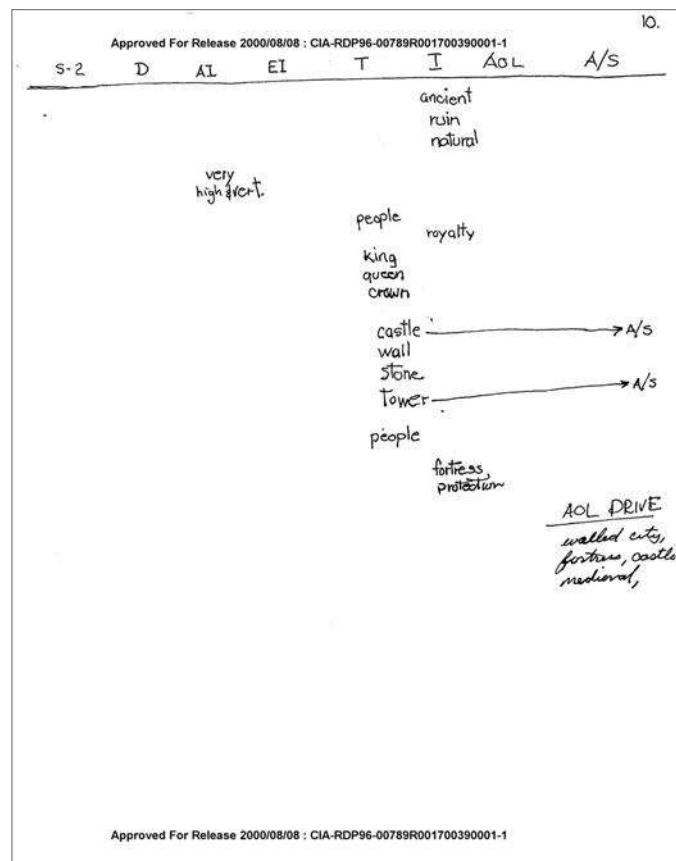
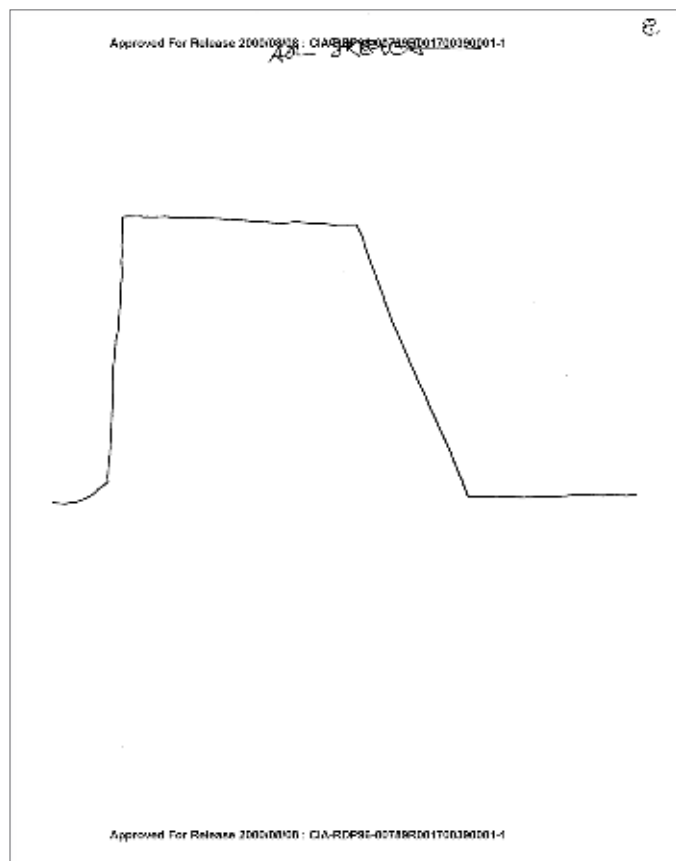
2. structure

S-2

1. tall  
best  
rough

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Approved For Release 2005/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-02739R001700390001-1

11.

*This is a structure that appears to be constructed of rough, natural stone. This is a dump/money wall to this site, but it is not unpleasant. There may be a body of salt water nearby as there was a smell of salt water in the air. There seems to be a very high natural wall at this site. There is also a feeling that this site is very old and does not serve the purpose, at present, that it was designed for. There is a feeling of aloneness and ruin. There is also a feeling of royalty... king, queen and crown.*

*This site reminds me of an old medieval walled city, a castle/fortress feeling. There was a feeling that this structure served as protection from something.*

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Approved For Release 2005/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-02739R001700390001-1



crown

Approved For Release 2005/08/08 : CIA-RDP95-02739R001700390001-1



Westminster Abbey  
Image: Unknown

## RV RESEARCH

# JOINING THE SEARCH TEAM

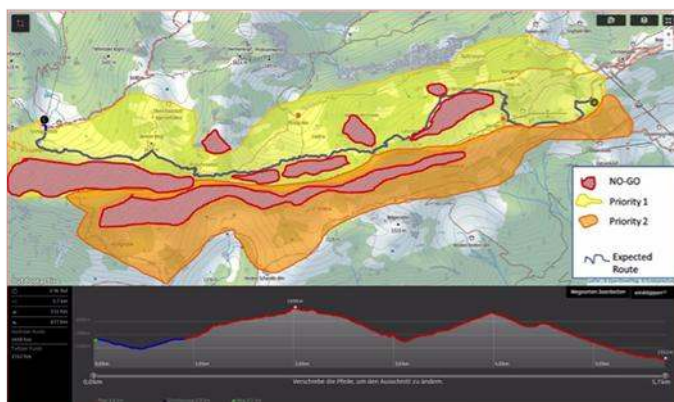
by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

Remote viewing, in its many variations, has several distinct formats. There is research, training and applications, and operational work, each with their own set of rules and protocols. Research demands “blind” tasking and viewing to avoid telepathic overview and/or deceit, training/applications may include minimal verbal in-session feedback, and operational viewing has its own distinct set of conditions.

Some groups advocate total “blindness” to the target for all involved in the project, while others allow minimal frontloading when searching for new or unknown information. There needs to be a careful balance in order to avoid giving the client information that they already know (and wasting their time and resources) and too much frontloading that pollutes the viewer.

In an emergency, remote viewers need enough neutral frontloading to cue them to the situation, but not so much that it will allow imagination and personal inclinations to contaminate the session data. When a life is in jeopardy, more frontloading is often better than too little.

## The Missing Bavarian Alps Hiker



Area Map  
Image: Unknown

On August 23, 2018, a colleague by the name of “GR” contacted Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. with a

request for remote viewing input regarding a missing person. His e-mail indicated that he had been contacted by a friend in Germany, “S”, who was the Team Lead (TL) of a Search Team looking for a missing Canadian hiker in the Bavarian Alps. GR said, “They believe they’ve narrowed down his potential location to the attached map.”

The colleague also provided photos and the name of the hiker, Jeff Freiheit, and his hiking equipment as further frontloading. The exact location and condition of the hiker were unknown at the time.



Jeff Freiheit, hiker.  
Image: Unknown

## Viewers, Data and Feedback

8/23/18: Viewer ATS, using Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) “First perceptions are a slip and slide in orangish colored clay with an injury to the ankle and lower leg. May have also cracked a rib. The slide was off-route. He is having trouble breathing. May have lost his pack/supplies and needs food.

Coming down off the peak below Glenner Bergi (on map). He can still walk but with difficulty. His goal is Rotohrsattel (on map). He says “shoot” but not sure if this is a curse word or if he has a weapon. He says: “Keep looking.” I asked him for directions to find him and he said “Southern.”

Viewer GR reported later that his own perceptions matched the later location feedback.

**Initial Feedback:** He was completing the mega trail Munich to Venice. It has the same status as the Pacific Crest though not as long.

8/24/18: At this point I decided to bring in another viewer, AS, who agreed to participate in the search using ERV. Viewer AS stated, "There are many factors that I have seen with my viewings. Right knee is injured with hands that are blackened. Something is blue. On a hill top. It is the night when I am looking at him. Viershmierter? Possibly striving to compete with something, superiority. Blue backpack. Fell down the trail. Altitude sickness. Can't tell. Left arm is broken. Moss is on the right side of the tree from him. Can't see water. Not high enough to be in the clouds. Rescuers are close. They have or will pass near him. Hasn't ate for awhile. Five days has been missing. There is a little bit more in the writings. I pointed to where he is with my pen on the desktop screen. He is laying down in the fetal position." Viewer AS noted



Area Map with pen pointing to location.  
Image: Unknown

the hiker's location which he indicated by laying his pen on the map.

My data and viewer AS's data were sent to the Tasker GR, who responded: "I've passed along your data to the TL who has the big picture and knows where they've searched already."

8/25/2018: We received notification that the hiker had been found in an area matching the viewers' descriptions. "The following map indicated the location where he was found: "Bottom orange pointer is the location of found hiker, deceased unfortunately. Massive blunt trauma from fall."

**Note:** One of the video links at the end of the article was provided by the specialist search team that found Jeff through a combination of probability theory and



Map location of Freiheit.  
Image: Unknown

known search techniques. (augmented with our data). The individual making the video is a professional colleague of GR, who was TL of the Search Team.

The Search Team used a "probability" search, assigning weight to four categories. As the Search Team walked the trail they asked: what was the probability that the hiker had been on this trail, were there indications that the hiker had gone off the trail, would the hiker have



Location where Freiheit was found.  
Image: Unknown

This photo with a graphic overlay shows the area where the hiker was found, and his likely fall from the trail to the wooded and scree area below.

### Data and Verified Feedback

Viewer AS: Right knee injured. Hands are blackened.

Feedback: The types of injury are consistent with falls

in this area.

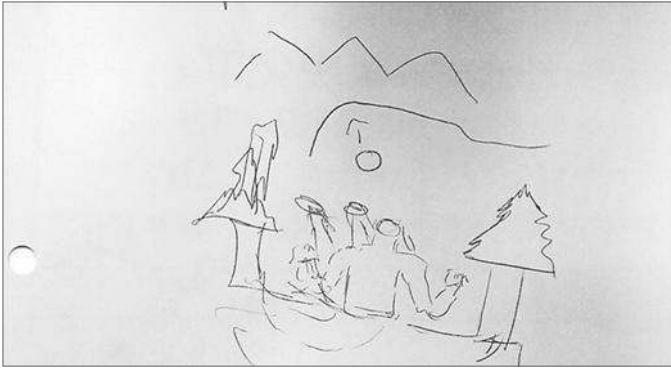
Viewer AS: Left arm broken.

Feedback: Confirmed

Feedback from TL: Reported that the intensity of the fall resulted in blunt force trauma and all injuries perceived were correct. Instant death. 2 August 2018.

Viewer AS: Narrow body. Narrow face.

Feedback: From the photos of Jeff Freiheit, this looks to be correct.



Viewer AS: Sketch of events surrounding Freiheit's death.

Viewer AS: Laying curled up in a fetal position.

Feedback from GR: The TL provided more feedback on the search for Jeff Freiheit. She said the body was found on its side, legs slightly drawn up and upper body drawn forward—close to a fetal position but not all the way. She also said all the injuries and bone breaks we perceived were spot-on and accurate.

Feedback: Multiple blunt impact trauma. Broken arm. And multiple other breaks.

Viewer AS: Something is blue.

Feedback from TL: Trails are graded blue, red, black: easy, medium, hard. The hiker was following a trail book that was supposed to be an easy trek (blue). But the path turns out to be black. "So, he's shouting 'It was supposed to be BLUE!'"

Viewer AS: Blue backpack

Feedback: Actually green. But he was carrying a blue bedroll.

Viewer AS: Viershmierter?

Feedback from TL: Your student was definitely on signal line, especially "verschmierter". It is the mechanism of his fall. The rock is very slick. Schmiere. It literally means someone who was smeared and is a proper way to describe it in Mountain German.

Viewer AS: Fell down trail 15-50m.

Feedback: 60m fall.

Viewer AS: Not in clouds, not high enough.

Feedback: Correct. Even though storms often rolled through, the video does not show a low cloud level.

Viewer AS: Moss on right side of tree from him. He is here! (indicated in sketch by arrow).

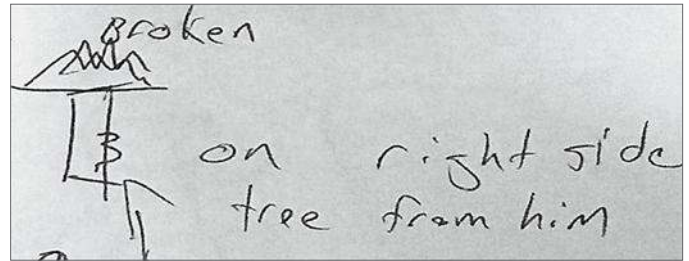
Feedback: Correct, and helpful in locating the hiker.

Viewer AS: Can't see water.

Feedback: There is a river in the area but not close to the hiker's location.

Viewer AS: Rescuers above him.

Feedback: The rescuers were, at one point, walking the original trail above the hiker's final location. Later, they refined the search to his location below the trail.



Viewer AS: Sketch of events surrounding Freiheit's death.

Viewer AS: Rescuers at 3,500m, Jeff's location down to 1,600 m.

Feedback: It is possible as they walked the trail that at some point the rescuers were within these parameters during the search.

8/25/2018 (Follow-up feedback) from GR: They found him! Said we provided good data. Have asked for specifics (e.g., location, medical condition, etc.) to provide feedback. Sadly deceased. Our data narrowed the search and enabled them to find him less than 24 hours after we provided it.

Being a viewer myself (sometimes), I know how important feedback is for operational missions. This one was especially rich in it, as the TL is very familiar with RV and psi and knew the importance of providing detailed feedback for viewer confirmation/improvement.

I passed on our sincere condolences (to the family), and they responded with this: "Please give them my deepest respects and gratitude."

In addition, the TL said she and the family were extremely grateful for our help, and that the results/sketches allowed the (team) to narrow the search area immediately to where Jeff was found."

## Conclusion

After confirming that permission was granted to talk about the search and our role in it, the following feedback was received from the TL:

The location and especially the orientation of the tree, and the moss on north side and his position vis-a-vis the tree. All these were key points of information telling us what side to seek on and where. We determined it by using mathematical probabilities, but the remote viewers' were 100% correct. So, if we had been unable to access the ridge trail, the remote viewing information would have given about 70-75% certainty.

As viewers, it was an honor and a privilege to assist in a search such as this one. This mission had a sad outcome because the hiker was not found alive, and had died during or soon after the fall from the trail. On a more positive note, our data provided sufficient information to supplement the search team's efforts, and enabled them to narrow the search in twenty-four hours following our involvement. The family was able to locate their son and husband and take him home.

### Internet Links

Identifying ground search targets under Achselköpfe probability analysis & tracking:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SGNI--40gSc&feature=youtu.be>

Missing Canadian Hiker Jeff Freiheit found dead:

<https://www.merkur.de/lokales/bad-toelz/lenggries-ort28977/missing-canadian-hiker-jeff-freiheit-found-dead-10159955.html>

The search for Jeff Freiheit brought them together: Volunteers who became friends:

<https://www.merkur.de/lokales/bad-toelz/lenggries-ort28977/the-search-for-jeff-freiheit-brought-them-together-volunteers-who-became-friends-10227802.html>

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**, is the director of



[Mindwise Consulting](#) and teaches an RV Applications Master Class in Boulder City, Nevada. She is also a founding director and former board member of IRVA. She trained in CRV with Lyn Buchanan (PSI) and

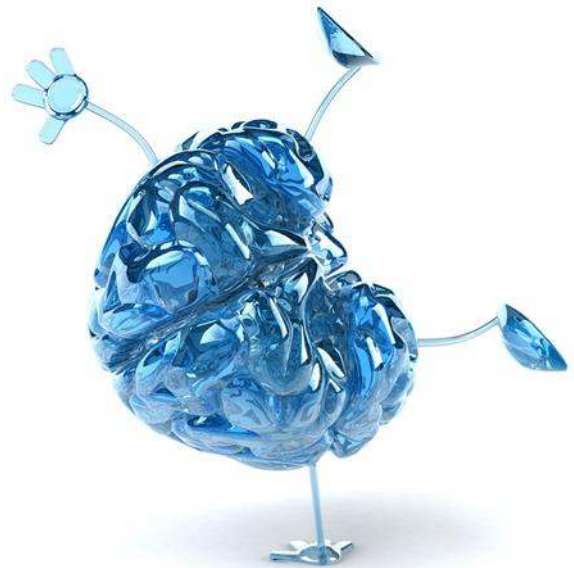
Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (RVIS). Dr. Smith is a noted author and has published numerous articles in the field. She can be reached at [mindwiseconsulting@gmail.com](mailto:mindwiseconsulting@gmail.com).

### IRVA MEMBERSHIP

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

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

Please visit the IRVA website to review the member benefits and programs and learn about your renewal options: [www.irva.org/join](http://www.irva.org/join).



**Now that I have your attention!**

**IRVAs 20th Anniversary Conference is just around the corner so save the date.**

**March 20 - 22, 2020  
SouthPoint Hotel  
Las Vegas, Nevada**

**[www.irva.org](http://www.irva.org)**

## IRVA & RV NEWS

### IRVA Announces New Board Members

IRVA would like to welcome Sean Mahoney and Debra Lynne Katz to the IRVA Board of Directors.



Sean Mahoney holds a master's degree in mechanical engineering and has a broad range of work experience in automotive engineering, Information Technology, and human performance research. He learned remote viewing in 2012 and later became a certified hypnotist in 2014. He is particularly interested in using tools like remote viewing to tap into human intuition for augmenting creative problem solving efforts and accelerating the speed of innovation by provoking insights.



Debra Lynne Katz has been training, practicing and teaching numerous *psi* based methodologies for over 20 years. She is also a two-time winner of the IRVA/IRIS Warcollier Prize. Katz is the Director of The International School of Clairvoyance, and author of three books on intuitive development. She holds a Master's Degree in Social Work and is a former U.S. Probation Officer.

### 2020 IRVA Conference Announcement

IRVA's 2020 remote viewing conference will be held March 20-22 at the South Point Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada.

This event marks the end of our 20th year as an organization and this unique international conference provides a platform for researchers, practitioners, and students of remote viewing to present their latest findings. IRVA will provide information on the conference room rates and the "Call for Papers" as soon as possible.

### 2019 Warcollier Prize Announcement

The winner of the 2019 Warcollier Prize is Jennifer Lyke, Ph.D., of Stockton University's School of Social & Behavioral Sciences. Her research project is titled

"Associations Among Experience, Confidence, Transliminality and Ability to Locate and Describe Targets in Experienced Remote Viewers."

You can learn more about the Warcollier Prize by visiting [www.irva.org/research/warcollier2019.html](http://www.irva.org/research/warcollier2019.html).

### "Fireside Chat" Videos

Don't forget to watch the IRVA "Fireside Chat" videos with remote viewing luminaries such as Russell Targ, Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., etc. They are available, free of charge for members, on our Vimeo page at <https://vimeo.com/irva/>.

### IRVA Members Honor Roll

#### IRVA Founders

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

#### Lifetime Membership

Jerry Di Trolio  
Robert Dorion  
Ronald D. Kuhn  
Christer Lofgren  
Sean Mahoney  
Colleen Page  
Marshall Payn  
Charles Peltosalo  
Greg Radabaugh  
Dr. Kaz Stevens  
Carla Stevens  
Chandler Vreeland  
Jodeau Anderson

#### Sustainer

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.

# IRVA Benefits and Programs

## IRVA Benefits (Members Only)

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

## IRVA Community Benefits

- Warcollier Prize for RV Research [www.irva.org/research](http://www.irva.org/research)
- IRVA Merchandise Store [www.irva.org/shop](http://www.irva.org/shop)

- RV and related “Events” page [www.irva.org/events](http://www.irva.org/events)
- Bibliography [www.irva.org/library](http://www.irva.org/library)
- RV and RV-related Books List [www.irva.org/shop/amazon.html](http://www.irva.org/shop/amazon.html)
- IRVA and RV News E-Flyer [www.irva.org/resources/signup.php](http://www.irva.org/resources/signup.php)
- Facebook [facebook.irva.org](https://facebook.irva.org)
- Twitter [twitter.irva.org](https://twitter.irva.org)
- Remote-Viewing Methodologies [www.irva.org/remote-viewing/methodology.html](http://www.irva.org/remote-viewing/methodology.html)
- List of RV Instructors and Related Organizations [www.irva.org/resources/links.html](http://www.irva.org/resources/links.html)
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## About IRVA

*Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate*

The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was organized on March 18, 1999 in Alamogordo, New Mexico. 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, came together to form the IRVA in response to widespread confusion and conflicting claims about the remote-viewing phenomenon.

One primary goal of the or-

ganization 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, to serve as a clearinghouse for accurate information about the phenomenon, to 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.