

Aperture

The Official Publication of the International Remote Viewing Association

President's Message A Modern Mental Martial Art

By Stephan A. Schwartz

Secretly. Quietly. A revolution has been taking place. And, if you are reading this, you are probably part of it. Remote Viewing has been transformed from an obscure laboratory protocol that a small group of scientists, including myself, developed in the early 1970s, building on explorations that traced back over two millennia, into a modern social movement.



In mid-September 2002, a *Google* search on "Remote Viewing" returned an already remarkable 61,600 sites. Less than two months later, at the end of November 2002, the same search returned 71,300 sites, a growth of nearly 10,000 new hits. In mid-January 2003, after another 45 days, the return for the same "Remote Viewing" query had swelled to 82,700 sites. Today, as I write this, in September 2004, the same *Google* search presents 140,000 hits. Notably, this is not just an American interest. As the URLs demonstrate, Remote Viewing is a topic with a worldwide audience.

Why is this happening?

Following your intuition is an abstraction. How do you really ever know it was intuition that made the difference? Breaking a cinderblock with your hand, by comparison, is not an abstraction. You can either do that or you cannot. In exactly the same way, doing a successful Remote Viewing is not an abstraction. Success demonstrates under controlled conditions that some aspect of life exists that is unrestricted by time-space. There is an almost universal sense of connection with some larger wholeness. Therefore, learning the techniques of Remote Viewing, like learning any martial art, bestows on its practitioners a justifiable sense of self-empowerment.

Most people can successfully Remote View often enough that making the effort to do it is deemed worthwhile. No leap of faith is

continued on page 3

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.

Inside This Issue

Feature Article	2
RV News	7
Guidelines for Submitting Articles	7
ReView	
Positive Energy: An Interview	10
Suspect Zero	14
Taskings & Responses	15
RV in Film and Print	18
About IRVA	20



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 *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.

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Feature Article

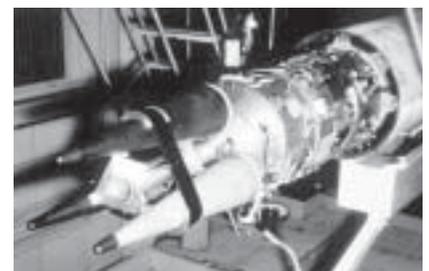
The Truth Is Out There . . . Finally!

By Paul H. Smith

Remote viewing burst into public consciousness at the end of November 1995. Soon thereafter, late-night radio talk shows, Internet buzz, and a handful of popular books made it all but a household term. Until now, though, what people have mostly had to go on about the realities of the U.S. Government's dabbling in psychic warfare were the testimonies (and memories) of its veterans. Often those stories seemed plausible, but sometimes they conflicted, while other times they seemed inflated or contrived. As with any event in modern times, the best evidence for this amazing saga would be the documents that recorded what really happened, what really was done, and who really was responsible for things that occurred. Unfortunately, those documents were missing – and they were missing because what is known in government circles as the “proponent agency,” the government entity responsible, never got around to making them available.

When what became known as the Star Gate program was declassified in the fall of 1995, the Central Intelligence Agency promised to make the archives available within six months. That time came and went. The release date was pushed out two years. It still never happened. It began to look to all who were waiting for those treasures to be released that we would never see them in our lifetimes. That meant that much of the scientific progress

continued on page 4



Sketches from Paul H. Smith's May 1986 sessions targeting a Soviet multiple independently-targetable reentry vehicle (MIRV) nuclear warhead, along with a photo of a smaller U.S. MIRV with the missile nosecone removed for comparison. (Photo courtesy U.S. Air Force)

A Modern Mental Martial Art, continued from page 1

required. Like a martial art or playing a musical instrument, it is a learnable skill. As with those skills, excellence is comprised of two parts: the innate measure of one's talent, and the full potential performance attainable only through practice. Since the first experience is often notably fine—and exciting—one's initial attempt is usually rewarding. It is this reality, this ability to have a satisfying personal experience that can be proved, that fuels the fast-growing community of Remote Viewing practitioners. And, in contrast to everything else in the psychic, intuitive realm of life, Remote Viewing stands out because it attracts as many men as women.

Anyone familiar with the consciousness-seminar-and-lecture world knows that, at most events, the audience will be overwhelmingly female. But not at Remote Viewing conferences, as anyone who has attended an IRVA gathering can attest. At these, at least half of the audience will be men. It is so unusual as to be striking! In part, this can undoubtedly be explained by the “macho secret agent” portion of Remote Viewing's past, through its association with the CIA and the military. But accepting that as the total explanation, I suggest, obscures an important point.

When I have asked women what it is that got them interested in developing this aspect of themselves, they say it satisfies their sense of connection with a greater whole. Men, asked the same question, say they are interested because Remote Viewing meets their demand that things experienced be proven to be what they seem, and the protocols uniquely provide this. It is impossible to say definitively whether this difference is cultural or genetic, but I believe it is a mixture of both.

For both genders, Remote Viewing expands the definition of what it means to be human, which is also part of its attraction. At the social level, it opens our view of the world to another dimension of the self and adds to our store of knowledge as to how we, as humans, fit within our Universe. The protocols allow us to quantify, to the satisfaction of our intellects, what was previously unquantifiable, the subject only of speculation, assertion, and faith.

Remote Viewing is part of the wedge of science that is accumulating year-by-year, forcing us to reconsider how the world works. A growing body of well-conducted research over a wide range of disci-

plines, from medicine to physics, is all pointing in the same direction—a direction that challenges the materialist/physicalist view of the world that has shaped our thinking for centuries.

Here at the **International Remote Viewing Association**, there has been a recent “changing of the guard” that keeps pace with these developments. After five years of truly yeoman service, helping IRVA to grow into the flagship organization that it has become in promoting the discipline of Remote Viewing, Skip Atwater and Dr. Angela Thompson Smith have resigned from the Board of Directors; Skip elected further to not continue as IRVA's President. While both of these fine people needed to devote more of their energies to their respective careers, they nonetheless plan to stay involved as time allows. In particular, Skip will henceforth serve as IRVA's Advisor.

Into the resulting lacuna I was elected by the Board of Directors to be President for this coming year, to be ably assisted by Paul H. Smith, Bill Eagles, and Sandy Ray as Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively. The two vacancies on the Board have been filled by Bill Eagles, who also serves IRVA well as *Aperture's* Managing Editor, and William F. Higgins. This Bill is an energetic businessman from New York City, a former FBI agent and Naval Reserve officer who has been associated with Remote Viewing and psychokinesis research since 1989. I fully expect the two Bills will help bring renewed impetus to gaining for Remote Viewing the mainstream acceptance it deserves, as a useful and effective tool for gathering accurate information that is distant in time and space. Together with your participation, as the active membership of IRVA, this coming year should be the most exciting one for IRVA yet! ☯

Stephan A. Schwartz is a long-time researcher in the operational use of remote viewing. As research director of the Mobius Group for 20 years, he pioneered remote viewing as a locational tool in underwater and terrestrial archaeology. He created the ARV protocol, and conducted the experiment with SRI that determined the non-electromagnetic nature of RV; he also conducted the first mass experiments with RV through OMNI magazine and other publications. Author of the RV classics The Alexandria Project (1979) and The Secrets Vaults of Time (1984), his most recent books are Mind Rover: Exploration with Remote Viewing and Remote Viewing: The Modern Mental Martial Art.

The Truth Is Out There . . . Finally!, continued from page 2

made concerning remote viewing was not available to be used. That also meant that unraveling and reconciling the various versions of the remote-viewing “story” was to be placed on hold indefinitely. That further meant that the many lessons learned from the laboratory and practical experimentation with remote viewing would not be available to build upon. Many folks wanting to explore remote viewing would be left to having to re-invent the wheel. It was a crying shame.

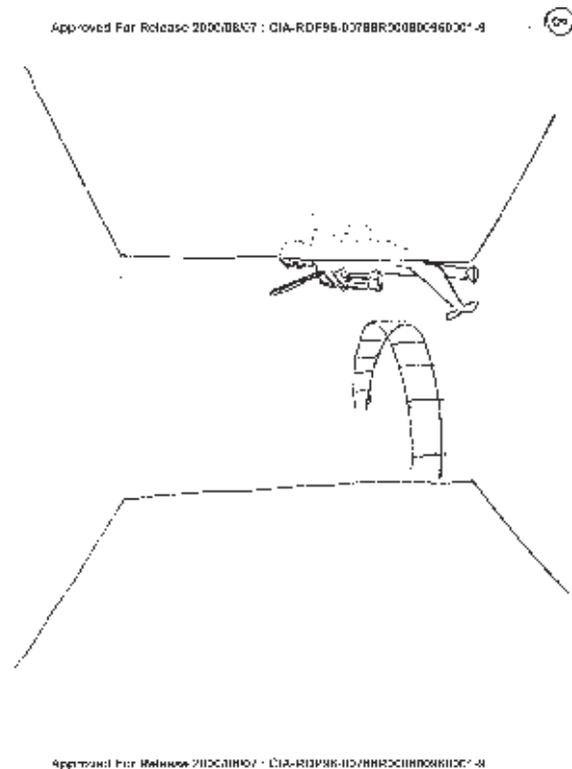
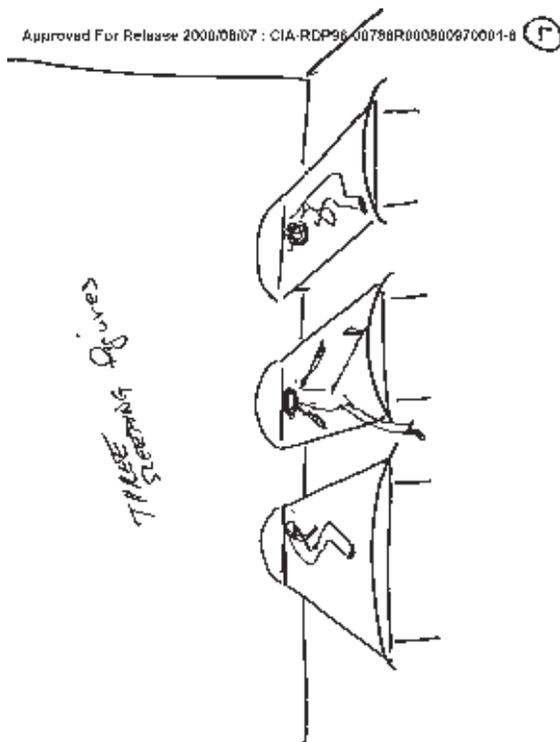
But, suddenly, that has changed.

The good news is that, now, after nine years of waiting, a major portion of the archives of the U.S. Government’s seminal remote-viewing program has not only been declassified but made generally accessible to the public. For well over a year, these same documents had been available on a limited basis, but you had to go bodily to the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, sit at a CD-ROM carrel, wait while the CDs were loaded for you, then page through the almost 12,000 documents one at a time and print off copies of those you wanted to take with you. It was laborious and maddening . . . and a crap shoot. The documents were numbered, not titled; there was no comprehensive index, no subject-matter or chronological organization to help you

to know where to look or what you might find there. Soon after the Star Gate corpus was installed in the National Archives, CIA remote-viewing program founder Dr. Hal Puthoff tried it out, spending the better part of a day and coming away with relatively little (although he did have lunch with Joe McMoneagle!). Later, a *U.S. News & World Report* journalist went to the Archives and ended up with a hodgepodge of documents of which she couldn’t make heads or tails. In January 2003 she faxed me a one-inch stack of them, and we had to go through them together over the phone while I explained what each was and where it fit into the overall picture.

But now, thankfully, all that has changed. Just shy of 90,000 pages of the Star Gate Archives, comprising 11,985 documents, can now be owned by anyone. But the bad news is, it is still hard to sort out a very confusing hodgepodge of correspondence, research reports, remote-viewing sessions, tasking documents, memos, and so on. It took me, a veteran of seven years in the military’s remote-viewing program, four exhausting weeks of examining all 14 CDs provided by the CIA to even begin to make sense of it all.

Even at that, I could perform little more than a cursory review. Although I actually laid eyes on perhaps 8,000 documents of the total, I was only able to exam-



Sketches from operational remote-viewing sessions conducted by viewer “31” during the Iran Hostage crisis in April 1980.

ine a relative few of them (but still numbering in the hundreds) in any great depth. But, it *was* fascinating. I found hundreds of operational remote-viewing sessions. These were often accompanied by the tasking sheets and by many of the final reports comprising the audit trail of complete, “live,” intelligence-gathering remote-viewing projects. Among these are some of the legendary ones, such as Joe McMoneagle’s famous sessions against Building 402, where the world’s largest submarine, the *Typhoon*, was secretly being built by the Soviets.

Also here is the long series of sessions done against America’s own Stealth aircraft before their existence was revealed to the public; the purpose of this remote-viewing effort was to evaluate what danger Russian remote viewers might pose to the secret project. It turned out to be considerable! I also found dozens of sessions on the Iranian hostage crisis; from the project done after the raid on Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi’s palace; from attempts to locate American POWs in Southeast Asia; from a project aimed at unlocking the secrets of a Soviet rocket explosion over Scandinavia; and many more. Altogether, there is extensive documentation for scores of real-world, remote-viewing intelligence-collection operations.

It is one thing to hear about these exploits or, as in my case, to remember them from one’s past. It is an altogether different experience to actually see these fascinating documents with one’s own eyes or, upon printing them out, to actually hold hard copies of them in one’s hands, to be leafed through and carefully examined at will. There was a lot to learn that was new even for me.

But the operational remote-viewing materials are just the start. There are also hundreds more remote-viewing training sessions, including many done by such remote-viewing luminaries as Mel Riley, Joe

McMoneagle, Bill Ray, Lyn Buchanan, Gabrielle Pettingell, Dave Morehouse, Ed Dames, and even a large sheaf of my own. Looking at some of these training sessions, it was quite enlightening to see how virtually everyone, no matter how their reputations may eventually have grown, struggled in the beginning, trying to get a leg up on this notably flighty discipline.

Also interesting are all of the approaches that were tried to solve the hard problems of remote viewing: “Search” (finding places, people, or things, the locations of which are unknown) and “Future” (trying to predict important events). For Future, a number of projects were aimed at evaluating how well viewers could foresee what would be on the front page of *The Washington Post* newspaper or on the cover of *Newsweek* magazine a week hence. For another project, an attempt was made to see whether viewers could predict events during Liberty Week 1986. Some of these produced interesting, although far from perfect, results. For Search,

some projects involved dowsing for an agent’s location in a nearby area, and attempts were made to modify remote-viewing beacon experiments as a search tool.

One long-term project even involved several viewers who were tasked retrocognitively, that is, against a target in the past, to see how remote viewing the past compared in quality to attempts at remote viewing the present and future. The target was the attack on Pearl Harbor. Because of the high emotional content of this particular tasking, it should come as no surprise that the viewers produced a huge amount of accurate data; all of this is in the Archives.

There were also various intriguing attempts at what were called “utility assessments,” projects that pitted viewers against targets and problems similar

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SOURCES: The sources for this information are Army personnel who have provided accurate information in the past. This information was processed (officially) and is unclassified. For different sources provided information which contained the same basic elements. The following information are those elements which were generally repeated.

EVENT: Sources stated that a small "Low Jet type aircraft" loaded with explosives (not further identified) will depart from a northern Illinois area, perhaps Chicago or near Chicago, and fly to Washington, D.C. with the mission of crashing into the US Capitol building. The source states that he feels there is a flight plan on file at National Airport.

DATE OF EVENT: The month of December, January or February. The most probable day is the 6, 16 or 26th of each month.

AIRCRAFT: small "Low Jet type" aircraft
 Blue and red in color, red prearranging
 all number may include the following characters:
 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the numbers 1 thru 7
 last probably 8, 9 and 7
 Current location is believed to be along the Great Lakes, perhaps Chicago.
 Aircraft may have been purchased within the last 60 days in New Jersey or New York.

PLANS: not in the country as of 12 Dec 83
 foreign, perhaps Italian
 speak English and believe French
 May enter the country through Canada or a French passport.
 May fly to or sound like Jerry, Gerald or Gerald.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Document from the Star Gate archives reporting how, in 1983, U.S. Army remote viewers described a scenario resembling a 9/11-style attack.

The Truth Is Out There . . . Finally!, continued from page 5

to what they might encounter in a real situation, such as the U.S. versions of advanced Soviet military-weapons programs, or other overseas programs for which ground truth was already known in the American intelligence community. These simulated operations often, if not always, produced good results.

All forms of remote-viewing methods are represented here. There is a large body of extended remote viewing (ERV), coordinate (now called “controlled”) remote viewing (CRV), and written remote viewing (WRV, a form of channeling) session transcripts. Also existing are other, more free-flow types of remote viewing done by the pioneers of the program, many showing remarkably detailed descriptions of the targets they addressed.

Besides remote-viewing session transcripts, though, there are other types of documents: Scores of draft and final versions of various research reports from both the SRI International and Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) labs that performed the bulk of the scientific investigation into remote viewing. Included are explorations not only of remote viewing but also of intuition, psychokinesis, and other psi-related subjects. Those concerned with remote viewing cover everything from documenting protocols and methods to how one evaluates remote-viewing sessions, how to screen a population for remote-viewing talent, training methods, the use of hypnosis (see the *Taskings & Responses* department in this *Aperture* issue), and much more.

There are also hundreds of “foreign assessment” documents, papers, and research reports from around the world (particularly from China and Russia) on developments in parapsychology and consciousness studies. One especially interesting find was a 370-

page compilation of research on the Chinese practice known as “Qigong.”

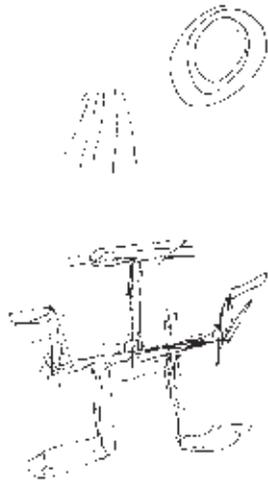
And, there is also the relatively trivial – administrative and budgetary documents, memos outlining policies on experimenting on human subjects, indoctrination and non-disclosure certificates for those being granted access to what, at the time, was a highly classified program. But even these seemingly mundane documents have importance in that they provide the audit trail, the who-did-what-to-whom framework that allows a more complete history of the remote-viewing program to be known. While some may dismiss this sort of history as unimportant, it is only here that many of the more sensationalistic claims made since remote viewing “went public” can be proved or disproved. There are those who do not want remote-viewing history delved into because it would show that the claims made by them over the past decade are not necessarily as firmly grounded as they would like us to believe. But, jumbled though it may be, that history is

here in this collection for anyone with enough patience and sleuthing skills to sift through. Besides, it can be quite entertaining to be roaming through these archives and suddenly stumble across letters and memos written by CIA scientists and officials talking back and forth about what exactly they had gotten themselves into and just what they might be able to do with it!

Some rather sensational things are to be found in this trove as well, including transcripts of remote-viewing sessions focusing on the planet Mars. There’s even a session worked by Mel Riley with the Ark of the Covenant as his target. And particularly startling was the report of remote-viewing work done in 1983

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001700060001-5

Handwritten notes in Chinese characters, possibly related to the Qigong research mentioned in the text.



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Sketch from the author’s remote-viewing training session of May 22, 1989. The target was the Nazca Lines of Peru.

by unnamed government viewers that described a terrorist plot to fly a business jet loaded with explosives into the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. (See sidebar.)

Some caveats are in order for anyone reviewing these archives. First, as one goes through them, one must always bear in mind that these were once Secret (sometimes even Top Secret) documents and not everything about the remote-viewing program has been deemed releasable. The documents in the Star Gate collection demonstrate that fact quite clearly. Not only were 20,000 pages of documents withheld entirely but many parts of the ones that have been released have been “redacted,” that is, censored. It is annoying to be paging through a significant document only to discover that crucial pages in the middle are missing, with the “next two pages exempt” label heading an otherwise blank page with a horizontal slash through it. Elsewhere, all the pages are in place, but phrases, sentences, and sometimes even whole paragraphs are blanked out. Most often by far, it is people’s names that are hidden, but there are plenty of other redactions as well. Fortunately, most of the session transcripts themselves tend to be intact (although geographic coordinates are often blocked). But more frustrating is that many of the identities of the operational targets for those sessions are not revealed. What good is a session transcript if you don’t know what the target was?

Some good, actually, because, at the very least, one can learn from how a given viewer worked a certain project, how that person executed certain aspects of the process, and so on. Nonetheless, lacking the targeting information, these sessions are much less valuable than they might have been. It can only be assumed that there were sound national-security reasons for withholding that information. One often wonders, though, when some of the documents with the best evaluations of success for the remote-viewing effort are themselves stripped of the very information that would tell the reader how and why the work was so successful.

A particular example is a multi-page document containing input for a Military Intelligence Board meeting in late 1990 that was to decide the fate of the Star Gate program. The document spoke very highly of a significant number of successes the mili-

continued on page 8



IRVA News

Upcoming NonLocality Conference ~ IRVA President Stephan A. Schwartz will host his third annual conference on issues in consciousness at the headquarters of the Association for Research and Enlightenment in Virginia Beach, VA on November 4-7, 2004. Titled “The Physics of Consciousness: New Models of Reality and the Mysteries of NonLocality,” the conference will present the latest scientific insights and thinking on the nonlocality of the mind, addressing such matters as intentional healing, the survival of bodily death, psychic phenomena, and reincarnation. Featured speakers include Drs. Larry Dossey, Elizabeth Rauscher, Peter Russell, James Tucker, and Fred Alan Wolf, with music by Justin Hayford. For more information or to register, call toll-free (888) 273-0020 or access the website at www.schwartzreportconference.com. ☯

Guidelines for Submitting Original Articles to Aperture

The Editors would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit timely, relevant, and well-written articles about remote viewing for possible publication in future issues of *Aperture*. Please send your submission(s) in MS Word to Wiph@irva.org, mentioning *Aperture* in the subject line. Article length is negotiable depending on the importance, and interest-level to the readership, of the topic and the quality of the presentation. Submissions should generally be between 500-1500 words, but longer pieces will also be considered based on the merit of the topic and how it is treated. All submissions should include a short (2 sentence) “bio-blurb” about the author(s) and must pertain to remote-viewing research, applications, protocols, skills, viewer performance, or experimentation. If there is any doubt about the suitability of a topic, feel free to communicate with us at the above e-address, and we will provide you guidance. Thanks for your interest in *Aperture*, IRVA’s flagship publication!

Cordially,
Bill Eagles
Managing Editor

The Truth Is Out There . . . Finally!, continued from page 7

tary remote viewers had had in providing valuable actionable intelligence in operational projects. However, all of those examples were completely redacted. One might almost be forgiven for suspecting that a conspiracy was still afoot to undermine the credibility of the remote-viewing program by the agency that was responsible for terminating it. Significantly, the program continued on for five more years beyond that fateful meeting. Apparently the examples, while now unavailable to us, did, at least at the time, persuade the generals, admirals, and their representatives who made up the Board that remote viewing still had utility as an intelligence-gathering tool.

Fortunately, such problems are much fewer with the many training sessions contained in the Archives. With occasional exceptions, feedback is included with these session transcripts or is located in nearby files. As mentioned above, these sessions also are very instructive, although for obvious reasons are not always of the same quality as the operational work. Nonetheless, many brilliant examples stand out among these sessions as well; and, it helps that success can more easily be evaluated because the targeting information, for the most part, is readily available.

A minor problem is that there is also a fair amount of trash here. There are inter-office routing slips with only one or two unimportant words scribbled on them; there are numerous redundant newspaper and magazine clippings imaged on the disks; and there are several copies of many of the same documents scattered throughout the Archive disks. As a rough guess, of the 11,985 documents in the Archives, perhaps a thousand are duplicates of others found elsewhere on the disks. Still, that leaves a huge lot of material to be gone through.

What is not in the overall Star Gate Archives is also very significant. What is missing seems to include any documentation of the U.S. Air Force's program run by Dale Graff in the Foreign Technology Division at Wright Patterson Air Force Base beginning in 1975. That program went on for several years and made a number of important achievements. In fact, Graff and his program were directly responsible for keeping SRI International's remote-viewing research effort going after the CIA abandoned it the first time. But there is nothing to show for it in these ar-

chives, at least as far as I have been able to discover. There is also little in evidence from Graff's and Dr. Jack Vorona's offices at the Defense Intelligence Agency's main facility in Washington, D.C. A lot of high-level coordination with Congress and with important agencies in the intelligence community took place there, and yet the paper trail appears to be lacking in the Archives. Yet more disappointing is the absence of any of the raw data (session transcripts, etc.) and most of the background documentation that should have accompanied the research work done at SRI and at SAIC. What is mostly present from these original remote-viewing research venues are draft and final reports of the research that was done, plus a volume of correspondence from the early days. There is therefore much more of significance that has yet to see the light of day.

All of that notwithstanding, this mammoth compendium of documentation on remote-viewing operations, training, and research is of immense value. It is confusing, it is intimidating, it is even sometimes mind-numbing, but the treasures within it make it well worth exploring. Tantalizingly, my contact at the National Archives tells me that another 20,000 pages are being prepared for a separate release. With luck, much of the missing documentation will be found there. However, given how long it has taken for this current batch to come forth, I don't advise you to hold your breath.

All in all, despite its original foot-dragging, the CIA does deserve some accolades for the work done in releasing these archives. Clearly, thousands of man-hours went into the review and preparation of all of these documents. Although some things could have been done differently, and more information could have been disclosed, this Herculean effort deserves some praise from all of us who are fascinated with remote viewing. ☉

Paul H. Smith is Vice President of IRVA and Editor-in-Chief of Aperture. He is a seven-year veteran of the U.S. military's remote-viewing unit, serving as both an operational remote viewer and a trainer of viewers. He is the primary author of the military's remote-viewing manual. His book, Reading the Enemy's Mind, will be published by Forge Books this coming January. Paul's website is www.rviewer.com.

Where to Get Your Own Set of Star Gate Archive CDs

For those who want to own the Star Gate Archives themselves, to be able to browse through them at will, three sources are available:

The Central Intelligence Agency. Send a request for the Star Gate Collection along with a check for US\$140.00 to:

Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

The disks, packaged in 14 CD jewel cases should arrive in about three weeks.

Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. (a company owned and operated by Paul H. Smith, author of the related article in this issue of *Aperture*.) RVIS ships the entire released Star Gate Archives on only seven CD-ROMs, made possible because several of the original CIA disks are not very full. An exclusive, nearly 40-page guide to the Archives compiled by RVIS also accompanies the disks, and includes information on background and context, content overviews for each section, and lists of highlights from each part. Price: US\$100.00, plus US\$5.50 shipping and handling (additional for overseas).

To order, go to www.rviewer.com, or call toll-free (866) 229-7847.

Todd Lemire offers the Archives at US\$7.00 per CD, plus shipping and handling (varies by option), or the entire 14-disk collection for US\$75.00, plus US\$10.00 shipping.

To order, go to www.michiganufos.com/stargate

If you wish to pay by check, Lemire says he will make his address and phone number available to serious inquirers if you e-mail him at tlemire@comcast.net.

Tribute

The International Remote Viewing Association wishes to extend its heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater and Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D., for their dedicated efforts in helping to create and grow the organization since its founding in 1999. In the five years in which they participated as members of IRVA's Board of Directors and, in Skip's case, as its president during 2003-04, IRVA hosted four major, well-attended conferences on remote viewing, became a membership organization, and inaugurated *Aperture*, this publication that keeps pace with developments in the field and apprises members of all manner of news and views concerning the discipline. In his ongoing capacity as Research Director at the Mon-



roe Institute in Faber, Virginia, Skip will continue his involvement with IRVA as its Advisor, following ably in the footsteps of the late Dr. Marcello Truzzi and, before him, Dr. Harold Puthoff. Angela plans to continue her work in remote viewing as both a teacher of RV skills and as director of the Nevada Group, which provides remote-viewing services to business, government, and industry. The Board of Directors and officers of IRVA, and staff of *Aperture*, wish Skip and Angela much success in all of their current and future endeavors!



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.

ReView

By Skye Turell

Positive Energy: An Interview with Judith Orloff, M.D.

Judith Orloff's third book, *Positive Energy*, was released mid-April 2004 and I looked forward to reading this latest contribution. *Second Sight*, her 1996 autobiography, has been on my remote-viewing recommended reading list because she explores the struggles of growing up psychic as the only child of two conservative Beverly Hills physicians. Very few books on psi deal with such personal issues or do so in such a compelling way.

At a young age, Orloff found her way onto the staff of Thelma Moss's paranormal lab at UCLA. Not only was she encouraged to develop her own remote-viewing skills, she was privy to a wide array of explorations, including Kirlian photography, ghost-hunting, and alternative healing. Through her, we are observers to those exciting early days.

Inspired by a dream experience, Orloff entered medical school to become a psychiatrist, with the idea of acquiring credentials that would give her paranormal studies more validity. Upon graduating, she established a fairly traditional psychiatric practice in Los Angeles. By this time she had moved away from parapsychology and her own abilities, but had an abrupt awakening when a premonition of a patient's impending suicide attempt turned out to be true. She then began integrating her own psi abilities into her practice, and later began to teach her patients to use their own abilities.

Dr. Judith Orloff's Guide to Intuitive Healing, published in 2000, encourages readers to use intuition and dreaming as tools for enhancing physical, emotional, and sexual health. Often speaking at medical schools around the world, she has become an excellent liaison between traditional medical approaches and the new alternative healing practices.

Most of the psychic events described in her *Guide*, and later in *Positive Energy*, involve a quick and loose form of psi, rather than the more structured approach properly known as "remote viewing." However, over a ten-year period, Judith also worked with Stephan

Schwartz's Mobius Group, doing remote viewing of sunken treasure ships in the Atlantic and other such projects. So, again, we see in her the combination of science and intuition, with structured and unstructured approaches co-existing very comfortably.

Positive Energy returns to the theme of teaching us how to use intuition to heal ourselves. The book's jacket offers

"10 extraordinary prescriptions for transforming fatigue, stress and fear into vibrance, strength and love." These prescriptions cover a wide range of subjects, including diet, spirituality, and relationships. Positive energy in all of its forms, as well as protection against negative energy, is the emphasis throughout.

Each chapter concludes with a celebrity describing their experiences with these ideas. And not just the stars commonly associated with metaphysics and alternative healing, such as Shirley MacLaine and Naomi Judd (although they are included too), but also Jamie Lee Curtis, Larry King, Quincy Jones, and others.

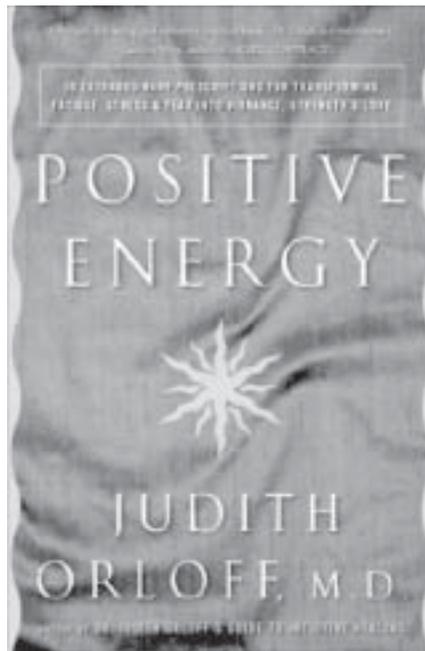
I had the opportunity to ask Judith Orloff about her new book. We sat down at our respective terminals in cyberspace, and this is what we discussed:

Skye Turell: First, on behalf of the staff of *Aperture* and our readers, I want to thank you for making time to discuss your work. I know you are incredibly busy doing late night radio appearances, as well as plenty of book signings and workshops.

Judith Orloff: I'm very excited about this interview. I have been on book tour for *Positive Energy* doing much media over the past few months, including a three-hour interview on *Coast to Coast* radio with George Noory.



Judith Orloff, M.D.



My passion is conveying to the public that intuition is indispensable in daily life. And that we must be fierce about our energy needs in order to feel vibrant. Part of this requires being able to sense the energy that comes from the body, known as “shakti” or “chi” by different age-old healing traditions. When we use intuition to sense energy, we get a better “take” on people, situations, and can be more well-informed about successfully navigating the world.

ST: Synchronicity being our ever-present friend, my work environment has suddenly shifted from being an unusually friendly and cooperative place to one of extreme negativity. One of our coworkers is having a fairly serious psychological meltdown, which we are handling. In the meantime, though, her paranoia and anger have filled the office with a dark cloud of palpable anxiety and stress. It’s almost impossible to stay focused and centered there. This seems like a good opening for you; what do you mean by positive or negative energy?

JO: As a psychiatrist and intuitive, I blend traditional medicine with intuition and an awareness of subtle energetic realms. I teach all my patients to sense the difference between positive and negative energy. Positive energy refers to the loving, nurturing forces from within such as compassion, courage, forgiveness, and faith. Or from without: supportive friends, creative work, the ability to laugh, or to be of service to someone in need. Positive energy comes from an honoring of the earth and all its creatures. Negative energy enfeebles us, causes disease. When I intuitively tune into negative energy, it feels cold, prickly, draining. We may generate it from our fear, anger, or shame—an emotional terrorism we inflict on ourselves without realizing the toll. Or, negative energy comes from without, such as from “energy vampires” who suck us dry or from violent newscasts. As with your coworker, you can feel the effects of negative energy as “palpable anxiety and stress.” These are literally subtle energies that permeate the workplace and affect your body.

ST: There is much discussion of the term “energy” in your new book. Sometimes you simply mean the level of healthy vitality that an individual experiences, sometimes you are referring to actual energetic interactions between individuals. Do you believe that we are energetic beings existing in a sea of energy? Would that be an accurate portrayal? Or are you using the term “en-

ergy” as a generic idea, like “vibes,” something that can’t quite be quantified at this point, but which we perceive and acknowledge?

JO: In medical school I was taught a very limited, insufficient definition of energy. I was taught that energy was like gasoline: We fuel up with a healthy diet, sleep, and exercise—then go out to face the world. This is only the beginning. In my practice of Energy Psychiatry, I expand on this. To plug into a vaster source of energy, we must draw on the dormant, subtle energies that lie beneath. In most people they remain only potential. I do believe that we are energetic beings existing in a sea of energy. We exude “vibes” that others can feel and invisibly process. Our metabolism of the vibes exuded by people and situations informs how alive or drained we feel.

As an intuitive, I know as truth the reality of the non-time, non-space realm that exists simultaneously with our linear reality.

ST: We often hear the term “etheric energy.” This suggests that an energetic matrix exists, somehow apart from our usual reality. Do you believe that we exist on different dimensional levels simultaneously, energetically or otherwise? Do psi data come from “somewhere else?”

JO: As an intuitive, I know as truth the reality of the non-time, non-space realm that exists simultaneously with our linear reality. Psi data come from the non-time, non-space dimension that is readily accessed through remote viewing. I worked as a remote viewer with Stephan Schwartz’s Mobius Group for over a decade. Stephan is a dear mentor and friend. He taught me how to shift levels of awareness to tune into the collective energy that is accessible through remote viewing, and all of the psi data that comes from that. I employ remote viewing with my patients to help get a well-rounded universe of clinical information about them. Certainly I wasn’t taught this in medical school!

ST: When we do psychometry, we tend to think of the object as containing energetic imprints of the history of an object. That’s the common knowledge, and in my experience, there is a palpable sense of vibration or energy coming from the object. But it is also possible that it is simply a cueing device, a focusing, and that the psychometry practitioner is really doing remote viewing, gathering his or her data and then projecting the information back onto the object as “energy” or “vibrations.” How do we know what is really taking place?

JO: As an intuitive, I sense that all objects and liv-

continued on page 12

ReView: *Positive Energy*, continued from page 11

ing things contain energy. If an object belongs to someone, the energy of that person is imprinted in the object. “Energy” is the general intuitive sense you get. More specifically, there is often more detailed information about a person imprinted in the energy—their emotions, hopes, dreams, fears. If you hold an inanimate object regularly, like a set of car keys, our emotional DNA will be coded in the object too. An intuitive can readily pick up this information. We share energy with everything we touch, particularly beloved objects like family heirlooms or tokens.

ST: For that matter, when we do remote viewing, are we extending a sixth sense outward into a sea of energy, reading the energy patterns? Sometimes we describe the remote-viewing experience as actually traveling to another location. Do we send out a more etheric self to the actual location, such that we could be perceived there by another sensitive? Or are the remote-viewing data being fed by an inner wellspring that contains the entire universe in a consciousness pinpoint? There are many models for what is happening. Do you have a point of view?

JO: When I do a remote viewing, I go into a meditative state, quiet my mind, and open my being like a vessel connecting with a huge energetic universe. I project my energy to a location—you might call it astral travel—and take a look around. I observe the location and note everything that I see, sense, intuit. I take that information back with me when I return to my body. When I remote-view a person, I actually blend with the energies and emotions of the person so I can feel what he or she is feeling. Then I detach from their energy—very important!—and come back to my body with all of this new information.

ST: You have a strong emphasis on the phenomenon of “energy vampires,” individuals who seem to suck our energy, leaving us drained when they are around. Do you believe that this is a literal energy exchange? How much of this is psychological and how much is purely energetic? When we talk to other people, we model them, become identified with them. Could it be that we are such good empaths that we are experiencing their psychological and energetic state and not a literal depletion of our own?

JO: I’ve devoted an entire chapter in *Positive Energy*

When I do a remote viewing, I go into a meditative state, quiet my mind, and open my being like a vessel connecting with a huge energetic universe.

to “energy vampires.” These are people who suck us dry for many reasons. On the whole, though, it is a subtle energetic phenomenon. They have the ability to take from our energy fields and sap us. I believe this is a literal energy exchange. Many of my patients who come in with chronic fatigue or depression are often being drained subtle-energetically by people around them, and do not know how to protect themselves. Intuitive empaths like myself are particularly susceptible;

empaths not only sense energy in others but absorb it into their own bodies and get exhausted by it. Of course, this is not a good thing! In *Positive Energy*, I go through strategies of how empaths can protect their energy from being drained in the world, such as energetic shielding and setting limits with drain-

ers.

ST: I keep coming back to this dichotomy of “inner” versus “outer.” One view has the world as a primarily internal reality that is then projected outward to be experienced by the senses, versus the idea of an objective outer reality that impinges on the individual and is interpreted by her according to her beliefs and expectations, creating the personal reality. Are we the source of the energy, be it mental, physical, or emotional? Or, to take it a step further, are we the Godhead? Or, is the energy more objective and primary? I know these are perhaps artificial distinctions...

JO: As an intuitive, I do not see a clear delineation between “outer” and “inner.” That is a distinction of the linear mind. We are part of a huge mass of swirling energy fields, the Godhead, the One, the Great Source of Compassion—whatever name you give it. That spiritual energy is in us and we are in the belly of it. As our intuition grows, we feel the oneness and enjoy the love of it all.

ST: Many first-time remote viewers are “blown away” by the accurateness of their perceptions. They describe it as being a life-altering and belief-shattering experience. It seems to me that once we have integrated that reality, the next step is to recognize the vastness of the information available to us. Theoretically, we could meet someone and instantly know their entire history. We would be in a full, empathic connection with them. The kinds of remote-viewing perceptions we have today, which are gained

in dribs and drabs and with uneven accuracy, could become seamless and effortless. This would be a major evolutionary step in mankind's consciousness. Could this be our future? Is this possible?

JO: As we develop our intuition and a seamless connection with a spiritual energy, the most positive energy of all—the sense of oneness—grows. We develop deep empathy for one another, and for the earth. Remote viewing is a form of empathy, you know. It allows us to know others like ourselves in a seamless continuum of love. As a psychiatrist, this is how I work every day. I think that this new medicine is essential to incorporate into all aspects of health care.

ST: Some individuals will latch onto a belief system or discipline in a fear-driven way—constantly doing remote-viewing sessions, yoga, or meditation, for example, in order to provide a sense of control in their lives. How do we balance the need to stop and analyze and ask probing questions, perhaps even using remote viewing to gather needed information—that kind of stepping outside of our situation—with the need to live spontaneously, trusting that our impulses are to be trusted?

JO: Out of fear, there is a tendency to want to over-control things. What I have found with using remote viewing in this way—a hyper-obsessive approach to tuning in—is that it becomes less accurate. The same is true with all oracles, such as the I Ching or tarot. If you obsessively consult it, the answers get all mashed together and you lose clarity. It is very important, through meditation, to tune into the spiritual realm, a loving, energetic sense of safety so we can feel more secure in our lives.

ST: You have participated in fairly structured psi environments, with Thelma Moss's lab at UCLA in the 1970s, and later with Stephan Schwartz's Mobius Group. More recently, your emphasis—at least in your writings—has been on the use of intuition in daily life. "Psi on the fly," so to speak. Do you ever do the more structured remote viewing anymore? Do you feel there is a place for that, and do you recommend that experience? Would you be as trusting of your own perceptions now if you hadn't had them validated under somewhat more structured procedures?

Some people are born with more psi abilities than others, although everyone can develop it to a good extent if the desire is there.

JO: Remote viewing works best for me when I am helping people. My intuition just turns on. If I am in a controlled RV experiment, tuning into inanimate objects, it does not have the same interest for me. I use RV in healing—that's my passion. However, I do see an important role for RV in structured settings. Some remote viewers do not need the same emotional connection that I need to be motivated to see clearly. Inanimate objects turn them on psychically, and so they can see these objects better than I.

ST: You have described the fact that many of the women in your family have exhibited talent for healing and psi. Many others have noted this, although the talent does sometimes skip generations. Does this suggest that there is a genetic predisposition towards psi and healing talent?

JO: Yes, I believe there may be a genetic heritage in some families for psi abilities, and also an energetic heritage. Sensitivities are passed down from generation to generation. My mother, a physician herself, told me on her deathbed that I came from a long line of intuitives on her side of the family—my grandmother, aunt, cousins, even herself (although she hid it from everyone because she didn't want to be considered strange or weird).

ST: Do you think psi can be trained? How much is native ability and how much is a willingness to push beyond our self-imposed limitations?

JO: Absolutely, psi can be trained. That is my mission: To train patients, health care professionals, and others to trust the intuition that is deep inside of them. I advocate a sensitivity to the unseen world, all the energies and wisdom there. Some people are born with more psi abilities than others, although everyone can develop it to a good extent if the desire is there.

ST: In *Second Sight*, you describe the alienation you felt, especially in your teenage years, at having profound paranormal experiences in the midst of a culture that does not legitimize this. Many of *Aperture's* readers recognize the validity of intuition, so here you have openly psychic parents raising psychic children. Still, those children will have to operate in a world that is unforgiving of such beliefs. Should the parents encourage the child's abilities overtly, by playing psychic games

continued on page 17

ReView

By Skye Turell

Suspect Zero

While television has built some weekly episodes around the existence of the Ft. Meade remote-viewing unit, most notably on the two series *JAG* and *The Dead Zone*, the new feature film *Suspect Zero* is the first full-length cinematic production to do so.

The film's title reflects the concept of a serial killer who cannot be profiled because he operates across the entire country and never repeats any behavior patterns. If such a killer existed, only remote viewing could potentially connect the seemingly unrelated incidents. This is a movie about serial killers, however, less so about remote viewing, and thus relatively little time is spent showing RV sessions in progress or discussing the discipline's history.

Director/Producer E. Elias Merhinge is known for edgy or even bizarre films like *Begotten* (1991) and *Shadow of the Vampire* (2000), and that style is evident in *Suspect Zero* as well. Don't expect a linear, polished Hollywood production. In fact, the film itself is structured rather like an RV session, as we experience brief flashes or vignettes that only resolve into a coherent picture at the end of the film.

We do understand that FBI agent Tom Mackelway (Aaron Eckhart) is investigating a series of homicides. Some victims are regular citizens, but others are themselves serial killers. Mackelway begins receiving faxed information

about the murders from an enigmatic character who might be part of the law enforcement community—someone who has a desire to help him specifically for unknown reasons.

Benjamin O'Ryan (Ben Kingsley) is the remote viewer, and we see him tracking murders across the country, compulsively cranking out countless RV sessions. This quest is causing him to come apart psychologically. The RV sessions are mostly

portrayed in a series of quick cuts or other brief treatments. To the audience, as a result, the line between legitimate RV activity and O'Ryan's fanaticism and mental breakdown is probably a little hazy.

Ed Dames, a former member of the Ft. Meade military RV unit, was a consultant



Aaron Eckhart and Ben Kingsley in *Suspect Zero*

on the film and is seen on camera very briefly, playing a remote-viewing trainer. Those who have studied Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), or its various offshoots, will recognize the use of ideograms and other CRV-like tools or terminology.

This film is worth seeing for its historical importance in the RV field, and as an entertaining suspense thriller. *Suspect Zero* is rated R for violence, language, and brief nudity. Still, the crime scenes are neither especially brutal nor gory, and only the subject matter and the dark tonality make it inappropriate for younger teenagers.

Skye Turell is the ReView Editor for Aperture. ☯



Taskings & Responses

Enhancing Remote Viewing with Hypnosis

Most theories of remote viewing (RV) say that the RV data come into the viewer's subconscious, and then transfer into conscious awareness. This transfer process seems to be where trouble arises with distortion and mental noise. Since hypnosis aids in retrieving unconscious memories in clinical settings, has any research been done to determine whether hypnosis helps improve remote-viewing success?

According to information from the recently released Star Gate program archives, the project considered using hypnosis during RV sessions for several years before the Stanford Research Institute (later SRI International) conducted two studies that included hypnosis as a variable. The hesitancy to try hypnosis, or anything else mind-altering, with remote viewing was twofold. One reason was the potential risks that hypnosis might pose to remote viewers—the inclusion of hypnosis in studies did not comply with policies for protecting human subjects from harm. The other reason for not studying hypnosis was that approved RV protocols prohibited using *anything* to alter a viewer's consciousness. Memos in 1981 and 1982 concluded that hypnosis was theoretically an appropriate area for research but that the program was not prepared to study it.

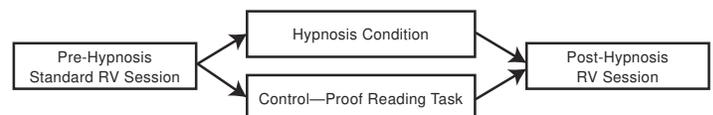
In 1987, SRI's Cognitive Sciences Program started a project to determine whether adding hypnosis would improve remote-viewing scores. Four viewers were selected who were available, interested, and susceptible to hypnosis, to participate in a series of related studies.

The Pilot Study The SRI team thought that hypnosis would improve the RV process by giving the viewer access to unconscious information that he or she might not otherwise report. They did a pilot study with one “moderately experienced” remote viewer with “high” susceptibility to hypnosis to test the hypothesis and work out any “bugs” in the protocol.

In the pilot study, the viewer did a standard RV session for 15 minutes. Next, he was either hypnotized or did a proofreading task to use for comparison. For the hypnosis condition, he underwent hypnotic induction. After the viewer reached a trance state, the hypnotist gave specific

suggestions to direct the viewer's mind to target-related material from the RV session he had just completed. Then the hypnotist ended the trance, bringing the viewer back to waking consciousness. The viewer then did a second RV session with the same target as the first RV session.

Pilot Study/Study 1 Design



Over 12 trials, remote-viewing success was not evident in the pre-hypnosis RV sessions, but showed modest statistical significance in the post-hypnosis session. Results from this informal study were encouraging.

Observations from the pilot study brought up another question about how hypnosis may influence remote-viewing success. The monitor for the RV sessions noted that the viewer was more relaxed and focused in the post-hypnosis RV sessions than in the pre-hypnosis sessions. Did the trance state *per se*, or merely the relaxation accompanying the trance, serve to improve performance?

Follow-On Studies The SRI research team went forward with two studies to test the possible effects of hypnosis on remote-viewing outcomes. Like the pilot study, Study 1 used hypnosis between sessions, while the viewer was fully awake, to improve retrieval of RV data with the same target. In Study 2, the viewer produced RV descriptions and drawings while in a hypnotic trance.

One hundred magazine photographs of natural scenes, divided into 20 packets of five targets each,

continued on page 16

Enhancing Remote Viewing with Hypnosis, continued from page 15

made up the target pool. Three independent judges rank-ordered each remote-viewed target with its four decoys according to how closely it matched the viewers' responses. The rank assigned to each target indicated viewers' levels of success for a given RV session.

Does hypnosis improve recall of RV information with the same target? Study 1 was similar to the pilot study. The two subjects were a novice and a "moderately experienced" viewer. For each trial, each viewer did a 15-minute RV session, underwent a randomly assigned condition of hypnosis or the proofreading control, and then completed a second RV session on the same target.

Neither viewer had significant success in the post-hypnosis RV task over 10 trials. While not statistically significant, some interesting trends were evident in the data. The moderately experienced viewer showed a slight increase in success from the beginning to the end of the study, regardless of the intervening condition. The novice's performance increased slightly for the proofreading condition, but got worse with hypnosis.

Does the hypnotic trance state improve overall RV performance? In Study 2, the researchers theorized that hypnosis would help the viewer clear away mental distractions and receive specific instructions for focusing on the RV task. They planned to compare RV results done while the viewer was in trance with a baseline of viewings from previous studies with the same viewer.

Study 2 Design



The subjects in Study 2 were "moderately experienced" and "experienced" as remote viewers. Nevertheless, during the study neither viewer showed significant success in RV performance over 16 trials. Both viewers' success ratings got worse from beginning to end of the study. This decrease in performance was significant statistically for the more experienced viewer.

Results of these studies point up a number of factors that may be interacting to produce different

effects when remote viewers use hypnosis. These factors present competing explanations of whether, how, and when hypnosis works.

One factor is the preparation and training of the remote viewer. In these studies, post-hypnotic suggestion to help recall previous RV information in a waking state showed more promise than RV conducted while the viewer was in a trance. Being in a trance state may work *against* producing RV output such as writing and drawing. This may explain why, as viewers got better at inducing deeper trances, their RV performance decreased.

A second factor is the experience and ability of the remote viewer. The studies used a small number of viewers with a range of experience from novice to 10 years. The viewers also had demonstrated varying levels of success with RV tasks. For example, one viewer showed significant success with outbounder protocols, but not with magazine photographs, the targets used in these studies. The novice had significant success during training, but did not have significant ratings when participating in a previous study. Hypnosis did not improve the performance of these viewers, as hoped. However, a more experienced viewer with demonstrated RV ability may have benefited from adding hypnosis to the RV protocol.

The susceptibility of viewers to hypnosis and their rapport with the hypnotist are issues. The viewers in these studies rated in the high-to-moderate range on a scale of hypnotizability. Hypnosis may have greater effect with those individuals who are the most highly susceptible to it.

Previous experience with hypnosis may also be a factor. The viewers in these studies were not aware of what to expect from hypnosis, or how hypnosis might affect their subjective experiences while remote viewing. The viewer who got significant results in the pilot study was skilled at using self-hypnosis; his familiarity with the process of hypnosis may have contributed to his success.

There is still a lot to learn about using hypnosis with remote viewing. It is likely not a simple process that anyone can easily apply to improve his or her remote-viewing ability. The RV protocol used; the viewer's training, ability, and susceptibility to hypnosis; and the process of hypnosis all

interact in unknown ways to affect results. It may be that select individuals can improve their RV performance with hypnosis. Further studies should seek to discover who can benefit and what the best conditions are for enhancing remote viewing with this technique.

Katie Rhodes, Ph.D., is a clinical social worker and research consultant living in Tennessee. She has attended two IRVA remote-viewing conferences. ☉

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ReView: *Positive Energy*, continued from page 13

like remote viewing? Should they establish one set of behavior rules for inside the home and another set for the outside world?

JO: I was raised by two physician-parents and had 25 physicians in my family—I came from a long lineage of rational thinkers. My parents never encouraged my intuition. I had to fight for it in later life. I believe parents must encourage their children's intuition, but to make it seem natural. Teach children to trust their instincts. Make the family a safe place to talk about these things. Parents need to make clear that not all of the world is open to intuition, so that children understand the limitations in the world.

ST: You have interviewed quite a few celebrities for *Positive Energy*. There is a commonality among these people of their willingness to follow their own beliefs and perceptions, to be tenacious, and also to be extremely open to new ideas and intuitions. Being a celebrity does not make one an exceptional person, and yet we all have role models, celebrity or no, who seem to put it together especially well. What have you learned from these people?

JO: It was a huge honor for me to interview the celebrities behind each chapter of *Positive Energy*. I wanted them to tell others how they perceive and use energy in their busy lives. I can say something until the end of the world, and only some will hear me. But when respected "celebs" in the public eye say, "I trust intuition," it has a widespread appeal. For instance, Quincy Jones talks about how he has "lived by his goose bumps for years." He tells how, after his brain surgery, his intuition opened up. He asked his brain surgeon, who said, "This is the brain's art; this is how the brain is supposed to behave." Wow! Also, Jamie Lee Curtis talks about how she combats "energy vampires." Naomi Judd talks about the role of energy healing for Hepatitis C. Rose Parks ends the book with the power of love—a touch of grace, as I see it, to complete the book in the most perfect, energetic way.

ST: Anything else you would like to share with the remote-viewing community?

JO: I love you! I hope everyone enjoys reading *Positive Energy*. ☉

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

Let's Round Up Remote Viewing In Film and Print!

Winter is coming and that means more time to spend watching movies and reading. With that in mind, IRVA's flagship publication *Aperture* is spearheading a program to compile a list of movies, TV shows/episodes, and novels that address themes of interest to remote viewers. We need everyone's help on this one! I will act as coordinator. Please email me your suggestions by September 30, 2004 at moviebooklist@yahoo.com. Feel free to email questions there as well.

Send me your personal list of movies, books, and TV shows/episodes (especially those available now on DVD) that fit the parameters. Include the title, author or main actors/director, plus the year of release/publication, if possible. If you know a story to be both a book and a movie, please indicate both. You can use *amazon.com* or *Google* to find more complete information about a particular title. Include movies that are not currently released on DVD, as older videos still exist and many old titles are coming out on DVD every day.

Also, please indicate the genre: horror, mystery/crime, suspense/thriller, action, drama, romance, comedy, sci-fi/fantasy, or other (please explain). And feel free to rate the title:

- 5 = Don't miss!
- 4 = Liked it a lot
- 3 = Not the best, but entertaining
- 2 = Borderline, some might like
- 1 = Forget it!

Here are the parameters: In addition to anything dealing with RV, precognition, telekinesis, or telepathy, let's expand this to include things like healing, dreaming, channeling, communication with the dead (but not every ghost story in creation!), time- or dimension-shifting (but not every space travel story—let's keep the action here on Earth!), near-death experiences (NDEs), mental experiments, mind control/hypnosis, enhanced mental capabilities, and survival of physical death/existence. Use your best judgement, or email me with a description and we'll figure it out together.

Once the lists are complete, all of the information will be input into a Word table and then converted to a pdf-format document. We will make the list available to everyone for their use and enjoyment!

Please pass this request along to your friends, especially movie buffs and readers. Anyone who subscribes to *Netflix* should be able to use their categories or search engine pretty easily. You can also take a few notes at your videostore. We'd like this list to be as complete as possible. Do include titles you don't like, as some people might like them, or at least we can warn folks off of the truly bad ones!

Thanks for your help! This will be a terrific reference!

Skye Turell
ReView Editor

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 questions to:

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