

Aperture

The Official Newsletter of the International Remote Viewing Association

A Message from the Editors

We are delighted to bring you at last this long-delayed issue of *Aperture*. IRVA's small volunteer staff has had a number of challenges to deal with over the past several months, but we are finally back on course again. We hope to have additional issues of *Aperture* following quickly on the heels of this one. Among the contributors to this issue you will find Dale Graff, former Air Force project manager of government research on remote viewing and author of two books pertaining to the subject; Palyne "PJ" Gaenir, legendary creator of the Firedocs webpage; and Skye Turell, a long-time practitioner of the art. Also, IRVA board member Stephan Schwartz, organizer of this year's remote-viewing conference, is the subject of an interview about this important upcoming event.

On that note, we particularly want to draw your attention to the rapidly approaching 2003 Remote Viewing Conference, which is sponsored by the Association for Research and Enlightenment (A.R.E.—Edgar Cayce's organization) and supported by both Atlantic University and IRVA. This year's conference promises to be at one and the same time informative, exciting, and enlightening. Those of you on or near the East Coast will especially want to take advantage of this event, as this is the closest remote-viewing conference to you yet!

All IRVA members will receive a discount for the conference simply by registering online at www.RVConference.org (put IRVA member in the membership number block for discount) or by phoning (800) 333-4499. We hope to see you there!

Plans are also already in the works now for our 2004 conference, to be held next June in Las Vegas, Nevada. There will be many new and interesting presentations and workshops to see, hear, and experience. Stay tuned for details!

Finally, just a gentle reminder to not let your IRVA membership lapse. We have for the time being linked membership in IRVA to the number of issues of our newsletter sent out. If you have received at least three issues, your membership will expire with the next issue. Please don't forget to renew so you won't miss any of the great news, articles, and reviews that come your way in our newsletter, or the chance to attend IRVA and IRVA-related conferences at a discount—as well as the truly rewarding feeling you get for helping to support the expanding awareness of a genuinely significant aspect of human consciousness. ☉

Aperture

Ap - er - ture (ap'ěr-chěr) 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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IRVA is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization devoted to the encouragement of research, education, and public information in the field of Remote Viewing.

A General Membership in IRVA is \$35 per year (\$45 outside the US and Canada), which includes a subscription to *Aperture* 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.

Web—<http://www.irva.org>



First Local Chapter of IRVA Formed:

The inaugural meeting of the Texas chapter of IRVA was held at the Footworks Dance Studio in Austin on September 6, 2003. Approximately 30 attendees came from all over Texas, with one from as far away as New Mexico, to participate in this historic event. Paul H. Smith, IRVA's Vice President, gave a presentation outlining the basics and history of remote viewing, and presented an overview of IRVA. Ken Mahler, a longtime practitioner, assisted in coordinating the event and led a question-and-answer session after the presentation. Considerable interest was shown in forming an actual local chapter of IRVA for the greater Texas area, and to that end Ken Mahler was elected president, with Christy Corse as secretary-treasurer. Attendees decided that meetings should be monthly, tentatively in the mid-afternoon of the third Saturday of each month. A firmer schedule will be announced as the event draws closer. For information, and to attend or join, contact Ken Mahler at (512) 913-8799 or kmahler@austin.rr.com. A special thanks to Footworks Dance Studio and Brian Prothro for donating their valuable space for this event! *(reported by Christy Corse.)*

Possible Local Chapter in Las Vegas:

Interest has also been shown in forming a local chapter of IRVA in Las Vegas, NV. A small exploratory meeting was held at the Boulder City, NV home of IRVA director Angela Thompson Smith on September 6, 2003. If you are interested in participating in a Las Vegas IRVA chapter, please contact Angela at catalyst13@cox.net or (702) 293-2692. ☎

Advertise Now In Aperture!

Do you have a product or service that people in the remote-viewing community should know about? If so, you can now advertise it here in the pages of *Aperture*! Beginning next issue, advertising space will be available for any products or services that pertain in some way to remote viewing. By offering such space, not only does IRVA defray some of the costs for printing and mailing the newsletter, but *Aperture's* readers are introduced to commercial offerings that may enhance their experience, skills, or understanding of remote viewing. If you or someone you know may be interested in placing an advertisement in the pages of upcoming issues of *Aperture*, please contact Janet at janet@irva.org, or call her toll-free at (866) 374-4782 for rates and guidelines.



Feature Article

An Interview with IRVA Director Stephan Schwartz About the Upcoming Remote Viewing Conference sponsored by the A.R.E., Oct. 30 – Nov. 2, 2003.

Adapted from Venture Inward magazine (Sept./Oct. 2003), a publication of Edgar Cayce's Association for Research and Enlightenment (www.edgarcayce.org). Used by permission.

Stephan Schwartz, a member of IRVA's Board of Directors since IRVA's founding in 1999, is a Research Associate of the Cognitive Sciences Laboratory of the Laboratories for Fundamental Research, and former Research Director of the Mobius Group. He has been an author and researcher in extraordinary human performance for more than 30 years, and is the principal author of more than 30 research papers. Stephan's most recent book is *Remote Viewing: The Modern Mental Martial Art*. His two classics, *The Alexandria Project* (1983) and *The Secret Vaults of Time* (1978), were revised and reissued in 2000. Stephan has been the driving force behind the Remote Viewing conference to be held at A.R.E. on Oct. 30 - Nov. 2, 2003. Kevin J. Todeschi, editor-in-chief of *Venture Inward*, recently interviewed him about the upcoming program.

Kevin Todeschi: Stephan, I've looked over the conference information and it's very exciting. Can you briefly tell us what's so special about this particular event?

Stephan Schwartz: What makes this conference special is that all of the founders of remote viewing are going to be together presenting from one podium. This is very unlikely to ever happen again. I can't think of any time when this particular group of people has been together. In fact, conference participants will get instruction in all of the aspects of remote viewing from the people who did the principal research and who conceived of these ideas in the first place. Each of the conference speakers has been selected because they are quite literally the best person in the world on that subject.

As an example, we know that it makes a difference when you do a remote-viewing session, or even when you have a psychic experience. We know that the time of day actually makes a difference. It has been proven that the magnetic field of the earth, as it is affected by the sun, makes a difference as to how successful you are likely to be when doing a remote-viewing session. You're going to be hearing about this from James Spottiswoode, the scientist who originally did much of the research.

Another example: When we talk about the U.S. Army's involvement with the use of remote viewing to locate spies and hostages and things like that, you're going to be hearing about it from Major Paul Smith, who was a principal in that program. When we explore the CIA's involvement with remote viewing, you'll be hearing about it from Hal Puthoff, the individual who ran the program in the first place. In every instance, these are the people who actually did the work, had the experiences, took the risks, and had the adventures that resulted in what people are talking about.

KT: It sounds like it's going to be an exciting event. When I looked through the schedule, what stood out for me was the fact that the conference seems to be a great blend of scientific information, experiential sessions with remote viewing, and even music.

SS: Exactly. The conference has been designed so that it is not just [about] sitting there taking in intellectual information. I want the speakers to have a good time. I want the participants who take part in the conference to have a good time. There will also be spread throughout the conference a number of opportunities to actually experience these things yourself. So it sort of goes back and forth between the right and left hemispheres of the brain. Also, there will be music. Because I believe that conferences really ought to be periods of celebration. And nothing brings people together more quickly and more harmoniously than music. So, spread also through the conference in addition to the experiential remote-viewing events and the intellectual presentations will be music by the well-known folk trio, Mad Agnes. The idea is that the entire experience, for both the conference and the post-conference seminar, is designed like a house party. You come to a new place. You have fun. You meet new people. There is music. There is social activity. There is intellectual stimulation and there are direct experiential sessions as well. Those who come to the conference will have their whole being nurtured by the experience.

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An Interview with Stephan Schwartz, continued from page 3

KT: Stephan, in terms of participants, do you see this conference as being designed for the beginner or the longtime student of remote viewing?

SS: The conference is organized so that both people who have no prior experience with the subject and those who are very sophisticated in this material will all find within the structure of the conference things that will stimulate and challenge them. The conference is organized roughly chronologically—pretty much as the research itself took place. So, you’ll be able to see how these ideas evolved. If you’ve never been exposed to remote viewing, you will get information that will be stimulating and that will answer the questions of how these ideas took shape. If you’re very sophisticated about it, then you’ll be able to ask questions and hear material that I think it very unlikely you’ve been exposed to before.

KT: I understand that there is also a post-conference seminar that participants can attend and obtain continuing education credit for.

SS: Yes. When I designed the conference, I used the Oxford Tutorial model. What we’re trying to do with not just the conference but with the post-conference seminar is to create one complete experience. The first several days, from Thursday to Sunday, are public lectures and experiences. And, for those who really would like to get further into this work, would like to explore the science that will help them to develop their own psychic abilities, there will then be a seminar for close-tutorial personal work that will run from Sunday, immediately following the conference, to Tuesday at noon. Collectively, the entire program is a six-day experience for which you can obtain continuing education credits,

giving a participant experience and access to everything we know in science about remote viewing and psychic functioning.

KT: The entire conference certainly ties into the work of Edgar Cayce—perhaps even helping to explain in part how he was able to do the work that he did. If I came to the program as a conferee, what would I take away with me?

SS: I think anyone who comes to the conference will take away from it a deeper understanding of who they are. Remote viewing is the experiment that has finally answered the question: “Is there some aspect of human consciousness which exists outside of time and space?” Participants will understand how to tap that portion of their mind which we call the psychic. They’ll have specific techniques that they can use to do this. Perhaps most important of all, they will know how to evaluate the accuracy of what they have experienced and be able to discern what is genuinely psychic. The importance of remote viewing is that it gives us a technique for doing that.

KT: Thanks, Stephan. We’ll refer people to the website: www.RVConference.org, where they can find all the details about the conference and the post-conference event.

Ed. Note: Stephan offers an after conference workshop offering participants scientifically based, clear, simple instructions aimed at guiding anyone through a Remote Viewing experience, in a way that is as rich as anything a person would experience in a laboratory. These instructions have been tested hundreds of thousands of times, over almost 30 years of laboratory research. ☯

All these acronyms for methods of remote viewing tend to confuse me.

I sort of know what “CRV” is, but what is “ERV”?

In “Extended Remote Viewing,” or ERV for short, a viewer relaxes on a bed or other comfortable support and tries to reach a ‘hypnagogic’ state—a condition at the borderline between asleep and awake. The room is darkened and soundproofed if possible.

As the viewer reaches the edge of consciousness, a second person in the room, the ‘monitor,’ begins the session with a “tasking,” that is directions to the viewer to access the desired target. Once the viewer can describe elements of the correct target, the monitor quietly poses questions about the target. These questions may request details, purpose, appearance, construction, activities, or other target-related information. The monitor records or writes down the answers the viewer provides. After the session the viewer makes additional notes about what was perceived, along with appropriate sketches or drawings.

The theory behind ERV is that, given the likelihood that remote viewing impressions bubble up from the subconscious, then deliberately approaching an unconscious state should make it easier to detect these impressions with less mental “noise.” (In reality, this noise does not seem any less in ERV than it does in other remote viewing methods.)

The term ERV was originally coined by Capt. F. Holmes “Skip” Atwater while he was operations and training officer for the Army’s remote viewing unit at Ft. Meade, MD. ERV existed before its name did, and was used by some of the first military viewers. Because an ERV session took longer than did a CRV one, Skip decided to call it ‘extended’ RV, and the name stuck.

—by Paul H. Smith

Remote Viewing: Through Time and Space Conference Schedule

October 30-November 2, 2003

Thur Oct. 30th	Time	Fri Oct. 31th	Sat Nov. 1st	Sun. Nov 2nd
	8:30 a.m.	Exercise the Cayce Way - Peter Van Daam		
	9:15-10:30	Paul Smith Remote Viewing Joins the Army	Charles Thomas Cayce Edgar Cayce's Remote Viewing	RV Session A Month Into the Future
	10:30am	Break		
	11:00 a.m - 12:00 p.m.	How to RV Practicum	Outbound RV Session	Ingo Swan Experiences From my Past, Paths to the Future
	Noon	Meditation & Lunch		12 - 12:30 Closing with <i>Mad Agnes</i>
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Registration	2:30 - 3:40 p.m	James Spottiswoode Remote Viewing, The Biosphere & Local Sidereal Time	Dale Graff Remote Viewing & Dreams	This conference has been approved for CEUs
Welcome & Orientation & Explanation of Presentiment Experiment Stephan A. Schwartz & All Speakers	3:40 p.m.	Break		
6:30-7 p.m. <i>Mad Agnes Set</i>	4:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Skip Atwater Remote Viewing & Hemisync	Henry Reed Remote Viewing as a Tool of Self-actualization	
Break	5:30 p.m.	Optional Ramada Banquet		
7:15 p.m. - 8:45 p.m. Hal Puthoff The SRI Years	7:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Stephan A. Schwartz Remote Viewing - The History of an Idea, and Why it Matters	Russell Targ From Remote Viewing Onward 8:30 - 9:15 <i>Mad Anges Concert</i>	

"Remote Viewing is the ability to describe persons, places, and events by reason of some aspect of consciousness that cannot presently be explained."

- Stephan Schwartz

ReView By Dale E. Graff, M.S. (Physics)

The Seventh Sense by Lyn Buchanan Paraview Pocket Books, NY, 2003

When I was asked to review *The Seventh Sense*, I looked forward to reading it and providing objective comments on the book's value and factual details. I anticipated that some incidents described in the book could be interpreted differently, as I had discovered was the case in discussions with various other former Star Gate personnel and especially from listening to radio talk-show interviews with some of them.

After thoroughly reading the book, I realized that there were many aspects to it and that a comprehensive review would not be easy. Consequently, I have limited my comments to portions of the book that have to do with those things with which I am most familiar, as well as those that may have alternative interpretations or perspectives.

My initial concern that the book might not have appropriate qualifiers was dispelled when I read the preface. Lyn very appropriately sets the stage by clearly saying what the book is about and what it is not about. He acknowledges up front that "this is a personal account," which alerts the reader to expect both subjective and objective material. The preface ends on an upbeat note with Lyn's fascination and wonder at the topic of remote viewing and its importance for the future of mankind. I certainly endorse those feelings and views, as they capture the essence and potential of not only remote viewing (RV), but other psi phenomena as well.

The Seventh Sense is written in easy-to-understand language. This is important because explaining RV concepts or any psi-associated procedure is not always easy. The book has considerable insight as a resource, but it is not a how-to book. It emphasizes the potential value of psi/RV as promoted through the Controlled RV (CRV) approach used by Lyn. It does illustrate practical issues such as the various pitfalls and difficulties that are likely to occur if we are not alert to them.

However, there are also portions that seem to be overly subjective, present too much of a one-sided view or, in some cases, have relatively serious errors of fact, which

may serve to promote certain biases or misunderstandings that are rife in the remote-viewing field today.

Lyn even acknowledges these possibilities: "I would like to caution the reader of this book to realize that my stories, just like the stories of the other group members, are to be taken as personal accounts and as singular viewpoints of personal participation in historic events." He recognizes that accounts from other military

RV unit members may have "grown with the retelling." We are therefore alerted to the possibility that some of the accounts in this book may also have "grown" a bit in the telling. I hope these glitches do not deter the reader from seeking the nuggets that are present, as there is much that is valuable in the book's pages.

Overview

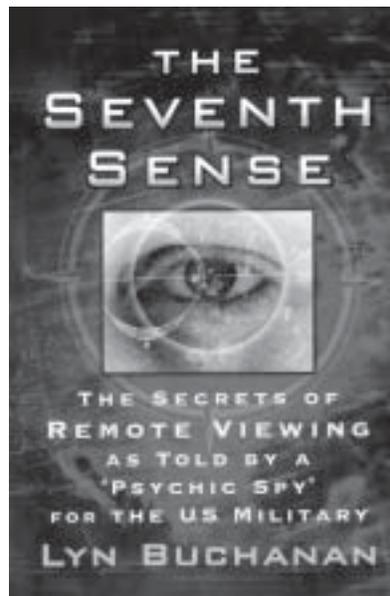
The first three chapters of *The Seventh Sense* are a chronological account of how the author became involved in the military RV unit at Ft. Meade, Maryland, and make for interesting reading. A number of operational military RV

projects are described in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 mainly contains Lyn's account of the activities of "Ted" (a thinly disguised Ed Dames) after Ted/Ed retired from the military. Chapters 6 through 14 explain Lyn's CRV procedures, discuss CRV's strengths and weaknesses, and present his views of various incidents that occurred in the RV unit, including some of a psychological nature. These chapters also contain examples of CRV sessions.

Chapter 15, *The Afterlife*, explains how Lyn's experiences as a remote viewer changed his views from those of his childhood religious upbringing about the survival of the human soul. Chapter 16 gives Lyn's response to skeptical attacks and outlines his procedures for analyzing remote-viewing results, while Chapter 17 describes Lyn's civilian activities since his retirement from the military, and explains his Assigned Witness Program (AWP), which he employs for forensic work with police agencies. Chapter 18, *One Final Story*, gives a problem-



Lyn Buchanan
Courtesy of Robert Knight



atic account of the alleged role remote viewing played in the U.S. air raid on Libya in April 1986. The remaining one third of this 300-page book comprises appendices presented as a remote-viewing sourcebook, with caveats, terminology, formats for record-keeping, exercises to develop and enhance RV abilities, methods for scoring RV session data, a sample CRV session, and a discussion of other RV methods.

Discussion

The early, more historical chapters have a lot that is useful and informational. However, there was also material that I found questionable, even erroneous. Some of this may be due to the author's memory of things in the now distant past, or owe to an inadvertent misinterpretation of events. Regardless, many of these errors could have been avoided by fact-checking or more in-depth research. The tone or implications of some of the author's commentary also raises some concerns. Here are some of the issues that are noteworthy:

- A sentence in the preface reads: "The exercises [in the appendix] will provide you with more self improvement than going to some guru for a month and living on saw grass and swamp water." This strikes one as not only judgmental, but somewhat demeaning. Why draw such a caricature of other sincere attempts at enlightenment, and with a tone of seeming derision? And at whom is this comment really aimed? It would seem that there are many paths to self-improvement—a term which itself is undefined anywhere in the book. While this is only a small comment in the entire book, it sets a tone that pops up here and there throughout. And, to make such an attack—even if only indirectly by satire and ridicule, as here—does not help Lyn's case or reflect the best light on Lyn himself. He could perhaps have been more charitable in this and other places in the book.
- Lyn asserts that, through a psychokinesis (PK)-based interaction of some type, he caused a massive electronic systems failure throughout not only his home base at Field Station Augsburg, Germany, but all of Western and Eastern Europe and even into other portions of the globe. The magnitude of this claim is difficult to grasp and casts a shadow of doubt on his interpretation of other incidents discussed in this book. The original accounts of this event during the mid-1980s extended only to isolated computer systems within the field station itself. That the alleged

computer "crash" is now portrayed in *The Seventh Sense* as having encompassed systems nearly worldwide contributes to a sense that this is one of those accounts that may have "grown in the retelling." (pp.7-8)

- Lyn's account of an RV demonstration for a visiting U.S. senator is not as I recall it. Only one senator ever personally visited the remote-viewing unit at Ft. Meade, and I was present at the time. The description of this visit in *The Seventh Sense* seems rather far off the mark. (p.34)
- According to this book, the "CIA took over the project and renamed it Stargate" in 1993. (p.34) This is mistaken. The CIA sponsored a review of the program, but never took it over as an operational unit. And even that happened in 1995, not 1993. The CIA's report recommended that the military RV program be closed down.

The name change itself happened this way: When I became the Unit Director in Fall 1990, it was time to change the unclassified program name by which the unit was known. Working with the others in the unit, I came up with the term "STAR GATE." It was submitted and accepted as a Defense Department (DoD)/Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)-approved code word (with no connection to the CIA). The Star Gate program included (1) the operational activity of the DIA's Ft. Meade unit; (2) all external RV research; and (3) assessments of communist countries' psi activity.

- In the same passage where he describes the concluding phase of STAR GATE, the author says that "the unit was cut back to one remote viewer (a CRVer), a tarot card reader, and an automatic writer." These "negative-image" terms are misleading, however. To my knowledge, tarot-card reading was not used for any intelligence task. Further, the term "automatic writing" evokes a discrediting image due to unfortunate New (and old) Age associations. However, no one can say with absolute certainty that CRV, with its aspects of "automatic drawing" (ideograms, etc.) and its involved process of writing words, is not generated by a fundamental psi process that is similar to so-called "automatic writing."
- In Chapter 4, Lyn discusses several operational projects. The first is the search for Brigadier General James Dozier after a terrorist group, The Red Brigades, abducted him in Verona, Italy in 1981. Lyn says, "[Joe McMoneagle] came up with information that directed the police to Padua, Italy,

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ReView, The Seventh Sense, continued from page 7

and eventually to the exact building where the General was being held.” (p.37) Unfortunately, this is incorrect. No RV or other psi-derived data were used by the Italian police for finding the “exact building.”

I was the DoD intelligence representative on site in Vicenza, Italy, responsible for coordinating various activities, including the possible use of RV data in locating the general. I did not arrive in the field until halfway through the six-week search period. The initial inputs from the military RV unit (as well as from “walk-ins”—people who volunteered information they said came from psychic impressions) were not helpful, and the U.S. Army’s Intelligence and Security Command actually released a report saying that it believed the general to still be in Verona, the city where he was abducted.

Toward the latter part of the search, McMoneagle did indeed provide “Padua” as the city where Dozier was being held, along with a very general city-area sketch, although certainly not the exact building. Unfortunately, this information never made it to me or to anyone else involved in the search, because of an administrative time delay in the United States.

Since I did not receive any RV updates from the Ft. Meade unit, I had to use my own resources and methods. As did others involved in the search, I felt that we had little time left for a successful rescue. As was later learned, the data I generated in the field did have an accurate building description and other relevant information, but the information was rejected out-of-hand due to the negative view of RV held by the search team’s commander. Furthermore, the building description received could have fit dozens of locations in Padua. Only the exact address and apartment number would have been useful, and that is what a former Red Brigades member supplied to the Italian police.

- Lyn describes the search for Colonel Higgins, a U.S. Marine held hostage in Lebanon in 1988, and claims to have discovered that Higgins was dead. To my knowledge, no such report was ever passed up from the RV unit. Since I was the “clearing-house” for such reporting at the next-higher headquarters, I am sure I would have seen it had it

been passed along. If Lyn had in fact remote-viewed Col. Higgins and “witnessed his execution” as he describes, why was this not passed on to DIA headquarters and subsequently presented in the annual briefings to Congressional committees? (p.41)

- There is considerable difficulty with Lyn’s interpretation of a predictive RV session relating to the Chernobyl nuclear-reactor meltdown in 1986. To the best of my knowledge, no record of such a project or session data was contained in the RV unit’s files. (p.41ff.)



Author Dale Graff with Hal Puthoff at IRVA’s 2002 Remote Viewing Conference

- Lyn’s account of the RV unit’s Desert Storm involvement doesn’t match what I know to have really happened. Contrary to Lyn’s assertions, Star Gate remote viewers were not asked to access the intentions and plans of Saddam Hussein on a daily basis. There may have been occasional taskings to try to detect future Iraqi activities, but this was at most a weekly occurrence, certainly not daily. Even in the event such tasking was provided, Lyn’s psychological profile of Saddam is suspect, since it

seems that Lyn’s own expectations could have been the source, serving to color any remote-viewing data received. (pp.52-3)

- In describing another RV session, the author relates, “I viewed that Saddam Hussein had somehow gotten an American missile and had plans to fire it into the high holy ceremonies during the feast of Ramadan, destroying the al-Haram mosque in Mecca, as well as all the other leaders of the Arab world, who had come there to worship.” He then says that, several years later, he was told by someone in an office that he cannot disclose that, “[W]ell, that single report averted a world war.” (p.58).

It is highly doubtful that any RV data had the potential to “avert a world war.” It is also doubtful that Saddam Hussein was trying to obtain a U.S. missile at that time; he could have used other methods to blow up the mosque. The only surface-launched U.S. missiles capable of striking a building with sufficient precision at that distance are cruise missiles, and Hussein could never have successfully programmed and launched such a missile even if he had gotten his hands on a functional one. I am also not aware of the session that predicted

burning oil fields, depending on certain coalition strategies, when Hussein withdrew his troops. Because I was the Unit Director at the time and responsible for receiving all taskings and passing along all intelligence reports that left our office, this could not have occurred without my knowledge.

- In Chapter 5, the author describes an embarrassing episode involving Ed Dames (“Ted”), who at the time was serving as a remote-viewing trainer. This episode involved practice sessions in which Dames supplied esoteric target objectives with UFO/ET/alien themes. Such objectives were certainly not officially approved, whether as a formal tasking or for any type of training.

However, this episode is useful in that it shows the pitfalls of using esoteric targets and an RV monitor or trainer with strong preconceived ideas. Such targets are a waste of time, particularly when a variety of unprovable interpretations can arise. Even if Dames used pictorial or artist’s-concept material for feedback, it is likely that some of these sessions also had his specific interpretations enter into the viewers’ responses. “Telepathic overlay” can occur, especially when someone with strong expectations is sitting across from the viewer.

This same chapter discusses the troubling exploits of only one of the RV unit’s members, Ed Dames. The distortions of unit activities presented by another former unit member, David Morehouse, in his media appearances and his 1996 book *Psychic Warrior*, go unmentioned. In other chapters, Lyn presents Morehouse in a very positive light. I can only wonder what influence the editor of this book may have had, since she also served as Morehouse’s literary agent.

- In response to Russian psi work, Lyn says, “Russia . . . did not practice psychic spying as much as psychic influencing and control.” He then claims that “information on unit personnel identity, if known to the Russian psi influencers, could become targets for killing the unit and everyone in it.” (p.63). At the time, I was the DoD’s main point of contact for intelligence on the Warsaw Pact’s psychoenergetic research and applications. In none of my studies then or since have I seen any trustworthy information suggesting that psi can be used for killing, nor have I ever seen any experimental evidence that even hints of such a possibility. What credible evidence for “remote influencing” there is—such as staring experiments and some types of PK or presentiment experiments—show weak statistical evidence of mental and biological system sensitivity. But it is a huge step from these weak

effects to say that psi can be used to kill. In 1993, I was in Moscow and witnessed a Russian psi-influence experiment. It was similar to American staring experiments, which show only weak physiological effects such as skin-resistance changes and shifts in EEG patterns.

- Apart from the fact that this book is the author’s personal account, his nearly exclusive reference to “the military’s CRV” unit might give the reader the mistaken impression that the Ft. Meade unit had only military personnel and that only CRV was practiced there. However, throughout the life of the Ft. Meade operation, civilian personnel were an important part of the effort, and during some periods even outnumbered the assigned military personnel. And, various types of RV were practiced even after the introduction of CRV.
- Lyn’s reference to the military unit as having existed “for more than twenty-four years” is another erroneous statement. The Ft. Meade RV unit was established in 1977, was formally transferred to DIA in 1986, became part of Star Gate when the research and operational efforts were combined in late 1990, and was closed in 1995. That span of time is 18 years, not 24. (p.180)
- In Chapter 13, Lyn describes a CRV project aimed at gaining “intelligence about a Russian particle beam weapon at Semipalatinsk.” In this example, the monitor prompts Lyn to “move to the time of beam activation and describe.” This prompt led Lyn into what, in his terminology, is called a “perfect site integration” (PSI) mode, and he thereafter “lost touch with the room around” him. (This immersion experience resembles a conscious or lucid dream. However, Dream State Psi (DSP) and Conscious State Psi (CSP) [which includes remote viewing] may in fact not be as dissimilar as they at first might appear.)

The wording of the prompt, “move to the time of beam activation . . .,” is questionable. When this session was performed, the Semipalatinsk facility was known as “PNUTS” (for “Possible Underground Nuclear Test Site”). There were very strong opinions in the intelligence community that it was for high-energy particle-beam weapons development. Since, however, this facility’s purpose was then not yet known, how could a monitor have asked for information at “the time of beam activation?” This seems to be a leading prompt, since it *presupposes* that PNUTS was actually the site of a particle-beam weapon. We now know ground truth on this score.

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After the wall in Berlin came down and U.S. scientists had access to PNUTS information, they discovered that the site was really being used to research space-based nuclear propulsion and not a high-energy beam weapon at all. Therefore, it appears that this session was not only improperly conducted, but that the expectations of the monitor along with Lyn's own expectations and "mini-reality" creation (so-called "analytical overlay") led to the various emotional and physical responses, producing the perception of a high-energy beam system where there really wasn't one. (p.140).

- The final chapter preceding the appendices has a fairly large problem in it. Lyn states that the unit director, in reference to a tasking to remote-view Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's location prior to the U.S. raid on Libya in 1986, said, "If you had not predicted a successful raid, the mission would have been called off . . ." Unfortunately, there is no way that any RV session data would have been used by U.S. mission planners to decide whether or not a raid should be initiated. But there is an even bigger problem. Available operational records from the Ft. Meade unit show that, although remote viewings were indeed done in support of the Libyan raid, the first sessions—aimed at locating both Qaddafi and a downed F-111 fighter-bomber lost in the attack—did not take place until *after* the attack had occurred. I am thus uncertain as to the purpose of the concluding portion of this chapter, "An Open Letter to Muammar Khadafi." It is interesting, but it seems to me to be an overreaction, especially since Lyn's data could not possibly have been a factor in the raid that he discusses. (pp.197-200)

Despite these problems, *The Seventh Sense* has its constructive side, too. The author often sounds a positive note, concluding one chapter optimistically and suggesting that learning about RV can motivate some people to "go below the surface aspects of CRV and begin to ask deeper questions, to see what makes this thing called the human mind work." Great! It is to be sincerely hoped that this will be one of the benefits of the psi-RV history that RV research and the military RV unit's activities have wrought. (p.82).

In another chapter, he ends by noting that one of the best benefits of CRV is that, as a "person becomes more self-aware, it raises, at least a little, the level of aware-

ness within mankind . . . and that CRVers are breaking ground for building a better mankind." One can certainly hope this is true, and that that "level of awareness" will include the understanding that CRV is but *one* of the many royal roads to greater awareness. (p.90).

An important, positive aspect of this book is a realistic discussion of the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of CRV. In the author's view, the biggest weakness of CRV is its almost total inability to access information in the form of numbers and/or letters, known as "alphanumeric information," at the lower levels of training and experience. "A viewer can work around the problem to get alphanumerics, but it may take many years to reach that level of proficiency." (p.83)

For many decades, parapsychological research has shown that psi perception is essentially a non-linear and holistic process, associated with right-brain-hemisphere activity, whereas language is primarily a linear process associated with left-brain activity. So it is not surprising that alphanumerics and analytics are difficult for RV or most any other type of psi perception to capture. There is some doubt, though, when Lyn goes on to say that, "Analytics . . . can be achieved . . . and is

not presently taught to the public." The "only I am privileged to know" tone of the passage is troubling. From the available evidence, it is unclear whether the CRV approach and associated concepts could ever lead to reliable analytics; it is thus curious that the author implies that this can be accomplished.

It is perhaps possible that "paradigm locking" is the reason for unreliable alphanumeric reception, and it may well be that "non-CRV" techniques that emphasize accessing right-brain subconscious activity would be more appropriate for analytics than CRV is. To his credit, Lyn alludes to this possibility when he says, "Alphanumeric information comes to the viewer in the same way as do dreams." In my view, this is a clear indication for exploring the psi-RV potential of dreams. I can attest, through research and personal experience, to the validity of the dream format for accessing alphanumeric information.

After alerting us to CRV's weaknesses, Lyn describes its strengths. "The military's CRV unit had the highest accuracy rating of any of the intelligence community's vast array of intelligence gathering tools . . . the CRV method can produce information about a target site that is 90% correct." But there are difficulties here. How is "accuracy" or "information" defined? Anyone who has

[O]ne of the best benefits of CRV is that..it raises, at least a little, the level of awareness within mankind . . .

worked with RV or other psi-derived data and other, more conventional forms of intelligence systems would have difficulty accepting this bold statement about CRV being better than any other intelligence tools. Maybe this would be true in situations where no other intelligence source is available, but not in the overall context implied. And the claim that “police departments” and “other agencies” are “ecstatic about CRV,” is rendered less convincing in the absence of any cases to illustrate exactly why such claims are made and how they are verified.

Chapter 9’s discussion of the positive aspects of CRV proficiency for “increased creativity . . . happiness . . . spiritual[ity] . . .” is encouraging. Lyn concludes this section by reminding us that this increased sensitivity can be of great personal benefit, especially for subconsciously responding appropriately in crisis situations. It is good to read that personal well-being and crisis response are benefits of the CRV training approach, and that CRV is not only “to do psychic spying.” However, it must be remembered that these benefits also occur from many other tools for inner development—intuition, yoga practices, dreamwork, etc. (p.106).

Lyn’s account of the personal incident in which his subconscious helped him avoid a serious traffic accident illustrates a phenomenon well known to many. Hunches, the sudden impulse to act, being in the right place at the right time (synchronicity) can all have subliminal, intuitive, or psi links of ESP, remote viewing, etc. I agree that the more we are open and sensitive to our immediate environment, whether we call it “intuition” or a sense of “ambience,” the more responsive we can be in time of need or danger. His discussion on synaesthesia and hypersensitivity is very informative. It adds a valuable perspective to the RV literature, and serves as a caution for those who would leap into any mental-development activity such as meditation, CRV, or any other psi technique.

In Chapter 14 is a description of how to properly word remote-viewing tasking for both contemporary and past or future target objectives. Lyn distinguishes between the beginner accessing the feedback material and the advanced viewer tending to view the correct tasking/site even if the wrong feedback is given. He makes a valid criticism regarding some parapsychological laboratory experiments that require the viewer to select the correct target from several others, since portions of the other pictures may be accessed. This potential issue can be overcome if the viewer is shown only the target pic-

Lyn’s description of do’s and don’ts for an interviewer or investigator are excellent.

ture. (Others, such as the session-data evaluators, can be shown all the pictures so that statistical appraisals can be made.) However, showing the viewer all the potential target pictures is not necessarily a “flawed experiment.” With proper intentionality, even a novice can succeed in this type of experimental setup. (p.159).

Chapter 16 describes Lyn’s involvement in police cases. It is informative and provides guidelines on how to report session data, how to select participants, how to conduct RV sessions, how to evaluate data, how to communicate results, and other practical information. It contains advice on how to work “with police, not around them.” Good material here.

Lyn’s description of do’s and don’ts for an interviewer or investigator are excellent. He describes how a monitor can move an RVer around in time and space, and emphasizes the need for “practice” in order to perfect such time-space travel. Unlike many New Agers, he does not view time as “not linear,” but considers time as “totally linear,” and that “every cause has an effect . . . and that the progress of time can go in any direction. . . . That explains why we can sense the event ahead of time.” These are interesting views about time and not inconsistent with some current physical theories about reality, especially in certain quantum-physics formulations of microdomains where time, at least briefly, has both a forward-and backward-moving component. However, Lyn implies that the CRVer, when moving ahead in time, accesses information that is fixed and will eventually occur. This is as yet unproven and, if true, can lead to “fixed-fate” dilemmas that are both logically and scientifically problematic.

The future that a CRVer, or any psychic, accesses is very likely a probable future with both some perceived events essentially certain and others that may not occur due to intervening events. This is connected with the question of what the information source actually is: Is the perceived future actually the intention held by someone? If so, would it be easier to intervene so as to prevent or avoid that potential future if the intention were destructive? Evaluation of precognitive data collected over decades by Dr. Louisa Rhine suggests that some precognitive experiences can be acted upon and therefore avoided.

Lyn concludes this chapter on a philosophical upbeat, using ocean and wave analogies as the “stuff of life.” (As a whitewater and wilderness canoeist, I can

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certainly relate to this imagery!)

In the remaining pages are some useful appendices that have considerable detail on terminology, data-analysis formats and procedures, and sample sessions' data. Lyn also discusses exercises for opening up to one's inner sensitivities. His question-and-answer portion seems a bit too brief, overly simplified, and even a bit glib. However, his description about the conceptual framework for ideograms is clear, and the ambience exercise is well worthwhile. The last appendix is a good discussion of other remote-viewing methods, including Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) and Binary Remote Viewing (BRV).

Still, it seems that his perception of Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) [*Ed. Note: See this issue, p.4*] is biased toward his total acceptance of CRV as the only way to do RV. ERV may be non-standard, but it is not correct to say it is non-scientific, as Lyn does in one passage. This all depends on how the word "scientific" is used. If "scientific" refers primarily to how one controls the recording of the psi/RV session, monitor knowledge, type(s) of frontloading, neutrality of questions and documented feedback, and, of course, appropriate data recording, filing, evaluation, and reporting, then the entire process can be considered "scientific." There is nothing scientific about the specific approach ("method") of achieving RV data. Specific procedures are independent of science. However, when they yield consistent or reliable results, they can be considered as having scientific validation. But is it the procedure or the basic phenomenon that is being validated? Other procedures can also achieve scientific validation, providing that all aspects of the scientific protocol are followed. (pp.285-94).

The author's claim that ERV is not "scientifically tested or accepted or proven in any way" is totally incorrect. Various parapsychological laboratories have in fact achieved statistically significant results using various approaches for eliciting psi that are or can be associated with the label "ERV." Some ERV session procedures may be difficult, but so are some CRV procedures.

In further discussing ERV, Lyn states that "since ERV sessions can lead to dreaming, the viewer will mix dreams with perceptions, and the result is usually less than intelligence-gathering quality, to say the least." Does this imply that CRV is always of intelligence-gathering quality? I have not seen any evidence to support such a claim. He also implies that dreaming is not desirable, and given the environment in the Ft. Meade unit, I would agree. However, for some objectives, psi dreaming can be very accurate, even for a real site or

picture objectives. How should the "perfect site integration" or immersion experience—which ERV can resemble—be considered: as only a CRV byproduct, as an overlap into conscious/lucid dreaming terrain, or something else? There is clearly a considerable need for further investigation here.

Lyn's concluding comments on Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) and Scientific Remote Viewing (SRV) are appropriate, and the recommendations he makes for validating these commercial techniques are proper. Some of the difficulties with these approaches may also relate to the concepts used, achievements claimed, and interpretations and styles of the practitioners or trainers.

Final Comments

This is an informative book and clearly the result of much hard work and dedication. Lyn's sacrifice of time and energy in writing it are readily sensed. I hope it is read with the qualifiers that Lyn stated in the beginning, and that the useful insights throughout are recognized and are helpful to those who wish to follow the remote-viewing trail and continue the Star Gate odyssey. But I also hope that they do not become "paradigm locked" to only one path that permits reliable access to the psi potential within the subconscious mind. ☸

Dale E. Graff, M.S. (Physics), was instrumental in persuading the Air Force to retain government remote viewing after the CIA cancelled the program's funding in 1975. Dale managed the Air Force's RV effort until it was ended in 1979. He then moved to the Defense Intelligence Agency, where he became the project officer responsible for all oversight of the program within that agency. From late 1990 until his retirement in the summer of 1993, Dale was additionally assigned as unit director/branch chief of the Star Gate operational RV unit at Fort George G. Meade, MD, for a total of 17 years of direct involvement with government RV. He is the author of two books on remote viewing, Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness: An Exploration of ESP, Remote Viewing, Precognitive Dreaming, and Synchronicity (1998) and River Dreams (2000). He and his company, Baycliff PSI Seminars, may be reached via his website (www.dalegraff.com).

The opinions and views expressed in **Aperture** are those of the writers. They do not necessarily reflect the position of the International Remote Viewing Association. We invite your letters and comments on all matters discussed herein.

Taskings & Responses (Q & A)

“I want to practice my remote-viewing skills by doing lots of sessions against blind targets. But I don’t have anyone to help me by picking targets for me. I have heard that there are target sources on the Internet, but I am not computer-savvy and don’t want to learn that right now in addition to remote viewing. What can I do to set up practice targets for myself, so that I can do sessions without knowing in advance what the target is?”

Most people who want to develop practice-target pools on their own use some variation of the blank/ opaque-envelope method. In this approach, each target/feedback photo or tasking is put in a blank, opaque envelope identical to all the others that will be included in the pool. Once all the envelopes are “loaded” with their individual targets and closed or sealed, the envelopes are mixed or shuffled so that the remote viewer no longer knows which envelope contains which target. When it is time to do a practice session, the viewer chooses an envelope at random from this pool of targets, assigns it a coordinate or target ID number, and does the session. The viewer only opens the envelope to see what the target is *after* the session is completely finished.

So, the important physical factor in target pools is to keep targets indistinguishable from one another. No subconscious clues should tip off viewers about the envelopes’ contents.

For digital photos or my own taskings (such as map points, addresses, etc.—see discussion below on finding targets), I print or write the tasking information (address, map point) fairly small, about eight (8) to a page. I cut these into separate slips of paper, with one tasking on each, and then put each one facing an index card inside a small security-type envelope, such as are available by the box in any office supply store. This doesn’t cost much and these materials can be re-used.

For multiple sessions on the same target, write your session ID or date on the index card for reference after you look at your feedback, place the feedback/tasking information along with the card back into the envelope, and then put that envelope back in your pool, mixing up the envelopes once more afterwards (this works great for dowsing pools also). For non-digital pictures or photocopies, maps, etc., of a variety of sizes, you will need to find a uniform envelope size and type that is sufficiently large for the largest or bulkiest of your target pool items. Since the various feedback/tasking items may be of varying sizes, you may find that

some of the envelopes have only small-sized items in them. That’s all right, since the point is that all of the envelopes appear identical to each other, not that they be equally full.

If, for some reason, you do not have identical envelopes in your target pool(s), one way to handle the differing target packaging is to do the session *first* and *then* select the target envelope. This may seem odd, doing a session before you even know which envelope is the correct one. But trust me, it works. Here’s how you do it: Create your target pools, then select six (6) envelopes total from them, and number the envelopes 1-6. Use something similar to the following tasking: “*The target selected for feedback for this session.*” Do your session, then roll a die, and the number shown on the die is the number of the envelope that becomes “the target.” (Hint: Don’t think of the six as “targets,” think of them as “envelopes”—only the *selected* envelope is the target.)

Make sure that you don’t violate protocol: Don’t look at what targets are inside the other envelopes. Put them back in their pools unopened and mix thoroughly. It won’t take you long to discover these “precog” (for “precognitive”) sessions can be just as good as preselected-target sessions, and this will also help your psyche learn to deal with some of the “time” assumptions that plague viewers; so, it’s a good practice.

Keeping the physical size of the targets small whenever you can, will make it easier to mix up envelopes in a box or bag; it saves printer toner or ink (and money) when printing feedback photos. It also makes it easy to put a target(s) in a purse, book, or coat pocket, so that you’ve always got “some RV to do” if you find yourself waiting somewhere!

Now, on to sources of targets when making your own pool:

Real locations with in-person feedback are great for learning. These will require some form of transportation, and it helps if you have a camera.

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Taskings & Responses (Q & A), continued from page 13

1. Get a telephone book of a nearby city. Flip through randomly and get addresses. You can use the yellow pages or the telephone book for your own city as well, if you wish. You will know something about the targets in that case, but that's not to be fully avoided, as you do want as wide a *variety* of targets as possible. Do try and get at least a few targets you know nothing about into your pool, one way or another.

Write the address as your tasking, such as "17 Maple St., SW, Shytown." The target is "the location at the time you visit for feedback." (In practice RV, *unless otherwise tasked*, the target is "what is most important or most relevant to the focus of the feedback." This is the same whether the feedback consists of words, a picture, or is limited only to knowledge of the tasking intention.)

2. Get a city street map. Write numbers all over the map, and write the map name and a number as your tasking. This may be less precise as far as a location within 30 feet goes, but this method has the advantage of being likely to find *any* imaginable thing in a city, not just buildings—it offers more variety.

If possible, take a picture while you're at your target location, to keep with your session. You might want to set the "timing" of your target-focus to a brief period, and then leave after that span of time. If you stand around your target location all day, it's going to be too inclusive of information to be appropriate for "practice with specific feedback."

3. Read newspapers and magazines, and cut out articles you find interesting, or which have specific detail. You can usually photocopy these at your local library if you can't afford to purchase them. This can include pictures or writing or both. This feedback may sometimes be more "conceptual" than "visual," but this variety is good. You might want to consider avoiding articles (a) that are not about something factual/known, as otherwise you haven't much feedback, and (b) which are in the "trauma" category. You'll have enough work to do changing your psychology for RV without giving yourself something to fear from your early practice sessions. You can also task newspaper headlines for any given

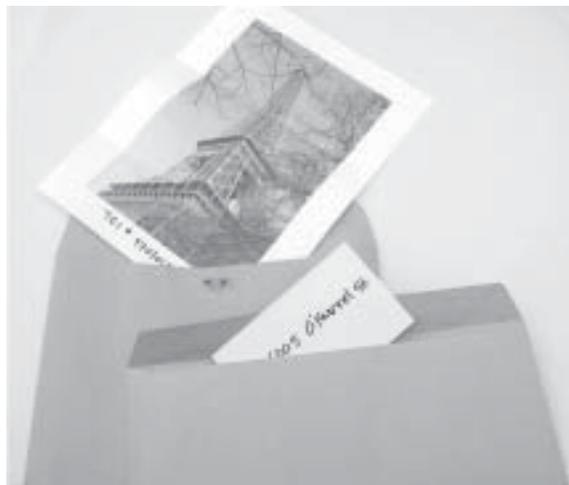
date and well known paper; your local library will usually have digital or microfiche archives of your local newspaper for reference.

4. Visit a travel agency and ask them for outdated travel booklets they don't want—they will usually have several they'd just throw away, so many will give them for free if you ask nicely. There are photographs of many things—from rural scenery to famous buildings, unique structures, "gestalt" pictures of shorelines or rock formations, and even social events that a region is known for. Along these same lines, factual magazines such as *National Geographic* and specialty magazine issues (such as *100 Events That Changed The World* or *The Greatest Nature Photographs*) are also a terrific source of targets—in photo or article form.

5. If you are uncomfortable using Internet target databases, there are websites you can simply visit, with lots of great images to print or save for a self-made pool. Nearly every state in the USA has an archive of historical photos (most in black & white or sepia, but fabulous targets still, as they so greatly expand the "time" and "concept" base of your pool). FEMA, FDA, USDA, NASA—you name it, nearly every alphabet-soup agency has a photo gallery online. *Pulitzer.org* has photos of real-world events (although they do lean toward the dramatic) and links to articles. *Yahoo.com* news has a photo section, pictures with information on events, places, people, animals, situations, science, politics, sports, and more, both local and international. You can also do a web search to put a photo of everything you can imagine in your practice pool. The only problem with getting targets from the web is that collecting them can become so interesting that it ends up being a full-time occupation! The Internet is a nearly infinite source of great targets, even without RV target pools.

6. Family photo albums (and not just your own) are great for photos of places visited or lived, people or animals known

and loved, and events worth remembering. (Remember that, with photographs, the focus of the feedback is basically what you see reflected in the photo—that is, *the focus of the photo at the time the photo was taken.*)



Targets ready to go into their envelopes

7. Your local library's reference encyclopedias offer yet more target variety. Many people choose to do occasional sessions at the library. It is quiet, you can sit at a table or on a couch and write comfortably, and you are seldom interrupted.

8. If you have a digital camera, start driving at one end of a city, and when you see any building or location you find interesting or unique (or, *different than other targets in your pool*), stop and take a picture. Be careful doing this on residential houses lest people think that you are "casing" them!—but, in this manner, you can get a good photo library of targets that you own in your own right, and can thus publish with no copyright restrictions.

9. Office Depot and other large computer and office stores usually carry CDs of royalty-free photographs. For about \$20-30 you can get several hundred to several thousand pictures on a disc. Many of these will not be good targets—you want something fairly distinctive and set-apart, if possible, so pictures that seem like "graphic creations or composites" you would not want to use. (Most magazine ads are in this category, and I don't recommend them as RV targets.) Still, there will be plenty on such a disc that will be usable.

10. Don't forget the number of unique elements that can be found at any special event, or the interest in any special item. Take snapshots of precious belongings that you or others own, rides at your local carnival, local parades, circus acts that visit your town, animals at the nearest zoo, etc.

The mental definition of your targets is also very important. Many people using practice pools tend to

think of all the targets as part of the pool. When you sit down for a session, go over in your mind that this is *one* target, it is a very *specific* thing, and it is *the only thing you are focusing on*. It is not "part of



Numbered envelopes prepared for target selection

the pool"—it stands alone. There are a variety of efforts that viewers make to emphasize the separateness of pool-sourced targets. These are mental techniques, although sometimes the placement or grouping of envelopes is used to reinforce such ideas. It is not so much the *envelope* that is important, of course, it is your *intent*.

Keeping your self-tasking clear and your feedback clean helps. This is always the case, but even more so with precog-type tasking from your own pool. If you are doing a session in the car while your spouse is shopping, and your self-tasking is "the target I'll choose when I get home and select one for feedback," be sure that you *do* go home and you *do* select a target for feedback when you get there. Assign a date/time to your feedback if you can, such as "The target is the focus of the feedback I will generate for myself tonight at approximately 9:00 pm." Anything you can do to make a target *specific* and

distinct in your mind is good.

I strongly recommend that you get Joseph McMoneagle's recent book, *Remote Viewing Secrets: A Handbook*. He goes into detail about everything important to doing remote viewing properly, including selecting targets, tasking, and feedback issues. This is one of those books that, the more you learn about RV, the more you appreciate the importance of some of what he says.

If you enjoy the idea of RV as part of your life and want to task yourself, remember that psi also exists outside of formal sessions and target pools. In daily life, see if you can get a "gut feeling" for where you'll find a parking space, what will be to the right of your vehicle, what area of a shelf a product will be found on, where the tiger will be in his cage when you arrive at the zoo (and in what position—if you see it at all), what colors someone you're going to meet will be wearing, whether someone you don't see often will be at a gathering you'll be attending, what the local newspaper's front headline will be this coming Friday, whether it's going to rain on your birthday, etc. The only limits are your imagination!

Palyne "PJ" Gaenir calls herself "an independent layman exploring RV." She has been involved in remote viewing since late 1995. She is known on the Internet for the Firedocs Remote Viewing Collection website (www.firedocs.com/remotewiewing/), discussion groups, interviews and more, and as instigator and a cofounder of the new Ten Thousand Roads Remote Viewing Project online (www.tenthousandroads.com/). ☸

IRVA News

Upcoming Remote Viewing Conference ~ IRVA, together with Edgar Cayce's Association for Research and Enlightenment (A.R.E.) and Atlantic University, is sponsoring a weekend conference on remote viewing at A.R.E.'s Virginia Beach, VA headquarters from Oct.30 – Nov. 2, 2003, with a two-day post-conference training seminar co-taught by IRVA director Stephan Schwartz and Mark Thurston available immediately afterwards. Featured speakers include IRVA directors Skip Atwater, Paul Smith, Stephan Schwartz, and Russell Targ, as well as remote-viewing luminaries Ingo Swann, Dr. Hal Puthoff, Dale Graff, and Dr. James Spottiswoode. A.R.E. researchers Charles Thomas Cayce and Dr. Henry Reed round out the program, with music by the *Mad Agnes* trio. For further information and to register, call toll-free (800) 333-4499 or access www.RVconference.org. Also, see the interview with Stephan Schwartz about the conference elsewhere in this issue.

IRVA Founding Documents Now Online ~ In the spirit of full disclosure, IRVA has recently posted all of its founding organizational documents and its current financial statements on its website, www.irva.org, for all interested persons to view (click on the red-highlighted link at the

bottom left-hand corner of the home page). IRVA is an outgrowth of the Bay Research Institute, founded in 1983 by IRVA director and past President Russell Targ to explore all manner of anomalous cognition and consciousness, of which remote viewing is a very salient part, given its demonstrated operational utility. IRVA is still a young organization and welcomes all members' active participation in its efforts to grow and develop the field of remote viewing more fully.

Welcome New IRVAmembers

Moderator ~ IRVA extends a hearty welcome to the new moderator of the IRVAmembers online discussion group, Cheryle Hopton, who picked up the baton from the original moderator, Shelia Massey, this past May. (Shelia remains an active member of IRVA and will continue to serve as IRVA webmaster and consultant.) Cheryle, in turn, extends a warm welcome to all members, existing and prospective, and looks forward to facilitating insightful and instructive interactions about remote viewing and related matters on the 'Net. She has trained in Controlled Remote Viewing with IRVA director Lyn Buchanan and is also the webmaster/co-editor for *On Target*, the online newsletter of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild. ☸



Cheryle Hopton

This Issue's Website Quick-Reference Guide

International Remote Viewing Association	www.irva.org
For information on upcoming IRVA conferences	www.RVConference.org
To order Ingo Swann books	www.RVconference.org/Books
Firedocs Remote Viewing Collection	www.firedocs.com/remoteviewing/
Ten Thousand Roads Remote Viewing Project	www.tenthousandroads.com
The Remote Viewer: the RV E-Zine	www.remotewriter.nu
For details on The Dead Zone TV show	www.usanetworks.com/series/thedeadzone/
For details on 1-800-Missing TV show	www.lifetimetv.com
Dale Graff's company, Baycliff PSI Seminars	www.dalegraff.com

Taskings & Responses

(Q & A)

Have you been burning to ask a question of some remote-viewing expert? Are you wanting 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 "Taskings & Responses" column in future issues of *Aperture*. Please forward your best questions to:

Janet@irva.org (with T&R Editor in the subject line), or mail to:

T&R Editor, Aperture,

PO Box 381

E. Windsor Hill, CT 06028.



RV On-Line

By Shelia Massey

The Remote Viewer: the RV E-Zine (www.remotewriter.nu) provides an online means for staying in touch with remote-viewing and psi-related news sourced from worldwide publications. Media and news articles, and links to them, from around the world about remote viewing and other psi phenomena are collected on the website. The e-zine's editor, Bo Kindstrand, is the principal remote-viewing instructor at the Remote Viewing Technology Institute in Sweden. In a recent interview with Shelia Massey, IRVA's webmistress, Kindstrand responded to questions about his background and what led him to his interest in the remote-viewing field.

Shelia Massey: Did you have any psychic background or singular experiences with psi prior to the study of remote viewing?

Bo Kindstrand: Most of my adult life I would have been taken aback [at] being described as "psychic." I spent considerable time in my youth attempting to get away from anything psychic and closed those doors as much as possible, as I never experienced this as a "gift" or similar, but rather the opposite. My concentration had been focused on developing, shall we say, the "esoteric" side instead.

SM: What attracted you to remote viewing?

BK: I have been interested in the phenomenon since I first read about it in 1987 in an article from a somewhat obscure Swedish magazine, "The Unknown." The term "remote viewing" was used as the descriptor, and the article reported that "U.S. intelligence [personnel] were training and utilizing psychic spies in clandestine operations." So I wasn't that surprised when it surfaced and was "exposed" in the mid-1990s. The very fact that U.S. intelligence utilized remote viewing for decades was obvious to me, [along with the fact that remote viewing] had the best guarantee to be a workable method with a proven track record. I set out to find out as much as possible about it from that point.

SM: How long have you been involved in the practice of remote viewing?

BK: I started experimenting with some forms of remote viewing back in 1997.

SM: Who was/are your instructor(s)?

BK: If we are limiting [ourselves] here to the CRV and ERV methodology, it was David Morehouse. But before that I had been using a method developed by [British author] Tim Rifat, which for some dubious reason he had dubbed "Russian" remote viewing. Apart from being theta-based [like] ERV, it didn't seem to me to have that much in common with what I had previously learned to be "Russian" RV at the Aura

Institute in Moscow. But my interest at this juncture at the Institute was more focused towards "Behavior Modification of Subjects [at] Distance." [Ed. Note: For explanations of the terms, "CRV" and "ERV," see the IRVA website at www.irva.org; see also p.4 of this issue.]

SM: Tell us a little about your first class and how it affected you.

BK: My first CRV class took place at the YMCA in Stowmarket in Suffolk, England in the spring of 1998 and had a profound and deep effect on me on many levels and for various reasons. When I got ahold of the [CRV] manual the night before the class began, it was obvious from reading it that it was a product of pure genius. In the course of the class, I had a very strange experience during the few hours left for sleep. I virtually dreamed of targets from the upcoming sessions of the next days of instruction!

During the seminar, my instructor made everything very easy to absorb and understand, and explained the structure and methodology in a very concise way. My first try couldn't exactly be described as "dead-on-target," but I got a fairly good grasp of how to do it technically. At this juncture, we were offered no cool-down help whatsoever, but were expected to find a relaxed alpha-wave state on our own—by meditating or whatever method was preferred. The fact that there was an ongoing yearly market and a parade on the street outside wasn't exactly helping the situation, especially as one window couldn't be closed and the room wasn't darkened sufficiently.

The next target experience was something completely different and, taking into account the circumstances in which it happened, came as a complete surprise to me, as I was completely sucked into the target and for a while experienced a genuine CRV bilocation. It was a most terrific experience to be able to move around, in, and through this target—a metal structure—at will, and be able to pass in and through walls of the structure and even go underground. Though I have visited this place in the "real" world, I could oddly enough not identify it [after the session]. However, in the session summary, I otherwise described it very well and made some good sketches of it. It should be noted here that my drawing abilities are somewhat limited.

Well, the target was the Eiffel tower. Even if my success suddenly raised me in my own eyes and those of my classmates to Number-One status as a remote viewer, I was taken back down with the next target, wherein absolutely no bilocation and very little remote viewing took place. As a matter of fact, it took me a couple of years before I had such an experience again. But this one session, doing the Eiffel Tower and bilocating, convinced me forever and without a question of doubt, that remote viewing was the real thing and nothing else could be compared to it.

SM: Thanks, Bo. ☯

ReView Applied Psi on TV *By Skye Turell*

Psychic Detectives, 1-800 Missing, & The Dead Zone (The Hunt)

Remote viewing and psi are increasingly grist for the TV mill, in both dramatic and documentary formats, but often with mixed results. A few shows are definitely worth catching, however.

Court TV's *Psychic Detectives* is a full one-hour program and treats the subject in an objective and very positive manner. IRVA director and longstanding remote-viewing researcher Stephan Schwartz is interviewed throughout. The show explores the field from the point of view of police detectives as they struggle to solve difficult cases.

One case has already been resolved, largely because of a psychic's highly detailed input, and we are able to get full feedback on her work. The second case is ongoing, and we see a young detective working his first homicide; he is surprisingly open to the involvement of a psychic. While the case is not solved, the psychic's perceptions do match some probable locations involved in the crime.

We also visit a class that familiarizes detectives with the use of psi. The group readily acknowledges the use of intuition in their daily work and, with that positive reinforcement, they try their hand at a sealed picture target. Many are able to describe major gestalts, to their shock and amazement.

Viewing Note: *Psychic Detectives* has already aired twice. Unfortunately, www.courttv.com does not offer an e-mail service to alert you to upcoming airings, so you'll have to watch your local listings for this purpose.

1-800-MISSING is a new dramatic series from Lifetime TV. In it, a young woman finds that her dreams are offering clues to local missing-person cases, which she investigates herself, getting her into lots of trouble. The FBI comes to her rescue and finally hires her as the hub of a special team. The cast is excellent. The show lacks the pacing and edge of popular shows like *Alias* or *24*, but it's worth a look-see anyway.

Viewing Note: *1-800-MISSING* airs at 10 pm ET/PT on Saturday nights, with some additional airings during the week. Visit www.lifetime.com for details.

The Dead Zone, USA Network's series based on the Stephen King novel, has been picked up for a third season, which will begin airing in either March or

May of 2004. The first season has already been released on DVD; if sales are sufficient, the second season will also go to DVD.

The show premiered in the summer of 2002, with extremely high ratings for a cable network. The premise is that a man, Johnny Smith, after spending six years in a coma, awakened to find that if he touches a person or an object, he has the ability to see past, present, or future events. In most respects, the show is faithful to the Stephen King book and is similar to the 1983 film version, which starred Christopher Walken. Michael Anthony Hall's portrayal of Johnny Smith is more subtle and less edgy than Walken's – a more accessible and sympathetic character. Sophisticated humor has been injected into many of the episodes, so the tone is less dark.

Innovative staging techniques have captured the "all-time-is-now" concept. Johnny walks through his perceptions, which are sometimes freeze-framed for detail. Often he takes the place of a character he is identified with, experiencing that person's actions himself. A single set may be populated with characters from different locations and timeframes, all interacting with each other, or two different sets may be within the camera's eye, with characters delivering lines across both settings. It's very nicely done.

One episode in the second season is particularly worth noting: *The Hunt*, which was developed by former Ft. Meade remote viewer Joe McMoneagle and the show's executive producer, Michael Pillar (formerly producer of several of the *Star Trek* TV series). In this episode, Johnny is taken to a secret government installation to work with remote viewers in the hunt for Osama Bin Laden. For reasons that are unclear, the network was very uncertain about the subject matter of this episode; the airdate was delayed by months and all direct references to Bin Laden were removed. In the final version, we know only that "the target" is affiliated with Al-Qaeda and that the setting is the tribal territories along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

This episode is billed as a special event, and the show is prefaced with, "This story, while fiction, is

Book Notes & News

The Wisdom Category: Shedding Light on a Lost Light, by Ingo Swann. In his newest book, gifted intuitive and remote-viewing developer Ingo Swann once more opens up the continuing story of the fuller extent of human consciousness, which, by many accounts, is amazing and intriguing.

These accounts are found in all cultures ranging from ancient to contemporary, and the sum of them more than suggests that humans, with their innate consciousness, are designed for a much richer and astonishing existence than what most societal programs encourage or permit. The nexus of the discussions in this book turns on two interactive questions: Is human consciousness designed for self-destruction, or to continuously sustain its own pro-survival into futurity? There are many categories within human con-

sciousness that work to sustain pro-survival, but all of them can be subsumed under one heading: WISDOM, without which our species could not have survived anything—especially itself. This and other books by Ingo Swann are available online via IRVA's webpage at www.RVconference.org/Books or call Janet toll-free at (866) 374-4782. *(adapted from the book jacket)*

The Heart of the Internet: An Insider's View of the Origin and Promise of the On-Line Revolution, by Dr. Jacques Vallee (Hampden Roads; 2003) describes the early days of what would become the Internet and the World Wide Web. Vallee was a member of the computer vanguard, but is perhaps better known as a notable UFO researcher. (The French UFO researcher in the movie *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* is roughly based on him.)

In his new book, Vallee describes one of the first efforts to network individuals in remote locations, in real time. This occurred at a privately funded conference on psychic phenomena. "By 1975 we felt our system was strong enough to be tested in even more advanced communications situations, those involving the minds of participants at the extreme edge of their capabilities." Psychologist Arthur Hastings conversed with gifted psychic Ingo Swann, famous writer Richard Bach and others scattered throughout North America. "We asked the group members to describe remote targets—a collection of rock samples with special properties, selected for us by a geologist from the U.S. Geological Survey . . . The results of all these trials were so encouraging that we felt the time had come to take network conferencing out of the lab and into the real world." Remote viewing in the early days of the Web . . . who knew? *(contributed by Skye Turell) ☯*

based on facts provided by sources close to the investigation. The U.S. government will neither confirm nor deny that similar events have actually occurred."

Joe McMoneagle's influence is all over this episode. The audience is introduced to probably the most accurate depiction of remote-viewing concepts and application ever seen on TV. For example, Johnny is following a targeted person in a crowded market. He can sketch the market and the target person, but that doesn't reveal *where* he is – the typical search problem. So Johnny's handlers ask him for detail and more detail. What color is the trim on the

clothing? What are people eating? What kind of arms do they have and do they wear their rifles up or down? Based on Johnny's perceptions, they are able to task a satellite and confirm the exact marketplace.

Eventually, Johnny discovers that the location has been booby-trapped and an inserted U.S. special ops team, already inside, is in extreme danger and about to be ambushed. He is ultimately put in direct communication with the field command and provides the team with real-time descriptions of the placement of snipers, an RPG launcher and a machine-gun nest, and finally a possible escape route. All of which enables the

team to abandon the location early, fight off numerous attackers, and then escape to safety. A real victory for remote viewing!

Viewing Note: The Dead Zone airs at 10 pm ET/PT on Sunday nights. The show is currently airing second season reruns, so you may be able to catch The Hunt. Because of possible upcoming changes in the show's timeslot, however, the reader should visit www.usanetworks.com/series/thedeadzone/ for the exact schedule. ☯

Skye Turell is a talented practitioner and longtime student of remote viewing, and works professionally in the advertising business.

About The International Remote Viewing Association

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 beginnings, 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 with 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.

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