

Aperture

The Newsletter of the International Remote Viewing Association

A Message From The President

Welcome to the premiere issue of *Aperture*, the newsletter of the International Remote Viewing Association. In it you will find information about coming events, original feature articles, news, reviews, commentary, and research reports. We hope to make *Aperture* a source of valuable information not only about remote viewing itself, but also about the remote viewing community and IRVA as an organization. *Aperture* will be a vehicle to bring you articles and stories concerning what is happening *now* in the field, but also important documents that may have been published elsewhere in the past but were never easily available to the general public.

At the urging of some of IRVA's board members, we include as the first of these "modern classics" my article, "Remote Viewing at Stanford Research in the 1970s: A Memoir," originally published in Vol. 10, No. 1 of *The Journal of Scientific Exploration*, which the editors of the *JSE* have graciously allowed us to reprint. It is the only place where important details of Pat Price's experiments could be found—until now, that is. I am pleased to make it accessible again.

Our *Thinking Critically* feature will bring ideas about how to think more clearly about remote viewing issues, but also examinations of how skeptics have impacted remote viewing both negatively and positively. In this issue we include an article by Patrick Huyghe, editor of *The Anomalist*, about ways in which some skeptics have not played fair in their demands for "extraordinary proof." The *RV in the News* department brings brief mention of programs, lectures, conferences, films, upcoming events, etc., of interest to people in the remote viewing community. *ReViews* will give readers insight into recent books, articles, or broadcast media programming relating in some way to remote viewing.

In this issue is our first *Research News*, which we launch with a brief summary of Angela Thompson Smith's recent experiment. There is also an occasional feature, *RV Online*, giving brief descriptions of Internet resources for remote viewers. Another occasional feature (not included in this issue) will be *Who's Who in RV?*—brief biographies of significant figures in remote viewing and psi history.

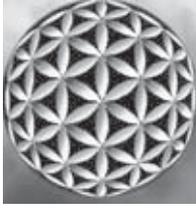
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Aperture

Ap - er - ture (ap'ĕr-chĕr) 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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APERTURE

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A General Membership in IRVA is \$35 per year (\$45 outside the US and Canada), which includes a subscription to Vital Signs and discounts on major conferences.

Letters and contributions to Aperture are invited. All manuscripts, review copies, reprints, and information items should be addressed to the Editor. Submission of material does not guarantee its publication.

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IRVA News

Now, the opportunity many of you have long been waiting for...Most of you know how remote viewing began. In 1972, Dr. Harold Puthoff and Mr. Ingo Swann got together at Stanford University and in front of witnesses conducted a startling experiment involving a sensitive magnetometer/quark detector device. The results of this experiment were written up and eventually came to the CIA's attention. The rest is history (the experiment and much of the CIA history is described in Puthoff's paper at http://www.irva.org/papers/CIA_RV_SRI.shtml).

This coming June 6th is the 30th anniversary of that experiment. The International Remote Viewing Association invites you all to join with us in Celebrating Thirty Years of Remote Viewing, 14-16 June 2002 in Austin, Texas.

As special guest, and keynote speaker will be none other than the father of remote viewing himself, Mr. Ingo Swann.

Mr. Swann has consented to come share with us his wisdom about the gentle art of remote viewing. He plans to give a three-hour presentation. Its overall title is "Expanding the Information Base About Remote Viewing," and it will have two parts (before and after lunch on Saturday), Part I: Remote Viewing Viewed from the Outside, and Part II: Remote Viewing Viewed from the Inside.

Come hear Mr. Swann speak, have him sign your books, ask him questions, and socialize with him and the other presenters and attendees at the 2002 Remote Viewing Conference.

For further details on registration, location, lodging reservations, see insert.

I and the other members of the IRVA board of directors look forward to seeing you there!

Best wishes,

Paul H. Smith

VP & 2002 Conference Chair

The International Remote Viewing Association

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You, our members, will also have opportunities to contribute. We welcome query letters about article ideas that some of you may want to write for inclusion in the newsletter. For our *Feedback* column we encourage your letters to the editor on topics relevant to remote viewing and IRVA. We will have an *RV Q&A* section where you can send us those questions about remote viewing that have been in the back of your mind for years. And if you hear of news,

programming, or new products that you think we all should know about, please let us know.

With this inaugural issue of *Aperture*, we embark on what we are sure will be the beginning of a long journey that will bring us all much knowledge and understanding of human consciousness in general and remote viewing particularly.

Warmly,
Russell Targ

Feature Article

Remote Viewing at Stanford Research Institute in the 1970s: A Memoir¹

Russell Targ

Reprinted from *Journal of Scientific Exploration*, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp.77-88, 1996

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

Abstract - Hundreds of remote viewing experiments were carried out at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) from 1972 to 1986. The purpose of some of these trials was to elucidate the physical and psychological properties of *psi* abilities, while others were conducted to provide information for our CIA sponsor about current events in far off places. We learned that the accuracy and reliability of remote viewing was not in any way affected by distance, size, or electromagnetic shielding, and we discovered that the more exciting or demanding the task, the more likely we were to be successful. Above all, we became utterly convinced of the reality of *psi* abilities. This article focuses on two outstanding examples: one is an exceptional, map-like drawing of a Palo Alto swimming pool complex, and the other is an architecturally accurate drawing of a gantry crane located at a Soviet weapons laboratory, and verified by satellite photography. The percipient for both of these experiments was Pat Price, a retired police commissioner who was one of the most outstanding remote viewers to walk through the doors of SRI.

Introduction

In 1974 Hal Puthoff and I had set aside our careers as laser physicists, and were conducting viewing experiments at SRI, supported largely by the CIA. One of the many assignments we received was to describe a Soviet research and development laboratory at a particular latitude and longitude in the USSR. The psychic description that we and our viewer provided to our sponsor was so outstanding that it alone assured our funding for the next several years. The results were, of course, classified at a very high level because our drawings and descriptions were verified by satellite photography. I remember my heart sinking when our sponsor stamped our report, "EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION." What that meant, was that even after twenty years, this data would not be released to the public. As a sci-

entist, my greatest wish was to tell the world that psychic abilities can sometimes produce data that is almost architecturally accurate. In May of 1994, twenty-one years after this extraordinary experiment, I began to request our documents from the CIA under the Freedom of Information Act. After a year of no progress, I formally appealed their lack of action, since the only change in my situation had been to move from number 540 in line to number 474. I wanted to initiate a process that would allow me access in my lifetime to these remarkable documents, so I enlisted professional help. With the assistance of two Washington lawyers, two congressmen, and a senator, the data were released to me on August 11th, 1995, sixteen months after my initial request. Thus, I am finally able to thank the CIA for their generous support of this research without going to prison for referring to ESP and the CIA in the same sentence.

One dismaying outcome of all the recent national publicity resulting from the release of this data has been the fact that the CIA has repeatedly expressed the opinion that ESP isn't really good for anything. This is in spite of the fact that they admit that they supported our work for twenty years, and they agree that ESP appears to be a real phenomenon. It is as though the CIA discovered that there were indeed little men on Mars, but concluded that since they were pretty small and didn't have weapons, they weren't worth investigating any further.

In the following pages, I outline two remote viewing experiments that we conducted with one of our most talented psychics. These illustrations show why we believe that remote viewing is an example of the near-omniscient ability of consciousness to transcend our ordinary awareness of space and time.

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Patrick H. Price: A Psychic Treasure

Pat Price was a gift to our research at SRI. One day in June of 1973, right in the middle of our adventures with Uri Geller, Pat called Hal Puthoff to say that he had been following our work, and felt that he had been doing that kind of psychic thing for years, catching crooks when he was the police commissioner in Burbank, California. He told us that he would sit with the dispatcher in the police station, and whenever he heard a crime reported, he would psychically scan the city and send a car to the spot where he saw a frightened man hiding.

Our impression after we began working with Price was that he lived his life as a completely integrated psychic person. We worked with other talented individuals, but, no one with the continuous psychic awareness of the world around him, which Price showed.†

In the experimental protocol that we established at SRI, our laboratory director Bart Cox oversaw all our early experiments. His staff had put together a box of sixty file cards, each containing a target location with its address in the San Francisco Bay Area. Each was not more than one-half hour's drive from SRI. Cox used an electronic calculator with a random number feature to choose one of the target locations. Then he would go to the target location, usually with Hal Puthoff. Since I do not drive, I would almost always be the one to stay with the remote viewing subject in an electrically shielded room, and work with him or her to create a description of the location that the travelers were visiting. I was a kind of psychic travel agent, whose job it was to get the viewer to tell me about his mental pictures regarding where the travelers had gone. After the viewer had described the target, and the travelers had returned, we would all go to the site, so that the viewer could learn which parts of his or her mental picture actually matched the target.

In one of the formal studies, which Hal and I published in our IEEE paper (Puthoff & Targ, 1976), the target turned out to be a swimming pool complex at Rinconada Park in Palo Alto, about five miles from SRI. As I sat with Price in an electrically shielded Faraday cage on the second floor of the SRI Radio Physics Building, Hal and Bart were in Bart's office on the ground floor, choosing a target card from a target pool of which

I had no knowledge. After the allotted thirty minutes time had elapsed, I told Price the travelers had probably reached their destination. He polished his gold wire-rimmed glasses on a white linen handkerchief, leaned back in his chair, and closed his eyes. On this particular day, Price said that he saw a circular pool of water, about a hundred feet in diameter (it was actually hundred and ten feet in diameter). He also saw a rectangular pool about sixty by eighty feet on a side (this pool happens to be seventy-five by one hundred feet). He went on to describe a concrete block house, which is also at the site. We show his drawing in Figure 1. That remarkable accuracy was one of the hallmark's of Price's work. However, this illustration also shows one of the problems that must be dealt with in remote viewing. Having described the target site with great accuracy, as yet unknown to us, Price told me that he thought the target seemed to be a water purification plant. He then went on to create some non-existent water storage tanks in the picture, and put rotating machinery in the pools. That was the story as I understood it as of March 15, 1995. However, on March 16th, I received the

Annual Report of the City of Palo Alto, celebrating its centennial year. On page 22 of the report it is stated that, "In 1913 a new municipal waterworks was built on the site of the present Rinconada Park." We show Price's remarkable drawing, together with the city map and a photograph of the water tanks as they were in 1913, in Figure 1. The illustration shows those two water tanks, just where Price had drawn them! This amazing phenomenon demonstrates an important feature of remote viewing targeting; namely, that one must specify not only the target location to be observed, but the time as well. All these years we have been criticizing Price for making up an erroneous water purification plant, whereas in reality he was looking fifty years back along the time line and telling us what was there at that time!

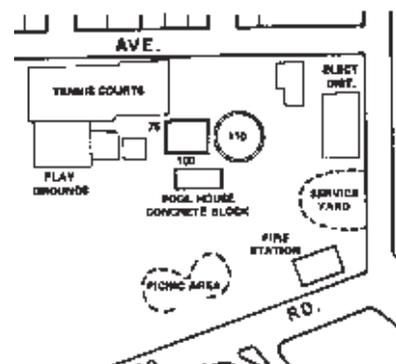


Fig. 1a City map of target location.

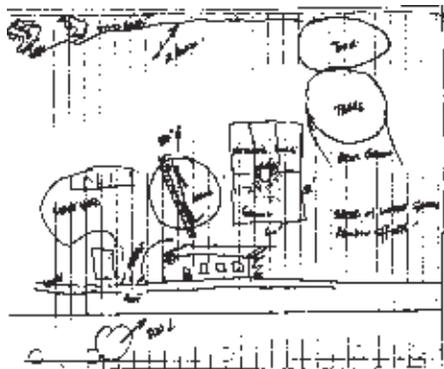


Fig. 1b Drawing by subject S1.

Remote Viewing experiment with Pat Price, in a Faraday cage shielded room, at Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, 1973. The target is a swimming pool complex at Rinconada Park in Palo Alto. Figure 1a is the Palo Alto city map of the area, and Figure 1b is a drawing of Price's psychic impression from five miles away. His dimensions for the round and the rectangular pool are within 10% of the correct value. The water tanks (Figure 1c) were described by Price, but had been removed fifty years earlier.

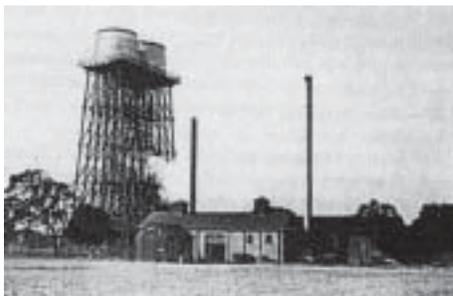


Fig. 1c Old Palo Alto water tower showing two water tanks described by Price.

Pat Price died at age 57, in 1975. Two years later Admiral Stanfield Turner, then Director of the CIA, told reporters about his encounter with a man who sounds suspiciously like Pat Price:

Washington—The CIA financed a program in 1975 to develop a new kind of agent who could truly be called a “spook”, Director Stanfield Turner has disclosed. The CIA chief said that the agency had found a man who could “see” what was going on anywhere in the world through his psychic powers. Turner said that CIA scientists would show the man a picture of a place and he would then describe any activity going on there at that time. The tight-lipped CIA chief wouldn't reveal how accurate the spook was, but said that the agency the project in 1975. “He died”, Turner said, “and we haven't heard from him since.” - Chicago Tribune, Saturday, August 13, 1977

Unequivocal Evidence of Psi

Admiral Turner knew what he was talking about regarding the CIA's psychic spooks. In 1974 Hal Puthoff and I briefed the CIA at the highest levels about our work. The consensus among the operationally-oriented people then was that we were “wasting our time” viewing US targets when we could be looking at Soviet sites.

On July 10, of 1974, one of our contract monitors came to SRI with a new task for us to do. Pat Price and Ingo Swann had already demonstrated that they could describe distant locations where someone was hiding, and we had just started carrying out experiments to describe distant sites, given only their geographical latitude and longitude. Our contract monitor, a physicist from the CIA, had brought us coordinates from what he described as a “Soviet site of great interest to the analysts.” They wanted any information we could give them, and they were eager to find out if we could describe a target ten-thousand miles away, with only coordinates to work from.

Armed with a slip of paper bearing the coordinates, Price and I climbed to the second floor of SRI's Radio Physics building and locked ourselves into a small electrically shielded room which we had been using for our experiments. I joked with Price, that this trial was just like the Rinconada Park experiment, only further away. As always, I began our little ritual of starting the tape recorder, giving the time and date, and describing who we were and what we were doing. I then read the coordinates.

As was Pat's custom, he polished his spectacles, leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes. He was silent for about a minute, and then started to laugh. He said, “This reminds me of the old joke that starts with a guy in his penthouse looking up at the 3rd Avenue El.” Pat then began his description: “I am lying on my back on the roof of a two or three story brick building. It's a sunny day. The sun feels good. There's the most amazing thing. There's a giant gantry crane moving back and forth over my head. ...As I drift up in the air and look down, it seems to be riding on a track with one rail on each side of the building. I've never seen anything like that.” Pat then made a little sketch of the layout of the buildings, and the crane, which he labeled as a “gantry”. Later on, he again drew the crane as we show it in the just released illustration, Figure 2.

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Remote Viewing at Stanford Research Institute continued from page 5



Fig. 2a Subject effort at building layout.

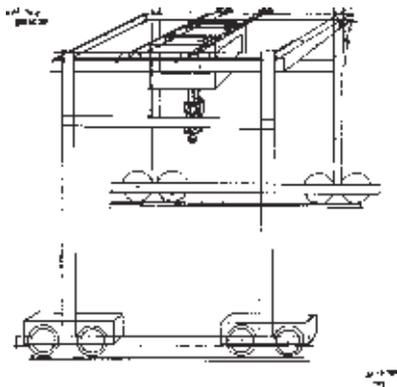


Fig. 2b Subject effort at crane construction.

Fig. 2 Pat Price's sketch of buildings (Figure 2a) and a crane (Figure 2b), from his remote viewing of a Soviet weapons factory 10,000 miles away, in 1974 investigation of applied *psi* at SRI.

After several days we completed the remote viewing. We were astonished when we were told that the site was the super-secret Soviet atomic bomb laboratory at Semipalatinsk, where they were also testing particle beam weapons.

The accuracy of Price's drawing is the sort of thing that I, as a physicist, would never have believed, if I had not seen it for myself. The drawing in Figure 3 was made by the CIA from satellite photography of the Semipalatinsk facility. In Figure 4(a) and Figure 4(b) we show Price's drawing, together with an enlargement of the crane from the CIA photo. Price went on to draw many other items at the site, including the cluster of compressed gas cylinders shown in the satellite photo, and are shown in Price's drawing in Figure 5.

One of the most interesting things that Price saw was not in the CIA drawing, because it was inside the building that he was psychically lying on top of, and unknown to anyone in our government at the time. In this June, 1974 experiment he described a large interior room where people were working on the assembly of a giant, "sixty-foot diameter metal sphere." He said that it was being assembled from "thick metal gores," like sections of an orange peel. But, they were having trouble welding it all together, because the pieces were warping. Price said that they were looking for a lower-temperature welding material. We didn't get any feedback on this for more than three years. We discovered how accurate Price's viewings were when this sphere-fabricating activity at Semipalatinsk was eventually described in *Aviation Week* magazine, May 2, 1977:

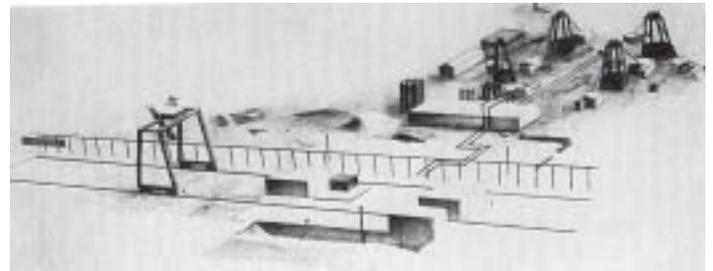


Fig. 3 Artist tracings of a satellite photograph of the Semipalatinsk target site. Such tracings were made by the CIA to conceal the accuracy of detail of satellite photography at the time.

Problems > Solutions > Innovations

annual CRV conference

to take place in

Clearwater, Florida

May 3-5, 2002

Details available at www.crviewer.com

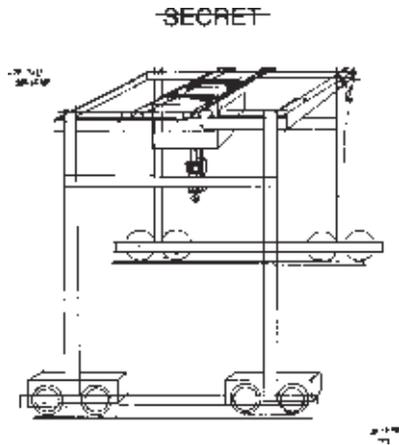


Fig. 4a Pat Price's ESP-based drawing of a gantry crane at the secret Soviet R&D site at Semipalatinsk showing remarkable agreement with Figure 3.

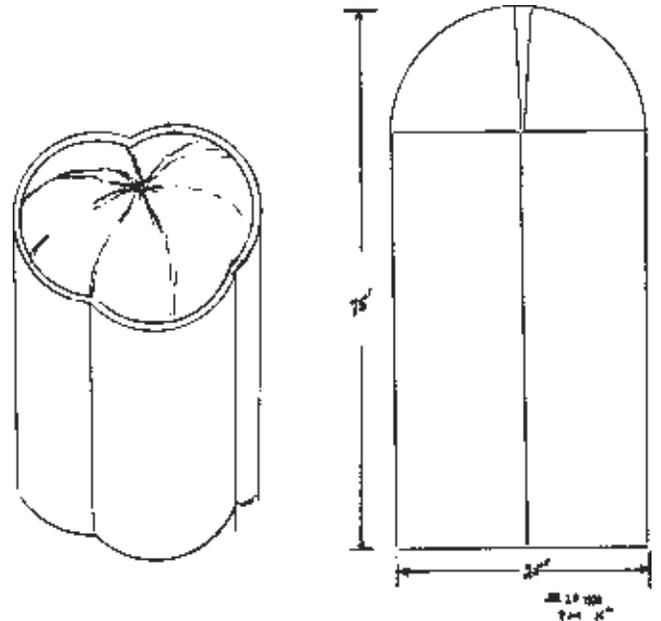


Fig. 5 Cylinder cluster. Details seen by Price include a cluster of gas cylinders shown in the satellite photo.

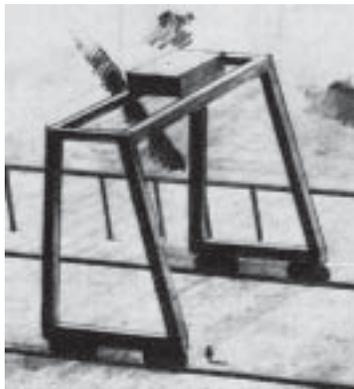


Fig. 4b CIA drawing based on satellite photography (Figure 3). Note for example, that both cranes have eight wheels.



SOVIETS PUSH FOR BEAM WEAPON - The U.S. used high resolution photographic reconnaissance satellites to watch Soviet technicians dig through solid granite formations. In a nearby building, huge extremely thick steel gores were manufactured. These steel segments were parts of a large sphere estimated to be about 18 meters (57.8 feet) in diameter. US officials believe that the spheres are needed to capture and store energy from nuclear driven explosives or pulse power generators. Initially, some US physicists believed that there was no method the Soviets could use to weld together the steel gores of the spheres to provide a vessel strong enough to withstand pressures likely to occur in a nuclear explosive fission process, especially when the steel to be welded was extremely thick.

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Although we were happy to receive this confirmation, unfortunately, Pat Price had already died two years earlier. So, from the point of view of the experiment, he made his perception of the sixty-foot spheres and “gores” without any feedback at all. Price’s drawing of the sections of a sphere he psychically saw are shown in Figure 6. This shows that Price’s remarkable perception was a *direct experience of the site*. He was not reading the mind of the sponsor, because no one in the United States knew of the spheres. Nor could Pat have been precognitively looking at his feedback from the future, because he received none.

The way we described this miracle to our sponsors back in Washington was as follows:

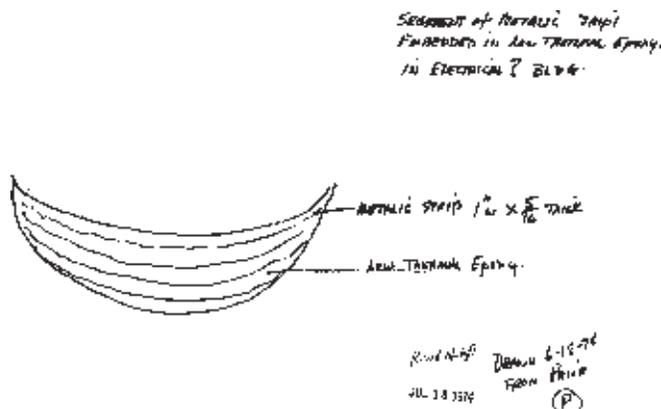


Fig. 6 Sphere fabrication. The 60-foot steel gores for the sphere construction are shown. Their existence was amazingly not discovered until three years later. Price had the size correct to within 18 inches.

The exceptionally accurate description of the multi-story crane was taken as indicative of probable target acquisition, and therefore the subject (Price) was introduced to sponsor personnel who collected further data for evaluation. The latter contained both additional physical data which were independently verified by other sponsor resources, thus providing additional calibration, and also initially unverifiable data of current operational interest. Several hours of tape transcript, and a notebook full of drawings were generated over a

two week period. A description of the data and an evaluation is contained in a separate report. The results contained noise along with signal, but were nonetheless clearly differentiated from chance results generated by control subjects in comparison experiments carried out by the COTR (Contracting Office Technical Representative). (SRI Final Report to the CIA, *Perceptual Augmentation Techniques* by Harold E. Puthoff & Russell Targ, covering the period from January, 1974 to February, 1975)

Conclusion

Price should be considered among the ranks of the psychic superstars. These transcendent experiments carried out in the middle of the Cold War are something that I have been longing to talk about for more than twenty years. However, the data were so tightly held and so highly compartmentalized, that there was no one outside of our very small group of SRI researchers and CIA sponsors with whom it could be discussed. Hal and I considered it a privilege to have been involved in such remarkable undertakings as those we shared with Price and all the other remote viewers who made our work possible, especially Ingo Swann, Hella Hammid, Gary Langford, and Joe MacMoneagle. I am also grateful for the opportunity to have collaborated so fruitfully in the first decade of this research with my colleague Hal Puthoff. I feel fortunate to be able to describe these extraordinary events at this time, and to pay homage to Pat Price’s generous contribution to our studies.

In spite of the fact that the government has not chosen to continue to support this research, it is my belief that the remote viewing data has made a significant contribution to our knowledge of our relationship to a non-local universe in which we are interconnected and increasingly interdependent. It is my hope that our awareness of this interconnectedness derived from research into psychic abilities will also promote greater compassion among all people.

References

H.E. Puthoff and R. Targ (1976). a Perceptual channel for information transfer over kilometer distances: Historical perspective and recent research. *Proc. IEEE*, Vol.64,3,329, March. ☉

Thinking Critically

Extraordinary Claim? Move the Goal Posts!

A Commentary by Patrick Huyghe

If you've heard it once, no doubt you've heard it a million times. "Extraordinary claims require extraordinary proof." That old saw has become the skeptic's number one attack against claims that threaten to overturn their cherished applegarts. And it's a good one, for one simple reason: they're right.

But behind this squabbling over the would-be extraordinary, some rather startling back-room maneuvering may take place. As the arguments fly over what exactly constitutes the necessary proof, there's often some hasty rewriting of the rules of the game. For the would-be extraordinary, for the unorthodox claim on the verge of scientific success, the ground rules are gratefully changed. This practice, often referred to as "Moving the Goal Posts," is an extraordinary phenomenon in itself and deserves recognition.

The phrase evokes an image of the goal posts in, say the endzone of a football game, that are slowly moved to the back of the endzone, or beyond, as one team threatens to score. The other team resorts to cheating by changing the rules of the game in an all out effort to prevent a loss.

Well, it's not likely to happen in football, but here's the way it happens in science. I'll illustrate this "moving the goal posts" phenomenon with two examples, one from the field of geophysics, the other from linguistics, but the same

phenomenon can be found to occur in a host of less orthodox disciplines such as parapsychology, for example. I'll begin with the geophysics example because I am intimately familiar with the details of the controversy in question. It just so happens that I helped the scientist involved write a book on the subject.

The book, called *The Big Splash* (Birch Lane Press, 1990; Avon, 1991), involves Louis A. Frank. Frank is a physicist at the University of Iowa and a highly respected member of the space science community. In 1986 he found evidence in satellite images that the Earth was being bombarded by about twenty house-sized comets per minute. These ice comets are so small, he said, that they break up and turn to water in the upper atmosphere. And over the age of the Earth, Frank reasoned, these incoming small comets would be responsible for all the water in our oceans and then some.

The astronomers' response to Frank's discovery was not unexpected. "If these things exist," they said, "we would have seen them." Of course, astronomers really had never considered that comets could be so small, as they normally measure comets in kilometers. Nor had they ever conducted a search of near-Earth objects that might have revealed the existence of such small, dark incoming objects. But nevermind, astronomers had no interest in searching for these objects

because they knew the outcome in advance.

One physicist, however, decided to prove Frank wrong the old fashioned way—by conducting a telescopic search. The physicist's name was Clayne Yeates. In the late 1980s he worked as the project manager of the Galileo mission for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in California. Yeates, who has since passed away, obtained funding from JPL and rented the Spacewatch Telescope at Kitt Peak run by the University of Arizona. A search conducted in January of 1988 produced some stunning results—actual images of the small comets.

When the images were presented to scientists at a meeting of the American Geophysical Union a few months later, however, many were unconvinced. They thought the so-called small comet streaks in the images were merely noise—fluctuations in the data due to chance. The standard of proof in astronomy is to have two images of the same object. When Yeates wrote up a paper announcing the results of his search, the editor of *Geophysical Research Letters* informed him that "for your paper to be accepted for publication, the referees must be convinced that you have seen the same object in two consecutive exposures."

As it turned out, Yeates had already conducted such a search and had obtained just that—two con-

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secutive images of the same object. In fact, he had six such pairs of images. Yeates then provided the editor of *Geophysical Research Letters* with a pair of successive exposures that showed the same object. But when the referees of Yeates' paper saw the double images, they must have been taken aback, for they decided to change the rules of astronomy just for him.

Despite having meet the editor's requirements of proof, Yeates' paper was rejected. One of the referees said that three consecutive images of the same object were need for him to believe the streaks were not noise. Yeates was angry and rightfully so. It seems as if suddenly astronomers had decided to change the standard rules of confirmation. Rather than having two images of the same object, astronomers now randomly decided that three were necessary. But if Yeates had then produced three, surely astronomers would have asked for four. And if he had had four, they would have wanted five.

This was my first encounter with a blatant example of "moving the goal posts." I've witnessed many other examples since then, most recently in a bitter controversy taking place in linguistics—can chimps really learn to use language?

This was my first encounter with a blatant example of "moving the goal posts."

A decade and a half ago, the claims of animal language researchers were discredited as exaggerated self-delusions. The critics insisted that such claims were merely exercises in wishful thinking. You can train animals to do all kinds of amazing things, they said, like teaching bears to ride motorcycles. They said that the

chimps had learned nothing more sophisticated than how to press the right buttons or make the right utterances in order to get humans to cough up those much-loved bananas and M&Ms. There is no evidence, the critics concluded before slamming the door shut on the subject in the early '80s, that the chimp utterances even remotely resembled the linguistic abilities of a young child.

But recent research by Sue Savage-Rumbaugh and other scientists at the Language Research Center at Georgia State University in Atlanta appears to refute that view. Her pigmy chimps, which some scientists believe are more intelligent than the common chimpanzees studied in the earlier "flawed" language experiments, appear to have learned to understand complex sentences and seem to use symbolic language to communicate spontaneously.

Her chimpanzees demonstrate the rudimentary comprehension

skills of two-and-a-half-year-old children.

The critics will have none of this, of course. And all the claimants can do is shake their heads in frustration. Stuart Shanker, a philosopher at York University in Toronto and a co-author with Savage-Rumbaugh on a new book, insists that linguists are applying a double standard to this new work.

The critics are dismissing skills like putting together a noun and a verb to form a two-word sentence which they would consider nascent linguistic ability if seen in a young child. "The linguists kept upping their demands and Sue kept meeting the demands," Shanker told George Johnson of the *New York Times* in a story that appeared on June 6, 1995. "But the linguists keep moving the goal posts."

Ah, yes. Shanker is obviously quite familiar, not to mention frustrated, by this "moving of the goal posts" business. Extraordinary proof often seems to mean a change of the basic rules of the game, a change in the standards of proof. While claimants consider this unfair, and I can easily see why they would think so, such an action might be acceptable if at least the rules were changed in advance. But unfortunately, it often seems as if the rules are changed as the game is being played. All of which gives a truly extraordinary meaning to the phrase "extraordinary proof."

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ReView

by Shelia Massey

Having just finished my first reading of F. Holmes Atwater's memoirs, *Captain of My Ship, Master of My Soul: Living With Guidance*, I am certain there will be a second reading. If you are looking for a fast-paced work of adventure fiction, look somewhere else. But if you are looking instead for a book that will pull you in and expand your soul with insightful views into universal guidance, you will find plenty of satisfying material here. Besides being an absorbing memoir, Atwater's book turned out to my surprise to be a valuable reference resource as well. Not only does he share with the reader the intricacies of his personal story, but the book also provides technical information regarding both remote viewing and Hemi-Sync, the revolutionary consciousness-altering audio technology pioneered by the late Robert Monroe. The CD-ROM accompanying the book contains declassified intelligence documents, workshops, remote viewing examples, recordings of out-of-body experiences, and much more. The Introduction by Joe McMoneagle, Foreword by Dean Radin, and Afterward by Paul H. Smith give added insight and information from some of the most important people in the field.

Atwater has conveniently separated the story into two distinct phases. The first leads from a uniquely nurturing childhood into and throughout his military career in the Army's remote-viewing operations at Fort Meade, Maryland. The second phase explores Atwater's life after retirement from the military, his work as research director at the Monroe Institute, and his personal explorations of self. One could almost feel Atwater had lived two distinct and separate lives, but for the undercurrent running through both segments of the book. Atwater explores this undercurrent as the most valuable asset he possesses. His openness to experience the new and unexplored, acceptance of inner guidance, trust in the universe to provide what is needed, and respect for those who share his journey - these are the compass directions of his life. Reading this book was emotionally refreshing, intellectually stimulating, and inspirational in its exemplification of a life lived with an abiding intention to remain 'on course' with one's inner guidance.

Captain of My Ship, Master of My Soul: Living with Guidance. F. Holmes Atwater (2001). Charlottesville, VA: Hampton Roads Publishing. ISBN 1-5714-274-6 ☉

Transitions

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing on December 20, 2001 of **Bevy C. Jaegers**, leader of the US Psi Squad, police intuitive, and popular speaker at three past remote viewing conferences. Bevy was always a friendly presence, a willing participant, and a lively contributor to the ongoing discussion about remote viewing and psi in general. Many came to the conferences just to partake of her long experience and hear her exciting and inspiring stories about putting psi to practical use. No one can take her place, and she will be greatly missed. A moving tribute to her can be found on the Internet at www.USPsiSquad.com

We also offer our sincere condolences to IRVA board director member Stephan A. Schwartz, who lost **Hayden**, his beloved wife and companion of many decades on January 29th 2002. We offer Stephan and his family our warmest heartfelt wishes at this sad juncture.



Q & A

Have you been burning to ask a question of some remote viewing expert? Are you dying to know something about remote viewing, but didn't know where to turn for an answer? We will be printing questions and answers in the "Q&A" column in future issues of Aperture. Please forward your questions to:

Janet@irva.org (with Q&A in the subject line), or
mail to:
Q&A Editor,
Aperture, Box 381,
E. Windsor Hill, CT 06028.



Research News

Remote Viewing Study

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

Summary and Preliminary Group Data

A study in 2001 investigated aspects of human consciousness, particularly remote viewing. Part of a larger study measuring the “footprint of consciousness,” this experiment investigated characteristics of remote viewing and of the individuals doing the viewing. Variables such as gender, age, type and length of training, the trait of absorption, and range of handedness were considered. Other variables such as distance from target, time, sidereal time, and presence or absence of solar storms were included, as potentially important to remote viewing performance.

Twenty-five trained remote viewers completed the Informed Consent, questionnaires, and one remote viewing session, as required by the study. Sessions were conducted under “double-blind” conditions, in that participants and the experimenter were “blind” to the targets until after scoring. Third parties contacted the participants, scheduled the viewing, selected targets, sealed them in numbered envelopes, and performed the scoring. Targets were randomly chosen

from a pool of 100 photos. Feedback to the participants was by email and postal mail.

The 13 male and 12 female participants ranged in age from 20 to 66 years, were located between 63 and 9,513 miles away from the targets, and had been trained at 8 different schools of remote viewing. Of the 25 participants, 6 used monitors and 19 did their sessions solo.

Sessions were evaluated using a method developed by Problems < Solutions < Innovations. Trained scorers compared session summaries to the picture target, and a percentage score was given to each, based on “yes,” “no,” or “unknown” responses for 39 categories. Summaries contained from 6% to 100% correct target information, with mean correct information calculated at 63.8%. Ten of the participants perceived 80% or more correct information.

Session length averaged about an hour. There was a positive correlation between length of session and the percentage score ($p = .037$) indicating that shorter sessions appeared to generate higher scores. Higher scores correlating positively with level of training ($p = .002$) but the varied number of participants from each training school made it difficult to estimate any difference between schools.

There were no age or gender differences in scores.

Laterality data showed that the participants’ distribution of right, left, and mixed- handedness was comparable to the general population, but with a bias toward being left-eared, compared to a right-ear preference in the general population. The participants were equally divided between right- or left-eye preference where being right-eyed is the norm. Study participants were also equally divided between being right or left-footed, where right-footedness is the norm.

Due to the small database, variables such as the trait of absorption, laterality, distance, time, sidereal time, and presence or absence of solar storms were not compared to session scores. Further data will be collected in the future to evaluate these measures.

I would like to thank all of the research participants and volunteers who contributed their time and expertise in order to carry out this study. The full study will eventually be written up for publication. Funding is being sought to replicate and extend this study in the near future.

All 25 remote viewing summaries can be viewed at <http://www.remoteviewingconsulting.com/RVStudy/index.html> ☺

FeedBack

*Scientist Dean Radin, one of our Invited Speakers for the 2001 Remote Viewing Conference and a leading consciousness researcher with remote viewing credentials, was asked to give us some feedback about last year's conference. In his response included below, he provides not only food for thought about the conference itself, but offers some important questions about remote viewing and its place in the world. Whether you agree or disagree with what he has to say, I think you will find his comments valuable and thought-provoking. We will publish your responses to Dean's comments, as well as letters about other remote viewing matters in **Feedback** in future issues of Aperture. –Editor.*

I thought the IRVA 2001 conference was fine for people interested in what might be called “popular” remote viewing. I say popular in contrast to scientific, in that a science-oriented conference would have placed more emphasis on experimental, technical and philosophical issues of RV (and psi in general, since RV is a subset of that larger realm), and less emphasis on applications. Unfortunately, as there isn't much RV-specific science happening anywhere in the world at present, and there are far more people interested in using RV, I understand the pragmatic difficulties in planning an RV science-oriented conference. Science marches slowly in this domain.

Some of the products being sold by vendors were the sorts of things I'd expect to see at a psychic fair. They weren't especially bad products, nor was the spoon bending party a bad idea, although such events do not give the impression of a serious, professional group interested in scientific and technical rigor.

I mention this popular/scientific distinction, and the impression one gets from vendors and PK parties, because I'm thinking about how some of my mainstream colleagues and science journalist friends would have reacted. These are folks who are privately sympathetic to these topics, but would have arrived at IRVA

2001 incognito, and left somewhat disappointed. My friends are ultra-sensitive to the line separating credible, verifiable information vs. wild speculations and fantasy, so *if* the goal is to attract mainstream interest, that line should not be crossed. Thus, if the main purpose of IRVA is to attract scientists, you'd provide a different look and feel than you would if the purpose was to attract the general public. Attempts to bridge the two realms in controversial areas like RV are tap-dancing on a slippery slope.

In future conferences, besides clarifying whether the main purpose is to promote the science, or potential applications, or popular interest, I'd personally like to hear what futurists, ethicists and philosophers have to say about the implications of these phenomena. What are the societal and practical consequences if 90% of the population learns how to RV? Does it matter if the DoD funds a Manhattan Project to develop “psychotronic” weapons? Is it important that we may be messing with time and space in ways that we don't fully understand? Does it matter that people off the street are being trained to do RVing without also going through depth psychoanalysis first? What do the peculiarities of macroscopic quantum entanglement tell us, and not tell us, about possible mechanisms underlying RV? What can we learn from Patanjali and other

sources of ancient wisdom about the promises and dangers of such abilities? etc. Discussions and debates about mechanisms would also be interesting.

The conference organization was fine. There were a few glitches with the equipment, but nothing unexpected in these sorts of things. The Las Vegas venue is superb—hotels in LV really know how to handle conferences. The live RV experiment could have been better planned and executed.

Dean Radin

The Institute of Noetic Sciences
Petaluma, CA

Electronic submissions preferred. E-mail your letters to Janet@irva.org, or mail to Editor, *Aperture*, Box 381, E. Windsor Hill, CT 06028. To increase your chances of having your letter printed, letters to **Feedback** should be short and to the point, dealing with areas directly related to remote viewing or the goals of the International Remote Viewing Association. Letter submissions must be signed and include name, address, daytime and evening phone numbers and, where possible, your e-mail address. Only your name, city and state will be printed in the newsletter, unless you wish only your name to appear, or to include your e-mail address. Contributions to **Feedback** cannot be acknowledged or returned. ☉



RV In The News

History Channel Documents Remote Viewing History

A recent episode of the History Channel's *History Undercover* series focused on remote viewing. Entitled "Psychic Espionage," the program was hosted by Arthur Kent of Gulf War "hunk" fame. While overall the program was interesting and informative, the music and Kent's style and tone lent an unfortunate touch of "Ripley's Believe It or Not" to it. Fortunately, several remote viewing pioneers were interviewed, including Dr. Hal Puthoff, Dr. Ed May, Paul H. Smith, Joe McMoneagle and Skip Atwater. The sense of credibility they brought to the subject helped offset the "gee whiz" atmosphere set by Kent's introductory comments.

Focusing on the theme of a "psychic arms race" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the show traced some of the history of remote viewing. It explained Ingo Swann's role in contacting Dr. Puthoff at SRI and how the two progressed from at first merely describing hidden objects in boxes, on to accurately perceiving hidden locations on the far side of the planet. Legendary remote viewer Pat Price was also mentioned, including the story of how Price and Swann detected a top secret National Security Agency installation when the tasker had expected only a description of a nearby vacation cabin. That experience, together with another astounding Pat Price remote viewing of a Soviet facility, gave the government enough evidence to take remote viewing seriously as a possible intelligence source.

The supporting experiences and evidence used in the show, including some of Joe McMoneagle's sessions and a precognitive description by Paul H. Smith of an attack on a US warship two days before it happened left the audience with a growing conviction of the value of remote viewing as an intelligence collection tool that would have been

useful to the United States today. Unfortunately, the government was often reluctant to use these sources due to the skepticism of decision makers, or from fear of the general public's suspicion of so-called paranormal phenomena. As the Cold War ended, the Central Intelligence Agency commissioned a controversial study which found that remote viewing was allegedly too unreliable to use as a viable intelligence source. On the strength of that study the remote viewing program was cancelled in 1995.

The material used for "Psychic Espionage" was interesting and credible, though an extended segment on Soviet technological "mind control" efforts was both distracting and off-topic. Still, the interviews of those involved in the remote viewing program were informative, providing some information not previously known to the public. And some of the experiences reported were nothing less than remarkable. If you can get past the eerie music (which for some reason seems to be standard for documentaries on remote viewing) and the exaggerated tone of the narrator, it was definitely a show worth watching.

—by Cindy Waite

Article on 2001 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference

The latest issue of UFO Magazine includes an article about the 2001 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference, held last June at the Texas Station Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. Written by Cassandra Frost, and appearing in the January-February issue, "The 2001 Remote Viewing Conference" reviews the most recent RV conference, and reads like a veritable "Who's Who" in the remote viewing field. Frost gives her impressions of each person and summarizes his or her presentation.

Frost's article goes on, however, to become more than just a report on the conference. She gives a brief history of the beginnings of remote

viewing, from Ingo Swann to Skip Atwater and STARGATE. She also mentions Ed Dames, who was not in attendance at the conference, but whose unconventional views and frequent interviews on Art Bell's radio programs have frequently made him a focus of conversation when remote viewing is mentioned.

Frost then switches gears to tell us about a session Joe McMoneagle had with Skip Atwater where McMoneagle was given coordinates in the blind that turned out to be for a location on Mars, one million years ago. According to Frost, he was able to "extend his consciousness across millions of miles and millions of years" to provide impressions. She then reports another experience with a different remote viewing target allegedly involving a UFO and a warship found abandoned off the coast of Argentina in 1961.

—by Cindy Waite

Latest in Consciousness Series Published

The fourth installment in the "Classics of Consciousness" series jointly published by Hampton Roads Publishing Company and remote viewing pioneer (and IRVA president) Russell Targ has just been published. French parapsychology researcher RenÉ Warcollier's classic book *Mind to Mind* joins the previous three works, *Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death* by F.W. Myers, *An Experiment with Time* by J.W. Dunne, and Upton Sinclair's *Mental Radio*. All four books can be purchased through the IRVA webpage at <http://www.irva.org/books.shtml>. There will be a full review of *Mind to Mind* and others in the "Classics of Consciousness" series in future issues of *Aperture*.

—by Paul H. Smith



RV On-line

Aperture will periodically bring you news of Internet resources that are of interest to remote viewers and friends of remote viewing. In this issue we bring you brief mention of a number of e-mail groups that in one way or another focus on RV. Some of these groups are not open to the public, but we thought you might be interested in seeing what's "out there." If you know of websites, e-mail groups, etc., of particular interest to the remote viewing community, please pass the information on to us for future publication.

Irvamembers: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/irvamembers/> (members-only email discussion group for IRVA members) **Star Gate RV/PSI Discussion List:** <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/stargate/> (moderated by Angela Thompson Smith) The Stargate list's original charter was to advance public knowledge and understanding of remote-viewing and it's history, including it's long use within the government and military. Discussion of remote viewing (CRV, ERV, ARV, TRV, etc) are preferred over general psi (psychic ability, telepathy, etc), but the list allows such broader discussions to a reasonable degree.

Controlled_Remote_Viewing_List: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/crv/> (managed by Lyn Buchanan - This mailing list is for those people who are trained in formal Controlled Remote Viewing.) The **Hawaiian Remote Viewer's Guild** has a bulletin board for discussion : <http://hrvg.org/> ("...open for the discussion and exchange of ideas, principals, and experiences relating to Remote Viewing. Viewers representing any system of remote viewing are welcome as well as newcomers who just want to know more about RV.") **rvconferencenewslist** the general public may sign up for info updates from IRVA/RVConference.org: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/RVConferenceNewsList/>

Greg Kolodziejzyk's ARV email group. Join the ARV research update mail list and get results of his associative remote viewing research as it becomes available. To join, send a blank email to: arvupdate-subscribe@yahoo.com. (Greg also offers an online Associative Remote-Viewing course through his website <http://www.remote-viewing.com>) ☺

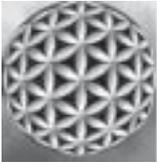
About The International Remote Viewing Association

The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was organized March 18, 1999 in Alamogordo, New Mexico, by scientists and academicians involved in remote viewing since its inception, 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 the 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 clearing house 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 willing to join with us in trying to bring them about.

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.

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