

# APERTURE

2021, ISSUE 33



ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATING  
20 YEARS OF IRVA

# APERTURE

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Photo Courtesy of Robert M. Knight

## Our Founders

(Standing – left to right)

**Hal Puthoff** – Co-founder of SRI's remote viewing program

**David Hathcock** – Organizing facilitator and retired business executive

**John Alexander** – US Army Colonel (ret.) Special Forces and Intelligence

**Lyn Buchanan** – Former US Army remote viewer and trainer

**Paul H. Smith** – Former US Army remote viewer and trainer

**Skip Atwater** – Former US Army RV unit operations and training officer

**Angela Thompson Smith** – RV researcher, author and trainer

**Marcello Truzzi** – Professor of Sociology Eastern Michigan University

(Seated – left to right)

**Russell Targ** – Co-founder of SRI's remote viewing program

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

*Aperture is a publication of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). It is distributed freely. Print copies are available from [irva.magcloud.com](http://irva.magcloud.com). IRVA is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization devoted to the encouragement of research, education, and public information in the field of remote viewing. Letters and contributions to Aperture are invited and should be sent to the Editor at [contact@irva.org](mailto:contact@irva.org). Submission of material does not guarantee its publication. © 2021 International Remote Viewing Association.*

## FEATURE ARTICLE

## IRVA Needed to Exist

*by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Major, US Army, ret.)*

The International Remote Viewing Association was an organization that needed to exist. Immediately with the CIA's declassification action and the resulting explosion of public interest in remote viewing, chaos bloomed in the community. Like the Oklahoma Land Rush, early adopters of all stripes hurried to stake their claims to this new territory, whether or not they actually knew anything about the subject.

The result was a mass of confusion—claims and counterclaims: tall tales and assertion of authority that was often unearned and unjustified. A few of us with direct ties to the original remote viewing program were dismayed by what was unfolding, a maelstrom that promised to all but wipe out the respectability that the remote viewing discipline had earned. We decided that some kind of organization needed to be created that could at least serve as a point of calm amid the frenzy. Since there was no vetting organization to take charge, nor was it likely that one would miraculously appear, we decided we would have to create one. Working together behind the scenes, we gathered together a group of the most prominent and credible people in the field.

Among these were Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ, who had led the program at SRI-International; Skip Atwater, who had founded the Army's program that formed the core of all subsequent operational remote viewing; Stephan Schwartz, who from the early 1970s proved that remote

viewing could be used for practical applications in the civilian world; John Alexander who, while never part of the remote viewing program itself, had been instrumental in Gen. Bert Stubblebine's efforts to introduce leading-edge consciousness practices into the modern military; and there were several more. Facilitated by the generosity of David Hathcock, an early advocate of using remote viewing responsibly, this small group of founders brought the necessary authority to the creation of IRVA. Several of them went on to serve as the Association's presidents.

I will be the first to admit that the road over the past 20 years has been at times bumpy. But IRVA has persevered, and it has benefitted the remote viewing community immensely. I like to think of IRVA and its annual conferences like the Jackson Hole Rendezvous of the remote viewing community—a place where people can put away their tomahawks and flintlock rifles for a season and engage in conversation and information-sharing while making new acquaintances and renewing old. I am encouraged by the new progress being made that is building on the foundation that my colleagues and I laid over the past twenty years. My hope is that I will still be around to attend IRVA's 40th-anniversary conference. It will be fascinating to see how much further we have come.



Photo Courtesy of Robert M. Knight

## Our Founders

*(Standing – left to right)*

**Hal Puthoff** – Co-founder of SRI's remote viewing program

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## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Interview With Founder, David Hathcock

*by Christie Negri*



The International Remote Viewing Association's platinum anniversary marks the 20th year of IRVA, and we are celebrating our founders: Men and women who lived through the initial trials in the US Army's isolated, dank basement lab programs, and the scientists who continued to study those examinations. In the early days, when remote viewing was still being defined, most participants were functioning as military intelligence gatherers. When the government dissolved remote viewing operations in 1995, a handful of the former military viewers and civilian scientists and advisors decided to continue the life and legacy of remote viewing.

If you speak to the founders of IRVA, individuals who convened around Lyn Buchanan's dining room table to establish an organization that would explore human psychic capabilities, you will hear David Hathcock's name. He was a humble and generous guy who was passionate about remote viewing. He was an enthusiastic and interested coordinator and a motivating and uniting force in the formation of IRVA. I decided to dig a little deeper into the David Hathcock story. Thanks to Paul H. Smith, I was able

“Every time I talk about it, I get interested in it again, and I want to get back.”

to set up a phone interview with David. He’s now 80 years old and just as passionate about remote viewing as he ever was, though not nearly as involved as he used to be.

“Every time I talk about it, I get interested in it again, and I want to get back,” he said in our interview on February 27, 2021.

In 1993, David stumbled upon the Discovery Channel’s airing of Channel 4’s documentary *The Real X Files: America’s Psychic Spies*. This film, directed by Bill Eagles and narrated by Jim Schnabel, interviews some of the main characters from remote viewing’s early history; military men who trained in the army and the scientists that ran the research for Project Stargate. Some notable people interviewed in this documentary included: Admiral Stanfield Turner, Major General Albert Stubblebine, Major General Ed Thompson, Colonel John Alexander, Ingo Swann, Hal Puthoff, Major Ed Dames, and Sergeants Mel Riley and Lyn Buchanan.

Captivated, David reached out to Lyn Buchanan to see if he would come to Arizona and teach David and his work colleague the remote viewing process. Lyn agreed, and David had his first training sessions.



# “And that was it — I was hooked.”

“During that first training session with Lyn—I’m such a critical thinker—I don’t go for hooey—so during that session, I did the viewing—and out of my mouth came the words—it’s a building... it’s bronze-colored copper, and it’s shiny...and by the way, there are little yellow flowers coming up in the front. And that was all valid. Lyn said, ‘Site!’ And that was it—I was hooked.”

“The concept of remote viewing kind of blew me away—crossing and violating the space/time limits to gather information—via a photograph that you can’t see, that is, via a coordinate number that you’d just been given—and you’re to clear your mind and start describing. For me, the commitment became real, personally. During the time that Lyn was there, he had mentioned the idea of having some sort of consortium or group where the remote viewers from the military could be able to teach what they had been taught about this process that Ingo Swann had created.”

David continues, “Now, in truth, there were some people in the remote viewing community that didn’t give a lot of weight to Ingo’s process because they thought that no one could teach anyone to be psychic.”

At that time, there were differing opinions between some of the field retirees from the military and some of the scientists that had the government contracts. “So, that was kind of a split. I knew that scientific validity was required in order to give some validation to these GIs who were

believers themselves because they had participated in the doings of it and had many successful remote viewings that served our country.”

Through this, David remained philosophical about his interest in remote viewing.

“There is a human component to remote viewing. I feel it’s very much about humanity, with its spiritual aspect coming forth. And that’s what I was feeling in those early days. I was amazed how in remote viewing you can go to someone’s mind—you can go so many places. I just wanted to learn more.”

After that, Hathcock went on to book training sessions with Ed Dames and Paul H. Smith.

“After training with Dames, I then went to Austin and received training from Paul Smith. All the while, I’m thinking about what Lyn Buchanan said, ‘Wouldn’t it be nice to have an organization.’”

Paul suggested to Hathcock that he reach out to Angela Smith.

“Angela Thompson Smith, who had married Paul’s brother and had been working for Robert Bigelow in Las Vegas was a huge help. I contacted her and explained my objective. So, we then came up with the names of the people. She and Paul made the calls, and they worked the negotiations.”



Angela Smith sent the invitation letters to this group of interested people, and the rest is history.

“That’s how we all ended up in Alamogordo at Lyn Buchanan’s house, and we started the concept presentation. My job was just to get it rolling. Paul took over because he saw that my group speaking skills weren’t there, but he understood the intentions. The whole group participated in discussing what to do and how to do it. Shortly after that, I created a website—just a beginning website in a teal—I don’t know why I chose that color.”

There is an urban legend that swirls around the hypothetical halls of IRVA about the efforts made to create the first IRVA conference. It started simply with a group of like-minded and some not so like-minded people who wanted to create an international organization where remote viewing could be made credible, expanded, professionalized, and unified.

IRVA didn’t have much money to get started. Where would they get the money to hold the first IRVA convention, invite speakers and pay for transportation costs? How could they call all these remote viewing luminaries and convince them to come to Alamogordo, New Mexico, out of their own pockets with no real form of compensation?

Hathcock hatched a plan. He determined he would do his part to ensure that this conference would happen, and he donated the money to pay for some of the guest speakers’ travel and lodging for IRVA’s very first conference.

There are rumors that he sold his beloved classic collector’s car to fund the offering. David is an unassuming guy, and he will neither confirm nor deny these speculations.

“Well,” he says, “I did do some collector car stuff, but the funding really came out of my pocket. And I’m not a wealthy guy. It was just a contribution that I could afford.”

The fact remains that Hathcock was a long-time businessman who watched a TV documentary and took a whole-hearted interest in remote viewing—who did indeed play an integral part, albeit in the shadows, in the early formation of IRVA.

As we look back and celebrate 20 years of IRVA, it is important to honor David Hathcock and other people, civilians and military, who may not have become remote viewing household names, who were not part of the Star Gate Project, but contributed nonetheless. He stands as a reminder that remote viewing is not only teachable but accessible to anyone.

In closing our conversation, David wanted to drive home a very important point.

“My only hope for remote viewing—and I’ve felt this way from the beginning...It’s a very powerful process, and it can be used for a variety of applications, as we have proven and seen over time. My hope remains—that whoever is participating in remote viewing from all the various remote viewing angles—is that people remember to use it for the greatest good: that remote viewing maintains integrity and keeps its efforts as pure and effective as possible.”

Spurred on by his fascination with the concept, he took it upon himself to give as much as he could to promote the process of remote viewing. He networked, supported, and synthesized the inception of IRVA.

Twenty years after IRVA’s formation, remote viewing has gained worldwide interest and appreciation. David Hathcock’s story is a testament to everyone involved.

In David’s closing words, “I think the thing to celebrate is everybody who has been through and is still accepting of the concept of humanity’s ability. That is the measure of success. I just did what I could at the time. And that’s all.”

## REVIEW

# 2020 Online Conference

*by John Cook*



It was June 12th, 2019. The ink on the venue contract for our March 20th-22nd, 2020 “20th-Anniversary Celebration” conference was still drying. The Board was excitedly working on lists of potential speakers and had invited each of IRVA’s founders and other luminaries in the remote viewing community to take part. The responses came in rapidly and with enthusiasm. We had no idea of the roller coaster ride that we were in for.

By late January of 2020, the COVID-19 crisis had become global, but it was still hoped that it would be short-lived. It was not, and on March 3rd, IRVA announced the decision to reschedule until October, when things would surely have run their course.

The Board resumed planning. Speakers renewed their intention to attend, a generous art donation from the family of Ingo Swann opened the door for an exciting auction event, celebratory t-shirts were ordered, and a special team was struck to put together an evening “RV Murder Mystery” banquet - complete with IRVA regulars as actors. Bill Ray actively began preparing for his crucial role as the hapless victim.

By early May, though, global COVID-19 case counts were nearly 4 million, with an upward trend suggesting months of disruption to come. In an emergency meeting, the Board came to the reluctant conclusion that it was warranted that we pull the plug, yet again. An announcement went out that our 20-year celebration conference would go fully online - and with no venue constraints on scheduling, July 18th & 19th became the new dates. The response from members was overwhelmingly positive. In many cases, registrants let their original fees stand, donating the difference directly to IRVA (Thank you!). Finally, we were going to have our conference.



As has recently become tradition, the event kicked off with a pre-conference **“What is Remote Viewing?”** workshop, hosted by Dr. Paul H. Smith, as an IRVA fundraiser. Over 30 participants learned about the history & functional basics of the skill and even had the chance to do their own remote viewing session. Many of them amazed themselves.

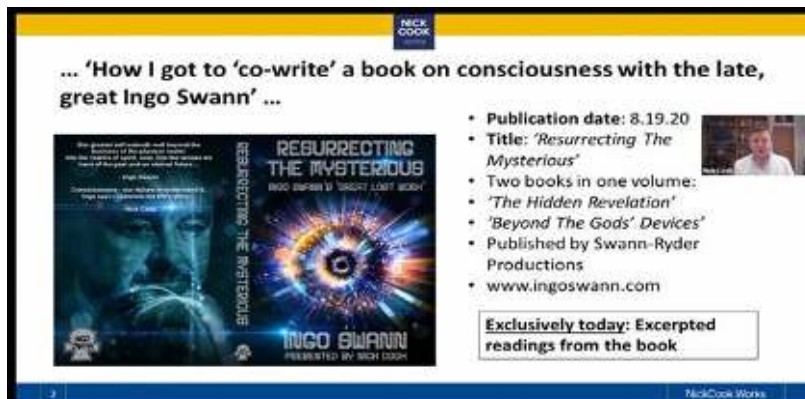


The formal conference schedule began with a comprehensive talk by IRVA founder Dr. Angela Thompson Smith, titled **“The Past, The Present, and the Future of Remote Viewing”**, focusing on the early days of IRVA itself, including documents, photos & anecdotes previously unknown to many attendees - including Angela’s February 19, 1999 letter of invitation to the select group of experts who ultimately founded our organization. (See page 19.) Live attendees numbered well over 100 for this talk, and it was gratifying to see these numbers remain steady throughout the entire conference.

Alexis Champion made the next presentation from his home in Paris, France, where he heads IRVA’s partner organization, iRiS Intuition. The talk highlighted the enormously successful foray iRiS has made into providing intuitive consultancy services to major business and government clients over the past decade. The presentation was received enthusiastically by attendees and was followed by a fascinating Q&A session.







... 'How I got to 'co-write' a book on consciousness with the late, great Ingo Swann' ...

**REGURRECTING THE MYSTERIOUS**  
INGO SWANN'S 'GREAT LOST WORK'

- Publication date: 8.19.20
- Title: 'Resurrecting The Mysterious'
- Two books in one volume:
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- www.ingoswann.com

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Nick Cook Works



Photo Courtesy of Louise Rose Photography

Attendees then had the privilege of hearing from our conference keynote speaker, Nick Cook, who connected to us from the UK. Nick had been commissioned by the family of remote viewing pioneer Ingo Swann to bring two of his previously unpublished manuscripts to the public under the title **“Resurrecting the Mysterious: Ingo Swann’s ‘Great Lost Work’”**. The talk provided a peek at some of the unique insights Ingo had shared in these manuscripts, plus important reflections on their implications for our future as a species.

After a break for lunch, the afternoon began with a fascinating talk by Dr. James Giordano, a neuroscientist and neuroethicist at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, DC. **“The Brain: Generator, Antenna, and/or Receptacle”** delved deeply into the implications of psi research and applications from a neurocognitive sciences perspective. This was an information-dense talk that was no doubt re-watched later by attendees who didn’t want to miss any of its detail.



Past IRVA President John Stahler then provided a walk-through of the organization’s **new website**, member discussion forum, and library. This rework of IRVA’s older website was desperately needed, and John’s volunteer efforts across the hundreds of hours it took to make the new platform a reality was well-received by attendees.



RECENT NEWS: Welcome to the new IRVA website! Log Out f t e g

**IRVA**

HOME ABOUT RESEARCH LIBRARY SHOP NEWS FORUMS 🔍



## THE OUTBOUNDER EXPERIMENT

A highlight of our annual conferences has long been the “outbounder” experiment - which gives both new and veteran conference-goers a chance to try out their remote viewing skills on a live, real-world target. The format of the experiment mimics the early remote viewing trials conducted at Stanford Research Institute, in which an “outbounder” would secretly travel to an unknown location, and a remote viewer back in the lab would try to describe the outbounder’s surroundings & experiences at that site. The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Paul H. Smith, and the outbounder team was IRVA board member Sean Mahoney & his wife, Lori.



*Dr. Paul H. Smith*

Shortly after briefing attendees on the process, Dr. Smith received a text message from Sean & Lori, indicating that they had arrived at the target site. Participants were then walked through a 15-minute remote viewing exercise, during which they recorded their perceptions. After allowing the outbounder team to return, the target location was revealed to have been an automotive speedway, with active drag-racing in progress, and photographic, video, and satellite imagery was provided as feedback. Many participants reported observations consistent with this high-energy target site and sent in scans of their sessions via email.





The final talk of the first day, **“Winning the Colorado Pick3 Lottery Twice in 2019”** was delivered by Sean McNamara. Sean recounted in detail the process a group of viewers followed in using the associative remote viewing (ARV) protocol to determine the outcome of a local lottery. Unique to this particular set of experiments was the introduction of carefully curated relaxed states during the actual remote viewing sessions, paired with adrenergic states (triggered by ice water) during the feedback stage - the idea being that this might enhance the strength of the remote viewer’s experience of the target. Attendees responded enthusiastically and expressed interest in the questions this raises for future research.

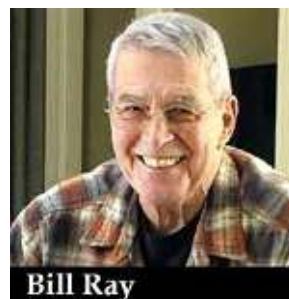


Day two of our 20th-anniversary conference began with a challenging talk by Dr. Markus Perk (another international talk - this one delivered from Germany!) **“Remote Viewing and Physics”** explored the theoretical underpinnings of the worldview of physicist Burkhard Heim, who developed a multi-dimensional theory of the nature of reality which explicitly allows for psi phenomena. This was another information-rich talk that definitely warrants a repeat viewing!



## Auction!

A much-anticipated element of the conference was the live auctioning of a metal-mounted **Ingo Swann** art print of his 1970's painting "**Cubed Universe**". The piece had been graciously donated by Ingo's family as a fundraiser for IRVA, and the auction was hosted by Bill Ray & John Cook. Bidding started at \$1000. Competition was fierce. In the end, the piece sold for \$3800 and was shipped to the winner's home.



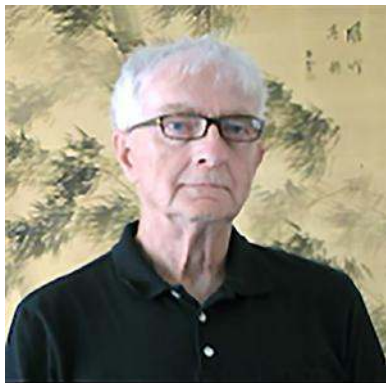
Changing the pace somewhat, we welcomed Pam Coronado, Sean Mahoney, and Star Gate project veteran Bill Ray, who shared with us an enjoyable and enlightening panel discussion titled "**A Discussion on Hypnosis and Remote Viewing**". This wide-ranging conversation began with an overview of hypnosis provided by Sean, leading into a group discussion of the ties in with the states of consciousness experienced in remote viewing (and particularly in Extended Remote Viewing (ERV)). Pam described her use of hypnosis in the early days of her own psi work with police departments, and Bill shared several remarkable experiences with ERV from his time in the remote viewing unit at Ft Meade, Maryland.



A definite high point of the conference was the **“Founders Panel”** discussion, which brought together most of the original group that created the International Remote Viewing Association back in 1999. Dr. John Alexander, Lyn Buchanan, Dr. Hal Puthoff, Stephan Schwartz, Dr. Angela Thompson Smith, Dr. Paul H. Smith, and Russell Targ took part in this lively 110-minute exploration of the past, present, and future of both IRVA and the field of remote viewing.

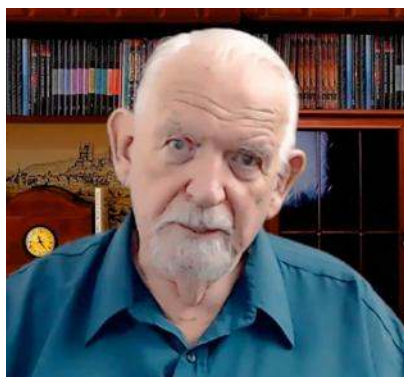
Board members Dale Graff and Debra Katz followed with the rollout of an exciting new initiative called the **“IRVA Research Unit”** (IRU). The goal of the project is to create an ongoing platform where those interested in advancing our understanding of remote viewing through research projects can collaborate, discuss projects, and benefit through the experience of experienced researchers.





Dale Graff followed this with a thought-provoking presentation titled **“Extended Remote Viewing - Dreams and Synchronicity”**, in which he explores the often-overlooked element of real-world synchronicities seemingly taking place in tandem with our experiences of psi and remote viewing. The far-reaching implication is that there may be more to psi experiences than simply passive data reception — and that there is still much to learn.

For the penultimate presentation of the conference, Debra Katz took attendees through a workshop on the topic of **“Navigating Space”** in remote viewing. A number of RV approaches were explored through guided exercises highlighting different types of physical targets, and the ways that approaching these with a focus on movement and dimensional space can enhance target contact and data collection. Many participants reported excellent contact with a complex target, and emailed details of their sessions in for review & discussion.



Wrapping up the second day of the conference, IRVA founder Lyn Buchanan gave a detailed talk on the theory & teaching methods associated with the concept of **“Ideograms”** in remote viewing. The talk explored fundamental questions about what ideograms are, how they are used in Controlled Remote Viewing practice, and how they can ultimately be useful totally apart from RV. The presentation included some helpful “over the shoulder” camera views of ideograms being executed and probed, and Lyn answered a number of excellent audience questions.





When the board first envisioned what a conference celebrating 20 years of IRVA might look like, there was a strong desire to create an event that stood out among the conferences of recent years—a chance for members to hear from and hang out with the founders of the organization and to truly celebrate the mark IRVA, its founders, and its members have had on our field. Although the COVID-19 pandemic changed the shape of what we were able to deliver, it also ultimately created a space where we were able to be reminded of what is possibly the most important role of our organization: Community. For many participants, this July conference was a chance to feel connection during a time when isolation had become so necessary. We all look forward to the next time we can meet in person. This 20-year celebratory conference will be forever etched in our shared history in a way we couldn't have anticipated.



## FROM THE ARCHIVES

IRVA  
FORMATION LETTER

THE INNER VISION RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
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Phone and Fax: (702) 458-2001

February 19, 1999

Email: Catalyst@sprintmail.com  
To Stephan Schwartz: For Your Files

Further to our recent discussion, I would like to extend a personal invitation to you to attend an event, that has been planned to discuss the formation of a private association. The private association would have a singular purpose of membership acceptance/continuance relative to your (the Board) established criteria. The membership itself, being private and credentialed by you and your peers identified in this letter, yields great power towards validation/invalidation of responsibly performing psi scientists and instructors. As a highly respected name in the psi community, your input would be greatly valued. The one day workshop is intended to develop the association's charter and mission. Please be assured that, apart from your presence and contribution at the initial meeting, there would be no further development or administrative work required, except by your offering. The only ongoing work is intended to be that of occasional email membership voting.

The venue will consist of a private, one-day meeting on March 18th in Alamogordo, where the new association would be discussed and, if agreed, would originate. The people who have responded positively, so far, to this one-day meeting invitation are: yourself, Paul Smith, Lyn Buchanan, Skip Atwater, Marcello Truzzi, Russell Targ, Hal Puthoff, John Alexander, David Hathcock (the financial sponsor), and myself. This one day private activity will be followed by a public one to two day Conference, organized by Lyn and Linda Buchanan, where speakers would be invited to give short talks and panel presentations to students and other scientifically identified PSI activities. The dates selected for the public (by invitation only) Conference are Friday, and Saturday, March 19th, & 20th, 1999. The venue will take place at The Inn of the Mountain Gods in Ruidoso, NM. The sponsor would provide travel and accommodation expenses for three additional nights at The Inn of the Mountain Gods for the purpose of attending Friday's Conference activities. We look forward to hearing from you, with the hope that you will be able to attend this important event.

Sincerely,  
Angela Thompson Smith

## FEATURE ARTICLE

# IRVA Storage Locker Progress!

*by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.*



What do you do with the contents of a storage locker that hasn't been opened for years and has suffered the ravages of desert dust and damage? What indeed! That question came up last year when the Board was informed that the manager of IRVA's storage locker had quit and, at that time, nobody knew if a key was available. The small storage unit was padlocked inside a secure, gated storage facility in Las Vegas. Recovering the contents would take some creativity and imagination!

Our search for the unit key came up empty, and the first key couldn't be found (although we had the storage location, the gate entry code, and the storage unit number), and then UPS lost the second key! This led to a bold solution, cut off the padlock! But that wasn't as easy as it sounds.



*left to right: Dale Sallows, Nedra Katz, Angela T. Smith, Lidia Williams with her dog, Rambo*

Debra Katz's wonderful family volunteered their time and truck to visit the unit and see about recovering the contents. The plan was to deliver them to me in Boulder City to be triaged, cleaned, sorted, and documented. After several visits, armed with a letter from IRVA, giving them permission to empty the unit, the facility manager needed an in-person signature from someone on the Board! Fortunately, Debra Katz's identical twin sister Amy was visiting her parents and stood in for Debra, and the office allowed her to sign the forms (Debra emailed her ID to the office for verification.) Many thanks to the storage facility, who were happy to help with cutting off the lock and, I am sure, glad to get a vacant unit back on their books. But what a mess they found! The desert had permeated the unit, coating everything with black dust and debris. Kudos to the Katz family for emptying the unit, driving the contents out to Boulder City, and helping to unload everything.



What a treasure trove but what a mess – where to begin? Many of the boxes and containers were damaged beyond repair, and everything was coated in fine, black desert dust. The first job was to clean everything off, outdoors, with a hand brush. My good friends, the Williams, from Trona, CA, and their dog Rambo, traveled out to southern NV and volunteered to help with the initial sorting and cleaning.



Then came the first triage, databasing everything on Excel. There had been some concern about various electronics, cameras, microphones, etc. — that were not apparent on initial photographs of the unit — but they gradually came to light. Surprisingly, there was very little damage: a small box of plastic name holders that had melted in the desert heat, multiple folders and promotional sheets that were recycled (there was a CD of the documents), dirty and damaged boxes that were re-boxed and labeled, and about a hundred IRVA tote bags that, with a little laundering, will be available for future use (the Williams offered to iron and fold them!) Emerging from the chaos came boxes of Aperture Newsletters dating back to the very first issues, video recordings and DVDs of Conference presentations; Conference electronics (microphones, power strips, lights, and cables); promotional materials (DVD display racks, IRVA banner, and multiple boxes of IRVA mugs); and Conference management items.







Two categories of items brought back some nostalgic memories: silverware from past Spoon Bending Parties at early conferences and multiple, small postal boxes containing a wealth of scientific reprints. These came from a personal filing cabinet that I was downsizing about ten years ago. After scanning to PDF, the individual paper reprints had been boxed and sent to a colleague along with a thumb drive of the papers. Now, the boxes have come full circle to my safekeeping until such time as they are needed again. (I have a printed list of all the scanned papers that is available to interested researchers). The catalogued items will be held in temporary storage in Boulder City until such time as they find a permanent home, preferably soon, as I will need to get to my stored summer clothes!



## TASKINGS AND RESPONSES

# An Interview With Janet L. Mitchell, Ph.D.

by Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

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

*Dr. Janet Lee Mitchell received her Ph.D. from City University of New York in experimental cognition. She did laboratory research on extrasensory perception (ESP) in New York City for fifteen years. She has taught at Yavapai College in Arizona, lectured across the country, appeared on national TV and radio, and written numerous publications on parapsychological topics. She is the author of Out-of-Body Experiences: A Handbook, and Conscious Evolution. She is included in such volumes as The World Who's Who of Women and Contemporary Authors.*



*Dr. Mitchell in 2020*

**Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. [PS]:** *It is the 22nd of July 2019, at the Riverside Hotel in Laughlin, Nevada. I am Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., and I am interviewing Janet L. Mitchell, Ph.D. Janet, maybe you could just tell us where you were born, where you grew up, and some preliminary information about your family.*

**Janet L. Mitchell, Ph.D. [JM]:** I was born in Charleston, West Virginia, and this was at a time when all the U.S. ordinance plants were in operation during World War II. My parents worked in the ordinance plants.

As a child, I very much liked to be safe and warm, so I went to church every day because I felt safe there. And in those times, especially during the Wednesday night prayer meetings, I heard people talking about the big changes in their lives because of prayer. I was very interested in these transformative experiences, but that was only the beginning. As it turned out, I was alone in the church, and I was not given the kind of support I would have received if my parents were also attending there and paying their dues. At some point, I didn't feel like I belonged, and for a number of years, I lost contact with the feeling that "Jesus loves me." That was extremely painful.

But by the grace of God, eight years later, after I had moved to New York, I went to a church that was not fundamentalist but was Religious Science. Someone up in Harlem had told me there was a good minister down at Town Hall. So, this particular Sunday morning, I was in the subway in New York City, and I asked a woman on the platform if she could tell me how to get to Town Hall. She said, "Yes, I'm going there myself." She took me to the meeting where within the first twenty minutes of Dr. Raymond Charles Barker's talk I understood how I had gotten off track. After the service, this stranger introduced me to Barker. This was the beginning of an important change in my life because in Religious Science, you don't have to believe anything; you prove your faith for yourself—you demonstrate your faith. I hadn't found what my purpose was but one day, I was watching TV, and I saw a show with Stanley Krippner and Montague Ullman doing dream research at Maimonides Hospital in Brooklyn.

**[PS]:** *Approximately what year was that?*

**[JM]:** This was about 1966.

**[PS]:** *And you would have been how old?*

**[JM]:** Thirty.

All of a sudden, I said, "Hallelujah, I know what I'm supposed to do—research and parapsychology!" There were two people in my house at the time, and they couldn't get over how ecstatic I was, but I knew I had found my purpose. So, I immediately wrote to Stanley Krippner, Montague Ullman and Dr. Kārlis Osis to volunteer my services—and as a way to get in.

**[PS]:** *Were you living in New York at the time?*

**[JM]:** Yes.



Janet Mitchell, 1978

“All of a sudden, I said,  
“Hallelujah, I know what I’m  
supposed to do—research and  
parapsychology!”

Osis asked me to make a list of people who might be good fundraising prospects for extrasensory perception (ESP) research. I had no higher education, but I went to the library, and I gave it my best shot. I made a long list and presented it to the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR), which was then just a little office over on the east side.

Arthur C. Twitchell, a Broadway producer, was on the board of trustees, and he reviewed the list. Osis was apprehensive about hiring me because of my lack of education, but Twitchell told him to hire me. And Osis said, “Hire her for what?” Twitchell said, “Find something for her to do.” And that’s when I started working at ASPR in 1967.

I was so happy because I knew I had found my world, and I did whatever was needed. Then the ASPR moved into this big new townhouse on West Seventy-Third Street. Osis was interested in meditation at that time because Chester F. Carlson, the inventor of the Xerox machine, was the person who funded our laboratory. Osis was always looking for an enlightenment experience.

Soon after, in 1971, I met Ingo Swann. He came to an open house at the ASPR, and we had an immediate connection. I found him to be extremely intelligent, a very nice gentleman, and we had come from similar backgrounds. And spiritually, it seemed as if we were truly one.

I said, “Okay, Ingo, what do we do?” He said, “Well, right now, I’m going downtown to look in store windows, out of my body, and identify the displays. Then, tomorrow morning I will find out how accurate I was. You see, I have no other way of getting my information because I don’t have any experimental setups.” I said, “I can do that.”



*Ingo Swann, 1978*

I have to tell you that the out-of-body experience (OBE) was not something that I truly believed in at the time. What I was currently doing was checking the electroencephalograms (EEGs) of people in the meditative state because alpha was all the rage then. I asked myself if, in fact, Ingo can see something at a distance, what does his brain do at that moment?

If I can have the physiological data, I'll get some targets. However, Dr. Osis' secretary, Vera Feldman, unbeknownst to anyone, was setting up the targets. She put them ten feet up on a platform, close to the ceiling. Ingo was sitting in a chair below, attached to electrodes that were going through the wall and into my Dynograph machine (EEG machine). If he made any gross movements of any kind, it would have been recorded—there were no such recordings.

It was around January 1972 that he saw his first target and it came through so clearly. When I took the electrodes off, he was sweating, and he said, "I saw it, I actually saw it!" Dr. Osis and Vera came downstairs with a ladder and took the target down from the platform, and in fact, it was all right there, and then we knew that it was real; you couldn't question it. That was when we really got serious about training this ability, as you well know.

Shortly after, Osis went to India because he had just received a huge grant for a cross-cultural study of deathbed observations in India. He later wrote a book called *At the Hour of Death*. His absence enabled Ingo and me to work in the lab and not only collect data but also conduct training. We were co-experimenters, and we worked hand in hand to help one another. If Ingo said he wanted to improve his ability to identify color, we would set up blind targets that provided colors. If he wanted to identify movement, we had a perceptual psychologist, Dr. Silfen, come in from Rutgers University. She tested the flicker fusion threshold, or flicker fusion rate, which is a concept in the psychophysics of vision and is defined as the frequency at which an intermittent light stimulus appears to be completely steady to the average human observer. Flicker fusion threshold is related to persistence of vision. She had several perceptual machines that she used in order to define Ingo's "exterior vision."

There was a problem with the angle because the point of view was just a little pinpoint, so he couldn't really tell left from right or up from down. We were attempting to get that viewpoint stabilized.

*[PS]: To make sure everyone understands—the problem was the perspective of the perceiver, or what we now call the remote-viewer. You were attempting to find out what perspective they might have when they are, in this case, out-of-body, trying to perceive this target and the angle of perception.*

**[JM]:** Yes, how to stabilize the viewpoint. And we were very successful. We also brought in a lot of publicity to the ASPR, and they benefited greatly from it. And away we went.

Then Dr. Harold Puthoff from Stanford Research Institute (SRI) called and asked Ingo to come work with them. This was a very sad day for me because I lost my co-experimenter. But, I went out to SRI with Ingo and tried to help Puthoff and Russell Targ learn how to nurture this ability and how to set up experimental methodology. Then, of course, I had to go back to New York. That was my primary experience with Ingo.

Several years later, about 1973, Ingo came back to New York, and by then, I had been accepted into a Ph.D. program at City University of New York under the guidance of my mentor, Dr. Gertrude Schmeidler. Ingo was talking with a company that wanted us to go and look at possible oil drilling sites. We would need to go to the sites, and then I would write the report on what we found, and then the company would



send me the report of what they found. Then we would have a nice piece of data.

So, I went, and it was rugged, and I didn't get paid. We were in the fields close to barbwire; we were in with the bulls; we were with the cows. We went from Tennessee to Mississippi, Missouri, Texas—Dallas, Amarillo, and Midland.

*[PS]: They paid your expenses, right?*

[JM]: Yes, and they had a private plane to fly us around and put us out in the fields.

*[PS]: Actually, one of my questions was about this oil exploration project. How was the ESP angle set up?*

[JM]: Well, we went to the exact places where they were going to drill. Ingo would drop down his vision into the ground, and he would try to ascertain the color, the volume, and the distance.

*[PS]: By volume, does that mean how much oil?*

[JM]: Yes. We did that at many different sites. Then I turned in my report to the company, and I went back to school. The company never sent their report to me. So, not only did I not get paid, I never got the data.

The next time Ingo called me and said we have to go on another expedition, I told him that I couldn't take the time off from school and still maintain my grades.

After that, we did the Mars project in his loft in the Bowery, now called Soho.

*[PS]: Tell me about the Mercury and Mars projects.*

[JM]: We set up in his loft, where we had a conference phone. Harold Sherman, a wonderful psychic, was in Arkansas; Ingo was in New York, and me with my tape recorder. They each projected their vision to Mercury (this was the first one), and Mercury had not been explored as of that time. Ingo identified an atmosphere on Mercury and even drew the shape of the atmosphere. All of this was reported in a psychic magazine. I think this was around 1975-76. I typed both Sherman's report and Ingo's report, had them notarized, and sent them to eight different laboratories. This was before the Mariner 10 mission ever got to Mercury.

*[PS]: So, the Mars project was the end of your parapsychology research phase?*

[JM]: The parapsychology community was not ready for me to be working with people who were seeing things on Mercury and Mars. They were already skeptical when I said they could see anything in the next room, but when I said they could see something on Mercury or Mars, they really dismissed me. Of course, up until then, they had always thought I was a southern belle. I thought to myself, if they don't know the difference between a southern belle and a mountain woman, they're in a world of trouble. LOL

*[PS]: That's really interesting, and you've already answered a lot of my questions. You wrote a book*



*about OBEs—how did you become interested in it?*

[JM]: When we were at the ASPR, we were given a huge grant from a hard rock miner in Arizona who wanted proof that something leaves the body at the moment of death. Osis was doing his “Hour of Death” observations, and I worked in the lab on the idea... if something can go out of the body during life, maybe it goes out at death. That’s how we got started. Thank God for that hard rock miner.

The idea that you’re in the body in the first place has always puzzled me because no one ever proved it to me. Ingo certainly didn’t agree with that idea. He said we might be anywhere at any time, operating on any level, because we’re spiritual beings. I know that we’re spiritual beings, and almost every major religion knows that we’re spiritual beings. Our task is to learn how to operate on that level to the benefit of all. In the beginning, this was really Ingo’s and my dual purpose.

Osis assigned me to do experiments with OBEs, and since I was already doing the EEGs of the meditators, we put out a call for people who had OBEs; then, I would do EEGs of them. There were others, including Stuart Harari, but I never worked with anyone who had the perfected abilities of Ingo.

*[PS]: You wrote your OBE book later. Was that an outgrowth of this research or something you did in your studies?*

[JM]: I had this great privilege of working in a place, which had the largest parapsychological library in the United States, and I had access to all this data. I wanted to share that privilege, in a readable form, with the most people that I could reach. Our purpose is that we learn together to be more. Not higher, but that we become more ourselves, our real self.

I talked about Ingo in the book; I talked about why we think we’re in the body in the first place; I talked about all the experimental data that I gathered in the library regarding what everyone else had done. I tried to provide the data in such a way that anyone who was interested in going further with this work would know where we were in 1981. It seemed to work—people liked the book.

*[PS]: Have you ever had an OBE?*

[JM]: Probably. I was just a kid, and there was an automobile accident. I don’t know how much I must share about this.

*[PS]: Whatever you’re comfortable with.*

[JM]: As I said, my parents worked in the ordinance plants, and while my mother worked the night shift, my father took care of my brother and me and vice versa. When my brother was ten—and three years older than me—my father put him on his lap to teach him how to drive. I was sitting in the passenger seat, but my brother wasn’t strong enough to turn the wheel (no power steering in those days), and he ran the car into a telephone pole. I flew into the dashboard, and my head cracked the windshield—the next thing I knew, I was up somewhere around the top of the telephone pole.

I have always loved the feeling of nice soft things, especially fur, and when a woman and her husband stopped to help us, and I came back to myself, I was in her arms and wrapped in her lovely fur coat. I thought to myself, this is wonderful.

She took me to the hospital, and I had lost my teeth, but otherwise, I was okay. That was my OBE, and I didn't think anything of it except that it was awesome, and I had found myself in my favorite place when I returned to this consciousness. It didn't have an impact on me—as something that I could pursue—it was just—wow.

[PS]: *Except when you think about it, perhaps when you encountered it in the future, your experience made you ready to pick that up again.*

[JM]: Maybe. I also had a knowing experience once. I was in a very bad state of mind, and I had just basically given up. When I opened my eyes one day, from the corner of the room, there was something, and I knew that I was going to be all right.

It was a knowing experience: no vision, no sound, no nothing, just knowing. And when the woman came again that night, I said, “You know something, you won't have to come back here anymore because I'm going to be all right.”

[PS]: *So, you had someone visiting you?*

[JM]: Yes, she would take care of me on Sunday nights and help me get ready for work the next day. After my proclamation, she said, “Yeah, yeah. I know, I know.” I said, “No, I'm going to be all right now.” And I was all right—it was true. Of course, it led me to ways that helped me to get better. That was the spiritual experience that led me to the rest of my life.

[PS]: *Interesting. How old were you when that happened?*

[JM]: I was about 26.

[PS]: *That wasn't long before you got involved in parapsychology. Perhaps it was another thing getting you ready for where you went after that.*

[JM]: Yes, I got involved in parapsychology five years later, at the age of 31, when I took my first night course.

[PS]: *After you got your Ph.D., and after you did the Mars remote viewing project with Ingo and Sherman, did you do any further work in parapsychology?*

[JM]: Yes, I did a lot of little projects. I tried to look at how stereotypes exclude our experience of our whole self. I did experiments on androgyny— seeing if you can somehow surpass the gender role, actually.

It was true that you could have better ESP if you weren't stuck in a stereotype—you could have more experience.

My doctoral dissertation was called “Cognitive Style and ESP.” I wanted to know if you have a certain kind of cognitive style like you do better performing, or with your memory, or you do better with verbal and visual; will this also be true of your ESP? I called it the rainbow experiment in publication. They

didn't like that either.

*[PS]: Why did you call it the rainbow experiment.?*

[JM]: I didn't know; I was just on the verge of getting my Ph.D. Also, the six target colors of the ESP tests were red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. I remember I just felt like I was in the land of the rainbows.

*[PS]: So, you kept the title even though they didn't like it.*

[JM]: Well, sure. That was a publication for the ASPR Journal. They didn't like anything that I did.

So, I decided I had been a poor student long enough, and I wanted to make some money. I was very interested in publishing, and since the parapsychological community had no place for me anymore, now that I wasn't a five-dollar-an-hour volunteer, I started typesetting magazines. I typeset Arts Magazine for about a year—what a beautiful magazine that was. I learned so much about art. It was great.

Then I went down to Wall Street, and I got a job with R. R. Donnelley, who published two hundred magazines. I was making a little money, and everything was going well until my mother had a heart attack. It took me almost twenty minutes to come out of denial, and then I immediately got on the phone and asked my brother if I should come now or at Thanksgiving, which was about a week away. He said, "Oh, it's okay, you can come later because I'll be here. In the meantime, I called the nurse's station, and they said I should come now.

I went to West Virginia, and I took care of my mother for the last few months of her life. After she passed away, I went back to New York, and I contacted the Parapsychological Association and told them that I had been away taking care of my mother, and I thought that I missed paying my dues; how much do I owe? They told me that I would have to reapply! That was the end of my business with the Parapsychological Association.

*[PS]: What year was it that your mother passed away?*

[JM]: 1984.

I had always wanted to move to Arizona, but my mother didn't want me to be that far from her. But when she left the planet, I left New York City and went to Arizona. I went up in the mountains by Sedona—it was so creative—and I climbed every rock. I had a wonderful time there, and I stayed for ten years. I wrote another book, *Conscious Evolution*, during that time, and I gave a few talks in Sedona trying to get people interested in these ideas of spirituality.

I had always pictured myself living in Arizona by a river, and when somebody said they were going to the river, I said, "Oh, I'd like to go to the river," and away we went. There were eleven casinos on this river in Laughlin, Nevada, which to me were like eleven laboratories where I could study all the ESP I ever wanted to. It took me a couple of years to find my property, and I told myself if I can't stay in control in this environment—because ESP is very addictive—I'll sell my property and beat it. The reality was that I'd never had a better life. I loved the casino life; it works for me like a charm. Grace is everywhere; shared ecstasy every day, patterns of numbers excluding randomness. If you could just identify the patterns. It's like Ingo said, "We say there's noise, but you have to bring the signal out of

the noise. The signal is there—you can't focus on the noise—you've got to focus on the signal."

*[PS]: So, your career for making a living, was really in publishing?*

[JM]: I was better at real estate.

*[PS]: Oh, you did that too. Is that why you were in Arizona?*

[JM]: I also had the good fortune to purchase a red brick federal-style house in Brooklyn, New York, thanks to the Veterans Administration (VA).

*[PS]: Did you have some military time?*

[JM]: Yes, I was in the army when I was a kid, and I was very patriotic. I wanted to go to bookkeeping school because I always loved numbers—that was always my heart. When I went to basic training in Alabama, I said that I wanted to go to bookkeeping school. They said yes, but it didn't happen. I was the only one out of my forty-woman platoon that got a direct assignment, and it was as a company clerk.

*[PS]: When did you enlist, and how long were you in for?*

[JM]: I enlisted in 1958, and I was in for three years.

*[PS]: Where were you when you enlisted, and what rank were you when you when you got out?*

[JM]: I enlisted in Louisville, Kentucky, and I was a Corporal E-4 at the end of my enlistment.

*[PS]: Where were the main places you were assigned?*

[JM]: I was at Fort McClellan, Anniston, Alabama; Fort McArthur, San Pedro, California; and Frankfurt, Germany. Then back to Fort Dix (Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst), and out.

*[PS]: So, you were able to get around?*

[JM]: Oh yeah, I was all over. I didn't get to go to bookkeeping school, but I became a very good secretary in the army. At the hospital, I was the private secretary to the troop commander, over all the troops in the hospital, not just the company. When you're a company clerk, you assist the commanding officer, but, in this case, I was the private secretary to the troop commander.

*[PS]: When I was in the army, I discovered there are two people you want to be really good friends with—the colonel's secretary and the computer guy. But you guys didn't have to worry about computers back in the 1950s. LOL*

*[PS]: Since you were born in 1936, you were three years younger than Ingo?*

[JM]: Yes, I was, and he was the same age as my brother. My brother always shunned me and didn't want anybody to know I was his sister because I was too way out there. Ingo always wanted me to be



very close with him because we just knew each other from our hearts.

*[PS]: That's cool. So, you guys hung out socially as well as professionally?*

[JM]: Oh, yeah. We went to the movies; we went on long walks in New York; we went here, we went there, and we played scrabble. But I was not a bar person, so I didn't hang out with him in the bars. We did visit with other people and things like that. One time we went out with his sister, Murleen. We also went on a sailboat on Long Island Sound—that was really nice.

*[PS]: Ingo told me he used to go to Andy Warhol parties. Did you ever go to any of those with him?*

[JM]: No, I didn't. That was in a part of his life that I wasn't involved in. I mean, we went to a lot of cocktail parties, and we had some cocktail parties at the loft, but I'm not a person who likes to stand, so cocktail parties were not my thing. If there was a couch or something in the room, I would go sit down, and then Ingo would come and tell me to get up and mingle, and I would say, "I don't want to mingle." LOL

*[PS]: Remember back to the first time you met Ingo Swann, the very first words you spoke—what was your impression of him at that time?*

[JM]: Well, as I said, he was just so kind and considerate and acknowledged me as a person (who often felt invisible—and as intelligent and interesting. He was everything that you would ever want to have in a person to hang out with, and especially to work with. We both loved to work—and then to have the same purpose—it was heaven.

*[PS]: You mentioned in your book Out-of-Body Experiences: A Handbook that Ingo had been dabbling with this thing before you met, and he called it "exterior vision." Was that the same thing we know?*

[JM]: He called it "exterior vision," but because I was being paid to do out-of-body research, I had to call it "out-of-body-vision." Actually, exterior vision, out-of-body vision, or remote viewing—it's all the same thing.

[PS]: Ingo credits you as being one of the important circles of people who helped him come up with the term remote viewing. Do you have any recollection of those discussions?

[JM]: I just said you call it "exterior vision," and I call it "out-of-body vision." Who the hell cares? Let's just do it and learn about it.

*[PS]: In your book Out-of-Body Experiences: A Handbook, you acknowledged being unsure if out-of-body experience is real, but you were leaning towards thinking it was. Do you still feel the same way?*

[JM]: It's a definite possibility. However, there's a definite possibility that we're not in our body.

*[PS]: So, it might be what we call an out-of-body experience but it isn't necessarily out of body. I came to that conclusion myself independently but it's nice to know someone thought of it before I did.*

*Earlier you mentioned your religious journey as well, and I wanted to ask you about the church that you*

*found, Religious Science. How does that church reconcile parapsychology and religion, because in many of the current mainstream churches those two things don't fit together? But I'm thinking that perhaps that church, because it wasn't locked into a particular dogma, that it was open to parapsychology.*

[JM]: Yes, in fact, they had me give talks on out-of-body experiences within the church. Not on Sunday, but we took classes there on how to demonstrate our faith. It was like a class in grace, faith, and ESP.

*[PS]: I get the impression that you consider yourself a spiritual person but not necessarily a religious one.*

[JM]: Well, this is true. I am a spiritual being. There's no way I can get away from that—that's who I am.

*[PS]: Tell me a little bit about your book Conscious Evolution.*

[JM]: Conscious Evolution died in Desert Storm. The publishing field took a dive at that time, and Conscious Evolution took a dive with it. It was almost like a stillborn. But I think it has something to say about understanding extrasensory abilities in everyday life.

*[PS]: I think at some point you said that Ingo was not afraid of his abilities.*

[JM]: No, and so many people are. They're afraid to let anybody know that it happened—fear is a big obstacle to our expressing our abilities—fear of the opinions of others as to our abilities. Ingo was not afraid of his abilities at all; he was right out there. He told me, "I have these abilities, and I want to make them better." I said, "Okay, let's go."

*[PS]: Do you have any advice for folks on how they can overcome that fear?*

[JM]: Well, just to understand that you are not limited to sensory experience. Time is man-made. These things do not limit us; they are only created for our convenience on this plane of activity. Our bodies and time are not here to limit us; they're here to facilitate us to interact with one another. But, we're so much more than that.

*[PS]: Let me rephrase it, and you tell me if I'm right. What you're saying essentially is that people get trapped thinking that our bodies here in time are the only things there are, and they don't realize that these bodies we have are just here as a convenience, as a tool. And the goal is to recognize we have this underlying nature that transcends those things.*

[JM]: Absolutely. Check out Rupert Sheldrake and the way that he questions orthodox science. These are ideas that have been set out as the truth, the scientific truth, but the scientific truth is not all there is; there's much more. As you well know.

*[PS]: What would you consider to be your major contribution to parapsychology, ESP, and all things related? What do you think your lasting legacy will be?*

[JM]: The "Out-of-body Lady," I guess—that's what they used to call me.

*[PS]: That's cool. You know they call Marsha Adams the Earthquake Lady, so you can be the Out-of-Body Lady.*

[JM]: Well if Ingo is the father of remote viewing maybe I could be the mother. LOL

[PS]: That kind of makes sense. Well, you played an important role and Ingo always said that. A long time ago when I was writing my own book, and trying to find out what happened to you, Ingo didn't know where you were. But he always said how important you were to remote viewing.

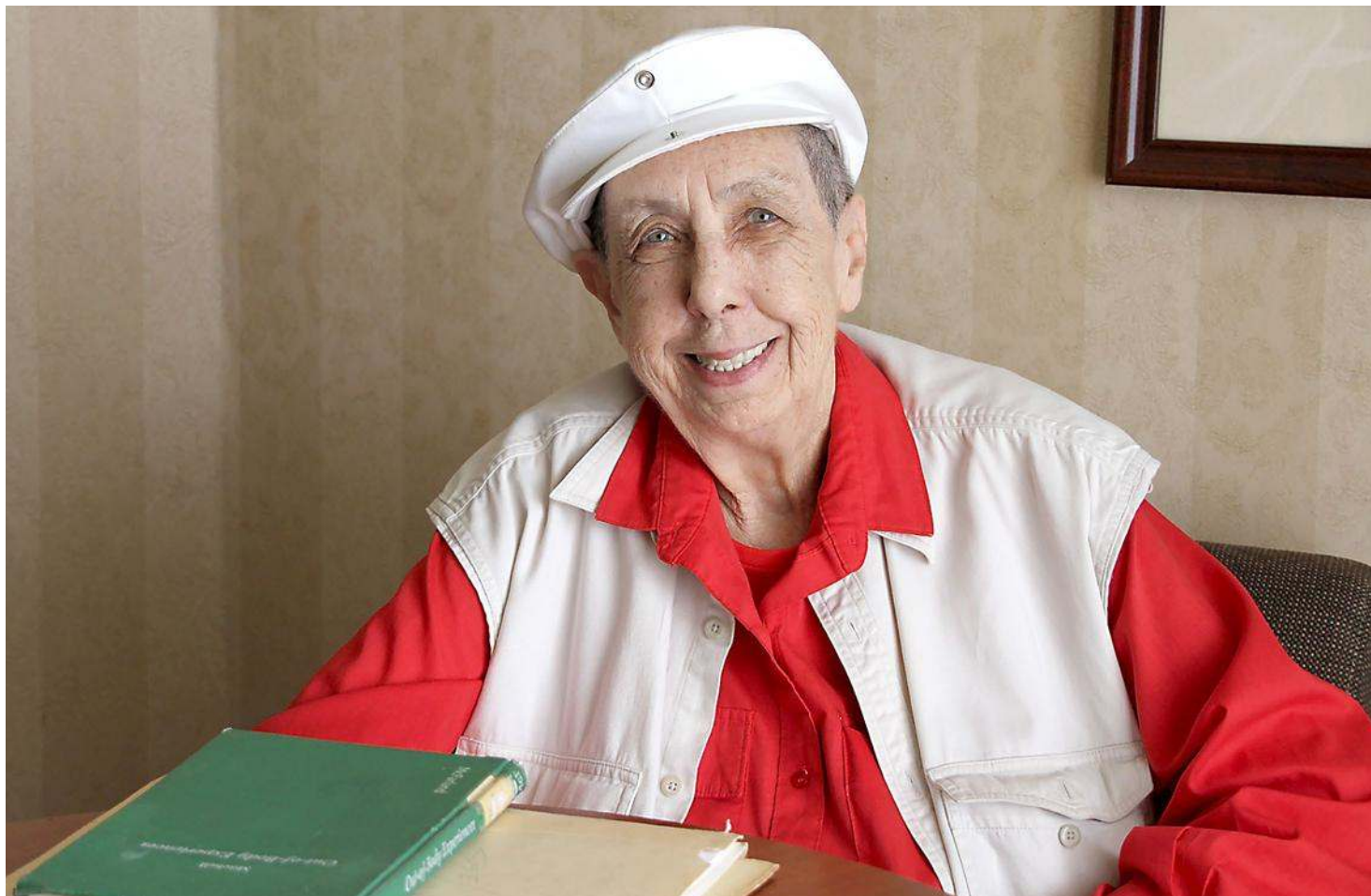
[JM]: He knew where I was. I told him I was going to Arizona and he loved Arizona too. In fact, he came and visited me in Cottonwood and we climbed all over Sedona together.

[PS]: Interesting. Well he may have forgotten or maybe he didn't know where you were anymore.

[JM]: Yes. However, I did let him know. But, he was probably getting four hundred letters a day. And by then he had probably gone onto the computer and he wasn't really paying attention to the letters anymore.

[PS]: Actually, he didn't even get on the Internet. He had a guy that did that for him because he wasn't into the digital world. All I know is that I'm glad that I came across you, finally.

Later on, when I'm on the road, I will remember that I should have asked you X, Y and Z. But, is there anything you would like to say, some kind of closing statement, or anything you'd like to tell the folks.

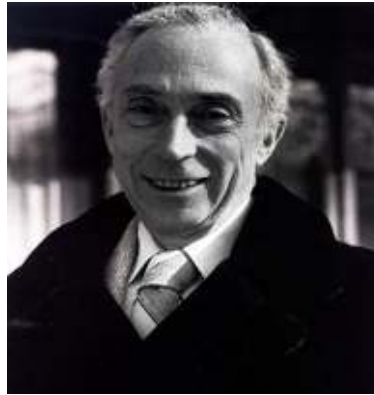


[JM]: Well, I just want to say, be all that you are, by the grace of God, and say thank you.





Stanley Krippner



Montague Ullman



Dr. Kārlis Osis

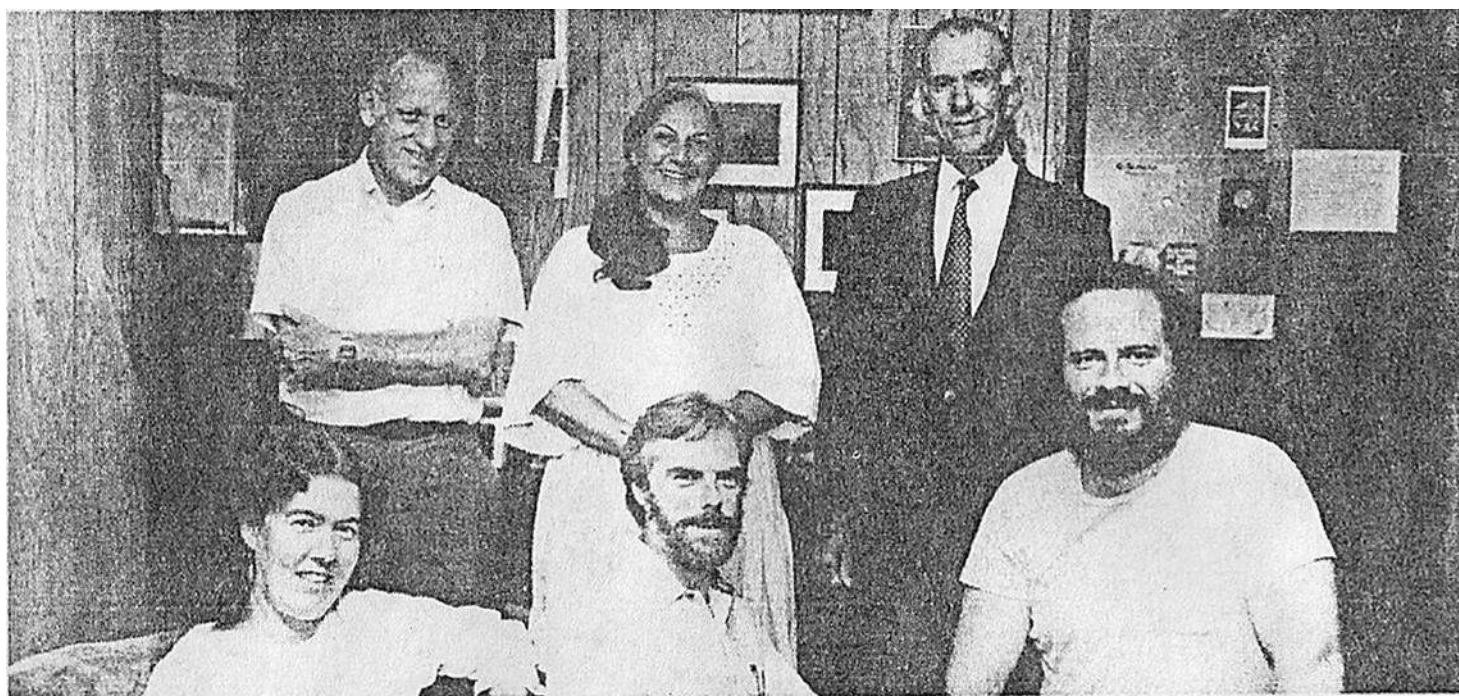
*In 1962 Dr. Montague Ullman, chair of the psychiatry department of Maimonides Hospital in Brooklyn, established a dream laboratory there with the goal of designing an experiment that would demonstrate the phenomenon of psychic dreaming in a critical and reproducible way. He worked on this project with his colleague, psychologist Dr. Stanley Krippner, for ten years. They published a number of scientific articles and summarized their findings in a popular book.*



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# IRVA and the PEAR Lab

*by Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.*



**Members of the PEAR research group. Seated, left to right: Angela M. Thompson, Roger D. Nelson, York H. Dobyns. Standing left to right: George J. Bradish III, Brenda J. Dunne, Robert G. Jahn.**

No organization exists in a vacuum – and IRVA is an example of this concept. IRVA came into being to unite and provide a base for many different approaches to remote viewing. Prior to IRVA's being established in 1999, remote viewing was being taught and practiced under many different names and protocols, both in the US and abroad. Examples of some of these were Coordinate Remote Viewing, Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), Extended Remote Viewing (ERV), Precognitive Remote Perception (PRP), Technical Remote Viewing (TRV), and Scientific Remote Viewing (SRV). IRVA gathered together individuals from many of these groups under one professional umbrella. I was honored to be one of the Founding Members and Directors.



My path to becoming a remote viewer began officially when I volunteered at the Psychophysical Research Laboratory (PRL), a parapsychology (psi) laboratory located at Princeton Junction, NJ. PRL was studying a telepathy-related technique called the Ganzfeld, and their results had been found to be some of the most robust in the psi field.

During the year and a half that I volunteered at PRL, I became aware that the Lab's funding was coming to an end. The PRL staff suggested that, as I was still interested in psi work, I contact the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory at Princeton University, NJ, where I could continue to be involved as a volunteer. So, from January of 1987 to the fall of 1992, I volunteered and, eventually, worked as a member of staff.

PEAR was one component in an interdisciplinary research and educational group at Princeton University called the Human Information Processing (HIP) Group. The HIP Group brought together "Faculty, staff, and students in engineering, computer science, psychology, and philosophy for collaborative study of the role of human cognition, perception, and creativity in a number of contemporary human/machine technologies." Many of the individuals involved in the HIP Group and PEAR eventually became IRVA members and presenters at IRVA Conferences.

In 1983, Professor Robert Jahn, Brenda Dunne, and Roger Nelson published 'Precognitive Remote Perception,' a Technical Report where they evaluated 227 formal Precognitive Remote Perception trials. In layman's terms, Precognitive Remote Perception or PRP was a method involving many untrained or natural remote viewers. The Percipients, as they were called, were asked to perceive the location and activities of another individual, a beacon person called an Agent, who was traveling or located at an undisclosed location on a designated day and time. This method was a later development of Ingo Swann's and SRI's Outbender protocol. The Percipients' and Beacons' experiences of the target site were then scientifically compared.

What was different from the original Outbender method was that the Percipients were carrying out their Remote Perception efforts, hours, days, and even weeks before the Agents went to the target sites—sometimes, even before the target sites were chosen! Analysis of the data showed that time and distance had little effect on the positive results that PEAR was seeing.

The 1983 PEAR Report concluded that "Precognitive Remote Perception techniques can acquire significant amounts of compounded information about spatially and temporarily remote target locations, by means currently inexplicable by known physical mechanisms." The results of this impressive body of data indicated that their efforts were highly significant.

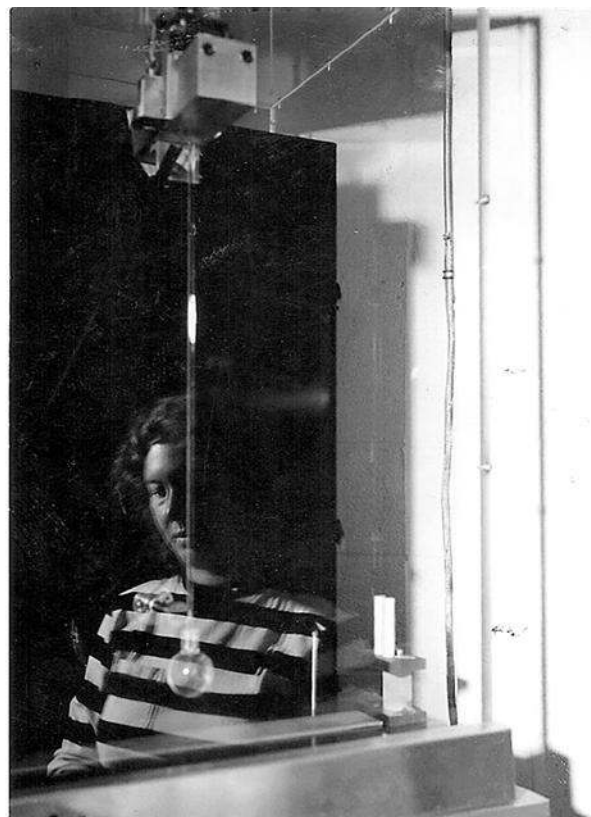
PEAR did not have "subjects" as the Lab was studying the overall effect of human intention on microelectronics and other systems as well as the PRP protocols. They did not study the human aspects of the interaction, just the outcome. As an engineering laboratory, they were concerned about the small but cumulative effects of human intention (micro-PK) on systems such as Random Number Generators (RNG), also called Random Event Generators (REG), and the results of the PRP studies.

My first visit to PEAR almost did not occur. I had written to the PEAR Lab Manager, Brenda Dunne, who called back to ask if I was interested in visiting. She gave me directions to the Lab, which was located in the basement of the School of Engineering and Applied Science of Princeton University. I had no problem until I got to the basement and took a wrong turn. It seemed the Lab kept such a low profile



that even the students did not know that PEAR existed or even where it was located! Finally, I found the narrow orange door, simply labeled C131, that led to the Lab, and, let me tell you, this door was deceptive. It gave no indication of the wonders inside!

Visitors to the Lab, particularly from conventional laboratories, would often ask, “Where is the Lab?” when they are standing right in the middle of it. Apart from the computers and arrays of other technology, the Lab could have been someone’s home, complete with carpeting and a sectional orange couch. However, it is not every home that can boast a ten-foot-tall pinball machine, Murphy, used to test macro-psychokinesis. Other attractive, but very serious psi-testing devices, were a pendulum, complete with crystal ball and a water fountain bathed in colored lights.



*PEAR: Angela Thompson and the Pendulum, 1989*

After a few months of volunteer participation at PEAR, funding for my Research Analyst position at the Institute for Child Development at UMDNJ in New Brunswick ended, and I had to decide what I wanted to do next. Brenda Dunne approached me with an offer to work at the Lab, and I jumped at the chance! Brenda warned me that this would not be regarded by the scientific community as a good career move, but what I was not prepared for was the scalding criticism that was poured upon me by my scientific colleagues at UMDNJ. Scientists, whom I had admired for their openness and capacity for fairness, publicly berated me for daring to move to such a “suspect” area of research. Where was their commitment to freedom of inquiry?

Being raised British and determined (some call it stubborn), I decided to put aside my current plans and move to Princeton. I am glad that I did. My life became a kaleidoscopic inside view of the parapsychology field. The “world and her brother” came through the narrow orange door marked C131 into the often

bizarre world of the PEAR Lab.

PEAR was originally the concept of rocket scientist Robert Jahn, Professor Emeritus and past Dean of the School of Engineering. He was a respected, classical Princeton aerospace scientist and scholar. Many decades ago, one of his engineering students approached him to ask if he would be her adviser for her undergraduate thesis. The topic she had picked, however, was highly controversial. She wanted to build a microelectronic random-number-generator (RNG) to replicate some of the psychokinesis experiments that had been carried out by Helmut Schmidt at the Mind-Science Foundation in Texas.

Jahn's response was to discourage her, but she reminded him of his commitment to free inquiry. He conceded on the terms that they would conduct site visits to the various parapsychological research laboratories around the US, and she would prepare a report to convince him of the need for such a project. They did this and, a year later, the student had completed her project and succeeded in obtaining significant scientific results.

Jahn had kept his personal beliefs quite separate from his scientific research and teaching, but he realized that if there could indeed be a subtle connection between the human mind and a device, like an electronic Random Number Generator, then this was something that should be scientifically examined. We have entered an increasingly technical world, where even the slightest disturbance of an electrical signal can cause significant deviation from the normal operation of a device. For example, if the device is a control system for a rocket—that slight deviation could have devastating consequences. So, the PEAR Laboratory was born.

The Lab's first experimental work included a replication of the Mind-Science Foundation's RNG studies, and Jahn brought on board Brenda Dunne and Roger Nelson, an experimental psychologist. Later, he added John Bradish, an electrical engineer, and York Dobyns, a theoretical physicist, to complete the interdisciplinary team.

Brenda had conducted successful remote viewing experiments with Prof. Bisaha at Chicago University. She met Jahn when she gave a presentation of her work at a Parapsychological Association (PA) annual meeting. However, setting up the Lab was not easy, and Jahn and Dunne met a great deal of initial skepticism and resistance from the University authorities. Jahn, who had reached the top of his field in aerospace engineering, now became suspect for even daring to think about such topics as psychokinesis and remote perception, let alone set up a laboratory to study these subjects! In his capacity as Dean of the School of Engineering, Jahn was able to remodel part of the School's basement area into a laboratory, and, with the help of a private grant, furnished it and added the equipment needed to set up the first experiments. The walls were paneled, the floor was carpeted, and the famous orange couch was installed. Later, he was successful in winning grant monies from several major funders, including the McDonnell and the Rockefeller Foundations.

While I was at PEAR, I often traveled abroad, on vacation, to conferences, and on visits to other labs, and was able to act as both PRP Agent and Percipient from England, the States, and such exotic places as Russia and Kenya.

During April and May of 1992, I was slated to partner with a Lab Visitor as he traveled in Korea. My PRP partner, William (Bill) Higgins, is currently a Director on the IRVA Board and is a long-time member. To

recap—the PRP protocol was set up so that pairs of individuals could mentally share information about their location and activities, even with thousands of miles between them. This method was based on ASPR and SRI Outboulder research.

Back in Princeton, I was scheduled to make five attempts, at set dates and times, to describe where Bill would be, what he was seeing and doing, his surroundings, and any other interesting perceptions. During his travels, he would do the same. At set dates and times, he would make five attempts to perceive my surroundings, activities, etc. Both of us would also complete scoring questionnaires that would be independently submitted to PEAR and computer coded. I enjoyed this aspect of the work and the psychokinesis research, as it gave me a chance to use my natural psi abilities in a practical way.

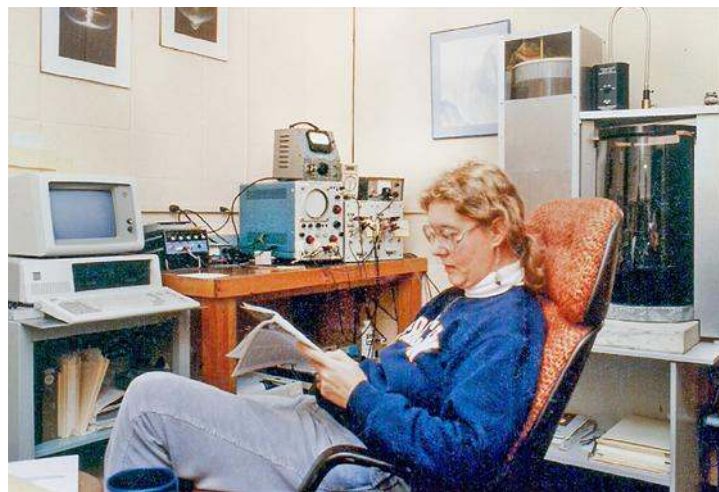
Even though each traveling partner (the Agent) had to be at a location on the designated date and time, the viewing partner (the Percipient) could carry out their perceptions beforehand. That's the Precognitive part of PRP. When the Lab partner and I received our results, we found something interesting had happened. Each of our first four attempts showed that we perceived significant amounts of information about the other person's location, but our fifth attempts were way off in very interesting ways.

During the fifth attempt at my colleague's "sending" information and my "receiving" it, he was busy checking out of his hotel. What I described was the exterior of the hotel rather than his activity. When he attempted to view my activity around that time, he somehow "shot forward" forty days to a conference that was being arranged by PEAR and held at Princeton University. While he was abroad, he had not known about the conference and only decided to attend once he returned. In his last session, he described an exact layout of the conference room, the participants' locations in the room, and even named individuals! Later, Bill wrote up our PRP sessions as an article for the IRVA Aperture Newsletter, 2011, Issue 19.

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

The histories of IRVA and PEAR have entangled in several other ways over the years. For example, the Lab knew about the Star Gate military remote viewing unit, and I knew Paul Smith by name as someone who had requested PEAR scientific reprints. However, the policy at the Lab was not to discuss these issues outside of the Lab, as the unit was still operational.

While I was working at PEAR, the Lab played a large part in the development of the Society for Scientific Exploration (SSE) with many mutual members and interests. The PEAR Lab staff, headed by Brenda Dunne, managed many of the SSE conferences, and I volunteered to produce the SSE Newsletter, now known as Edge Science, for a couple of years. Then, in 2000, SSE and IRVA held a collaborative conference in Las Vegas. It was great for the two organizations to greet old colleagues and make new friends. Both PEAR's and IRVA's legacies will continue to have a lasting effect on the field of remote viewing.



*Angela Thompson, 1990,  
participation in PK studies at the  
PEAR Lab*

## RESEARCH NEWS REPRINT

# Analyzing the Mind of a Gifted Remote Viewer: A Respected Researcher Vets the Brain of Ingo Swann

*by Michael O'Bannon, Ph.D.*

Reprint: Aperture Issue 3 & 4 (Vol. 1, No. 3&4)  
pp. 23-24, 2002  
©2002 International Remote Viewing  
Association

In a recently published research paper, Dr. Michael Persinger, a psychologist at Laurentian University in Canada, describes a series of studies with the well-known remote viewer Ingo Swann. Persinger has generated many papers on the effects of natural and artificial magnetic fields on human behavior and experience. He has achieved some notoriety in the popular press for inventing a helmet that reputedly induces alterations in consciousness, and, over 25 years ago, he authored a theory of psi functioning.

Persinger's work with Ingo Swann included a variety of research and assessment tasks. Over a span of 5 days, Swann participated in neuropsychological and personality testing, underwent brain imaging via Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and exposure to magnetic stimulation, and had electroencephalographic (EEG) recordings taken during his performance of remote-viewing tasks. All of this has resulted in a unique psychological perspective on a talented remote viewer and new findings that may prove to be of genuine importance in the field.

Three of Persinger's studies are likely to be of greatest interest to remote viewers. One focuses upon the effects of magnetic fields, and two are standard remote-viewing experiments with a few extras. Persinger's paper includes additional testing results, discussion, and theory-building that will also be of interest to those readers who wish to take a more detailed look.



The first experiment collected subjective reports from Swann during exposure to six patterns of rapidly changing magnetic waveforms. Persinger and his colleagues have developed a range of techniques for stimulating the brain with weak magnetic fields. Computer-generated waveforms are applied to the head by small coils attached to a headband. Several previous research papers document a variety of perceptual and emotional effects, including visual imagery, depersonalization, mystical experiences, and a “sense of presence.”

During exposure to the magnetic patterns, Swann reported significant effects on his conscious experience. One pattern elicited feelings of leaving his body. Another reduced his usual level of spontaneous visual imagery, and was interpreted by the experimenters as inhibiting mental processes that contribute to remote viewing. During the final pattern, Swann was able to visualize correct positions and locations of experimenters outside the testing chamber. (This information was unavailable to him through direct observation.) The outcome of this brief study suggests that certain magnetic patterns may interfere with the visual images that Swann utilizes during remote viewing. It is tempting to speculate that the final waveform may have enhanced remote viewing, but there is no reason to believe at this time that Swann was not equally capable of such perceptions in the absence of such magnetic stimulation.

In hindsight, this study leaves us wishing that there had been more rigorous controls. Apparently, Swann was blind to the nature and known effect of each waveform, but this does not appear to

be true for the people running the experiment. A double-blind design eliminating the possibility of subtle experimenter influences would have been preferable. Of even greater interest would be a design assessing the direct effects of magnetic stimuli on actual remote-viewing tasks. A report of a follow-up experiment using this type of design is expected to be published this year. Nonetheless, the reported findings are intriguing and should motivate further research.



*Dr. Michael Persinger*

The second experiment, a series of conventional remote-viewing sessions, required Swann to work 20 targets in four sittings. Images from magazines and objects from an experimenter’s office were sealed in envelopes and thus served as targets. Stimuli were chosen that had strong emotional connotations. These targets were remote-viewed very quickly by Swann, who worked unmonitored and took about three minutes for each tasking. Results were scored by judges who

had no other association with the experiment. A seven-point rating scale was used to indicate the level of similarity of Swann’s drawings to the actual target, the denotative accuracy of descriptive words, and the connotative, emotional, and metaphorical verisimilitude between words and target. Overall ratings fell in the range of 3.5 - 4.1, indicating that many of Swann’s target descriptions were considered ambiguous (a perfect rating would be a 7.0).

This outcome illustrates the difficulties encountered when inexperienced judges attempt to extract and evaluate information from remote-viewing records. Restrictions imposed by experimental design sometimes serve to exclude

procedures that produce the highest quality information. In the case of this experiment, it is difficult to determine whether greater accuracy might have been achieved under different conditions.

A third experiment used the classic “outbounder” design employed for many years in the remote-viewing project at SRI International in Menlo Park, California. Here, on two occasions, a double-blind process was used to select locations near the university to be visited by two experimenters. Upon their arrival at each distant site, Swann began a remote-viewing session from a sound-deadened isolation chamber in the laboratory.

Results from these taskings were rated by 34 university students familiar with the city. The students were presented with a list of ten well-known locations, which included the actual target sites. The first site, a university science building, was identified correctly by 94 percent of the students based on Swann’s perceptions. The second site, an elementary school, was identified correctly by 74 percent; the remaining judges identified the site as a high school instead. Swann’s results with these two targets are impressive, and they are typical of his previous successes reported by other researchers.

One of the most significant findings of the entire week emerged from the continuous recordings of Swann’s brainwaves during his remote-viewing sessions. These EEG data provide a window into

the functioning of the brain as remote viewing occurs. During each of the outbounder taskings, a specific EEG pattern was observed that occurred only during remote-viewing activity. Detailed analysis showed that this waveform was found more often in those sessions producing the most accurate target descriptions, suggesting that this pattern may reflect a component of brain activity contributing to successful performance.

Unfortunately, EEG patterns cannot always be translated directly into descriptions of underlying brain function. Because the pattern discovered is not a typical one, additional work is required to clarify the meaning and significance. Persinger suggests that the EEG findings may reflect a modification of the usual neural controls governing conscious access to some sensory and perceptual functions. At a more fundamental level, it will also be necessary to establish more conclusively that this brain activity is unique to remote viewing. For example, the waveform could conceivably be a

correlate of increased stress or even focused attention for this individual viewer. If the pattern is indeed unique to successful remote viewing, analysis using some of the more recent methods for characterizing and localizing EEG activity would be an obvious next step.

Successful research usually generates as many questions as it answers, and so it is with the present series of studies. Ingo Swann and Dr. Michael Persinger have presented initial evidence

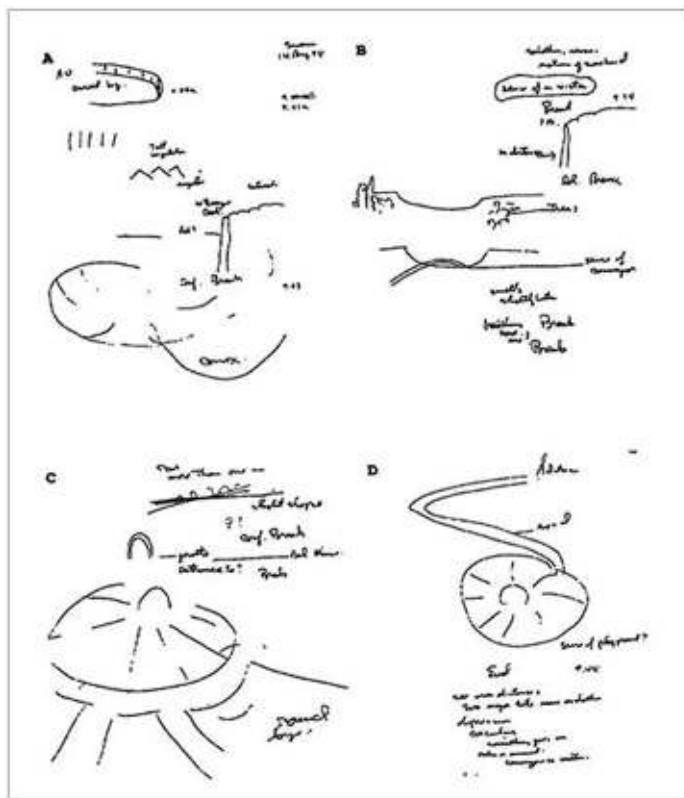


FIG. 1. Sequential sheets of drawings (A through D) by Mr. Swann while two experimenters were viewing the first randomly selected stimulus site.

(Image: Persinger, Roll, Tiller, Koren and Cook)

of specific atypical brain activity during successful remote-viewing. Persinger also provides an extensive theoretical framework for the full range of findings documented in this paper, and interested readers are encouraged to explore the complete text of his discussion. Future work in this direction may lead to a greater and more profound understanding of the mental processes involved in remote-viewing.



*Ingo Swann, 2002*

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**Michael O'Bannon, Ph.D.**, is a licensed clinical psychologist in Atlanta, Georgia, with experience in psychophysiological research, neurofeedback, and EEG analysis. In the past, he has served as a faculty member at the Georgia Institute of Technology, the University of Georgia, and Emory University, teaching courses in psychology and artificial intelligence.





## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Remote Viewing's Reach and its Symbiosis with Technology

*by Daz Smith*

Ever since Remote Viewing was taken public in the early 1990s by Ed Dames and his Psi Tech company, remote viewers have attempted to forge a place for Remote Viewing to be a business with a viable source of income. Of course, we are not talking about the many RV training operations and companies. As we know, these have also been available for the same amount of time and have their successes, but as businesses offering Remote Viewing services and paying remote viewers to do what they do—gather intelligence.

So far, it's been incredibly hard for those who have tried to get people making decisions within corporations and companies to take the risk in hiring and using Remote Viewing as an extra intelligence source. The reasons for this may be many, but we can be sure that the main one is the risk associated with hiring essentially 'psychics' and the potentially damaging impact this may have at a corporate level if and when acknowledged. Over these last three decades, I have witnessed and, in some cases, been part of a small number of successes in this area, but Remote Viewing has not yet cracked this problem to any credible degree.

## **Technology is change.**

The growth of Remote Viewing can clearly be tracked alongside the growth of the internet these last twenty-plus years. After Remote Viewing's public outing on Nightline and the CIA admission, release, and 'white wash' in 1995, Remote Viewing and its reach grew in symbiosis with the emergence and growth of technology. In the years following the public disclosure, many of the now well-known remote viewers and participants from the once very secret programs started sharing their knowledge on email, chat groups, and membership forums. The internet was new, modems were very slow, and websites were, well, let's just say, very colourful and just not well designed back then.



As the internet became THE mainstream in about 2000, Remote Viewing started to flourish into many websites offering services, training, information, and places to hang out and chat. This beneficial symbiosis has further grown with the growth and societal use of social media channels like Facebook, YouTube, and Instagram. One of the very first to see this potential within Remote Viewing was Courtney Brown of Farsight. Courtney has been a proponent of using technology to promote and spread Remote Viewing projects for quite a few years now, with his first video on YouTube in 2009. To this day, Farsight aggressively uses technology channels like social media and streaming video channels to build and share its projects and products. Farsight has been one of Remote Viewing's first to recognise the power that technology offers in this regard.

Over this last decade, we have all seen some amazing changes in how ordinary people consume and create media. We have witnessed that the ordinary person with an idea and a camera, can now rival any large media channel in a fight for users and subscribers. During this time, we have seen media giants emerge from these platforms like Mr. Beast (51.9M subscribers), Pew Die Pie, (108M subscribers), all starting with very little more than an idea and a dream.

I was myself a part of Farsight's early video projects for some years, as was one of my current work colleagues, Dick Allgire. Although we ultimately didn't agree with the eventual approach Courtney and Farsight took, we did see and experience the growth and benefits of using these emerging technologies to market and create content for people interested in remote viewing.

### **Where Cryptoviewing comes in.**

With these experiences in mind and a great deal of luck, a few interested people got together in 2018 with the idea of creating channels to share Remote Viewing projects and paying remote viewers for their work. From this idea, Cryptoviewing was born.

**Cryptoviewing** is a business in its fourth year of growth that employs full and part-time paid staff that now includes consultants, editors, managers, marketers, I.T., and both full- and part-time remote viewers from all over the globe. We have a small resource of approximately eleven part-time paid remote viewers, mainly working on ARV (Associative Remote Viewing) projects. The current 'core' remote viewing team consists of Dick Allgire, Daz Smith and Edward Riordan. We sadly lost our fourth viewer Hitomi Akamatsu. Late in 2020, she was attacked and killed whilst on a medical retreat in Brazil. She will be sorely missed by the Cryptoviewing team, subscribers, and the larger Remote Viewing community. Hitomi is well-known for her amazing Remote Viewing work on Dick Allgire's 'Hitomi and the God Particle' video.

Unlike most other Remote Viewing operations that focus upon a purely business path offering intelligence to clients, Cryptoviewing's model is based around creating informative and fun consumable media that is accessed by subscribers who view the content through many channels like Email, Social Media, YouTube, Patreon, Zoom, and now a private members website with discussion forums.

The team at Cryptoviewing has centered on using Remote Viewing to look at and report around the growing interest in cryptocurrencies, but they also look at other asset classes like gold, silver, and the DOW. Every month the viewing team also releases predictions for the following months regarding top world news and occasionally there is the odd Mystery target thrown into the mix. To give you an idea of our content—each month, the group usually releases about forty to fifty global news predictions in one video, four to five cryptocurrency projects, and about ten other larger projects per year. All of these projects are accompanied by videos and reports. There is also other content like market analysis, crypto and financial news, general fun content, and informative content.

<https://cryptoviewing.com/>

<https://www.instagram.com/cryptoviewing/>

Instead of trying to generate a use for Remote Viewing within business, we create ‘Infotainment’ for people who are happy to pay a small subscription for this content. Hence, the giggle factor that plagues Remote Viewing’s acceptance as a valid business tool is bypassed, and the people who don’t feel threatened gladly pay a small fee for the service.

It’s a massively growing model, and it allows pretty much anyone to create and sell content without the need for single or large clients or large operations.

### January 2021 update.

The last year has gone well for the Cryptoviewing team, with hundreds of its monthly news and financial predictions being realized. Here are several of the most notable examples:

### The DOW ARV project.

Using a small team of seven part-time paid remote viewers, we looked at the Dow market to see if any predictions would indicate a large rise or drop between June and November 2020. Our data indicated that yes, there would be both a large drop and a large rise. The data indicated a probability of approx. 83% that the DOW would go above \$30k (never seen before in its history). Per the chart—it rose to 30,046 on 24 November.



The primary method used was Unitary ARV, a method that was brought to our attention by Jon Knowles. There is one photo target in Unitary ARV, and the second option is ‘anything else/other.’ This approach seems to ‘possibly’ reduce displacement as two set photo targets are not chosen, therefore not allowing the viewer to displace to the second ‘incorrect’ entangled target.

Until we generated a MISS with our 2020 U.S Presidential election target, our Unitary ARV projects were running at 100% accuracy using this method for those we did not pass on. My thoughts on why this project and a second Facebook led ARV project became misses is presented here:

<http://www.remoteviewed.com/my-incorrect-u-s-presidential-elections-2020-using-arv-what-went-wrong/>

Although new and exploratory, we feel that Unitary ARV is an interesting approach that does need more experimentation and consideration.

### **Gold prices.**

Again, using a team of part-time ARV remote viewers, we tried two projects between Nov 2019 and April 30, 2020, to see if we could indicate the price of gold going above its all-time high. Both projects predicted that it would not—which was the correct outcome. Gold DID eventually go above its all-time high on August 7, 2020, some months later and not in our time window. Again, the Unitary ARV method was used on this project.

We have since found that to date, we get more accurate data from the Unitary ARV projects than the standard ARV model. We have also noted that projects with long periods of several years instead of months also seem to generate less accurate data, at least for us.

### **News predications.**

During 2020, as a team, we created a predictive NEWS video every month for the following month’s TOP news events—approximately 40 plus predictions a month in one video. Over the past year, we have had hundreds of these predictions realized as accurate or as HITS. These are all publically shared. A few are presented here as graphics (see page 51).

### **So where does this leave us?**

Well, Cryptoviewing is at this moment in a good place. Subscriptions and the business are growing. In our fourth year of a successful business, we are actually paying remote viewers to remote view (a bonus for me). But beyond this, through the use of a different business model and utilizing current technology, it’s allowing us to dialogue with the very people who want to know more, who want to believe in, and who want to use Remote Viewing.

What we and others within Remote Viewing have noticed is that there has been a large growth of available projects and content online these last few years. This growth has been fuelled in part by Farsight’s and Cryptoviewing’s weekly content, but now joined by many other people offering regular consumable Remote Viewing media and content—people like Edward Riordan, Paul H. Smith, Sandra Hilleard, Sean McNamara, Russell Pickering, Brett Stuart, and many more.



*Daz Smith, Self Portrait*

*“My hope is that this trend will grow alongside the use and proliferation of social media and related technologies—technologies that are allowing Remote Viewing not only to reach a wider audience, but also to build business models in new exciting ways.”*

*~ Daz Smith*





## DAZ - TOP NEWS PREDICTIONS FOR DECEMBER 2020.

[BITCOIN IN DEC news]

// Very strong, powerful motion – moves. Some ups and downs, but overall positive movements. The end of the month feels GOOD. Feels like a good setup for 2021. //

**FEEDBACK:**

Support The Guardian  
Available for everyone, funded by readers  
Contribute → Subscribe →

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle  
UK World Business Coronavirus Football Environment UK politics Education Society

Bitcoin price hits all-time high of more than \$20,000

Cryptocurrency rose by more than 6% against the dollar amid growing interest from big investment companies

Source: <https://t.co/O2uoc6>

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## DAZ - TOP NEWS PREDICTIONS FOR AUGUST 2020.

// Male, young, AOL: Zuckerberg. This feels like an announcement, some news, feels like a trial or demo or similar is announced. A feel of a presentation/new product. Something significant here. //

**FEEDBACK:**

BBC NEWS  
Home Coronavirus US Election UK World Business Politics Tech Science  
Business Your Money Market Data Companies Economy

Facebook founder sees wealth hit \$100bn after TikTok rival launch

On 7 August 2020

Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg has seen his personal wealth rise to \$100bn (£76bn) after the launch of a new short-form video feature.

On Wednesday, Facebook announced the US rollout of Instagram Reels, its rival to controversial Chinese app TikTok.

Source: <https://t.co/0PK94>

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## DAZ - TOP NEWS PREDICTIONS FOR AUGUST 2020.

Urban, city location, large modern city. Life, many of them, agitated, angry AOL: Mob. This feels like a public display, a demo or uprising – the location is a very densely populated modern city that is well known. Anger, retaliation, a feeling of displaced, reprisals, a wave of human energy. Battle in the streets – Starts off well intended but this intensifies and changes – fast. Out of control, angry. Male, 20-35, angry, at the front of this. He feels like he's moving, throwing something, then running. This feels like a riot type feel to it, but with an underlying purpose. A feel of oppression/wrongness. Agitated, volatile situation, in the media, filmed. //

**FEEDBACK:**

NEWS  
Kenosha shooting: Protesters erupt after US police shoot black man

KENOSHA 'MILITANT' SHOOTER ALLEGEDLY KILLED

Charged with Murder, Other Felonies

WARNING: GRAPHIC VIDEO

Source: <https://t.co/02uoc6>

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## FEATURE ARTICLE

# WHO WAS RENÉ WARCOLLIER?



by Dale Graff

René Warcollier (1881-1962) was a pioneer in ESP research and a successful chemical engineer. He received numerous awards and French patents, including inventions for the production of synthetic gems, pearls, and methods for extracting minerals. He also invented the superluminal screen, a forerunner of the movie projection screen.

His interest in extrasensory perception resulted from precognitive dreams. In 1910 he began studying telepathy<sup>1</sup>, which he defined as the transmission of emotions, ideas, images, and words by mental means independent of ordinary sensory inputs. He used information transfer and signal-to-noise terminology consistent with the early 1900s and the development of the radio based on electromagnetic waves but did not consider the mental images perceived during his experiments to result from an electromagnetic wave effect. His research focused on qualitative aspects of the data for obtaining insight into how the mind processes pictorial target material and how errors such as “distortions, noise, and mental overlays” occur in the mental imagery. Warcollier’s seminal work marks the beginning of process-oriented psi research that he envisioned would complement the quantitative research being conducted in several scientific laboratories in Europe and the USA.

Warcollier explained his guiding philosophy as “It is best to abandon any theory and to deal only with facts and to study successively the experimental conditions” although he sought to develop a coherent theory based on psychological and subconscious processes. What is transmitted? What are the mechanisms? He believed that his experiments that spanned over half a century would offer clues about how the unconscious functions and that distortions in the data are similar to defense mechanisms that are apparent in some dreams.

He published 56 articles and several books, was affiliated with professional psychological and parapsychological organizations, and presented his experimental results at their conferences. Warcollier was persistent. He worked regularly with one group for more than forty years, interrupted only by World War II. In 1919, along with several scientists and scholars, he created the Institut Métaphysique International (IMI) and served in various roles, including president from 1950-1962. A book he co-authored with a leading psychologist in 1912 reviewed various phenomena related to telepathy, including clairvoyance and energetic phenomenon such as psychokinesis. He sought to understand all of these phenomena

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1. In 1943, parapsychologists selected the Greek letter, psi  $\Psi$ , to include any functional or source concept as a neutral term for all informational descriptions of the phenomenon to avoid misrepresentations and to focus on results, as Warcollier did. The term, telepathy, originally meant a feeling (pathos) perceived at a distance (tele). Currently, some researchers consider precognition as the primary psi mode which can include information transfer concepts such as telepathy from the (our) future, retrocausation and source concepts such as global or collective unconscious, matrix, universal mind.

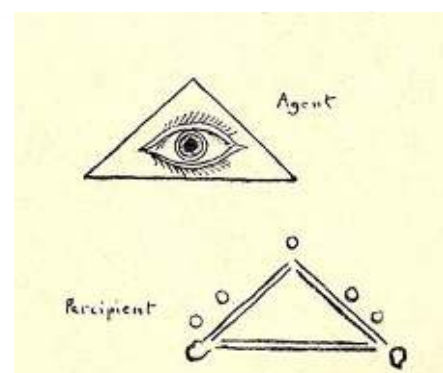
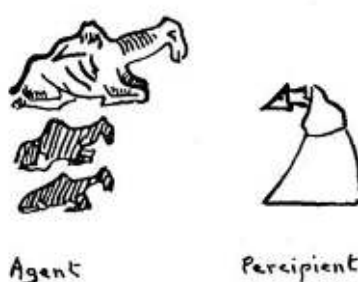
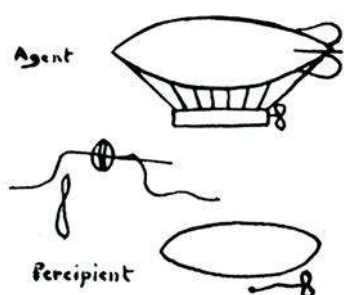
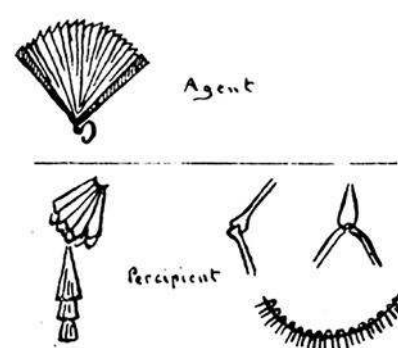
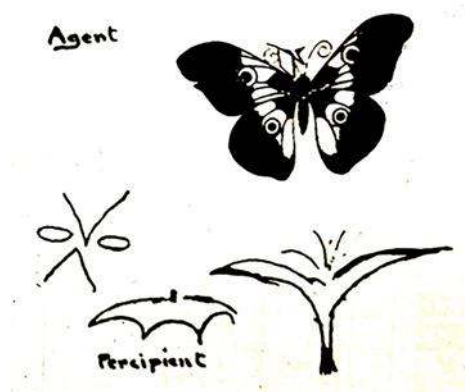


through the psychic (psychological) and biological sciences. In his 1921 book *La Télépathie*, he reviews his experiments, including accounts of spontaneous experiences, from a psychological processes' perspective and the need to "separate the signal from the surrounding noise." Although he considered telepathy as a mind-to-mind or méta-mind to méta-mind subconscious resonance effect, he continued to use the language of electromagnetics and transmission concepts. This may have been to help communicate the phenomenon with scientists, similar to how remote viewing, or any other form of psi, is currently linked with quantum physics and non-local language.

He believed that subconscious memory was as an aspect of the phenomenon, and that memory had a significant role in how the mental imagery and other effects in his experiments are perceived, and that the imagery resembled how repressed memories are recalled. He recognized the impact that imagination can have on the body, as is well known in today's mind-body wellness and yoga practices.

Warcollier investigated several perpetual states: awake, deeply relaxed, and semi-sleep. Many of them involved an assistant interacting with the data perceiver based on a guided introspection method. The semi-sleep state is suggestive of Extended Remote Viewing (ERV).

His use of pictorial material including sketches, pictures, and photographs for his experiments, provides a common ground for understanding his work and its relevance for remote viewing. He also used objects, printed words, and playing cards as targets. One difference between his work and remote viewing is in the data focus. Participants in these experiments sought to perceive visual imagery (mental pictures) while remote viewing emphasizes an automatic or kinesthetic response. Other perceptual or response modes also occur in Warcollier's experiments and occur in remote viewing. In his experiments, the target observer (sender), similar to a beacon person in the early RV experiments, focused on the target and the intent for the data perceiver to succeed. Although he considered a mind-to-mind contact or resonance as the functional principle, he also observed that direct target contact had occurred for some of his experiments, thereby providing a conceptual link with remote viewing.



Warcollier noted several factors that affected success: emotional aspects, contrasts, lighting quality, and moods of both the target observer and the data perceiver. Having a common goal was important. Some factors that inhibited performance were abstract or traumatic pictures, numbers, and absence of empathy or indifference between the participants.

Some of his other observations:

- Fragmentation: The target is not perceived whole; it is broken into pieces.
- Dissociation: The target is divided into different elements and perceived sequentially.
- Inversion: Reversals occur; figure/ground, inside/outside.
- Synthesis: Fragments are linked to reconstruct the whole image.
- Multiplication: Different versions of the target image occur.
- Syncretism: Overall shape is perceived but details are not.
- Prägnanz: Tendency to achieve a whole form or gestalt.
- Movement: Sense or idea of motion, movement is important.

Clearly, Warcollier's observations are quite relevant for working with RV data and were the foundation for the research at Stanford Research Institute, International (SRI).

Warcollier was also interested in the practical applications of the phenomenon for its message sending potential and performed experiments with colleagues at distant locations in Europe and in the USA between Paris and New York.

Warcollier's work provides a bridge between qualitative and quantitative research. It is an inspiration for us today as we strive to demonstrate the reality of remote viewing, understand its phenomenology, and explore its application potential.

The IRVA - iRiS Intuition Warcollier Award carries his work forward for a better understanding of remote viewing and for bringing remote viewing into wider recognition by the scientific community.



*René Warcollier*

#### Sources:

Si Ahmed, Djohar. "Symposium: One hundred and fifty years of French psychical research: highlights and peaks: René Warcollier: telepathy explorer." *The Journal of Parapsychology*, vol.66, no.3, 2002, p 245.

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Portrait of René Warcollier by his great-granddaughter, Magali

## The Warcollier Award

by Dale Graff

The Warcollier Award reflects the commitment of IRVA and iRiS Intuition to the development of remote viewing (RV) and the promotion of the highest standards in remote viewing research.

Since 2011, IRVA and iRiS Intuition have granted five Warcollier awards to applicants who submit the winning proposal for remote viewing or remote viewing related research. The winning scientific experimental proposal receives a stipend of \$3000.

The non-winning proposals will be reviewed and recommendation for improvements provided to the submitters. When feasible, suggestions for alternative ways for initiating the envisioned research will be identified as part of the IRVA Research Unit (IRU) effort.

Any competent researcher, regardless of institutional affiliation or academic background, may submit an application for the award. Employees, officers, and directors of IRVA and iRiS Intuition are not eligible for participation.

Award recipients submit a research report based upon results to IRVA Board of Directors, present the findings of the funded study at an IRVA conference, and draft an article on the experiment suitable for publication in Aperture.



The IRVA – iRiS Intuition Warcollier Award is a recognition of René Warcollier's contribution to the remote viewing field. Additional information is available on [IRVA.org/research](http://IRVA.org/research).

## The René Warcollier Award Prize

Applications now being accepted for the 2021 IRVA- iRiS Intuition Warcollier Award Prize.

The International Remote Viewing Association, in partnership with iRiS Intuition, Paris, France, is pleased to announce the competition for an international research award that reflects the development of remote viewing and the promotion of the highest standards in remote viewing research. The 2021 prize includes a sum of \$3000 USD to the winning scientific experimental proposal. The Award winner will be announced on the IRVA website. Any competent researcher may apply, regardless of institutional affiliation or academic background.

Visit [www.irva.org](http://www.irva.org) for more information.

## Warcollier Award Summaries 2011-2019

### 2011 Warcollier Research Award

#### Explorations into Remote Viewing Microscopic Organisms

Lance Beem, Ph.D., Debra Katz

#### Summary

This was the first recipient of the IRVA – iRiS Intuition Warcollier Award. It was preceded by two years of preliminary experiments involving thousands of double-blind forced-choice trials. Remote viewers attempted to identify the presence of the tomato mosaic virus in plants. The viewers used their intuitive skills and training to describe a bacteriophage, which is a virus that attacks bacteria. Eighty-three sessions were submitted, producing 3,263 descriptors analyzed by four methods including an innovative “big data” method of adding all perceptions together to find the top repeating words with the idea that this might provide insights into the undisclosed research question: “What triggers replication?” Dozens of detailed sketches were provided with high correspondence to known models of phages. Researcher Lance Beem is a biologist specializing in plant pathology, physiology, entomology, and nematology. He recruited five expert virologists as data evaluators. About 60 people were involved in the project, including 39 viewers who also provided extensive biographical material, including information on their methodologies, session preparation processes, and session data related to the number of words and time in a session. Details were reported in the 2012 Aperture publication, No. 20, pp 42-49, presented at IRVA 2012 conference, the 2012 Parapsychological Association (PA) conference, and a 2017 University of West Georgia Spark conference.



### 2012 Warcollier Research Award

#### Remote Searching: An Evaluation of Dowsing and Intuition

Robert Price, Ph.D., James L. King, Jan A. E. Six, Ph.D.

Institute for Neuroscience and Consciousness Studies (INACS), Austin, TX

#### Summary

In this double-blind validation study of “remote searching,” 50 subjects were evenly divided by gender, to evaluate several means of describing the unknown location of a known object. Using the ingenious analogue of a “grid box,” a physically square, matrix-like structure subdivided into equal-sized squares, over which was placed a motorized, two-dimensionally moveable object-holder. Each participant was asked to bring a personally meaningful object that could be placed in the object-holder. Using a computer program to generate a random location in the grid box, the motorized object-holder (with an object in place) was then moved electrically to one of the squares based on the randomly selected location. While blind to the grid box, each participant was asked to determine the location of his or her personal object in the grid box by using each of the following methods: (1) dowsing by pendulum, as a binary procedure moving square-by-square, (2) simple intuition, as a binary procedure moving square by-square, and last (3) Simple intuition, by pointing to that square in which the participant felt their object was located. A statistical analysis based on correct hits showed that the participants overall performed more accurately using simple intuition by pointing than either dowsing or binary “guessing” square-by-square. This study was thus unable to validate remote searching by dowsing.

Results were presented at the 2015 IRVA conference, Las Vegas, NV.

### 2015 Warcollier Research Award

#### The Effect of Background Conditions within Pictorial Target on Remote Viewer's Object Recognition

Debra Lynne Katz, Michelle Bulgatz, James Lane, Ph.D

#### Summary

Photographic images of physical objects are common targets in remote viewing projects. This exploratory experiment investigated whether the background within which the object is set may impact the accuracy of remote viewing. Twelve experienced remote viewers participated in 30 individual open-response, triple-blind trials requiring them to utilize extrasensory perception to describe the photographic image they would receive via email a few days later. Investigators created a photographic target pool of complex objects set within one of three background conditions: (1) White/Artificial; (2) Regular/Normal; and (3) Abnormal/Illogical. Participants completed a total of 360 in-depth sessions consisting of 8460 words and 1472 sketches. The project used two methods of analysis, the traditional sum of ranks matching procedure and an exploratory method involving the scoring of each item and sketch by both the participant and an independent judge. These two methods revealed significant but opposite results for the effect of background condition. Scores for the White/Artificial background were higher for the matching evaluation but lower for the item and sketch evaluation. Researchers were also interested in learning whether perceptions and sketches rated as matches by independent judges pertained to the main object, to the background, or a combination of both. Results indicated that the main object was described far more frequently for the background categories than the background.

Results were presented at the 2017 IRVA conference and the 2017 University of West Georgia Spark Conference.

### 2017 Warcollier Research Award

#### A Review of Associative Remote Viewing: A Proof of Principle Study

Maximilian Müller<sup>1</sup>, Laura Müller<sup>1</sup>, & Marc Wittmann<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Helmut Schmidt University / University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg, German <sup>2</sup>Institute for Frontier Areas of Psychology and Mental Health Freiburg, Germany

#### Summary

An Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) method was used to predict the outcomes of a German stock index (DAX). Highly significant results were obtained since 38 of the 48 predictions of up or down were correct. The probability of achieving the 79.2% hit rate corresponds to a probability of 0.000023 ( $2.3 \times 10^{-5}$ ) a, Z score of 3.90, and an effect size of 0.56. A probability equal to or greater than 0.02 or a Z score equal to or greater than 1.69 would be sufficient for concluding that the results were not due to chance and that an actual psi effect had occurred. A random number generator (RNG) also predicted the same stock indexes and achieved only chance results, reinforcing the conclusion that the ARV results were not a chance happening. The time between the prediction and the stock index event was one hour. Fifteen viewers participated, eleven were female, and four were male. Some viewers participated in more than one session. All had previous experience with the CRV method. The target picture pairs were selected to be as diverse as possible to facilitate judging and improve ARV results. All sessions were performed with an interviewer. This project also evaluated if feedback is necessary for achieving successful predictions. One-half of the sessions had feedback, and the other half of the sessions were without feedback. Viewers and interviewees were blind to these randomly controlled conditions. Both feedback and no feedback had statistically significant results with no significant difference between them. This demonstrated that the viewers did not need feedback for achieving success and that mere intention (only intention) was necessary for the viewers to perceive the desired information. A post hoc analysis indicates that session quality depended on the volatility of the stock index and could be an indicator that the future is not completely determined (fixed) at the time of the session and that the future is only partially predictable. This retrocausal effect could be tested by comparing hit rates for projects with existing fixed targets with those for projects involving future targets.

Presented at the 2018 IRVA conference in Las Vegas, NV.

The complete report is available through the link provided on the IRVA website.

### 2019 Warcollier Research Award

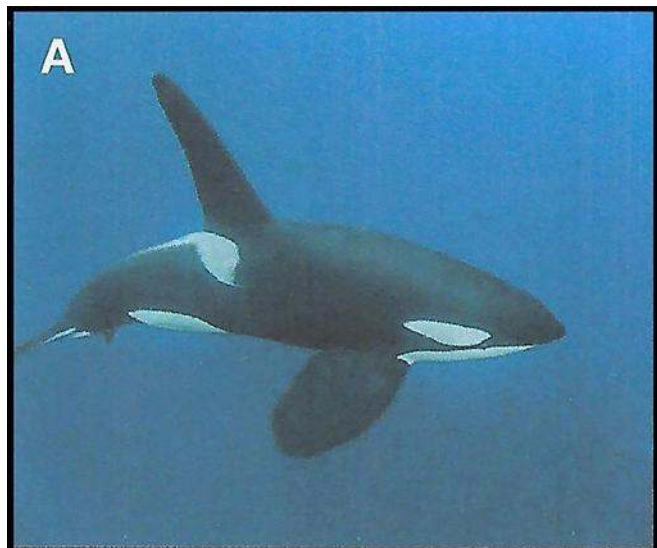
#### Associations Among Experience, Confidence, Transliminality and Ability to Locate and Describe Targets in Experienced Remote Viewers

Jennifer Lyke, Ph.D. Stockton University, Galloway, N.J.

#### Summary

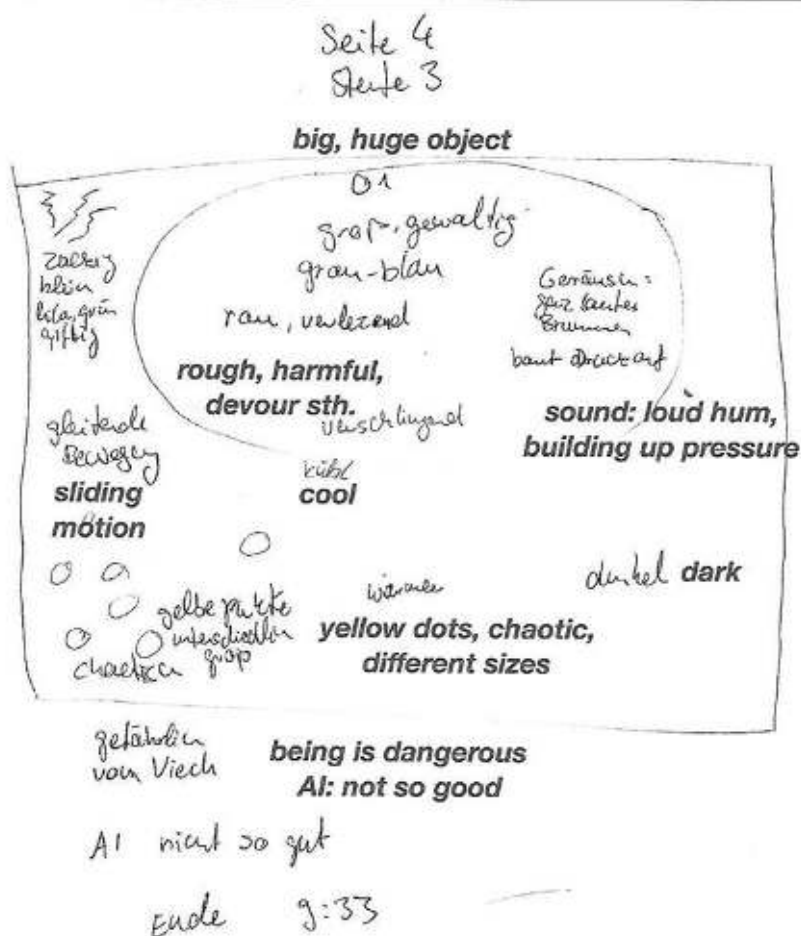
This research investigated several questions related to remote viewing of both the location and physical characteristics of targets as well as variables related to the remote viewer, such as experience, confidence, and transliminality. Forty-three experienced remote viewers were asked to locate a target on a randomly placed map within a 23-acre area and describe aspects of the target itself. Blind judges calculated a percentage match for participants' target descriptions of the actual target and three decoy targets. They also rank-ordered the accuracy of descriptions of the target and three decoys for each participant. Participants described their level of experience with remote viewing, completed a measure of transliminality, and described their confidence in the target location and target description tasks. The resulting variables were used to answer the following questions: whether participants identified the location of the target more closely than expected by chance; whether participants' descriptions of the target characteristics matched the actual target more closely than the decoys; whether judges identified the actual target as the best match for participants' descriptions more often than expected by chance; whether there was a correlation between location accuracy and description accuracy; and whether participants' experience, confidence, demographic characteristics, or personality characteristics correlated with location or description accuracy. Findings did not support the hypothesis.



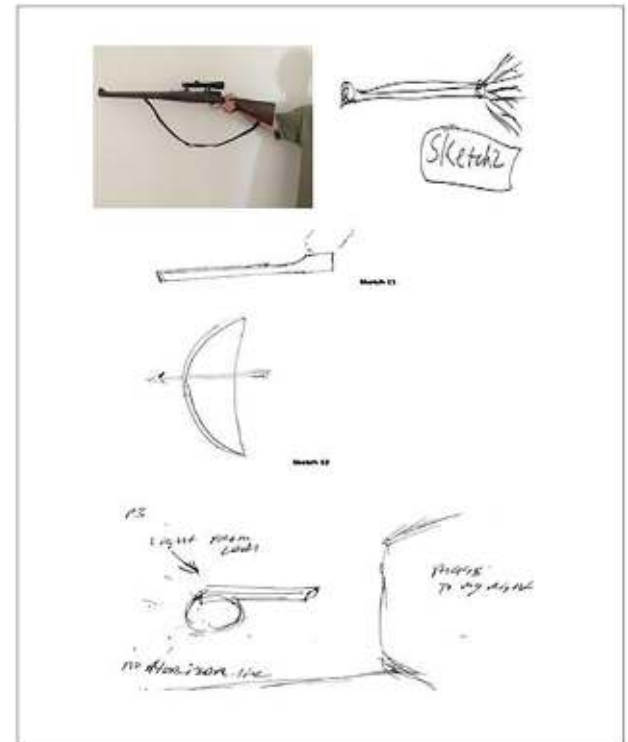
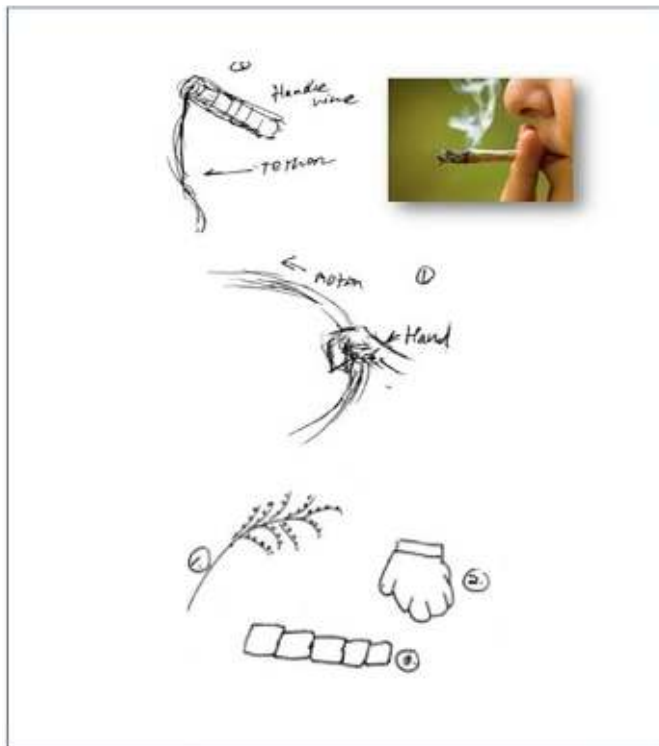
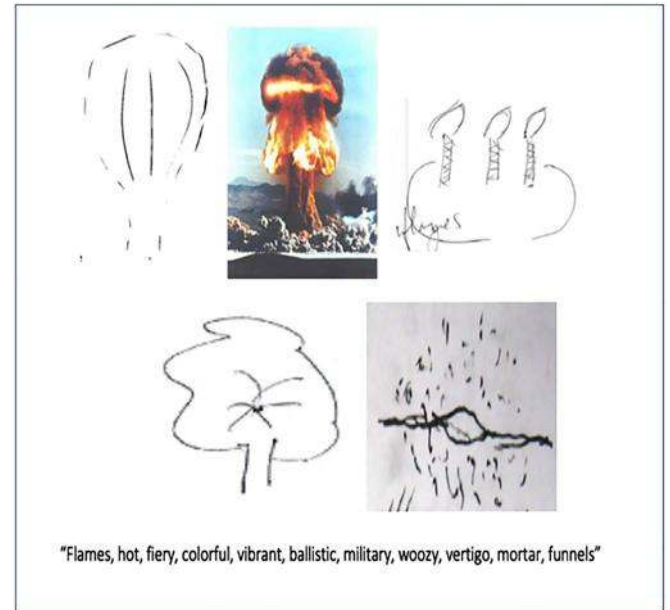
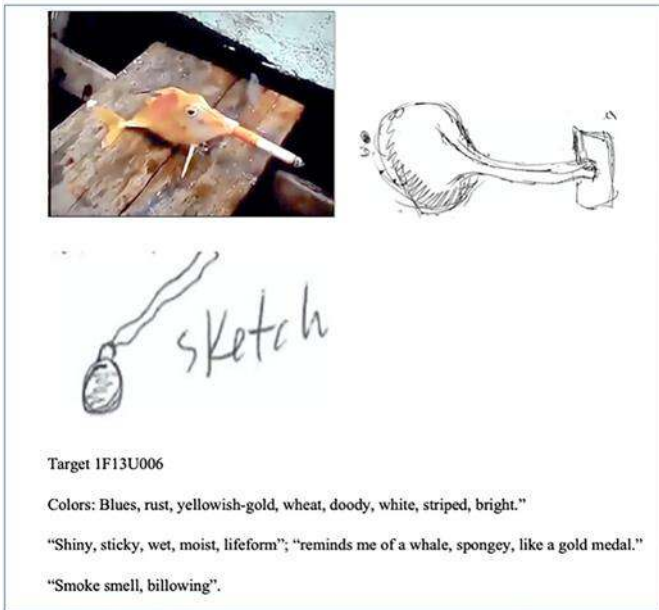


A Review of Associative Remote Viewing: A Proof of Principle Study

Maximilian Müller<sup>1</sup>, Laura Müller<sup>1</sup>, & Marc Wittmann<sup>2</sup>



Maximilian Müller and Laura Müller



## Effects of Background Context for Objects in Photographic Targets on Remote Viewing Performance

Debra Lynne Katz<sup>1</sup>, James D. Lane<sup>2</sup>, & Michelle Bulgatz<sup>3</sup>

"Wedding Cake". "Feels like there is writing on it".  
 "Many layers", "Golden Brown".

## FEATURE ARTICLE

# IRVA Research Unit (IRU)

*by Dale Graff & Debra Katz*

In 2000, The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was established to provide historic, educational, and scientific material for the remote viewing (RV) community and the general public. An IRVA objective to encourage scientifically sound research has recently received new focus through the establishment of the IRVA Research Unit (IRU), which was launched at IRVA's 20th year anniversary conference held online in July, 2020.

The mission of IRU is to promote research for advancing the acceptance of remote viewing, understanding its phenomenological basis, and improving applications. IRU is an action-oriented activity for sharing research concepts and aiding those who want to initiate research projects.

Actions for accomplishing the IRU mission include:

1. Facilitating monthly Zoom meetings for developing research ideas.
2. Soliciting ideas for innovative RV research.
3. Identifying potential research support resources.
4. Performing liaison and coordination for research projects.

IRU meetings are open to anyone interested in research, whether new to research procedures, or experienced researchers. Attendees do not need to be IRVA members, although they may elect to become members.

While remote viewing as defined within a specific historical context of the former SRI and governmental RV programs is a major focus, this term can mean different things to different people and we are open to all related topics, especially

when these intersect with remote viewing as a free response protocol involving intentional psi.

In addition to the research ideas identified during IRU meetings, researchers in Academic facilities and private organizations, innovators and visionaries in interdisciplinary areas, and individuals involved in remote viewing applications will be contacted to solicit their research ideas. Feasible research projects will be identified and presented to research support facilities for their consideration. IRU will serve in an integrating and coordinating role for the various research projects that may result. These projects can be for formal or exploratory efforts.

Guidelines for performing remote viewing research suitable for professional journals or in other venues will be provided to those unfamiliar with publication requirements. IRU will develop associations with other organizations that research or study relevant phenomenological areas. IRVA and IRU members are encouraged to attend or do presentations at their conferences or meetings.

The IRU, with IRVA approval, recently assisted the Parapsychological Association in developing and completing an RV Application Study for identifying RV practitioners and managers who are involved in applications or exploratory research projects. This study, along with an RV historical overview, is currently under peer review for publication in the *Journal of Parapsychology* (JP). The survey lists a variety of activities that are usually shared in social media, in meetings, or through informal publications. One IRU objective is to provide assistance with incorporating scientific methodologies in the various RV activities, so that the results can be considered for publication in



formal venues, leading to increased acceptance by the scientific community.

Academic researchers relatively new to the topic are becoming interested in remote viewing. Their project designs may lack the nuances of remote viewing or understand the ways in which remote viewers differ from standard research participants. One of IRU's aims is to provide project reviews and support for academically based researchers.

IRU recognizes that increasing awareness of RV is not only top-down, but is bi-directional and seeks to create an atmosphere where every member, no matter what credentials they hold, is treated with equal respect—honoring each one's unique skill sets, expertise, experience level, and specific interests.

IRVA and IRU welcome those within the parapsychological community to join our monthly meetings. We have researchers from the Rhine Research Center (RRC), The Windbridge Institute, the Mossbridge Institute, and Division of Perceptual Studies/University of Virginia, who join in our creative team meetings to informally share their developing ideas, give input into other team members projects, and provide input into both IRU's continued formation and IRVA's ongoing activities as the parent overseeing organization.

For projects that evolve from IRU activity, IRU will assist the principal researchers in seeking outside funding sources when necessary. One funding source is available through the IRVA Warcollier Award, a \$3,000 prize for remote viewing or remote viewing related research. The Warcollier Award was initiated in 2011 and provides an incentive for those new to remote viewing or those with research experience to develop and complete their innovative projects. This award recognizes René Warcollier's valuable contribution to psi research for understanding some of the perceptual and cognitive processes in how psi is experienced. His work provided the basis for some of the remote viewing research that was initiated at the Stanford Research Institute, International (SRI) in 1972.

A possible long-term goal of IRU is to develop procedures for initiating a professional Journal of Remote Viewing (JRV). This journal will have a mix of formal quantitative and exploratory research, and will include relevant qualitative material. The qualitative data will augment research focus on phenomenological understanding and provide insights into basic aspects of the remote viewing process useful for developing new research projects.

The research initiatives generated through the IRU contribute to the understanding of remote viewing and the application potential.

Meetings are held the first Sunday of each month, at 2:00 PM PST/5:00 PM EST, and last for two hours. While IRU meetings are intended for those who hold current IRVA membership, parapsychological researchers of all levels are invited to attend.

Those interested can contact IRU co-directors Dale Graff and Debra Katz, or IRU's secretary, Jenifer Prather, through visiting the [IRVA website](https://www.irva.org).



*Dale Graff in an IRU Zoom meeting  
Above, left to right: Dale Graff, Julia Ashley,  
Jenifer Prather, and TW (Teresa) Fendley*



## 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 we have your attention!

The 2021 IRVA Conference is just around the corner!

Save the date!

September 9th – September 12th, 2021

The Omega Institute, Rhinebeck, NY

Sign up for the conference at the link below:

<https://www.eomega.org/workshops/international-remote-viewing-conference>

# IRVA

## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

### Exciting Membership Benefits Update!

We're excited to announce a significant update to the benefits enjoyed by IRVA members at all levels. These changes take effect immediately. The full set can be reviewed in detail at <https://www.irva.org/shop/join> , but here are some of the key changes:

- In keeping with our mandate to promote accurate information about remote viewing both to our members and to the world at large, the Board has decided to release \*all\* back issues of Aperture into the public domain, and new issues will be similarly available. The entire set is now available at <https://www.irva.org/library/aperture>. For the print-copy fans, it is still possible to order physical copies through MagCloud.
- The members-only access to our video library of past conference talks has been expanded for all membership levels:
- Associates and Students can freely access all but the most recent three conference years.
- Tasker level has free access to all but the most recent conference year.
- Sustainer & Lifetime members have full access to the entire library, including the current year.
- All membership levels will have access to a new series of IRVA “virtual education” programs—more on this, soon.
- Tasker level and above will receive invitations to exclusive Q&A Sessions with remote viewing luminaries.
- Sustainer & Lifetime members will receive complimentary access to livestreams of conference videos (when available).
- Although all members receive a 10% discount on conference registration, after 2021's gathering, these discounts will increase to 15% for Taskers, 20% for Sustainers, and 25% for Lifetime members! (due to logistical constraints, the full rollout of these has to wait for 2022).

**If you're not a member, we invite you to join us!**

## WEBSITE

# New IRVA Website Goes International

*by Jon Noble*

Back in October 2020 we announced a fresh new look from the IRVA website <https://www.irva.org/>

The goals were to move to a modern platform, allow integration of the forum and focal point, and make it easier for us to add content and easier for you to navigate the wealth of remote viewing information available on the site.

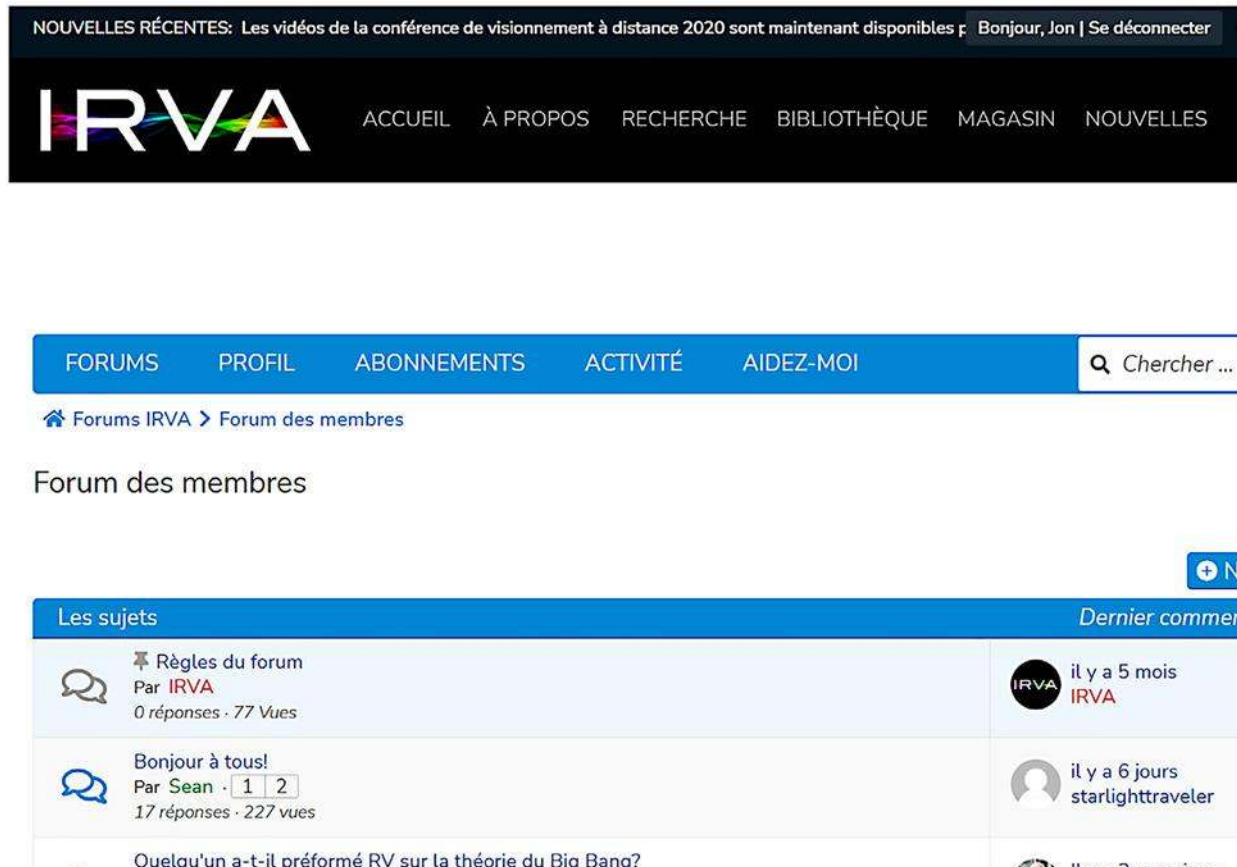
The site retains the previous information, including the CIA Star Gate Archive, and the library of remote viewing white papers; but has new functionality and content. As well as a modernized 'look and feel', and minor changes throughout the site (such as an expansion of the Methodologies of remote viewing), here are the main enhancements over the old site (and Yahoo groups):

- An integrated members-only forum
- A focal Point target practice forum, including all previous targets
- Expanded Conference video coverage
- A curated list of related videos and best-selling books
- Events listing (where members can post their own events)

And as IRVA is an International organization, the site now offers language translation. The whole site can be displayed in many of the world's most-used languages by clicking on the small globe symbol at the top right of the page.



Here is the forum in French:



When using the forum, please review and adhere to the Forum Rules. They are important for the IRVA community.



For more details and a run-through demo, watch the New IRVA Website & Membership Roll-out video from John Stahler: <https://youtu.be/LW7XRUXrpk>



# IRVA's Principles of Community

With the goal of an open, comprehensive, and respectful exchange of ideas, the International Remote Viewing Association is committed to fostering a community that creates an atmosphere of mutual respect, cooperation, professionalism, and fairness for all.

Board members, those acting on behalf of IRVA, and all those participating in IRVA's online forums and discussions, meetings, and events as either a presenter or attendee are asked to honor these principles.

IRVA's remote viewing community is based on these tenets:

- Openness: We welcome, value and affirm all community members and promote an open and respectful exchange of ideas.
- Diversity: We appreciate the multiplicity of different approaches and strive to create an open, inclusive atmosphere.
- Integrity: We encourage practices of the highest quality and professionalism, based on a foundation of ethical principles. [\[link to ethics page\]](#)
- Dignity: We honor fairness, respect, and individual dignity, and promote a safe environment, free from harassment and abuse.

IRVA does not condone sexual harassment, abuse of power, or discrimination based on race, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, culture, national origin, religion or spiritual beliefs, ability/disability, language, political ideology, or socioeconomic status.

IRVA reserves the right to cancel membership for violation of these principles.

# Gone But Not Forgotten

**INGO DOUGLAS SWANN**

**CLEVE BACKSTER**

**JIM CHANNON**

**JACK HOUCK**

**ROBERT JAHN**

**BEVERLY JAEGER**

**SHELIA MASSEY**

**EDGAR MITCHELL**

**GABRIELLE PETTINGELL**

**MELVIN RILEY**

**MARCELLO TRUZZI**

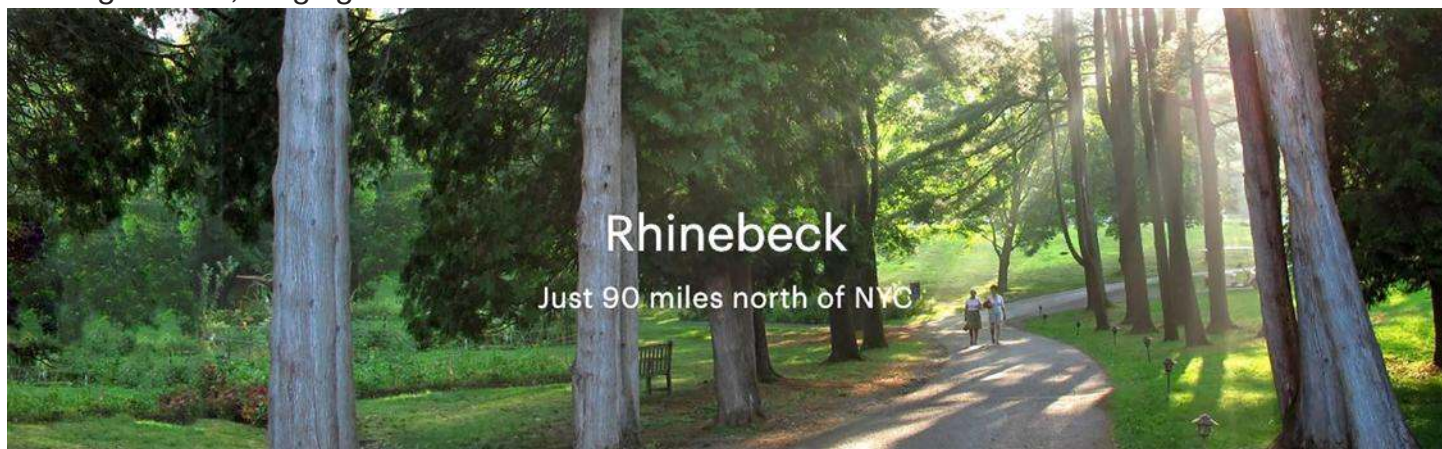
## PREVIEW

# IRVA Conference 2021

by Pam Coronado

Register here: <https://www.eomega.org/workshops/international-remote-viewing-conference>

IRVA is pleased to announce our 2021 Conference speaker lineup slated for Sept 9-12, 2021. This event is a first of its kind for IRVA at the beautiful Omega Institute in Rhinebeck, New York. We are especially looking forward to meeting again in person with all safety protocols in place. Registrations will go directly through Omega. The pricing is different than past conferences but will be all-inclusive, with registration, lodging and food included. It will be an event to remember.



There may be slight changes to the schedule but here are the confirmed speakers to date!

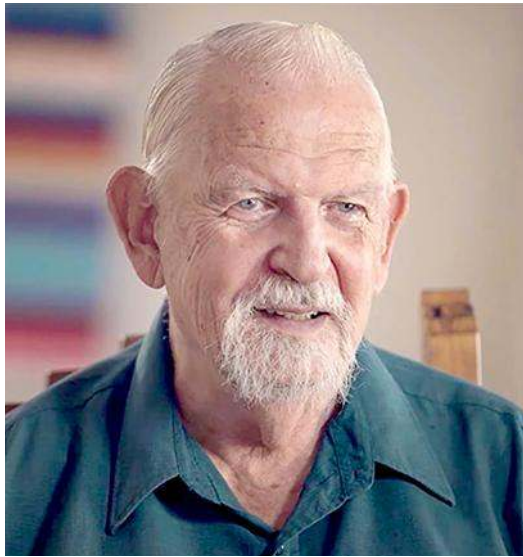
## **Lyn Buchanan and Lori Lambert Williams**

### **Asking the Right Question: The Key to Accurate Results**

Is remote viewing accurately difficult? How can we use our remote viewing skills to uncover solutions to our own dilemmas or search for the path to happiness and greater fulfillment? Lyn Buchanan and Lori Williams have a combined 62 years of experience in the field of remote viewing. What they have found may surprise you: Remote viewing really isn't all that difficult.

Far more challenging is learning how to ask the right questions. We think we know what we need and simply want to know how to obtain the right answer. But before anyone can accurately view for themselves, we have to dig deep to find the real "question behind the question." We must ask the tough questions in order to uncover our true motives and desires.

Join Lyn Buchanan and Lori Williams in this fun, interactive workshop to learn how to get to the heart of your life questions and set up a solid foundation for uncovering the answers you need.



**Lyn Buchanan**

Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan, Sergeant First Class, US Army (ret.), Remote Viewer, Database Manager, Property Book Officer and Trainer in the US Army Remote Viewing Unit from 1984 to 1992; author of *The Seventh Sense*. He is currently Executive Director of Problems>Solutions>Innovations, a Controlled Remote Viewing Training Enterprise based in New Mexico. Lyn Buchanan is a founding member and Director of the International Remote Viewing Association.



**Lori Lambert Williams**

Lori Williams has been active in the remote viewing field since 1996, and has been honored to work with and teach CEOs of major corporations, physicians, scientists, entrepreneurs, celebrities, well-known psychics, and professionals from all walks of life. She has been teaching the military method of Controlled Remote Viewing since 2001, and now offers a variety of cutting-edge live workshops and online video courses to bring students from Beginner to Professional in her remote viewing university called Intuitive Specialists.



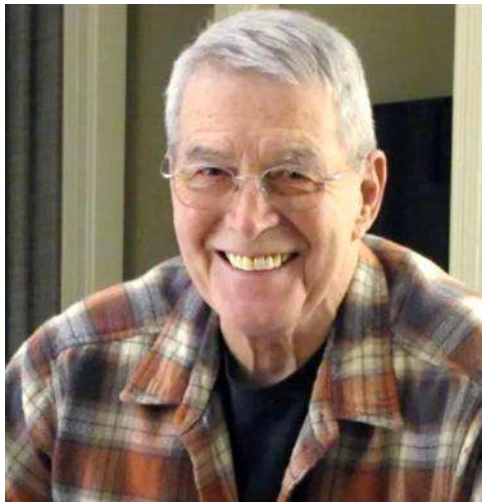
*Lori Lambert Williams continued:*

Lori is the author of two books on Remote Viewing: *Boundless: Your How-To Guide to Practical Remote Viewing* and *Monitoring: A Guide for Remote Viewing and Professional Intuitive Teams*. Her website, [IntuitiveSpecialists.com](https://IntuitiveSpecialists.com), has loads of free materials for the curious newcomer to remote viewing, and she invites you to jump in and explore all there is to experience there. Mother of 9 and grandmother of 21, Lori and her husband, Jim, live up in the mountains of central New Mexico, where they enjoy gardening and living off-grid in an eco-home known as an “earthship.”

## **Pam Coronado and Bill Ray**

### **ERV from the Field**

Extended remote viewing and controlled remote viewing are both tools for exercising and tapping into the potential of the human mind but are performed differently. What is ERV, and how is it different than CRV? Bill Ray was a remote viewer and monitor in the military’s Stargate unit, where he used and facilitated ERV sessions. Pam Coronado frequently uses ERV in her work as a missing persons detective.



**Bill Ray**

Bill Ray is a former Commander of the Ft Meade RV Unit and one of the five military viewers trained by Ingo Swann. Bill spent over three years with the Ft Meade Unit and has spent approximately 11+ years involved with Remote Viewing. He taught a CRV course in Europe for several years. Bill has a bachelor’s degree in History from the State University of New York and a Master’s degree in International Relations from the University of Southern California. Bill is a retired US Army Major and is now a civilian employee for the US Army. He has over thirty years in Intelligence, including twenty years in Europe. He currently resides in Arizona.



### **Pam Coronado**

Pam Coronado, star of Discovery channel's popular series, Sensing Murder, has been involved in psi criminal work since 1996 when a dream provided her with the information needed to help a search party locate a missing woman in California. Since then, she has consulted as a psychic detective to large and small police departments, state, federal, international and private agencies.

Pam has demonstrated her skills on live television for several networks, including A&E, Biography Channel and Discovery Channel. Extensive training has enabled her to use a wide variety of tools, including controlled remote viewing, clairvoyance, clairsaudience and psychometry to gain insight into a crime or missing person case. Pam is past President of IRVA and currently serves as Vice President. She is co-founder of The Fowler-O'Sullivan Foundation.

### **John Kruth**

#### **Selecting Targets and Exploring Judging Processes**

Inspiration and intuition draw us to the subtle signals underlying our noisy daily lives. Dedicated explorers have spent years honing their skills and practicing new techniques to develop their ability to enhance the signals and provide an optimal remote viewing or ESP session. Through each of these intriguing experiences, a consistent factor is present — a target.

For decades, parapsychologists have been exploring targets to determine how to produce the most effective session results while avoiding some pitfalls associated with familiarity, displacement, research designs, and judging methods.

In this session, John G. Kruth will review the history of targets in psi research and discuss the most important factors involved in selecting targets. He will recommend the optimal features of targets for psi research and the importance of the judging. *Lori*

*John Kruth continued:*

process in each session. Data from a recent research study evaluating targets and judging process will be provided to allow viewers to make their own decisions about the best targets and how best to implement a judging protocol.



**John G. Kruth, MS**

John G. Kruth is the Executive Director of the Rhine Research Center ([www.rhine.org](http://www.rhine.org)) and the Founder and Education Director of the Rhine Education Center ([www.rhineedu.org](http://www.rhineedu.org)). His 20+ years of professional technology experience and 10+ years as a professional researcher provide a unique insight into the integration of technology and parapsychological research. His research includes explorations into subtle energies of the body, including psychic healing, the energy behind psychokinesis, poltergeist activity and other unconscious effects on electronic devices, and measurements of biophotons (ultraviolet light) from energy healers. He has numerous publications and has spoken at professional conferences and other forums regarding scientific parapsychology, the history of the Rhine, the nature of energy healing, poltergeists, and other topics related to parapsychology and the paranormal.

Besides his research, John's current projects include the development of a community of psi experiencers at the Rhine and worldwide through the use of technology to provide online courses, broadcasts of parapsychology speakers and events, and the development of online resources for scientists and those who are looking for reliable and professional information about scientific parapsychology.

You can follow John's work at:

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

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

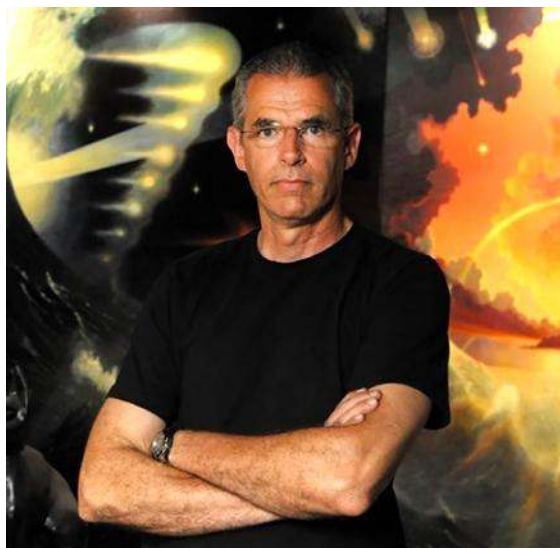
Rhine Research Center on Facebook and YouTube

@RhineESP on Twitter

**Thomas (Tom) McNear**

***Mars Through the Eyes of Science and Remote Viewing***

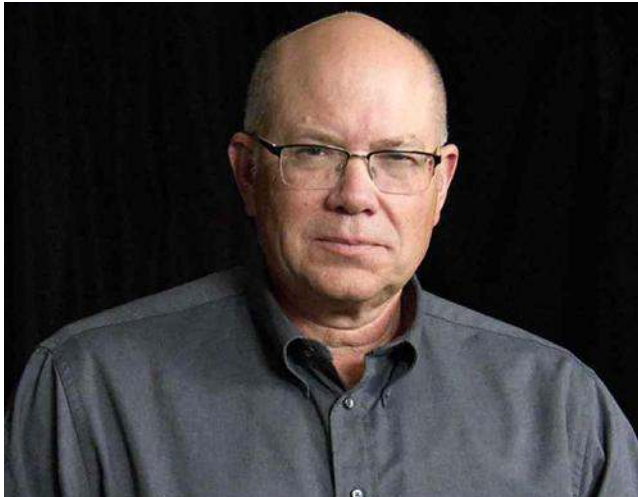
Ingo Swann, the Father of Remote Viewing, assembled a five-person psychic team, and on 15 Jun 1984, his team simultaneously remote viewed the planet Mars. Tom McNear, an original member of the Army's Star Gate psychic spying program, was viewer number 2 on this team. Recently discovered documents written by Swann revealed the many perceptions of his team. These perceptions were both amazing and surprising. Since that time many others have viewed Mars with surprisingly similar results. Tom continues to gather RV data from viewers worldwide and the correlations continue to grow. What do remote viewers say about structures on Mars? What do they say about the possible existence of a human-like civilization? How does the RV data compare to the views expressed by scientists? Is there evidence that a human-like civilization existed on Mars? In his presentation, Tom will discuss the perceptions of these many viewers, how they correlate to other viewers, and how they compare to what scientists believe is true about the possibility of life on Mars.



Thomas (Tom) McNear is a retired Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army and the first member of the Army Star Gate program to be personally trained in coordinate remote viewing (CRV) by the father of remote viewing Ingo Swann. Tom was a member of Swann's five-person team that on June 15, 1984 remote viewed the planet Mars, and the only member Swann trained through Stage VII (phonetics). In 1985, Tom wrote the first CRV manual, *Coordinate Remote Viewing Stages I-VI and Beyond*, based on his training with Swann.

After serving in the Army's remote viewing program from 1981-1985, Tom continued a successful career in counterintelligence and counterespionage. He retired from uniformed service in 1997 and continued to serve as a civilian intelligence officer until 2019, culminating in 45 years of service. Tom has a Master's degree in Counseling Psychology from Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas.



**Paul H. Smith**

Maj. Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (US Army, ret) is a psychic spy—an alumnus of the Department of Defense’s Star Gate remote viewing (RV) program. Trained by Dr. Harold E. Puthoff and Ingo Swann, the founders of remote viewing, Paul, in turn, taught RV to new military remote viewers and briefed and demonstrated remote viewing to senators, admirals, and generals. A Desert Storm veteran, he retired from the Army in 1996 and is an author, and frequent conference speaker and interview guest. President and chief instructor for Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc., he is also a founding director and past president of the non-profit International Remote Viewing Association. His book, *Reading the Enemy’s Mind* (Tor/Forge 2005) was a Readers Digest Book Bonus Feature and Editors’ Choice selection. He is the author of *The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing* (Intentional Press, 2015) and he co-produced the “Learn Dowsing” and “Remote Perception” home study courses. He has a BA from BYU and an MS from the National Defense University (both concentrating in Middle East studies), and a Ph.D. in Philosophy from the University of Texas at Austin. His website is <https://rvviewer.com>.

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**

Angela Thompson Smith, PhD, author of *Remote Perceptions* and *Diary of an Abduction*, is a founding director of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) and founder of the Nevada Remote Viewing Group. She completed coordinate remote viewing (CRV) training with Paul Smith of Remote Viewing Instructional Services and Lyn Buchanan of Problems>Solutions>Innovations. For decades, she carried out remote viewing consulting work for organizations including Psi Tech and Intuition Services and taught remote viewing in Las Vegas and internationally.



In the 1980s, Dr. Smith was a participant at the Psychophysical Research Laboratories in Princeton, New Jersey, until their dissolution in 1987. She then volunteered at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory at Princeton University and was hired as a member of the research staff. PEAR was involved in research projects including Precognitive Remote Perception (PRP) and Human-Machine Interaction (REG) studies. While working at PEAR, she enrolled as a student with Saybrook Graduate School to work toward her Doctorate degree in Psychology.

Dr. Smith received her Bachelor's in Psychology in 1978 and worked as a research nurse with the Faculty of Medicine of Manchester University where she also studied toward her Master's degree at the Institute for Child Development at Manchester University.

Her work has been published in *Cortex*, the *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* and the *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*. Dr. Smith continues to write, teach, and carry out applications work with the Nevada Remote Viewing Group.

**Patty Gallagher****Time and Remote Influencing, Developing Protocol and Methods**

The presentation focus is a discussion of our remote influencing series—a study of the remote viewing template format as a vehicle to influence future behavior/events. This presentation will include the background, process, and development of this study and the tailoring of the targeting/tasking, and our template to improve protocol and methods for intention work and focus on remote influencing techniques. There will be a discussion of the results and recommendations for further investigation.

**Patty Gallagher**

Patty Gallagher was born in Ireland and raised in Pennsylvania, and Patty has been interested in divination since first learning palmistry in grammar school. Trained in a traditional clinical counseling field, she earned a Master's degree in Social Work. Her interest in divination led her also to explore dowsing, scrying, the Tarot, and remote viewing. She's been a trained remote viewer for the past twenty years and has founded an independent remote viewing group, Signal Line Remote Viewers, which runs an education page and a target practice group. She is also an exhibiting studio artist, working in art, costume, photography, and divination deck creation.

**PrinCess Jeaneé****Using Remote Viewing to Probe the Deepest Mysteries of All Time**

PrinCess Jeaneé gives an overview and describes the process of remote viewing as it has evolved at Farsight. Participants will be offered a taste of the remote-viewing process, including the use of video with remote-viewing presentations. PrinCess describes Farsight's applications of remote viewing, including the extent of our current knowledge of the extraterrestrials. Finally, PrinCess will describe some of her own first-hand experiences interacting with extraterrestrial intelligences.

**PrinCess Jeaneé**

PrinCess Jeaneé is the Educational Director at The Farsight Institute, a leading venue for public projects using remote viewing for scientific investigation and exploration. PrinCess has a worldwide YouTube audience in the tens of thousands who regularly follow her monthly reports. Outside of her work at Farsight, PrinCess Jeaneé is a noted actress, model, and mother.

Hope to see you there!  
Pam Coronado, IRVA Vice President

Register here: <https://www.eomega.org/workshops/international-remote-viewing-conference>





[WWW.IRVA.ORG](http://WWW.IRVA.ORG)