APERTURE

SUMMER 2023, ISSUE 36

MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING ASSOCIATION (IRVA)

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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.

www.irva.org

Aperture is a publication of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). It is distributed to persons and institutions holding membership in the Association. Print copies are available from irva.magcloud.com. IRVA is a (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 aperture@irva.org. Submission of materials does not guarantee its publication.

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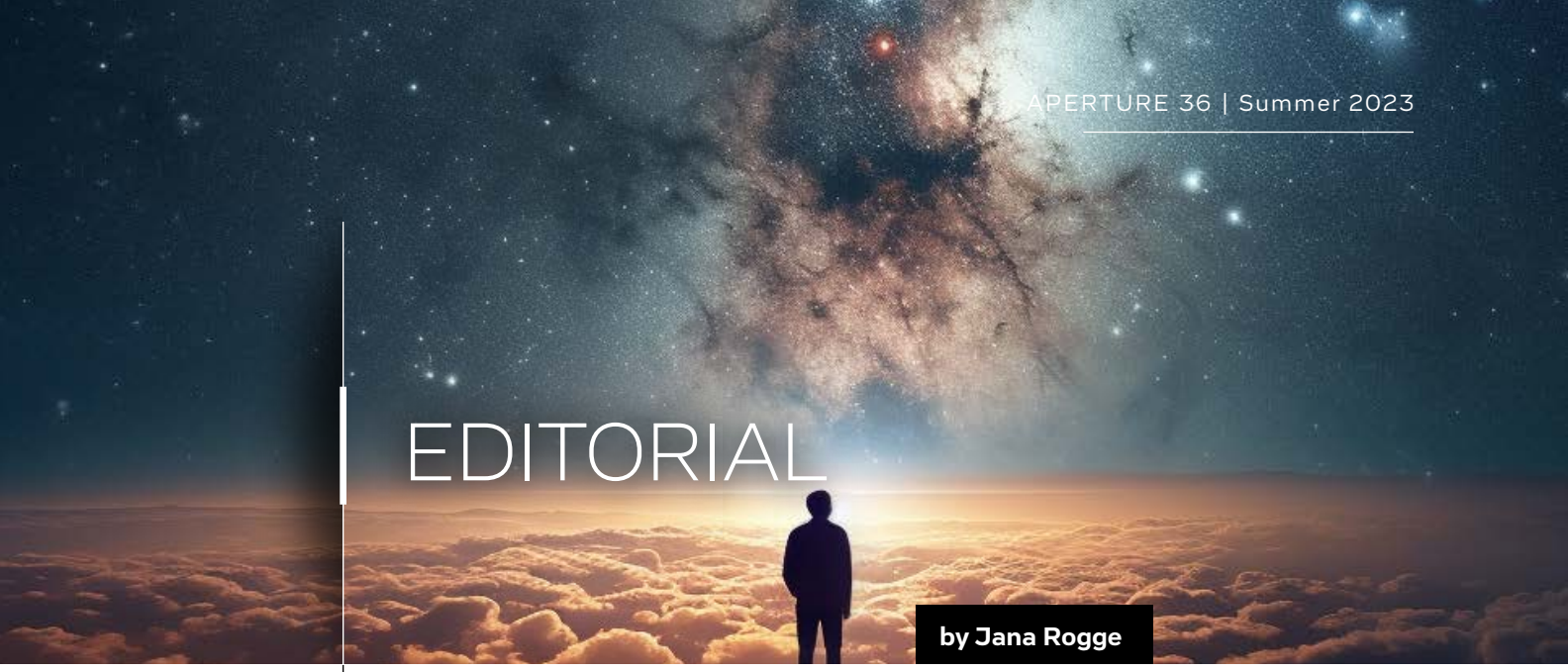
www.irva.org | ISSN 2165-3941, Print Version | ISSN 2329-0838, Online Version



EDITORIAL

by Jana Rogge

In just a few days, I'll be preparing my bag for the upcoming IRVA conference in Virginia. This year's event is not your typical remote viewing conference; unlike previous years, it is not solely focused on remote viewing. IRVA has joined forces with the Monroe Institute to organize PSI FEST, celebrating "half a century of Remote Viewing, OBEs, and Consciousness Explorations."

The roots of the connection between remote viewing and the Monroe Institute trace back to 1977 when Captain F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater, the former operations officer of the military remote viewing unit, established initial contact with Bob Monroe. Later, in late 1987, after leaving the Star Gate program, he took on the role of Research Director at the Bob Monroe Research Lab, eventually rising to become the President of the Institute. This partnership has a rich history that spans several decades.

The successful concept of an online hybrid conference is being adopted again this year, making it possible for many of our international IRVA members to attend the event live. The efforts of the IRVA CSI project, which started earlier this year and promotes the formation of foreign-language communities, have also led to an increase in members from the international sphere.

Despite the remote viewing community having evolved into its multifaceted landscape through the diverse use of online platforms and the possibilities of digital communication, in-person gatherings remain something particularly valuable.

Even though we practice perceiving places, objects, and even people from a distance, the experience of a face-to-face encounter remains unparalleled. From sharing knowledge to building friendships, it has a unique dimension.

I hope to meet many of you in person—and until then, enjoy the reading!

download the conference program
and get all the information about PSI FEST:
www.psifest2023.com

IRVA

IRVA is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

IRVA's primary goal is to provide an unbiased approach relative to information, training, research and education regarding remote viewing.

One of IRVA's major tasks is to maintain a credible and responsible remote viewing-focused internet site that presents:

- Key existing published scientific findings
- Newly-breaking scientific published articles
- Current educational options/considerations
- Remote viewing practice targets
- Community discussion forum
- Remote viewing related videos
- Easy access to the CIA Star Gate Archives
- Remote viewing related event listings

Membership fees fund our work.

Are you already a member? Consider a **Lifetime or Sustainer Membership** or gifting a **Legacy Membership.**

Support the Future of Remote Viewing Become a Member of IRVA Today

	Student	Associate	Tasker	Sustainer	Lifetime
	$0[1]	$45	$100	$500	$1000[2]
FOCAL POINT target practice group	●	●	●	●	●
Private Remote Viewing forum	●	●	●	●	●
CIA's Remote Viewing Archives and companion guide	●	●	●	●	●
Streaming video from past IRVA Remote Viewing Conferences	●[3]	●[3]	●[4]	●	●
Discount on IRVA Conference registration	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Access to IRVA Research Unit (IRU) Creative Team meetings	●	●	●	●	●
Access to IRVA virtual education programs[5]	●	●	●	●	●
Special live and recorded online meetings including opportunities for Q&A sessions with remote viewing luminaries[6]			●	●	●
Invitation to private in-person gatherings during physical IRVA Conferences			●	●	●
Honor roll listing on the IRVA website About page			●	●	●
Honor roll listing in *Aperture* magazine				●	●
Complimentary access to IRVA conference video livestream[6]				●	●

1 first year free
2 once
3 except the past 3 published conferences
4 except the most recently published conference
5 some complimentary for members, some with a registration fee (discounted depending on membership level).
6 as available

CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS, AND PRAYING FOR FIVE HUNDRED MORE

WWW.IRVA.ORG

IRVA 2022 In-Person Conference Review

by Amy Beth Katz

I've attended many successful, professional conferences, particularly in the fields of psychology and communications. But IRVA 2022, held at the beautiful Vallombrosa Retreat Center in Menlo Park, CA, on July 22–24, takes the cake. The conference was strategically located only a few blocks away from the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), the birthplace of remote viewing as a scientific endeavor.

The formal presentations were the cake under the icing of IRVA's fiftieth birthday re-"treat."

The presenters demonstrated scientific rigor in their talks, along with a dedication to the traditions *and* innovations of the remote viewing discipline, in ways that were so informative and engaging that I have no doubt they would have made the forefathers of RV proud. And how do I know this? Many of those forefathers (and a foremother or two) were present and told me this was one of their favorite IRVA gatherings ever!

The Vallombrosa Retreat Center did not disappoint. According to the 2020 San Mateo County Historical Association website, it is a ten-acre property on the edge of a university town and a short walk to the train and shops, but it felt like we were a world away due to its landscaping and serenity of flora. A Church of Nativity was built in 1872 and the Hopkins family residence in 1888; it was then purchased by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco in 1947 to serve as a retreat house for women, which later morphed into meeting spaces for secular groups like IRVA, as well as religious groups. Participants voiced appreciation for the zen-like peace garden, and rooms that were quite modest but clean. The food was truly delicious: home-cooked pasta, salmon, chicken, and pork chops.

This feast for the soul began with a cool game night on Thursday, held for those in-person attendees who were coming from out of town. It started off with "speed reading," where remote viewers, new and veterans, formed teams and rushed to the white board to sketch and jot down words that sprang into their mind's eyes. Strangers were instantly turned into partners and even friends as

the fun and community-building exercises set the mood for the rest of the weekend.

The first day of talks kicked off with a talk by legendary researcher Russell Targ. He shared synchronicities surrounding the establishment of the SRI Remote Viewing Program that even those who had heard him speak before said they had never heard. Angela Thompson Smith, one of IRVA's founders, gave a talk called "The History of IRVA & Introducing the New IRVA Historical & Archival Committee." Her presentation included a beautiful slideshow of recently acquired photos of the founders. Other notable presentations included an intriguing talk by Jon Knowles on one of the hottest topics in remote viewing today, "The Nature of Numbers and Their Application in the Lottery." After a delicious lunch, we were treated to a session with Dr. Hal Puthoff called "Ask Hal Anything & UFO/UAP Update." This was followed by a panel facilitated by Dr. Jeffrey Mishlove, who was joined by Dr. Paul H. Smith, Lyn Buchanan, Tom McNear, Marty Rosenblatt, and theoretical plasma physicist John Brandenburg.

While there were too many talks to list them all here, a few other highlights from the next two days included Tom McNear's talk entitled, "The Fascinating Mysteries of Ingo Swann's Book: *Penetration*" and then a talk given by Ingo's niece, "Stardust Highways: Ingo Swann's Art of Entertaining."

I also really enjoyed Tom Atwater's talk on "Using Intuitive Processes for Predicting Horse Racing Outcomes." Tom and his co-researcher, Teresa Fendley, were co-recipients of the 2021 Warcollier Prize for the best RV research proposal. The keynote address, delivered by Dale Graff, was a big hit. It was called "Traveling Along the RV Trail: 50 Years of Time and Space Exploration." On the final day, architect Joe Matto gave a lovely presentation on "Remembering the Future: The StarGate Poems" and Dr. Julia Mossbridge gave a fascinating presentation on her process of accessing information about the future, which she called "Operational Remote Viewing." Dr. Paul Smith gave a lively talk that addressed some controversies in remote viewing, such as one surrounding whether controlled remote viewing methodology is better than other methods. I learned that while there is a perception that IRVA believes CRV is the preferred methodology, in fact the board has been open to all methods that are carried out in careful and ethical ways for many years now.

All the speakers were excellent, thorough, and entertaining. It is so refreshing to go to a conference where speakers connect with the audience and NOT just read in a droning monotone, never making eye contact! These were seasoned presenters who were enthusiastic about engaging with the audience, not just hearing themselves talk.

This was much more than a conference—it was a community-building wonderland. As fascinating as the presentations were, they were somewhat overshadowed by evening activities and entertainment, which included nightly complimentary cocktail parties on the veranda of the mansion of the retreat center. The neon aqua-colored drinks were otherworldly (and strong!). This was a recipe straight out of Ingo Swann's cookbook. Ingo is a legend of CRV, one of the developers of this methodical, psychic process (and wild cocktail parties). His niece, Elly Flippen, compiled and edited the book and launched it here at IRVA 2022. Participants were very excited to hear her stories about her uncle—and to taste his "spirits." She graciously gifted IRVA with several auction items. The most precious gift, though, was her own sweet presence, a real blessing to this community.

On Friday evening, there was a funny and creative talent show where people surprised each

other with singing, dancing, and telling jokes, some brilliant, some not so. David Silverstein, who hosted the talent show, game nights, and RV experiment room, was ACTUALLY very, VERY funny! The talent show ended with a group square dance called by Jimmy Akin, a popular talk show host who also serves as the secretary for IRVA's research unit.

The highlight of Saturday evening was a live auction and a raffle, followed by a Spoonbending Party. The auction had offerings spanning from rare, signed books (such as Ingo Swan's first edition of *Psychic Sexuality)* to a wooden frog, a Japanese vase, a wellness package, workshop offerings, a poetry book, and cosmic art by RV masters Lyn Buchanan and Paul Smith, Ph.D. There was both silliness and sacredness in the sharing of gifts in both the live auction and raffle, which were MC'd by the extraordinary Nancy R. Smith, Mistress of Ceremonies for the whole weekend. Nancy's ever-present light, friendliness, and enthusiasm set the positive tone for everyone, and she did a very good job this year of keeping speakers on schedule!

This was one of the only conferences I have been to where attendees honored the fullness of what it means to be fully alive and human, honoring not only the intellect with awesome lectures, but also intuition, heart, soul, and community.

Throughout the three very full days, everyone seemed highly engaged and companioned; old timers displayed delight in reuniting with colleagues

and diving deep into discussions about RV protocols while reminiscing about the good old times. There were many newbies, like myself, who came to the conference without knowing anyone, but you wouldn't have been able to tell who they were (unless you had attended every other conference!) as conversations were struck up instantly and continued throughout the weekend.

The IRVA members "Inner Mentors" walked hand-in-hand with their "Inner Children": a lighthearted, playful energy was invoked with all the remote viewing games, parties, talent show, treasure hunt out in the town, silly hat contest, costume sharing, and ability to walk in nature in the gardens and hang out with friends. A sampling of leaders who embraced both archetypes, offering experience and advice blended with silliness and mirth: Lyn Buchanan leading the Spoonbending contest; Paul singing to Jimmy Akin's guitar playing as flying saucers spun around their heads; Angela Thompson Smith singing songs and storytelling; Jeffrey Mishlove reading an amazing, original poem. The offerings were well rehearsed and very impressive!

Throughout the weekend, there was a large book sale featuring classics of remote viewing as well as the latest titles, thanks to the efforts of attorney turned bookseller extraordinaire, Michael Green, who has been attending IRVA conferences since their inception.

Novices expressed delight in getting to meet their heroes, teachers, and inspirations for remote viewing, like Hal Puthoff and Marty Rosenblatt, just to name a few. They enjoyed having their books signed and meeting new colleagues. Although this was my very first IRVA conference, I could not have felt more welcomed. Hugs were distributed generously.

I will always remember a conversation with a new friend and board member, one of SRI's originals, Dale Graff, Ph.D. Dale and I had just met a couple days before at the International Association of Dream Conference in Tucson. He was generously sharing his "origin story" with me—how he, as a young man, had an inner, unexplainable prompting to swim out into the ocean one day, against all rational judgment, and this resulted in him saving a drowning woman. This led him to become a professional remote viewer, even though he was an aeronautical engineer and physicist, too.

Hearing the personal stories of legends in the field was very inspiring.

Other memorable moments were the do-it-yourself tour that conference organizers turned into a "great race/treasure hunt" when plans fell

through to obtain a tour bus or permissions for all attendees as a whole to get into Stanford Research Institute (SRI). This did not stop about a dozen of us from piling into SRI, where we convinced a surprised security guard to let us roam around the building in search of Russell Targ's "Faraday cage." Next, we traveled to the Physics building on the Stanford University Campus in search of the magnetometer/quark detector that Ingo infamously influenced with his mind alone. It is thought that this may still be buried in the basement there. I don't know what was more awkward: trying to explain to the SRI security guard what a Faraday cage is or the guard in the Physics building why we needed to search the basement.

Another thing that I will remember forever at the conference is the "goat incident." On Saturday night, one of IRVA's founders crept onto the verdant lawn and pushed over the plastic goat that had been sitting there all weekend—the goat is IRVA's current mascot, a homage to the zany, blockbuster film VERY loosely based on the SRI guys, *Men Who Stare at Goats*. Little did she know another helper would place a sticker of a third eye on the goat's forehead.

The very next morning, a young priest had entered the grounds of Vallombrosa and asked a board member if that plastic goat on the front lawn was demonic, and if IRVA was a Satanic cult! As a volunteer, I was asked to help explain the situation. Once in the main office, I found myself sitting with the conference center organizer and two priests dressed in their ceremonial robes. I babbled some impromptu assurances that the goat was innocent—merely a reference to a very funny film and NOT the spawn of Satan. I name-dropped "George Clooney." The clergy were left reassured and apologized for the priest's initial assumptions.

While this was all very amusing to me, in hindsight, it is also one of the "shadows" of our work together. For what makes a gathering like this extra special is that it is a safe harbor for scientifically minded scholars with intuitive gifts to support each other—gifts of human nature that are the birthright of all human beings who put in the effort to develop them; gifts and skills that in centuries past often resulted in "witch burnings," literally, and often still do in modern times, at least figuratively. On one hand, it is a credit to the senior church management at the Vallombrosa Center that they let us hold our conference here. On the other hand, the fact that a lawn ornament and our profession paired together caused even just one person to question whether we were Satan worshippers demonstrates why professional organizations such as IRVA are so important.

Perhaps the most powerful testament to both the exuberant celebration and professional tone of this conference was a conversation I had in the final hour with retired Lieutenant Colonel Thomas McNear, one of the original and most revered of SRI's remote viewers, with a reputation for having often "named the target" down to specific, proper nouns. Using remote viewing, Tom correctly described a photograph that was sealed in a box: One of five RV experiments or exercises Dave Silverstein had created to engage and challenge participants. The photo was of a dear friend of Dave's

Amy Beth Katz

Amy Beth Katz, M.A., is entering her twentieth year as a professional clairvoyant, wilderness rites of passage guide, tarot reader, and Dream Tender™. She had a successful, decades-long career as an Intercultural Communication Instructor at the University of Alaska and other colleges in the United States and abroad, including the University of Maryland's European division, specializing in teaching courses to military and department of defense personnel. She has trained at the ISAP Jungian Institute in Zurich and has a certificate of completion in Depth Psychology from Pacifica Graduate Institute. Amy has lived in over ten countries on four continents and traveled to over sixty others. She is the author of *The Lizard Thieves: Love Poems* and two other books of poetry. She experiments with using dreams, synchronicities, and embodied knowing to get the "winning pictures." Her photographs have appeared in hundreds of publications across the world, including *Time Magazine, The Guardian, The Wall Street Journal, Mother Jones, the New York Daily News, People Magazine* ("Royals" edition), *China News, DPA* (Germany), *Good Morning America, NBC, ABC*, etc. She is a recipient of the 2022 Every Laser Shlensky Tikkun Olam Award, recognizing her voluntarism, and a grant recipient of both the Flint Public Art Project and Opus Archives' Out of Mud and Ashes project. For more information, visit: www.schooloflivingdreams.com and www.photojournalist.us.

who had passed away. I complimented Tom on his success of the target, and he responded thoughtfully, "Well, I got the name 'Julie,' but her name is actually 'Julia'."

My first response to his sober response was to roll my eyes and say, "Isn't that close enough?!" Tom replied with a very kind smile and said gently, "Even at our very best, we are all always just mediocre, aren't we?" Instead of just accepting the praise, he was also mulling over how he could improve, even though he has been dubbed "Swann's best student" going all the way back to the 1980s. Tom was giving voice to the unlimited potential we as humans have and which true remote viewers are always striving to achieve.

It is *this* humility, *this* striving to ever expand our perceiving abilities and knowledge of the universe, that makes devoted remote viewers the pros that they are and that all who want to can become. IRVA 2022 celebrated the past fifty years of this yearning for perfection in delightful and creative ways, and everyone present in person and online contributed vital ingredients that baked into one big and beautiful birthday cake, a cake that undoubtedly will feed many future seekers *and* consumers of their remote viewing services for generations to come.

2022 IRVA CONFERENCE
REMOTE VIEWING BEYOND BORDERS

From Distant Dream to Virtual Reality: Exploring the New Era of Remote Viewing Conferences

by Coral Carte

I learned remote viewing before the era of smartphones. Back then, I already had a few years of internet access and my own computer—as precious as gold. Embarking on this journey to America and into the unknown, I realized that nobody I knew had ever heard of remote viewing.

To stay connected with my trainer, Lyn Buchanan, we all joined a Yahoo mailing list. We had two separate lists: one for questions related to Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) and another for general discussions. Lyn had mentioned that the group of original viewers had informally gathered for a meeting, but it took a few years for it to become a significant event.

As I learned about the fabulous conferences and the intriguing talks, I yearned to attend. However, at that time, I had a young child, and the idea of traveling to America seemed like a distant dream.

Coral Carte

Coral Carte has been a certified CRV Trainer and an accomplished professional operational remote viewer for 20 years. She has studied a variety of forms of remote viewing and other intuitive modalities, including precognitive dreaming, divination, and clairvoyance. She is an active member of several RV teams. She holds an M.A. in Interaction and a B.A. in Psychology, English, and Dramatic Arts. She incorporates her love for art therapy, body-based learning, and embodied magic into her RV training and practice. Born on the shores of the Indian Ocean in South Africa to mixed European parents, Coral moved to Italy after being awarded a scholarship from the Italian Foreign Ministry. https://lifeoflight3.webnode.com

Finally, the year 2020 arrived, and my dream was about to come true. I had booked my airfare, purchased the conference ticket, and eagerly counted down the days. Little did I know that 2020 had other plans in store as these unraveled: first, the flights from Italy were canceled, and then, as the lockdown spread, so was the conference. My expensive air ticket remained unreimbursed. Disappointed, I found myself on the precipice of a great moment, confined to my small Milanese apartment, waiting.

Fortunately, in 2022, my patience paid off. A conference emerged that I could attend online, granting me the opportunity to interact with other participants and catch glimpses of those physically present at the event. It was an engaging way to utilize the various media platforms that lockdowns had trained us to use while still incorporating the real-life physical presence that even online attendees could benefit from.

Throughout the night, Europeans like me watched from our dimly lit rooms, joining the rest of the world in this captivating experience. The ability to chat online with fellow attendees was truly marvelous. Finally being able to participate in one of IRVA's legendary spoon-bending parties was an experience I will never forget. Witnessing Lyn Buchanan and Angela Thompson Smith on screen, along with Alexis's superb camera work capturing the participants, inspired me to finally bend my own fork, and anyone who has watched the videos can have no doubt as to how much I enjoyed it.

This blended conference format felt like the way forward, and it was a privilege to participate in such a manner. As online attendees, we created our own private party, getting to know each other and experiencing the blend of shyness and amusement that one would expect in person. Surprisingly, the online setting felt even more intimate, allowing for quicker camaraderie among participants, particularly during the moments of waiting for speakers when we engaged in casual chats. Playing an ice-breaking game added a sweet touch that was slightly embarrassing yet effective in fostering connections.

As the talks began, I confess I was starstruck right from the beginning. Listening to Russell Targ's opening speech, recounting the enthralling history of remote viewing with its captivating synchronicities, was truly fascinating. Angela Thompson Smith's talk on the history of IRVA was equally captivating, complete with fabulous photographs and stories that traced back to the very first meeting at Lyn Buchanan's home. It was a genuine privilege to hear and see all of that, and I settled in happily for the night, ready for more.

The talks delved deeper into various subjects. Patty Gallagher's presentation showcasing personality profiling using remote viewing, a fascinating application, was both interesting and well-illustrated. She generously shared a useful template for gathering more information about individuals, and both in-person and online attendees had

the opportunity to participate in a quick remote viewing session using her template. Jon Knowles followed with a talk on the nature of numbers and their applications, which proved to be a fascinating and practical discussion.

When Hal Putoff took the podium to answer questions about UAPs and explore the mystery of Skinwalker Ranch, my fangirling tendencies reached their peak. The subsequent panel discussion moderated by Jeffry Mishlove only heightened my excitement, and I was completely glued to my screen.

Then came the outbounder target, accompanied by a special online guest, Michael Ferrier, the creator of the RV Tournament app. Although I had been familiar with the app for a while, I had never known the person behind its creation. At this point, jetlag started to take its toll, and I could no longer keep up with the different time zones. I reluctantly retired, comforted by the knowledge that the recordings would arrive in my inbox after the conference, allowing me to relive all those emotions and catch up on what I had missed.

When the recordings arrived, I eagerly watched Dick Allgire and Edward Riordan's talk on Cryptoviewing. It was a truly fascinating presentation, revealing the excellent remote viewing skills of the Cryptoviewing team. The following day, rested and ready, I immersed myself in Damon Abraham's talk on choosing images for a database, which proved to be both interesting and useful. Damon collaborates with researchers from The Institute for Love and Time (TILT) and the Institute of Noetic Sciences (IONS) to develop an open-sourced image database for parapsychological and traditional psychological research.

Tom McNear's absolutely fabulous talk on the different editions of Ingo Swann's Penetration provided additional insights, accompanied by his captivating screen presence. Tom Atwater then discussed a project involving ARV for horse racing, presenting plenty of intriguing data.

Russell Targ: Synchronicities Surrounding SRI Remote Viewing Program

Hal Puthoff: Ask Hal Anything & UFO/UAP Update

Details of 2019 TX Daily 4 listed above - Jon's Bets

Trial	Dates	$Bet	$Won	$Lost	Hits	#Days	Total Bets
1	Mar 4-9	$42.45	$93.75		1	6	28
2	Mar 13-19	$43.00	$93.75		1	7	32
3	Mar 20-28	$40.00		-$40.00	0	9	23
4	Mar 29-Apr 4	$51.50	$93.75		1	7	23
5	Apr 8-15	$52.25		-$52.25	0	8	40
6	Jun 20-29	$128.00	$562.00		2	10	46
7	Jul 2-6	$66.00		-$66.00	0	5	8
8	Jul 8-13	$106.00		-$106.00	0	6	10
9	Jul 16-20	$30.00		-$30.00	0	5	3
10	Aug 26-31	$43.00		-$43.00	0	6	27
11	Sep 24-28	$17.50	$93.50		1	4	15
12	Oct 10-17	$51.00		-$51.00	0	7	41
	Mar 4-Oct 17	$670.70	$936.75	-$388.25	6	80	296
	ROI (Net/Bet)	39.7%			Ave.	6.7	24.7

Jon Knowles: The Nature of Numbers and Their Application in the Lottery

Michael Ferrier: Special Online Lecture on RV Tournament

Lyn Buchanan, with his talk on training and professional applications, showcased a project he had undertaken with his students, presenting their meticulously crafted report and sharing captivating images of his fabulous ranch that he plans to use for RV training. He concluded his talk by highlighting other fascinating projects he had done with his viewers. Dale Graff followed with a keynote address, recounting his 50-year journey following RV, which left us all enthralled. I made sure to listen to his talk again on the recordings.

Marty Rosenblatt took the stage next, delivering an interesting and informative talk on the history of ARV and consciousness. Marty's ease in front of the microphone was evident, as he shared both his presence and captivating insights.

Jon Knowles returned with a second talk, this time on alphabetics. His exploration of how alphabetics work in remote viewing was supported by extraordinary viewing examples from Angela Ford and Tom McNear, and this talk left me fascinated about the possibilities.

Although I missed out on seeing Jeffrey Mishlove due to my decision to prioritize rest, I was fortunate to participate in the spoon-bending party by waking up at dawn. As those who have watched the recordings know, I made the right decision.

Among the recordings, I caught up with Elly Flippen's great talk about her uncle Ingo's love for entertaining. Hearing her personal stories was endearing and wonderful.

As conference attendees went off to enjoy dinner, I returned to my daily routine with a sense of fulfillment. Reflecting on my fellow moderator and attendee, Henni, who managed to stay up for two consecutive nights, I marveled at her stamina.

Sunday opened with a delightful testimony from architect Joe Matto, who shared a collection of his own poems that he dubbed "the Stargate poems." Julia Mossbridge followed with a wonderful talk on the merits and techniques of utilizing precognition for practical purposes.

Finally, the highly anticipated online conference arrived, featuring the talk everyone in the Remote Viewing Discord channel had been eagerly awaiting: David Harker and Bruno Mortella, known as Woo-d-woo and Nykotar, the moderators of the largest and newest remote viewing community, explained how Discord works and highlighted the fantastic community that thrives there. It's a place where individuals of all ages, from the youngest newcomers to the more experienced veterans, can discuss new techniques and applications.

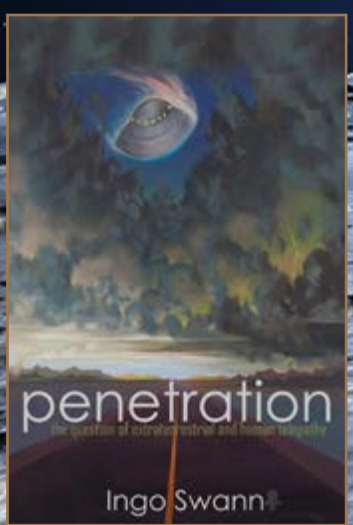
Exhausted but immensely happy, I concluded the conference with new friends and a wealth of knowledge. I am counting the days until the next one, and I remain eternally grateful to Debra for her foresight and vision in implementing this blended model. It operated seamlessly and created a wonderfully inclusive experience for all. ■

Dale Graff: Keynote Address – Traveling Along the RV Trail: 50 Years of Time and Space Exploration

Dick Allgire & Edward Riordan: Special Online Presentation on their "Cryptoviewing" Project followed by Q&A

THE STORY OF INGO SWANN'S BOOKS: ***PENETRATION***

by Tom McNear



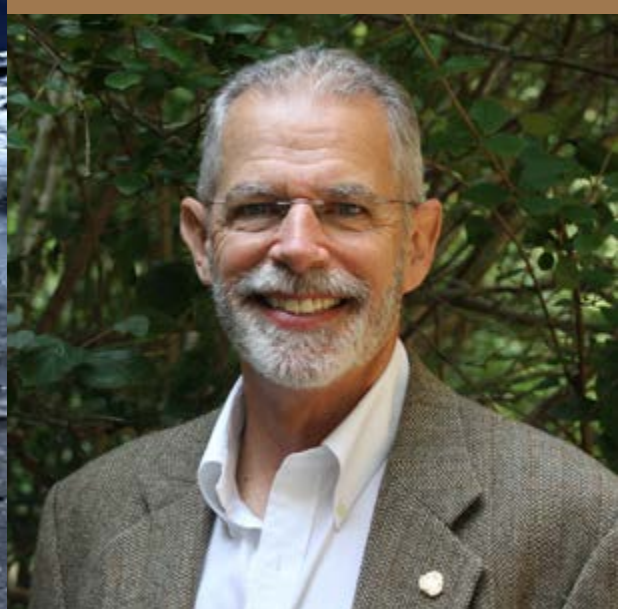
PENETRATION: SPECIAL EDITION UPDATED: The Question of Extraterrestrial and Human Telepathy. 2nd edition, November, 2020. Swann-Ryder Productions LLC.
ISBN: 978-1-949214-64-2
Paperback: 282 pages, Kindle eBook

Tom McNear

Tom McNear was the first member of the Army Star Gate program to be personally trained in Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) by Ingo Swann and the only member Swann trained through Stage VII; he was the "proof of principle guinea pig." Near the end of Tom's training, he and Swann discovered Stage VII (Phonetics). In 1985 Tom wrote the first CRV manual, *Coordinate Remote Viewing Stages I–VI and Beyond,* based on his training with Ingo Swann. This manual became the basis for the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) manual published a year later.

Tom was a member of Ingo Swann's five-person team that on 15 June 1984 remote viewed the planet Mars. Swann included many details from this team effort in the posthumously published *Penetration Special Edition Updated.* McNear wrote the afterword for *Penetration Special Edition Updated.*

Tom has a Master's Degree in Counseling Psychology from Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas. 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.



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Introduction

Before Ingo Swann's passing in 2013, *Penetration*, published in 1998, was his bestselling book—selling for as much as $1,000 per copy. (It has since been eclipsed by *Everybody's Guide to Natural ESP.*)

In this first edition of *Penetration*, Ingo focused on his interactions with Mr. Axelrod and "the twins," who worked for a "deep black" government agency. In the book, Ingo wrote that he remote viewed the dark side of the Moon for Axelrod, encountered a voluptuous female extraterrestrial in a Los Angeles supermarket, and finally, Ingo, in the presence of Axelrod and the twins witnessed a triangular UFO rise out of a lake in an undisclosed Arctic wood (but more about that later).

For twenty-one years this was the only edition of *Penetration*. Then in 2019 and 2020, within fourteen months, two additional editions were released: *Penetration Special Edition* and *Penetration Special Edition—Updated.* Why? What new and interesting information could have been found six years after Ingo's passing and why were two editions released within fourteen months?

In 1984, I, Ingo, and three others conducted a joint, simultaneous psychic visit to the surface of Mars.[1] While visiting Mars we had some startling experiences. We encountered structures and enti-

1 Why psychics and not remote viewers? See Insert 1.

ties and visited a massive pyramid on the rim of a crater. It was fourteen years later that Ingo published *Penetration*, yet there was no mention of Mars or the results of his five-person Mars team. Why not? I found this somewhat of a mystery.

In this article, we will explore what information regarding Mars was included—and excluded—from the various editions of *Penetration*. Because Ingo is no longer with us today, some of the information in this article is based on intuition and the fading memories of those who knew and loved Ingo Swann. Where speculation is involved, I will clearly state that fact.

Why the Title *Penetration?*

"Words are mind traps." Anyone who knew Ingo or received CRV training from him is familiar with his phrase, "Words are mind traps." As we entered the classroom each day, we would pick up a Merriam-Webster dictionary from the pile at the door: we weren't ready for instruction until we had a dictionary in hand.

Throughout the day, as we discussed CRV and all the psychological, scientific, sociological, psychic, etc., words necessary to understand CRV concepts, Ingo would pause and we would look up, in our Merriam-Webster, the word du jour. Often the word would be a rather common, everyday word; in fact, sometimes these common words were the most contentious. We all use such words every day and assume we know their precise meanings … often we don't.

Insert 1: Psychics Versus Remote Viewers

Why did Ingo Swann call the members of the five-person Mars team psychics instead of remote viewers? In *Penetration*, when Ingo Swann wrote about the five-person Mars team, he used the term "psychics" instead of "remote viewers," why?

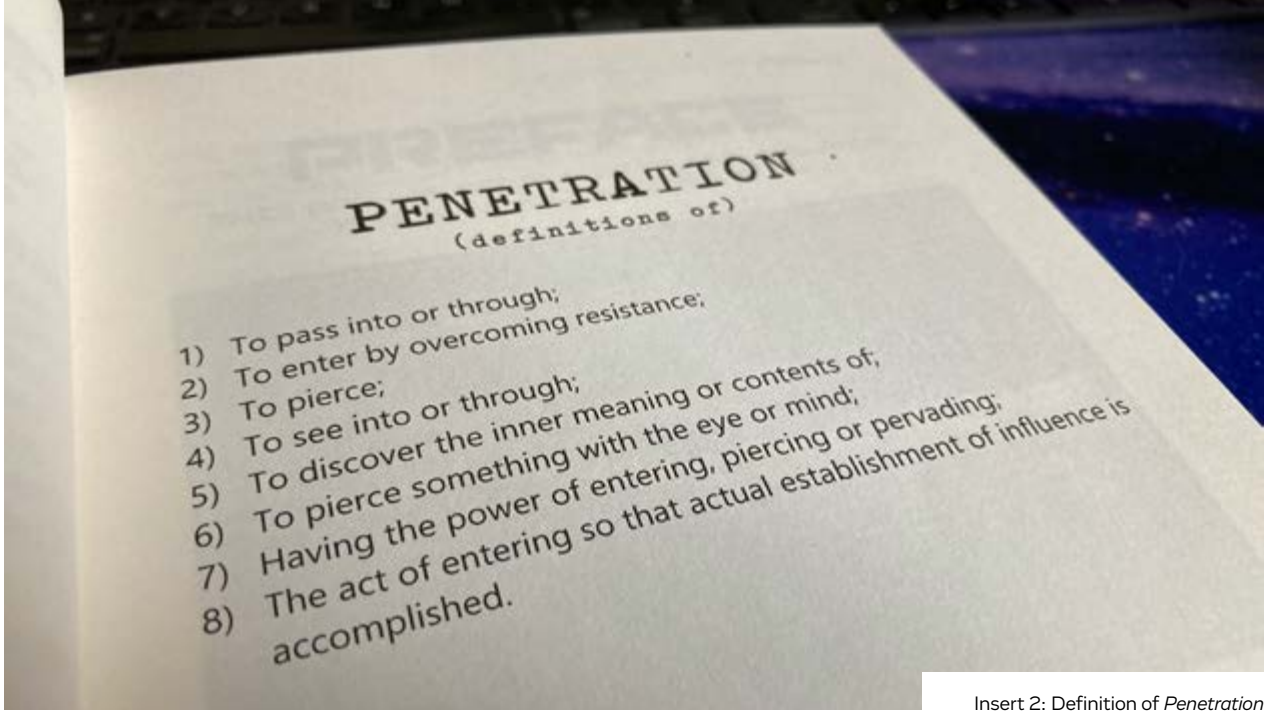
For Swann, there was one factor that caused him to call the team psychics. Swann said that remote viewing had a very strict protocol or formula consisting of five steps. He stated that all five ingredients were absolutely necessary for remote viewing—if any element is absent, it is not remote viewing, it is something else.

1) Subject—The remote viewer
2) Active ESP abilities—These are the abilities of the remote viewer.
3) Distant target—The target to be viewed, distant or not.
4) Subject's recorded responses—The remote viewer's transcript objectifying and documenting their perceptions.
5) Confirmatory positive feedback—Feedback in the form of photographs or physical contact with the target.

What was it from the above list that caused Swann to use the term psychics? Number 5—confirmatory positive feedback.

Currently, we have the perceptions of several people (psychics? viewers?) who have psychically visited Mars, and there is great accord between these perceptions, but the perceptual consensus is not feedback. Currently, we only know that many psychics or viewers have reported quite similar perceptions.

Swann believed that until NASA or some other agency can provide the five members (three of whom have passed away) with confirmatory feedback, it wasn't a remote viewing team effort, but it was a psychic team effort. Perhaps one day, hopefully in the not too distant future, NASA will provide detailed photographs—perhaps taken by astronauts physically located on the surface of Mars—until then the five-person team was a team of psychics and not remote viewers.



Insert 2: Definition of *Penetration*

We would read the many definitions associated with the word; then Ingo would announce which of the various definitions he meant when he used the word. In fact, each edition of *Penetration* contains the definition of the word penetration written on the inside cover.[2] Because of the above, I believe Ingo was very deliberate in choosing the title of *Penetration*.

Penetration: Why the Name?

To understand why Ingo chose *Penetration* for the title of the book, one must understand what he calls *Earthside telepathy* and *Spaceside telepathy*. According to Ingo, Earthside telepathy is what mankind or we earthlings possess; he called it weak and undeveloped.

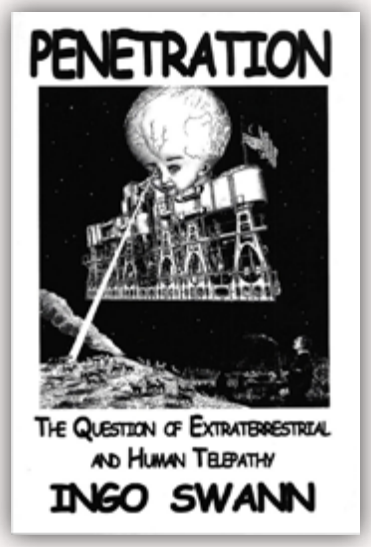
Spaceside telepathy represents the telepathic powers possessed by extraterrestrials (ETs). Ingo believed that ETs possessed highly advanced, powerful, well-developed telepathic powers. He initially described Spaceside telepathy as "telepathy plus something else," but later decided that Spaceside telepathy was "SOMETHING ELSE plus telepathy." He believed Spaceside telepathy is far stronger and better developed than Earthside telepathy, and the SOMETHING ELSE, whatever it is, may be the secret to their powerful abilities.

Ingo believed that ETs are using their "something else and telepathy" to suppress Earthside telepathy and psychic abilities. Ingo stated there are two reasons ETs are suppressing Earthside psi powers:

1. To prevent Earthside psi development because "psi penetrates secrets." Ingo believed ETs feared that Earthside telepaths can understand what Spaceside telepaths are up to.
2. The second reason is a little more difficult to understand. Ingo said they are suppressing Earthside psi "to keep obscure the actual reasons for doing so." Hummm …

The first reason is rather simple. The second reason is less clear. To me, Ingo is saying ETs may have a significantly greater reason than just to keep us from knowing what they are up to. Maybe ETs are with us on Earth today, sitting next to us on the train, on the plane, or in the restaurant. Perhaps the reason they are suppressing our psi abilities is so we can't recognize an ET from a human. Ingo called it "something else plus telepathy." Maybe the "something else" isn't just disrupting our psi abilities, maybe the "something else" is allowing them to control each of us, thereby controlling events here on Earth. I believe that would be an ability ETs would certainly want to hide from us.

2 see Insert 2.



Cover 1: 1998

Cover 2: 2019

Cover 3: 2020

This would certainly be a "secret" they would seek to hide from Earthside psychic abilities even more than their telepathic powers.

The Evolving Covers of *Penetration*

The three editions of *Penetration* have different covers.[3] The original cover in 1998 included a montage by Jim Harter, a friend of Ingo's. The title of Mr. Harter's montage was *The Great CIA Telepathic Mind Control Experiment*. While Ingo admitted that he originally had another cover in mind, his "inner voice" told him to choose Jim Harter's artwork instead.

A German translation that same year showed the shadow of an "entity" standing on the Moon facing Earth. There was also a French translation published in 2011.[4] The cover of the 2018 edition under Crossroads Press focused on the Moon.[5] *Spaceship Highways* was on the 2018 edition of *Penetration*,[6] and *Connecting Up* graced the cover of both *Penetration Special Edition* and *Penetration Special Edition—Updated*. Since 2018, the various editions of *Penetration* have been published by Swann-Ryder Productions, LLC.

Penetration in Three Parts

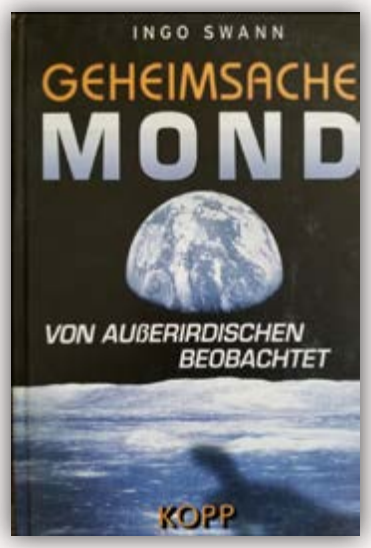
The first edition of *Penetration* was divided into three parts. For readers who have not read any edition of *Penetration*, I encourage you to pick up a copy and experience it for yourselves, especially *Penetration Special Edition Updated* … but I'm getting ahead of myself. For those readers who haven't yet read any edition of *Penetration* (What are you waiting for?!), below is a summary.

Part I: Ultra-Secret Goings-On

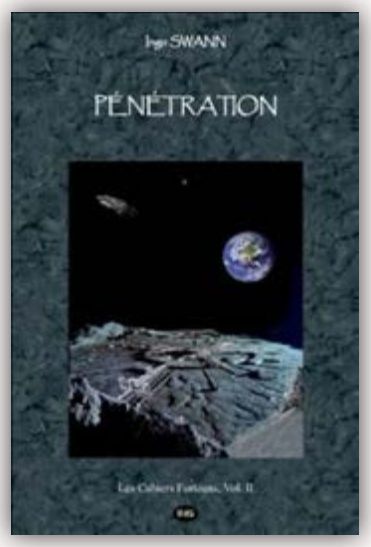
In describing *Penetration* Part I, Ingo wrote, "it is with regard to the first part that I join a very long list of those who have seen and experienced things they cannot prove happened."

Part one begins in 1975 when Ingo received a mysterious 3:00 AM phone call from a Mr. Axelrod. Axelrod told Ingo to go to Washington D.C. where he would be met. Ingo raced to get to D.C. by noon.

3 see Cover 1—3.
4 see Cover 4—5.
5 see Cover 6.
6 see Cover 7.



Cover 4: 1998, German Translation



Cover 5: 2011, French Translation

There he is met by not one, but two masculine and military-looking men. Ingo said as far as he could tell they were twins! He said they could have posed for a Marine recruiting poster. The "twins" later blindfolded Ingo and took him to a secret underground facility near D.C.

There Ingo met Axelrod face to face. Axelrod asked Ingo to remote view the dark side of the Moon, which he did. On the Moon, Ingo found structures and humanoids. When Ingo told this to Axelrod, Axelrod didn't seem to be the least bit surprised! Ingo was returned to D.C. for the return trip home to his loft in NYC.

In 1976, Ingo was in a Los Angeles supermarket purchasing items for a dinner party he and a friend were planning. Moving toward the artichoke table, Ingo spotted a "ravishing woman." He said she was notable not so much for her excessive physical endowments, but for the fact that they were barely covered. He said she was dressed in the briefest of halter tops and shorts that were so short that they were barely there. Ingo thought, "Good heavens!"

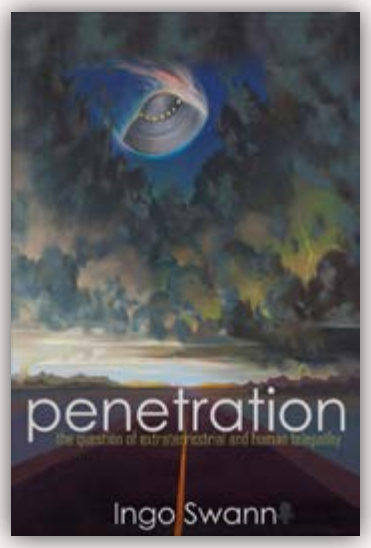
He said:

And then for absolutely no reason at all, I experienced an electrifying wave of goosebumps through my whole body. The hairs on my arms practically stood at attention, and the hair on my neck definitely did.

Without rhyme or reason or forethinking or anything at all I suddenly knew: she was an alien, an extraterrestrial.

When trying to get away from this voluptuous extraterrestrial, he turned and at first saw one of the twins and then the other. They were observing his interaction with Ms. ET. Swann was later interro-

Cover 6: Crossroad Press, 28 Mar 2018



Cover 7: Swann-Ryder-Productions, LLC, 2 Sep 2018

gated by Axelrod via a telephone call. He was asked what he thought of this woman, did she talk to him or he to her, did she notice him, did they communicate telepathically … The call ended with Axelrod telling Ingo that the woman was dangerous and to avoid her if he ever saw her again.

In 1977, Ingo again met up with Axelrod and the twins. They traveled to an undisclosed location in an Arctic environment and witnessed a triangular UFO rise out of a lake. The description of this event by Ingo seems to suggest the craft appeared out of the mist that was hanging over the lake and grew in size "fading up out of nowhere" and "in its original position over the lake." Ingo said they all had to "run for their lives."

Part II: Moon Activities

In describing *Penetration* Part II, Ingo wrote,

The second part is on much firmer ground. It is largely a brief synopsis of spectacular data and facts about the Moon that have achieved exposure elsewhere, and which provide evidence that the Moon is a very interesting place, indeed.

Some of these interesting articles support Ingo's viewing of the Moon.

Part III: Earthside Telepathy vs Spaceside Telepathy

In describing *Penetration* Part III, Ingo wrote,

The third part begins with a presentation of certain social phenomena regarding the problems of telepathy that can be factually identified. These, however, set the background for the strange and surprising scenario they lead into, although the scenario is admittedly speculative in nature.

In Part III Ingo addressed telepathy and mankind's fear of it. He wrote that "none of the big-wig Washington D.C. visitors to Stanford Research Institute (SRI) would have lunch with him because they were afraid he could read their minds," and as he so often told me, no one wants anyone reading their minds—especially politicians.

Ingo told me privately that he believed the Star Gate program was canceled because politicians feared we were approaching the ability to read minds, and politicians would never want someone to be able to read their minds. Since politicians had to approve the Star Gate budget they ensured their true motivations and dirty little secrets were safe.

For twenty-one years this was *Penetration*. Readers were fascinated by the story of Axelrod and the twins and what he discovered during his remote viewing of the dark side of the Moon. For twenty-one years this was enough.

But in 2016, the original manuscript for *Penetration* was located in the Ingo Swann archives at the University of West Georgia in Carrollton, Georgia. It seems there was much more to the original *Penetration* than Ingo shared with his readers back in 1998. This manuscript included an additional chapter entitled "Chapter 9: The Psychic Probes of Mars." What?! Mars?! *Penetration* made no mention of Mars! How could this be and how does Mars enter the story?

Ingo's Five-Person Team: The 1984 Psychic Probe of Mars

In 1984 Ingo Swann tasked a group of five remote viewers/psychics to remote view Mars; I was a member of this team. The team encountered huge structures and strange entities on Mars. The key structure was a massive pyramid on the rim of a crater. I did a brief right-brained sketch of the pyramid during the session, but I had such a strong sense of the importance of this pyramid that I produced a post-session drawing using pen, paper, and a ruler. I wanted to ensure I represented what

"Moon Activities" (Midjourney AI)

I experienced in as much detail as I possibly could.

Ingo was so anxious to obtain the team's results that he asked us to quickly send the materials to him. He told us he would provide us with copies of everything after he assembled it.

Within a couple of weeks, I received a document from Ingo entitled "Mars III (Third Psychic Probe)." This document briefly summarized the finding of the five-person team, but it did not include the session transcripts of the five team members. I believed Ingo was going to make copies of the five-person team's transcripts and send them to each of us.

I read the "Mars III" document with great interest. While there were many correlations in the reporting of the viewers, "Mars III" made no mention of entities … I knew I had encountered entities, and I anticipated the other team members must have encountered them as well. Why had Ingo failed to mention entities? I thought to myself that this was just Ingo's preliminary Mars summary and that the document he promised (the one including session transcripts) would be forthcoming. Perhaps the "entities" were so surprising to him that he was struggling with how to report them. I looked forward to the upcoming, more detailed, consolidated Mars report.

And then life took over … and while my Mars encounters were ever with me, and even seemed to haunt me at times, I slowly forgot about the consolidated Mars materials I thought Ingo had committed to sending to each member of the team.

More years passed and I moved on with my military career. Ingo published *Penetration, The Question of Extraterrestrial and Human Telepathy* in 1998—fourteen years after the team's probe of Mars. I don't recall when I read *Penetration*, but there was strangely no mention of Mars, entities, or even the 1984 five-person team.[7] Then more years passed.

What Happened in 2016?

Then, in 2016, the original manuscript for *Penetration* was found. This manuscript included an additional unpublished chapter entitled "Chapter 9: The Psychic Probes of Mars." Chapter 9 discussed three psychic probes of Mars and a summary of the results of the five-person team. Why did Ingo not include this fascinating chapter in his original publication of *Penetration?* What did this chapter reveal about Mars and why did Ingo withhold this amazing information?

Once this chapter was located, it inspired the publication of not one but two new editions of *Penetration*.

After the 2016 discovery of Chapter 9, I began working with Elly Flippen, Ingo Swann's niece and manager of Swann-Ryder Productions, LLC (the company name for Ingo's estate, see following page). We knew that followers of Ingo Swann would be very interested in what he and his five-person team had to say about happenings on the surface, and below the surface, of Mars. The decision was made to publish a new edition of *Penetration*.

7 Who were the five members of Ingo's 1984 five-person team? See Insert 6.

Swann-Ryder Productions, LLC

Chapter 9 not only summarized the 1984 five-person team effort but also addressed two earlier Mars probes conducted by Ingo with his longtime friend Harold Sherman, one in 1975 and one in 1976. Stanley Krippner, Ph.D., and Janet Mitchell, Ph.D., were both present during these two previous probes. Flippen persuaded both Krippner and Mitchell to write introductions for the new edition. Their introductions added context and understanding to how these earlier probes took place. Flippen also asked me to write an afterword to this new edition. With the addition of Chapter 9, Krippner's and Mitchell's introductions, and my afterword, *Penetration Special Edition* was born. *Penetration Special Edition* was published on Amazon on 10 September 2019.

Prior to the five-person team viewing, Ingo had committed to each of us that our identities would be protected; consequently, in Chapter 9 his descriptions of each person were intentionally vague. In my afterword, I stated it was still unclear to me whether I was Psychic 2, or Psychic 4—I later found notes in my files that confirmed that I was Psychic 2. I also lamented that the original transcripts from those 1984 sessions have never been found.

In Chapter 9, Ingo wrote that after the five team members provided their session materials to him, "At this point, I made a number of copies of the combined data of the first group psychic probe of Mars and sent one to each of the participants …" From this, I believed that Ingo was referring to the combined transcripts from the five members. I had received the "Mars III" document, but not the implied "combined transcripts." Ingo passed in 2013. Now, where was I going to find these transcripts? I checked with the Swann Archives at the University of West Georgia (UWG). Not there. My wife Faye and I had helped sort through Swann's library and files after his passing. Not there. I had begun to believe I would never see this "combined data" of which Ingo wrote.

Ingo Swann

Brian Lawlan, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, UK

With special thanky to Brian Lawlan, without whose research skills and efforts this article could not have been written.

Then in September of 2019, just weeks after *Penetration Special Edition* was published, I received an email from a friend from North Yorkshire, in the United Kingdom, Brian Lawlan (see Insert 7). Brian is a friend, a remote viewer, and a most excellent researcher. Brian wrote to offer his help. Brian had read *Penetration Special Edition* and, more specifically, my afterword where I stated I was still seeking the "lost session materials."

Research Collaboration with Brian Lawlan

So, how did Brian Lawlan determine that the document of which Ingo wrote was the "Mars III" document and not the five-person compilation I was seeking? Below, in Brian's own words, is how he got involved and how he discovered "Mars III" was actually the document I was seeking.

When I received my copy of Penetration: Special Edition *in November 2019 and read both "9" and Tom McNear's Afterword, the researcher in me immediately began to ponder how I might be able to locate the missing Mars 3 session papers. If they were in Ingo Swann's papers at the University of West Georgia's Ingram Library, they were well "hidden," as searches by their staff had failed to locate them.*

The clues to where I should look for them came from expected and unexpected sources.

The expected source was the new material in Penetration: Special Edition*, itself. I began by empathizing with the 1984 Ingo Swann and asked, "What would Ingo do with the information? To whom would he send it?" Throughout "9" Swann refers to his dear friend and fellow planetary remote viewer, Harold Sherman. Not only had Sherman worked with Swann on his psychic probes of Jupiter and Mercury, but they'd worked together on two previous probes of Mars: in 1975 and 1976. It seemed logical that Sherman would have been asked to participate in the third psychic probe of Mars, on 15 June 1984. Looking at Swann's descriptions (pp. 193–94) of the team who carried out the group remote viewing session with him, viewer 1 was described as: "A well-known psychic with a long track record of success." To my mind, he couldn't have been describing anyone other than Harold Sherman.*

I decided that the most likely location for the missing Mars 3 documents would be among Harold Sherman's papers. If, as I believed, Sherman had taken part in the Mars 3 mission, Swann would have been excited to share the group's results with his friend.

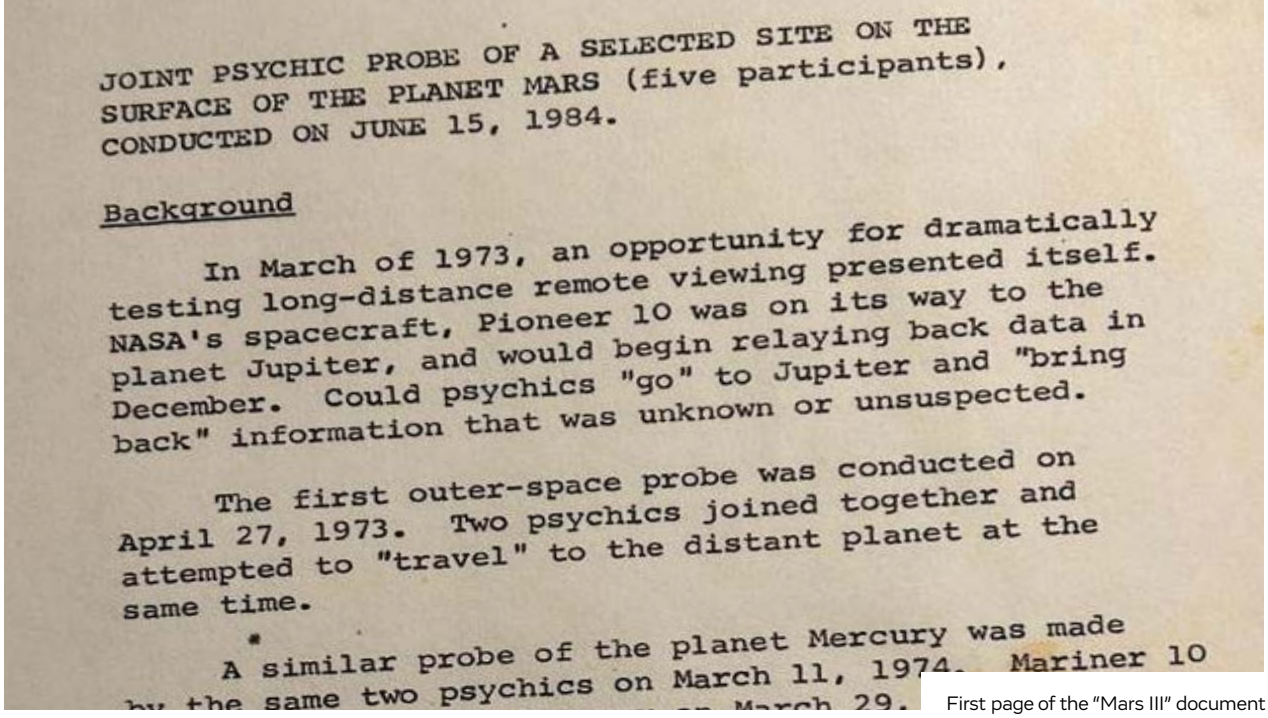
I looked online to see if Sherman's archives were available and found that they resided at the University of Central Arkansas and that they were both expansive and well documented. At that time, I identified, via the finding aid, where in Sherman's archives I believed the information about the 3rd psychic probe of Mars might be located.

I didn't know it then, but I was very close to finding a missing piece of Penetration*. However, I didn't enquire further at that point and left things for a few months.*

My unexpected source came in the form of what I can only describe as a "nudge."

On 25th August 2020, I felt "compelled" to write to the University of Central Arkansas to enquire whether they did, indeed, hold any papers relating to the 1984 psychic probe of Mars.

By "compelled," I mean I distinctly "heard" something like: "Write to the University of Central Arkansas and you'll find those papers." I went straight to my PC, sent an inquiry, and within 24 hours, I'd received a copy of the summary that Swann had pre-



JOINT PSYCHIC PROBE OF A SELECTED SITE ON THE SURFACE OF THE PLANET MARS (five participants), CONDUCTED ON JUNE 15, 1984.

Background

In March of 1973, an opportunity for dramatically testing long-distance remote viewing presented itself. NASA's spacecraft, Pioneer 10 was on its way to the planet Jupiter, and would begin relaying back data in December. Could psychics "go" to Jupiter and "bring back" information that was unknown or unsuspected.

The first outer-space probe was conducted on April 27, 1973. Two psychics joined together and attempted to "travel" to the distant planet at the same time.

A similar probe of the planet Mercury was made by the same two psychics on March 11, 1974. Mariner 10

First page of the "Mars III" document

pared and sent to Sherman of the 5-member team's psychic probe of Mars. In essence, Ingo had "hidden" these papers in plain sight.

To verify that I had the correct information, I quickly scanned through the documents and there was Tom McNear's pyramid drawing, exactly as he'd described it in Penetration: Special Edition.

This "find," to me, felt like it went beyond my own intuition as a researcher, and left me feeling quite overwhelmed. It took several weeks for me to process this and how important this find was.

I then passed the documents to Tom McNear.

For years I was searching for a document containing the combined transcripts; a document that did not exist. "Mars III," the document I received from Ingo in 1984 was the document Swann referred to as the "combined data." It wasn't until I received "Mars III" from Brian Lawlan that I realized it: "Mars III" was indeed the document Ingo had promised. I had been searching for a five-transcript compilation that did not exist; "Mars III" was the summary Ingo had promised. Had Brian not gotten involved and obtained "Mars III" from Harold Sherman's archives, I would still be looking for a document that doesn't exist.

Brian and I began to actively pursue more information regarding the five-person team and what the team reported about Mars. Chapter 9 very briefly summarized the team's reporting but left out a great deal that I knew had been reported. Chapter 9 was but a brief summary of the information contained in the "Mars III" document. "Mars III," which was written by Ingo immediately after the 15 June 1984 team probe, contained far more information and to a greater depth than did Chapter 9. Brian and I wondered if this additional information could be, or should be included in the new edition of *Penetration*.

Penetration Special Edition was released on 10 September 2019, but by the beginning of 2020, Brian and I had found "Mars III" and were working to determine the names of the five team members. (How did we determine the identities of the team members? See Insert 8.) We contacted Elly asking if this additional information warranted yet another edition of *Penetration*—this one including the "Mars III" document and a discussion of the as-yet anonymous team members by name. She agreed it warranted inclusion and on 28 November 2020, *Penetration Special Edition Updated* was released including Ingo's reporting from all three Mars probes (Mars I, Mars II, and Mars III). *Penetration Special Edition Updated* contains PDF copies of all three Mars probe reports, 1975, 1976, and 1984, each written by Ingo himself.[8]

8 see Insert 3.

Who Were the Team Members?

Now that *Penetration Special Edition* was going to include the three Mars reports and additional details about the anonymous five-person team, another question arose: Could we determine the identities of the five members of Ingo's team? Both Chapter 9 and "Mars III" briefly described the five individuals, but Ingo used slightly different descriptions for the five in each document. Brian and I believed, between the two of us, we could ascertain who was who.

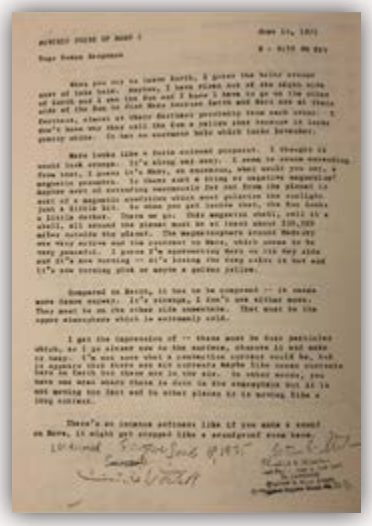
Several of the five team members were concerned with releasing our identities. I, for one, was working in military intelligence and had an extremely high-level security clearance. For this reason, I was concerned about my identity being released in any reports Ingo might write about the team's results. I later found out that I was not the only team member who was working in the intelligence field and who was concerned about their identity being protected. For this reason, Ingo gave each of us a commitment of anonymity. In Chapter 9 and "Mars III," he referred to each of the psychics/viewers by letters (A–E) or numbers (1–5).

Who Were the Members of Ingo's Five-Person Team and How Did We Determine Their Identities?[9]

Penetration Special Edition—Updated was published fourteen months after *Penetration Special Edition. Penetration Special Edition—Updated* includes the names of three of the five-person team. And even though we knew the name of the fourth member (Psychic 3), we chose to continue to honor

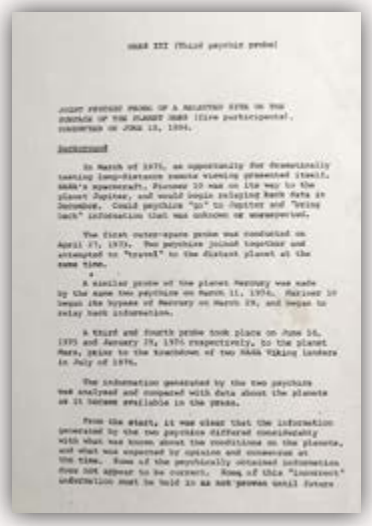
9 see Insert 5

Insert 3: The Three Psychic Probes

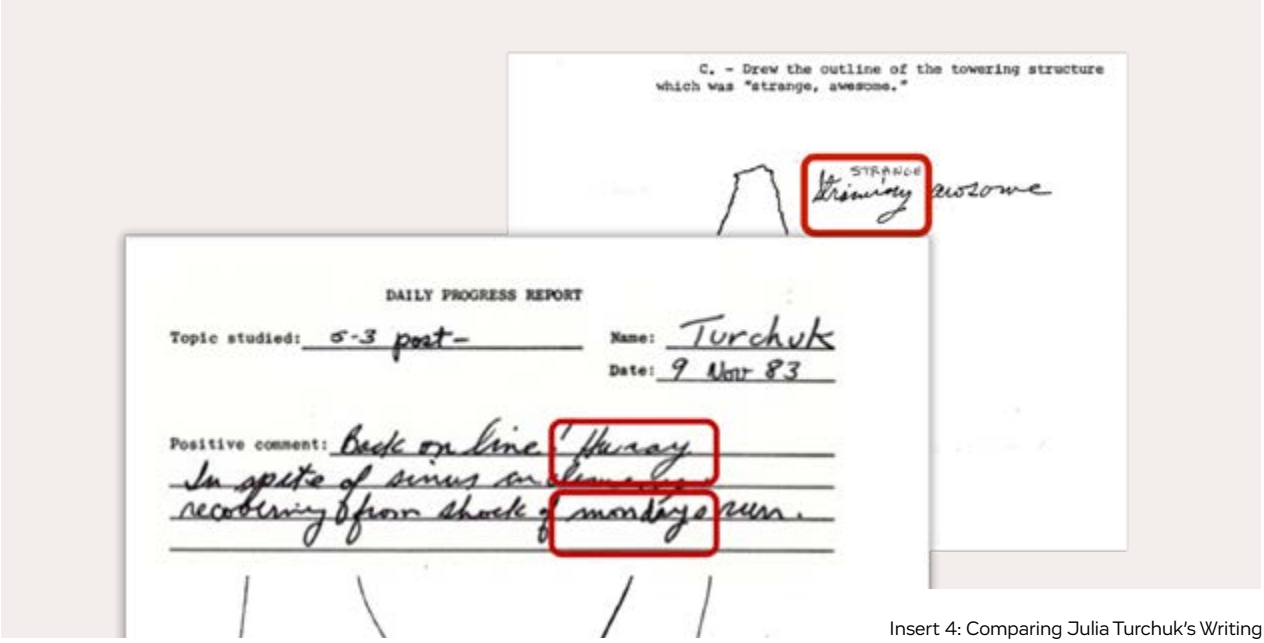


Psychic Probe of Mars I
14 June 1975

Psychic Probe of Mars II
29 Jan 1976



Psychic Probe of Mars III
15 June 1984


C. - Drew the outline of the towering structure which was "strange, awesome."

STRANGE

DAILY PROGRESS REPORT

Topic studied: 5-3 post-

Name: Turchuk

Date: 9 Nov 83

Positive comment: Back on line. Uneasy

In spite of sinus

recovering from shock of monday's

Insert 4: Comparing Julia Turchuk's Writing

Ingo's commitment and omitted this person's name. Shortly after this edition was released, we determined that Psychic 3 had also passed away in 2013—the same year as Ingo. I can now, in this article, disclose the identity of Psychic 3 and can tell you how we identified them.

How We Determined the Identity of Psychic 3

The identities of Psychics 1, 2, and 5 were easy to determine and I will address them shortly. The identity of Psychic 4 is still unknown, but how did we determine the identity of Psychic 3?

Ingo's anonymous description of Psychic 3 stated this person was "a psychic who has had some training." The "Mars III" report contained sketches and writings from the various psychics. It was Brian who took the next step in identifying Psychic 3.

Brian knew that Ingo required each of his students to submit a daily report of their experiences during that day's training. In the "Mars III" report, the writing of Psychic 3 had a very stylized tail on the letter Y. Brian dug into Ingo's archives and compared this writing sample to the writing in the daily reports of Ingo's students. It didn't take him long to find the same style in the writings of Julia Turchuk.[10] Julia was a friend of Ingo's, an artist who lived in New York City. Julia trained just a few times with Ingo and me.

But Brian wanted to be sure of Psychic 3's identity, so he compared many, many writing samples until he felt certain Julia was Psychic 3. Because of Brian's efforts, we now knew the identities of four members of Ingo's five-person team. And I thought I was the intelligence officer!

But before releasing the team's names in *Penetration Special Edition—Updated*, there was the issue of anonymity for the psychics. As I said, Ingo had given each psychic a commitment of anonymity to obtain their participation on the team. The question: Should we continue to honor Ingo's commitment? Elly and I discussed the pros and the cons of releasing these names.

1. At the time, we knew Psychic 1 had passed away. Because Psychic 1 had passed and was a well-known psychic, we decided to release his name. Besides, he had also participated in psychic probes I and II for which his name was already known.
2. I was Psychic 2, and since I was retired, there was no need to continue protecting my identity.
3. We knew the identity of Psychic 3 was Julia Turchuk, but we didn't know how to contact her, so we decided to continue protecting her identity.
4. At the time, and to this very day, the identity of Psychic 4 is unknown. In the new edition of

10 see Insert 4.

Insert 5: Cross Mapping from *Penetration SE* to *Mars III*

Penetration SE

No.	Individual	Description
1	Harold Sherman	A well-known psychic with a long track record of success
2	Tom McNear	A psychic who had received some training in remote viewing under my auspices
3	Julia Turchuk	An individual who claimed occasional psychic insights, but had never before participated in any experiment, much less one of the kind at hand
4	(Unknown)	Another individual who claimed no psychic gifts, but who was a very intelligent and highly placed official in an important intelligence agency (and who participated only after ensuring that anonymity would forever be maintained)
(5)	Ingo Swann	No Description (Viewer number five was not included in *Penetration SE)*

Mars III

Letter	Individual	Description
A	Harold Sherman	a well-known psychic with a track record for long-distance viewing established over forty years ago
B	(Unknown)	an individual was (sic) minimal psychic experience and who has never before attempted a long-distance task
C	Julia Turchuk	a psychic who has had some training
D	Tom McNear	(anonymous)
E	Ingo Swann	a well-known psychic who has achieved a reputation in long-distance remote-viewing capabilities

Notes:

1. The descriptions used in *Penetration SE* and *Mars III* are similar, yet different allowing for some confusion. Also, the only immediate correlation between the letters and numbers appears to be that the first characters (1 and A) and the last (5 and E) are the same individuals. Psychic 1 and A was Harold Sherman; psychic 5 and E was Ingo Swann.
2. The descriptions for both 4 and D include "anonymity," implying that they are the same, but they are not. It is possible that Ingo Swann may have confused psychic 4 and psychic D. Tom McNear was viewer number 2—without a doubt. This was confirmed by notes he found from 15 Jun 1984. This verifies that McNear was viewer 2.

Insert 5: Cross Mapping from *Penetration SE* to *Mars III*

3. The identity of psychic A was established by Harold Sherman's own account of his viewing being quoted by Ingo Swann as psychic A in *Mars III*. Psychic A is without a doubt Harold Sherman.
4. The identities of psychics C, D, and E in *Mars III* have been confirmed by comparing handwriting samples with known handwriting samples. Psychic C was without a doubt Julia Turchuck. Psychic D was without a doubt Tom McNear. Psychic E was without a doubt Ingo Swann. This provides us with certainty regarding the identities of psychics A, C, D and E from the *Mars III* document. Only psychic B remains unknown.
5. Now, knowing 4 of the 5 psychics (A, C, D and E) in *Mars III*, we can apply that knowledge to psychics 1–4 and (5) in *Penetration SE*. Psychic 1 is without a doubt Harold Sherman. Psychic 2, due to McNear's own notes, was without a doubt Tom McNear. Even though Penetration SE did not list the fifth psychic, psychic (5) was without a doubt Ingo Swann. The relative ambiguity of the descriptions of psychics 3 and 4 requires some discussion. Julia Turchuck *must be* either psychic 3 or 4 because the identities of the others are unambiguously known. Because psychic 4 was a "highly placed official in an important intelligence agency," without a doubt, Julia Turchuck was psychic 3. Only psychic 4 remains unknown.

Because of the above, we can, *without a doubt* state the following:

- Harold Sherman was psychic 1 and A.
- Tom McNear was psychic 2 and D.
- Julia Turchuck was psychic 3 and C.
- Ingo Swann was psychic (5) and E.
- The unknown psychic was 4 and B. I have a suspicion regarding the identity of this individual, but currently I have no confirmation. *Mars III* contains two sketches from psychic B and no handwriting for analysis. There are two paragraphs quoting psychic B; there are several words/phrases contained in the paragraphs that may help to identify psychic B, but one would likely have to know psychic B to make that association. Because one "is speaking" from their right-hemisphere when remote viewing, that may make it even more difficult to make those associations.

As can be seen by the below table juxtaposing the numerical and alpha designators, it appears Ingo simply swapped number 2 and 4 (B and D) to "disguise" the various individuals taking part in the viewings.

Name	Number Designation	Alpha Designation	Name
Harold Sherman	1	A	Harold Sherman
Tom McNear	2	B	(Unknown)
Julia Turchuk	3	C	Julia Turchuk
(Unknown)	4	D	Tom McNear
Ingo Swann	(5)	E	Ingo Swann

Penetration we simply repeated the innocuous description Ingo had written in the two documents regarding this psychic's identity.

5. Psychic 5 was Ingo himself; no need to protect his identity.

Based on the above discussion, *Penetration Special Edition—Updated* includes the names of three of the five-person team (members 1, 2, and 5). And even though we knew Julia was Psychic 3, we chose to continue to honor Ingo's commitment and omitted her name. Shortly after this edition was released, however, we determined that Julia had also passed away in 2013—the same year as Ingo. This article, for the first time, discloses that Julia Turchuk was Psychic 3.

Of the four *known* psychics, I am the only one still alive. Perhaps the unknown psychic (Psychic 4) is still with us, perhaps not. Only Psychic 4 knows. I'm hoping that Psychic 4 is reading this and will contact me; this would complete the history of Ingo's five-person Mars probe team.[11]

Why Did Ingo Omit Mars From the Original Edition of *Penetration?*

Here is where an element of speculation is involved. Ingo passed away in 2013, so we are left to wonder just why in 1998 he omitted any mention of Mars or entities on Mars from the original *Penetration*.

Perhaps he wanted readers to focus on his viewing of the Moon, his interactions with Axelrod and the twins, and his discussion of Earthside versus Spaceside telepathy.

Perhaps Ingo intended to write a separate book on the remote viewings of Mars; after all, he had three reports (Mars I, II, and III). Perhaps he was waiting for NASA to publish credible information that supported the team's reporting on Mars.

We know that in the final paragraph of the omitted Chapter 9, Ingo wrote that "the ET-Mars story is not finished"; perhaps he had so much to report about ETs on Mars that it warranted another book.

Beyond this speculation, we may never know.

11 see Insert 6

Insert 6: Ingo Swann's Five-Person Mars Team

Harold Sherman
*1898 †1987

Tom McNear
*1952

Julia Turchuk
*1945 †2013

unknown

Ingo Swann
*1933 †2013

The Future of *Penetration*

There may be one more edition of *Penetration* waiting in the wings. In the final as yet unpublished paragraph of Chapter 9, Ingo has left us with one last mystery. In Ingo's own words,

Also, in part four, we will see that the ET-Mars story is not finished, and an ET craft based on Mars probably destroyed a Russian space vehicle as it approached the planet.

That's it. That's the way Ingo ended Chapter 9. I don't know about you, but the above statement generates more questions than answers.

I know that I reported entities on Mars, but because the transcripts of the other four members are not available, it is currently unknown what they may have reported regarding entities. And because three members—perhaps four members—have passed away, we may never know what those team members reported.

Just as the existence of Chapter 9 was a mystery for eighteen years until its discovery in 2016, perhaps we will have to wait until "part four" is discovered to know about the rest of the ET-Mars story. Perhaps the discovery of "part four" will generate the need for yet another edition of *Penetration*: *Penetration Special Edition Updated—Updated!*

Summary

Ingo Swann's book *Penetration*, originally published in 1998, was not one book, but three. Ingo's true motivations for withholding information about Mars, entities on Mars, and his five-person team may forever remain a mystery. In September 2019, *Penetration* was updated to *Penetration Special Edition* with the inclusion of "Chapter 9: The Psychic Probes of Mars." With the discovery of Ingo's more detailed summary, "Mars III," and the identification of the names of four of Ingo's five-person team, this information was added and *Penetration Special Edition—Updated* was published in November 2020. If "part four," Ingo's telling of the ET-Mars story, is ever discovered, we all may be reading yet another edition of *Penetration: Penetration Special Edition Updated—Updated.* ■

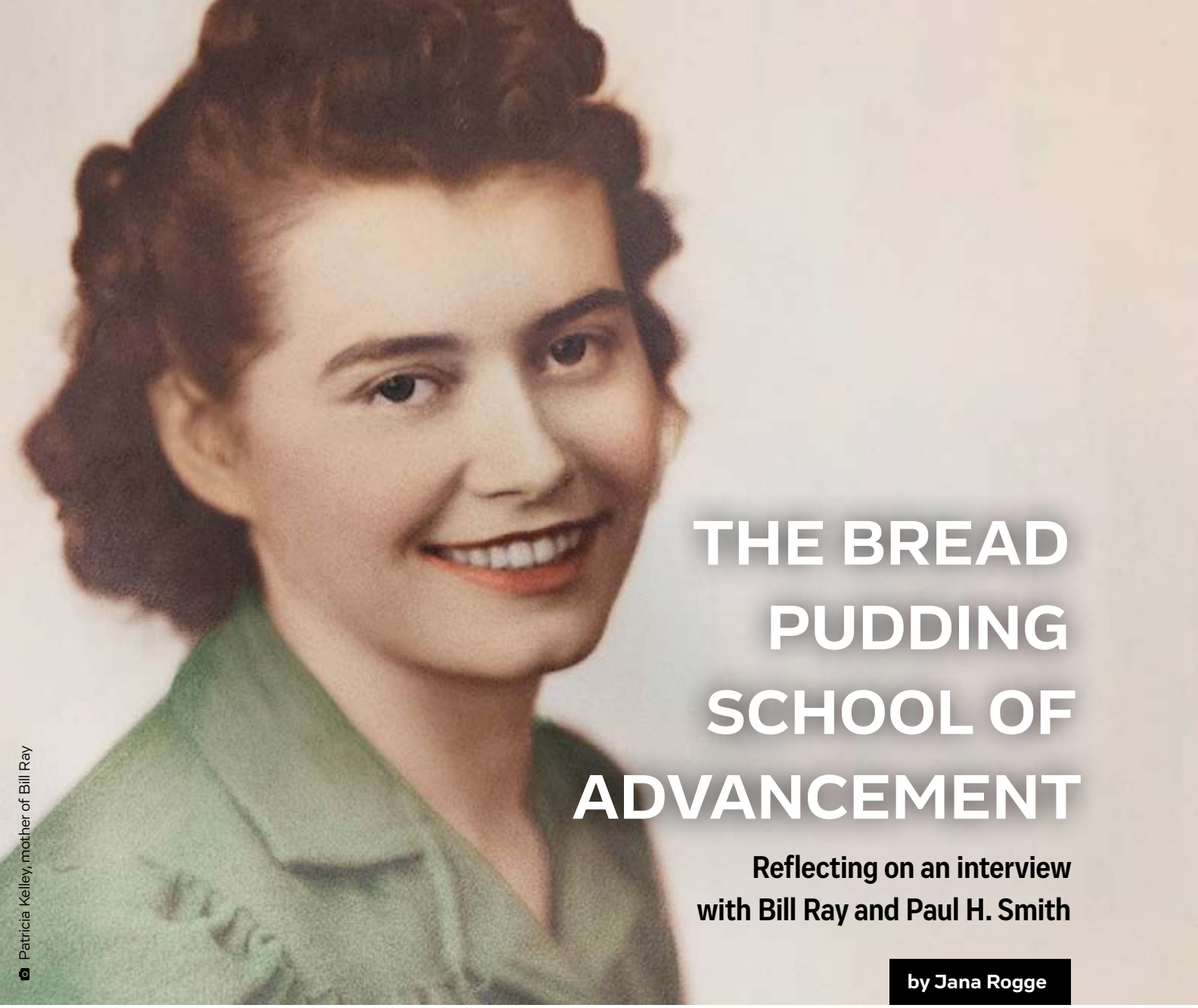
Insert 7: Telepathy or Telepahty?

There is a somewhat humorous story regarding the 10 September edition of PSE. On the cover, the word "telepathy" was misspelled; it was spelled "telepahty." Flippen had four copies printed for me and I received them about two weeks later. Upon discovering the misspelling, Flippen immediately went into the Amazon publishing application and corrected the spelling. This correction took place approximately 7 October 2019. For a while, we believed I possessed the only four misspelled copies, but later found anyone who ordered a copy from Amazon during the timeframe of 10 September 2019 and 7 October 2019 likely received a misspelled edition. Because of the delay between the order date and the actual print date, we will probably never know just how many copies were printed during that 37-day timeframe.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank Elly Flippen for her valuable help editing this article and for her wisdom in recognizing the need to publish not one, but two new editions of *Penetration*. I'm sure Ingo is proud of her management of Swann-Ryder Productions, LLC. I'd like to thank Brian Lawlan for his editing assistance and his most excellent research abilities that made this article, and the publication of *Penetration Special Edition—Updated* possible. I'd also like to thank my wife, Editor-in-Chief, and life-long teammate, Faye VanDyke McNear for reading and re-reading this article countless times. It wouldn't have happened without her comments, edits, guidance, and directions.

"Mars Pyramid" (Midjourney AI)



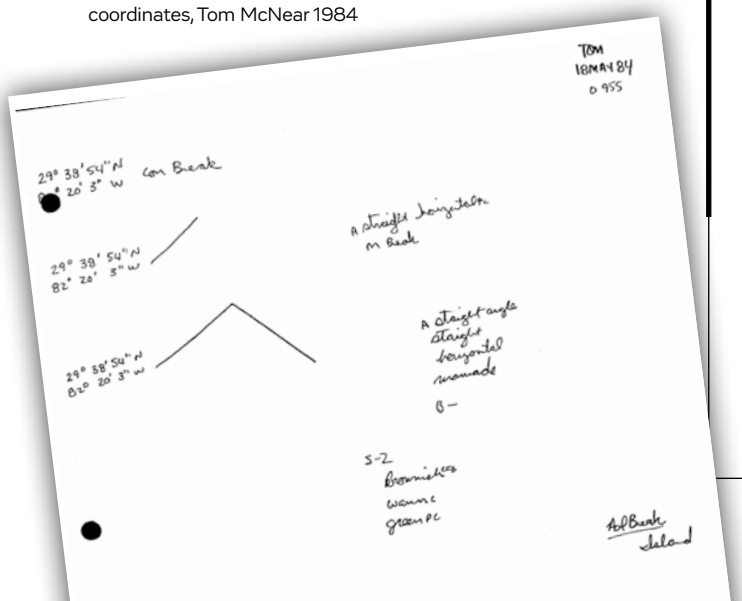
Patricia Kelley, mother of Bill Ray

THE BREAD PUDDING SCHOOL OF ADVANCEMENT

Reflecting on an interview with Bill Ray and Paul H. Smith

by Jana Rogge

Scan of a session header using geographical coordinates, Tom McNear 1984



Bill Ray (81) spent over three and a half years as a remote viewer at Fort Meade, leading the unit for 23 of those months as its commander. During this time, he unintentionally became a key figure in one of the small but important steps that were made to create the CRV working process as it is used today—steps that he likes to call "The Bread Pudding School of Advancement."

When developing Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) at SRI, Ingo Swann and Hal Puthoff had always used geographical coordinates to task the viewers.

Paul H. Smith

Paul H. Smith was a seven-year veteran of the military remote viewing program. The longest serving Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) teacher active today, he is president of RVIS, Inc., in Cedar City, Utah. Paul was the primary author of the government RV program's CRV training manual, and served as theory instructor for new CRV trainee personnel, as well as source recruiting officer, unit security officer, and unit historian.

William G. "Bill" Ray

Bill Ray spent over three and a half years as a remote viewer with the remote viewing unit at Fort George G. Meade. For 18 months of that time he lead the unit as its commander. From 1985 to 1986 he facilitated the complex and difficult transfer of the Star Gate program from the Army Intelligence and Security Command to the Defense Intelligence Agency. He has been involved with remote viewing since the beginning of 1984, with hundreds of operational remote viewing sessions to his credit.

Paul and Bill are two of five Star Gate military remote viewing program viewers trained by Hal Puthoff and Ingo Swann, the creators of remote viewing.

This remained the standard procedure when the first five Swann-taught military viewers were trained in CRV. Yet in the operational use of the method, it turned out that using geographical coordinates brought up some problems.

Firstly, everyone who is continuously working with a set of latitudes and longitudes will begin to make assumptions about where in the world these coordinates lie.

> Bill: If I get a coordinate starting with "04° North," as I write it down, the first thing that's going on in my mind is "this is going to be cold, any time of the year this is going to be cold." And so, as I'm going through, I'm trying to push that away, may call AOL on or whatever...but my first stage 2 instead of red is going to be cold, white ... It's trying to overcome that frontloading—some people say they can do, but I think it's extremely difficult.

That's why skeptics complain: "Well, what's to stop the remote viewers from just memorizing what's at the end of all the coordinates? Then when they get a coordinate, they just know where it is and then they put that down and pretend to be psychic when they really aren't." Considering that there's perhaps an infinite number but at least billions of possible coordinates, memorizing all those would be more of a miracle than being a remote viewer, which of course skeptics never take into account.

Now, what actually happens is that using geographical coordinates creates more noise, making it harder to remote view accurately, because the viewer starts imagining things about where the coordinate *might* be. To solve this problem, the RV unit started in late April 1985 to use what they called "encrypted coordinates."[1] The idea of generating these encrypted coordinates was that the coordinate was still there, but the viewers wouldn't get that misleading speculative kind of nonsense that comes into their head when they have a sort of a familiarity with where coordinates point. They used a Hewlett-Packard programmable calculator which could generate random numbers. The viewers were told that the calculator could actually encrypt the coordinates. When they typed in the coordinates, the calculator would spit out an encrypted version of them. It still was the coordinate,

1 At this time, the remote viewing unit was under the command of LTC Brian Buzby, project manager for the INSCOM Center Lane Program, and his Operations Officer Cpt. Fred Holmes "Skip" Atwater. Bill Ray took over the command after Buzby left, in August 1985.

it was just encoded.[2] And it worked exceptionally well. They did this for a while, and this is where our story starts.

When it comes to progress and development, there is the scientific school in which people come up with a hypothesis, test it, and move forward that way. What Bill calls the **"Bread Pudding School of Advancement"** is part of his worldview of how the human condition progresses.

> Bill: My mother was the oldest of five kids in an Irish Catholic family. She had seven kids of her own, I was the oldest. Growing up in the Depression, she would never waste anything. When the bread got old and stale, my mother would take it and put milk and raisins in it and make a bread pudding for dessert for the next day.
>
> Back then we were all in California, it was wintertime, and it used to rain in winter.
>
> We were seven kids going to school, and my sister, who prepared the lunches, made peanut butter sandwiches for everybody. As we got ready to go to school, this torrent of rain came and they canceled school, and we all went out to play in the rain. My mother ended up with seven lunches full of peanut butter sandwiches. She is torn—she doesn't want to waste anything, but she's got all this peanut butter on the bread…So she decides that she will make bread pudding anyhow, using the peanut butter sandwiches as the main ingredient. So, she goes ahead and that night we had bread pudding with peanut butter—it was the best bread pudding anybody ever ate! Since now, all my sisters and brothers, and myself, we all make bread pudding with peanut butter.
>
> So, we had this huge leap forward in the condition of humanity, but it wasn't planned, it was by accident—and I feel a lot of the greatest advancements have been made that way.

This "Bread Pudding Theory" is about accidental improvement, and that is what happened in the Center Lane Unit. The viewers had already adopted the encrypted coordinates approach, when one day Bill faced a problem that needed a "field expedient infantry style solution,"[3] as Paul describes it.

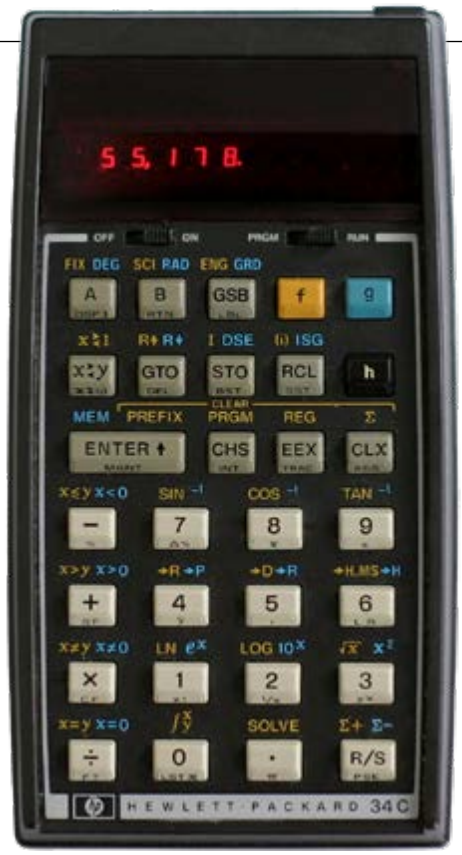
That day, Bill sat at his desk and had no intention of moving remote viewing a step forward. All he wanted was to be left alone so he could deal with the big stack of admin work piled high before him. One of the viewers came in and brought some latitudes and longitudes, and gave them to him in order to receive the encrypted coordinates for a practice target that he, as a monitor to another viewer, should work this day. Bill tried to use the random generator machine, but this time he failed. He tried several times, including some well-known methods like *pressing keys extra hard*, *turning off and on,* and *banging the object on the desk* in order to shake some sense into it.

Now he was under time pressure, with no success, and with a bunch of admin waiting—it was Friday afternoon, there was nobody available to pass this off on. Again, the viewer came in, saying "I need those coordinates." Bill also couldn't ask the viewer for help on the device, because otherwise he would come to know the coordinates.

He decided that just *something* had to be done, and simply wrote down a bunch of arbitrary numbers. "Use those!" He gave the numbers to the

2 Since the Hewlett-Packard Calculator used a random number generator instead of an encryption algorithm, the so-called "encrypted coordinates" were only a fiction to let the viewers trust the process until they got actual experience that it worked.

3 Adapt, adjust and overcome.



monitor, and went about his business.

The monitor went across the room, kind of scratching his head and thinking "that's odd, I mean that's just an arbitrary set of numbers"—but he did the session, and then somehow it worked perfectly well. When the session was done, Bill checked the feedback with the monitor, and was delighted that the session was a success.

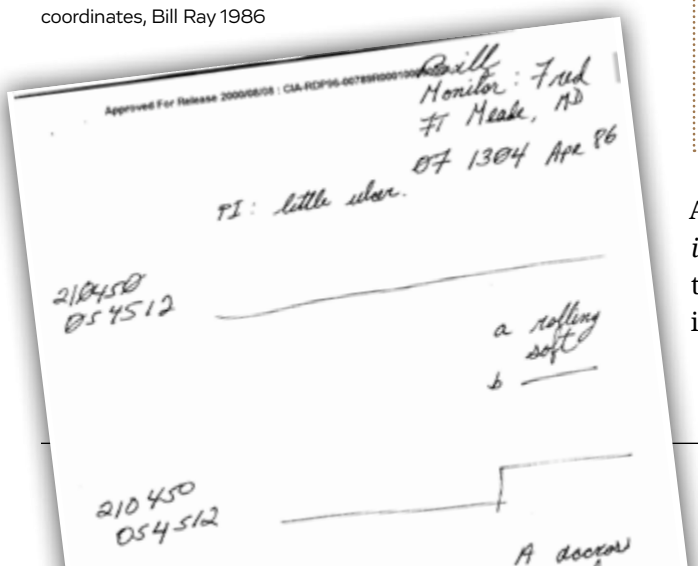
Now, all he did was put the target in a manila envelope, along with a pair of random numbers on the outside that he had just made up in his head and that didn't refer to anything other than the intended target. He was establishing a link of some sort between the manila folder, the coordinates, and the feedback. These were the "coordinates" that were given to the monitor. Bill didn't believe they were the coordinates, but the viewer did, and so it worked out.

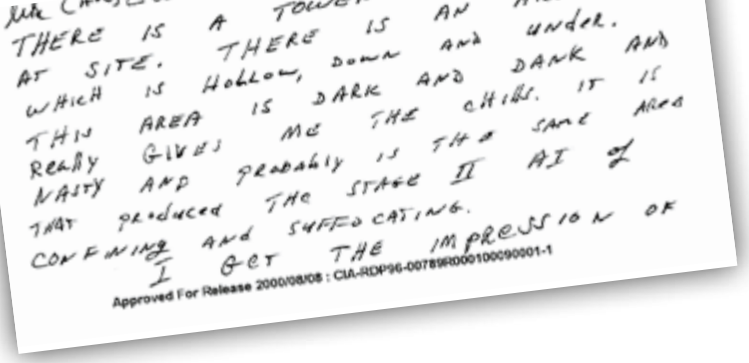
Bill and Paul remember the discussion that went on in the office and between the viewers. "You won't believe what Bill did! Instead of encrypting the coordinates he just wrote down this arbitrary number and gave it to me," reported the monitor. What eventually came to light was shocking to them: The Hewlett-Packard calculator had never really encrypted the coordinates; instead, it just generated a random number. They had been working all the time with arbitrary numbers that had no real connection to the coordinates.

> Paul: And we have this kind of crisis of faith: "Well, there's no link to a coordinate at all, there's no connection to the target, what the heck is going on here? We're being duped, we're being misled …" And then it was Skip Atwater who provided an explanation. "Wait a minute … So, what is a coordinate (latitude, longitude)? Is it anything that's actually real? No. It's not. All it does is indicate a point on a map where all of us agree that coordinate means something. It's just a set of arbitrary numbers. So, if we give you a different set of arbitrary numbers that is hooked to the intention of that target, what's the difference?" And that was a very satisfying answer, actually; and if you think about it, all that's really going on here is intentionality, and that's what drives the train in remote viewing—it is intentionality.

As Paul stated, remote viewing and tasking is about *intention* and *intentionality*. What is the tasker's intent, what does the tasker intend? And if a number is linked intentionally to what the target is, like you

Scan of a session header using encrypted coordinates, Bill Ray 1986





say the number "stands for" or "is meant to indicate" that particular target, it works just as well as with latitude/longitude.

Now, there was actually another benefit to it: If they were doing a project in which they didn't know where the target was, for example a hostage situation or searching for a crashed airplane, they didn't have geographical coordinates to go from. If they didn't have the latitude/longitude, there would be no way of tasking a remote viewer in that fashion on the target.[4] So they realized that using arbitrary tasking numbers would even solve this problem. From then on, over the course of time the unit started experimenting with "coding" the coordinates and finally changed their targeting method to this approach that we have used since then.

With the "Bread Pudding" decision to use arbitrary numbers openly as tasking numbers, Bill Ray not only founded today's model of tasking as it is used almost everywhere in remote viewing. He also proved that the viewer, instead of being oriented to where a particular geocoordinate was on the planet, was picking up on the *intention* of the tasker.

What that implies for the tasking process in general should raise a big exclamation mark in our minds. It is not the wording that drives the tasking, but what the tasker *intends*. What's on the tasker's mind about the target—including preconceptions—is what the viewer is going for.

Lost with technology on a Friday afternoon, Bill had found his bread pudding, and brought one of the essential secrets of remote viewing on the table. ■

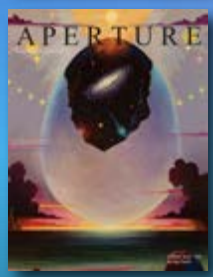
Ft. Meade T-2560, one of the two buildings that were home of the remote viewing unit

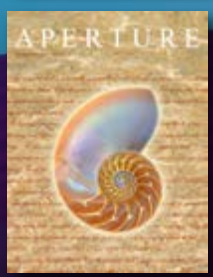
Bill Ray in Ireland around 1988

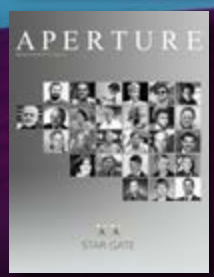
4 Such cases were rarely processed before, and when they were, a picture showing the target was put in the envelope and the viewer was asked to describe the location of the subject shown in the photo in the envelope. This works very similar to the "beacon target" approach that was used at SRI. However, such sessions were not viewed using the CRV method, but with Extended Remote Viewing (ERV).

IRVA

APERTURE







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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 (like this one) will be similarly available.

The entire set is now available at www.irva.org/library/aperture
For the print-copy fans, it is still possible to order physical copies via MagCloud.

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

THE CHINESE HITCHHIKER AND VIRTUE

by Richard Wickes

Richard Wickes

Richard Wickes, a highly experienced practitioner currently residing in Chiang Mai, Thailand, is passionate about energy work and its potential to improve lives. He runs the YouTube channel *Discover Energy Work* where he shares insightful interviews to help individuals explore and harness the power of energy, and offers online classes in this field. With a background in Chinese martial arts and training under a Dao Master in Chengdu, China, Richard has deep knowledge of energy perception, healing, and TaiJi theory. He is also trained in remote viewing, holds a BSc in Psychology, and is a certified *Heilpraktiker* (naturopath). Richard's holistic approach centers around the understanding that energy is a pervasive force connected to all activities and structures. He is dedicated to empowering others to harness the power of energy for their lives.
https://www.wickesway.com

Space Wind © AdobeStock.com

Back in the day, picking up a hitchhiker was a kind thing to do, at least in the UK when I was young. You were helping someone out by giving them a lift. Now, at least, it has other connotations. The popularity of the term hitchhiker effect from the Skinwalker Ranch show, means a lot more people have heard of it. A person visits a spooky area and comes home with more than he expected. It also sounds spooky, scary, and dangerous. This phenomenon isn't new, but these extreme cases highlight the potential dangers.

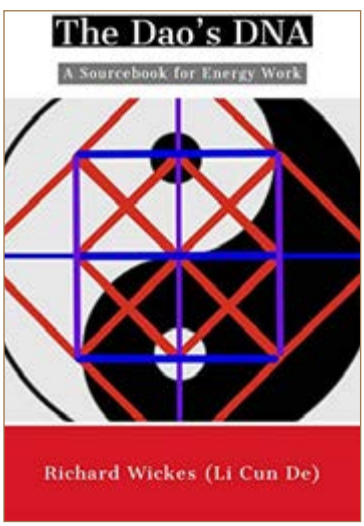
Firstly, giving a name to a phenomenon is not the same as defining or understanding what is happening. Often, naming something gives an aura of understanding. We see this in medicine with the term "syndrome." This refers to a group of symptoms and to very little understanding of the disease, causes, etc. So we should probably borrow the term syndrome from medicine and call it "hitchhiker syndrome."

The serious harmful health effects of being on Skinwalker Ranch are attributed to spirits, a kind of radiation, a dimensional gate, and more. Here I feel unable to go into the specifics of the case but rather look at the underlying causes of such transmissions or transferences. I'd rather understand how the effect might function, and from there we can make certain predictions based on the gathered information and observations.

Can we say then that we get the impression that the connection with a place, person, or energy can cause us to carry a negative effect with us? Psychotherapists often suffer when clients project feelings onto them. This was called transference

by Freud *(Uebertragung)*. Freud considered that the patient would not always be conscious of transferring feelings to another person. In the same way, a therapist could react with countertransference *(Gegenuebertragung)*. In this example, a person transfers emotions, feelings, and attitudes to a therapist, and the therapist transfers them back. As you can see, this could cause problems, and it does. Therapists need to go and seek help with countertransference. In other words, the therapist losing his neutrality is a recognised problem. The client's feelings have become hitchhikers of a sort. Metaphorically, the therapist picks up energy and may well start behaving differently until he identifies it and detoxifies or defuses it.

Richard Wickes: *The Dao's DNA: A Sourcebook for Energy Work* (TaiJi Energetics), Kindle Edition



My own area of specialization is healing, and the phenomenon exists here too. I will put on a couple of hats. I am a licensed Naturopath in Germany and a Clinical Massage Therapist. But talk to most physical therapists, massage therapists, and nurses, and you will hear that they need a way to deal with working constantly with sick people. For your doctor, a word for this doesn't exist, so good luck talking to a classically trained doctor with this kind of problem. But be assured, they deal with this problem in some way. Some take their problems home to their family and dump them on their spouse and kids. We all recognize this hitchhiker effect too.

My other hat is Chinese. I was trained in depth in Chinese martial arts, philosophy, and healing for 40 years. In Asian culture, more specifically Chinese Dao culture, energy is a thing. Dragons, winds, and hungry ghosts exist for many therapists. The whole approach to medicine is based on some form of energy. This energy is read in all kinds of ways, in the house, in the face, in the birth chart, in the pulses, even in the ancestral graveyard. The doctor of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) will talk of resonances with five elements. The process of feeling these energies could endanger the health of the doctor. Absolutely every doctor is told to practice TaiJiQuan, or Qigong, daily. The daily practice is going to provide them with protection and detoxification. The goal of these practices is to promote healthy energy.

My firsthand experience would help here. In 1989, in Chengdu, China, I met a Chinese Dao Grandmaster. He taught me a practice of TaiJi (not Taijiquan) that opened my ability to sense energy outside my body after three days of practicing it. I was 25 and very wet behind the ears. In years of experiences with him I learnt a number of concepts which may also display another understanding of the hitchhiker effect. He was a doctor too, and he found some of his patients had a separate energy field inside their energy field. This brings up images of exorcism. It wasn't called that. It was more like a virus to him. Removing the energy field was part of the treatment. The energy field of the person would have a hole in it, so he would fill that in too. He would also actively teach where to be aware of dangers.

Derya Cakirsoy © AdobeStock.com

He would say hospitals are kind of a silly idea. Putting all the sick people together creates a very strong and unhealthy field. So you need to be careful around them. He would also ask his students to be very wary of unknown cultural or magical artifacts. Here's an anecdote:

> *Tony was a student with Grandmaster. He was accompanying him to visit the British Museum. Grandmaster told all with him not to sense the energy of the exhibits from ancient Egypt. Tony's curiosity got the better of him. He reached out with his hand to sense the energy of an object from a pharaoh's tomb. Immediately, Tony felt his hand go cold. Panicking, he asked Grandmaster for help. Grandmaster told him it was his own responsibility. The party continued, and with each minute, the cold was creeping up Tony's left arm. As it spread, Tony became more fearful and panicked. They continued on to the Chinese section. The cold feeling was nearing Tony's heart, and Grandmaster knew it wouldn't be good if it hit the heart. In that section of the British Museum, there's a very large fresco of Kwan Yin (Avelokitesvara), and Grandmaster told Tony to reach out towards it. As soon as he did, the cold feeling started to be sucked out of his body. Disaster averted.*

This story illustrates what could have been a hitchhiker phenomenon being neutralized. The moral of the story is obvious (keep your hands to yourself unless you know what you are doing), but on the other hand, objects and places can contain both positive and negative energies for our health. In most cases, it would seem that if we leave them alone, they will leave us alone. At least that's implicit in the story.

A Metaphor for Energy Functions

Behind the stories, there's an implicit thought taught by my Dao teacher: Energy functions in a similar way to a magnetic field. Obviously, like Yin and Yang, we have two poles of a magnet—plus and minus. However, the energy I refer to, the Chinese idea of Qi, is also a media for information, not unlike a magnet. What do we know on a simplistic level about magnets:

- Magnets attract and repel.
- A bigger magnet attracts or repels more than a smaller one.
- Magnets automatically strive to align.
- Magnets can magnetize something.
- Magnets can be used to store information.
- Magnets have a doughnut shaped field causing

spirals.

Now remember, magnets are a metaphor. But for example, I go into a place and the place has a strong charge. Moving around that space is going to charge me. From the magnet metaphor, my atoms align towards the energetic attractions not unlike the process of magnetization. This will automatically transfer information. I may pick it up consciously or unconsciously.

Now, it is a simple model. But it can be used to explain certain phenomena, like transference (the effect of projected feelings) in psychotherapy. It can also be used to explain how a visit to a place can cause us to have anomalous perceptions. Our magnets get messed with. It can also explain more benign experiences, like healing and places of pilgrimage.

Chinese medicine is based on this idea. Our proper alignment is heaven above and earth below—like positive and negative poles. Our sickness is when we lose that natural flow according to this alignment. Repolarization is healing, it reinstates the flow. So flow is health; blockage is sickness.

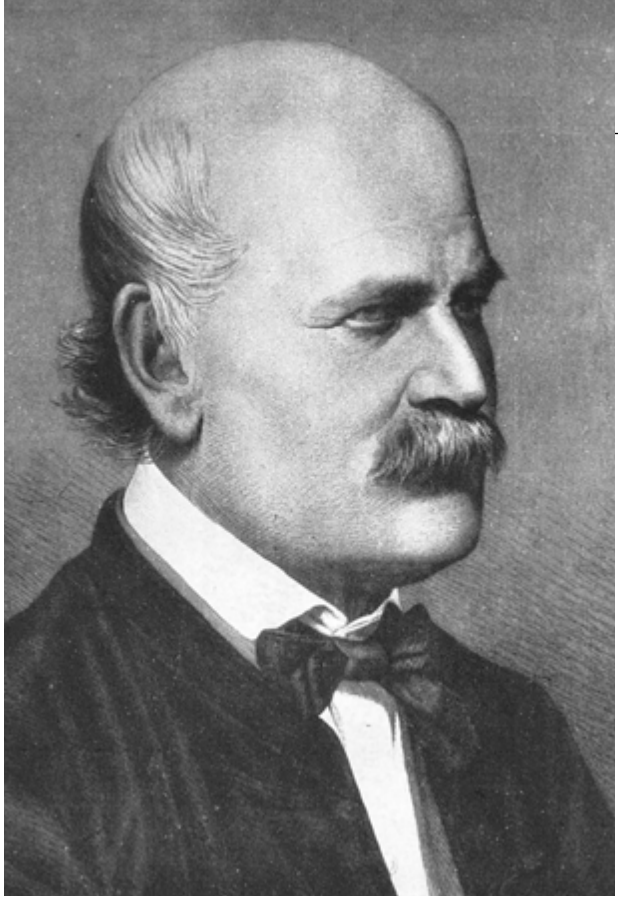
The Daoists (Taoists) believe it is our job to return to our Natural State *(ZiRan)*. They believe this return is who we are in our essence, like a diamond consciousness. The process of getting there can be seen as demagnetizing ourselves, getting to a metaphorical non-dual zero. That is the ultimate detox!

Implications for Remote Viewing

Where does this concept lead us? Remote viewers are to a certain extent only as successful as their ability to drop their preconceptions or polarizations to become zero. Allowing their perception to realign with the target and decode what this realignment means. So we can see how this aligns with at least one philosophical ideal. Have we seen how an RVer can be influenced by the hitchhiker effect? As far as the healer is concerned, remotely feeling the Qi of his patient with his hand can lead him to develop a "demon glove." This happens when the healer feels the sick Qi of the patient, and that Qi sticks to the hand. This means all the following feelings are felt through a layer of sick Qi. This layer gets another layer on top, and before you know it, you aren't feeling anything because you have a glove of sick Qi. Not only is the ability to diagnose gone, but the healer is spreading sick Qi to all he touches.

Okay, a viewer is a nominal Magnetic Field #1. He brings his perception to Magnetic Field #2. While at the target, the greater magnetic field influences the lesser. This is not necessarily related to size. So if we are psychotherapists, a patient with a greater trauma is much more likely to affect us psychologically than a smaller one. Again, this depends on how we judge it (our polarity). In terms of RV, it is a psychic function, so the effect may well be unexpected. The attraction can come from another time or another location. The examples of viewers being attracted to more sensational events in close locations or the same location but at another time are numerous.

What about trauma? Trauma is defined as a sudden change in direction. You are going happily in a car in a certain direction and suddenly a car hits you from the side. You will have a sudden and unexpected change in direction. The damage from the trauma is dependent on our flexibility to adjust. In a more psychic way, our magnetic field is aligned in a certain manner, and contact with another field can literally be a psychic T-bone. If we depersonalize the event and see it in the same way a spinal joint can be twisted and cracked out of alignment by a trauma, we can see psychic traumas in a new light. In trauma, a physical, psychic, and energetic impression is left behind. So it can change us on many levels. We see this with post-traumatic stress disorder. The effects can be literally a kind of bilocation we call dissociation in psychology. You feel like you are standing outside of yourself. You can



Ignaz Semmelweis, 1860 (Wikimedia Commons, public domain)

have amnesia. You can also want to suppress the negative event—which takes a lot of energy. This leads to more problems. PTSD is a most disturbing illness. Now bear in mind that there is also an equally disturbing related illness called *PTSD by proxy.* You only need to hear of a trauma and see photos of it to get the full effect of PTSD. This kind of thing could indicate a kind of hitchhiker effect, especially when we relate it to RV. An RVer goes to a target. On some level, he is traumatized by it. This causes him to be affected on different levels.

Okay, when we consider a hitchhiker effect on the RVer, we also need to consider that the RVer could be the hitchhiker. Consider that a consciousness can be affected by being viewed. It's hard to say what this might be without going into science fiction. The main issue would seem to be one of hygiene.

Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis was the Hungarian physician who was an early pioneer of hygiene theory. Doctors ignored his observations and warnings, and hundreds of people died because what he said ran into the face of accepted knowledge (see Semmelweis reflex). Hygiene and contagion theory would seem to be a good solution to the hitchhiker effect. Hygiene is based on:

1. Length of contact
2. Proximity to infection/disease
3. Virulence of the disease
4. Health of the contacting person

1. Length of contact: If you are with a sick person for a long time, your chances of catching the disease increase. Maybe you are more prone to contracting it. If you are hanging out with an energy for a long time, you start to identify with it. To a certain extent, it becomes part of who you are. There are many experiments in psychology that show we can project ourselves into inanimate objects. We literally can consider a false arm to be part of our body (the rubber hand illusion experiment).

2. Proximity: If I get close to you, the closer I get, I am going to naturally activate some protective boundaries. If I am with a sick person, it has a different quality depending on how long I spend with them and how close we are. If I am in the same bed as a sick person, I am rather close. For this reason, we isolate sick people.

3. Virulence of the disease: You can imagine that Ebola and the common cold have quite different levels of hygienic precautions. If someone has Ebola, you can expect hazmat suits and negative air pressure isolation wards. Ebola is extremely contagious and has a high mortality rate. With a common cold we just say "stay at home." For traditional healing, contact with negative entities (demons, ghosts, or ghouls) is treated much more seriously than just a low mood. But you can already see that we enter into an implied level of diagnosis of the cause of the problem. Energetic and/or remote diagnosis is a bigger topic and needs to be

Lu JinChuan, my Dao teacher

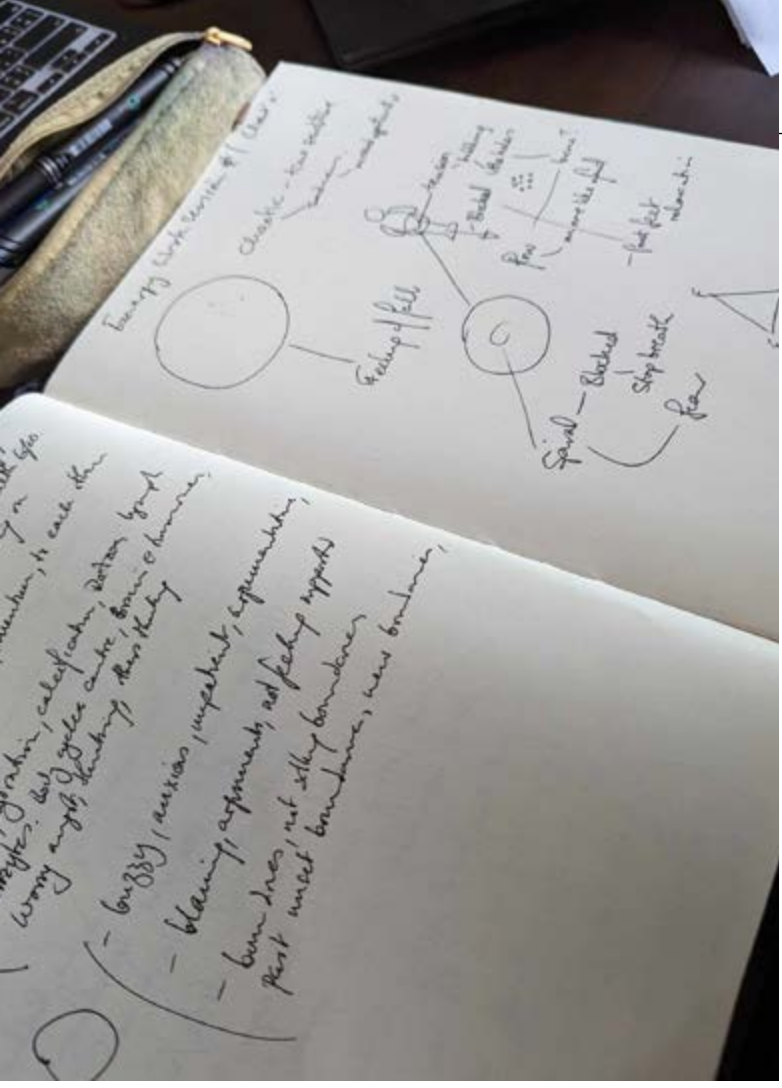
covered later.

4. The health of the contacting person: We all know that a cold is much more serious for infants and the elderly. The chances of the common cold becoming a deadly lung infection come from the general understanding that the immune system of certain groups of people is not as strong. A weak immune system can be more easily overwhelmed by a disease, turning a molehill into a mountain. In the same way, someone with a very strong immune system is reportedly able to withstand infection from many diseases. Energy healers (I avoided the term as we don't actually have a very concise definition of energy healing) with psychological illness are much more likely to suffer from problems when working with a more intense, sick energy.

What am I saying? In RV, remote healing, psychotherapy, and healing, beware but don't be overcautious: Whether you are healing or viewing, you need to be aware that there may be diseases or targets which are above your pay grade. As a viewer, you need your targets to be hidden from you. This means you run a certain risk of being overwhelmed. You probably aren't going to be aware of what might upset you. In my own personal experience, I have been upset by a fairly innocuous target. This experience surprised and taught me a valuable lesson. I felt I was unable to practice RV until I could solve this issue. At the time, my teacher confirmed that remote viewing could be shocking at how closely and deeply it could affect the mind.

The healer gets a known target and often even a known disease, but he doesn't know the energetic virulence of the disease he is coming into energetic or mental contact with. Strangely, many healers report cancer to be less troublesome than a common cold. I mention this to point out that the name of the disease does not necessarily correlate to the energetic hygiene factors. The assumption that there is a correlation is misleading and potentially dangerous. The simplest physical symptom does not mean a simple cause, energetically speaking.

In conclusion, we have a common threat to the healer, the RVer and, well, to anyone really: the unknown. It is impossible to know the hidden energetic or mental danger that a target or a patient represents. This naturally asks us to consider looking at the processes before and after traditional energetic healing that can prepare and mitigate hitchhiker effects. Speaking from my own experience, there is a golden rule for healing: If you don't feel confident, don't do it. This is a great rule, which, in my experience, doesn't apply to RVers. When an RVer starts a session, mostly there are intuitions and feelings; these are actively "set aside." This setting aside process is important because it is easy to bring pollution into the viewing session. For example, I might have had a bad morning, and when I come to a target I might feel tired or upset; this may be coming from the target or from the morning. If I set it aside, then I allow myself a window to feel what is present in the moment. As the RVer gets deeper into his session, the sensations coming from his connection to the target become more present. This tends to ensure that impressions and sensations are coming from the target and not the recent impression in the RVer's life. A healer often does not worry about pollution in the same way. A healer has the goal of healing a body and disrupting the energy patterns of a disease. The correctness of their feelings would there-



Using body and words as ideograms in a healing energy work session.

fore be secondary to the healing effect. In the same breath, we can say that sending healing energy to a healthy organ as a concept is not threatening or harmful. So the concern with being "wrong" or "off target" is not there as much for the healer.

My energy healing teacher was Chinese. Instead, he referred to a concept called *YiDe* (醫德) or Healing Virtue. This was a mix of a fatalistic idea and a destiny idea. We can develop a certain virtue that protects us from illness and negative influences by practicing meditation, Qigong, TaiJi, etc. This would have the double effect of preparing the mind, cleansing the energy before a session, and clearing the buffers of recent memory. At the end of the day, another practice would be detoxing from the sick energy of the patients. (My personal practice as taught by Grandmaster of TaiJi FangFo 仿佛†(Lu JinChuan 陸錦川) is explained in detail in the book *TaiJi Energetics*.) One-pointed meditation would also demagnetize us in many cases.

As far as I know, there is little in the way of personal practice attached to RV. Each uses his or her own personal depressurizing method: taking a walk, meditation, dancing, listening to a song, etc. It would be interesting to see the long-term health outcomes for remote viewers in relation to their practices before and after RV sessions.

As far as the extreme effects that people from Skinwalker Ranch have experienced, this gives you a possible outline as to the mechanics of what has happened to numerous people. I hope it can also help heal the aftereffects of connecting with sudden energy polarity changes.

The final word must go to hope. It is fully possible that we can utilize these mechanics for healing, supporting, and helping people. ■

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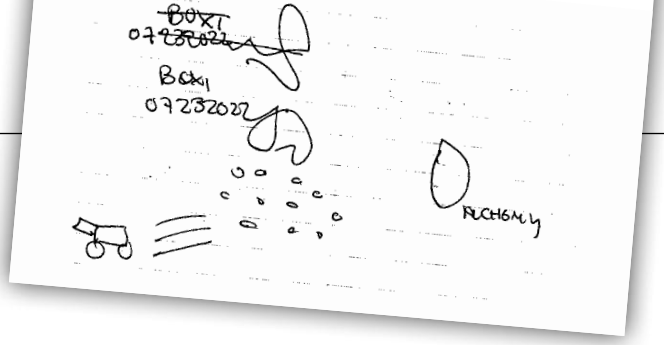
THE 2022 IRVA CONFERENCE **RV RESEARCH/ EXPERIMENTAL ROOM** WAS A HUGE SUCCESS!

by Dave Silverstein

The very first IRVA conference Remote Viewing Research/Experimental Room, sponsored by the IRVA Research Unit, was a hit, with many attendees participating in at least one of six experiments, and some in all six. The experiments were offered at the conference as fun entertainment and a learning opportunity for the attendees in between and after speaker sessions, and were purposely not burdened with strict scientific protocols. The idea behind the six psychical exercises was to demonstrate what types of tasks could be possible to accomplish with natural human psi-based perception and to offer an opportunity to cross-train our remote viewing muscles.

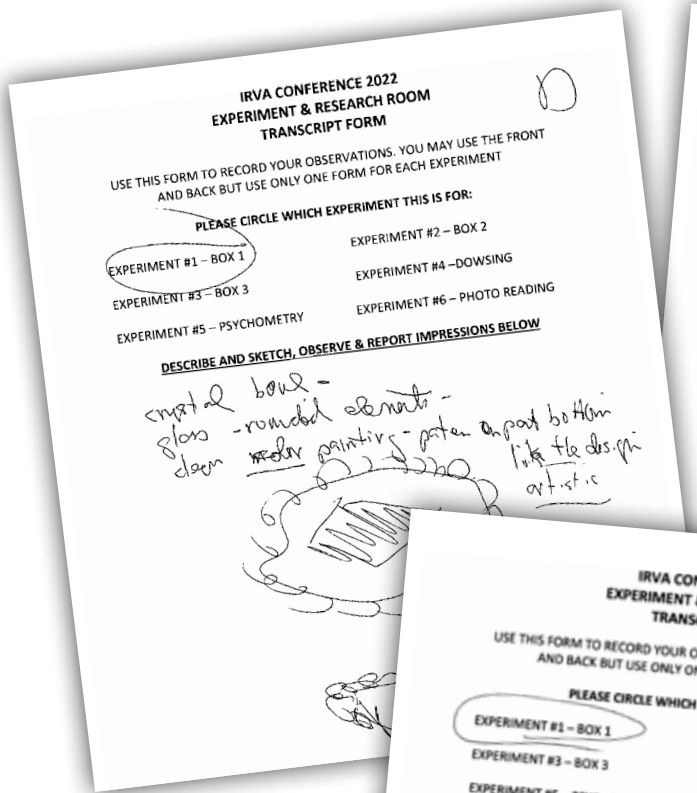
The experiments were curated by myself, Dave Silverstein, acting as lead experimenter, with input from IRVA President and IRU Co-director Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D. Experiments included three sketch-and-describe "what's in the box" exercises, two of them with a twist; two psychometry experiments; one reading a photo of a person, the other reading an object; and a map dowsing exercise of a pseudo-buried treasure, which was some spare change in a cardboard box buried in Joshua Tree National Park.

What follows is a description of each experiment with observations of results.



Experiment 1—Stone Turtle in a Box

A cast iron and concrete garden sculpture of a black, grey, and earth tone turtle with smooth stone inlays forming its shell was placed within a yellow bag. To ensure the turtle didn't go hungry, included in the bag was a small bunch of green leaves and pink and red flowers. A review of the viewers' transcripts, which included a combination of words and sketches, revealed that 55% of the viewers' transcripts contained mention of the color black and 36% of the transcripts mentioned grey.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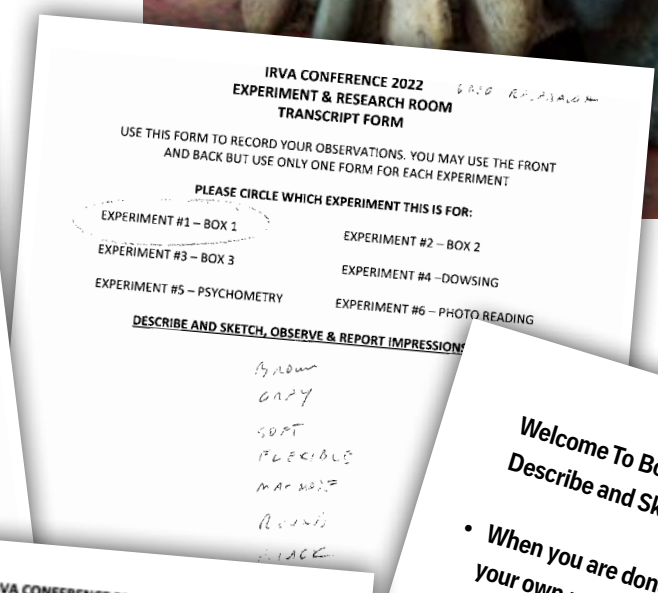
USE THIS FORM TO RECORD YOUR OBSERVATIONS. YOU MAY USE THE FRONT AND BACK BUT USE ONLY ONE FORM FOR EACH EXPERIMENT

PLEASE CIRCLE WHICH EXPERIMENT THIS IS FOR:

EXPERIMENT #1 – BOX 1
EXPERIMENT #2 – BOX 2
EXPERIMENT #3 – BOX 3
EXPERIMENT #4 –DOWSING
EXPERIMENT #5 – PSYCHOMETRY
EXPERIMENT #6 – PHOTO READING

DESCRIBE AND SKETCH, OBSERVE & REPORT IMPRESSIONS BELOW

crystal bowl - glass - rounded elements - clear color painting - patina on part bottom like tile design artistic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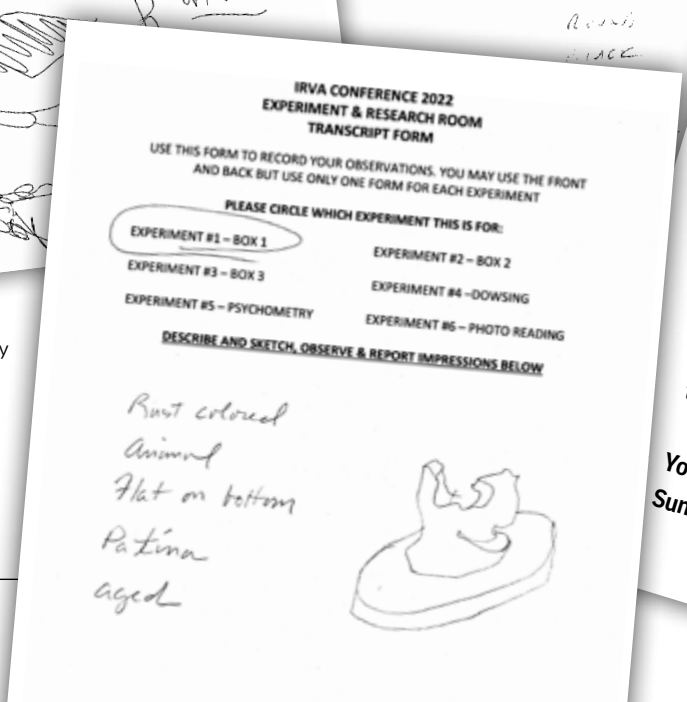
EXPERIMENT #4 –DOWSING
EXPERIMENT #5 – PSYCHOMETRY
EXPERIMENT #6 – PHOTO READING

DESCRIBE AND SKETCH, OBSERVE & REPORT IMPRESSIONS

BLACK
GRAY
SOFT
FLEXIBLE
MARBLE
ROUND
BLACK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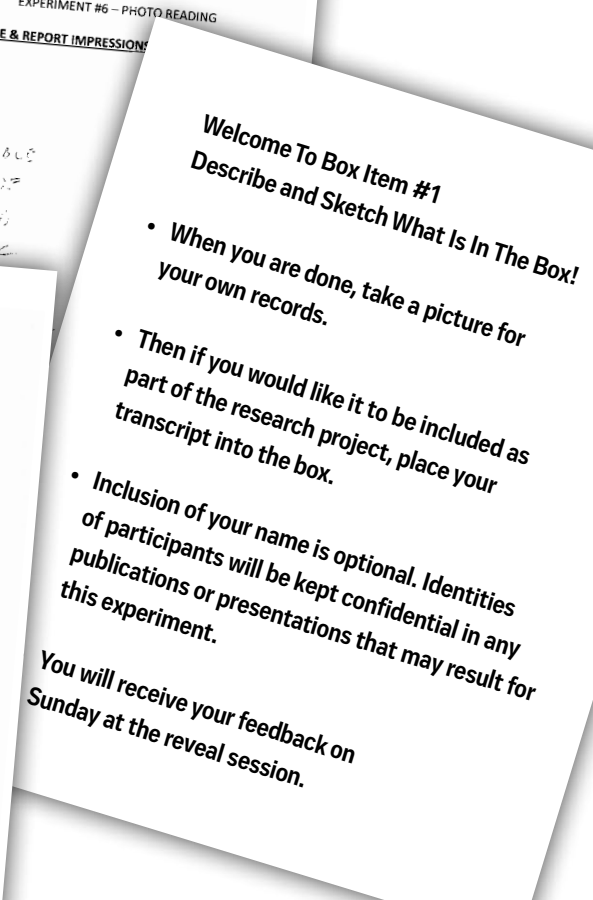
EXPERIMENT #4 –DOWSING
EXPERIMENT #5 – PSYCHOMETRY
EXPERIMENT #6 – PHOTO READING

DESCRIBE AND SKETCH, OBSERVE & REPORT IMPRESSIONS BELOW

Rust colored
Animal
Flat on bottom
Patina
aged


Welcome To Box Item #1
Describe and Sketch What Is In The Box!

- When you are done, take a picture for your own records.
- Then if you would like it to be included as part of the research project, place your transcript into the box.
- Inclusion of your name is optional. Identities of participants will be kept confidential in any publications or presentations that may result for this experiment.

You will receive your feedback on Sunday at the reveal session.

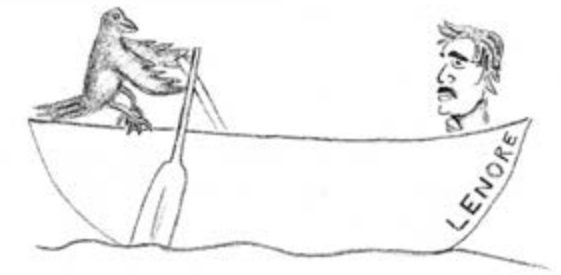
This submission from a currently anonymous participant truly nailed the target. The IRVA Research Unit gives this viewer high marks because all of their transcript data and drawings were clear hits to the target. ►

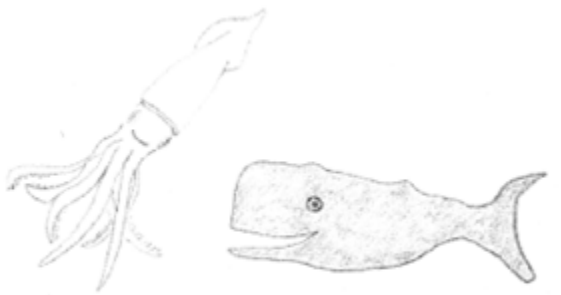
Some of the viewers mentioned they were perceiving an object with rust on it, which I did not notice until I saw the transcripts and went looking for it. Another attendee referenced the object consisting of three materials, and I also found this interesting because it's a very specific and accurate observation one wouldn't usually make unless they were consciously trying to count an object's construction materials. Clearly, what we perceive in subspace can be more telling than what we perceive with the naked eye and assists us in prioritizing what's important about a target.

These are prime examples of how psi can be used as a source of information for fact-finding.

The scalping of the small stone inserts covering and around the turtle's shell was a commonly recorded feature. The sketches below are undeniable top-down likenesses to the target. The stones on the back of the turtle or their scalping were perceived and recorded in 55% of the transcripts. It raises the question, are some shapes more easily perceived nonlocally than others?

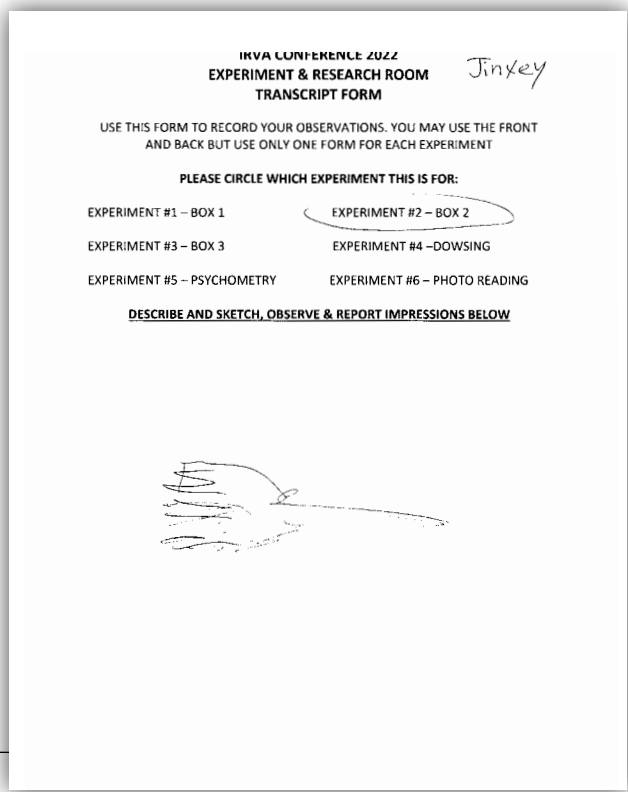
Below are two illustrations from the book, one is a bird rowing a boat and the other is a squid. After the illustrations, there are some examples of how they appear to be represented on the transcripts.





Experiment 2—Moby Dick

Inside a never before used small white box was "The Classics Slacker" version of *Moby Dick.* This is a much condensed and humorous version of *Moby Dick* at only 123 pages, including illustrations. Box two was very much an experiment seeking to discover what type of data the viewer might focus on. For example, would the viewers more often describe the physical book itself, with a velvety soft purple front and back, or would they describe the sketch on the cover, the many illustrations in the book, or would they record bits and pieces of the storyline? Results indicate the answer was "all of the above." Those who compare psi data to its feedback target will often refer to a target as having "handles." And this target has layers of handles and many possible outcomes.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TRANSCRIPT FORM

Jinxey

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PLEASE CIRCLE WHICH EXPERIMENT THIS IS FOR:

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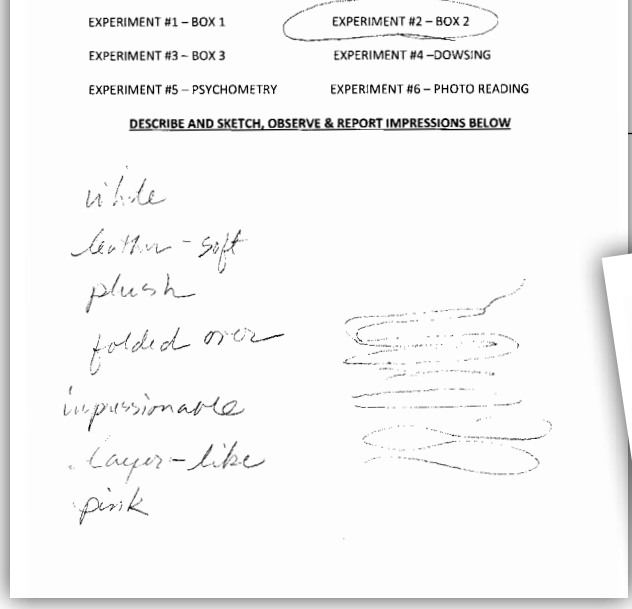
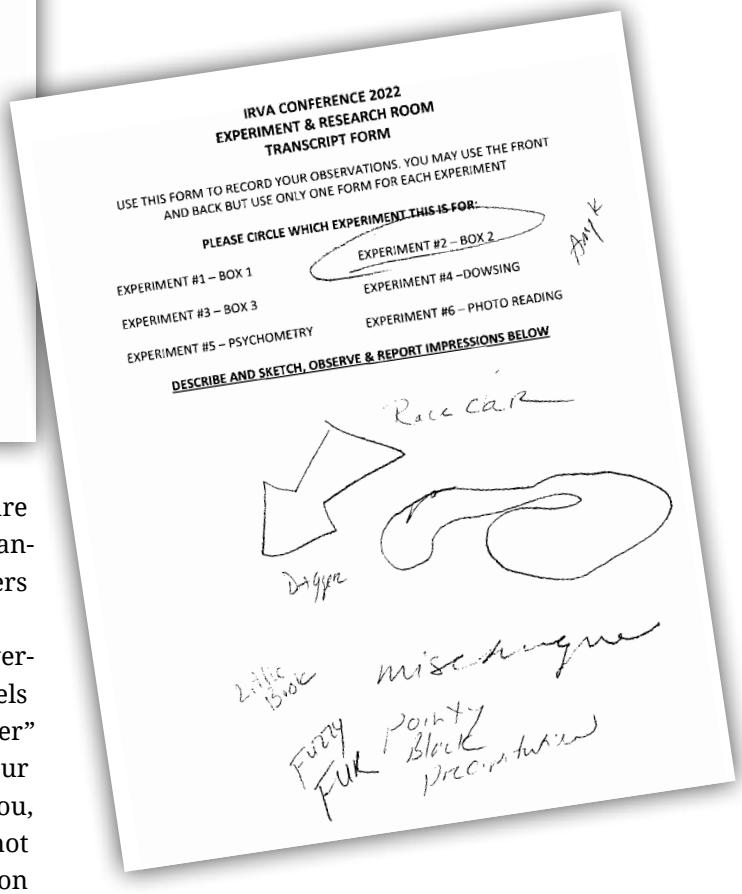
EXPERIMENT #3 – BOX 3 | EXPERIMENT #4 –DOWSING

EXPERIMENT #5 – PSYCHOMETRY | EXPERIMENT #6 – PHOTO READING

DESCRIBE AND SKETCH, OBSERVE & REPORT IMPRESSIONS BELOW


EXPERIMENT #1 – BOX 1
EXPERIMENT #2 – BOX 2
EXPERIMENT #3 – BOX 3
EXPERIMENT #4 –DOWSING
EXPERIMENT #5 – PSYCHOMETRY
EXPERIMENT #6 – PHOTO READING
DESCRIBE AND SKETCH, OBSERVE & REPORT IMPRESSIONS BELOW
white
texture - soft
plush
folded over
impressionable
layer-like
pink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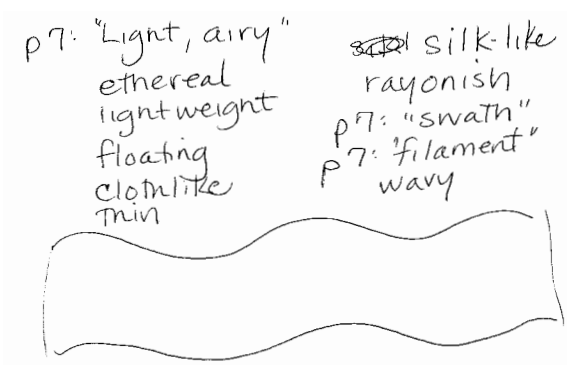
EXPERIMENT #3 – BOX 3
EXPERIMENT #4 –DOWSING
EXPERIMENT #5 – PSYCHOMETRY
EXPERIMENT #6 – PHOTO READING
DESCRIBE AND SKETCH, OBSERVE & REPORT IMPRESSIONS BELOW
Race car
Dagger
Little Book
misc. images
Fury
Fur
Pointy
Black
Precipitation

Here is an example of how the physical structure of the book was accurately represented on a transcript. It's always so amazing to see what viewers will observe, sense, and record.

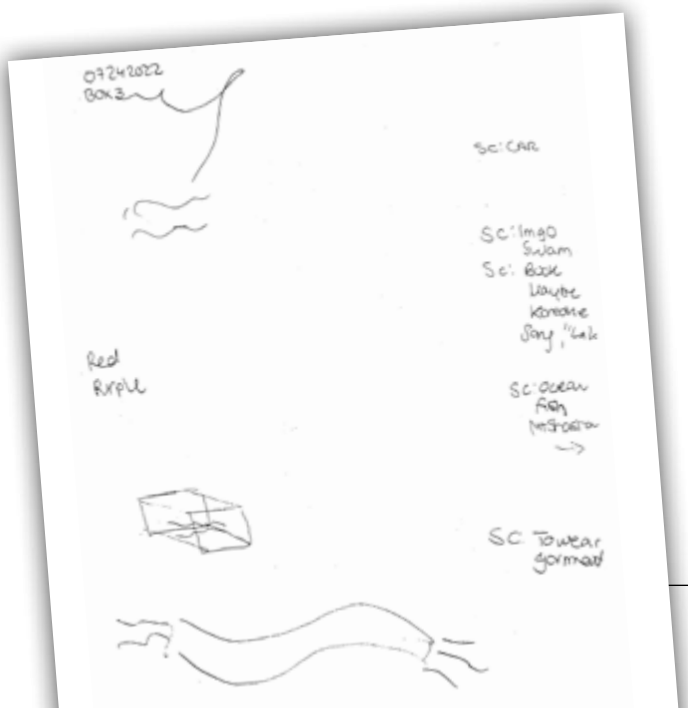
And the transcript judged to be the best overall hit (see right) and was chosen because it labels the target a "little book" and mentions a "dagger" among other hits. A quote from the book: "If your bitterest foe were walking straight towards you, with dagger uplifted in broad day, you would not be able to see him …" Daggers are not a common theme in the book and are only briefly mentioned, which is quite remarkable a viewer would pick up on it. This participant also references "precipitation," and as readers of *Moby Dick* know there are frequent storms and bad weather in the storyline.

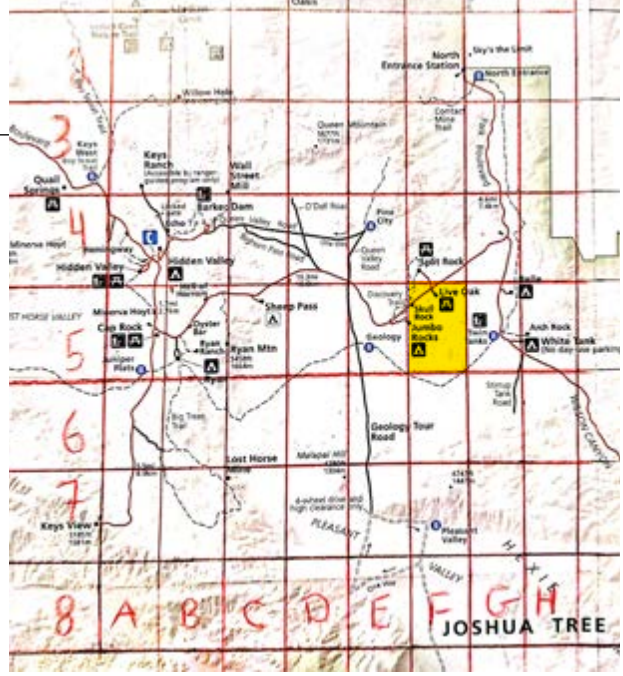
As noted before, this was an exploratory experiment in which we were curious to discover which type of information viewers would more readily perceive from the depth of possible outcomes. In retrospect, choosing this target was overly complicated, and if the purpose of the experiment is simply to demonstrate psi abilities, there are less complicated targets. Viewers did make clear hits to the book's storyline and illustrations and the physicality of the book itself, so this experiment was a huge success.


p7: "Light, airy"
ethereal
lightweight
floating
clothlike
thin
silk-like
rayonish
p7: "swath"
p7: "filament"
wavy

Experiment 3—Personal Question in a Box

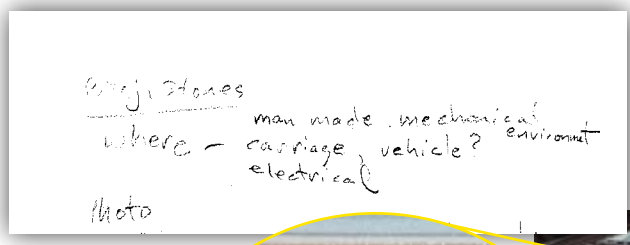
Our third "what's in the box" exercise also involved placing an object within a small white box. This one was designed to be a self-actualization exercise. The only thing inside this box was a typed piece of white paper that said, "I will describe and sketch what will most personally benefit me over the next 12 months." The hope was that this tasking would be cathartic for the participants. The transcripts from this experiment were quite interesting. Fifty percent of the transcripts contained the color "blue." While most of the data seemed personal to the participants, some of the viewers had humorous notations that seemed very much to correspond to the contents of the box. One transcript contained only one word: "nothing." One drew what looks like a skateboard. Another transcript by an anonymous viewer stood out because it lists what can easily be considered activities one would do to enhance the quality of their life—from fishing to singing karaoke, visiting Mt. Shasta, and maybe writing a book. In addition to the activities listed, this viewer drew a box with a single piece of paper inside. This is a remarkable transcript, and the IRVA Research Unit votes it the best overall for this experiment. What do you think?





Experiment 4—Map Dowsing of a Buried Treasure

This map dowsing experiment featured a faux treasure containing some spare change that I buried within the ground at an undisclosed location in Joshua Tree National Park. I then divided a partial map of the park into coordinates and asked participants to dowse for the coordinate which matched where the treasure was buried. The correct coordinate is 5-F and there were 56 possible outcomes and 23 submissions, with five attendees making two predictions. Two attendees reported the correct coordinate and two participants reported 4-F, the adjacent coordinate. The most common response was 5-D, which is two coordinates over from the correct one.



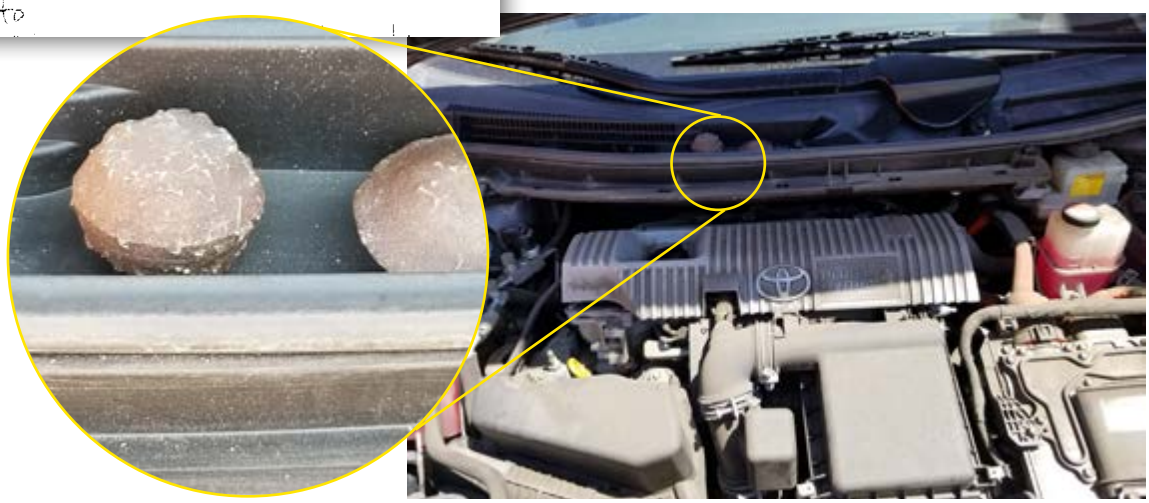
Experiment 5—Psychometry Experiment: Boji Stones

This next experiment was our psychometry experiment, and it was designed around a set of Boji Stones placed in the cowl of my car under the hood and below the windshield for the four weeks leading up to the conference. The Boji Stones pictured below are dense and rich in iron and ideal for psychometry experiments.

Instructions for this experiment read: "These Boji stones were placed somewhere for the past few weeks. Pick them up, take a deep breath, hold them in your hand, allow impressions to come to you, and describe and sketch your impressions."

Findings indicated a few of the viewers believed the stones to have been kept under a kitchen window, and they did in fact sit under my car's windshield, and these are remarkably similar locations. Participants mentioned "heat," "dappled sunlight," and "moonlight." A participant referenced "slats." The stones sat in my car under the windshield and under the vents of the car's hood, exposed to sunlight, moonlight, and heat from the sun and the motor.

The best transcript submitted for this experiment totally nailed the target and was submitted by Mota, where all of his data was spot on.

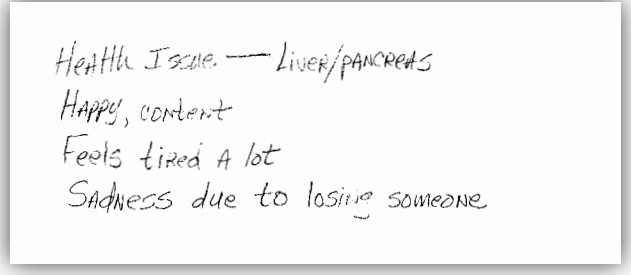


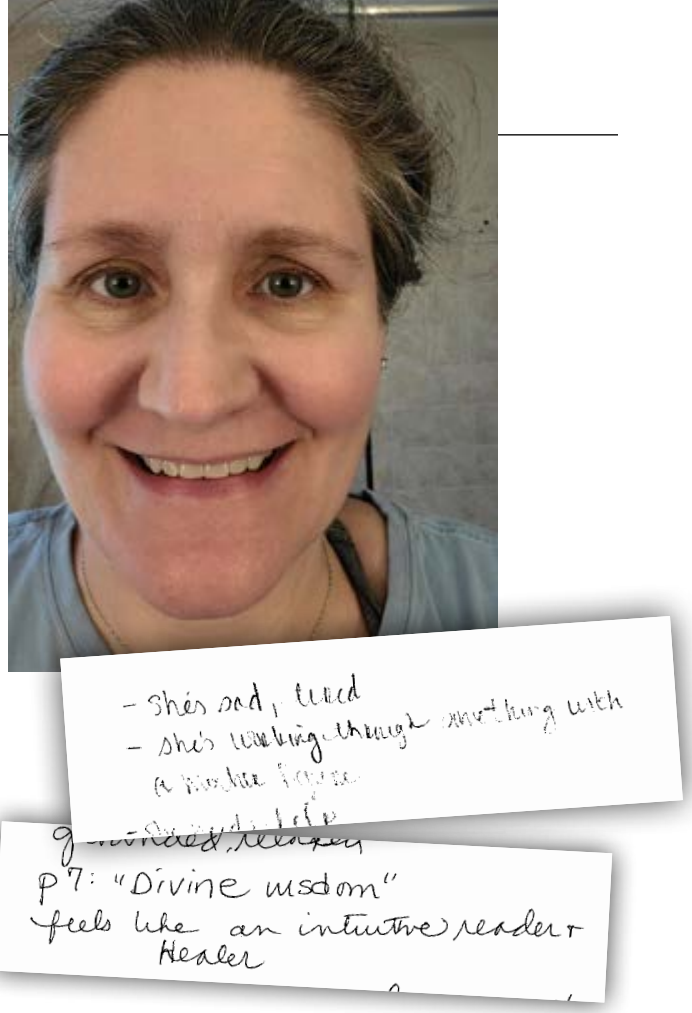
Experiment 6— Photo reading

Experiment six was also a psychometry/photo reading exercise. Instead of holding an object, attendees were asked to gather their impressions about a close friend of mine going back 20 years who volunteered to be read as a subject. Viewers were directed to interact with her printed photo or the QR code provided. They were not given her name. Just a little bit about our subject —Julie and I became instant friends when we were both going through an intensive 18-month clairvoyant and healing training program. She is the CEO of *Reawaken your Brilliance.* She is an award-winning professional organizer, and has written several books on the topic of organizing anything and everything. Julie is happily married, has had up to five cat children and takes them on walks. Recently, she has been experiencing problems with her pancreas, feelings of exhaustion, and is dealing with grief as her mother just passed before the conference.

This experiment conjured up great results. I wish there was more room in the article to celebrate everyone's "hits."

All the transcripts referencing the subject being a healer, intuitive, a sweet person, a good cook, happy, and married are right on. As noted below one correctly indicated an issue with her pancreas, grief over losing someone, and feeling tired a lot. Someone saw her taking her pets for walks but thought the pet was a dog instead of a cat.





Next page's transcript is from Tom McNear and all the descriptors are accurate. Tom states the subject's name is "Julia" and we know her name is Julie, so this is a very strong hit. But it's even more interesting because after interviewing Julie we find out her grandfather used to call her Julia and she is a very friendly and "open" person. Julie and her husband have recently renovated parts of their warm home with grey walls and grey floors, and it's generally a darker home surrounded by trees.

Tom has been the motivating force behind codifying Controlled Remote Viewing's (CRV) stage seven as the phonetics stage, having spent hours working on a phonetics stage to CRV with Ingo that hadn't been official until now. So, it's apropos he should do so well on this exercise "sounding out" Julie's name.

It's always good to acknowledge the members of the military remote viewing unit whenever possible. It was because of them we have IRVA and our community, which have benefited so many people in so many ways, including me.

▲ Transcript from Tom McNear. Tom states the subject's name is "Julia" and we know her name is Julie, so this is a very strong hit.

Dave's parting words.

Setting up these six psi exercises was a lot of work, yet totally in my wheelhouse, and I enjoyed every second of it. Scouring the transcripts for matches was a tedious pursuit, writing up this article took longer than it should have and I wouldn't change a thing. It was a total joy and an honor to serve the IRVA community in this way.

In Conclusion—A Few Words From IRU's Outgoing Co-director, Debra Katz, Ph.D.

The 2022 Conference Research/Experimental Room was devised as a way to get attendees and IRVA members excited about research. Leading up to and following the conference, we had discussions during the IRU monthly creative team meetings that are typically held on the first Sunday of the month about what makes a good remote viewing experiment and how different levels of controls are needed for different situations. We decided to go with a less formal approach than if we were conducting experiments that would be published in peer-reviewed journals because this would have required us to have more resources in place. For example, each experiment was set up at a self-service station. This allowed viewers to come and go at will, without the need for constant supervision. While there was almost always someone in the room where the experiments were placed, such as a bookseller positioned nearby, security was not intense. Boxes containing objects were tightly sealed but still not padlocked. Further, this was a social environment where participants could potentially swap notes. In a more controlled experiment, we would try to keep participants separate and even give them different targets, using randomization procedures. We would also have had more rigorous plans in place before the experiments even started for how the experiments would be analyzed, such as pre-determining which rating scale or statistics to use. While this would have helped to ensure the validity and reliability of the experimental protocols, it likely would have created a lot more work for the research team, who had many other conference duties to attend to. It would have certainly diminished the overall fun vibe that we established and experienced.

Dave Silverstein holding the transcript box in one hand and the IRVA 2022 Conference goat mascot in the other.

Still, the act of designing, carrying out, and analyzing these less formal experiments provided a lot of material for discussion and learning opportunities. We believe our experimental research room can serve as an excellent model that other psi-based organizations might emulate as well at their own conferences or events. It is not easy bringing together so many intuitives all in one place, especially ones that are well-trained and experienced. Therefore, more researchers might consider contacting conference organizers to see how they might incorporate their own research interests into the overall conference experience. So many remote viewers and other psi practitioners are interested in participating in research but often feel as if they just aren't asked or don't know how to connect with researchers. The IRVA conferences are a perfect place for this.

We hope to build on what we achieved with our research room at our next conference, although we may be inclined to call the next one an "experiential room" over a research room, as sometimes viewers get too focused on being correct or right about a target or proving to themselves or others they are intuitive while forgetting how amazing it can be to just fully experience a target. Anecdotal observations suggest it is this latter attitude that might end up producing some of the best results.

Regardless, we are happy to report that IRVA's research unit is alive and well and tackling the tough questions around remote viewing and related modalities through offering special projects such as this one and getting more people involved who might not otherwise have such opportunities. We wish to thank all of those who participated in this project, including the viewers, IRU members, conference volunteers, and *Aperture's* editor for making it possible to report on these efforts. Last but not least, this project absolutely would not have happened without the many hours Dave Silverstein contributed as the lead in designing the targets, preparing the materials, corroborating with myself and the IRU unit and other volunteers, setting up and breaking down the stations, and then doing the analysis and write-up himself.

If there was one lesson learned in all of this, it was that research is a lot of work—especially conducting six separate experiments at once! ■

David Silverstein

Dave has had a lifelong appreciation of all things psi. He is a highly talented, long-time remote viewer and professional clairvoyant, working with individuals and business people on all matters. He is a graduate of a well-respected multi-year clairvoyant and energy healing program. Dave psychically reads photos of people and the esoteric. And he counts his experiences with psychometry (receiving psychic impressions from objects) as some of his most powerful and profound psychic experiences. His remote viewing sessions are featured in the book *Remote Viewing: The Art and Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Finances, Elections, and the Lottery.*

Dave is a founding member of the Sublime Remote Viewing Group, whose work has been published in scientific journals. He is also a member of The Applied Precognition Project (APP) and ran their Direct Psi Dowsing and Psychical Arts Prediction Group. Dave has a bachelor's degree in Sociology and is also an accomplished real estate professional in California. His websites and email are davesilverstein.com, newfrontierrealty.com, and dave@davesilverstein.com.

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BEYOND BASICS: INSIDE THE CEDAR MOUNTAIN REMOTE VIEWING SUMMIT 2022

by Annalisa Ventola

This past October, I had the great pleasure of attending the Cedar Mountain 2022 Remote Viewing Summit, held at the Southern Utah University Mountain Center and organized by Dr. Paul H. Smith of Remote Viewing International. With the subheading "Enhance. Expand. Explore. Engage. Connect. Confirm. Bond. Breakout," this summit aimed to go beyond a typical conference experience, and beyond remote viewing basics, to provide an exclusive "next level" event. The result was a fun and unique weekend, set in a beautiful location, that delivered on all things personal, professional, and practical regarding remote viewing.

Due to logistical issues, I missed the welcoming reception the night before the start of the event, so Friday morning it was straight to the edge of my "boggle threshold," morning coffee in hand, with *New Thinking Allowed's* creator Dr. Jeffrey Mishlove on "Hyperspace and Remote Viewing." Whatever allows a distant observer to gather information about a target that scientifically should be impossible to know remains a mystery. One theory is that the process of remote viewing doesn't actually travel through the physical cosmos but rather goes around it, perhaps via hyperspace or another similar mechanism. Jeff put forward some connections between hyperspace and remote viewing that are well worth considering.

Annalisa Ventola

Annalisa Ventola is an educator, researcher, and administrator in the field of parapsychology with a particular interest in public scholarship, science communication, and haunting, poltergeist, and out-of-body experiences. She is a Professional Member and Executive Director of the Parapsychological Association, Editor of *EdgeScience,* and the Founder of *Public Parapsychology,* a blog devoted to promoting public scholarship in the fields of parapsychology and anomalous psychology.

Following that, Jana Rogge gave us an update on her progress for a research study that focuses on assessing the hit accuracy of controlled remote viewing (CRV) sessions. Her talk outlined the current study, its implementation, and preliminary findings in the early remote viewing data. Jana's work has the potential to reveal the strengths and weaknesses of individual viewers, as well as a broad picture of CRV's accuracy. If this research succeeds, it could potentially revolutionize the field of remote viewing.

All of that before lunch.

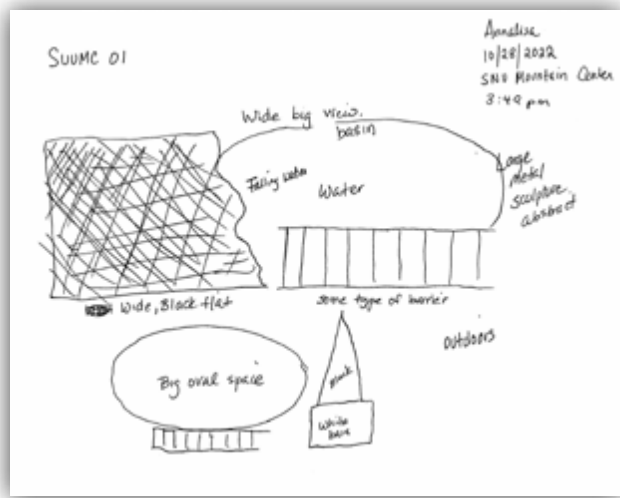
By the end of lunch, I'd become acquainted with Paul's brothers, sons, wife, and close friends. Catering and transportation for

this event was a Smith family affair, and those folks were super fun (and hilarious!). Being a conference organizer myself, I was skeptical about all the logistics that were being handled "in-house." However, the transportation was reliable, and the home-cooked meals were a delight. The menu was smartly planned, flexible enough to meet my particular dietary needs, and exceeded my expectations all weekend.

Following lunch, former Star Gate remote viewers Bill Ray and Paul presented "Advanced Tasking for Remote Viewers." There is much discussion about what makes for effective taskings and what makes for bad taskings. Several misconceptions exist about how particular objectives should and shouldn't be given tasks. For me, this theoretical and practical talk hit the core of a common problem that remote viewers and experimental parapsychologists share: the critical need to form the right questions in the right contexts. The talk made me appreciate just how nuanced these issues can get.

My favorite part of the summit was, of course, the outbounder experiment that followed. In a traditional outbounder experiment, a remote viewer stays put while a "beacon" person (or team) travels to an undisclosed target site. The viewer mentally focuses on the beacon at the predetermined moment to locate and describe the target. When the viewer is finished, the viewer and team both visit the destination site to get direct, in-person feedback.

Paul led us in remote viewing to an RV target that summit organizers were visiting as a beacon. Afterward, the summit provided transportation to get us all to the target site: Old Iron Town State Park. What's left of this ghost town has been preserved and includes a beehive kiln, furnace, and the remains of a foundry. The in-person feedback was not just an opportunity to practice remote viewing but also to see more of the beautiful Utah landscape.



Outbounder session and target

This was my first time doing a remote viewing session. I was surprised and excited about how closely my drawings from the workshop matched some of the site's key features. For instance, I perceived an oval area blocked by a gate, which was precisely what I experienced when stepping into the beehive kiln. However, there were many interesting features to experience around the site. A critical take would be that the site—which, I understand, was not the summit organizers' first choice of target—had a lot of elements that could arguably correspond to many types of imagery. Still, it was a fantastic experience, and I hope to have another opportunity like it soon.

Following another delicious home-cooked meal and a shuttle down the mountain to the hotel, I spent what was left of the evening checking out the charming shops and an excellent winery on the main thoroughfare of Cedar City.

The next morning, Tom McNear, the first member of the Army Star Gate program to be personally trained by Ingo Swann, discussed the specific usage of bilocation as part of his training in coordinate remote viewing (CRV) training. Personally, I thought I was about to hear a talk relating more to the parapsychological definition of bilocation, wherein a person or object is witnessed to be in two locations simultaneously. However, this usage of the term was considerably different.

Ingo Swann used the term "bilocation" in the context of his efforts to train remote viewers. Tom used original files from the CIA's Star Gate archives to expound on these teachings. While I expected a concept of bilocation suggestive of out-of-body states, Swann's lessons in bilocation urged viewers to maintain a balance between the viewing room and the site—being neither too much in the viewing room nor too immersed in the target site.

Following Tom's talk, Paul led a workshop on psychometry. After a few words of intro, we passed around various "token objects," attempting to interact with and learn details about past people, locations, or events through touch. Workshops were quickly becoming my favorite activity at the summit. Still, after practicing psychometry on seven or eight objects, which was mentally exhausting, I was ready for another home-cooked lunch!

Following lunch was a presentation about the experiences of one of my favorite people in the field of parapsychology, Dr. Jessica Utts. In a talk titled "My Year of Living Dangerously," Jessica, a renowned statistician, shared personal stories about her year as a visiting scientist at SRI International. While taking a leave of absence from her professorship at the University of California, Davis, and after obtaining the appropriate security clearance, Jessica brought her expertise to the research conducted by SRI's remote viewing program. She

took part in planning, carrying out, and analyzing experiments, as well as evaluating study findings. She used the insights gained from her experience to motivate and educate her students, engage her skeptical colleagues, and advance academic parapsychology.

Following that was a fascinating, historic, and humorous three-way discussion between Leo Ruickbie, director of the Bigelow Institute for Consciousness Studies, Erik Bard, science adviser to Brandon Fugal, owner of Skinwalker Ranch, and Paul H. Smith, former Star Gate remote viewer, concerning what we could speculatively learn about the nature and potential threat to humans posed by conscious aliens. Accounts of strange, consciousness-related cases from the Skinwalker Ranch occurrences were cross-referenced with insights about consciousness, remote viewing, and other psi modalities. Deeply probing, and at times hilarious, the conversation left us with a lot to chew on intellectually.

The summit's Saturday night was set aside for a regional feast featuring meat from nearby open-range herds. As attendees mixed while waiting for dinner, I was struck by the quality of conversations I had enjoyed with just about every attendee throughout the weekend. The lack of cell phone service that high in the mountains was probably contributing to the vibe. Imagine being in a cozy lodge with dozens of incredibly interesting people, none of whom are looking at their screens! Following dinner, Mountaintop Sound, a local Americana band, performed acoustic songs in perfect tune. The rest of us enjoyed the music with bellies full, occasionally stepping outside to take in the cool mountain air.

Sunday morning felt appropriately sacred as we started our day outdoors. We enjoyed a light breakfast while taking in the wildlife sounds and beauty among the granite walls of the Parowan Gap. Members of the area Paiute tribe were invited to teach us about the meaning of the eye-catching rock-art depictions of various figures carved into the walls. These cultural ambassadors played indigenous instruments, showed off their ceremonial wear, and taught us about this unique location's spiritual and cultural significance. By sheer coincidence, a local falconer from the Enoch Wildlife Rescue also showed up toward the end of the morning to exercise his rescue birds and kindly—and spontaneously—educated us about his practices, bringing yet another dimension to a thoughtful morning.

Returning to the lodge, Paul presented another talk humorously titled "If You Absolutely, Positively MUST Remote View Bigfoot..." We learned about the drawbacks of remote viewing anomalous targets and useful techniques to employ if we do find ourselves in this position. Paul shared his expertise in handling these types of cases, using rigorous methods that may increase the likelihood of producing more accurate results and decrease contamination from fantasy elements or poor tasking. Once again, I was inspired and enthralled by the discussion. I might be becoming a tasking nerd.

Finally, the last weekend's workshop was an Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) task. Being more a 200-level than a 100-level event, Paul's discussion of the methods, techniques, and tasks was brief but enough to do the job. In a typical ARV task, each target in the set to be used is assigned an associated meaning. For instance, an orange might mean one thing, a screwdriver another. In this case, the group's objective was to predict who would be winning the NFL football game that day by remote viewing an undisclosed picture assigned to the winning team. Despite being new to this (at least as a viewer), I felt like the impressions I was getting were pretty strong, so I scribbled away and then passed in my sheet, looking forward to the post-dinner/post-game feedback.

The final dinner of the weekend was, of course, lovely, and even though I had generally tried to keep my helpings low carb, I couldn't resist enjoying a few bites of homemade cherry cobbler

The rustic Summit venue in the Cedar Mountains

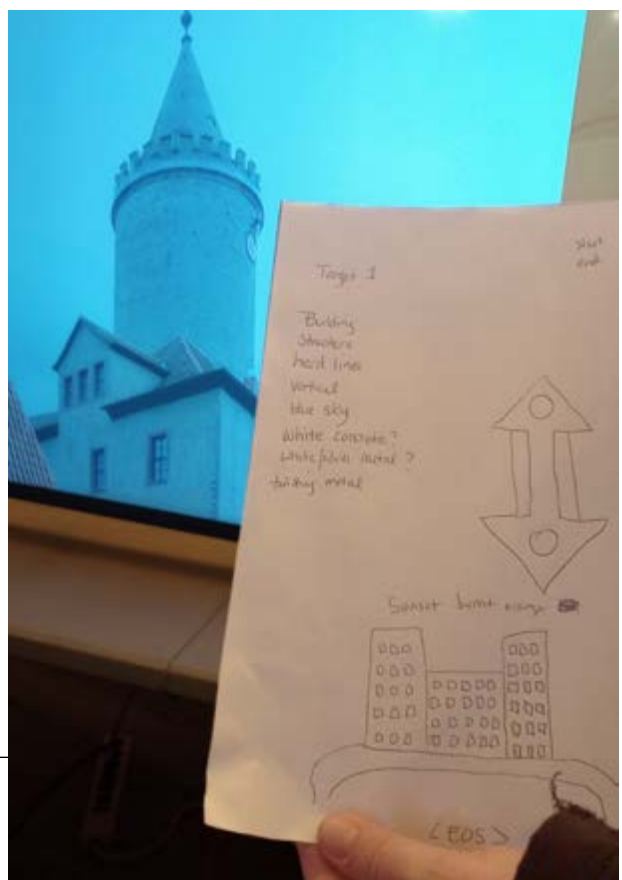
with vanilla ice cream—one of my favorite desserts! Tom McNear gave a touching talk sharing his experience of growing into a friendship with Ingo Swann. He shared Ingo's numerous qualities, insights, strengths, and eccentricities as they traveled together and shared many meals. The talk left me wanting to learn more about Ingo's writings and art.

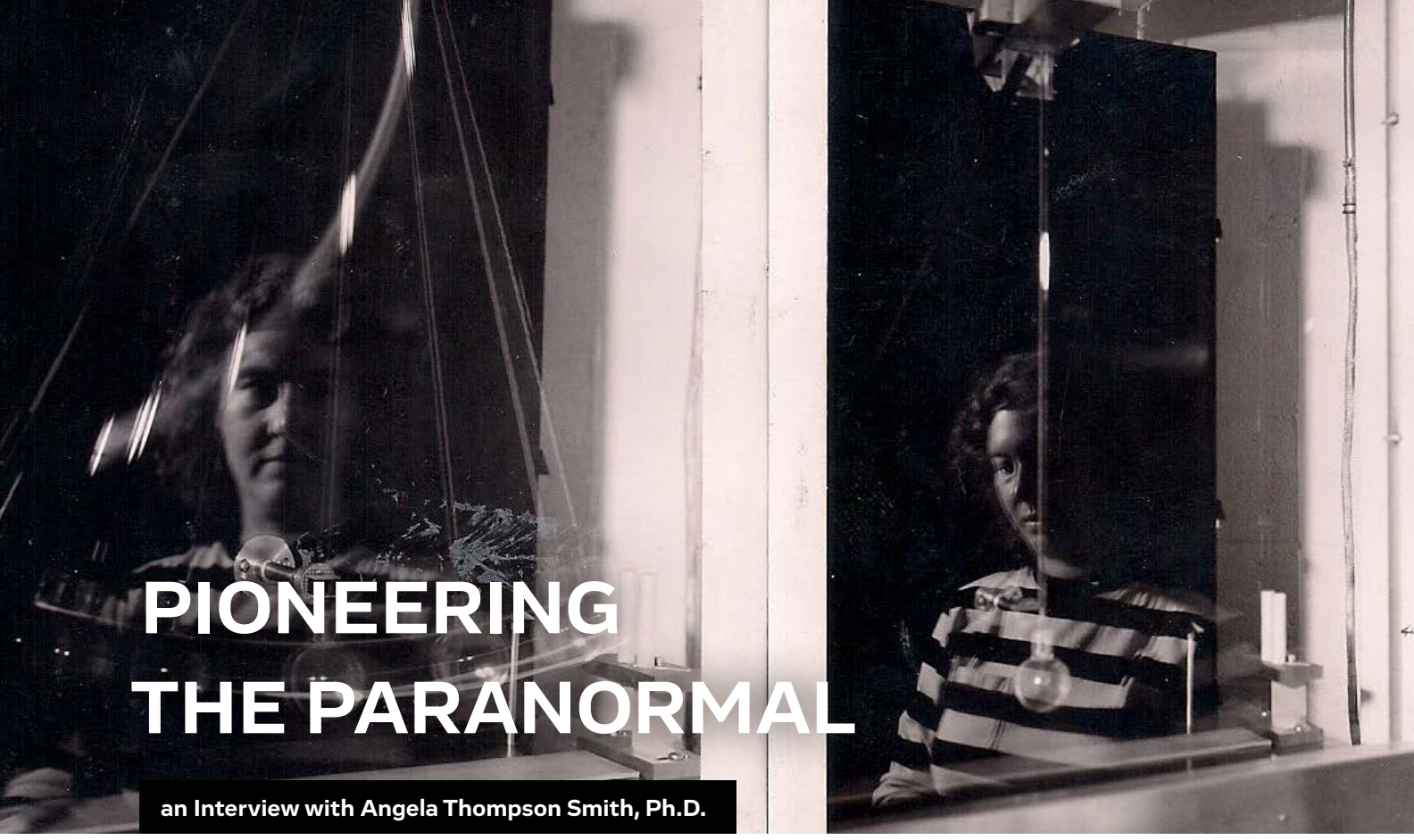
Finally, the football game was over. Our workshop had collectively and correctly predicted that the San Francisco 49ers would be the winner (31:14). The feedback for my own personal viewing was astounding. I was stunned.

I've heard it said that an effective way of convincing a skeptic of the efficacy of remote viewing is to have them do it themselves. With the proper mindset and encouragement, even complete novices can do it. It seems that remote viewing protocols have the capacity to stimulate direct psi experiences, safely and reliably, in a relatively short amount of time. This is something I consider as I imagine how *Public Parapsychology* might be able to help more people come to the knowledge that psi exists and that it belongs to everyone.

What goes up the mountain must come down the mountain, and there was much reflection during my trip back home on what I had gained from the weekend, both as a researcher of parapsychological topics and as an administrator. First of all, I had a lot of fun. Working at the edges of science can get intense, especially when we find ourselves straddling scientific and spiritual issues. However, humor, joviality, and play may better serve our efforts. Second, I am likely to steal Dr. Paul H. Smith's event format one day down the road. It was a perfect balance of experience, experiment, training, play, and awe. ■

Winning ARV target and session.





PIONEERING THE PARANORMAL

an Interview with Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

> Angela, during one of your recent courses with IRVA ED, you touched upon your involvement in experiments at the PEAR lab, where you explored the effects of timely distance when accessing future targets. I'm very interested to learn more about your experience with this fascinating topic. Could you share some insights with us?

The Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research laboratory (PEAR), located at Princeton University, operated a "hidden in plain sight" research lab in the basement of the School of Engineering, studying engineering and mechanical anomalies related to human consciousness. A group of these studies was of a microelectronic device called a Random Number Generator (RNG) and how some individuals could interact with its totally random output.

The majority of the PEAR RNG experiments were carried out with individual, pairs, or groups of human "operators" sitting in front of the device to alter its output of zeros and ones; a baseline was included in the session as a control. There was an alternative protocol, in which "operators" attempted to influence the RNG "from a distance," sometimes from a nearby location outside the locked lab, sometimes from hundreds, even thousands of miles away! During my five years at PEAR, I took part in both local and distance studies, producing around 60+ sessions. PEAR discovered that it did not seem to matter where the "operator" was located: time and distance did not matter, and there was a significant overall effect on the RNG.

PEAR also carried out Precognitive Remote Perception (PRP) studies that are of interest to remote viewers! Prior to a randomized location "target" or a voluntary "operator" location target being generated, the viewer or percipient would carry out a documented viewing of the target days, or even weeks or months before the "outbound" individual visited the target. Again PEAR found that time and distance did not appear to hinder the effect. I was involved in many of these PRP studies; the most interesting was with IRVA Treasurer Bill Higgins when he was traveling in Taiwan and Nepal. He wrote up his experiences in a past issue of *Aperture.*

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., is a researcher, remote viewer, remote viewing trainer, and author of many books about ESP. Her 5 fascinating years working at Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) lab preceded a move to Las Vegas, NV, in 1992 to work as Mr. Robert Bigelow's Research Coordinator. In the mid-1990s, while studying for her Ph.D., she also trained in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) with Dr. Paul Smith (RVIS) and Lyn Buchanan (PSI). In 1999, Dr. Smith became a Founding Director and Member of IRVA and has served as a Board Member. Since the early 1990s, she has been training others in remote viewing, consulting on applications projects, and has written 10 books, including *SEER, Tactical Remote Viewing,* and *Remote Perceptions: OBEs, Remote Viewing and Other Normal Abilities,* which contains a foreword written by Ingo Swann and outlines her OBE experiences. Website: www.mindwiseconsulting.com

In this article,[1] Bill describes a series of experiments that he conducted with you in 1992, remote viewing targets in preset time/date. The task was to describe the location where you would be at the time defined in the target. From far away locations in Nepal and Taiwan, where he was at the time, he worked five sessions, four of which were right on target, but the fifth seemed to be off. Then, 40 days later, it turned out that this fifth session was an exact match for a scene he had encountered while you were both at the 1992 SSE conference—he had inadvertently and precognitively remote viewed the correct target, but distant in time and space, with amazing accuracy.

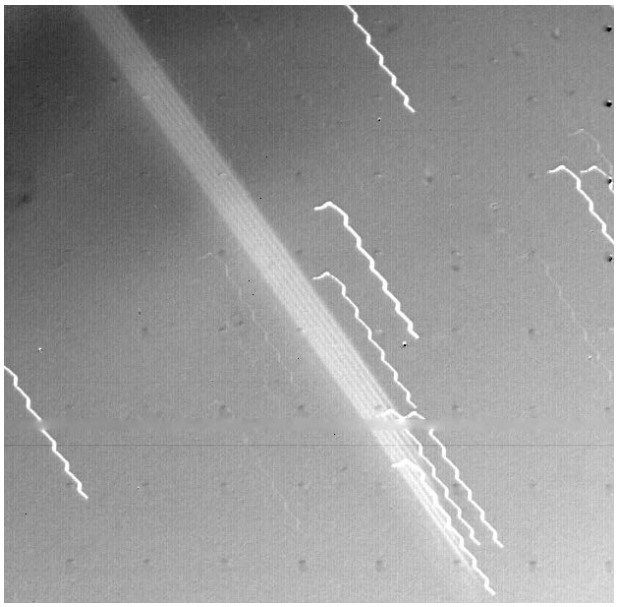
Yes, it was a future target, in that Bill was trying to remote view me with the Precognitive Remote Perception protocol but missed perceiving me on April 30th, which was the target. Instead, his perception jumped to another location where we were both present, the SSE Conference. This would have been coded as a "miss," even though he had a great deal of correct information in his session.

This raises another question: In these studies, have you compared the accuracy of accessing future targets with the accuracy of accessing past/present targets?

No, I have never scientifically assessed the accuracy of assessing past/present targets. From my experience, they have an equal chance of success/failure. For example, with past targets there is always the possibility that feedback is flawed in some way, historically or in someone's memory of an event. For feedback on future targets, viewers often have to wait for the feedback to be available. For example, in the Rings of Saturn project that I carried out in 1994, I had to wait 11 years for initial feedback, when the Cassini Probe reached Saturn!

Eleven years—that's a lot. It reminds me of the Swann/Sherman remote viewing of Jupiter from April 1973, where Ingo discovered the Jupiter rings? He had to wait 6 years (until 4 Mar 1979) for scientific validation by Voyager 1.

1 "My PEAR Experiment" by William F. Higgins, published in *Aperture* #19, Summer 2011



First evidence of a ring around the planet Jupiter is seen in this photograph taken by Voyager 1 on March 4, 1979. © NASA/JPL

> During your time at PEAR, I'm certain you have been involved in numerous captivating studies. Could you share one or two particularly intriguing ones that shed light on ESP or yielded unexpected results, making them especially fascinating for remote viewers?

There were too many to relate here but they are written up in my book *SEER*. Some that stood out were remote viewing and RNG attempts that I made during some international travels. For example, when I was visiting Moscow, Russia, in the very early 1990s, I was both a sender and a receiver in PEAR's Precognitive Remote Perception (PRP) studies. In the lab there at ITP[2] in the Arbat section of Moscow, my host and I tried to affect PEAR's Random Number Generator (RNG), as well as doing on-site RNG work. What was interesting was that the efforts to Princeton were significantly opposite those that I had previously attempted from Princeton to Moscow.

Incidentally, ITP was working on some psychotronic (mind/matter) devices that they claimed could enhance PK performance. They asked me to take two small devices back to PEAR for them to include in their research (Little Bear and Big Bear). PEAR randomly had these devices running during lab RNG studies but didn't find any difference between when they were running and when they were off.

Then, a year later, I visited with a friend in Nairobi, Kenya, and again did some PRP and RNG attempts to PEAR (while visiting the game parks) that were moderately successful.

> Many of the experiments and findings in parapsychology and psi research over the past century were pioneering and sometimes groundbreaking because they laid the groundwork for much of what we almost take for granted these days (well, at least in this area of research). Even after more than 50 years, the sense of pioneering remains. What was your experience like being professionally involved with this topic back then? How would you compare the atmosphere in parapsychological science from that time to the present day?

When I was a little girl and growing up in England, many paranormal events were considered OK topics of conversation, although not always acknowledged by science. When I came to the States in 1981, I found that most paranormal topics were taboo, especially in the scientific world. There seemed to be a standard rebuttal that these topics were "pseudoscience" or even downright fraud. However, I discovered that even though many scientists (that I worked with) publicly denounced the paranormal, they privately held many paranormal beliefs and even practiced skills such as tarot, numerology, & runes. But these interests were kept very separate from their scientific work.

When I learned about my new position at the PEAR laboratory, I related the news to my current professor, who was in charge of the Developmental Group at UMDNJ, where I was working—he became very angry. Yelling and red in the face, he told

2 Institute for Theoretical Physics

The PEAR Program

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.**

This June marked the tenth anniversary of one of the School's most unusual research enterprises, the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) program. Housed in a modest suite of rooms converted from a dead storage area next to the machine shop, this laboratory was originally established by M.A.E. Professor Robert G. Jahn, then the dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science, as an outgrowth of an undergraduate independent research project, to attempt systematic study of certain anomalies arising in the interaction of human operators with engineering devices, systems, and processes.

Since its inception, this program has addressed three interrelated questions: 1) Can human intention influence, however slightly, the output of simple machines that incorporate random physical processes? 2) Can quantifiable increments of information about remote geographical locations be acquired without normal sensory means? 3) Can such empirical anomalies be accommodated within a quantitative theoretical framework?

In spite of the casual appearance of the laboratory, experiments are conducted under the most rigorous protocols and controls, and employ highly sophisticated diagnostic and computational equipment. All new experiments must survive extensive qualification and calibration procedures before they are employed for data generation, and numerous fail-safe features assure reliability of the results. The raw data are subjected to detailed statistical analyses before being fully presented in an ongoing sequence of technical reports and formal publications.

Under Jahn's direction, the laboratory's five staff members provide a broadly interdisciplinary cross-section of academic talent. In addition to Brenda Dunne, the laboratory manager whose background combines developmental psychology and humanities, the group includes John Bradish, electrical engineer; York Dobyns, theoretical physicist; Roger Nelson, experimental psychologist; and Angela Thompson, medical researcher.

Two and one-half years ago, this project was integrated into a larger, more multidisciplinary program called the Human Information Processing Group, that includes projects based in Psychology, Cognitive Science, Philosophy, and Civil Engineering. Funded by a five-year, $6.3 million grant from the McDonnell Foundation, the purpose of the HIP Group is to coordinate broad study of the human-machine interface. Last fall the five faculty members comprising the Steering Committee offered an undergraduate course entitled "Special Topics in Human-Machine Interaction" which will be taught again this spring.

Over the course of its ten years of investigation, the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research program has accumulated huge data bases on several human/machine experiments that persistently demonstrate statistically significant correlation between the intentions of the operators and the output distributions of their machines. Calibration and baseline data generated under conditions identical to these intentional efforts, in contrast continue to conform to theoretical chance expectations.

In addition to the various random event generators, the laboratory employs a huge 6 x 10 foot "pinball" machine, called a Random Mechanical Cascade, which drops 9,000 3/4 inch marbles through an array of pegs, forming a quasi-Gaussian distribution in 19 collecting bins. Yet other experiments feature attractive hydrodynamic fountains and jets, which the operators try to influence to higher or lower transition points, and a linear pendulum, where damping rate and swing symmetry are the targets of

me that if I accepted the job at PEAR, that would be the end of my professional, scientific career, and I would never be able to work in science labs again! A year or so later, a favorable article appeared in the local newspaper about the PEAR lab, and this same professor congratulated me on a wise move to join the lab!

Now, I see the general acceptance of psi coming about, one article at a time, one documentary at a time, one podcast at a time, although the Church, skeptics, and science still maintain their old denial paradigm.

> How does your work in this field influence your interactions in everyday life—how do people typically react when you share what you do? Have you noticed any significant changes in these reactions over the years?

In the UK there is much more acceptance and knowledge about topics such as remote viewing. In the UK, if I am asked about what I do and mention remote viewing, the majority of folks think it has something to do with satellite telemetry! Meeting new people, I usually say I am working

One of the earliest photos of Angela involved in parapsychological work.

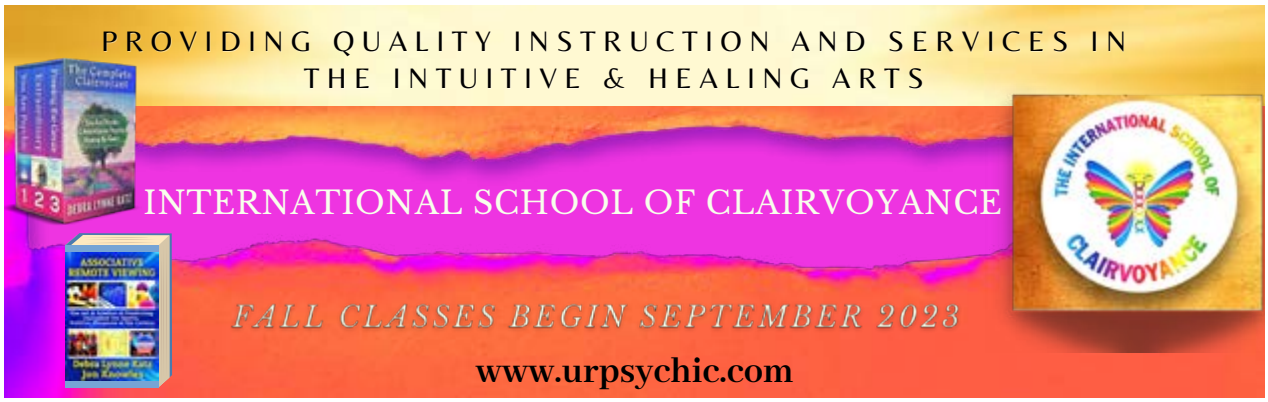
in consciousness research and development. Or I tell them I am a writer on consciousness topics. That seems to be acceptable. Lately, though, I have been a bit more open about what I do, especially when I have appeared in documentaries and podcasts.

> What initially sparked your interest in psychic research? I understand your background is in medical research, so how did you transition into this field?

Yes, I trained originally in nursing and social work, then, following my BS and MS degrees, I transitioned to medical research in infant and child development. However, I felt I was neglecting the intuitive part of myself and that was when I signed up to volunteer at the Psychophysical Research Laboratories (PRL) in Princeton, NJ, where they were doing Ganzfeld research. When PRL lost funding, I volunteered at the Princeton PEAR lab, while still working in nearby medical research, until I was hired by them.

> Right now you are in the middle of teaching a 12-part course at IRVA ED called the Paranormal Academy, which runs for a whole year. Remote viewing is only one of many parts. Each month there's an introduction to a different topic. You try to give as comprehensive an overview of each subject area as possible. I wouldn't say it's "just an introduction," because being able to put all the information together and give it a historical context is incredibly important for understanding. The material will also be published as a book. The work involved in compiling and sharing all your knowledge is certainly enormous. Do you have plans for afterwards?

Yes, the material from the 12 modules of the Paranormal Academy will be published in book form at the end of this year and will be available on Amazon. And, yes, there are plans for after! I want to republish a couple of my books that are currently out of print. There's always something to write about!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A series by Patty Gallagher

DR. JANET LEE MITCHELL

A Historic Remote Viewing Experiment with Ingo Swann: The Birth of "Remote Viewing"

IRVA's Women of Remote Viewing features Dr. Janet Lee Mitchell and focuses on her participation in the first ever remote viewing as a monitor in a remote weather session conducted with fellow researcher Ingo Swann at the American Society of Psychical Research (ASPR) in New York City. She participated in this experiment, which caused Ingo Swann to coin the term "remote viewing." Swann had said in several autobiographical works that he had coined the term on December 8, 1971, after this experiment of the same date, and other authors have discussed the fact, but there has been no known contemporaneous record of the event—until now.

One of the invaluable gems in Ingo Swann's archives is this startling find … a two page documentation of the very first, ever, experiment in "remote viewing," conducted with Ingo Swann by Dr. Mitchell at the American Society of Psychical Research (ASPR) in New York City. Here is a text transcript of those two pages:

FIRST INFORMAL LONG-DISTANCE REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT AT THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

J. Mitchell and I. Swann, 8 December 1971.

The following report is informal and should be considered an example of a spontaneous motion task that took place while waiting instrumentation alignments for formal experiments that were in progress at the ASPR.

In view of subsequent controlled long-distance remote viewing experiments at Stanford Research Institute, however, this first impromptu feat is provided for the record. [Following is the Janet Mitchell report found glued to document pages:]

Ingo Swann – 12/8/71

At the 13th minute on this record Ingo reported over the intercom that he was "going to Arizona." He goes out there often, psychically. He then said it was cloudy and cold over Tucson. Using this information as a sort of target, I checked out the weather in Tucson for that day.

According to the N.Y. Times, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 93 – Weather is reported for a 24-hour period from 7PM on Dec. 7th to 7PM on Dec. 8th. The high for Tucson was 38 degrees. The low was 30 degrees. Precipitation at .68. General condition was cloudy.

As you can see, it was definitely cold and cloudy over Tucson on Dec. 8, 1971. So, Ingo is getting information about … weather conditions as far as 3,000 miles away correctly. ■

ESP and Personality Patterns. By Gertrude Raffel Schmeidler and R. A. McConnell. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1958. Pp. 136. 25s.

Dr. Schmeidler has, for a number of years, been studying extrasensory perception (chiefly in card-guessing of Rhine's form) and in studying how any apparent ability correlates with the subject's temperament and with his emotional attitude to the topic. In this book she presents her results, together with statistical comments and analyses by R. A. McConnell.

The work has clearly been performed with skill and care. The conclusions are stated with moderation and with a deep appreciation of the possible errors that threaten the make the deductions invalid.

The book can be recommended to those who want to keep in touch with the best modern developments in the subject. W. Ross Ashby.

GERTRUDE SCHMEIDLER

Pioneering Parapsychologist and the Sheep/Goat Metaphor

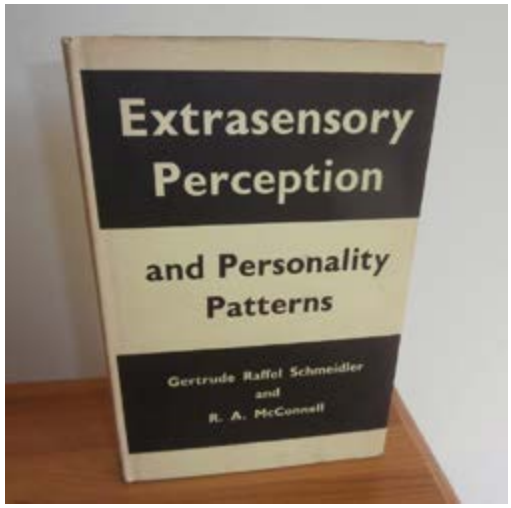
Patty Gallagher created and curates the Women of RV series on IRVA's Facebook page.

IRVA's Women of Remote Viewing today features Gertrude Schmeidler, parapsychology researcher and associate of Ingo Swann. Her archived collection is located at Duke University.

The value of the collection may be viewed from several perspectives. One is able to see how researchers collaborate with each other to evaluate the value of networking and mentoring, to study the historical role of women in parapsychology, and for women of the time to become aware of groups and institutes interested in the study of ESP, such as the American Society for Psychical Research, the Duke University Parapsychology Laboratory, and the Parapsychology Foundation, Inc. In 1977, she was the associate editor of *The Women's Handbook of Parapsychology.*

Reflected in much of the research is the work for which Schmeidler is most notable: the development of the metaphor of sheep and goats. She determined through several cycles of ESP card-guessing experiments that "sheep" (people who believed that success was possible in ESP tasks) scored higher than "goats" (those who rejected the possibility of success).

Later documentation in the sheep/goat research includes data and correspondence by Murray Melnick and Christopher Scott pertaining to their study of earlier tabulations of Schmeidler's sheep/goat research. The archives are located at https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/schmeid ■



Read the WORV articles on the IRVA Facebook page.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH PAM CORONADO'S *COMPLETE PSYCHIC DETECTIVE SERIES*

by Srinivas Jonna

As a member of IRVA and a student of Lori Lambert Williams, I recently had the opportunity to take part in the *Complete Psychic Detective Series* offered by IRVA-ED. In this article, I want to share my experience and the valuable lessons I learned from this course.

Srinivas Jonna

Srinivas Jonna, also known as Sri, is a seeker from India now residing in the United States. His journey of self-discovery and spiritual growth has shaped a unique perspective on life, guided by divine wisdom. Sri believes in unlocking extraordinary abilities like ESP and remote viewing, making them accessible to all, transcending boundaries. With a profound understanding of the interconnectedness of souls, Sri invites others to join him in unraveling the mysteries of consciousness and embracing boundless possibilities.

The course spanned three weekends, with six classes, each lasting four hours. Before attending, I had some initial doubts about whether the course would be suitable for me. I wondered if I needed to be an expert in remote viewing or have advanced CRV and ERV skills. Fortunately, on the first day of class Pam reassured us that the course was designed to accommodate all levels of experience, whether we used CRV, ERV, psychic abilities, or intuition. This boosted my self-confidence and set the tone for a fruitful learning experience.

One of the most striking aspects of the course was the diverse group of participants. Each person brought their own unique skill set and methods for describing targets.

Throughout the six days of the course, we had numerous Q & A sessions where Pam answered our questions in great detail and provided helpful examples. These sessions fostered a supportive learning environment, and the unique nature of the questions asked by students allowed us to gain different perspectives on the material.

Each day we had time to practice targets, allowing us to apply the techniques taught that day. These practice sessions were invaluable learning experiences, and we expressed our gratitude to the targets for their role in our educational process. Beyond its applications in psychic detective work, I quickly realized that the skills and concepts taught in this course have far-reaching implications in everyday life. The ability to navigate challenging situations and make better decisions is a valuable asset.

On the **first day,** Pam provided an overview and introduced herself. She explained the course content, its suitability

for everyone, and the importance of practice sessions. We delved into topics such as emotional and mental strength, ethical practices, and the meaning of terms like victim, suspect, perpetrator, and fugitive. Additionally, we learned about the various tasks performed by psychic detectives: describing locations, identifying missing persons, recreating crime scenarios, and providing detailed descriptions of perpetrators, vehicles, and weapons.

The **second day** focused on missing persons and the techniques used to determine if a person is alive or deceased. Pam emphasized the significance of current-time information and the importance of focusing on the physical body and emotions when identifying a live person. Setting intentions and recording our findings using CRV training were key components of the process. We also learned techniques for identifying deceased individuals, such as examining auras.

Location work took center stage on the **third day.** Pam emphasized the power of intention in setting spiritual and physical boundaries. We explored the pros and cons of remote viewing in location work and learned techniques for describing key features, including land, immediate surroundings, and landmarks. I was particularly intrigued by a technique that helped determine directions at the target site.

Day four was dedicated to the profiling of perpetrators. We learned how to observe physical attributes, facial characteristics, age, style of dress, and the relationship between perpetrators and victims. The skill of reading photos was taught, which I found applicable not only in psychic detective work but also in daily life. We delved into different types of offenders, such as violent offenders, non-violent offenders, and sex offenders.

On **day five,** we explored the five Ws—who, what, why, when, and where— and how they come together to provide a comprehensive understanding of a crime. We learned to ask specific questions to uncover information about the perpetrator, the crime itself, the motive, the time of day, and the location. These pieces of information were then pieced together to recreate the crime scene and gain deeper insights.

The sixth and final day focused on identifying and describing weapons and vehicles. We learned techniques to describe vehicles in terms of color, shape, make, and model. The importance of imagination and visualization in this process became evident. Techniques for describing weapons, such as understanding how they feel and what sounds they produce, were also taught.

At the end of the course, Pam answered our final questions and provided tips on how to prepare

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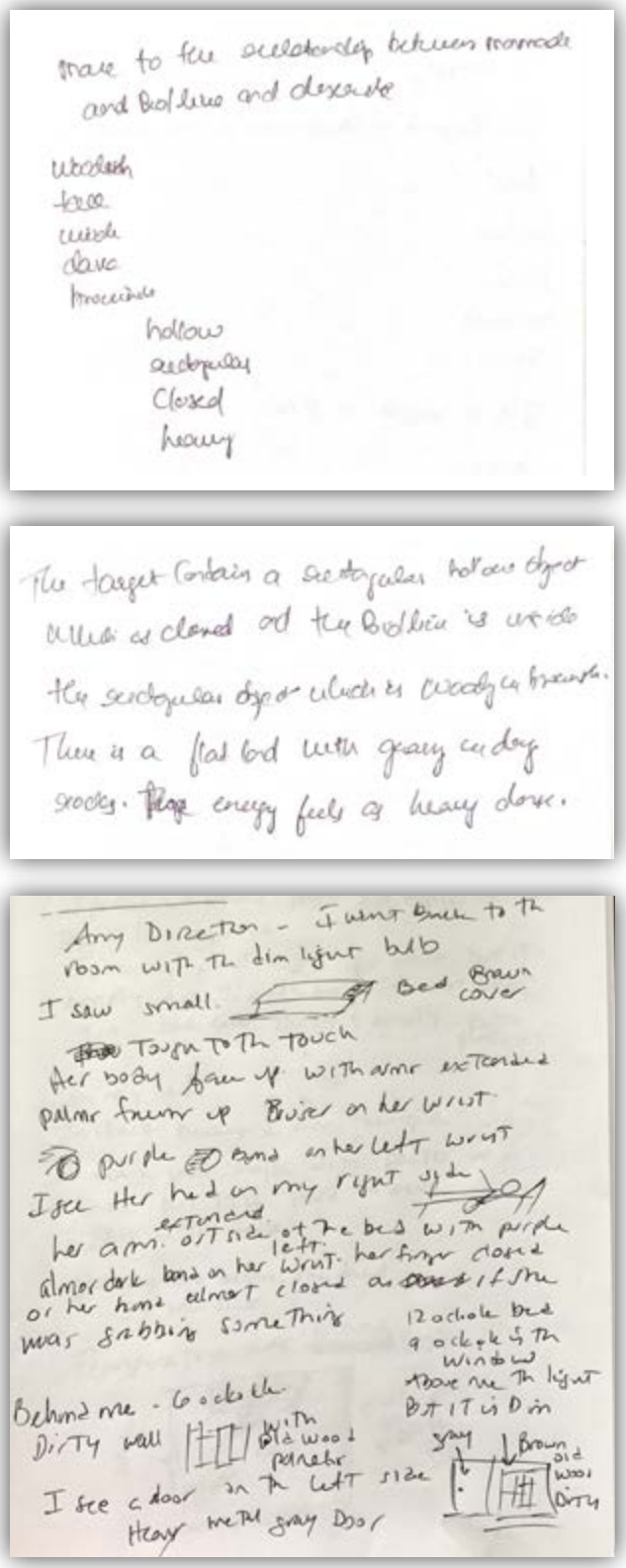

▲ Day 3 location description target exercise (the Kristy Jefferson case): Srinivas Jonna (CRV P2 and Summary) and Carmen Mendoza (one of several pages of freeform description).

a portfolio of practice cases or targets. She emphasized the importance of keeping records of accuracy rates, highlighting their value in measuring progress.

In conclusion, my experience with Pam Coronado's *Complete Psychic Detective Series* was nothing short of remarkable. The course provided me with valuable skills and knowledge that extend beyond the realm of psychic detective work. The diverse group of participants and the interactive nature of the classes enriched the learning experience. I am grateful for the opportunity to have participated in this course, and I am excited to apply what I have learned in my future endeavors as a psychic detective. ■

▼ Feedback on the Kristy Jefferson case

FOCAL POINT
FOCAL POINT is not the average remote viewing discussion group. It is available to IRVA members who wish to actively remote view new targets and participate in group discussions about those results. A new target will be posted each month, and the feedback a couple of weeks later. Members can upload their sessions and discuss the results. Targets will not involve any disturbing or controversial subject matter, and are appropriate for all skill levels. All remote viewing methodologies and skill levels are welcome.

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The International Remote Viewing Association, in partnership with iRiS Intuition, Paris, France, is pleased to announce the competition for an international research grant that promotes the development of remote viewing and the achievement of the highest standards in remote viewing research.
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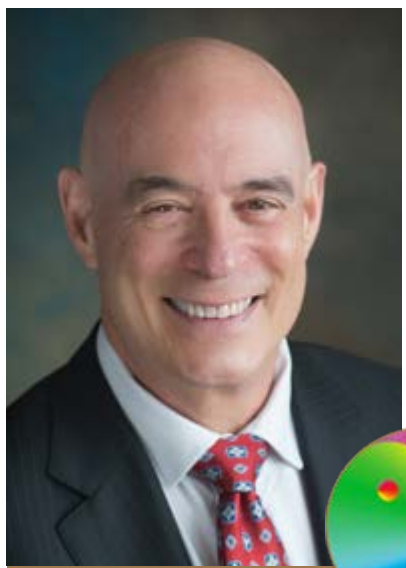
Video Transcript: *New Thinking Allowed* with Jeffrey Mishlove

REMOTE VIEWING FROM THE INSIDE OUT

with Russell Targ
March 2022



JM: Hello and welcome. I'm Jeffrey Mishlove. Today we'll be looking at remote viewing from the inside out. Back by popular demand is my good friend Russell Targ who will be celebrating his 88th birthday this year. Russell was the co-founder of the remote viewing program at SRI International in Menlo Park, California. With his partner Harold (Hal) Puthoff he coauthored the book *Mind Reach: Scientists Look at Psychic Abilities*. It was a landmark book that put remote viewing on the map. Subsequently, Russell has written many other books including most recently, *The Reality of ESP: A Physicist's Proof of Psychic Abilities*, also *Limitless Mind: A Guide to Remote Viewing and Transformation of Consciousness*. Russell lives in Palo Alto, California. Now, I'll switch over to the internet video. Welcome, Russell. It's a pleasure once again to be with you today.

RT: I'm happy to be able to wish you a happy Valentine's Day. I appreciate the opportunity to talk about my favorite subject, finish up the work we did at Stanford Research Institute and move on to something beyond that.

Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D.

Jeffrey Mishlove hosts the *New Thinking Allowed* channel on YouTube. He is author of *The Roots of Consciousness, Psi Development Systems,* and *The PK Man.* He is the recipient of the only doctoral diploma in "Parapsychology" ever awarded by an accredited university (University of California, Berkeley, 1980). Between 1986 and 2002 he hosted and co-produced the original *Thinking Allowed* public television series. He is the Grand Prize winner of the 2021 Bigelow Institute essay competition regarding the best evidence for survival of human consciousness after permanent bodily death.

Russell Targ

Russell Targ is a physicist and author, a pioneer in the development of the laser and laser applications, and a cofounder of the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) investigation of psychic abilities in the 1970s and 1980s where, along with Harold Puthoff and Ingo Swann, he conducted the basic research for what would become the Coordinate Remote Viewing protocol. He later worked with Puthoff on the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency's STAR GATE project. He is author or co-author of numerous books dealing with the scientific investigation of psychic abilities.

JM: As I recall, in our last conversation we spent a lot of time talking about your knowledge of remote viewing and your experiences with what is called traditionally "the monitor" in remote viewing experiments. But you've also had experience as a percipient or a subject, as a remote viewer yourself. I know it goes back probably even to your childhood. But I'm very interested to begin to talk about an experience you had when you were at SRI working with Pat Price (1918–1975) and he wasn't able to show up, so you suddenly without any warning were asked to stand in for him and be the subject in a remote viewing trial.

RT: That's right, Jeffrey. I would not have gone into remote viewing and psychic stuff as a profession if I had not had convincing psychic experiences as a child so that I knew that when I was bailing out of my very successful laser program I would have something to go into that would probably work. When I started the Star Gate program at SRI I was pretty confident that we would be able to do something psychic and something successful. The incident you're talking about is that we had done a number of successful remote viewings with Pat Price. The last one we did, Price described a weapons factory in Soviet Siberia which was highly successful, where he had talked about a big crane and spheres underground, and everyone was very excited. That was a turning point in the program. The CIA had invited, or coerced, Price to leave the program and go live in Virginia. Hal was going on his vacation for the first time to take a break from the program and I was doing a last remote viewing series with the great psychic Pat Price. What I was involved with is sitting with Price in our little shielded room, and each day for five days he was going to describe where Hal Puthoff was, somewhere in South America. Typical remote viewing.

Here we are, Russell Targ and Pat Price. "Pat, what do you see?" One day he would say, "I see a volcano." Another day he would see a harbor. Another day he would see a market. On day four he might see a church. And on day five he didn't show up. I'm sitting in my little wire cage, Russell Targ and Pat Price doing remote viewing, and I plaintively said in the tape recorder, "It looks like Pat's not gonna show up, so I'll have to do it myself." I knew this was a serious group of experiments. We really wanted to know whether Pat or somebody else would be able to describe what Hal was doing and where he was two thousand miles away in Colombia, South America.

JM: Had you ever, at this point, participated in a formal remote viewing trial?

RT: I had not. They specifically didn't want the researchers to be involved in the experiments because it looks bad. We don't want to mix the psychics with the scientists. But this was a case where there was nobody else to do it and I knew that we wanted to continue the series. I just said, "This is remote viewing with Russell Targ and Pat Price." It's some date or other in 1974, probably June of 1974, because we knew that Price was going to leave shortly. I said, "Price is not here so I will do it myself. I'll close my eyes and describe what I see." I'm sitting in this little wire cage and close my eyes and what I'm looking at appeared to be an island airport. That was the gestalt. I said, "On the right side is some grass and sand and on the left side it looks like an airport building. It looks like at the end of the airport there's the ocean." I'm looking at this airport with ocean at the end of the runway, sand and grass on the right, airport building on the left, a pretty complete scene. I said, "I'll draw that."

It came to pass that Hal returned from Columbia and he, on that day, had been given an invitation to fly out to an island airport called San Andreas Island. I now have pictures of the island. I have a picture of the airport and it turned out that the drawing that I made was really a first-class remote viewing. The payoff, the reason we're still talking

about it, is that it shows that remote viewing is so easy that even a scientist can do it.

> **JM:** As you describe the way it all came up to you it sounds as if you're already interpreting what you saw right away, it's an airport rather than just the raw sensory impressions.

RT: That's right. I didn't behave in the way a remote viewer is supposed to. I would say to a viewer, "What are you experiencing that makes you think it's an airport?" In this case I would say, because it looks exactly like an airport. I see a runway. I see an airport building on the left and the runway runs into the ocean. That's what I see so that's what I'm going to draw. It turned out that my drawing greatly corresponds to what was really there. Our management didn't like the fact that I was participating in an experiment because the psychics and the scientists were not supposed to mix. On the other hand, people recognized that it was an outstanding drawing so I am happy that I overstepped the bounds in this particular instance.

> **JM:** In effect, what you did is broke two of the so-called standard rules of separating the scientists from the psychics, and also of coming up right off the bat with an interpretation of your impressions, which suggests to me that breaking the rules is sometimes the right thing to do.

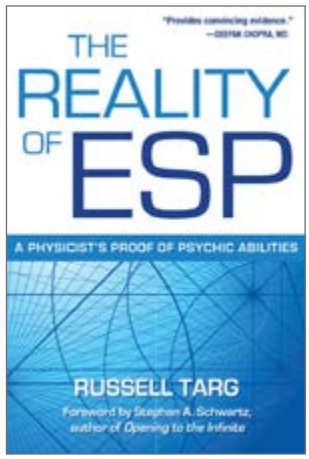
RT: That's right. In experiments we did with Joe McMoneagle, his very first remote viewing when we chose him from one of six Army recruits, he covered a page with little drawings, one of which was a quite good-looking architectural drawing of the Stanford Art Museum, a three-dimensional drawing. I said, "You've got a lot of drawings here on the page, could you choose one and make it clearer so that a poor judge won't have to look at nine or ten drawings. Help the judge. Which one of these do you like?" Of course, he liked the art museum and made a splendid three-dimensional drawing of that. The judges had no trouble choosing that. And we had no trouble choosing Joe to be part of the Army program.

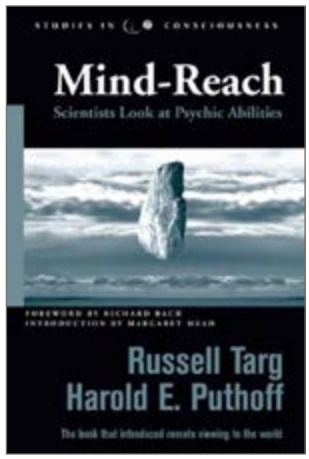
> **JM:** Joe McMoneagle himself has often said, don't be afraid of what is sometimes disparagingly called analytical overlay. Sometimes what you think is an analytical overlay is an accurate depiction of the target.

RT: That's right. That requires experience to separate what Ingo Swann calls separating the psychic signal from the mental noise. You have to watch out for memory and imagination. If you're sitting and doing remote viewing and the first thing that comes to mind is an orange Volkswagen, we would say, debrief that, put down orange Volkswagen at the top of the page, call it analytical overlay, and let's see what else shows up. We would never say, cross that out, don't pay attention to that. But if something that analytical shows up, we would honor the experience, set it aside, and go on and see what else is there.

> **JM:** In your case, in this particular trial, your very first formal remote viewing trial, did you prep in any way for it? You just closed your eyes and reported the mental imagery? What else might you have done?

RT: I'm a pretty good visualizer. When I close my eyes, if I'm meditating it's dark. If somebody calls me up as once happened... I'd given a lecture at a dinner party and the next day the hostess called me up and said, "I've lost my tennis bracelet. My husband's going to kill me. Can you help me find it?" I said, "I don't know what a tennis bracelet is." She said, "It's a slim bracelet I wear on my wrist and it's covered with diamonds all the way around. Can you find where it might be?" I just swiveled my chair from the screen where I was doing spreadsheets for costs, I turned my chair around to look





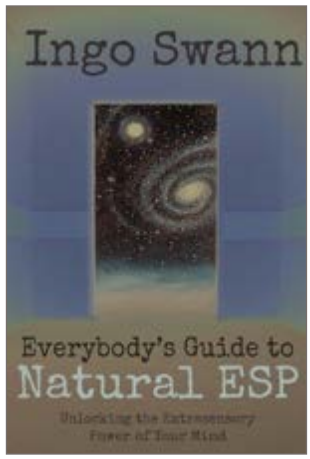
at the map of the world which is my other wall and I said, "I see two white four by fours a few feet apart. Do you have two posts set in your lawn somewhere?" She said, "By the back door there are those two four by fours with pointy tops." I said, "Go look at those and see if there's a bracelet there." She came back a few minutes later breathless and said, "That's wonderful. I'm so happy." She didn't say, "How can I help you? What can I do to say thanks?" She just said, "Thank you for finding my $50,000 bracelet. Everything will be peaceful in my home."

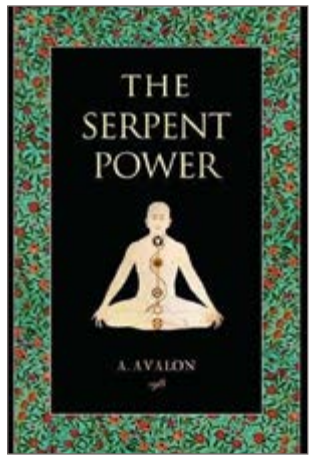
Or, my daughter would want me to find her notebook or something like that. I'm pretty good at just closing my eyes and visualizing the thing that I'm looking for which will come up whole as an image pretty clearly. I haven't done that for the SRI program but I certainly have done it in my life. People have the idea that I'm able to find things. It's not uncommon for somebody, especially in the family... My daughter had written a term paper and she couldn't find it. I was able to visualize that and tell her that she'd put it in her dresser drawer.

JM: Before you did your very first formal trial at SRI had you engaged as a percipient of remote viewing informally?

RT: Not remote viewing. I had a lot of experiences like that. When I first left graduate school, Columbia, I got a job at Sperry Gyroscope Company working on high power microwave tubes. I was working for a very nice man, Morris Ettenberg, who's a Ph.D. physicist, a flute player, and he taught the Talmud at the Jewish theological seminary. He was really a man for all seasons. I didn't know anything about microwaves when he hired me. I always had the idea that he hired me just to keep him company on the drive from Great Neck, Long Island, to the Upper West Side in New York because we would always chat about physics, religion, politics. He was very interested in whatever was going on. We had a nice opportunity, nice quiet time. I don't drive, of course, because of my bad vision, but we would chat. He knew about my interest in psychic stuff.

One day driving home—we're driving to the west from Long Island, the sun in my eyes—I had this hypnagogic image of what looked like a photostat, white printing on black background, except it was in Hebrew and I don't read Hebrew. I told Morris, "I see an image here. It's very interesting." I knew that he wouldn't think I was crazy because he was aware of my interest in this. I said, "This looks like a flattened out scroll. It's on a table, the tablecloth there, it's an oval table. I see two candles, one at each end. What is odd, all around this document there are red circles and green leaves and it's very peculiar. It was a pretty clear complete image. Does that make any sense to you, Morris?" He said, "In Brooklyn I have a rabbi friend, Schreiber, and he is often called to comment or correct Hebrew documents that come over from Israel. This might





be something that he's working on because he has a table, a rounded oval table. I'll call him tonight and see if he has anything like that."

The next day we go to work and Morris said, "I think I found your document. I drove to Brooklyn and Schreiber had something a lot like what you're talking about." That evening I was invited over to Morris's house in the Upper West Side, not far from where I live. What he had was this rolled up document that he unrolled. In fact, it was a photostat of a Hebrew document. Of course, it did not have leaves and flowers but Schreiber had put green check marks next to the things that he thought were correct and he put red circles around the things that he thought were wrong. So in my little flash of something unasked for, I got the red flower, the green checks, and the photostat of the Hebrew and the setup with the candles and the oval table, all unasked for.

The question is, where did that come from? Morris immediately recognized that this was his friend's house and is in Hebrew and I don't read Hebrew. Morris must have been a connection or I wouldn't have even had the image. On the other hand, he didn't know anything about it at all. But he was able to verify it for us. It looks like it's some kind of precognitive event, but it was very clear, and it was clear enough that I was willing to describe it to my boss at the risk of not having him think I'm crazy. But he was able to verify it the next day. Even as I describe it now I feel shocked that I could describe a written document so readily, together with all the other circumstances. That would have been 1954. I was 22 years old, just out of graduate school. It was my first job... In 1954 I was just out of college. This was in 1956 and I was 22. That would have been my first high quality precognition or remote viewing kind of thing.

> **JM:** Just about 20 years before you began your work as a parapsychology researcher.

RT: That's right. I had been involved with the Theosophical Society for many years before that. I was a kundalini meditator, reading Arthur Avalon's book, *The Serpent Power*, trying to clear my mind, to live in loving-kindness compassion, empathetic joy and equanimity to the four immeasurables that the Buddhists believe in, but also that was part of the kundalini. You want to learn to be a compassionate person and the dividend, you awaken your crown chakra to experience the cosmos. In kundalini you release the energy in your spine, supposedly. It goes up your spine and reaches your brain and awakens you to be able to see the universe. I was familiar with that.

In fact, I had an experience with our friend, Charlie Tart, the parapsychologist. We were together sitting around the fireplace. I was sitting cross-legged and meditating, as he was, and I had this kundalini experience. I could feel the energy, and that's a nice feeling. The reason that people do

kundalini is not to blow their brains out but to have the feeling of the energy from the kundalini meditation. It was maybe stimulated by the fireplace but I felt like a fire was going up my back, up my spine. I was aware that people say this is a dangerous thing to do without a teacher, as many things in life are. I just stood up and sort of waved my arms and terminated that experience, but I was far enough into kundalini so I understood the process and the hazards. I knew about Gopi Krishna, for example, who became a pretty well-known Hindu meditator and expert in kundalini after having a very bad experience that hospitalized him. He wrote a book about the dangers of kundalini without a teacher.

> **JM:** I presume you stopped the kundalini practice after that.

RT: That's right. I'm still a meditator but I'm not doing the kundalini. Especially now, I'm an old man. I don't have any brain cells to spare. I think that kundalini is way too dangerous for me. I'm just an ordinary hatha yoga, shamatha yoga meditator.

> **JM:** I used to practice kundalini yoga as part of the 3HO program initiated by Yogi Bhajan.

RT: So you already know this big book that I have.

> **JM:** Arthur Avalon is sort of from a different lineage but yes of course, that's a wonderful book.

RT: *The Serpent Power*, 500 pages of instruction on how to blow out your brain.

> **JM:** Let me ask you this. How does the kundalini meditation, as you recall it, differ from just regular meditation?

RT: Kundalini meditation is quite... In regular meditation you're trying to be quiet and empty your visual field. In kundalini you have in mind to raise the serpent power. This is the meditation where you're actually doing something. In normal hatha yoga or shamatha meditation you're trying to be quiet.

> **JM:** The kundalini meditation of Yogi Bhajan focused on a technique he called the breath of fire, which is very short and rapid breaths that involved the diaphragm quite a bit. I'm assuming that you were practicing something other than that.

RT: That's right. I was trying to do it... Avalon's book was written in the early 1900s and reprinted numerous times. I was trying to operate from his [book].

> **JM:** The interesting thing to me here, Russell, is that prior to you ever engaging in formal research as a parapsychologist you had had this spontaneous, I'll call it a spontaneous remote viewing or clairvoyant experience. You had been engaged with the Theosophical Society. You were practicing kundalini meditation and other forms of meditation. I think that all of those things are great preparation for somebody going into parapsychology, in spite of the notion that somehow the scientists must be objective and not participate subjectively in these sorts of activities.

RT: I would say that that's true. In parapsychology, researchers have the opportunity to go into psychokinesis, which is enthusiastically followed by people. But the effect size for psychokinesis is about one percent of the effect size for visualizing things, telepathy and clairvoyance. So if I was going to bet my career on something, it was not going to be psychokinesis but rather it would be perceptual effects.

I had an interesting concatenation of experiences. When I was still working with lasers I was interested in starting an ESP program somewhere. I had an opportunity once to go to the CIA and met

Kit Green and tell him about my interest in doing that. That would have been in early 1972. Through a strange collection of events I had a chance to pitch my idea to Wernher von Braun and the administrator of NASA. If you're interested in coincidences, this is one of the remarkable groups of coincidences that I experienced.

So, I'm interested in starting a program. A friend of mine was teaching at Esalen, Jean Millay, who you probably know. Jean had built a brainwave synchronizer. Tim Scully built a synchronizer for her so that two people could be connected each to their own brainwave machine detectors and then the two machines were connected together. The people lying adjacent to one another could get feedback when their two alpha were synchronized and in phase. It was a very unusual thing to want to do. I had done that with Jean and the effect is very strong. That is, when you have actually brought the two signals in phase you feel a very strong connection with that person. Not sexual necessarily, but just a feeling of oneness and non-separation, like a physical oneness, a very powerful surprising effect. She had her brainwave synchronizer at Esalen Institute in Big Sur. She invited me to come with her and I could show off my ESP teaching machine, the four choice biofeedback device that helps you become aware when you're doing something psychic. So that was my first trip to Esalen in April 1972, before the SRI program.

Jean was doing her thing. I was talking about American and Soviet research in parapsychology and demonstrating my ESP game, Fortress Trial. I met Mike Murphy who was the owner and factotum at Esalen. He ran the thing. He owned the property and he was the inspiring feeling behind Esalen. I had not been there before. I didn't know Mike. But we all had a very nice weekend. The following Monday I got a call from Mike Murphy. He said, “I'm sick as a dog. I've got a lecture to give at Grace Cathedral tomorrow night on Soviet work. I've been in Russia. But I liked your talk on Soviet-American research. Could you go to Grace Cathedral and just give your talk for me?” I thought, Mike's a nice fellow, I've never been to Grace Cathedral. I could do that, no problem.

So on Tuesday I went to Grace Cathedral, a big packed house, a big church sanctuary. I'm standing up by the altar and I give my talk. People seemed very happy with what I was talking about, very interested. At the end of my talk a businessman walks up to me and says, “Very interesting talk. My name is Art Reetz. I am the new project administrator, that is the administrator of new projects at NASA. I'm having a conference on speculative technology in the first week of May. Would you like to come to Saint Simons Island and tell a hundred or so scientists who are interested in new physics, new ideas, tell them what you're doing with ESP.” I said, “Sure, I could do that. Will you send me a ticket?” He said, “I can do that. We'd be happy to have you come.”

This was a total strange occurrence. I didn't know Ed Reach. I didn't know anything about the conference. He didn't know anything about my lecture. He was just at a NASA conference. He was walking down the street in front of Grace Cathedral and saw that somebody was lecturing on Soviet-American ESP research. He had an hour to kill so he just walked in to see me. Total coincidence. I went to the conference and I, of course, brought my little ESP teaching machine with me because I'm still interested in starting a program. And who should I meet but Wernher von Braun, father of American rockets. I chatted with him.

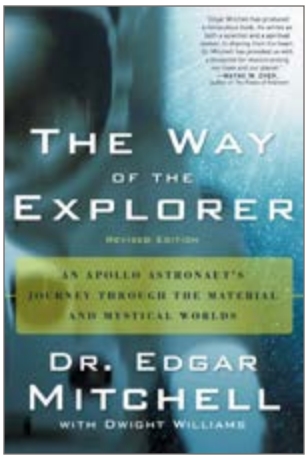
Like so many high-level people, he's not going to admit that he's psychic, but everybody has a psychic grandmother. Von Braun told me about his grandmother who always knew when something strange was going to happen, usually something bad. He did super well with my ESP game. When you get a hit, that is when you press the button corresponding to what the machine will choose on that instance, it'll ring a bell. Von Braun kept ringing the

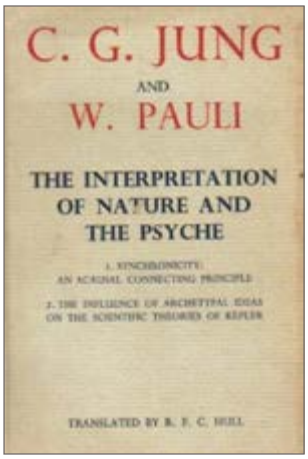
bell, ringing the bell, drew a crowd. I told him I'm interested in using this gadget to help astronauts become psychic so they can become aware of problems on their spacecraft.

Now, if that sounds crazy to you, I recognize that. Isaac Asimov had a very intuitive semanticist, Salvor Hardin, who had recipes for an acute life. One of those is: Nothing has to be true, a thing just has to sound true. The other is: A lie that you don't believe can never succeed. He had a whole group of those things. I could tell von Braun, I'm interested in helping astronauts psychically become in touch with their spacecraft, and if I believe that for some reason, he would believe that. And that's what happened. He took me to this big crowd to meet James Fletcher, who is the big boss, the administrator of NASA. Von Braun said, "Targ here has built lasers for us at Redstone Arsenal. I know what he does, and he now has this ESP gadget and he wants to teach people what it feels like, if they're psychic. He wants $80,000 from NASA to do a program." Fletcher said, "If he's got a place to do that, we might be able to help him."

Now, it just happened, before I went to Saint Simons Island, Hal Puthoff was a physicist at SRI, a graduate from Stanford was giving a lecture at Stanford on Soviet-American research and parapsychology. I had to go and hear him to find out what the competition is doing. It turned out he's also a laser guy. He'd written a book on non-linear optics and was doing laser stuff at SRI, not ESP at all, but he's very interested in psychic stuff. So I said to Hal, "I'm going to this NASA conference next week. If I can get some money would you support my joining SRI to create a program?" He said, "That sounds like a perfectly reasonable thing to do." Because at SRI if you have a reasonable program and money—it's like a farmer's market—you can bring your wagon in and do your thing if you've got money to do it. I told Jim Fletcher, "I believe that I can do this at SRI."

At that moment, as we're standing talking, Edgar Mitchell comes walking by. He had just come back from a venture in space, walking on the moon, doing an ESP experiment. He overheard what we were talking about and he said, "I might be able to help you. I'm working with Willis Harmon at SRI on a new project and starting my new institute, Institute of Noetic Sciences. I could introduce you at SRI." So with my new friend Art Reetz, who's the program manager, and Edgar Mitchell, we were able to go to Charlie Anderson, president of SRI. We had a meeting with Edgar Mitchell, Art Reetz, Hal Puthoff and the president of SRI where I said, "I'm about to get $80,000 from SRI, will you accept it? And P.S., hire me to do a program." We had this concatenation of a dozen unrelated things that led to Charlie Anderson saying yes, you can do the program at SRI. Those were the entire steps necessary in order to start the Star Gate program at SRI. If Mitchell hadn't been there, if Art Reetz hadn't stumbled into my lecture, etc., there would have



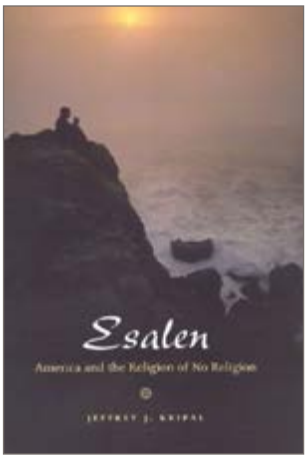


been no program because there would have been no money.

That made me become very interested in the whole idea of coincidences. As you know, Carl Jung was very interested and Wolfgang Pauli was very interested. The two of them wrote a book called *The Interpretation of Nature and the Psyche,* by Carl Jung and Wolfgang Paulie. Of course, Carl Jung, the great psychiatrist, and Paulie, the Nobel Prize winning physicist. What Paulie believed eventually is what he called... His Nobel Prize was for the exclusion principle, but from working with Carl Jung he developed what he calls statistical causality, which says that things occur in a kind of acausal way. Paulie knew that he had a bad reputation.

I don't know if you know that. Paulie was a great physicist in Germany, but whenever he would come to town to visit somebody, their experiment would fail. He was a non-experimentally conducive person. You could be doing an experiment and suddenly the whole thing would fail and screw up. Somebody would say, Paulie must be coming to see us. He was aware that something about his thought processes or his being somehow interfered with the causality of ordinary physics and that greatly interested him. He wasn't alone. Not only Paulie but David Bohm talked about quantum interconnectedness, the extent to which the things in the universe are connected to one another. Einstein was worried about spooky connection at a distance being a manifestation of non-local physics in addition to non-local consciousness. There are a lot of Nobel Prize winning scientists, physicists, who are aware that there's something the matter with our causality. Now, physicists believe that if you don't understand causality, you don't understand anything.

It interests me that you have this whole group of very famous physicists, all of whom were worried about the nature of causality, that things occur that are not very probable. I once had an occurrence like that where... I have a radio on my desk here and I just sometimes listen to classical music from the local music station at a university. I was listening to music one day when I called a friend of mine who was a physicist in Philadelphia who was sick. He was actually dying of cancer. I frequently chatted with him, we had a good time talking to one another. He said, “What are you listening to?” I said, “I think they're playing a piano reduction of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony.” Now, most people don't even know what that would be. That's the case where somebody has taken Beethoven’s symphony and rewritten it for the piano. I knew what that was because I had musical friends. He said, “I can't believe that that's what you're listening to because I'm sitting here at the piano and I'm beginning to practice stuff that I played in college. On the piano here is the piano reduction of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony which I'm playing at the time you called me. What do you think of that?”



JM: You have some interesting cases here. In Paulie's case, equipment breaks down around him. But in your case, it seems as if things come together, like the whole parapsychology research program at SRI, which had an enormous, I would even call it revolutionary, influence on our culture.

RT: I think that's true. As I wrote down the group of things it's an amazing collection of unrelated... If Mike Murphy hadn't gotten sick I wouldn't have gone to Grace Cathedral. If Art Reetz didn't happen to walk down the street past that church, we wouldn't have gone to that conference. If Wernher von Braun didn't get super good scores with my ESP game, he wouldn't have taken me to Jim Fletcher. A dozen different things had to happen, most of them quite improbable, in order for that program. It's as though that program was foredestined. It was like the universe was continuing to give us a push to make that program get started.

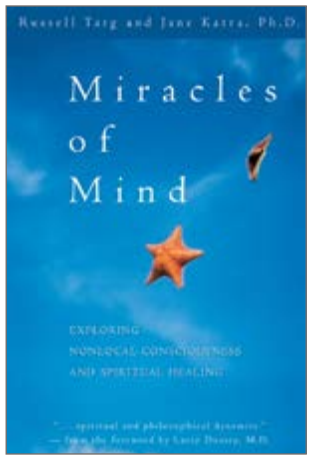
People often ask me, "You guys had a very easy time. Everybody gives you money, you publish your papers in *Nature* and *The Proceedings of the IEEE*, you got a couple of million dollars a year. How did you do that?" The answer is, "We have no idea." Hal and I were known physicists. We both had successful careers in laser physics, so we could at least get in the door. Then we worked with Pat Price, a highly psychic guy who knew what he was doing and was successful. The CIA liked us.

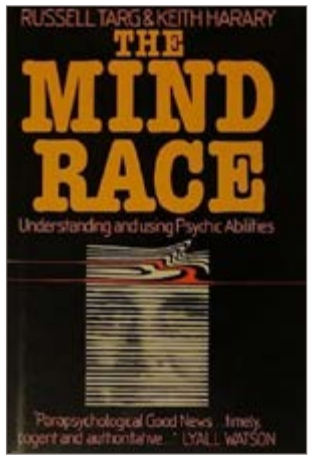
JM: You use the term predestination. I wonder what you think about that. I know you've done a lot of work in the whole area of precognition. I don't think you doubt that precognition is successful, but it certainly does imply that the future already exists somewhere.

RT: That's right. Paulie was interested in acausality and synchronicity because he had precognitive dreams. I've had some very striking precognitive dreams. In fact, my precognitive dreams are probably the most striking of psychic things that happen in my life. As I'm sitting here looking at the television, one dream that is sort of TV oriented that I've told you about in the past where I had a dream about Esalen Institute. I had not been to Esalen for a decade. I'd been lecturing at Esalen for 40 years and I sort of decided a decade ago that I'm tired of giving the same lecture. Teachers have that problem. So I said goodbye to Esalen about a decade ago.

Then I had a dream 10 years later, which is basically last year, that there was a meeting in the big house at the round table where all my friends get together. I had walked down to the bridge over the creek and I couldn't go to the lecture because I didn't have enough money. They wouldn't let me into Esalen. This is somewhat of an anxiety dream which would mark it off as not precognitive. But it was so realistic. I certainly wasn't dreaming about Esalen. It was quite realistic. It passed the bar. See, I don't write down my dreams. In order to get credit for a dream being precognitive in the big book in the sky, I have to first tell my wife that the dream really occurred. I have a bar there. I can't tell her after the fact, gee, I really had this funny dream, too bad I didn't tell you.

But anyway, I told her about the strange dream. I wanted to go to Esalen and I couldn't go to Esalen. I was stuck outside, they wouldn't let me in. All my friends were there and I couldn't go. So that was the story. Eight o'clock in the morning, I got a cup





of coffee, went to my computer where I'm sitting now and I had an email letter from Jeffrey Kripal at Rice University, whom you know. He's interested in spiritual things. It turned out that he was making a film about Esalen. He started making that film a decade ago. I vaguely knew about that. He sent me the first release of that film. When I saw a letter from Jeffrey Kripal I opened it and it opened up with a picture of all my friends sitting in a circle, including me, at Esalen. Within 10 minutes of telling my wife I was left out of the circle at Esalen, there I was on the screen in front of me sitting with all my friends at Esalen. I thought that was an amazing coincidence because Esalen hadn't been in my thoughts for more than a decade, and there we were.

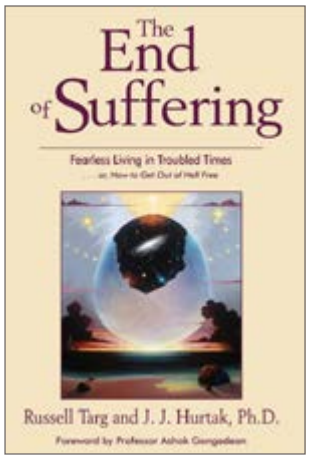
I would say as a physicist that the dream at six o'clock in the morning was caused by my experience of seeing the image two hours later. In physics they call this retro causality, which is very interesting in high energy physics. Retro causality is becoming more and more of a subject of interest. The experience I had seeing the circle of friends stimulated the dream two hours earlier.

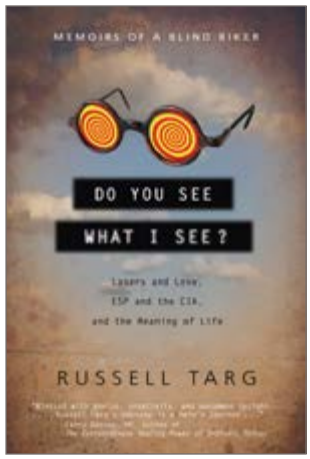
> **JM:** If the future already exists, as these experiences suggest, that would imply to many people that we don't really have free will, which you sort of intimated when you said you don't know how it is that you seem to be so successful at SRI. Maybe our sense of free will is an illusion. Do you have a sense of that yourself, Russell?

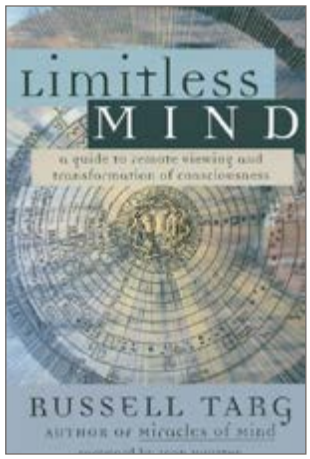
RT: I think you have free will, but not as much as you think. I believe in physics and I believe in causality. I think that the little wagon that you push begins to move after you push it, not before you push it. I believe Newton's law of F=ma is correct, that events have causes; however, we don't always know what those causes are. I think that by and large we live in a causal world. The physicists can't give up causality. But even as Pauli said, causality is statistical. That's quite a breakthrough for Wolfgang Paulie to begin to talk about statistical causality because his whole life was about causality. But he had precognitive dreams and he knew that he could screw up experiments from a distance. He was aware that causality, although it exists, is not hard and fast. I agree with that.

> **JM:** To jump around a little bit, another topic that I find of interest is a study that you engaged in. I was involved in it peripherally. I think back in the 1990s you were working with our mutual friend Dean Brown and his wife Wendy. At that time your remote viewing partner was Jane Katra. The study ended up being published in the *Journal of Scientific Exploration*. You were a remote viewing percipient for a number of trials in that study.

RT: That is true. You've unmasked me. Jane and I were the viewers. Dean and Wendy, who are mathematicians, were the judges. This was a somewhat complicated experiment because it was redundancy coding. That is, Wendy would choose two targets for Jane. Dean would choose two targets for me, and these corresponded to silver going up or down. I not only had to describe the target that Dean had, but I had to describe the one that corresponded to silver going in the direction it was actually going, and we couldn't know that. Our hypothesis was that if I described the crystal cake dish, which meant silver is going up, and Jane described the coffee grinder,







which meant that silver is going up, we could bet on silver going up. What you needed in order to bet in the market, theoretically, is excellent viewings of something and we had to agree that the something would both be in the same direction, either up or down. It was redundancy coding.

We did a dozen of those each. You were allowed to pass. That is to say, if you didn't think it was any good you could pass. If I would describe something and Dean would say, that doesn't correspond to either of my targets, we would pass. Of the things that were judged we had 11 out of 12 that were correct. That's a highly significant odds of almost one in a thousand. Of the things that were made paper trades, six out of seven of our viewings were correct for the direction of silver moving. That shows that even inexperienced people with a good protocol and a good supportive environment can do this kind of thing.

As you know, years earlier I had done a similar experiment with Keith Harary, who was an experienced psychic. We made nine forecasts for silver in the real market and all nine of our forecasts were correct. We made $120,000 and were displayed on the front page of the *Wall Street Journal.* That got a lot of attention. We were not successful the following year, which disappointed a lot of people, but we have explanations for that. The simple explanation is that our investor wanted to do two trials a week because we were making so much money. If you do two trials a week it means that the viewer does not get feedback for the first trial until after he's done the second trial. That's very bad because he needs feedback in order to be successful. We published that in the *Journal of Scientific Exploration.*

> **JM:** Would you say, Russell, that your experience in that experiment done in the 1990s was any different than the experience you had in 1974 at SRI, the day that Pat Price didn't show up?

RT: No. I would say it was very similar. Dean would say, "I've got something interesting for you. Tell me about the object I'm going to show you later on." I would just close my eyes. In some of those instances I gave very sharp correct descriptions. I still remember this cut glass cake dish that was circular on the bottom and rectangular and square on the top, very unusual large cake dish of an unusual shape that I described correctly. Another thing he had was a child's rattle which was shaped like a bone with a bell on each end. I described this plastic thing, I may have even said with something shaky on each end. A number of those times I had very sharp descriptions.

> **JM:** You used basically the same simple method, just close your eyes and report the imagery that comes up.

RT: You're looking for a surprising image. The shibboleth that I created is, you close your eyes

and look for something surprising that comes to your attention. That seems to be very helpful. You do not have to eat porridge at the feet of your guru. You do not have to pay a teacher thousands of dollars. Remote viewing is very easy to do. I'm writing a new book that I told you about, *Mind Beyond Space and Time: Learning Remote Viewing from the Masters*. I'm not the master. We've got Hella Hammid, Ingo Swann, Pat Price, Joe McMoneagle, describing what their process is. I'm halfway through this book. I hope to publish it this year sometime.

> **JM:** It's wonderful that you're still active and talking about remote viewing, Russell, after all these years. I know you have many more stories to tell. We haven't gotten to them all. I hope we can schedule yet another interview in the future. But for the time being I want to thank you once again so much for being with me and with the *New Thinking Allowed* audience.

RT: Thank you very much for the opportunity. It's always a great pleasure to be here with you and talk about my favorite subject. Thank you very much Jeffrey.

> **JM:** And for those of you listening or watching, thank you.

Interview on YouTube channel:
New Thinking Allowed,
Recorded on February 14, 2022,
Published on YouTube on March 2, 2022
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Supporting Conversations on the Leading Edge of Knowledge and Discovery with Psychologist Jeffrey Mishlove

The *New Thinking Allowed* YouTube channel is currently organizing their network of volunteers to provide new English language transcripts, as well as foreign language translations of their archive of video interviews concerning parapsychology and related topics. New Thinking Allowed reaches out to organizations in various countries to see whether they would make use of such translations in any fashion (i.e., publishing in magazines and newsletters, or providing them to students, etc.). Translations can be made available in Russian, Polish, German, Greek, Persian, Indonesian, Portuguese, Czech, Italian, and Spanish.

As part of IRVA's efforts to promote an international network on remote viewing, we think it would be a good idea to ask especially IRVA's foreign members if they see a possibility to support the dissemination of this content. So, if you are affiliated with an organization that would like to make active use of foreign language translations of *New Thinking Allowed* interviews or monologues, please let them know and email to jmishlove@newthinkingallowed.com

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

***Aperture* Guidelines for Submitting Articles**

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

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Obituary by Diane Dyann

Janet Lee Mitchell and Ingo Swann

DR. JANET LEE MITCHELL

1936—2023

Dr. Janet Lee Mitchell peacefully passed away on July 20, 2023, at her home in Bullhead City, Arizona, at the age of 87. Janet embraced life with enthusiasm and curiosity, finding joy in her passion for research. Her contributions to her field were profound and will be remembered for generations to come.

As a pioneering researcher in the field of parapsychology, Dr. Mitchell focused on out-of-body experiences, human consciousness, and extrasensory abilities. Her published works, including two books entitled *Out-of-Body Experiences: A Handbook* and *Conscious Evolution*, are preserved in special collections at the University of West Georgia. Her insatiable curiosity and commitment to advancing knowledge earned her great respect among her peers (including Ingo Swann, who saw her as a mentor and close friend during their time together at the ASPR) and admiration from those whose lives she touched through her work.

Dr. Janet Lee Mitchell,
photo by Maryanne Bilham

Janet cherished her home away from home, Laughlin's Riverside Resort and Casino. There she found joy engaging in friendly bingo matches and applying her intuitive and statistical skills on the slots, creating cherished memories with friends and fellow enthusiasts.

Janet's love for learning extended beyond her professional pursuits. As she continued to indulge in her love for classic movies, musicals, dance, and music, her heart remained forever entwined with the enchanting world of entertainment. Through her appreciation, she celebrated the talents of the artists and the emotional connections these art forms created, leaving a lasting impact on all who shared in her passion.

In her life and in her work, Janet exemplified resilience, determination, and individualism. Her impact on the scientific community and the memories she created with friends will forever be etched in our hearts.

A private gathering will be held to celebrate Janet's life to honor her memory and to share cherished moments. If you would like to share your thoughts and memories, please send a card, letter, and/or photos to:

> Diane Dyann
> Attention: Janet's Celebration of Life
> 8816 W. Foothill Blvd. #103 – PMB 249
> Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
> or email: dianedyann@gmail.com

Rest peacefully, Dr. Janet Lee Mitchell, as you embark on your next cosmic journey. Your legacy will continue to shine brightly, reminding us to live life to the fullest and embrace every moment with boundless enthusiasm. And as Janet recently proclaimed, "I am ready for my next assignment."

INTERNATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING ASSOCIATION

IRVA

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

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

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

Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate