

Aperture

The Official Publication of the International Remote Viewing Association

Feature Article Successful Associative Remote Viewing

by Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan

The practice of Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) can be quickly illustrated as follows: Let us say that you set up a future event which, come hell or high water, absolutely will happen. You will make it happen. The whimsies of fate and fortune are therefore minimized. Now, let us say that the future event is for you to taste something at, say, 10 PM this evening. What will you taste? Well, let us allow that to be determined by the first digit on the first ball of the lottery. We can make a chart:

- 0 = Vanilla
- 1 = Vinegar
- 2 = Milk
- 3 = Sugar
- Etc. through 9

Now, we will make certain that at 10 PM, we will be together and I will give you something to taste, totally dependent on the first digit on the first ball of the lottery. Since we are going to make this a firm future event, I can ask you at, say, 10 AM, to "Move to 10 PM and tell me what you taste." You remote-view into the future and say, "Ugh! Tastes like vinegar!" And now I know what the first digit on the first lottery ball will be in tonight's drawing!

I will be the first one to say, as a person who uses Controlled Remote Viewing for real-world operations, I don't like teaching people about ARV. The main reason is that ARV gets the viewer into the habit of viewing their feedback. In operational remote viewing, the viewer may not get feedback, or may get a lie for feedback. So, if the viewer gets into the habit of viewing only targets that have assured feedback, that habit will hurt the viewer in operational viewing. So, we have found that viewers who start working ARV all the time, instead of practicing both ARV and CRV equally, actually slow or even stop their progress towards achieving operational capabilities.

Having said that, let me also say that I practice ARV along with CRV, and my ARV accuracy rate is pretty well established at around 68 percent, which is common for most people.

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Aperture

Ap - er - ture (ap'ēr-chēr) 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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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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RV Research

The CRV-REG Study

by John P. Stahler
Research Team Member

The CRV-REG study was inspired by an informal experiment conducted during the 2008 Labor Day weekend. The researchers on this study would like to bring the IRVA membership up to date on the project, its origins, and where we might go from here. A future article will focus on the results and analysis of the experimental data.

While attending Paul H. Smith's introductory Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) training class, Melvin Morse, M.D., offered to run a Psyleron random event generator (REG) concurrently with the execution of a Stage 3-level CRV demonstration session worked by Smith.

The Psyleron REG, based on technology developed at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Lab, is a portable device that produces a stream of digital random events. Put simply, the REG puts out a random stream of 1's and 0's. A sample sequence might look like this: 101011100100100101 and so on. A non-random stream would have many more 0's or 1's and might look something like this: 000101100000000001. The speculation is that human intention in some way interacts with the random process at the lowest level of the universe and imposes order there, and it shows up in the REG output.

The output of the REG is recorded and analyzed by a computer, and is displayed as a graph of cumulative deviations about the theoretical mean. The graph is depicted with standard x-y axes, and with symmetrical parabolic curves superimposed on segments of the data. These curves represent the

point at which cumulative imbalances in the ratio of ones and zeros in the data stream reach statistical significance. The theoretical odds are 1-in-20 that an effect exceeding these thresholds is due to chance alone. As the deviations extend beyond the threshold of the curves, the odds that the effect is due to chance diminish rapidly.

In this initial experiment, the REG demonstrated some marked departures from randomness in its data stream that correlated with events in the CRV session. These deviations can be seen in the charts from Smith's session accompanying this article. In particular, the highlighted section of the chart depicts four consecutive segments that appear to exceed the 1-in-20 chance criterion. These segments correspond to Stage 2 CRV events and were selected real-time prior to the graph being generated!

This was also an excellent CRV session. Compare Smith's Stage 3 sketch to the photo of the target - the Beijing Olympic Stadium referred to as the "Bird's Nest." This appears on page 14.



*Beijing Olympic Stadium,
known as the "Bird's Nest."*

Our goal was to see if this effect could be replicated in a more formal

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Taskings & Responses

An Interview with Dale E. Graff

by Jed Bendix

Ed. Note: Jed Bendix is contributing a series of interviews with people directly or indirectly involved in remote viewing. This is the second interview in his series.

Dale E. Graff, B.S., Aeronautical Engineering, M.S. Physics, is a former director (1990-93) of the United States' secret remote-viewing (RV) program known as "STAR GATE." For 17 years he was directly involved with the RV research and application program, longer than any other military-affiliated person in the program's 23-year history. His role in RV research began in 1976 as a civilian physicist with the Foreign Technology Division at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Graff became the Department of Defense's contract manager for RV research at SRI International. In 1981, he transferred to the Defense Intelligence Agency to become chief of the Advanced Concepts Office, evaluating new concepts in electromagnetics, quantum physics, and advanced sensor technology. He continued with RV contract management, provided liaison and evaluation for operational RV projects with the Army's RV unit at Fort Meade, Maryland, and became director of the unit in 1990. He coined the project's codename, STAR GATE, which he felt symbolized the visionary and innovative nature of RV research and applications.

Now retired, he writes, conducts independent psi research, and facilitates seminars/workshops on psi phenomena in both the awake and dream states. He has written two books, Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness (1998), and River Dreams (2000). Both books describe his experiences while working with the government's remote-viewing program, as well as other personal psi-related events. He has been interviewed on numerous radio and television shows, including Coast to Coast and Nightline, and on A&E, CNN, FOX, and the BBC.

Jed Bendix (JB): This phenomenon has been known by different names. Ingo Swann came up with "remote viewing," and SRI adopted it. The PEAR lab used "remote perception." Ed May uses "anomalous cognition." Stephan Schwartz uses "nonlocal perception" or "nonlocal knowing." What do you think the best term is? Do you have a favorite term you think should be adopted?

Dale Graff (DG): I like to think of the phenomenon as

"psi perception." In the 1940s, psychic researchers in England used (Y) "Psi" -- the 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet -- as a neutral symbol or word to represent the fundamental essence or source of experiences such as those labeled as clairvoyance, telepathy, extrasensory perception (ESP), or some other term. There is considerable overlap in the type of information that these terms represent. RV, originally defined at SRI as "the ability to access and describe, by means of mental processes, information sources blocked from ordinary perception" is essentially the same as the definition of ESP used by parapsychological researchers. This definition does not require that any specific method or procedure is necessary for RV to be experienced.

Psi--or psi perception--is independent of any specific sensory modality, functional process, or explanatory concept. Remote viewing implies that it is related to a vision or "seeing" functional process and that the information involved is primarily form or shape in character and is distant or remote. However, psi can involve any of the sensory modes, and the information accessed may not be as remote as it appears to be. The psi process may involve holographic principles with space-time reality represented in a frequency-resonance domain. Space and time are not distant, but are an aspect of a holographic unity. It may be that each sensory modality, such as hearing, has a separate holographic representation. Our cognitive processes present the results of the psi process in terms of sensory-type information.

Variations exist in how the psi process is accessed and developed, depending on individual experiences, interests, application objectives, needs, or other factors. For my own investigations, I prefer to categorize psi as being experienced in two modes: Conscious State Psi (CSP) while we are awake and Dream State Psi (DSP) while we are asleep and dreaming. Various in-between states exist. The phenomenological term "DSP" includes experiences that can be labeled as dream remote viewing or dream telepathy.

JB: What was your first personal experience with the paranormal?

DG: As a child, I had precognitions a day or two before unexpected visits occurred. These precognitions were either feelings or hunches. Sometimes they occurred in dreams. We had very few visitors as my family lived in a remote rural

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An Interview with Dale E. Graff, continued from page 3

area of Pennsylvania. These visits were unique situations, not something I could anticipate. None of these experiences were particularly significant, but they had a cumulative effect that led me to suspect more than good guessing was involved. Later, I experienced synchronicities which seemed related to precognition.

A significant psi experience occurred in the late 1960s, when my family and I lived in Hawaii. By responding to a very strong intuitive impulse, I was able to locate someone caught in a rip current who was drowning and needed help. There was no ordinary way that I was able to know the person's location in the huge waves. The struggle to return to shore with the person led to an out-of-body (OBE) experience. The entire experience was very powerful.

In my early twenties, while recovering from surgery, I also had something else rather like an OBE experience. It was very vivid.

Years later, on canoe trips in the Canadian wilderness, I perceived incidents that occurred the following day. Adding all these experiences together, the underlying theme was a tendency to anticipate the future.

JB: During the OBE, did you see something in the distance or future?

DG: It was in my home neighborhood. I was just lying in bed and, all of a sudden, it seemed like I got up and went outside. Initially I was looking around, not realizing that I was still lying in bed. No one seemed to notice me.

JB: So was it like you were seeing people?

DG: Yes. I saw children playing in the neighborhood. I lived near a small inlet of the Chesapeake Bay near Baltimore, Maryland, and I saw the boats going by. When I became aware that I was actually lying in bed, I went to the window and verified the different people who were out there and the specific boats in the harbor. I am still not sure how to label this experience; it could have been a lucid dream with ESP information. It seemed like a precognitive experience.

JB: Was your interest in precognitive dreams stimulated by this event?

DG: Yes, absolutely. It kept my interest on the possibility that the mind could experience more than what we were taught and that something like ESP is real. At that time, I was unable to pursue ESP research as I was focused on my Masters degree thesis in Physics.

In the early 1970s, after my return to Ohio from Hawaii, motivated by that traumatic experience in the Hawaiian surf, I began an intensive review of the ESP research field.

Some of the works I studied were by J.B. Rhine and Rene Warcollier. I was especially intrigued by the dream-telepathy research of Ullman and Krippner at the Maimonides Medical Center in New York City. These researchers established a solid statistical basis for evaluating psi phenomena and demonstrated its reality in a laboratory setting. Their work showed me how to evaluate and routinely experience ESP and telepathy. Eventually I became involved with remote-viewing research at SRI.

JB: If I remember correctly, in 1975 you wrote a paper on ESP research taking place in the Soviet Union, and that is what led you to working with the scientists at Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

DG: Yes. As chief of an Advanced Technology Group at FTD [the Foreign Technology Division], I was responsible for developing long-range threat-assessment documents for Department of Defense planners. As part of my threat-assessment work, I summarized Soviet research on ESP by Professor Kogan in Moscow and sent it to the Command Section of FTD. This information generated interest since Kogan's ESP research had good methodology, and the results were published in a Soviet technical journal equivalent to our electrical-engineering journals. The chief scientist and the commander at FTD assigned me to follow the whole area of Soviet research into parapsychology. That initiative opened the door for me to work with Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ at SRI.

JB: Eventually this led to work on remote-viewing experiments with Stephan Schwartz, Hella Hammid, and Ingo Swann aboard a submarine.

DG: Yes. At that time, there was a debate whether or not electromagnetics has a role in how ESP functions. We had remote viewers, Hella and Ingo, on board a deep-diving vessel. It was an extraordinary submersible that could dive 2000 feet below sea level. The RV experiments occurred when the submersible was at a depth of 250 feet and when it was on the ocean floor at 550 feet. The primary purpose for the RV experiments was to see if RV could be useful for underwater archaeological discoveries. Other purposes were to determine if RV was affected by salt water, which blocks electromagnetic waves; and if not, could RV be used in a communication mode between a submarine and the shore?

Hella and Ingo, while on board the submersible, were able to describe RV target sites in the Menlo Park, California area five hundred miles away, while deeply submerged. This indicated to us that ESP/RV was not attenuated by salt water

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Successful Associative Remote Viewing, continued from page 1

I also teach it to those who want to learn it; in fact, my own training company, P>S>I, has an ARV class once a year, for those interested in going into it in depth, that covers the many different methodologies and protocols for ARV.

We have had good success with this class. Last year, at the end of class, we took our three students to the Indian casino in Ruidoso, New Mexico. The Indian casino is well known as a place where you donate to the Indian culture, but you rarely ever come back with more money than you took in. We all played the roulette wheel, and then some went over and played cards. Two of the students won and one broke even. No one lost.

Early this year, I was in Dublin, Ireland, teaching a class, and was interviewed on a Wednesday morning by Gerry Ryan, the host of the nation's most popular morning drive-

time radio show. The discussion came around to ARV, and so we tried a little experiment – actually, it turned out to be the largest ARV experiment in history.

I told him to mentally pick a volatile stock on the Irish stock market and to write it on a sheet of paper, stick it into an envelope, and not let anyone know which stock it was. We then let people know that, if the value of the stock went up on Thursday, Gerry would play the sound of a bell on Friday morning's show. If the value of the stock went down, he would play the sound of barking dogs. If it remained level, he would play the sound of steak sizzling in a pan. I then gave the listeners the simple instruction, "Mentally, move to Friday morning and describe the sound that Gerry will play on the radio."

From Wednesday morning through Thursday evening, more than 25,000 listeners called in or texted their responses to the radio station. Until about noon Thursday, the three choices were running neck-and-neck, but on Thursday afternoon the listeners' perceptions began to bias themselves strongly towards the sound of the bell. By the end of Thursday evening, 25 percent of the participants had reported barking dogs, 26 percent had reported a steak sizzling, and 49 percent - almost half of the participants - had reported the sound of the bell. On Friday morning, Gerry revealed the name of the stock, Wednesday's opening value for it, and Thursday's higher closing value, and thus happily played

the sound of a ringing bell.

In October 2008, at the end of our Medical Applications class, the students wanted to try their hand at using ARV for the PowerBall lottery. This lottery selects five balls from a pool of 55 consecutively numbered white balls, and a single ("power") ball from a pool of 42 consecutively numbered red balls. That would mean that the members of the class would have to correctly predict 12 digits (each of the 6 balls has 2 digits on it) in order to win the big prize. They would also have to predict which number was on which ball, and whether it was the first or second digit.

The main purpose of ARV is to allow a viewer to make predictions in multiple-choice situations.

So, we did a "hands-on" trial of the simplest ARV method, exactly as it is described in my book, *The Seventh Sense*. The results: They correctly predicted 8 of the 12 digits, as well as predicting

which ball each digit would be on, and whether it would be the first or second digit on the ball. The published odds of doing that well are 1 in 11,927.18! That exercise resulted in a cash prize of \$200, which was happily shared equally among the class members. With only four more correct digits, the class would have won half (as someone else had the winning ticket) of that week's \$200 million jackpot.

While CRV is used mainly to describe details about locations, events, people, etc., the main purpose of ARV is to allow a viewer to make predictions in multiple-choice situations. The first paragraph of this article shows the simplest method, but other methods can become so complex as to be totally unwieldy. Successful ARV takes tons of practice.

For those who want to perform ARV on a permanent basis, I would offer two suggestions:

1) Select one method and stick with it. Every method chosen will have an initial success rate, followed by a miserable slump. Work your way through the slump until you get to the other side, and your mind will then begin to reward you for it. If you constantly switch from one method to another every time you hit a slump, then you will always be a beginner and will never do well at it.

2) Start slowly. If you want to use the lottery for practice, start by spending six months or so predicting the first digit on the first ball. Then, spend another six months working both digits on the first ball. Then . . . you get the idea. In

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Successful Associative Remote Viewing, continued from page 5

five or six years' time, you will come home one day with the winning ticket for millions of dollars. But, if you try to get all of the numbers from the very start, you will only frustrate your as-yet untrained and undisciplined mind, and in five or six years' time you will either still be trying or will have long since given up.

ARV is a skill that can be mastered, but it will not happen overnight, nor without lots of work. And one other bit of advice: When you do have a success, no matter how minor, reward your subconscious mind with a little bragging, a mental treat, and maybe a piece of chocolate or two. ☺

Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan is president of Problems>Solutions>Innovations, a remote-viewing training company located in Alamogordo, New Mexico; a founding director of IRVA; and a former member of the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Ed. Note: For those interested, the following courses are offered in Associative Remote Viewing: Lyn Buchanan, P>S>I, www.crviewer.com; Marty Rosenblatt, www.p-i-a.edu; Paul H. Smith, Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc., www.rviewer.com.

IRVA's

2009 RV CONFERENCE

IRVA's 2009 10th Anniversary Remote Viewing Conference will be held in Las Vegas over the weekend of June 19-21, at the Green Valley Ranch Resort and Spa.

The program will allow attendees to assess the progress made by IRVA and the remote-viewing community as a whole over the last 10 years. For up-to-date information on the 2009 Remote Viewing Conference, please visit www.irvaconference.org.

To buy DVDs of the 2007 (and also the 2004 and 2006) Remote Viewing Conference's presentations, please visit www.shopirva.org.

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? As we regularly print questions and answers in the Taskings & Responses column of **Aperture**, please forward your questions to:

info1@irva.org (with T&R Editor in the subject line), or mail to:
T&R Editor, **Aperture**
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An Interview with Dale E. Graff, continued from page 4

and that the phenomenon is independent of electromagnetic wave propagation. Messages associated with pictures of the RV sites demonstrated a basic shore-to-ship communication technique. A counterpart to this communication experiment involved pictures in sealed envelopes on board the submersible for a ship-to-shore communication experiment. In principle, using duplicate picture-word codebooks, it is possible to relay messages between a submarine and the shore. In my first book, *Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness*, the chapter "Trouble in Reactor Bay" describes these experiments.

JB: You said there were sealed envelopes with pictures in the submarine as part of the experiment. Could you clarify your participation?

DG: Yes. I was directly involved in the ship-to-shore aspect of the submarine-communication experiment. I used two modes of psi, remote viewing and psi dreaming, to describe pictures sealed in envelopes aboard the submersible. Three picture experiments were scheduled while the submersible was in deep water. They were selected from a target pool of six pictures and remained unopened. No one aboard knew what the pictures were. Later I had to select which three pictures were the intended targets from all six randomly arranged pictures. Based on my sketches and narratives, I was able to correctly identify two of the three target pictures.

These experiments demonstrated that a basic communication mode between submarine-to-shore and shore-to-submarine was feasible. It also proved that psi functioned through an environment of deep salt water and a thick steel-hulled submersible.

Results from remote-viewing experiments at SRI demonstrated that it is difficult to perceive words and numbers. In communications, you want to receive word messages. We used a method similar to associative remote viewing where a picture correlates to a printed message.

JB: From what I understand, the reason the Navy is interested in submarine communications is because, below a certain depth, radio communication is impossible with a submerged submarine. Is that correct?

DG: That is correct. Conventional communication with a deeply submerged submarine is not feasible unless an an-

tenna is raised close to the surface to pick up low-frequency electromagnetic signals. At that time, large land-based transmitters were required for generating low-frequency signals to bounce off the ionosphere and reach a submarine at some minimum depth in the ocean. This is a very expensive system to develop and to deploy. Exploring the feasibility of using ESP/RV as an inexpensive means of communicating with deeply submerged submarines motivated our communication experiment.

Ironically, the Navy did not respond to our submarine-communication experiments. Hal Puthoff and I were scheduled to present these results to high-level people in the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. However, our meeting was canceled just a few hours before we were to meet.

JB: How did you persuade Congressmen and the military to get support for remote viewing?

DG: There were people in Congress who were familiar with psi phenomena, and some acknowledged having had psi experiences. Consequently, they supported our efforts for funding since they understood the application potential. Others were motivated due to Soviet ESP research and the threat potential.

Some of our supporters were pragmatic individuals and did not care if leading scientists said that it was impossible. They would say, "Let's not worry about that. Let's see what we can do with it." So the program was fortunate to have people who were not swayed by lack of proven scientific theory for psi phenomena.

Occasionally, some individuals became involved in the program-review processes that were very antagonistic towards the concept of the phenomenon, either from a philosophical or religious point of view. As a result, they did not want anything to do with it. Over the 17 years that I was involved with the program, we had cycles between these two modes of thinking. It was always a challenge, never knowing exactly what to prepare for. Our approach was to show results, including how psi/RV could be used as an intelligence tool or for locating missing airplanes or hostages.

JB: Can you describe your involvement in the General Dozier kidnapping case?

Others were motivated due to Soviet ESP research and the threat potential.

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Announcement

by Paul H. Smith

Don't Miss IRVA's 10th Anniversary Conference!

IRVA's 10th Anniversary Conference may be our best conference yet, and we have a great venue this year at the Green Valley Ranch Resort and Spa. Visit the hotel website at www.greenvalleyranchresort.com to see how beautiful the hotel is and the special amenities it offers.

Don't forget to register before the last conference discount expires. Up-to-date information on the conference, including specific details concerning the speakers and their presentations are available at www.irvaconference.org.

REGISTRATION OPTIONS

On or Before June 1st:

Registration Fee, Member: \$352.00

Registration Fee, Non-Member: \$392.00

Student Fee (with valid ID): \$218.00

On-Site Fees, June 19th:

Registration Fee, Member: \$392.00

Registration Fee, Non-Member: \$436.00

Student Fee (with valid ID): \$218.00

Single Day:

Member: \$175.00

Non-Member: \$195.00

Student Fee (with valid ID): \$97.00

If you prefer to make your conference reservations directly with IRVA, please call (866) 374-4782, or fax us at (860) 882-1212. Hotel reservations must be made by attendees separately. Please contact the Green Valley Ranch Resort and Spa at (888) 782-9487.

We have a great speaker line-up this year, including Dick Allgire; F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater; John B. Alexander, Ph.D.; Courtney Brown, Ph.D.; Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan; Pam Coronado; Dale E. Graff; Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D.; Melvin Morse, M.D.; Stephan Schwartz; Paul H. Smith; Russell Targ; and Glenn B. Wheaton.

There will be opportunities for attendees to get basic instruction during an ARV workshop presented by Marty Rosenblatt (prizes included) and at the Outbounder workshop hosted by Paul H. Smith and Stephan A. Schwartz.

Remember, there is no cost to attend the evening

events, because they are included in the conference registration fee!

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday

Registration Opens: 9:30 am

Speakers: 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm

Friday Evening

At 8:00 pm, Ed Dames will preview his new film documentary, *Viewing the Future: Grim Predictions by Major Ed Dames*. After the preview, Mr. Dames will be available for Q & A.

Saturday

Speakers: 8:30 am - 6:00 pm

Saturday Evening Speakers Reception

Join us at 7:30 pm to meet and mingle with the speakers and other members of the remote-viewing community. At 8:00 pm our keynote speaker, Roger Nelson, Ph.D., will give the Conference's keynote address, *The World-Spanning View of Global Consciousness*.

Saturday Evening PK Party

After the keynote address Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan will host a PK Party, where attendees can learn to use the psychokinetic powers of the mind to bend spoons and other objects. Children of all ages are welcome!

Sunday

Speakers: 9:00 am - 2:00 pm

We also have some great raffle prizes donated by IRVA, our speakers, and members. Check them out at www.irva-conference.org/raffle.html.

For those who are unable to attend the conference, DVDs of the 2009 presentations (as well as those of the 2004, 2006, and 2007 Conferences) at www.shopirva.org. New IRVA T-shirts, baseball caps, and coffee mugs are also available at www.shopirva.org. ☺

An Interview with Dale E. Graff, continued from page 7

DG: The first major project I became involved in for the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) occurred in 1981 when Brigadier General James Dozier was abducted by terrorists in Italy. General Dozier was the Commander for NATO bases in that part of Europe. One night, terrorists broke into his apartment in Verona, Italy, abducted him, put him in the trunk of a car and sped away. This started one of the largest manhunts in military history.

I was assigned to assist the search team in Italy. My official duties were to help consolidate intelligence inputs from various sources, including the Fort Meade remote viewers, the National Security Agency (NSA), and the CIA. I was responsible for evaluating hundreds of unsolicited inputs sent to the military field command from Europe and the USA. Reports from the remote viewers at Fort Meade had some pertinent information, but due to an administrative delay the data did not arrive in the field in time.

After Dozier was held captive for about five weeks, the search-team commander suspected that the general would be murdered any day and tossed into one of the rivers. With no timely RV data from the Fort Meade group, I began to seek my own psi impressions about his location. Everyone felt the urgency. Tensions increased daily. I sought psi dreams about his location since that was the easiest psi method for me in that tense, noisy daytime environment filled with constant distractions.

A few dreams occurred that seemed relevant to the general's location. One dream presented a map and other dreams had city area locations, including a grocery store and other details. I located a topographic map of the suspected search area and saw that the dream map correlated with a specific region on the map where the city of Padua is located. I consolidated my dream data and presented it to the search commander when he asked, "Where do you think he is located?"

A few days later, after the general was successfully rescued by an Italian SWAT team based on information from an informant, we learned that my dream material did have accurate information, with enough details to narrow down the search options. This data and the Fort Meade RV data demonstrated

the feasibility of RV and psi dreams for search-and-rescue projects. My book *River Dreams* has a chapter "Search for General D." with more details on this event.

JB: How would you go about setting up a dream intention?

DG: Dream intention is essentially the dream objective: What is it you desire to dream about? We can direct the type of dream experienced, but usually not the specific content. Dream workers refer to dream-objective setting as "dream incubation." There are two basic objectives: (1) to recall *a* dream or dreams, and (2) to experience *a specific* type, such as

**Dream intention is essentially
the dream objective:
What is it you desire to dream about?**

a creative dream, one for personal insight, or a psi dream. If a psi dream is desired, then the objective can be narrowed to a specific type of psi dream, such as a psi dream of an unknown target-area

location, of something in the future (a precognitive dream), a concealed picture, or something else. Similar to RV, some type of targeting instruction may be required. The psi dream objectives are then reviewed and repeated until fixed in mind.

In order to experience psi dreams that are as clear and relevant as possible, certain strategies are helpful. I call these "dream-crafting strategies." For example, since typical dreams can be long and filled with diverse imagery, an additional dream-format intention is to have the dream be as brief and relevant as possible and to have the best representation of the psi information occur at the dream's ending. An additional timing strategy is helpful: to only experience the desired psi dream late in the nightly dream cycle, to establish a reliable pattern for their occurrence. This approach yields similar results for either the double-blind protocol with no observer or when someone is observing the target. These strategies can result in very accurate dream presentations of the target picture or site. Occasionally, lucid dreams can occur that resemble intense RV experiences.

As in psi/RV data, the meaning or interpretation of the Dream State Psi (DSP) data is variable. When an observer is present, the knowledge of the observer may also be accessed in a mind-to-mind contact that can provide meaning [for] the target's elements. Accurate meaning of the target picture's content can also occur when relevant words appear

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The CRV-REG Study, continued from page 2

experimental framework. We hope the data will show an organizing effect between the output of an REG and the accessing of the signal line by a remote viewer during a CRV session. If such an effect is found, we hope to correlate the stages of CRV with non-random data in the REG output.

Our first step was to generate a proposal that would outline what we wanted to study, how we would go about it, and the requirements to successfully complete it. We outlined previous studies and how our study would add to the existing knowledge base. We stated our hypothesis, the implications if borne out, and a summary of the study with associated references.

Next we designed our experiment. The design incorporates the outline of the proposed study along with detailed lists of the tasks and methodology associated with conducting the experiment. It is crucial to outline a procedure for each task so that nothing is left to interpretation by the experimenters.

Although remote viewing is considered to be a harmless task, the study group decided to form and recruit a formal institutional review board (IRB). The role of the IRB is to review the experimental design and to determine if the experiment is safe and appropriate for the participation of human subjects.

An early November 2008 date was set for the experiment and six remote viewers were recruited along with four volunteer staff members to run the computers and REG, and to initiate the CRV sessions. On Friday and Saturday, November 7-8, 2008 in Austin, Texas, the experiment was conducted. After four rounds involving six viewers each, producing a total of 24 remote-viewing sessions together with matching REG data sets, the team was exhausted!

Most viewers, including myself, came in cold. As a result, the first set of RV sessions on Friday afternoon showed little site contact, and also very little movement of REG output away from the random baseline. Though disappointing, it was supportive of our hypothesis that, if RV sessions were less successful in “connecting,” we should see little impact on the REG’s outputs.

The Saturday sessions were higher in quality and seemed to provide positive evidence for the second half of our hypothesis, which was that RV sessions that “connected” to the signal line should see the REG data stream affected towards non-randomness. Exemplary segments of the REG output associated with Paul H. Smith’s Stage 3-level session of the Beijing Olympic Stadium appear on page 15.

We are now in the painstaking data-analysis stage of the

study, and all of the original data are now posted at www.crvreg.org. As we slowly make our way through the process, we will update each session with commentary and the results from our analysis.

An additional goal of the study is to promote research by establishing a framework for future remote-viewing studies. We have included all the documentation associated with the study on the website. It is our hope that others will use the documentation as a template for further research and examination of the remote-viewing phenomenon.

We also invite those individuals who are interested to download the REG spreadsheet data, do their own analysis, and draw their own conclusions.

A special thanks to all the IRVA members who contributed to the project through the donation of their time and energy, and through their generous financial contributions to the Gabrielle Pettingell Memorial Research Fund.

John P. Stahler, formerly president of a San Diego electronic design and manufacturing firm specializing in digital video-processing devices, holds several domestic and international patents. His designs have flown as experiments in NASA’s Space Shuttle program. He currently serves as IRVA’s secretary. ☺

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Do you have a product or service that people in the remote-viewing community should know about? If so, you can advertise it in the pages of **Aperture!** Advertising space is now 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 of printing and mailing its publication, but 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 info1@irva.org, or call her toll-free at (866) 374-4782 for rates and guidelines.

An Interview with Dale E. Graff, continued from page 9

with the picture.

JB: What is your interest in mind puzzles or optical illusions and holographic images?

DG: The *big* question is: What is the psi process? Related to this question are: Where is the psi data, how is it accessed, and how is it presented to consciousness (or the subconscious)?

A variety of assumptions and concepts exist that essentially are metaphysical in nature or rely on analogies to known or emerging principles such as those involving quantum physics and “nonlocal” phenomena. Some concepts associate to transmission models, *i.e.*, “something” travels between the distant target and the mind. Other concepts associate with a resonance concept, *i.e.*, the information is already in the mind; there is no transmission signal. A comprehensive understanding of the psi process will probably emerge in the future. Meanwhile, we can speculate, develop models and theories, and have fun doing so. At this time, my psi-model preference is for resonance and frequencies, analogous to holographic principles. But that is my physics background showing.

Even without an adequate understanding of the psi process, many of us know that psi works. It happens. Somehow, psi information activates our brain’s neural networks and we become aware of seemingly distant or remote information.

Several years ago, I began making detailed direct comparisons between the psi target material and how it is perceived. I found that choosing a variety of pictorial targets did provide insight into some aspects of the psi process. The pictorial material included illusions, abstract art such as impressionist and cubist, cartoons, pictures with unusual scale or unfamiliar aspects, photographs in future newspaper articles, and other types.

The psi data from these pictorial targets resemble the human visual process, but are more consistent with monovision than with normal stereoscopic perception. There is also a hint of image pre-processing such as that performed by the retina and its substructures. A process similar to frequency-bandpass filtering may be involved similar to the vision theory proposed by David Marr, a vision neuroscientist at MIT in the 1980s. Perhaps the pineal gland, which has light-sensitive

features and serves as a relay station for transmitting sensory data to brain sites, has a key role in the processing of psi input. In some early evolutionary animals, the pineal gland had a lens, cornea and retina, and served as a third eye.

I have noted evidence of a process similar to adaptive pattern recognition, which leads to increased accuracy. If correct, this could support a holographic model. I have seen evidence of telepathy when using the double-blind protocol and when 3-D illusions and holograms were the targets. The illusion targets are not comprehended all at once as in ordinary vision (which confuses us), but in a progressive image-

assembly process that can negate the illusion effect. Results of the hologram targets suggest that precognition was the psi access mode. Basic perceptual building blocks may be involved in

At this time, my psi-model preference is for resonance and frequencies, analogous to holographic principles.

how imagery is constructed, similar to the generic form-constants of grids, spirals, geometric lines, and small circles as characterized in the 1920s from visual-perception research at the University of Chicago.

I continue to suspect that a comparison of what is “outside” to what is perceived “inside” can eventually help us understand some of the neural networking involved in the psi process. This may even provide a better understanding of ordinary cognitive process. So why are many neuroscientists not interested in psi?

JB: I am currently running an experiment with the Minnesota Daily Three lottery. This lottery has only three digits. Over the last year, in order to win it, I have tried remote viewing, associative remote viewing, dowsing, and dreams. Normally, in the dreams, I have two of the numbers that are correct, but the third would be wrong. Normally, in a dream state, there is something that is always an anomaly to separate or distinguish a dream state from a waking state. This is so that, when awake, we know we can’t fly and make the mistake of jumping off of a cliff. One night, a couple of weeks ago, I was having a lucid dream. In the dream, there were three numbers in front of me. In the dream, I looked at the numbers, then looked away, then came back to the numbers, and discovered they had changed. At this point, I realized the numbers were representing the Minnesota Daily Three lottery numbers. Knowing this, I focused only on the first

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An Interview with Dale E. Graff, continued from page 11

digit, rather than all three. Several times I would look away and come back to the first number. Eventually, the number stabilized at the number “4,” which later turned out to be the winning first digit. It went through several numbers before it stabilized at the number “4.” Correlating this with illusions, is there a time when repetitively going over the target will help in defining it?

DG: Yes. My projects usually involve pictures with complex composition. A number may be like a complex picture. You might not think of it as such, but the number “2” is not a simple form. Number “1” is a simple form, but the number “4” would be a complex picture because of the angles and lines. One of the psi-dream target pictures was a pile of rocks. I had three brief dreams. The first dream presented a pile of something vague. The next dream presented a stack of small round forms, but I did not recognize them as rocks. The third dream had a detailed representation of a pile of rocks. A process of stability and increased resolution appears to have occurred. It makes sense that repeated accessing of the same target, such as a picture or a number, will eventually improve accuracy and result in a stable presentation. Three numbers sound like a workable task.

JB: It is like opening an aperture to a wider and wider focal point.

DG: The concept of an aperture as an opening, or portal, is a useful analogy. Some aspects of the psi process may be analogous to a variable aperture which regulates “depth of field” and could function like a frequency filter. As I mentioned earlier, for pictorial targets, psi may involve an adaptive pattern-recognition process which is a repeat sensing or sampling of complex data. Initial approximations of the forms in the psi target are fed back into the sampling process to help improve resolution of the original pattern. Concepts such as these may only be metaphors, but they could provide insight into the totality of psi. There is a blend here between something like an aperture and something like adaptive pattern-recognition theory.

I suspect that holographic principles will be the key aspect of the psi process. Advances in the understanding of memory, “ordinary” cognitive processes, along with new concepts in physics will lead to new terminology for a better description of psi phenomena. However, accurate interpretation of psi data will continue to be a challenge since it appears to be memory- and background-dependent.

JB: Do you offer workshops or seminars?

DG: Yes. My workshops and seminars provide an histori-

cal context for psi phenomena and focus on identifying strategies for psi development in CSP and DSP that are individually unique for each participant’s background and interests. For the RV aspects, I follow the basic approach used by the SRI researchers, which emphasizes objective-setting and practice. Currently I am completing my third book, to be available in the near future.

JB: What is this third book about?

DG: I explore a variety of precognitive experiences and examine interpretations of how precognition may occur. Examples are included from individuals who have attended my workshops, contacts in the International Association for the Study of Dreams (IASD), my own experiences, experimental projects, and other sources. The focus of the book is on precognition, since I suspect that precognition has a primary role in most all psi experiences. The title is *Shadows of the Future*.

For further information about workshops and seminars, Dale Graff may be reached at www.mtnviewer@dalegraff.com. His website is www.dalegraff.com. ☎

IRVA Membership Dues Increase

Effective August 1, 2009, IRVA membership dues for new members and renewals will increase \$5 per year to \$40 for a one-year membership, or \$70 for two years.

This will be IRVA’s first dues increase and is made necessary due to higher operating and publishing costs.

Membership dues provide revenue that directly supports the publication of *Apertuer*, IRVA’s websites, annual conferences and administrative services.

IRVA greatly values its long-standing members and appreciates their continued support. To lock in the existing rates, please visit www.irva.org and renew your membership today!

ReView

by Paul H. Smith

OUTSIDE the GATES of SCIENCE: *Why It's Time for the Paranormal to Come In From the Cold*

By Damien Broderick
Thunder's Mouth Press, New York, 2007
368 pp. ISBN 1-56025-986-8.

I had been hearing about *Outside the Gates of Science* for some time before I finally ordered it. It sat on my shelf for months while I waded through brain-shredding volumes of philosophy and science papers crucial to my dissertation. And then it came time to move into the subject matter that *Outside the Gates of Science* centers on – a direct argument for why and how ESP fits into the scientific world, and why it has so long been excluded. So I dusted off the cover and set to work.

And what an informative and thought-provoking experience it was! The book tells of Australian science and science-fiction writer and critic Damien Broderick's own journey through the world of ESP (or psi) research. Though he admits to having explored a small chunk of the topic before, he approaches the larger field of parapsychology with a bit of a skeptical edge, almost as if he is daring the subject matter -- the evidence, the sometimes rather astonishing results -- to persuade him against his will. It is almost as if it is time not just psi but also himself to come in from the cold, to arrive at a fuller realization of how much substance there really is to these claims about exceptional human abilities that the scientific world finds so unacceptable.

At times, Broderick verges on indignation that ESP continues to be suppressed by mainstream science and its skeptic guard dogs in the face of all that has been discovered about it. Yet his own prose shows a grudging reluctance to let go of previous doubts -- a reluctance to just bust loose and embrace the wildness.

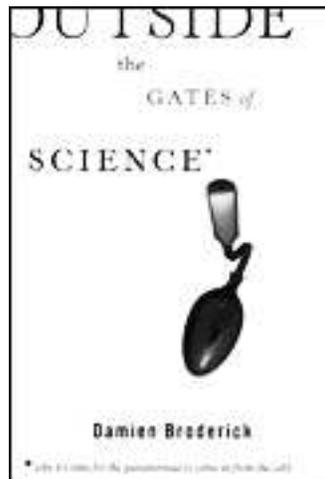
But that in itself is the charm and the value of the book. If someone like this, so reluctant to fully absorb the idea that there must be something real going on with psi, can find himself being convinced by the mounting evidence that

he entertainingly but carefully describes, then by golly the scientists had better listen! But the most skeptical among them will likely not listen, but will still run headlong away instead. If, however, Damien Broderick has indeed become a convert then convincingly at least some of these scientists could be next.

There is a sequel to the story. Among the pages of the book I discovered an interesting fact – Damien Broderick lives a mere hour and half from me! At some point in his mercurial career, he had met and married an American lawyer and settled here in Texas with her. I reached out -- and found a new friend. As I made my way up the front porch a few weeks later, I entered a sensorily rich realm no less fascinating than it was mind-expanding.

Damien's domain is a nearly century-old house run amok with hardwood floors, high ceilings, banisters, and wainscoting. But the dwelling is now in the throes of a decade-long renovation program, and so is strewn with construction materials and tools as, one room at a time, it is being transformed from musty elegance to updated comfort. As we sat together around his kitchen table amidst the detritus of architectural rebirth, he alternately expounded, questioned, and challenged, weaving a tangled conversational trail through philosophy, culture, and science, all tied together with a thread of ESP and remote viewing.

The holder of a Ph.D. in literary studies (his dissertation is about "the comparative semiotics of scientific, literary and science fictional textuality"), the man is nothing if not erudite. And his intellect runs to the far corners of the world, from evolutionary theory and literary archetypes to how best to use ESP to win the lottery. I have no idea how long our conversation lasted. All I know is that as I took my leave in the midst of a rare chilly Texas rainstorm, I was drained but exhilarated, and taking with me a much richer appreciation for the book this amazing man had produced. I highly recommend you read it. ☺



The CRV-REG Study, continued from page 14

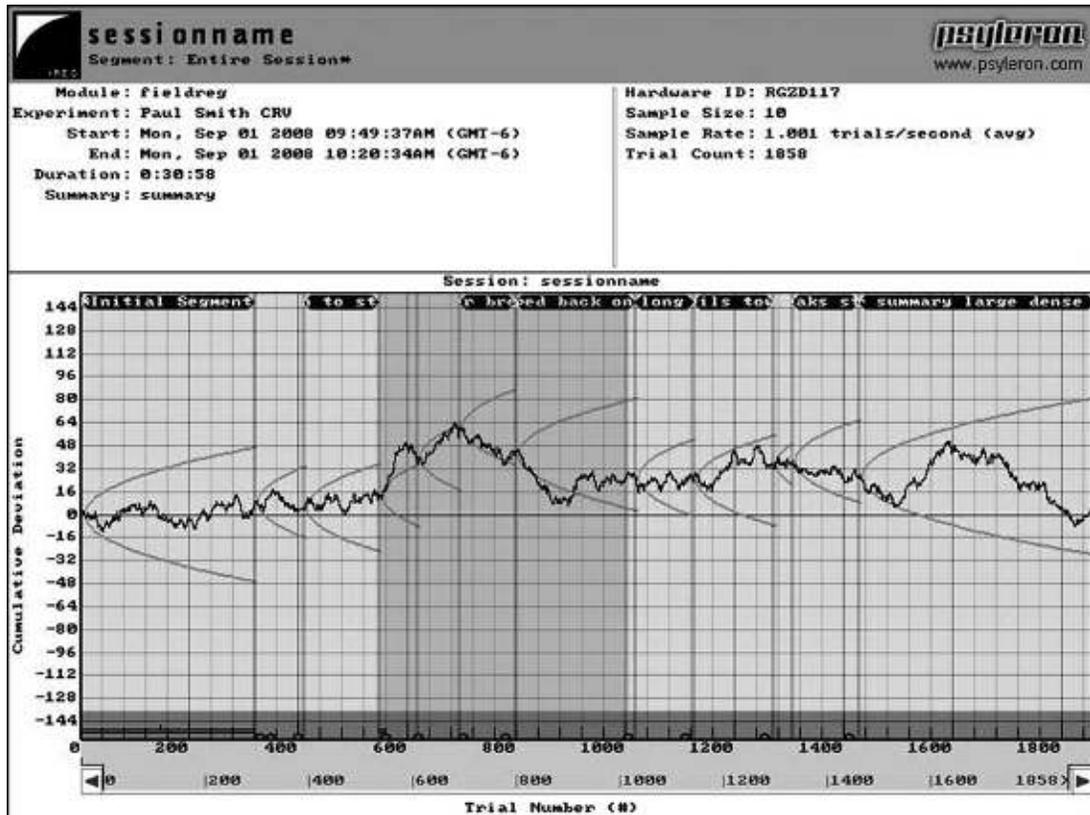


Figure 1: Four segments in a row of significant deviations during Stage 2 are depicted in the highlighted section.

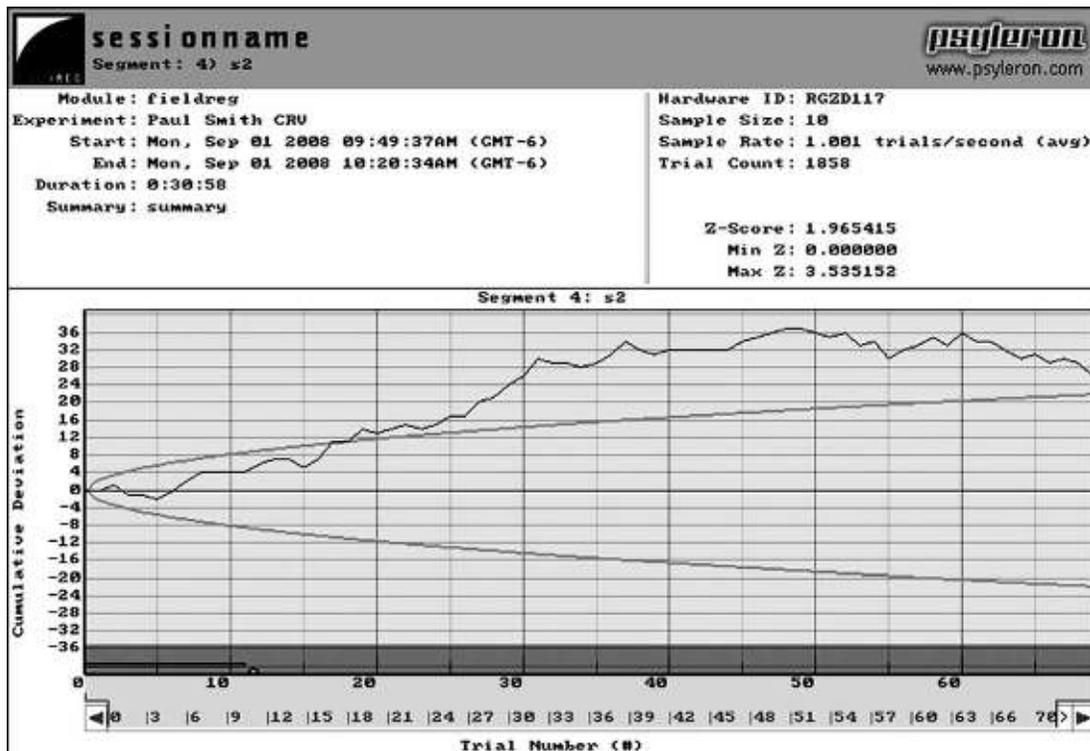


Figure 2: Detailed view of first highlighted segment in above Stage 2 section (trial 600 through 670). Data exceeding the curves have a less than 1-in-20 chance of occurring by chance alone.



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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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