APERTURE

Spring/Summer 2012, Issue 21

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

Russell Targ on
A PHYSICIST'S VIEW OF PSYCHIC ABILITIES

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. on
EXTENDED REMOTE VIEWING

Primasita Seery on
REMOTE VIEWING ON THE ASYMMETRIC BATTLEFIELD

Jed Bendix on
AN INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM (BILL) RAY

OUTBOUNDER 2012

Preemptive and Out of Bounds

APERTURE

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

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FEATURE ARTICLE

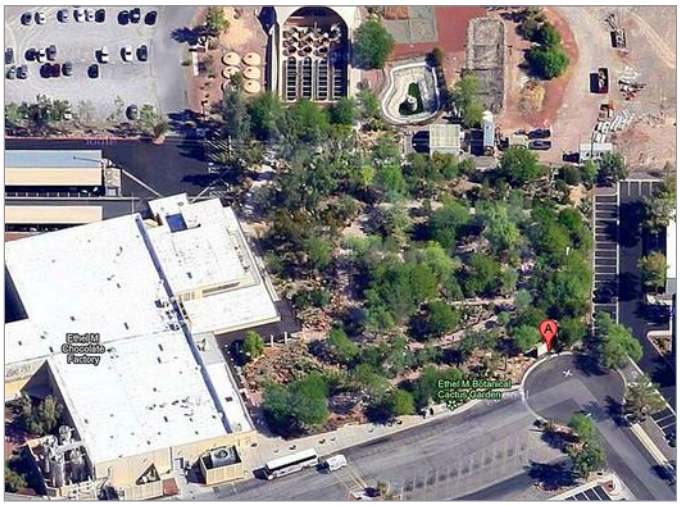
OUTBOUNDER 2012:

Preemptive and Out of Bounds

by Dick Allgire

What is an Outbounder Target?

The premise of the outbounder or beacon is to use one or more people as beacons who travel to the actual target site to help the remote viewer home-in on the target while the beacon is on site experiencing the site and taking photos and/or video. However, if the intent is clear, the beacon can be on site in the future, currently on site, or previously on site -- thus allowing the viewer to access the target in the future, the present, or the past. The intent of the tasker and beacon is the key to the success of an outbounder. An outbounder or beacon is more difficult than the average target.



Ethel M. Chocolate Factory and Botanical Cactus Gardens

In order to create a double-blind condition, the remote viewer should have no knowledge of the target beforehand; nor should the monitor, the beacons, or anyone else. During the session, the viewer should be relaxed and in a closed and quiet room while using his or her mental faculties to perceive, describe, and sketch the target location where the beacon team will go, is currently on site, or has gone.

As you may have already experienced, remote viewers sometimes go to the target location with a wider perception that allows them to also view outside the target coordinate and see collateral aspects not considered by the tasker or the beacon. (If the viewer fails to describe the actual target, it is considered a miss.) In these instances, the tasker and/or beacon often know less about the target than the remote viewer.

Keep in mind that the viewer has a certain length of time to remain on target, and it may be crucial that they stay focused on the intention represented by the coordinate and not become distracted. However, many experienced remote viewers have the endurance to accomplish both.

Remote viewers have a few things to consider when they work any project and then attempt to evaluate their own data. Viewers can task a future target and work it on their terms, and in their own comfortable setting, before it is actually cued by the monitor. After viewers receive target feedback, they frequently do research that might corroborate their session work by providing data that was not depicted in the tasker's and/or beacon's feedback.

Introduction

On the eve of the outbounder experiment at the 2012 IRVA Conference in Las Vegas, keynote speaker Dr. Christopher "Kit" Green, a former analyst with the CIA, recounted some research conducted in the early days of remote viewing. In one experiment, the target was a cabin in West Virginia, but the remote viewers described the cabin plus a wire fence near a dirt road that led to a large underground facility. At first, those judging the experiment believed the viewers had missed the target, but further investigation revealed that near the cabin was, in fact, a wire fence close to a dirt road that led to an underground complex. After visiting the site and confirming the data produced by

the viewers, the CIA investigators understood that remote viewers' perceptions are not limited to the narrow focus envisioned by the tasker.

It is important to note that Dr. Green highlighted this aspect of remote viewing because, a few hours later, what he described would indeed occur during IRVA's own outbounder experiment.

The following day, Sunday, June 17, 2012, the outbounder target was selected by the IRVA beacon team and, while they were at the target site observing and filming their surroundings, the remote viewers at the conference attempted to perceive that location in real time.

However, from June 12-14, 2012, several remote viewers from the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG) cued the *future* conference outbounder target and worked their sessions. The target chosen on June 17th by the conference beacon team was the Ethel M. Chocolate Factory and Botanical Cactus Garden (three acres of botanical gardens located at the Ethel M. Chocolate Factory in Henderson, Nevada). The gardens and the factory are open to the public and also include a "Living Machine" -- their name for a demonstration wastewater treatment facility.

These are the quality sessions produced by the remote viewers from HRVG:

HRVG Target ID W3X3-S9E6
The cue for this target was the 2012 IRVA Conference "Outbounder" Experiment, the location that would be selected and visited by observers on Sunday, June 17, 2012.

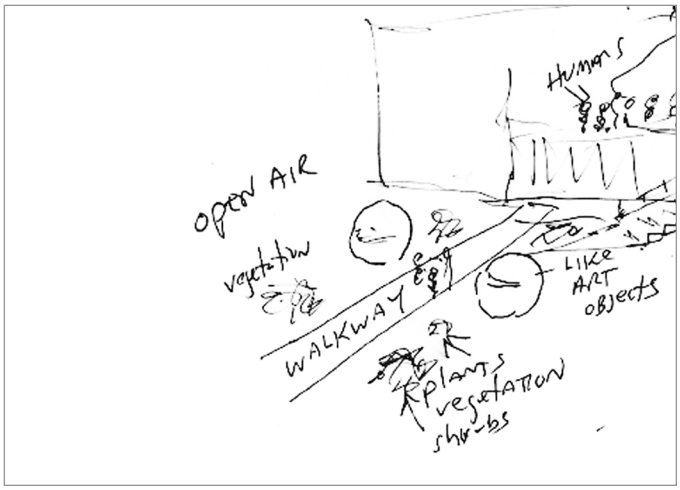
HRVG Outbounder Remote Viewers
Dick Allgire, David Barnes, Debra Duggan-Takagi, Hitomi Akamaksu.

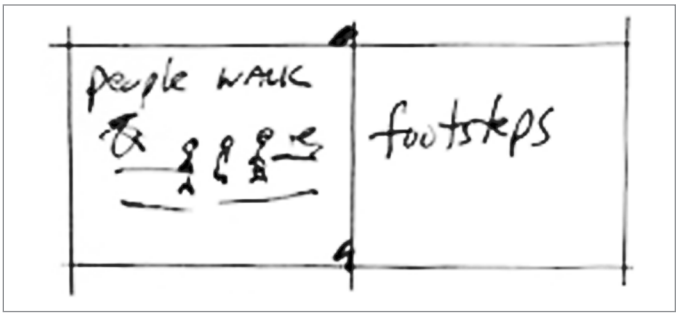
***Dick Allgire**, vice president of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild, is an HRVG-certified instructor. Dick has lectured and trained students internationally at scientific symposia. A veteran television journalist with over 38 years experience as a reporter, anchor, and producer, he has worked in Hawaii since 1985.*

www.hrvg.org

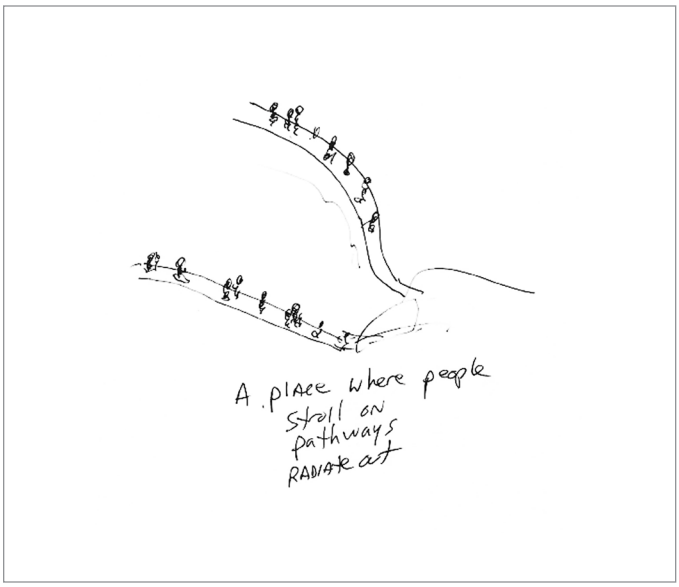
HRVG 2012 Outbounder Project Session Data

Ethel M. Chocolate Factory and Botanical Cactus Gardens.

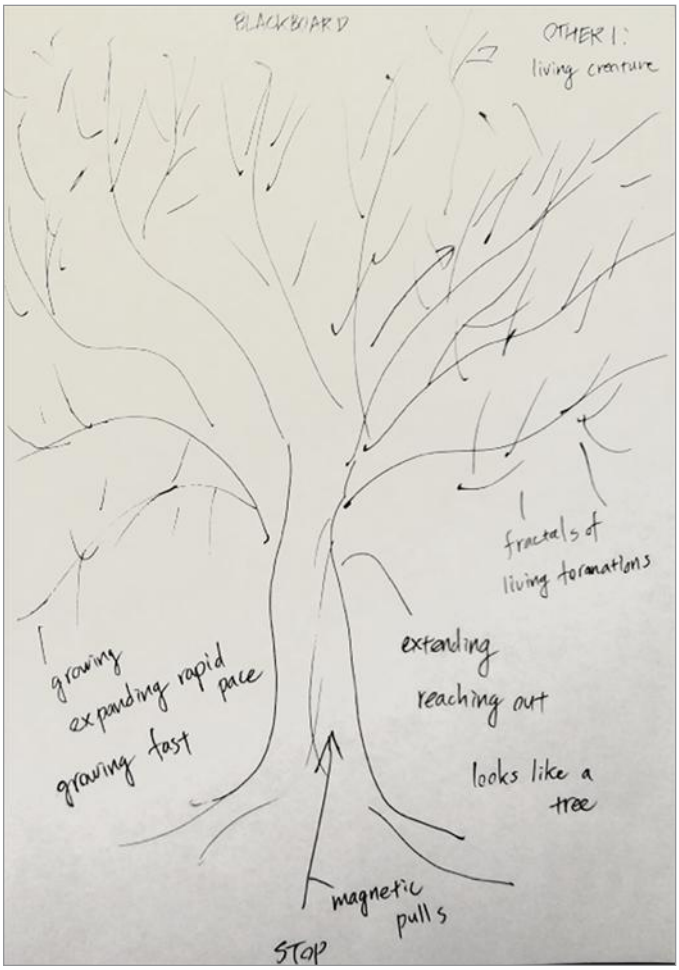




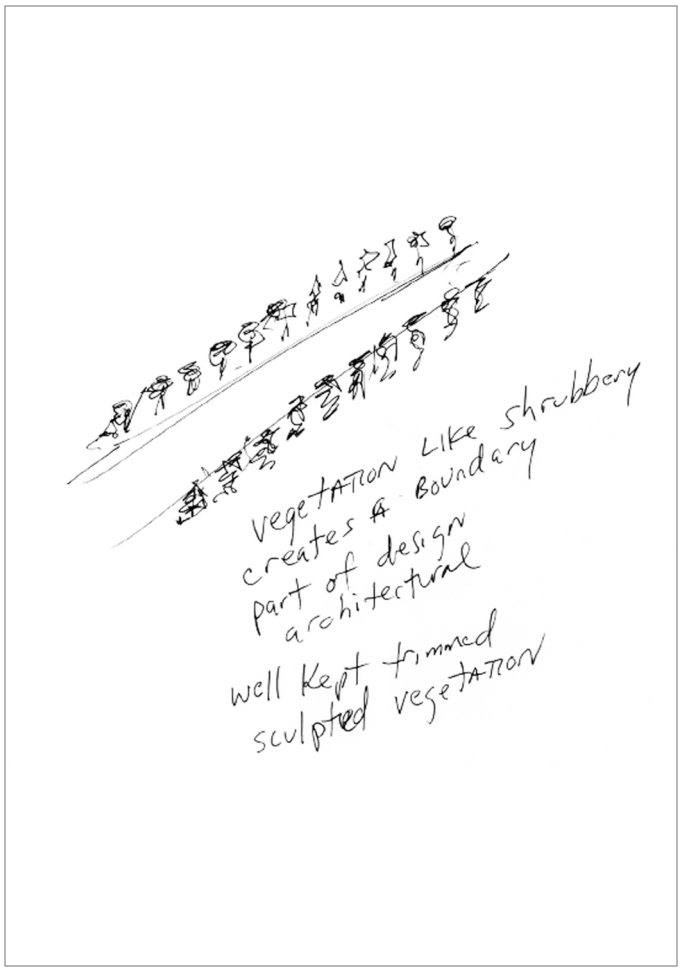
Dick Allgire: Open air location with buildings, paths, walkways, people, and vegetation.

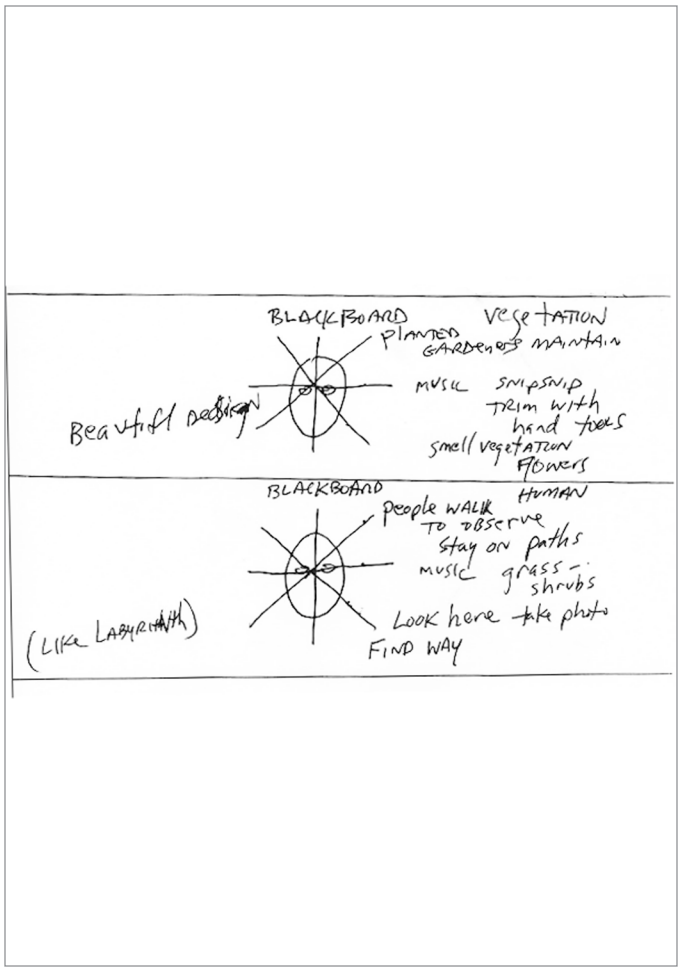


Remote viewer Dick Allgire saw a place where people stroll on pathways.



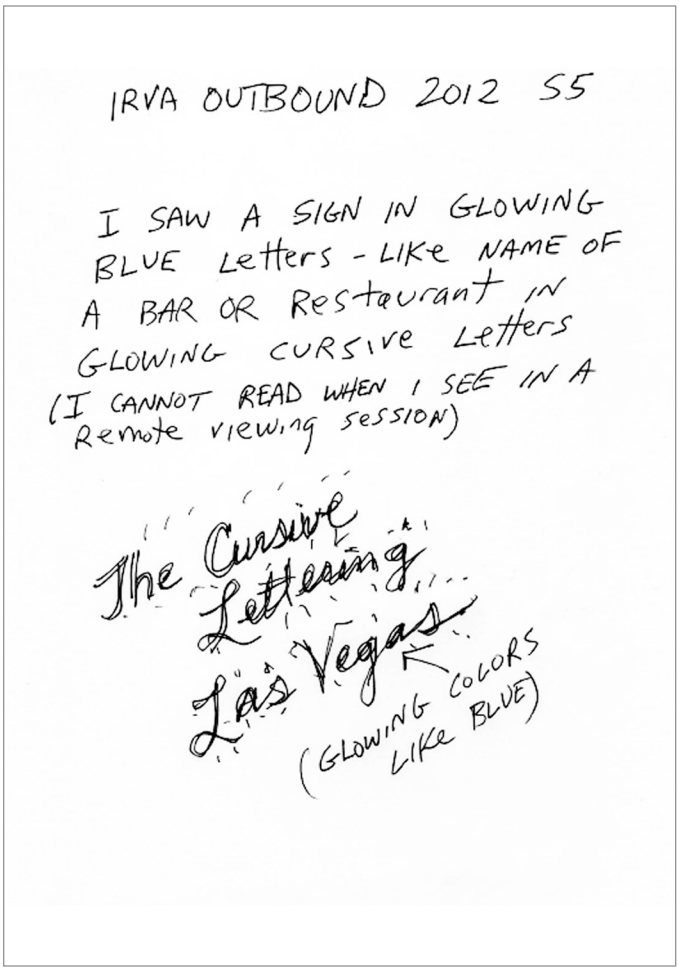
Remote viewer Hitomi Akamaksu described and drew vegetation as a major gestalt at the target site.





Remote viewer Dick Allgire said, "Grounds of a nice place public -- public place with potted plants -- well groomed."

Ethel M. Botanical Gardens


IRVA OUTBOUND 2012 S5

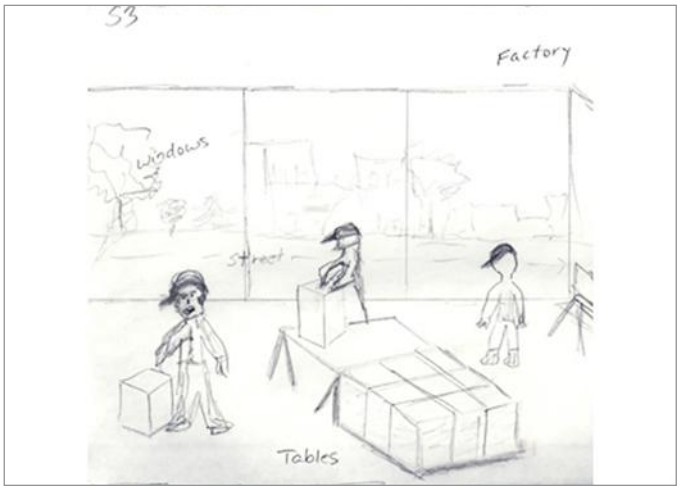
I SAW A SIGN IN GLOWING BLUE Letters - LIKE NAME OF A BAR OR Restaurant IN GLOWING CURSIVE Letters (I CANNOT READ WHEN I SEE IN A Remote viewing SESSION)

The Cursive Lettering Las Vegas

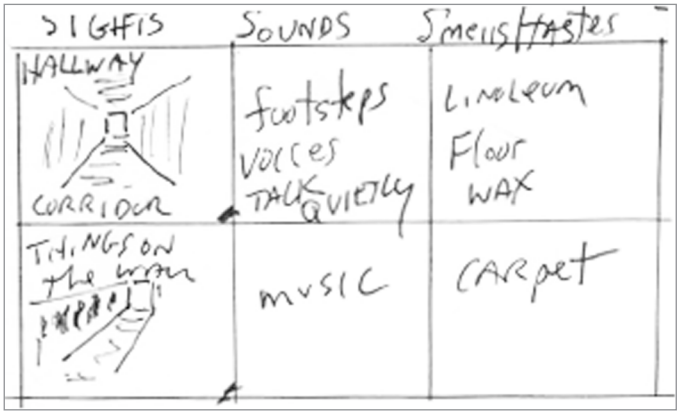
(GLOWING COLORS LIKE BLUE)

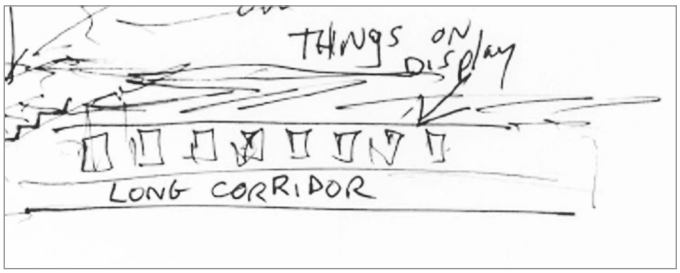
Remote viewer Dick Allgire viewed a sign with cursive writing at the location. In our experience, remote viewers have difficulty reading when on target. While letters can be seen their subconscious minds cannot form them into words.

Dick heard the sound of a jet aircraft overhead. The garden is below the landing path of Las Vegas's McCarran International Airport.

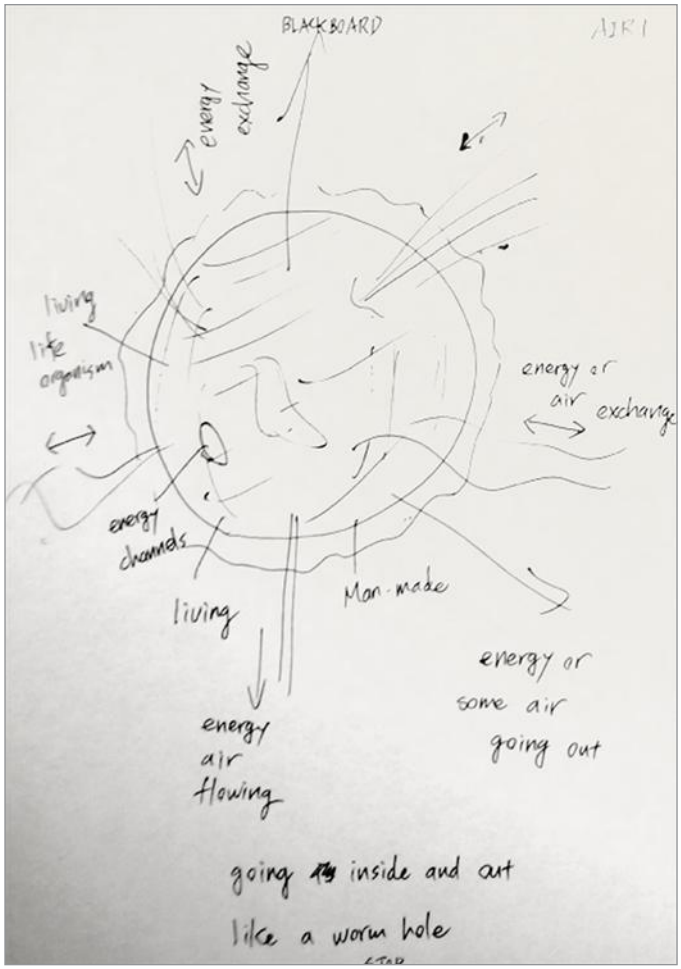


Debra Duggan-Takagi: Visitors can observe the workers making and boxing candy. When remote viewers work as a team, different viewers may focus on separate aspects of the target site. In this case, Debra went to the factory. location.



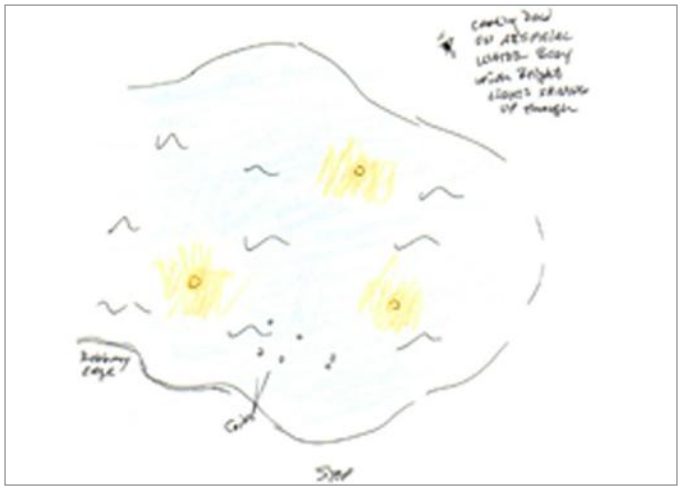


Dick Allgire: Visitors to the factory stroll down a long hallway lined with photos, and memorabilia.



Hitomi Akamaksu: The operators of the garden are proud of their environmentally friendly method of reusing waste-water. During "Blackboard," Hitomi said, "I feel like I'm in a planet. Nature, man made, cultured water, muddy, sweat, evaporation, enzymes, living formulations in water."

Remote viewer Dave Barnes said, "The location's water motion is like a sewage-treatment plant, but the people are interacting with it playfuly, so the attitude is [an] amusing display.



Dave Barnes drew a body of water and described it as having a "rubbery edge." There is a holding pond at the target site that exhibits what appears to be a white rubberized liner.

CONSCIOUSNESS RESEARCH

QUESTIONING REALITY:

A Physicist's View of Psychic Abilities

by Russell Targ

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100.1 (Winter 2012), pp.13-17
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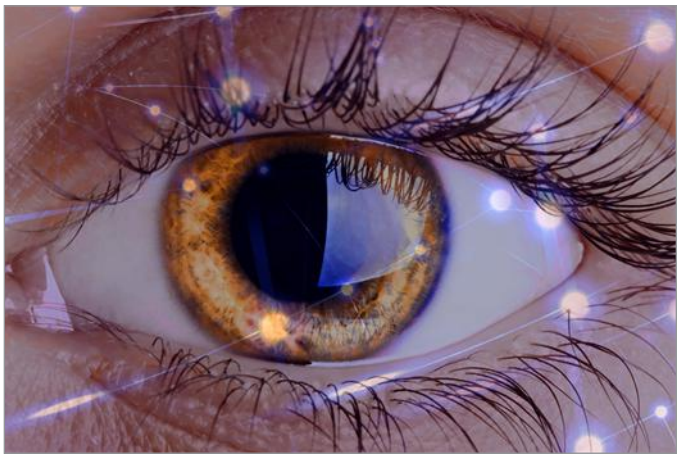
If the doors of perception were cleansed, every thing would appear to man as it is, infinite. For man has closed himself up, till he sees all things through narrow chinks of his cavern.

-- William Blake

In this article, I will present what I consider to be the very best evidence for psychic abilities. These abilities -- which we all possess -- offer a spacious mind that can change your life and your view of reality. Buddhists and Hindus have known this since before the time of Christ. The scientific evidence is now overwhelming, and modem physics has the means and tools to embrace it. Such abilities have many names; ESP (extrasensory perception) is presently the most familiar. Others include clairvoyance and psi. The latter is derived from psi (ψ), the twenty-third letter of the Greek alphabet, referring to the Greek *psyché*, meaning "psyche" or "soul."



Human eyes can detect the spooky phenomenon of quantum entanglement.

My background is in experimental physics and perceptual psychology. I have published more than a hundred refereed technical papers dealing with lasers, laser applications, and ESP research in some of the best scientific journals. And I was a senior staff scientist and project manager for more than two decades at Lockheed Missiles and Space Company and at GTE Sylvania, where I specialized in laser communications and atmospheric wind-shear measurements with lasers. As a laser physicist with forty years of experience in psychic research, I am convinced from the ever-growing data that most people can learn to quiet their minds and move their awareness from their ordinary ego-based mindset to a much more spacious and interesting perspective -- one that is not obstructed by conventional barriers of space and time. This meditative skill is what the eighth-century Buddhist master Padmasambhava called moving from *conditioned awareness* to *spacious* or *naked awareness*.

My firm conclusion from decades of ESP research is that we misapprehend the physical and psychological nature of the interconnected space-time in which we live. Our internalized perception of nature is often obstructed and obscured by mental noise. This illusion and misperception is what Buddhists call *maya* or *samsara* -- and it can cause a lot of unnecessary suffering.

I believe in ESP because I have seen psychic miracles day after day in university and government-sponsored investigations. It is clear to me, without any doubt, that many people can learn to look into remote distances and into the future with great accuracy and reliability. This is what we call "unobstructed awareness" or, more specifically, "remote viewing." Remote viewing is a psychic ability that involves learning how to quiet your

mind and separate the visual images of the psychic signal from the noise of the uncontrolled chatter of the mind. With remote viewing, you can describe and experience objects and events that are shielded from ordinary perception by distance or time. To varying degrees, we all have this ability, and I do not believe that it, or any ESP state, has metaphysical origins. I believe it is just a kind of thinking in which we expand our awareness to perceive nonlocally. And it will become less mysterious as more of us become more skillful. Today there are almost a million Google pages devoted to information about "remote viewing." So at least some people are catching on to the idea that this is not difficult to do.

For example, while working for a CIA program at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in Menlo Park, California, our psychic viewers were able to find a downed Russian bomber in Africa, describe the health of American hostages in Iran, and locate a kidnapped American general in Italy. We also described Soviet weapons factories in Siberia, observed a Chinese atomic bomb test three days before it occurred, and performed countless other amazing tasks.

I was cofounder of the above-mentioned ESP research program at SRI. This twenty million-dollar, twenty-three-year program, launched during the Cold War, was supported by the CIA, NASA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, Army and Air Force intelligence, and many other government agencies. We developed the technique of remote viewing, which enabled a person to accurately describe and experience places and events blocked from ordinary perception. We published our highly significant findings in *Nature, Proceedings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers*, and *The Proceedings of the American Institute of Physics*. Our research has been replicated worldwide, and remote viewing is so easy to do that it has become a cottage industry. Many of those teaching it are from the "Army Psychic Corps" that we created at Fort Meade, Maryland, in the 1980s.

Two further outstanding events in my psychic career involved, first, my little post-SRI research group called Delphi Associates, where we made $120,000 by psychically forecasting -- for nine weeks in a row -- the direction and amount of changes in the silver commodity futures market -- without error. This successful forecasting of "December silver" made the front page of *The Wall Street Journal* and led to a film (*The Case of ESP*) for the PBS series *NOVA* in 1983. In the other notable success, our SRI lab was the first to identify and name the kidnapper of heiress Patricia Hearst, who had been abducted from her home in Berkeley in 1974. Our great friend and psychic policeman, Pat Price, went with us to the Berkeley police station, where I stood with him at a big wooden table as he put his finger on the face of a man his ESP sensed as Hearst's kidnapper. He did this from a police loose-leaf mug-shot book of hundreds of photos (four to a page). He then went on to tell the police where to find the kidnapper's car. When all these facts were confirmed the following day, I knew I had just seen a "miracle." In these cases, there is absolutely no chance that it was just our lucky day!

There are presently four classes of published and carefully examined ESP experiments that are independently significant, at *odds much greater than one in a million*. All the researchers involved in these pillars of ESP research have been friends and colleagues of mine for decades. I will present the data for these in what follows

Remote Viewing

At Princeton University, Professor Robert Jahn and his associate Brenda Dunn oversaw two decades of remote-viewing experiments with Princeton students as subjects. They asked students in the laboratory to describe their mental impressions of what it looked like where someone else was hiding at a randomly chosen distant location. These students had to fill out a thirty-item checklist to quantify their perceptions in this game of psychic hide-and-seek. Their findings -- spanning several years and comprising a series of 411 trials -- showed that it is no harder to look hundreds of miles in the distance than it to describe a person around the comer. Furthermore, it is no harder to describe a randomly chosen hiding place to be selected in the next hour, day, or week than it is to describe a hidden contemporaneous event underway at the moment. Jahn's highly significant results were published in *Proceedings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers* in 1982 as a replication of our

original SRI remote-viewing experiments, which had been published in the same journal six years earlier.

Modern physics would describe these phenomena as nonlocal in that they are experimentally found to be independent of space and time. Nonlocality and entanglement, which were first described by Erwin Schrödinger in the late 1920s, are now among the hottest research topics in modem physics. This intriguing phenomenon is explained very clearly by Anton Zeilinger, one of the world's leading experimentalists in quantum optics, in his 2010 book *Dance of the Photons: From Einstein to Teleportation*:

Entanglement describes the phenomenon that two particles may be so intimately connected to each other that the measurement of one instantly changes the quantum state of the other, no matter how far away it may be . . . . This nonlocality is exactly what Albert Einstein called "spooky"; it seems eerie that the act of measuring one particle could instantly influence the other one.

Particles can be quantum entangled through time as well as space.

Distant Mental Influence

In the 1970s and 1980s, William Braud and Marilyn Schlitz carried out nineteen imaginative, successful, and published experiments in what they called Distant Mental Influence on Living Systems (DMILS). In these experiments, a precursor to other National Institutes of Health-supported distant-healing experiments, the researchers showed convincingly that the thoughts of one person (the experimenter) can affect the physiology (heart rate, skin resistance, etc.) of a distant person in another laboratory. Braud, who is now teaching at the Institute for Transpersonal Psychology in Palo Alto, California, was able to psychically calm or excite the physiology of a person hundreds of feet away. He has compiled twelve of his highly significant formal experiments and published them in an excellent and comprehensive book called *Distant Mental Influence*. Schlitz is now president of the Institute of Noetic Sciences in Petaluma, California.

The Ganzfeld

Over a span of thirty years, several researchers at five different labs here and abroad carried out telepathy experiments in which one person was in a situation of sensory isolation (called the *Ganzfeld*, German for "whole field"). This person was asked to describe his or her ongoing mental impressions of a video clip being watched by a friend in a separate part of the lab. In a published meta-analysis of seventy-nine studies, comprising hundreds of individual trials, the significance approached *one in a billion*, meaning that the isolated receiver was extraordinarily successful in describing what his distant friend was seeing and experiencing.

Feeling the Future

Recently, Professor Daryl Bem at Cornell University has carried out a series of nine precognition experiments. In this remarkable five-year study, he showed that the future can affect the past in surprising subconscious ways. That is, the elephant you see on television in the morning can be the cause of your having dreamed about elephants the *previous* night: Saturday morning's elephant caused Friday's dream. We call that *retrocausality* - another hot topic in modem physics today. For example, students in Bem's experiments reliably favor and choose one picture of four possible pictures of people, if they are shown that one *after* they have made their choice - even though the one they are shown later has been randomly chosen after their conscious choice. Bem's sixty-page paper presenting his meta-analysis of these retrocausal experiments was published in 2010. The experiments show a significance of more than six standard devia-

tions, which equals odds of more than a *billion* to one for this eminent and experienced experimenter. In all his experiments, Bem's one thousand Cornell student participants find themselves making free choices, guided again and again by the material they see or experience in the future -- *after their selection*. Many people believe that precognition is the dominant phenomenon in all psychic functioning. From Bem's recent precognition experiments at Cornell and my own successful forecasting of silver commodity markets, it appears that we humans have the ability to expand our perceived "now" to include as much of the future as we choose to experience.

During one experiment at SRI while I was working with psychic Pat Price, Price did not arrive at the lab for the scheduled trial. In this series of ten trials, we were trying to describe the day-to-day activities of Hal Puthoff (co-founder of the SRI program) as he traveled through Colombia in South America. Price had thus far been describing churches, harbors, markets, and volcanoes. We had not yet received any feedback, and would not until Hal returned, so I had no clues at all as to what he was doing. Therefore, in Price's absence, and in the spirit of` "the show must go on," I spontaneously decided to undertake the remote viewing myself. Previously I had been only an interviewer and facilitator for such trials. So this was, in fact, my first remote viewing.

I closed my eyes and immediately had an image of an island airport. The surprisingly accurate sketch I drew is shown in Figure 1. A photo of the airport site is shown in Figure 2. From this trial, we learned that even a scientist can be psychic when the need is great enough. I am not making any claims for my own psychic prowess in this demonstration. If I have any ability in that direction, it is the same as anyone else who will sit in a chair and quiet his mind. Artists and musicians generally do much better at remote viewing than physicists or engineers, who favor analysis. Artists are accustomed to using the non-analytic right side of the brain, which greatly facilitates psi, itself a non-analytic ability.

Hence, numerous laboratory experiments indicate that we have the opportunity to know anything upon which we fix our attention. That is what the research data on ESP seem to be saying.

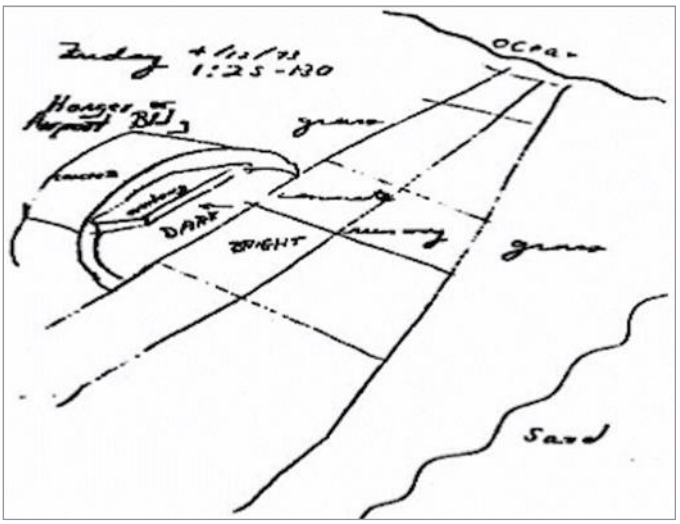


Figure 1. Sketch by Russell Targ. Targ correctly saw and described "sand and grass on the right, an airport building on the left, and ocean at the end of a runway."

Figure 2. The target, an airport on an island in San Andreas, Colombia.

In my experience and according to most other researchers, it appears that an experienced psychic can answer any question that has an answer. The Hindu and Buddhist literature of the past two millennia also indicates that these abilities are natural and available. I cannot wait to see what the future holds when we fully open the doors of our perception!

When I say that I believe in ESP, it is not like saying that I believe in life on other planets somewhere in the universe or that I believe in democracy; rather, it is like saying that I believe in Maxwell's equations relating electromagnetism and light, quantum mechanics, or lasers -- surprising and hard to believe,

but nonetheless true and scientifically provable. The experimental evidence from a century of research in ESP from laboratories around the world is so strong and overwhelming that reasonable people simply should no longer doubt its reality. That powerful and undeniable evidence is why I believe in ESP, and why I think you should too.

For me, questioning reality and the exploration of psychic abilities are the essential first steps in the greatest opportunity we have as a species -- the evolution of consciousness. I believe we have completed our physical evolution. Our brains are big enough. I am proposing that species transcendence is the next evolutionary step for us to take: We started first as animals looking for food, then became moderately self-aware humans trying to understand nature, and finally we have reached our destiny as beings aware of our spacious and nonlocal consciousness, transcending space and time. In exploring what physicists call "our nonlocal universe," we begin to feel that the Buddhists have it right when they teach that separation is an illusion and that all consciousness is connected. In this world of entangled or extended minds, compassion seems to me to be a natural conclusion. It is an idea whose time has come: That when one person suffers, we all suffer.

It is time to accept the gift of psychic abilities. The suffering, wars, and confused search for meaning we are experiencing are all evidence of our inner selves sensing, but not yet grasping, our true nature. The hardware is fine; it is the software that must be upgraded -- and quickly.

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RV METHODOLIGIES

EXTENDED REMOTE VIEWING and Current Applications

by Angela T. Smith, Ph.D.

On July 22, 1992, mid-afternoon, I was laying on my bed in my apartment in Princeton, New Jersey. I had been given a tasking coordinate (2259 2152) by a remote-viewing group, PsiTech, then located in Virginia -- my first formal Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) operational target! Not yet trained in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), I was relying on my natural intuitive ability to sense what was at the target site. Not much different from what a psychic does, but this was different -- this was altered-state-of-consciousness work within a formal protocol.

I was used to scientific protocol, having worked at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research Laboratory (PEAR) for the previous five years and participated in their Precognitive Remote Perception studies. The PEAR research had found that ordinary people in non-ordinary states of consciousness could mentally perceive people, locations, objects, and events, sometimes occurring halfway around the world, and could describe these details before the site had even been chosen!

Back in my sequestered state, I closed my eyes, repeated the coordinate, and relied on my "inner vision" to travel to the site, to perceive and describe what was happening. What I was "blind" to, at that point, was that the target site was the south coast of France on July 31, 1944, near the end of the Second World War. French author and military airman, Antoine de Saint Exupery (author of the book *The Little Prince*) was on a dispatch run in his P-38 Lightning aircraft, heading for Marseilles. Something happened, his plane went down, and 48 years later he and the plane were still unaccounted for. Now the family had contracted with PsiTech to locate the wreckage.

A series of pictures formed in my visual field: Tall white cliffs like the chalk cliffs of Dover, salty ocean water, underwater currents, an estuary with a river leading inland to a small town. Small houses lined a main street. Going aerially, I perceived a small quay with a tiered lighthouse and pine trees on the cliffs. I perceived a man in distress -- he couldn't breathe -- and then he was in the water and struggling to get to shore, hampered by a brown, wool uniform. He had lost his wire-framed spectacles and was half-drowned. I stayed with him as he appeared to pass from this life. This was incredibly sad and triggered a psychokinetic effect in the room: Pens rolled off a nearby table and a hanging plant swung wildly. Going to my desk, I quickly wrote down what I had perceived and sketched the cliffs, the lighthouse, the quay, the estuary, and the small town. I had just completed my first applications-based ERV session.

Not all ERV is as dramatic as this session was -- most are mundane and ordinary perceptions of locations, people, and events.

Defining ERV

ERV can best be defined as a "stream of consciousness" form of remote viewing, during which the viewer may be monitored by another individual who helps them maintain an altered state of consciousness and who provides directions to move to certain locations, dates, and times. However, as very few

viewers have the resource of a monitor, most ERV sessions are performed solo. ERV can be likened to a formal type of guided imagery, but with the viewer (and sometimes the monitor) often "blind" to the nature of the search.

ERV is another method of remote viewing used to access information about hidden targets. ERV, in its simplest definition, is "the accessing of hidden information using an altered state of consciousness." The formal method was developed at the U.S. Army's Fort Meade remote-viewing unit by then Lt. F. Holmes ("Skip") Atwater. According to Atwater, "extended" means the length of time that the viewer is in an altered state and accessing the target. Currently, ERV has come to have a generic definition: Any remote viewing that is done within a defined protocol in an altered state of consciousness.

History

ERV preceded CRV as it became the method of choice for the U.S. military unit at Fort Meade during the decades-long remote-viewing program. ERV became less well known and is perhaps the Cinderella of the remote-viewing world! The term "remote viewing" today appears to be synonymous with CRV.

Interestingly, Ingo Swann, the father of remote viewing, became famous at several research institutes (the American Society for Psychical Research and Stanford Research Institute [SRI]) for "doing his own thing" – what he termed "Spontaneous Remote Viewing." He would sit in a light trance, smoking his cheroots, while doing his own form of remote viewing! He remote-viewed in a freestyle form, as if "seeing with his inner eye" locations and events remote from his physical location.

The first public reference to remote viewing came in 1976 when SRI researchers Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., and Russell Targ published the results of their early remote-viewing studies in a paper entitled "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Experiments" in a peer-reviewed professional journal.* Remote viewing in its simplest definition, according to Puthoff and Targ, is "[a] perceptual channel whereby certain individuals are able to perceive and describe remote data not presented to any known sense." They further described remote viewing as "[a] human information-accessing capability that we call 'remote viewing'. This phenomenon pertains to the ability of certain individuals to access and describe by means of mental processes, information sources blocked from ordinary perception, and generally accepted as secure against such access."

This original definition of remote viewing had little to do with the "military method" (*i.e.*, Controlled Remote Viewing) or its many offshoots. In their 1976 paper, Puthoff and Targ refer to a relabeling of earlier terms to create the bias-free term "remote viewing." They wrote:

As observed in the laboratory, the basic phenomenon appears to cover a range of subjective experiences variously referred to in the literature as autoscopy (in the medical literature); exteriorization or dissociation (psychological literature); simple clairvoyance; traveling clairvoyance or out-of-body experience (parapsychology literature); or astral projection (occult literature). We choose the term "remote viewing" as a neutral descriptive term, free from prior associations and bias as to mechanism.

This more spontaneous form of remote viewing seems to be the basis for much of SRI's early research consisting of a freestyle form of "seeing," done within a protocol, in an altered state of consciousness, where the viewer usually sat, rather than reclined, and the session was usually carried out with an interviewer or monitor. This early monitored style translated into later SRI research, including the Outbounder, Coordinate Remote Viewing, and Project Scanate.

When this form of remote viewing was adopted by the military, there are reports that the protocol involved the viewer reclining in a darkened room while maintaining an altered state of consciousness, and being interviewed by a monitor. Viewers were now able to move about in space and time, and to be more mobile than in the earlier SRI research.

ERV/CRV Comparison

So what can ERV be used for, and how is it used differently than CRV? Does it have advantages over CRV and, if so, what are they?

- As in the example at the top of this article, ERV can give a wide-angle view of a location rather than the discrete bits of information provided by CRV. Viewers might begin a session "blind" using CRV and then switch to ERV once they are on the signal line.
- ERV is an unstructured protocol as compared to CRV, which relies on very structured, coordinate-driven, sequential written stages or phases.
- ERV can allow the viewer greater autonomy and spontaneity in moving around a target site.
- With ERV, the viewer can follow perpetrators/missing persons in real time and space, rather than obtaining data from discrete points in time and space.
- ERV can be used creatively: To compose music, to locate and describe historic characters for books; in fact, it may be said that ERV is more "right-brained" than CRV.
- While bilocation is discouraged by some CRV trainers, bilocation (and even trilocation) is encouraged in ERV. In bilocation, a viewer's consciousness can become split between perceptions of two or more locales -- local and nonlocal. Bilocation in ERV is common and can be very productive.
- It is considered difficult to carry out ERV (particularly if incorporated into the CRV protocol) due to the break that can occur in the reporting of data during a session. A well trained, disciplined viewer can overcome this problem, however.
- It is also considered difficult to carry out ERV as a solo practice due to memory and reporting problems; however, this can also be overcome with discipline and practice. It is usually advisable to record, or relate to a monitor, any perceptions received during ERV before they dissipate. Individuals with good memory retention and reporting skills can become proficient as solo practitioners of ERV.
- ERV gives a wider and freer range of perceptions, while CRV gives more ordered and structured perceptions. There is a place for both in applications work.
- CRV has a structured training protocol. ERV can be practiced and enhanced, but has no standard training protocol.
- Minimal frontloading is more common and useful in ERV sessions.

Afterword

So did the de Saint Exupery case ever get solved? Yes, in a surprising way. On November 19, 1998 (54 years after the crash), *Paris Match* magazine reported how a local fisherman, Jean-Claud Bianco, trawled up a bracelet that was discovered to belong to Antoine de Saint Exupery. The paper reported, "The remains lie by 32 meters in depth. The wreck rests on the back. One distinguishes the back of the part of the wing and of the cockpit. On the right side up: an intact wing. Down: the rest of the cockpit." Comparing the remote-viewing data with the south-of-France location revealed the white chalk cliffs, the "Massifs", the strong ocean currents, the estuary, the nearby small towns of La Ciotat and Cassis, the match to the lighthouse, the cliff flora, and much more!

Before this great feedback, I had received a final report from PsiTech on the case and had been amazed to see a strong correlation between the nine viewers' data. It was one of those pivotal moments – this stuff works! Two of the viewers, Lyn Buchanan and Mel Riley, kindly sent me copies of their sessions, and our data became the basis for a talk about the case, with PsiTech's permission, at the 2000 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference held in Mesquite, Nevada.

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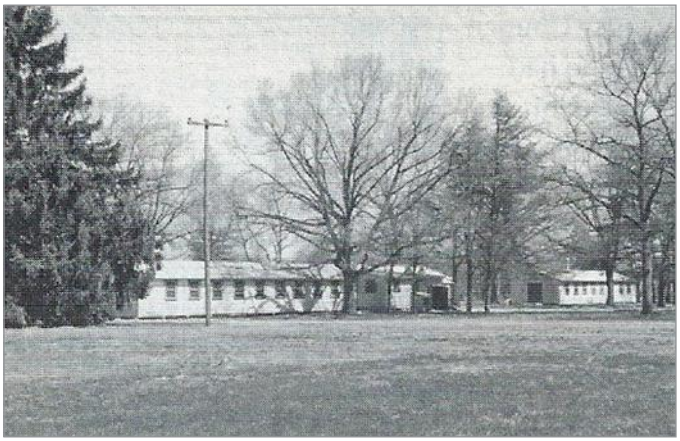
RV TRAINING AND TECHNIQUES

REMOTE VIEWING ON THE ASYMMETRIC BATTLEFIELD

by Primasita M. Seery

The battlefront confronting the 21st century Army have seamless borders, non-traditional tactics, and the potential for greater lethality in execution of weapons of mass destruction than in all known history of America's battlefields. The capabilities for success in unconventional warfare require strategies and methodologies that must exceed conventional sophisticated technological weaponry and systems. Remote viewing, a psi-based process using the mind as a form of human intelligence, is an unconventional information-gathering tool that can be used to anticipate and mitigate major effects of asymmetric warfare impacting the sustaining base. The overwhelming evidence of successful results demonstrated by remote viewers engaged in the U.S. Army's program indicates a valuable data-collection resource that may be used as a countermeasure device in asymmetric warfare. The threat of such a program used by our adversaries poses a risk of serious compromise to our national security.



Buildings 2561 (l) and 2560 (r), where the Fort Meade remote-viewing unit was based from 1978 to 1995. (Schnabel, photo section)

Definition of Remote Viewing

Remote viewing is a skill that enables a person to "access and describe, by means of mental processes, remote geographical locations up to several thousand kilometers distant from their physical location," which were blocked from normal perception (Smith, p.95). The term "remote viewing" was first used by scientists at the Stanford Research Institute (now known as SRI International) to represent cognitive mental functioning as it was being studied by Dr. Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., and other scientists. (McMoneagle, 1993, p.15).

Trained remote viewers are able to describe detailed geographical aspects such as natural formations, roads, and interior and exterior structures, as well as buildings, people, and events. This is accomplished through the use of scientific protocols, a systematic set of rules based on long-accepted standards for scientific research. (Smith, p.95) The object of a remote-viewing session is to identify the target under a *double-blind* condition. This means that the viewer and the person queing the viewer, or anyone in the vicinity of the session, must not have any knowledge or contact with the target. Targets used in remote viewing sessions must be verifiable; they must really exist, and there must be "ground truth" known about them. (Smith, p.96).

History of U.S. Army Remote Viewing

In the mid-1970s, the U.S. Army's decision to investigate remote viewing was a response to validate the threat possibilities of certain Soviet research into unconventional intelligence activities. Actions were initiated by the U.S. Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) to conduct a Sensitive Activity Vulnerability Estimate regarding those activities. (Atwater, p.51) Of interest and concern were classified documents detailing extensive Soviet parapsychological research. The U.S. Government had been follow-

ing remote-viewing research in the Soviet Union for some time; however, increased interest in the program was fostered by evidence of Soviet KGB funding at the rate of $21 million per year (Atwater, p.61). The hypothesis behind the KGB-funded program was Soviet research in using remote-viewing surveillance as a possible source of intelligence information. (Atwater, p.60) The strategic threats posed by Soviet parapsychological research included knowing the contents of top-secret U.S. documents, troop movements, vital information regarding ship locations, and the nature of our military installations. (Rifat, p.15).

In 1975, at the request of the CIA, Project SCANATE (a contraction of "SCANning by coordinATE") became the initial research effort into remote viewing. (McMoneagle, 1993, p.15) Testing of potential remote viewers was conducted by research scientists at SRI. The initial successes of this program provided the impetus for the Army to conduct its own investigation of remote viewing with the intent for it to be used as an operational tool in intelligence-gathering activities. In 1977, INSCOM initiated the first remote-viewing project (called GONDOLA WISH). From 1977-1990, for a variety of reasons, the project went through a series of name changes, including GRILL FLAME in 1978 and CENTER LANE in 1982.

In 1981, Major General Albert Stubblebine was assigned to be commander of INSCOM. Stubblebine was a keen advocate of the remote-viewing program and, through his efforts, paranormal training within the Army intelligence community flourished. However, not all of the leadership in the intelligence community shared Stubblebine's vision regarding the use of the paranormal in the military.

In July 1984, Stubblebine's replacement, Major General Harry Soyster, promptly terminated management of the Army-run project. Although the Army's program went into decline, its civilian counterpart at SRI continued to expand. To ensure continuity of funding for the program, the researchers conducted remote-viewing demonstrations at the White House, the Navy, the Air Force, the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council, and other government agencies, including the Customs Service, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (Rifat, p.65). In the same month that Soyster assumed command of INSCOM, the remote-viewing program was transferred from the Army to the Defense Intelligence Agency, and subsequently to the CIA in 1994. The program was terminated in its entirety by the CIA in 1995.

Remote-Viewing Sessions

One of the most well known and experienced remote viewers in the Army's program was Joseph McMoneagle. McMoneagle was the only remote viewer in the Army to have participated in the entirety of the program, a period spanning 18 years of his military life (McMoneagle, 1993, p.15).

In September 1979, the National Security Council (NSC) submitted a series of photographs to GRILL FLAME depicting a large industrial facility on the edge of a body of water in northern Russia. The GRILL FLAME operations officer, Lt. Skip Atwater, later discovered that the facility was at the port of Severodvinsk on the White Sea not far from the base of the Arctic Circle. McMoneagle's session work revealed a very large submarine under construction. He provided details of the vessel's characteristics: "a very long and flat aft deck, a conning tower, and a line of paired missile tubes, unusually canted at angles away from vertical." (Schnabel, pp.70-72). McMoneagle and Hartleigh Trent, another remote viewer, described a new type of "drive mechanism in the submarine, an unusual double hull, and details of the special welding techniques the Soviets were using." (*Id.*)

The NSC was dubious of this session. As Schnabel reports, "Aside from the fact that they came from psychics, the data described what would be the largest submarine then in existence." (Schnabel, p.71) Satellite photos taken in January 1980, about four months after McMoneagle's last session, showed the massive new *Typhoon*-class submarine resting at dockside. (Schnabel, p.72)

While much debate ensued within the NSC over this session between skeptics and believers, the information produced by the military remote viewers demonstrated that the intelligence community had a valuable tool available for use on the asymmetric battlefield.

One of the first assignments the Army remote view-

ers worked related to Operational Security (OPSEC) missions. A major task of OPSEC was to identify vulnerabilities in our own military installations or their classified programs. If the remote viewers were successful, then the process used would enable the intelligence community concerned with OPSEC to anticipate comparable successes of our adversaries' ability to obtain vital classified information.

A successful OPSEC-related session worked by McMoneagle concerned the prototype of the M1 Abrams main battle tank. In 1980, the then-classified XM-1 tank was outfitted with sophisticated technology that the U.S. did not want revealed to any of our adversaries. Rumors of the Soviet Union's research into remote-viewing-like paranormal skills had raised concerns in a number of "black" Department of Defense projects, and the XM-1 tank's project managers wanted to see just how vulnerable their new super tank was to prying Soviet psychics. (Smith, p.128). The remote viewers were shown a photo of a closed airplane hangar and told to describe anything of importance. Unknown to them, inside the closed hangar at the time was an XM-1 tank; the tank had been moved there specifically to test the remote viewers' ability to capture vital information about the vehicle.

McMoneagle's remote-viewing session revealed sketches of a tracked armored vehicle. The most remarkable aspect of the work were the sketches of the interior of the turret, clearly drawn and labeled, including descriptions of laser-finding equipment, low-visibility observation devices, and sophisticated computer equipment never before found in a main battle tank. (Smith, p.128) Written feedback provided to the remote-viewing unit confirmed the accuracy of McMoneagle's work. His and other operational remote viewers' successful sessions validated the intelligence community's concerns regarding comparable significant asymmetric threats by adversaries of the United States.

Another operational target that demonstrated the efficacy of remote viewing was an espionage assignment. One Army viewer, Mel Riley, described something metallic, with wires, electronics, and then a "small steel egg 'yolk'" made out of tritium, with an impression of a "baseball with two wide funnels sticking out at opposite ends, and an hourglass on the side." (*Id.*) Joe McMoneagle corroborated this information in his session work on the same target. The U.S. Air Force clients were impressed with the information, but wanted the viewers to provide more details relating to an event connected with the object (which turned out to be an atomic bomb constructed by the Communist Chinese). Both viewers detected a bomb being dropped from the sky, but one viewer did not detect the detonation while the other experienced "a gigantic detonation." (Gruber, p.53) Neither viewer detected a nuclear explosion. Still, the feedback data revealed that the viewers were correct in their perceptions and statements regarding the explosion. Apparently, the parachute on the bomb failed to open, and the bomb had bored itself into the ground. The detonator had not functioned properly and, although there had been a loud bang, there had been no nuclear explosion. (Gruber, p.53)

Not all remote-viewing sessions performed were successful. One session related to the Iranian hostage-taking that began in November 1979 and ended when the hostages were released in January 1981. (Smith, p.110) The project's client, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, indicated that none of the intelligence produced for this project was particularly useful. (Smith, p.111) Although feedback from the program revealed that, in many cases, the viewers had accurately described features of the areas where the hostages were held, the contention was that the data produced were not useful. Information obtained did not contribute to the release of the hostages. (*Id.*)

Limitations of Remote Viewing

An interesting anomaly revealed in numerous sessions, which may have proven to be one of the shortfalls of remote viewing, is that viewers have difficulty counting numbers or reading letters. For example, during the session in which Joe McMoneagle identified the new Soviet submarine, when he was asked to count the number of missile launch tubes he saw, he would become lost after a few seconds. (Schnabel, p.71).

Years of research in neurological functioning in relation to processing within our brains has yielded the concept that the left hemisphere of our brain is primarily concerned with our ability to function in an analyti-

cal and logical manner, while the right hemisphere is associated with intuition and the understanding of patterns. "The left hemisphere analyzes over time; the right synthesizes over space." (Puthoff & Targ, p.121). Consequently, the possibility exists that the primary method of information processing might be right-hemispheric in nature. (*Id*., p.122).

SRI scientists observed this phenomenon in their own pool of remote viewers. In one such example described by researchers Puthoff and Targ, a viewer mistook a swimming pool as a water-purification plant, and a drive-in movie theater with speaker posts as a parking lot filled with parking meters. This reflects viewers' distracting tendency to identify, not describe, the target rather than their "frame of reference." On an asymmetric battlefield, this can have the potential of distorting and contaminating the data.

René Warcollier's 40 years of research in parapsychology touched on some aspects of these elements. For example, during studies in mental telepathy, he asserted that "the telepathic image is not transmitted in the same way as a wireless photo. The image is scrambled, broken up into component elements which are often transmuted into a new pattern. It seldom arrives complete and organized." (Warcollier, p.3) This same principle is true of the remote-viewing process. In both the Army and civilian remote-viewing programs, it was important for viewers to recognize this and attain the correct mental orientation in session work.

Despite these limitations, the successes of the Army's program far outweighed its failures. Failed sessions were valuable to analysts in that they provided vital information on how one viewer interprets the signal received from the target and translates the information into data, as compared to others. By determining how viewers approach certain subjects, the analyst or monitor can establish a profile on the viewer to identify strengths and weaknesses in session work that depict the propensities of the particular individual. By identifying viewer tendencies, the person tasking the viewer with session work is able to help optimize session performance.

Precognitive Remote Viewing

One of the surprising and important successes of remote viewing is the ability of viewers to witness events before they occur. During experimental and operational use of remote viewing, it became apparent that time-space was not a limiting factor for some viewers; they could "project into" an event prior to its actual occurrence. This skill was exemplified by Army remote viewer Paul H. Smith in his session on an unknown operational target conducted in May 1987. The session's target turned out to be the "future" attack on the U.S. Navy frigate, U.S.S. Stark, in the Persian Gulf, 50 hours before it actually happened.* In his session, Smith described details of a "moving structure", which he declared was a vessel. (Smith, p.304) He identified aspects of the target, highlighting sensory data and gestalts that depicted a group of people observing an object coming toward them from a distance.

The areas of the human brain that trigger precognition are not well understood. Author Tim Rifat writes that, "at a deep subconscious level, precognition of emotive events occurs. Airline records show that planes that suffer fatal crashes have an abnormally large number of cancellations prior to take off. In combat, this sixth sense of danger is also heightened. Vietnam veterans tell of numerous paranormal experiences such as . . . bullets being seen in flight, Vietcong traps being sensed." (Rifat, p.104)

Precognition as an intelligence tool could have positive attributes in an unconventional environment where battlefronts have no distinct demarcation lines, such as acts of terrorism on our homeland. For example, on September 10, 2001, six hours prior to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, a group of civilian remote viewers in Hawaii were engaged in a routine training session, with the actual target being a sensory deprivation chamber. The remote-viewing session was essentially a failure in that the viewers failed to obtain the gestalts of the intended target; instead, their work revealed an aircraft flying into two tall structures, with massive destruction, fire, smoke, and decaying bodies. After the events of September 11, 2001, the viewers' session work was analyzed and revealed evidence of the terrorist attack.

An anomaly that merits further study is the quality and accuracy of anomalous cognition (including re-

mote viewing) at or near 13:30 Local Sidereal Time (LST). James Spottiswoode of the Cognitive Sciences Laboratories in Palo Alto, California, discovered a relationship between the effect in free-response anomalous cognition experiments and LST. (McMoneagle, 2000, p.167) The way that time on earth is measured is based on a 24-hour clock, but, in reality, the day is closer to 23.56.6 hours in length, known as sidereal or space time. (American Practical Navigator, 1977, p.484). Local values differ according to longitude. Spottiswoode's research into the relationship between LST and anomalous cognition is important because, in dealing with effect size or a (p-value), we now have empirical evidence to support the existence of anomalous cognition such as remote viewing, where previously little hard evidence had been substantiated. Spottiswoode gathered data on 1,468 published trials of different experiments and discovered that anomalous cognition is more than four times as effective in a very narrow window that rises and falls near 13:30 LST (Spottiswoode, p.1). Remote viewers who worked sessions within that narrow window had an accuracy rate of 3.5 times the normal distribution. (McMoneagle, 2000, p.168).

Despite the evidence of success, the government remote-viewing program was terminated in its entirety by the CIA in 1995, its negative evaluation of remote viewing being made public on November 28, 1995. (Mandelbaum, p.214) According to veteran remote viewers of both the Army program and its civilian counterparts at SRI, the report is flawed and inconsistent with the mountain of evidence that supports remote viewing as a viable tool for intelligence-gathering. Politically, the CIA successfully removed itself from "psychic spying" programs and gave the public the impression that these programs had no utilitarian value in the intelligence community.

This attitude of the CIA and other intelligence agencies in the United States is not shared by other governments. For example, the India Daily reported that:

*India's version of the CIA, known by the acronym RAW, is using advanced satellite technologies and remote viewing techniques to look into foreign intelligence activities within India. CIA in America has used remote viewing for many years and [it] has worked very well for the CIA and the Russian intelligence.***

India appears to have begun using remote-viewing technologies many years ago, with astounding success. India's intelligence community intends to expand the program to spy on other nations such as Pakistan, China, and Western nations. The successes claimed are attributed to the "traditional Indian cultural richness in spiritual and paranormal activities." (Chadda, 2004)

Remote Viewing in Asymmetric Warfare

The overwhelming evidence for remote viewing, if used in a controlled environment, under scientific methodologies, and coupled with proper data extraction and critical analysis, indicates that it could be used to expand the intelligence community's success in unconventional warfare. If better research and management techniques were employed, events such as the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon could possibly be avoided, sparing many lives.

Remote viewing could have exponential benefits to the intelligence community and our warfighters if its methodologies are studied further and its techniques refined, perhaps even in the application of foretelling major disasters or acts of terrorism. Another possible use of remote viewing would be investigating the positioning of weapons of mass destruction designed for use against our armed forces or the American homeland. It could also be used to validate

suspected targets or events where some evidence has been obtained from satellite imagery. With this knowledge, the Army could intercept and eliminate potential threats before they occur.

Conclusion

Remote viewing is essential to the current war on global terrorism. It is a tool that has extremely valuable benefits for our intelligence community. More research should be conducted in this area with management by credentialed neuroscientists who specialize in the functioning of anomalous cognition and study how we obtain and retrieve data beyond our five physical senses. The Army's program changed hands many times and, unfortunately, religious and political bias served to ensure its failure. Mankind has a tendency to fear and reject what it does not understand, rather than take an open-minded approach to the possibilities of what could be. The soldiers and civilians involved over the course of this 20-year study were pioneers of a dynamic potential tool in mind expansion that resulted in tremendous benefits for the Army during their endeavors. The majority of these men and women were normal human beings with a mission that they fulfilled with tireless dedication and commitment. They have proven that remote viewing can be a valuable tool against our adversaries on the asymmetrical battlefield. Remote viewing has a place on the utility shelf of our intelligence community, and the program merits resurrection.

*See *Iraqi Missile Sets U.S. Frigate Ablaze, Causing Casualties*, Washington Post, May 18, 1987, A1 and A23.

** See *India Successful in Using Remote Viewing Techniques and Satellite Technologies for Counterintelligence and Strategic Intelligence*, by Sudhir Chadda, India Daily (2004). Retrieved on January 30, 2007 from http://www.indiadaily.com/editorial/12-13-04.asp.

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IRVA News

IRVA Members Have New On-Line Benefits!

Selected Conference Videos

Close to 70 hours of streaming IRVA conference videos from the years 2000-2004 are now available for IRVA members to view.
www.irva.org/library/video

Past *Aperture* Publications

Each of the past IRVA *Aperture* publications (20 issues) are now available in the *Aperture* Magazine Library for members to read.
www.irva.org/library/aperture

CIA Star Gate Archives

IRVA is proud to offer its members the entire contents of the Central Intelligence Agency's Star Gate Archives in an easy-to-access online format. The Archives are derived from the Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. (RVIS) Guide to the Central Intelligence Agency's Star Gate Collection Archives, authored by founding IRVA director and past president, Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Maj. U.S. Army (ret.). The original Guide's text has been adapted and edited for this online edition with the permission of RVIS, Inc.
www.irva.org/library/stargate

All you need to access these new benefits is log-in when requested. Click the "lost password" link if this is your first time logging-in.

IRVA has also added a new section to the IRVA public library that features links to *YouTube* and other videos related to remote viewing. www.irva.org/library/clips

IRVA Announces New Board Member

IRVA would like to welcome back Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., to the IRVA Board of Directors.

Angela is a founding member of IRVA and has wide experience in research and management. She was a staff member of the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory, a research coordinator with the Bigelow Foundation, and is a published author of several books and research papers.

Over the past nine years she has worked as a private business contractor for individuals, businesses, and organizations around the United States and abroad. She currently works as a life coach and remote-viewing trainer in Boulder City, Nevada. For more information about Angela, visit her website at www.mindwiseconsulting.com

IRVA Awards the 2012 Warcollier Prize

IRVA, in collaboration with IRIS-Psi & Applications, is pleased to announce the winner of the 2012 René Warcollier Prize. The winners of this year's award are James L. King, B.S., principal investigator; and co-investigators , and Jan A. E. Six, Ph.D., Robert F. Price, Ph.D., and Sirley M. Bonham, Ph.D. In order to conduct a blind study, and not bias participating remote viewers, the title and abstract of the winning submission is being withheld until publication of the results. The results of the study will be published in June 2013.
www.irva.org/news/warcollier

IRVA Member Honor Roll

IRVA Founders

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.
David Hathcock
John Alexander
Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan
Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.
F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater
Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.
Marcello Truzzi (dec.)

Lifetime Membership

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Ronald D. Kuhn
Marshall Payn
Dr. Kaz Stevens
Karlie Stevens

TASKINGS & RESPONSES

REMOTE VIEWING TERMS
Acronyms and Jargon

by the Editors of Aperture

Because IRVA has many new members this year, we have decided to define a few commonly used remote-viewing terms for all of our rookies. Members of the RV community sometimes use different terms for the same concept, so in those cases both terms are given, divided by a slash.

Be sure to join IRVA's E-Member group at *irvamembers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com* and the IRVA FOCAL POINT target group at *www.irva.org/community/focal-point*.

Tasker/Targeteer ~ A person who chooses the target for the remote viewer, and associates with it a means of tasking the session, such as a coordinate or a sealed opaque envelope. Usually, the tasker will not have any interaction with the viewer before or during the session. Instead, the tasking is passed along to the viewer by a monitor or another person who is also "blind" to the target.

Target ID/Coordinates ~ Originally, geographic coordinates were used to focus the remote viewer on the desired target. These days, actual coordinates are no longer used (though the word often still is). Modern remote-viewing target IDs should give no information about the actual target. The use of unrelated numbers is the best way to keep the viewer unaware of what the target is. Taskers/targeteers use either a random number generator, the current date in some form, or another arbitrary sequence of numbers.

Monitor ~ A person who guides the remote viewer through a session by helping the viewer to focus on obtaining raw information and not making judgements or analyzing.

Session ~ The period of time during which a remote viewer performs remote viewing. A session is usually bounded by start and end times chosen by the viewer. Whenever possible, there should always be a permanent record of what goes on during a session by either a written or recorded transcript.

Blind ~ In this protocol, the viewer has no foreknowledge of the nature or identity of the target. Anyone associated with the viewer before or during the session, such as the monitor, should also be blind to the target. This creates what is referred to as a "double-blind" condition, which prevents target information from being inadvertently passed to the viewer via verbal or non-verbal cues or communication.

Frontloaded ~ In this protocol, the monitor and the viewer both know something about the target. This creates temptation for one's left brain to take over and attempt to resolve the tasking by using logic, judgment, or analysis. However, some members of the community believe that partial frontloading can be used effectively in operational targets by experienced remote viewers. If used, such frontloading information must be both general and neutral in nature

Gestalt ~ The basic, overall nature of a target, or an element of a target as typically reported by a remote viewer in the initial stage of a structured RV session. Some basic gestalts are structure (or "manmade"), land, water, event, life-form, etc. Gestalts can also be more specific, such as mountain, river, building, person, etc.

Ideogram ~ An ideogram is a squiggle or line made by the viewer's pen when the viewer first connects with the "signal line" or "input" in the beginning stage of a structured RV session. Ideograms are more usually involved with CRV or its derivatives, such as TRV, SRV, etc. Ideograms are largely spontaneous and reflexive, in that the viewer usually does not at first percieve anything about the target. As such, ideo-

grams are an indicator that target contact has been made, and may provide a modicum of basic information (including gestalts) about the intended target of the RV session. (Note: Some forms of structured RV such as CRV, TRV and SRV, teach their viewers to create a lexicon of archetypal ideograms that presumably can immediately communicate to the viewer whether the target is water, structure, land, etc.)

Aesthetic Impact (AI) ~ The term for the subjective or emotional reaction a viewer may have to a given target. AI can be thought of as "how the target makes the viewer 'feel.'" AI usually results from a flood of information about the target into the viewer's subconscious that does not at first carry over into conscious awareness. In other words, a viewer might suddenly feel sad, excited, claustrophobic, or any other subjective experience about the target and not know at first why he or she is feeling that way.

Analytical Overlay (AOL) ~ The mental "noise" that is contributed during an RV session by the logical,-analytical part of the viewer's mind. AOL (also sometimes referred to collectively as "Stray Cats") is a frequent cause of derailed RV sessions because it misleads the viewer into believing and reporting wrong information about the target.

Doorknobbing ~ When a remote viewer becomes so focused on a small part of the target that he or she becomes convinced it is the entire target. The term, originated by Skip Atwater (founder of the U.S. Army's remote-viewing program), reflected a viewers actual focusing on just the knob of the front door's handle when the target was actually the whole house.

Waffling ~ A viewer's behavior whereby he or she attempts to redefine their session results in order to make them better fit the feedback given, even though there is actually little resemblance.

Bilocation ~ The experience during an RV session where a viewer's conscious awareness exists simultaneously in two discrete places.

Remote Viewing Online

by the Editors of Aperture

Some of the most valuable internet resources for remote viewers are the websites that provide suitable practice targets. The following listing offers a few of those target sites:

FOCAL POINT (IRVA Members Yahoo! group)
A new target is posted every two weeks. After two weeks, the target feedback is provided, and members can upload their sessions and discuss the results. All remote-viewing methodologies and skill levels are welcome.
www.irva.org/community/focal-point

Lyn Buchanan's CRV Target of the Week
The feedback for these targets is designed to make them usable for viewers at every level of training and experience.
www.crviewer.com/Targets/TargetIndex.php

David Morehouse's Targets for Students
Remote-Viewing Practice Targets.
www.remoteviewingseminars.com/practice_targets.html

TKR (Ten Thousand Roads)
This is an RV social website that also offers remote-viewing training targets.
www.dojopsi.com/tkr/

Target Monkey
Daz Smith has created a pool of training targets.
www.remoteviewed.com/remote_viewing_targets.htm

TASKINGS & RESPONSES

AN INTERVIEW WITH William (Bill) Ray

by Jed Bendix

Ed. Note: This is another in a continuing series of interviews with remote-viewing luminaries conducted by Jed Bendix.

Bill Ray served with Stargate Project from January 1984 until June 1987, and as the Project Commander from September 1985 until his departure. Ingo Swann, the originator of the Controlled Remote Viewing protocols, trained him in CRV. He has 47 years with the U.S. Army and has been an intelligence officer, NCO, and civilian for over 38 years.

Bill was an instructor at the U.S. Army Intelligence School from 1974 to 1977. Beginning July 4, 2000, he was the operations officer for the White Sands Field Office of the 902nd Military Intelligence Group, providing counter Intelligence support to all Army entities in New Mexico. He has deployed four times to Southwest Asia serving as the Division Counterintelligence Coordinating Authority for the 101st Airborne Division, the 25th Infantry Division, the 3rd Infantry Division, and finally as the senior counterintelligence agent in the Multi National Corps-Iraq until September 2009.

He retired as an Army civilian on Halloween 2009. After only a few months of retirement, he returned to the U.S. Army Intelligence School as a contractor to teach soldiers deploying to Southwest Asia.

Bill Ray, (l), Camp Slayer, Iraq, 2009

Jed Bendix (JB): How did you become a part of the Army's remote viewing unit?

Bill Ray (BR): In the 1970s, I was teaching at the Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Staff Sergeant Skip Atwater was working for me as an instructor. He was obviously very talented, and I began to encourage him -- Skip might say nag -- to go to the Officer Candidates School (OCS) and become an officer. Eventually, Skip did go to OCS and was commissioned a second lieutenant in Military Intelligence (MI).

After OCS, Skip was assigned to Fort Meade, where he started the remote-viewing project (Project). Shortly thereafter, I went to Germany for four years. After Germany, I returned to Ft. Huachuca to attend the MI Captain's Career Course for six months. As fate would have it, Skip was also in the course and lived almost directly across the street from my family. We talked about "old times," but Skip never mentioned anything about the Project. After the course, Skip returned to the Project, and I agreed to an 18-month tour at Ft. Huachuca as the brigade intelligence officer (G2) for the 11th Signal Brigade. Strangely, as I walked from my house on base to the 11th Signal Brigade, I would find myself daydreaming about how great it would be if the Army had some kind of psychic unit. I even went further and daydreamed about how great it would be to command this mystical psychic unit. I never imagined that such a unit existed. You can

imagine my amazement when, eventually, Skip came to Huachuca and asked me to join the unit.

JB: Your daydreams were leading you in the right direction!

BR: Yes, it was definitely strange. I ended up staying three and a half years with the Project. During my last two years at the Project, I commanded it.

JB: What were some of your duties?

BR: When I arrived at the unit on 3 January 1984, I assumed the position of Executive Officer (XO). That is, I was the number-two ranking officer at the Project. The commander was Lt. Col. Brian Busby. Brian was an outstanding officer and human being. Skip Atwater functioned as the Operations Officer and Training Officer. As the XO, my military duties were pretty much the same as an XO in any Army unit. I was involved in personnel management, administration, assisting the commander, and assuming the duties of commander in the commander's absence. What differed from a regular U.S. Army unit was that I was also a remote viewer (RV).

I was trained as a Controlled Remote Viewer (CRV) under Ingo Swann. When Joe McMoneagle left the unit, I became an Extended Remote Viewer (ERV) also. In the summer of 1985, Brian was asked by the Operations Group commander to take over one of the subordinate elements that was having major problems. Brian agreed, left the Project, and I took over as the commander. It was about this time that it became obvious that certain powers-that-be were not comfortable having a "psychic unit" in their Army. Once it became clear that we were leaving the Army, we had to ensure that we were picked up by another agency. We had four main options: the National Security Agency (NSA) wanted us, but I was concerned we would only be working communications security issues, which I thought would be boring and could possibly cause the efficiency of the unit to go down. Another option was the CIA, but they had just mined the harbors of Nicaragua and could not take on anything else controversial. There was the Army Medical Research Command, but I was worried they'd be shoving tubes down our throats and up our bottoms. Our best option -- and where we eventually ended up -- was at the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

It seemed that, over the years, there was always one problem or another facing the unit. For the most part, Brian, Skip, and I tried to keep as much of the day-to-day distractions and problems away from the viewers so as not to affect their attitudes and, possibly, viewing ability. In hindsight, that was probably not necessary. One of these problems was the issue of funding. We had been taken out of one type of funding, supposedly because a senator's staffer thought we were doing the work of the devil. The senator voted not to fund us with intelligence-collection funding. I am really not at liberty to go into the various types of intelligence funding. As a result, we were being funded "out of hide," first by the Army and later by DIA out of a different type of funding. The Project did have some "powerful friends" who made every effort to get us back into the proper funding. They would do this by setting up briefings for us to give, frequently on short or no notice, to Congressman, Senators, their staffers, and directors and deputy directors of three-letter agencies. We briefed these groups or individuals on what the Project had done and what we were capable of doing.

JB: The unit had a little red book; what was the little red book?

BR: The Red Book was actually a fairly large book, and Skip Atwater had started it. It was a running total of every tasking that the unit had been given since its initiation. It also contained the evaluation, by the customer, of the worth or value of what we had provided. The intelligence community uses a very precise grading system for intelligence reports. The highest possible rating is "Of Exceptionally High Value." That means that not only was the report correct but the information was of great value to the customer. Very few intelligence reports ever receive this rating. When I was at the Project, various agencies had already tasked us to collect information on 106 targets. Normally, if ten percent of the intelligence reports are rated "Of Value" or "Of Some Value," it is very good. With our unit, of the 106 targets, 53 came back as "Of Exceptionally High Value," the highest rating possible. Fifty percent of all reports we sent came back as "Of Exceptionally High Value." In my over 40 years in Intelligence, I am not aware of any intelligence-collection platform out there that even comes close. That does not mean that the other 50

percent of targets were wrong, it just means that the information provided could not be corroborated or evaluated.

The Red Book also contained some examples of our more spectacular successes. One of these successes was Joe McMoneagle's sketching of the Typhoon submarine, a then unknown Soviet submarine type, in great detail six months prior to any other collector obtaining the information. Another was what we had done on the bugging of the American embassy in Moscow. When going to Congress or briefing someone, I would take the Red Book. We had a desk-side briefing that I would give; then I would open the book and say "Don't take our word for it. These are the people that we worked for: the FBI, National Security Council, NSA, and CIA. This is their feedback on the missions we have done for them." That was the Red Book, and I do not know what happened to it, but it was very impressive.

JB: Describe some of your training and some of your thoughts on Ingo Swann and his personal method of teaching.

BR: There were the four of us -- Ed Dames, Charlene Cavanaugh, Paul Smith, and myself -- who trained under Ingo. Ingo was a very stern taskmaster. As I recall, the first few weeks of training involved theory and hypotheses. When the lectures were over, you had to write an essay on what you had just learned. He strictly graded the essays and frequently kicked them back, saying, "You're wrong here and you're wrong there. Go back, look at your notes, and rewrite it." So, we'd go back and do it again. When we finished the essay, we'd start on the next lessons. In my opinion, Stage One is the hardest part of CRV. After Stage One, everything just seems to flow. We spent a long time on Stage One because Ingo wanted to make sure we had it down before moving on.

The main part of training involved our working of practice sites. Ingo would go into a gray-and-white room with no windows and no distractions. Ingo sat at one end of a large table and called us in, one at a time. The person he called in would sit down at the other end and pick up a gray pen with black ink. Lying on the table was white bond paper. When ready, we'd put our pen down on the bond paper. This was the cue for Ingo to give the coordinate; then we did the ideogram. Ingo would talk us through it. In my life, I have been shot at, rocketed, and mortared; but I think I was probably more afraid of Ingo than I had been of incoming fire. I always made it a point to go in first and get it out of the way.

Ingo was a very demanding teacher; but, on a personal basis, away from the training, Ingo was a sweetheart. We would get together at least one night a week, and Ingo would cook us a gourmet meal and provide a nice wine.

JB: When you were in the unit, when Joe McMoneagle left, you took his ERV role. Can you describe your ERV training?

BR: I was never trained in ERV. Skip used various monitors on Joe's body to know when Joe was on target, and I learned how to make my body react similar to the way Joe's body reacted when he was on target in ERV. I never really got a class in ERV. I talked it over with Skip, and we agreed that we would try it one time, and I altered my body in the way I had learned. I was given the coordinates, and I could sense the signal line; the feeling of being on the signal line in ERV is the same as it is in CRV. It's a little stronger in ERV than it is in CRV, but that does not mean you're more in contact. It may just seem stronger in ERV because you are in an altered state, whereas in CRV you are not. That is how I got into ERV.

My first ERV target was an "outbounder" with Paul Smith as the target. The session was a success. I think ERV is more exciting because you have the feeling of actually being at the target. In CRV, it seems to me, you pull the information in from the target. In ERV, it is almost like you go to the target and acquire the information; it's a different feeling, it's a different modality. Some targets are better done by one modality; and some people work better on CRV and others work better on ERV. ERV is not an out-of-body experience -- I do not want to give that impression. But some part of the consciousness has gone to, maybe not the site, but maybe something that signifies the site. With ERV, you can interact with the target much more than with CRV. ERV is more exciting. You can turn around and ask people questions. With ERV, information is pulled in; CRV, it's more like the information is coming to you.

JB: What did you do for "cool down"?

BR: The way I prepared to do ERV was with fairly deep spiritual meditation. I am Irish, after all! In CRV, I did not want to do that because I did not want to alter my state. In CRV, I did a very brief meditation, as I did not want to go too deep. Paul H. Smith prepared by playing very loud, very bad heavy-metal music. He'd have his headphones on and be over in the operations room, and he'd just have some terrible music playing in his ears. I would just go and sit patiently, and then go on in. It took about 30 seconds to get ready in CRV and a little bit more to do ERV.

JB: When in an altered state, how did it affect your thinking?

BR: One thing I would try not to do was make too many decisions. If I had a monitor, I'd just report back to the monitor and wait for the monitor to tell me where to go -- unless I felt something was important. At times, when working ERV, you could sense when something is important -- like the person has three one-dollar bills in his pocket. That might be important because it means that he's in the United States, or he's an American. For the most part, I would just try to get the information.

Bill Ray (r) receiving award, Iraq, 2009

One of the things I did with ERV was talk to a person's subconscious. I could ask them things and get information back. Some people's subconscious did not want to give information; with others, it was a way to pick up information

JB: Interesting, some people's minds are easier to give out information? What's your theory on that?

BR: I think some people are just naturally secretive. There was one place I went ERV every month for five months or six months. I did not know what it was, only that it was a very unique building. Later I learned it was the Kremlin, and I was looking for the "War Room." One time I could not find the "War Room." I am wandering around the Kremlin, and the monitor said, "Ask somebody." I asked this person where this room was that I needed to go to; the person said, "It's not allowed to go there." I said, "I know, but it's OK, I can go there." He said, "No, it's not allowed to go there." He would not give me the information. I asked somebody else, and he immediately said, "Oh, it's right down here." One person's subconscious was very secretive; the other person's subconscious just wanted to be helpful.

A lot of times, we found it very difficult to get information out of the foreign intelligence agents. I think, by nature, they are very secretive, whereas people who are not so cynical or have not built up a defense over the years are probably easier to get information from.

JB: Can you describe an operational ERV or CRV session that stands out?

BR: One case given to us was by a non-Army agency that was asking us to identify a person inside the agency who was a mole. All we were given was an envelope with a tape of the mole's voice. At the time, we did not know what was in the envelope. We worked the site and provided a good description of the individual and his case handler. The individual was arrested and convicted of espionage. I do not believe our role in the investigation ever came out.

We worked trying to locate the hostages in Lebanon on a regular basis. It was emotionally hard on the viewers. We were trying to locate the position of someone who was fearful and cut off. The viewers were reluctant to end the session because they felt they were leaving somebody behind. To counter this, we had the viewers make contact with a hostage and tell the hostage we were looking for him; we also tried to psychically give the hostage some strength to help him. I am not sure that it helped the hostage, but it did make the viewers feel better. The problem is

that the "search problem" is not something RV does well. We could locate the target, but that did not tell you where the hostage was on the face of the Earth. Our RV sessions described the hostages chained to a wall in a two-story mud, brick, or cinderblock building. There might be a grocery store across the street with a gas station down at the end of the block. The local people were speaking a guttural language. All that information did not tell you where they were.

We tried everything to identify a particular village or location. We would have the viewer try to identify landmarks so we could calculate distance from the landmark to where the hostage was located. "What's five miles to the north?" "What's five miles to the south?" "Something should be visible." If we could identify two landmarks, we could triangulate and find out which building they were located in. The trouble was, every time we passed the information to the people who did the search, the kidnappers had already moved the hostages. I do not believe our sessions resulted in anyone being freed, but we were able to identify whether a particular hostage was alive or dead; we were very accurate in doing that. I am reluctant to discuss a lot of our operational sessions because much of the information regarding the operation might still be classified.

JB: As a monitor, what are some of the cues you get from a remote viewer's body or face as he or she is moving through the signal line, getting onto it, and getting immersed into it at various stages?

BR: It is important for the monitor to know the viewer and how the viewer processes psychic information. Certain viewers will have certain idiosyncrasies. One viewer in Stage Four would come up with colors, which she placed under "Intangibles," which is a category in CRV's Stage Four matrix. Those colors were only symbolic. She did a target in Northern Ireland, and she identified green and orange several times in the session as being important; obviously, green and orange are the colors of the two factions in Northern Ireland. It would be important to know if a person was associated with what side, either overtly or covertly. This viewer had a pattern of identifying things by colors, so I was able to determine what she meant in this instance. Other viewers will reverse things -- they tell you they're going left when they are actually going right. They may say, "This is to the north of the main building," when it is actually to the south. They are mirror imaging.

One of the hardest things to do is at the end of a viewing session, is to get the viewer to do a summary. The viewer is tired and drained, but the information is still fresh in their mind; many times information comes in so fast that the viewer may not have had a chance to objectify everything. During the session, they were getting 20 bits of information and only putting down five on paper. You can see this on practice targets: You'll give them something, and they'll say, "Oh yeah, I knew that was there." But they didn't say it! Getting them to do the summary is a key issue.

If something comes up in the summary that was not reported in the session, the monitor needs to find out where it came from. Was it information from the session that the viewer did not objectify, or was it analysis that the viewer subconsciously or consciously did? In the latter case, the monitor needs to make sure that the information is given less credence.

JB: So, as a monitor, how would you build up their confidence during a session?

BR: Once again, a monotone voice -- you don't want to cue the viewer to anything. It depends also if it's a training or operational session. If it's a training session, the monitor may know what the target is. So the monitor can say, "Your information is correct, let's not do any analysis; you're on target, just keep going." If it's an operational session, you'll have to wait till the session is over. After the session, the viewer may feel they have missed the target completely. I have seen this many times, even when the viewer was spot on. The monitor should go through the session and point out what is correct in the session. He should also attempt to reason out why the wrong data was reported; a very common reason is the viewer did some analysis. It has been my experience that, in these cases, the information is generally correct and the analysis is generally wrong. The viewer's job is not to analyze the session -- the viewer's job is to get the information. And above all, the monitor has to be trusted by the viewer.

Bill Ray deployed to Afghanistan as a civilian contractor for the U.S. Army on August 17, 2012.

IRVA Benefits and Programs

IRVA Benefits (Members Only)

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

IRVA Community Benefits

- Warcollier Prize for RV Research www.irva.org/news/warcollier.html
- IRVA Merchandise Store www.irva.org/shop
- RV and related "Events" page www.irva.org/events
- Bibliography www.irva.org/library
- RV and Related Books List www.irva.org/shop/books.html
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- Remote-Viewing Methodologies www.irva.org/remote-viewing/methodology.html
- List of RV Instructors and Related Organizations www.irva.org/resources/links
- RV Related Videos and Clips www.irva.org/library/clips

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About IRVA

Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate

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

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

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

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