

APERATURE

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Remote Viewing and Religion

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

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FEATURE ARTICLE

VERONICUBE

Random-Event Generators in RV

by David Barnes

Remote viewers know from experience that it is possible to displace their awareness across unseen boundaries to other places and times. They stand at one side of an addressable bridge to anywhere and any-when, and cross that bridge with their senses to see, hear, smell, taste, and touch the other side.

The effort expended to accept this ability into their worldview is hard to overestimate. They can suspend disbelief in the context of the activity, record their observations, and accept their accuracy. When confronted with internal questions such as “how did we do that, that’s not possible?” they develop comforting explanations that cohere with their beliefs and current technologies:

Invisible beings show us.

We’re sharing a collective memory of the past and future.

We’re somehow tuning magnetic receivers in our heads, like radios.

Our minds are a conscious aperture filtering the holographic universe.

We’ve got quantum tunnels in our heads.

We’re players in a digital simulation.

Healthy, grounded remote viewers probably stop asking the question; those who persist usually internalize explanations at the edge of their technical incompetence and continue viewing without all of the nagging “impossibilities” that interfere with their work. Remote-viewing success and introspection are not soul mates.

As a community, remote viewers place the “why is this happening” question into an opaque envelope at the bottom of the to-do pile and apply their minds to the physical reality with which they are comfortable. When the subject of psychokinesis (PK) comes up in discussions, it is usually considered out of bounds:

It’s not remote viewing.

It’s not virtual.

Remote viewing is input, PK is output.

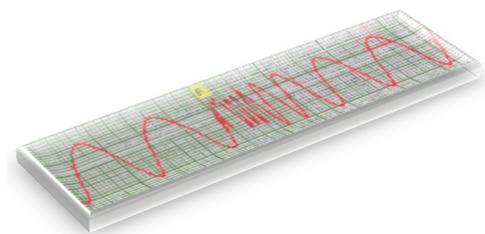
It has baggage.

Bending spoons is okay and fun . . . at parties.

At some point, they moved from discussing remote viewing and PK as having tangled roots to treating what they know about them in isolation, as if different parts of the same tree were unrelated. However, over time, the gradual separation of the subjective and objective characteristics of remote viewing and PK study may have become a barrier to their understanding.

It was not always this way. In the seminal work conducted at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in 1972 under the auspices of Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Ingo Swann affected, with his mind alone, the oscillating output of a superconducting research magnetometer isolated below ground. Swann said that he “placed his attention on the interior of the magnetometer” while Dr. Puthoff wrote that “Swann explained that he had direct vision of the apparatus inside and that the act of looking at different parts seemed to him to be correlated with the different effects.”

For that type of instrument, the effects were not subtle—the frequency of otherwise controlled oscillations doubled for about thirty seconds. As Swann described what he was doing, the instrument repeated the performance, and later, when Swann started to discuss the magnetometer again, the high-frequency pattern returned.



The SRI researchers ran with this and replicated the effect with two other subjects. In *Perceptual Augmentation Techniques Part One—Executive Summary*, Dr. Puthoff and fellow researcher Russell Targ tentatively concluded that “there is evidence that a piece of sensitive equipment can be perturbed by a subject during remote viewing, thus implying that the information channel under investigation may sustain energy transfer in either direction.”

The remote-viewing and PK experiments conducted at SRI were not capricious; the precedent for a relationship between remote viewing and PK has been recognized for over a century. While the terminology has changed, the connection has been consistent; other examples are:

In 1910, when X-rays were candidates for a viewing mechanism, Tokyo University researcher Tomokichi Fukurai, Ph.D. found that clairvoyant subjects Chizuko Mifume and Ikuko Nagao were able to identify Japanese characters drawn on paper and solder-sealed into a hollow lead pipe. In trying to tease out the source of the information, Dr. Fukurai tried to determine whether Mifume could identify characters that he had just mentally projected onto undeveloped film. She was indeed able to name the characters, but some effect of the testing also left the film more exposed than a control film. In other experiments, images of characters appeared on physically sequestered film.

In the early 1960s, Chicago bellhop Ted Serios took up “travelling clairvoyance” under hypnosis, hoping to find treasure. He was able to draw hidden pictures and, at some point, decided to see if he could focus what he was viewing onto film. He not only managed it but eventually was able to demonstrate his ability under well documented, controlled conditions: in electrical isolation, wearing a straitjacket, with film, with a live television camera, and with three cameras at once. Remote viewers who are visual and who review the images he produced will appreciate their special attributes.

In 1976 in Baltimore, healer Olga Worrall, in experiments under the direction of Robert Miller, Ph.D. was able to affect patterns in a cloud chamber in his laboratory in Atlanta. She described projecting her mind into the building, finding the room in which the cloud

chamber sat, and then affecting it with “her hands.”

By the end of 1976, Ingo Swann had shown that his pairing of PK and remote viewing was not limited to magnetometers: He viewed and affected sensitive thermistors that *psi* researcher Gertrude Schmeidler, Ph.D. had placed in thermal flasks; electronic sensors supplied by polygraph expert Cleve Backster; and random-event generators (REGs) in experiments with *psi* researchers Edwin May, Ph.D. and Charles Honorton, Ph.D.

Random-Event Generators

By its nature, PK is more difficult to study than information-oriented processes. The testing of subtle influences on random motions of physical devices such as tossed coins, placement of roulette-wheel balls, or thrown dice requires highly repeatable mechanical conditions, delicate measuring systems, engineering dexterity, and expenses that do not come into play in “hidden-information” work.

In the late 1960s, Boeing physicist Helmut Schmidt, Ph.D. invented a device to circumvent a number of technical challenges associated with studying PK. Dr. Schmidt replaced the random mechanical system with a device that sensed the naturally random decay of radioactive materials. While being able to influence particles dropping on sensors was not as dramatic (or lucrative) as affecting dice, it was a lot easier to reproduce, automate, and ultimately associate with other processes such as remote viewing.

Since the 1980s, progress in PK study has been dominated by the work done by the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) laboratory. PEAR’s research surrounding mental influence on devices ranged from using fixed, massive mechanical-cascade devices to small, portable, electronic random-event generators (REGs). PEAR characterized the subject-related effects, physical effects, locality effects, and temporal effects that comprise the bulk of recent literature in the area. The *Veronicube* instruments that are described below in this article are derived from PEAR’s REG devices.

Research by the PEAR lab and Drs. Helmut Schmidt, Marilyn Schmidt, Dean Radin, and their contemporaries indicate that remote viewing and PK have these things in common:

- They both appear to be subconscious or *subliminal* activities. Successful outcomes respond more easily to internal need or intent than explicit demand.
- The “Sheep and Goats” effect applies to both. Successful outcomes reflect the willingness to accept the reality of the activity, an example of subconscious intent.
- They both extend a subject’s body image: While remote viewers see, hear, smell, and touch distant objects, remote effectors *adjust* distant objects.
- Shielding has no effect—it is just as easy (or perhaps easier, due to a reduction of ambient noise) to view or affect something that is electrically, magnetically, thermally, or otherwise physically isolated.
- Distance has no effect—remote viewing and remote affecting are considered nonlocal because, within the constraints of experimentation, the distance between remote viewers or effectors and their targets does not change the results.
- Time has no effect—remote viewers see both ancient man and future races. While it is harder to accept, PK appears to have been demonstrated in pre-printed random-event results and retroactive prayer.

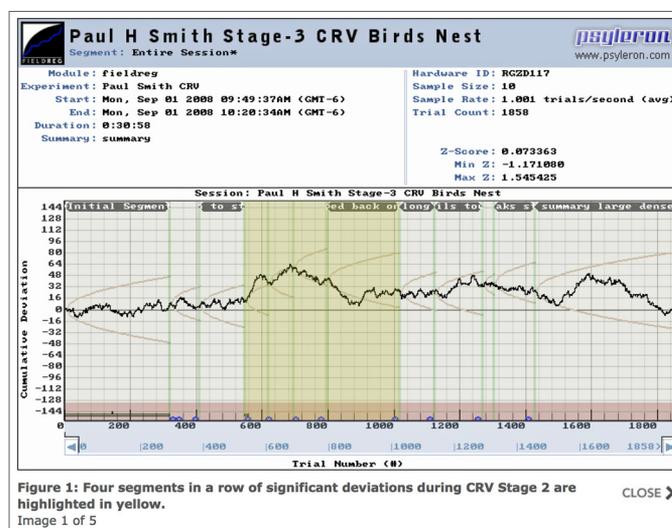
Expecting to find crossover between remote viewing and PK is reasonable. In fact, because an experienced remote viewer is trained to conspire with his or her subconscious to acquire a designated target, collateral activity could present a greater effect size than conscious attempts to apply PK alone. If this is true, paired measurable effects could suggest paths to amplify both remote-viewing and PK outcomes.

About *Veronicube*

With support from IRVA and John P. Stahler, in 2008 Melvin Morse, M.D., Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., and a group of remote viewers conducted [The CRV-REG Study](#) in Austin, Texas that introduced the idea of measuring REG activity near remote viewers while they were “in the zone”, that is, remote viewing targets.

The concept emerged from research conducted

by PEAR and other groups where REGs had been located within groups of meditators, at crowd-focused activities such as athletic events, at religious ceremonies, and so on. Conceptually, it was posited that a *field* associated with the focused intent would cohere or reduce the natural randomness of the nearby REG devices measurably; the greater the focus of intent, the less random the output would be. Experimental evidence does indeed indicate that group focus effects are correlated with coherence in REG data. While not conclusive, the Austin experimental results suggest that the REGs were affected by remote viewing. Thus, the correlation of REG output with remote viewing is a notion that is worth pursuing further.



CRV-REG Study, Figure 1: Four segments in a row of significant deviations during CRV Stage 2 are highlighted in yellow.

Debra Duggan-Takagi of the Hawaii Remote Viewers’ Guild (HRVG) acquired a Psyleron Mind Lamp™ to begin her own experiments. A Mind Lamp™ is a PEAR-derived device that reacts to thought, translating quantum-level REG probabilities into a display of colored light. To make the device easier to relate to, Duggan-Takagi named her Mind Lamp™ “Veronica” and started to design some remote-interaction experiments.

While in Maryland, I had been intrigued by the Austin experiment and had built my own REG from discrete electronics. As a remote viewer, I wanted to see whether I could do something with the information from Dr. Morse’s experiment, but I felt at odds with the

idea of a “field effect.” While fields have sizes and boundaries, PK and remote viewing are nonlocal. I was interested in determining whether there would be a change in REG coherence if the REG were located at the focus of intent, the target.

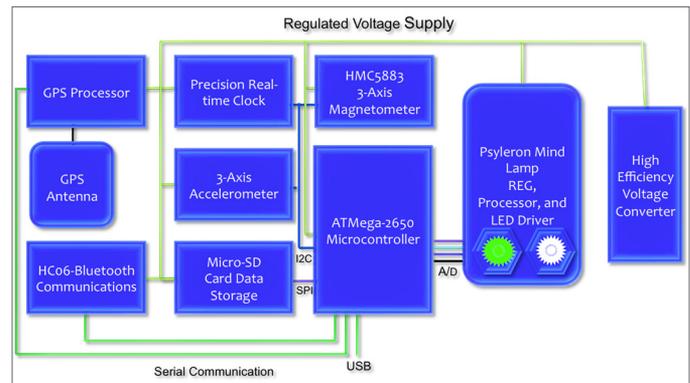
In conversation, Duggan-Takagi described to me what she was pursuing with her Mind Lamp™, “Veronica.” I then asked to participate in the event that HRVG wanted to do something formal; she replied that she and other HRVG remote viewers would support a REG-centered project. Herb Mertz of Psyleron, the maker of the Mind Lamp™, generously offered to participate as well, and together we developed a Warcollier Prize project proposal based on our early concepts.

Our proposal did not win the award, and not only was the developmental work a loss but so was Duggan-Takagi’s lamp—her cat, Fritz, liquidated Veronica. At the IRVA 2015 Remote Viewing Conference in New Orleans, Duggan-Takagi passed a plastic bag to me filled with electronic parts. “It’s Veronica. Maybe you can do something with the parts.” Because work on our REG research had been ongoing before we had discussed an IRVA proposal, HRVG and I were not deterred; feedback from the Warcollier Prize review process helped to improve the project.

Veronica’s parts were salvaged, and she was restored to operation in a translucent plastic box. The *Veronicube* had new features to support the project:

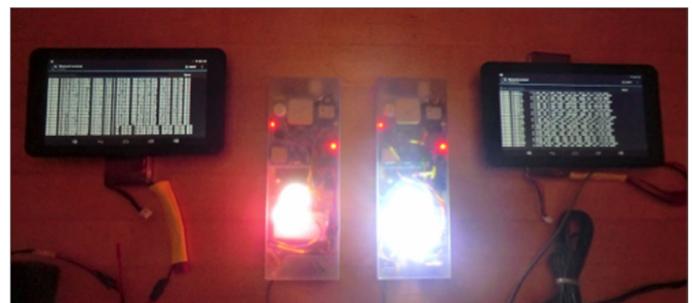
- The lamp was battery-powered, as small as a pencil box, and thus easily carried to target sites;
- The lamp’s REG color displays were recorded electronically, with the data stored on memory cards for later analysis;
- A GPS system was included to record the active location of the device, but, more importantly, accurate universal time as data were acquired. An accurate backup clock was added to take over in locations where satellite coverage would be obscured;
- A three-axis magnetometer was added to record Earth magnetic orientation and any imposed magnetic effects. Each axis has accuracy to less than a single degree;

- A three-axis gravitational accelerometer was added to record the cube’s orientation and whether the device was moved or reoriented; and
- For recording at a target site, a stereo pair of video cameras was mounted adjacent to the device in such a way that the Point Of View (POV) that a remote viewer receives for target feedback is positioned with respect to the REG. REG effects are measured as a remote viewer’s “POV at the target.”



Veronicube Block Diagram

After the cube had been operating around the clock collecting background data for a year, a second, matching cube with another Mind Lamp™ REG core was built. The original cube was dedicated to target visits within the continental United States. The companion device was sent to Hawaii, thousands of miles away from the first, where the companion REG would be available to monitor remote viewing and feedback.



Matched devices were constructed for use at target sites and while viewing in Hawaii.

Feasibility Testing

New instrumentation, new procedures, and remote data compilation pose logistical challenges for any

experiments; the challenges are particularly tough where effects are not well known and are expected to be subtle.



Veronicube instrument positioned with cameras for use at targets.



Veronicube Eyes and Ears: They are synched to the clock and capture the target. The orientation is intended to give Veronicube viewers a targeting perspective

Effective, choreographed experiments are developed in parts and then integrated when all of the parts become functional. The project components include REG instruments that provide meaningful data, physical targets that can be visited more than once to compare active and background measurements, experienced remote viewers who can work a protocol repeatedly with demonstrable results, a means of

sequestering and protecting the acquired data, and an analytical scheme that can resolve differences in data with an awkward signal-to-noise ratio.

HRVG worked through a first round of feasibility tests in the summer and fall of 2016 and will start work with refined REG equipment and procedures in early March 2017. The first tests worked like this:

The physical targets chosen were a distance from Hawaii and had been visited at times earlier than the remote viewings. I would take the active *Veronicube 1* to a target on three occasions and each time record a time-stamped stereo video that would be used as feedback. A target identifier (TID) was assigned to one of the three visits. Several TIDs were combined and the blind TID set was sent via e-mail to HRVG president Glenn Wheaton in Hawaii. Wheaton then presented the TIDs to HRVG remote viewers Debra Duggan-Takagi; Phil Branch; Maria Carmen-Naulty, Ph.D.; Anne Koide; Pat Delara; and Tony Correa.

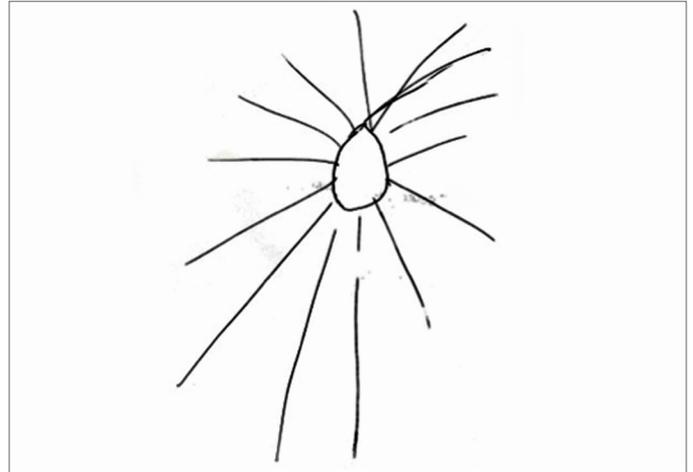
With *Veronicube 2* acquiring REG data in proximity to where the session work was to be performed, the remote viewers executed an HRVG remote-viewing protocol that is fairly fast and is geared to delivering visual data that can be compared with the target images to indicate contact.

The following data are representative excerpts from a target series dedicated to the eminent remote viewer and effector Ingo Swann. In his book *Penetration*, Swann visited the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., where he perused the gem collection and then waited to meet a pair of interesting individuals by a stuffed elephant in the atrium. Following Swann's steps, *Veronicube 1* was used in the same museum on three different days to acquire data at several targets. TIDs representing one day's visit were then sent to Hawaii.

In response, HRVG's remote viewers appear to have made site contact with the targets, as seen in the following sample sessions; two examples include *Veronicube's* REG Mind Lamp™ color data that were acquired at the target.

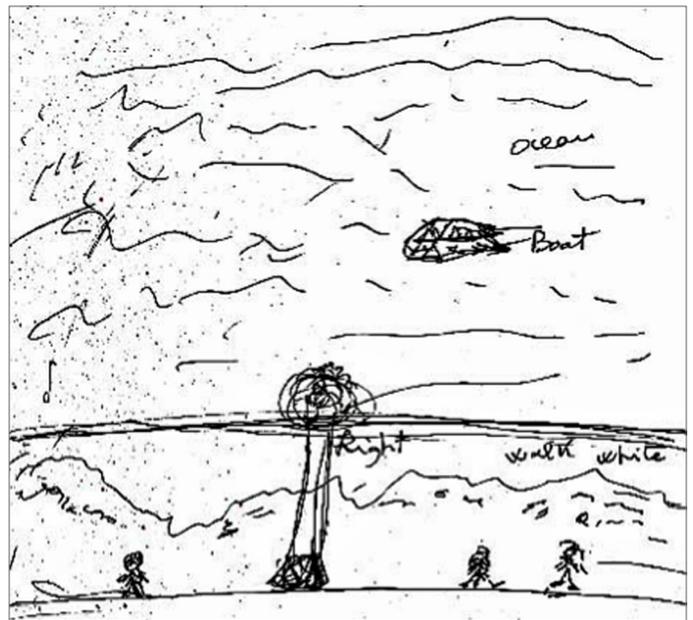
(Session data on following pages)

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History The Logan Sapphire

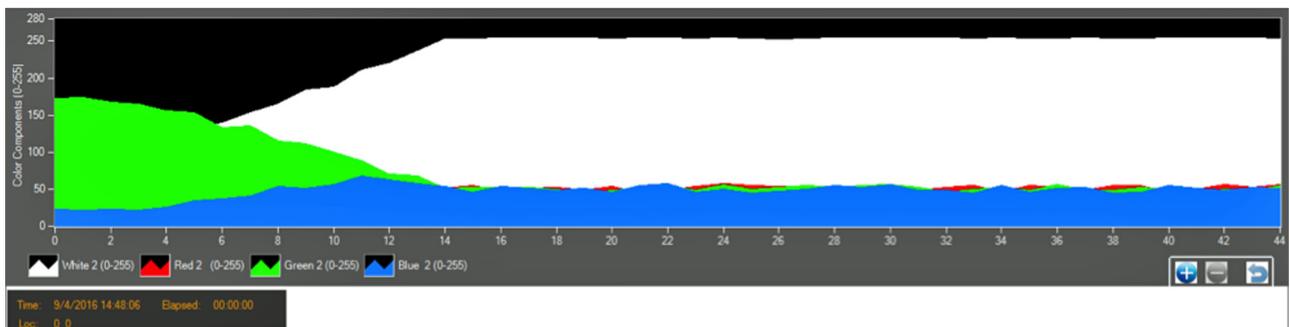


Sketch by Phil Branch

The Logan Sapphire—Veronicube's cameras can be seen reflected at the top.



Sketch by Maria Carmen-Naulty, Ph.D.

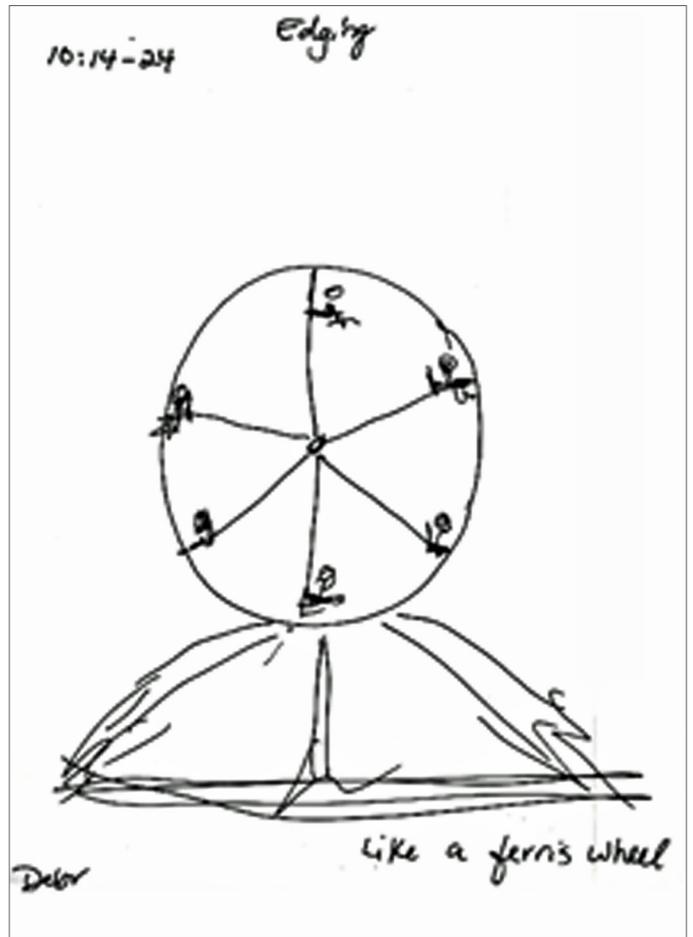


Veronicube's Mind Lamp™ color output at the target. Newer versions of the instrument are soon to be placed into service that incorporate REG electronics with improved triggering and resolution to accommodate short target visits.

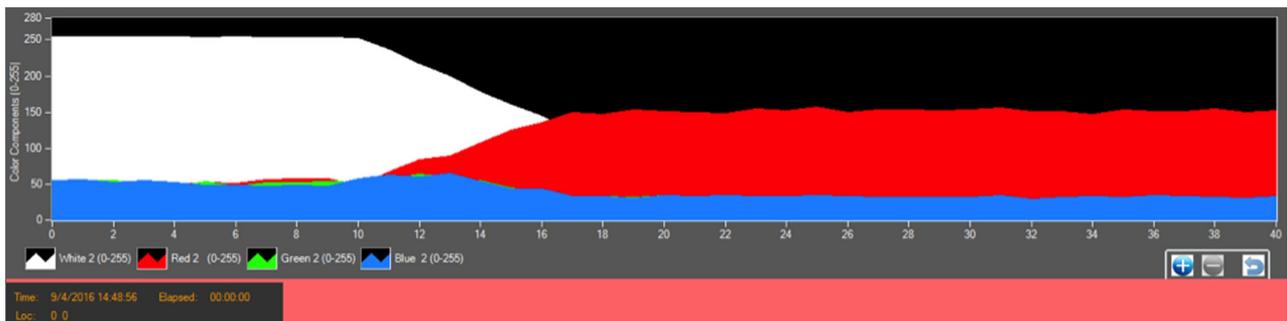
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History The Rosser Reeves Star Ruby and the Star of Asia Sapphire



The Rosser Reeves Star Ruby and the Star of Asia Sapphire.



Sketch by Debra Duggan-Takagi

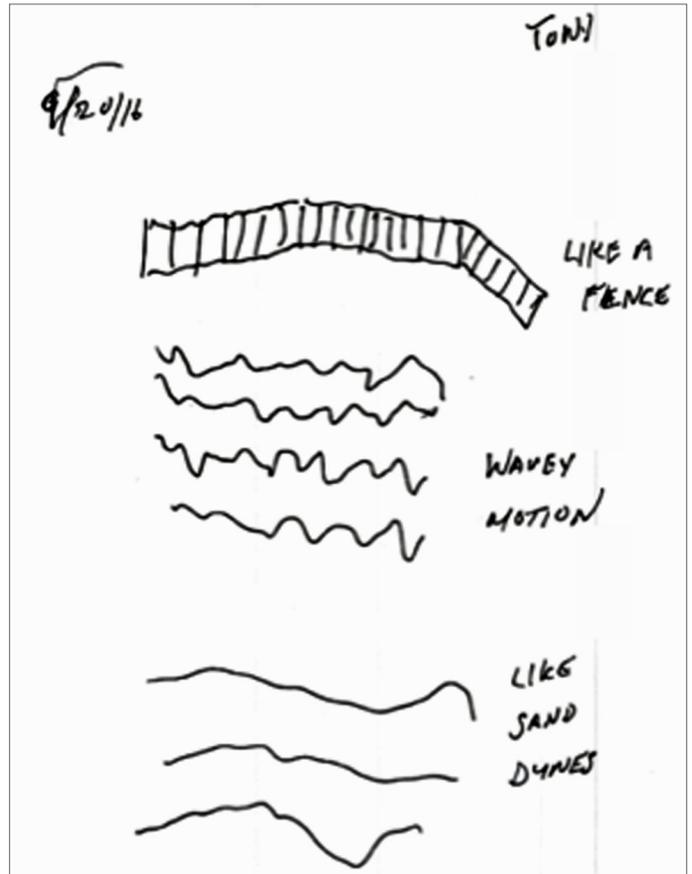


Veronicube's Mind Lamp™ color output at the target. During this period, the red color indicates increased coherence of the REG. While not meaningful in an isolated instance, if the reduction in randomness is consistently found in a formal study, it would suggest objective contact that is both nonlocal and independent of time.

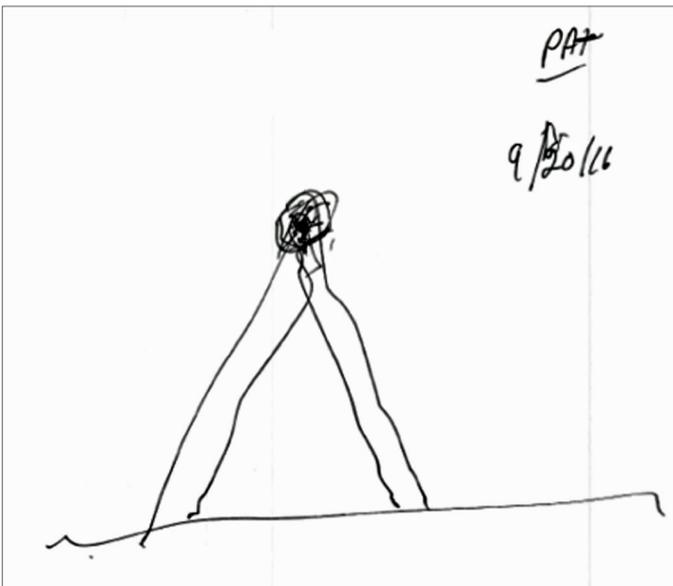
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
The Dom Pedro Aquamarine



The Dom Pedro Aquamarine



Sketch by Tony Correa



Sketch by Pat Delara

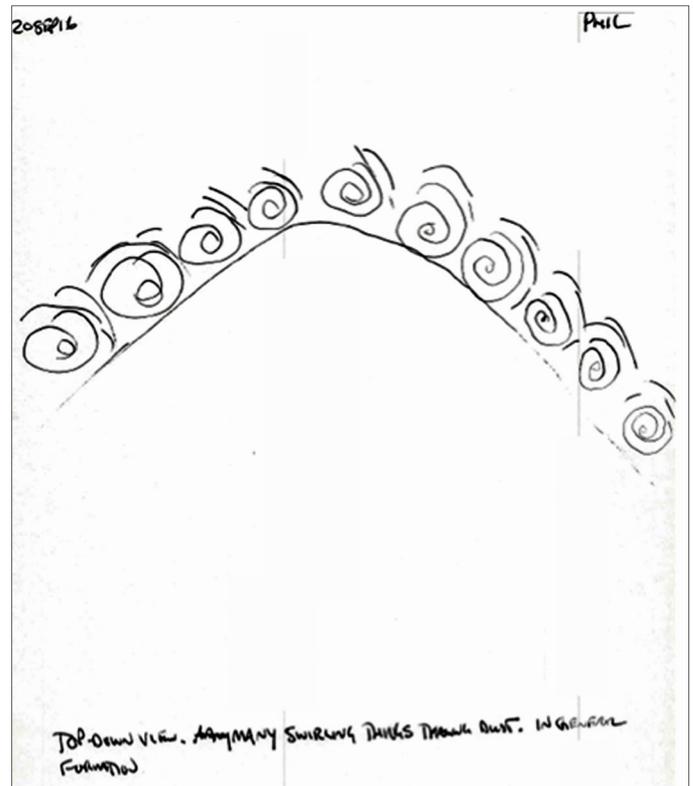


Image: Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History The Emerald Gallery

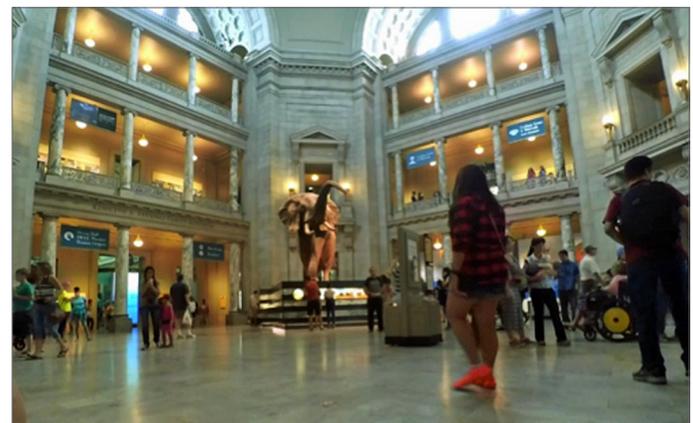
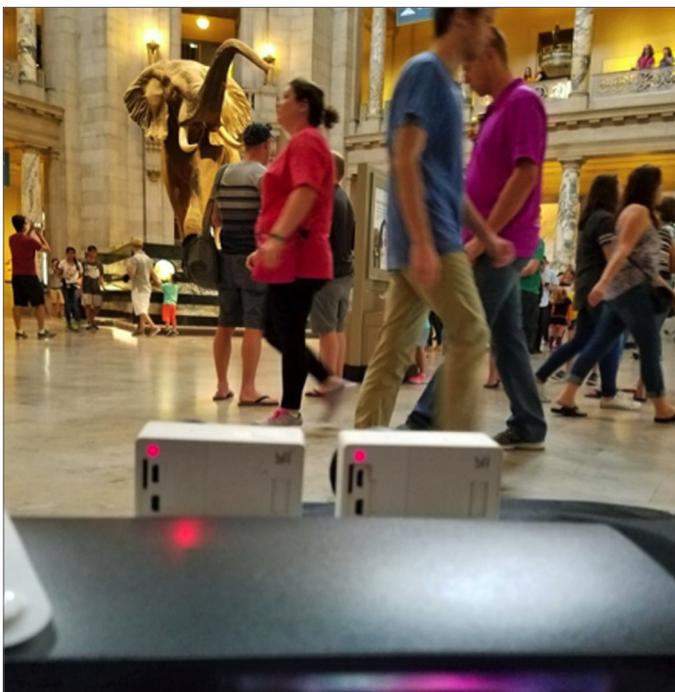


The Post Emerald Necklace (l), the Gachala Emerald (c), and the Mackay Emerald Necklace (r).



Sketch by Phil Branch

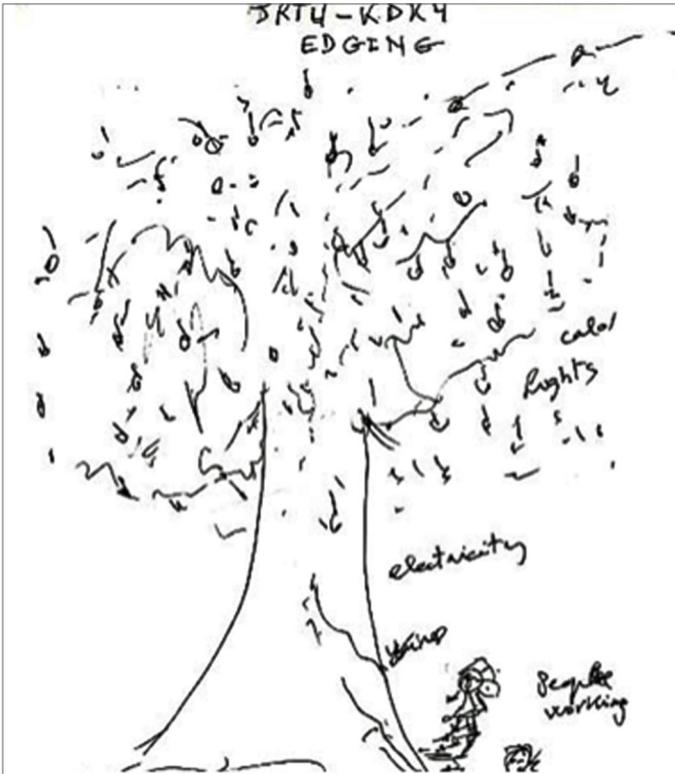
Fénykövi Elephant



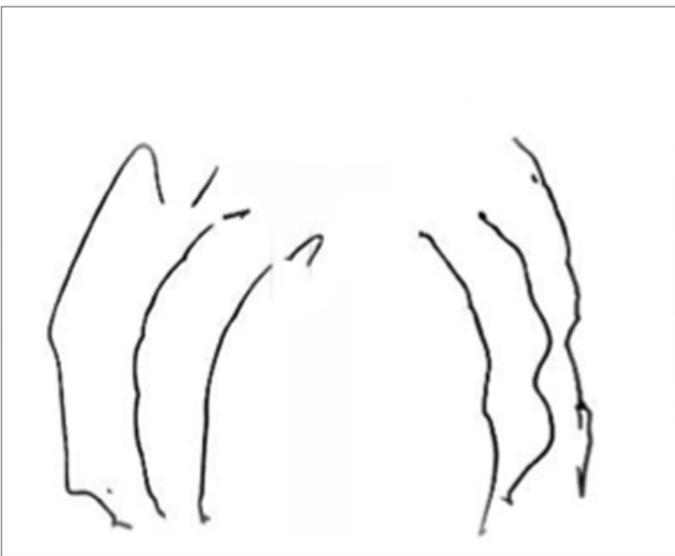
Veronicube targeted the male African bush elephant, *Loxodonta africana*, that is the centerpiece of the rotunda and has long been a symbol of the museum. It was unveiled in 1959 and, at that time, was the world's largest land mammal on display in a museum. The hide, weighing two tons, was donated to the Smithsonian by Hungarian Josef J. Fénykövi. HRVG's remote viewers appear to have been on target, accurately capturing aspects of the scene.

(Session data on the next page.)

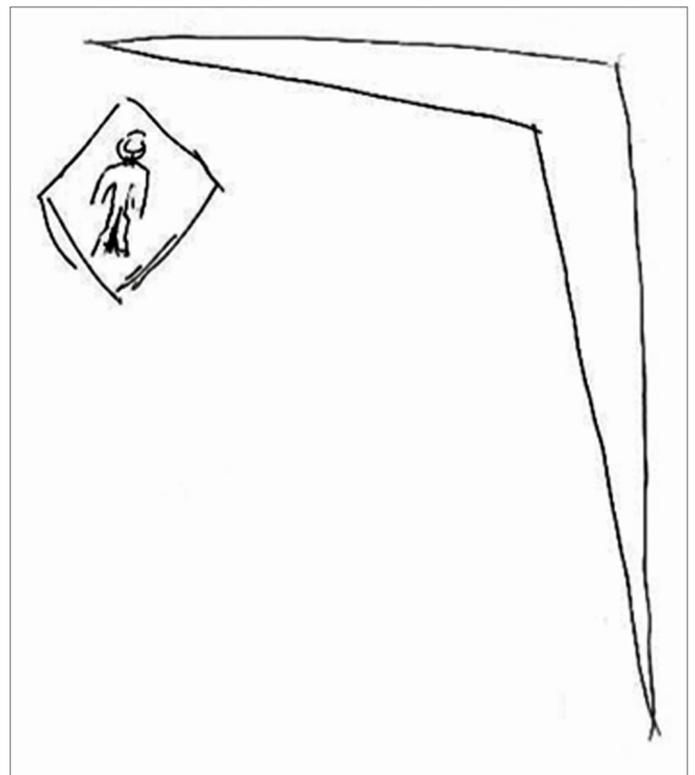
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
Fénykövi Elephant



Sketch by Maria Carmen-Naulty, Ph.D.

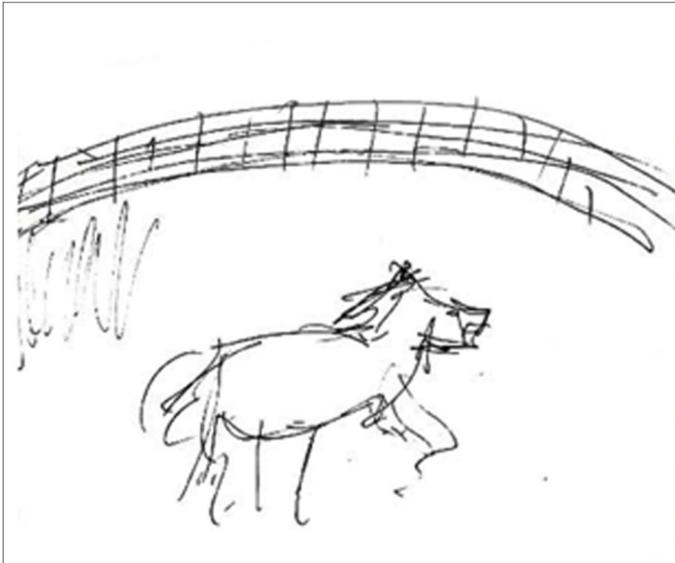


Sketch by Pat Delara

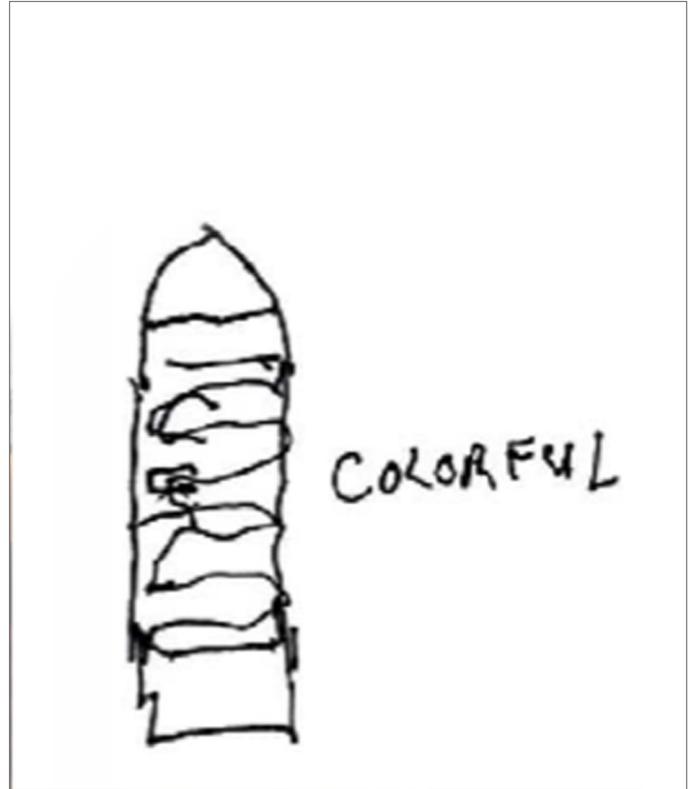


Sketches by Phil Branch

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
Fénykövi Elephant



Sketches by Debra Duggan-Takagi



Sketch by Tony Correa

With Veronicube Forward

From what has been observed, it is feasible to capture REG data at a target and then make drawings of that target via remote viewing that appear to indicate successful nonlocal contact.

The instruments used in this first round of testing, while functional, have limited REG resolution that restricts the way in which data sets can be handled. An improved instrument is now being tested and is expected to be in service by March 2017, with formal experiments to follow.

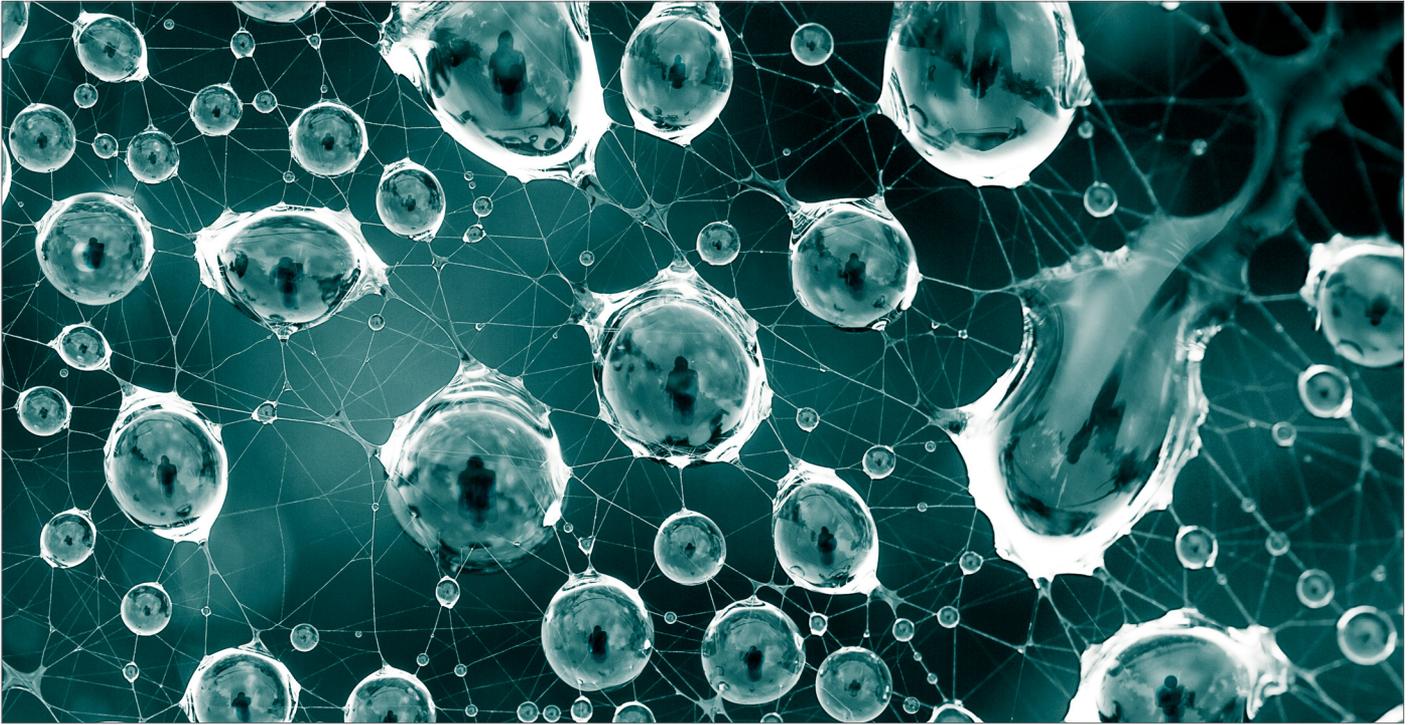
David Barnes is Director of Software Engineering and designs research instrumentation for a medical-device company in Baltimore. He is also a board member and instructor with the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild.



RV HISTORY

SYNCHRONICITY at the Fort Meade Remote Viewing Unit

by the Editors of Aperture



Ed. Note: In his most famous description of synchronicity, Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung told a story about a man named Deschamps and plum pudding. Deschamps's neighbor, de Fontgibu, gave him plum pudding. Ten years later in Paris, Deschamps ordered plum pudding at a restaurant, only to discover that the last serving had been sold that evening to de Fontgibu, who was unexpectedly in town and at that same restaurant. Years later, Deschamps was once again offered plum pudding at a social gathering and, as he was telling the gathering about the earlier coincidences, he was shocked to see de Fontgibu come in through the door.

Although some scientists see potential evidence of synchronicity in areas of research such as quantum theory, chaos theory, and fractal geometry, the concept is not testable by any current scientific method. Still, below are a few stories about synchronicity surrounding the Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade and its members.

John P. Stahler, IRVA President, 2010 - 2013 (About Stanford Research Institute Remote Viewing)

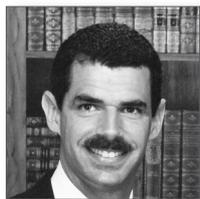


Years ago when I first read about the origins of Stanford Research Institute's (SRI's) remote-viewing program in [Mind Reach](#) by Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff, Ph.D., I was intrigued by Dr. Puthoff's description of the chance event or synchronicity surrounding the first meeting between him and Ingo Swann, and the bridge provided by famed polygraphist Cleve Backster. Later, I was fortunate enough to get to know Dr. Puthoff, Swann, and Backster, and had the opportunity to discuss and confirm their accounts.

Dr. Puthoff's initial interests revolved around the pursuit of research into quantum biology. In early 1972, he proposed laser experiments (only now recently conducted) involving the action between both plants and bacteria at a distance; this widely circulated proposal found its way to the desk of Cleve Backster

in New York City. Backster, as a leading expert in the use of the polygraph, was conducting experiments measuring the electrical activity in plants, and action at a distance between plants, using traditional lie-detector equipment. Swann, then a subject of *psi* experiments being conducted by the American Society for Psychical Research and at the City College of New York, was visiting Backster one day and, by chance, noticed Dr. Puthoff's proposal resting on a pile of papers on Backster's desk. Catching Swann's attention, he asked what the proposal was about; he leafed through it and asked, "Why are they experimenting with plants and bacteria when they could be doing this with people?!" Shortly afterwards, Swann sent Dr. Puthoff an unsolicited letter describing the psychokinesis experiments in which he was currently involved and suggested that he might be able to assist Dr. Puthoff in his experiments. Dr. Puthoff was curious enough about Swann's abilities that he invited him out to SRI, where they conducted the now famous "Magnetometer Experiment" that launched the beginning of the SRI remote-viewing program.

Tom McNear (Lt.Col., USA, ret.), September 1981 - March 1985



When I look back, there are two main synchronicities that come to mind. First, F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater, Paul H. Smith, Rob Cowart, William "Bill" Ray and I all lived in the same housing area at Fort Meade;

while Bill was about 200 meters from the rest of us, Skip, Paul, Rob, and I all lived within 25 meters or so from one another. It made getting together very simple.

Before Paul joined the Star Gate program (named "Center Lane" at the time), I was visiting with him and noticed a piece of artwork on the wall of his home that depicted a cat closely watching a butterfly. The piece was drawn entirely of dots made by the tip of a pen. In the darker areas, the dots were very close to one another and, in the lighter areas, the dots were fewer and farther apart. This drawing style was very close to what Remote Viewing called "trackers." I learned from Paul that it was one of his drawings.



THE HUNT
1980, Pen and Ink
Paul H. Smith

This drawing, along with Paul's personality, made me believe that he would be a natural fit for our remote-viewing program. Also, Paul seemed to be very interested in what Skip and I did at work; he seemed to sense that there was something a little unusual about our program and felt that it was not a typical intelligence organization. I mentioned this to Skip and said that perhaps Paul would be a natural fit.

The program had recently been given authority to add a few new personnel. We decided to bring Paul in, "read him onto the program", and give him a briefing on remote viewing. The short of it is: Paul came in, I briefed him, and I asked if he were interested in joining a little group. He immediately accepted, and the rest is history; Paul's first book, [Reading the Enemy's Mind](#) addresses that day beautifully. Had I not seen that drawing, Paul's military career may have taken an entirely different path.

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA, ret.), September 1983 - August 1990



I experienced a series of synchronicities related to remote viewing that actually began before I ever arrived at Fort Meade; the first one got me to Fort Meade in the first place. I was a senior first lieutenant about to be promoted to captain, and I was ready for reassignment. I was then serving as an intelligence officer with the 1st Battalion of the 10th Special Forces Group in Bad Tölz, Germany.

As my then wife wanted to enroll in a master's of social work program at Catholic University, it meant that we would have to move to the Washington, D.C. area. I thought that my only options were Arlington Hall Station (a major Army intelligence center), the Pentagon, or Fort Belvoir, in all of which I tried unsuccessfully for months to find an assignment. This was quite surprising to me as there should have been dozens of positions at those places for which I was qualified, and under normal circumstances several would have opened up during the period in which I searched. Yet nothing did.

Then one day, a soldier came into my office for some routine security-clearance work, and I casually mentioned that I was trying to get to the D.C. area but having a hard time finding anything. "Have you tried Fort Meade?" he asked. "That's one of the best kept secrets in the D.C. area. It's a great place for a family to live outside of the urban sprawl, and it wouldn't be far from where your wife wants to attend school." That night, I mentioned it to my wife, and she encouraged me to check it out. The next morning I called the assignments branch, and within one day I had a slot at Fort Meade.

The next chapter arose a few months later when I finally reported in for my assignment there. "We don't have any vacant quarters for you and your family," the housing folks told me. "Check back in a couple of weeks." The problem was, we had nowhere to stay in the meantime. I still had a few weeks of leave left, so we decided to go stay with my wife's sister in Norfolk, Virginia. We had barely arrived there when the housing office called. "We just got some quarters and, if you're not here by tomorrow, we're going to give them to someone else." We got there in time.

What was remarkable about this—and it took a while to discover just how remarkable—was that the row house we moved into shared a wall with the house of Captain F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater and his family; Atwater was not only the operations and training officer for the Remote Viewing Unit but its founder as well. And, just across the street lived Captain Tom McNear and his family; Tom was one of the remote viewers. Our three families quickly became inseparable.

Had we not ended up living where we did, I almost certainly would never have become a remote viewer.

In his accompanying story, Tom tells how they came to pick me to be a remote viewer.

But, there were still another couple of "shoes to drop." The first showed up just a few months later, at the start of January 1984. A Subaru station wagon rolled up to the Atwater residence carrying the newest recruit for the remote-viewing program of which I was now a part. Out of the car's doors exploded an array of kids and two parents, one of whom I recognized—William "Bill" Ray, whom I had met in Augsburg, Germany. He was the commander of a small counter intelligence detachment, and one of his soldiers, Joe Evans, was a close Army buddy of mine. I had been impressed by Bill's friendly, mentoring attitude towards his subordinates, and they obviously liked and respected him. Now, it turned out that Bill was also being brought into the Remote Viewing Unit to become a remote viewer.

The second shoe dropped when another friend whom I had met in Germany, Gene Lessman, was unexpectedly invited into the unit as well. A jovial yet highly competent warrant officer, his job there had been to chase around after the Soviet Military Liaison Mission, a group of legal Russian spies allowed into West Germany by treaties written at the end of World War II. Gene and I had become friends when we interacted almost weekly about counterintelligence and counterterrorism matters while I was in my assignment with Special Forces. Gene, a former Green Beret who had survived being riddled by bullets during a tour in Vietnam, loved having a job that required him to come down and hang out with his old Special Forces brothers. And, in a final surprising irony, it turned out that Gene and Bill were old friends too.

William "Bill" Ray (Maj., USA, ret.), January 1984 - June 1987



After graduating from Officer Candidate School (OCS) in 1974, I reported to the Basic Officers Course at Fort Huachuca, Arizona as an older and fairly experienced second lieutenant. Upon graduating from the basic course, I was offered a teaching slot at the Counterintelligence Division of the Intelligence School; this was strange because there were no

slots for lieutenants at the school. But, because of my experience and reputation, I was hired and put in a captain's slot as an instructor and branch manager. A few months later, a staff sergeant, F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater, reported in and was assigned to my branch. Skip had earned a college degree and was working on a master's degree; he was also a Spanish linguist, intelligent, able to think on his feet, and an extremely hard worker. I thought that the Army and Atwater would both be better served if he attended OCS and became an officer, but Skip did not exactly share my enthusiasm for this plan. I attempted to change his mind almost daily and, after a year or so of what some might consider harassment, he gave in and left for Fort Benning to attend OCS. After his graduation, Skip returned as a second lieutenant to Fort Huachuca to attend the Basic Officers Course, and, after graduating from that course, he was assigned to Fort Meade.

Before leaving, Skip and I got together for a few beers and a goodbye. Counterintelligence is a small field, and it is not unusual to run into old friends after a separation, but Skip was heading for the D.C. area—a place I vowed to avoid. As he was a Spanish linguist and I was a German linguist, our chances of meeting again were small. We said our farewells with the expectation that we would not see each other again. Skip took over an operational-security team at Fort Meade and, through a series of events, was tasked with setting up the original Remote Viewing Unit. I believe that, if Skip had not been there at that time and place, there would never have been a military remote viewing unit or a Star Gate program.

After three years at the Intelligence School, I transferred to Munich, Germany in 1977, where we lived in government quarters in Building 301. Right behind us, in Building 300, was where Chief Warrant Officer Gene Lessman lived with his family. Gene and I had much in common: we were both Irish, loved Irish history and music, and appreciated good Irish whiskey and German beer. Gene and I, together with our wives Sue and Sandy, spent many hours together at the Munich Rod and Gun Club and several German guesthouses drinking, singing, and telling stories. Gene was assigned to Special Operations Detachment (SOD) in Munich.

After a year in Munich, I was selected to command the SOD Field Office in Augsburg, Germany, a ten-person office providing counterintelligence support to all U.S. Army units in western Bavaria, including the field station in Augsburg. Augsburg is where things started to get "weird." One day, Paul H. Smith, a lieutenant from the 10th Special Forces Group in Bad Tölz, Germany, showed up to visit a friend of his assigned to my office. Paul became a friend of mine too and has remained one to this day, almost 40 years later.

During this time, there was an Intelligence non-commissioned officer (NCO) assigned to the Augsburg Field Station, Glenn Wheaton. Glenn is the founder and president of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild and a long-time participant in IRVA. Another Intelligence NCO assigned to the same field station was Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan; Lyn is well known within the remote-viewing community as an instructor and a former member of the Remote Viewing Unit. Lyn arrived shortly after I left, but we knew people in common: Lyn's boss was Chief Warrant Officer Cross, whose wife, Ann, was my secretary at the field station. A sort of "synchronicity cloud" seemed to be parked over Augsburg at that time!

After four years in Europe, I received orders to report to the Advanced Officers Course at Fort Huachuca. We signed into government quarters there only to discover that Captain Skip Atwater and his family were our neighbors—Skip and I were classmates attending the same course and, for the next six months, I spent most Friday nights playing poker at Skip's house with some other course classmates. We carpooled to class daily and, after graduation, Skip returned to Fort Meade, and I accepted an 18-month tour as the intelligence officer for an independent signal brigade at Fort Huachuca—an impossible job that required me to work from 0600 to 2100 most days. Leaving my wife with the car, I started daydreaming out of nowhere while walking to work, wondering: Wouldn't it be great if the Army had some sort of psychic spy unit, and I got to be a part of it and maybe even got to command it?

But, the Army had a plan for me after I finished this 18-month tour: I was to learn another western European language and then be assigned to an embassy

in Europe. However, at the end of those 18 months, Skip contacted me, briefed me, and offered me a slot at the Remote Viewing Unit. So, I cancelled language school and the embassy assignment, and headed to Fort Meade. I have never regretted that decision!

Once at Fort Meade, I was reunited with Skip and, to my surprise, Paul H. Smith. There was another captain in the project too, Tom McNear. While there are thousands of government-housing units at Fort Meade, the four of us were all living on the same street, no more than a two-minute walk from each other. Living on Buckner Avenue, we were often referred to as “the Boys from Buckner” by the others on base, who wondered just what it was we did. After I had been at the project for some time, Sergeant 1st Class Leonard “Lyn” Buchanan arrived, bringing more tales from Augsburg.

Later, after I took command of the project, I received permission to hire another civilian. I was looking around for a candidate when I received a telephone call from Sue Lessman; she told me that Gene had retired and taken a civilian job in the D.C. area, but he was miserable and missed the Army. She wondered if I knew of any government jobs with the Army that Gene might qualify for, and she asked me to not tell Gene that we had talked. I called Gene that night and hired him shortly thereafter. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that Gene and Paul were old friends from Paul’s Bad Tölz days!

In June 1987, I left the project to take command of a unit providing counterintelligence support to the northern two-thirds of Germany and all of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The synchronicities have continued from then up till now. Looking back on the past, I cannot help but think that there has been some form of guidance with the project and with remote viewing in general. A common thread seems to run through all of these stories, and it will be interesting to see where it leads to next.

Leonard “Lyn” Buchanan (SFC, USA, ret.), April 1984 - December 1991

A lot of synchronicities happened while I was in the Remote Viewing Unit, but the most important to me was the one that got me into the unit in the first place; it happened at the time of the now well known



“computer destruction” event. The then commander of the Army’s Intelligence and Security Command, Major General Albert Stubblebine, had trained several members of his staff to spot “psychic-suspicious” events and report them to him. One of those trained staff members was a young captain who just happened to be at the intelligence field station that day on other business. He had heard that there was a large meeting of generals, and so he stepped into the back of the room just to see that many generals in one place. A few minutes later, I “accidentally killed the computers.” (Actually, I did not do it “accidentally” at all; in fact, I was very upset and, at a subconscious level, had wanted to “destroy” the sergeant who had hacked my program to make it fail. But, being aware of that and knowing that he could get hurt, I turned towards the computer, and it got the full brunt of my anger.) In any event, that captain, recognizing it for what it was, reported it to Major General Stubblebine.

About two months later, Stubblebine was at the field station again to install a new commander, and I was called in. He got right up into my face as I stood there at attention and scowled, “Did you kill my computers with your mind?” I had thought that I was the only one who really knew what had happened. I could have denied it and thereby avoided the risk of having to pay for millions of dollars of crashed computers, but it shocked me so much that he knew about it that, to my surprise, I answered, “Yes, sir, I did.” After that, Major General Stubblebine brought me to Washington, D.C. and told me that he planned to use me as the seed of a unit that would mentally destroy enemy computers, with the long-term goal of learning how to control the information within them. That way, if the enemy, say, fired a missile at us, we could make it turn around or drop into the sea. But the U.S. Congress, having dealt in the past with the U.S. Government’s embarrassment at being caught doing “mind-control” experiments, refused to fund it. So, as a result, Stubblebine took me out to the Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade and had me assigned to it there.

It was not until a few months later that I learned about that young captain; the captain himself told me

that he had only stepped into the room for a chance to see that many generals in one place and was not looking for any “psychic-suspicious” event. And yet it was that simple synchronicity of him stepping into the room at exactly the right time that changed my job and my life forever.

APERTURE ARTICLES

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. contact@irva.org.

ADVERTISE IN APERTURE

Advertising space is now available in *Aperture* 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 this publication, but readers are introduced to commercial offerings that may enhance their experience, skills, or understanding of remote viewing. If you are interested in placing an advertisement in the pages of upcoming issues of *Aperture*, please send an e-mail to the Editor at contact@irva.org, for rates and guidelines.

APERTURE GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES

The editors of *Aperture* would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit relevant and well written articles about remote viewing for possible publication in future issues. All submissions must pertain to remote-viewing research, applications, protocols, skills, or experimentation. Article length should generally be between 500-1500 words, but is negotiable. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to contact@irva.org.

Web Guide

Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild

www.hrvq.org

CIA Star Gate Archives

www.irva.org/library/stargate

The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing

www.guidetoremoteviewing.com

True View

<https://is.gd/PCVXtc>

International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA)

www.irva.org

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CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

IRVA 2016 Remote Viewing Conference

by John G. Kruth

In my role as the Executive Director of the Rhine Research Center in Durham, North Carolina, I am often asked whether ESP is real. My standard response is, “ESP happens.” It happens in everyday life, in the laboratory under controlled conditions, and on the first day it was happening in the conference room of the Hyatt hotel in the French Quarter of New Orleans; this was the interesting and sometimes exciting two-and-a-half-day conference of the International Remote Viewing Association that happened this past September.

My experience of this conference was as a parapsychologist and researcher. Having spent a great deal of time with members of the U.S. Government program ultimately known as Project Star Gate, my knowledge of remote viewing includes a cursory historical background and some of the personal experiences of many program participants but very little personal training or practice as a remote viewer. I have attended workshops and exchanged thoughts with experts such as Russell Targ, Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., Joe McMoneagle, Edwin May, Ph.D., and Dale Graff, but my interest has always leaned towards the scientific studies more than enhancing my own personal ability to use these skills. I was pleased to find that a large number of the presentations at this IRVA conference involved discussions of specific hypotheses, controlled protocols, detailed analysis methods, and results that helped to expand our knowledge of the remote-viewing experience and explored methods to improve performance in remote-viewing sessions.

Of course, the conference included a significant number of presentations for those interested in different training protocols and specific applications of remote viewing of practical use in the real world. While the mix of science, practical applications, and historical perspectives kept the gathering engaging, the fun and exciting events were truly what caused it to stand out as a unique and enjoyable opportunity for everyone who attended.



*William “Bill” Ray, Master of Ceremonies
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.*

DAY ONE

The first day’s presentations covered topics ranging from an introduction to remote viewing and descriptions of scientific research and software tools to discussions of applications of remote viewing for gambling predictions. Another presentation explored the relationship between remote viewing and psychokinesis (mind-matter interaction). The evening closed out with an interactive event called “*Psi Games*” that encouraged everyone to explore their own psychic abilities in a fun environment.

Outbounder Experiment

“Did you see it?!” It was the outbounder session led by IRVA President Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., who was showing the wear and exertion from more than an hour wandering New Orleans’s French Quarter. Dr. Smith spoke in his comfortable and easy way about how he had spent his lunch break walking parallel to the Mississippi River in 90-degree heat while looking for a place to explore as the “beacon” in this special remote-viewing exercise. The final location was the National World War II Museum, filled with military

planes and monuments to the fighting soldiers from this great conflict; the large glass-and-steel windows highlight the concrete building and produce a voluminous warehouse of artifacts and equipment—quite a spectacle for an outbender target session.

“Look at this! I drew a rocket, and I got the wings. This over here . . . doesn’t this look like those big windows? And the flags! All the colors. Look here!” In an outbender session, one person is identified as the target person (the “beacon”) who is the focus of the event. The outbender travels to an unknown location, and the viewers, using the remote-viewing style that best appeals to them, write down the impressions they receive about the location chosen by the outbender to visit. They create drawings, describe their feelings, and write down any other information that comes to them during the session. When the outbender returns, feedback is provided to the viewers. This was the feedback session, and Dr. Smith was showing his photos and talking about his experiences at the museum. The room was bubbling with excitement as each viewer recognized components of their drawings and impressions in Dr. Smith’s photos and his verbal description. This was remote viewing!



Conference presenters and attendees enjoy dinner in New Orleans. Image: Shane Ivie

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.—What is Remote Viewing?

IRVA’s President, Dr. Smith, presented a history and overview of the phenomenon of remote viewing. Although this was a knowledgeable crowd that had travelled long distances to attend this conference, this introductory session was very well attended. Whether due to Dr. Smith’s extensive knowledge of the history of Star Gate or his decades of experience as a practicing remote viewer and trainer, this session was

well received by the attendees. His ability to explain complex topics in simple terms set the foundation for the rest of the conference by establishing a shared terminology for the crowd and ensuring that everyone had the same background moving forward.

Nancy Smith—Remote Viewing in Dreams: Can It Work for ARV?



Nancy Smith and Sam Smith, Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

As a member of the Sublime RV Group, Nancy Smith presented an intriguing experiment that focused on a very complex and well coordinated study involving viewers and judges from across the country, who worked together to view targets every week for a number of months. Their viewing did not use traditional methods but rather was done in their dreams; their dreams were sent to the judges who had two different possible targets for the week.

Using traditional Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) methods, each of the possible targets was associated with a real-world event. In this case, the event was a baseball game, and the targets were associated with the total number of runs scored in the game. For example, if the game was between the Cardinals and the Cubs, the total runs scored for each team would be added together to get a single number for each game. Sports experts in Las Vegas predict the total number of runs that will be scored in a given game and publish this number for professional

gamblers, who bet on whether the actual number of runs scored will be higher or lower than the predicted value.

In this experiment, one of the two possible ARV targets would be associated with a score higher than the predicted value and the other one with a score lower than the predicted score. The experimenter would take the results from the judging and identify which target best fit the impressions from the viewers' dreams, and would then determine whether the selected target represented the higher or lower score for the game. Finally, the prediction was compared with the actual results of the baseball game to determine if the session was a successful hit.

A very interesting presentation, Nancy Smith was joined on stage by the other members of the Sublime RV Group (Michelle Bulgatz, Dale Graff, and Debra Katz) during the question-and-answer period.

Igor Grgic—ARV Studio Software

Grgic is an IT systems engineer from Croatia who has developed a software tool designed to help with the creation of experiments for ARV projects. The system is very complete and helps with the development of projects from initial design and selection of viewers to the identification and random selection of targets. It allows the designer to associate targets with predefined real-world events and evaluate the submitted remote-viewing information with the random targets.

All data are electronically maintained, providing significant data security for the sessions, and the automatic target-selection and target-judging processes provide substantial "blinding" in the experimental sessions. All safeguards provided are designed to not only simplify the development of a sound ARV experiment but to also provide a standard and consistent protocol for experiments, with maximum data integrity. In this way, researchers are assisted in their quest to provide strong experimental evidence supporting the results of their ARV sessions. More information about this project and the associated software is available at www.arv-studio.com/ARV-Studio.

Shane Ivie—Remote Viewing Names: Finding Winning Horses and Beyond

If we are lucky, we all have passions in our lives. Those of us most fortunate are able to integrate our passions into our work lives. Ivie has combined two of his passions—remote viewing and horse racing—to design a research study that helped him to develop a new protocol of ARV while earning money on horse races.

In his experiment, Ivie would select a race at his favorite horse-racing track and set a target to remote view the name of one of the top-finishing horses in the race. Without any knowledge of the horses' names, Ivie would complete a remote-viewing session. Afterwards, he would compare his session with the names of the horses that were running in the race; when he found a name that seemed to match his session based on his personal judging protocol, he would place a bet on that horse in the race. With this protocol, Ivie has made money betting on the horses and, in the process, developed a way to remote view names through the use of associations.



*Bill Pendergrass, attendee
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.*

Dave Barnes—Veronicube: A Tool for Remote-Viewing Research

The spirit of Ingo Swann, a Psyleron Mind Lamp™, a curious cat named Veronica, and an industrious electronics technician have apparently come together to produce a new tool for measuring psychokinesis and the effects of remote viewing on electronic devices. In this presentation, Barnes told the story of

how his friend's cat, curious about her Psyleron Mind Lamp™, explored the effects of gravity and broke the lamp. The Mind Lamp™ contained a true random-number generator and, since the lamp was no longer operational, Barnes used the internal components of the lamp to create a new tool. Inspired by Ingo Swann's work in affecting electronics by viewing their internal components, he created the *Veronicube*.

The *Veronicube* uses the Mind Lamp™'s random-number generator to generate random events that are electronically monitored and recorded by a computer that is connected to the cube. Lights on the cube are illuminated and change colors based on the random behavior of the electronics, and the cube records changes in the random activity. Additional components provide for video recording of the activity surrounding the cube, as well as for audio recordings. All of this data is recorded and combined so that it can be correlated with a remote viewer's attempts at viewing the electronics of the system and potentially affecting the randomness of the system. The system is still being refined and developed, and its full potential and applications are still being explored.

Psi Games

Friday evening's conference activity was "Psi Games," adapting an event that is often conducted at the Rhine Research Center. A loud and raucous evening of ESP and psychokinesis (PK) practice, led by experts and group leaders, the attendees took part in dowsing, PK practices, tests with ESP cards from the Rhine, and an exciting remote-viewing game that matched teams against each other to view a hidden target. The groups moved from station to station for most of the event and, at the end, everyone came together for a session of mental spoon-bending led by metal-bending expert Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. Other group leaders were Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (dowsing), Nancy Smith (PK), Michelle Bulgatz and Debra Katz (Team RV Contest), and this writer (ESP Cards). The event went on for over two hours of great fun, and many spoons had been bent by the end of the night.

DAY TWO

The second day's session included talks by some

of the most well known personalities in remote viewing, including Glenn Wheaton, Angela T. Smith, Ph.D., Lyn Buchanan, and Dale Graff. In addition, Gary Arnold and John Strieff discussed how remote viewing can be integrated into our businesses and daily activities. The evening's activities featured a performance by Music from the Fringe, an award in the Psychic Spy Contest, and finally a screening of the movie *Third-Eye Spies*, presented by Russell Targ.

Gary Arnold—Remote Viewing for Corporate Strategic Planning

Arnold explored the potential for using remote viewing in business. Can remote viewing be used successfully in a corporate environment to help enhance business practices and make better business decisions? He talked about the opportunity to grow a business-consulting practice using remote viewing as an additional tool in an advisory toolkit. Will it be accepted by corporate leaders? With some explanation and training, he described how he worked with business leaders to integrate remote-viewing methods into their business decisions and project-management processes.

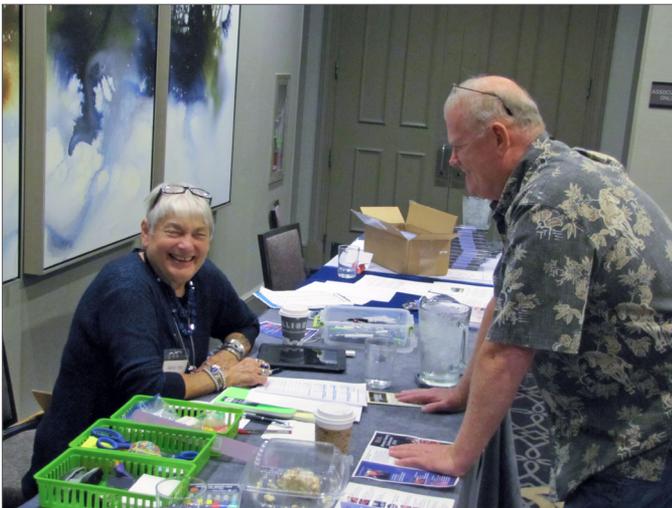
Glenn Wheaton—Twenty Years of Hard Work: What Two Decades Inside the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild Have Taught Us

In a tour through history, Wheaton described the origins and progression of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild. From his active military service to *Men Who Stare at Goats*, he led the audience through an informative and often amusing presentation, which was, of course, backed by a soundtrack provided by Patsy Cline. His presentation covered the guild's origin, some of the more prominent members of the group, and their accomplishments in training new viewers, devising new protocols, and helping to continue supporting a community interested in pursuing the art and discipline of remote viewing.

John Strieff—A Remote Viewer's Guide to Reality

A whirlwind tour through topics as diverse as quantum physics, parapsychological studies, the observer effect, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, and Einstein's relativity, Strieff provided background

and a scientific foundation for topics often mentioned in remote-viewing research. Can quantum entanglement explain the phenomenon of nonlocal communication? Does this lead to explanations for ESP and, specifically, remote viewing? He explored the possibility of remote viewing being explained and even predicted from our understanding of physics, space-time, and the quantum world as it is currently being studied.



Sandy Ray (l) and Glenn B. Wheaton, Speaker (r).
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

Angela T. Smith, Ph.D.—The Demise of “The Romance of the Skies”: Encountering Telepathic Overlay in Remote Viewing

In this engaging presentation, Dr. Smith discussed an attempt to use remote viewing to get information about what happened to “The Romance of the Skies”, a large commercial airliner that took off from San Francisco in November 1957 to begin an around-the-world flight. En route to Hawaii, it was never heard from again. While theories of a crash or navigational miscalculation surfaced, no wreckage, crew, or passengers were ever found. Dr. Smith noted how it appeared that telepathic information may have affected the impressions of the remote viewers involved.

Lyn Buchanan—You Can’t Fix Stupid, But Maybe You Can Prevent It

Addressing conference attendees via Skype, Lyn Buchanan began his talk by discussing the “Psychic Spy Contest” sponsored by the 2016 IRVA Remote

Viewing Conference, which he analyzed. He provided interesting insights into both the contest and the remote-viewing and analysis processes. Buchanan said, “In analyzing a remote-viewing session, you do not analyze the whole session transcript. Every session begins with confusion, finding the target, overcoming the Analytical OverLays, gaining site contact, and so on. Every session you do in remote viewing begins with garbage.” He also said, “At the end of the session, the viewer has gained the best site contact and understands the site better, and is providing the most accurate information.” Buchanan emphasized that proper session analysis focuses exclusively on viewers’ end-of-session summaries and any and all graphics they create; the rest of each session transcript is ignored. Buchanan then discussed the premise of his presentation by sharing what remote viewers and businesses must deal with, along with ethical issues and other challenges they may face. He finished his talk by briefly describing a new software program for training remote viewers, which he plans to make available as soon as it has been completed.

Dale Graff—Tomorrow’s News Today: Can Information Flow Backward in Time to Affect Us?

Can we see the future in our dreams? Is it possible to set an intention to view a specific target in our dreams and gather information about it by recording them? And, how to tell when a dream has target information instead of just being a normal nightly dream? Graff designed a study in which dreamers predicted what photographs would appear in a small local newspaper three days before the photographs were actually published. In this highly successful demonstration of dream precognition, dreamers were tasked with a specific target and their dream records gathered before the target photo was published in the newspaper. This study’s results are very strong evidence for the applicability of dream precognition to predict a specific target in the future.

The Psychic Spy Contest

Conceived and coordinated by IRVA Board member Ellen Zechman, M.D., the first Psychic Spy Contest winner was Michael Anthony Rinaldi, who

demonstrated remarkable remote-viewing skills. He was awarded a \$1,000 prize for the amazing work he did during the contest. In recognizing his accomplishment, IRVA declared Rinaldi a world-class remote viewer based on the skills he demonstrated. Michael can be viewed receiving the award at www.youtube.com/watch?v=AhbygnGbbkw.

Third-Eye Spies with Russell Targ

Completing the evening's events, conference attendees were treated to a viewing of a new film about the creation of remote viewing and the history of the U.S. Government's remote-viewing program. The film follows Russell Targ through interviews with many of the key people involved in the development and testing of remote viewing, including Joe McMoneagle; Dale Graff; Ed May, Ph.D.; and Stephan Schwartz, among others. The fascinating narrative of the activities and events surrounding the early studies with Ingo Swann and Pat Price provides insight into the research process and the lives of the people involved in Project Star Gate. For more information, go to www.thirdeyespies.com.

DAY THREE

On the final day of the conference, IRVA presented its Warcollier Award for the best research project submitted, and keynote speaker Marilyn Schlitz, Ph.D., gave a wonderful talk on her work in the field of parapsychology.

2015 Warcollier Award Winner: Debra Katz and Michelle Bulgatz

Katz's and Bulgatz's study of remote-viewing targets involved a large team of remote viewers and multiple judges working together to examine how remote viewing can be affected based on the target data. Are viewers able to see target objects more clearly when they are represented (a) in context, (b) out of context, or (c) on a white background? For example, if a viewer is targeted against an object such as a piano, will she have more success if the piano is in a concert hall, in the middle of a jungle, or on a white background? Although viewers indicate a preference for objects on a white background, preliminary results seem to indicate that the best results

are achieved when a targeted object is presented in its normal context.



*Marilyn Schlitz, Ph.D., Keynote Speaker
Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.*

Marilyn Schlitz, Ph.D.—Extended Human Capacities: Lessons from Life and Lab

Dr. Schlitz's keynote address provided an amazing overview of her research in the field of nonlocal perception, focused on remote viewing. Her presentation included a discussion of her original research projects duplicating the original outbender protocol published by Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff, Ph.D. and continued through the extensive research done at the Institute of Noetic Sciences while she was the director there. She spoke of the connections between the *psi* research of the past and current remote-viewing research, giving insights into the nature of *psi* and how remote viewing can be used in the future to help the public recognize that nonlocal perception is not only a reality but also a productive tool that can be used in many aspects in our daily lives. Dr. Schlitz received a standing ovation from the conference's attendees for her presentation.

John G. Kruth is Executive Director of the [Rhine Research Center](http://www.rhinecenter.org) located in Durham, North Carolina. Founded in 1935 as the Duke Parapsychology Labs by Professor J.B. Rhine, it has long been a center for the formal study and investigation of many phenomena now known collectively as *psi*.



CIA STAR GATE ARCHIVES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Star Gate Archives

by the Editors of Aperture

Ed. Note: The IRVA website offers IRVA members the entire contents of the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA's) Star Gate Archives. They are derived from the Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. (RVIS) "Guide to the Central Intelligence Agency's Star Gate Collection Archives," authored by RVIS president, and founding IRVA director Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Maj., USA, ret.). The original documents can be viewed at www.irva.org/library/stargate.

In 1962, construction began on the longest and straightest structure in the world. The linear particle accelerator would accelerate electrons to nearly the speed of light for experiments in creating, identifying, and studying subatomic particles.

Stanford University leased the land to the federal government for the new Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) and provided the brainpower for the project. The U.S. Department of Energy continues to provide support and oversight.



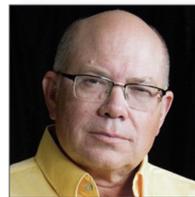
Silicon Vertex Tracker at SLAC
Image: Stanford University

Target: Stanford Linear Accelerator

Date: January 17, 1985

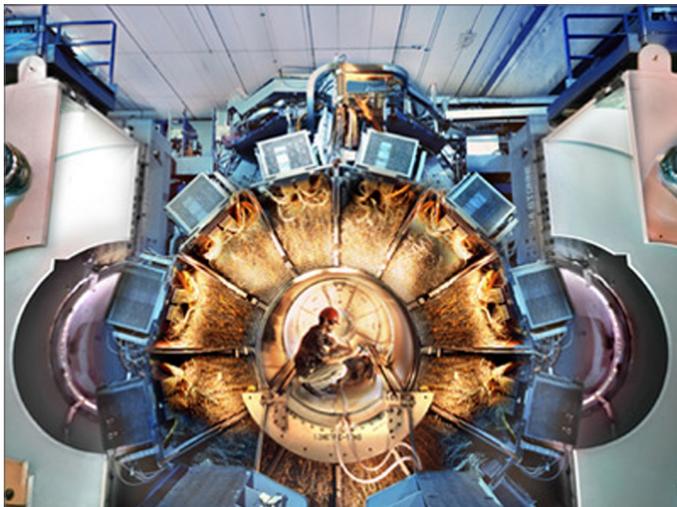
Remote Viewer: Paul H. Smith

Monitor: F. Holmes "Skip" Atwater

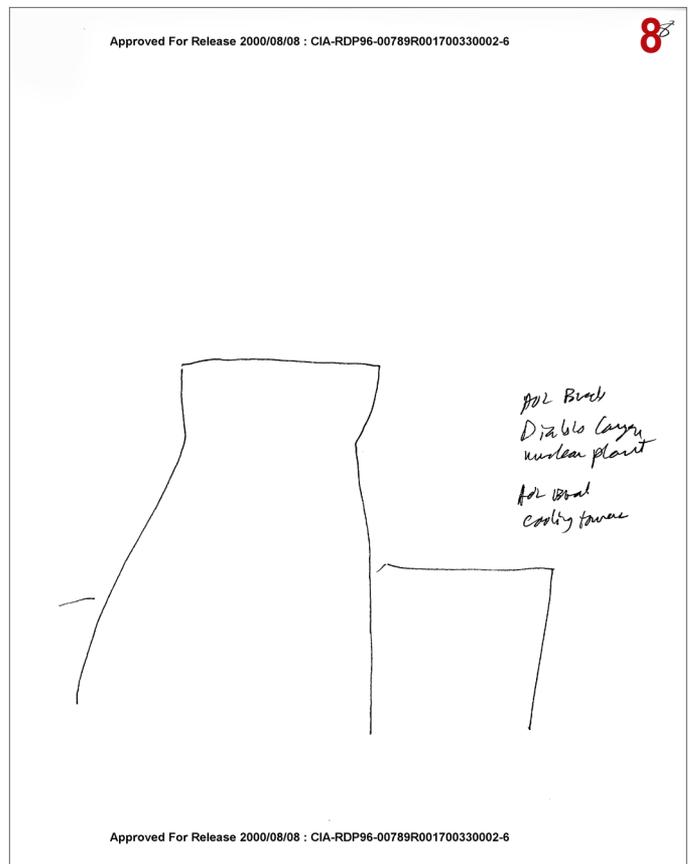
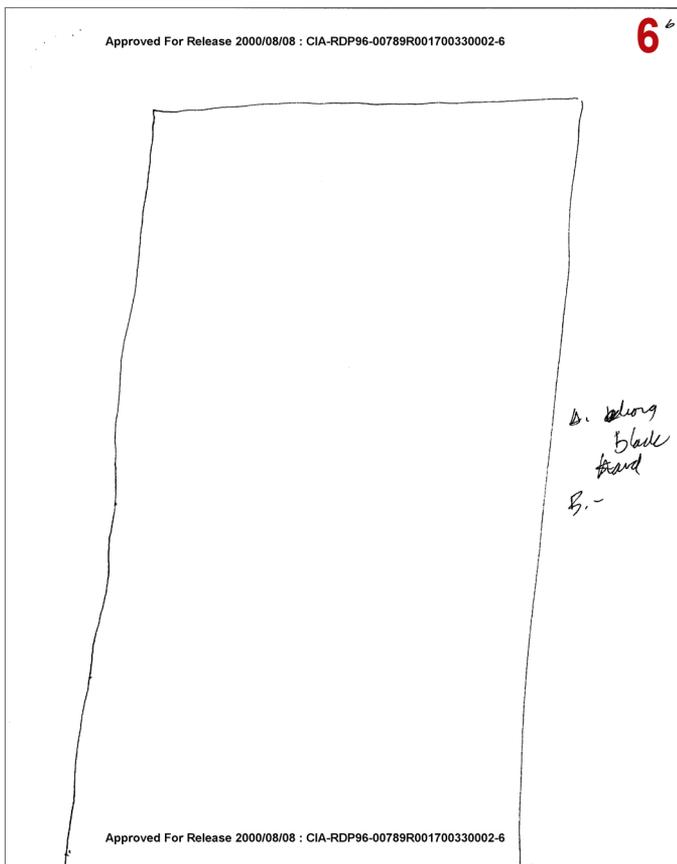
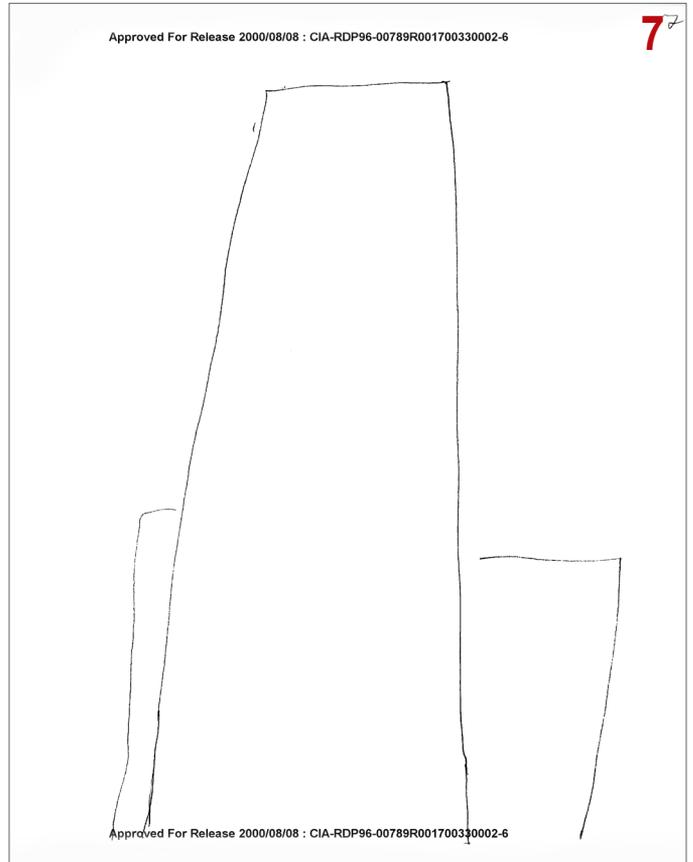
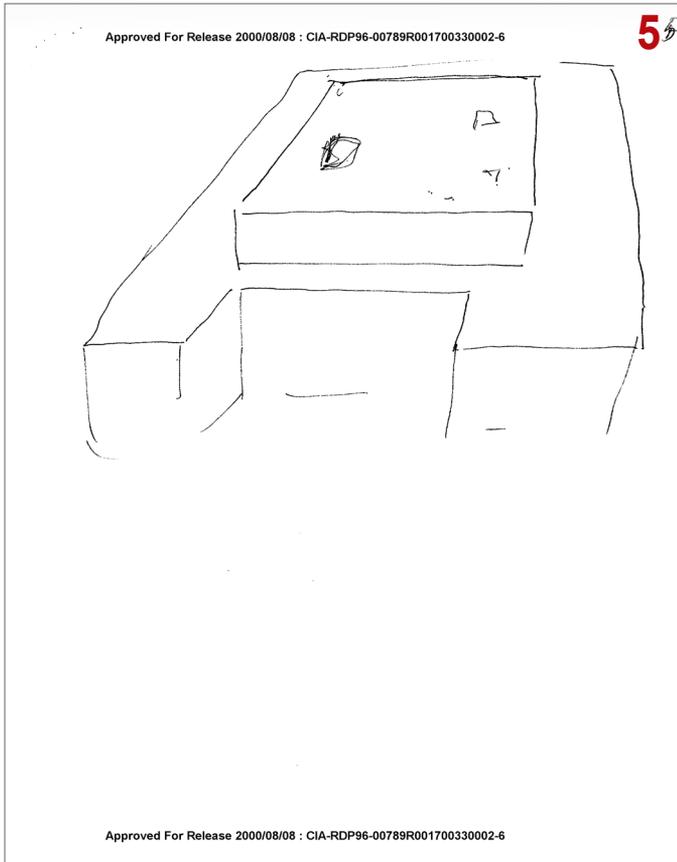


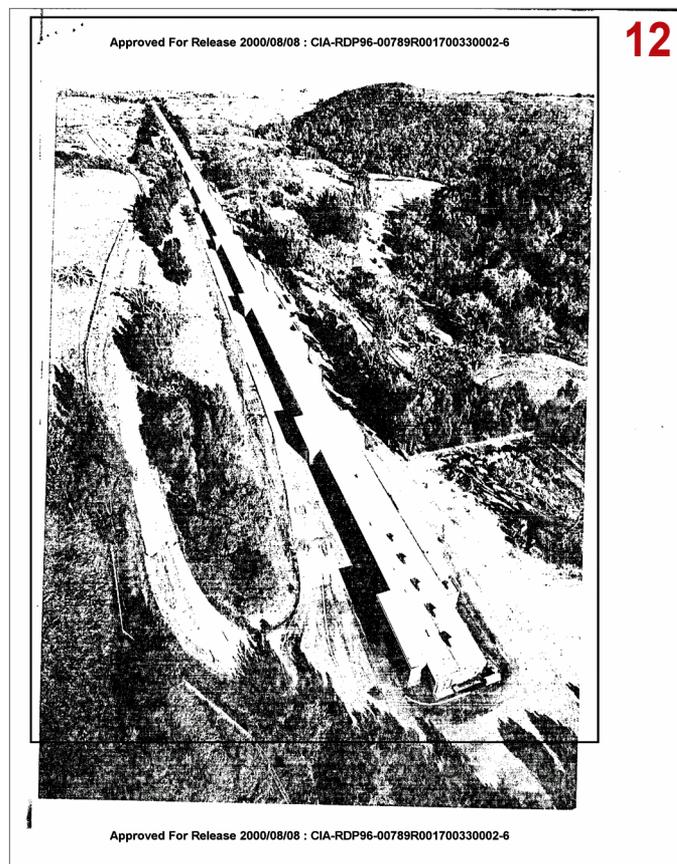
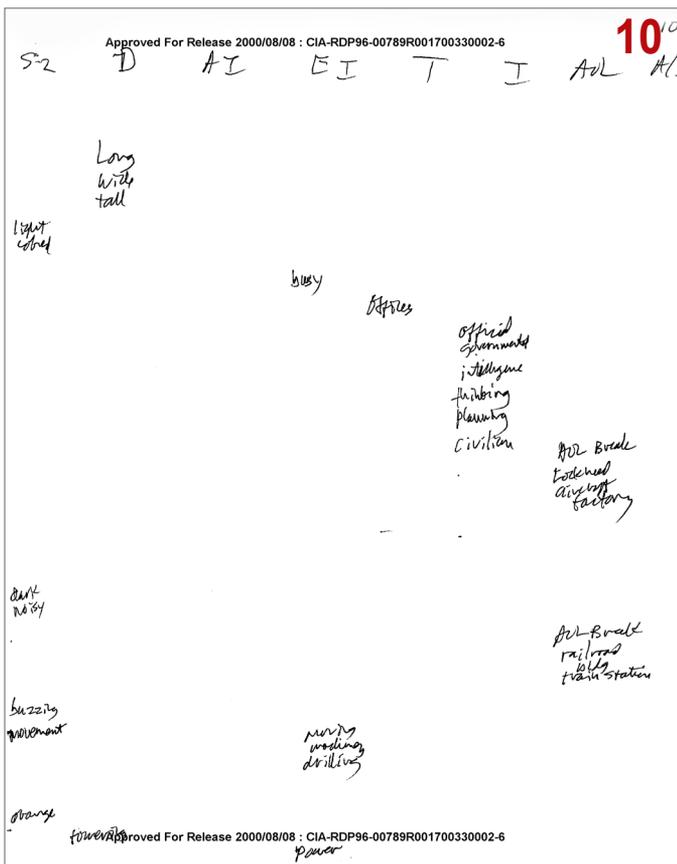
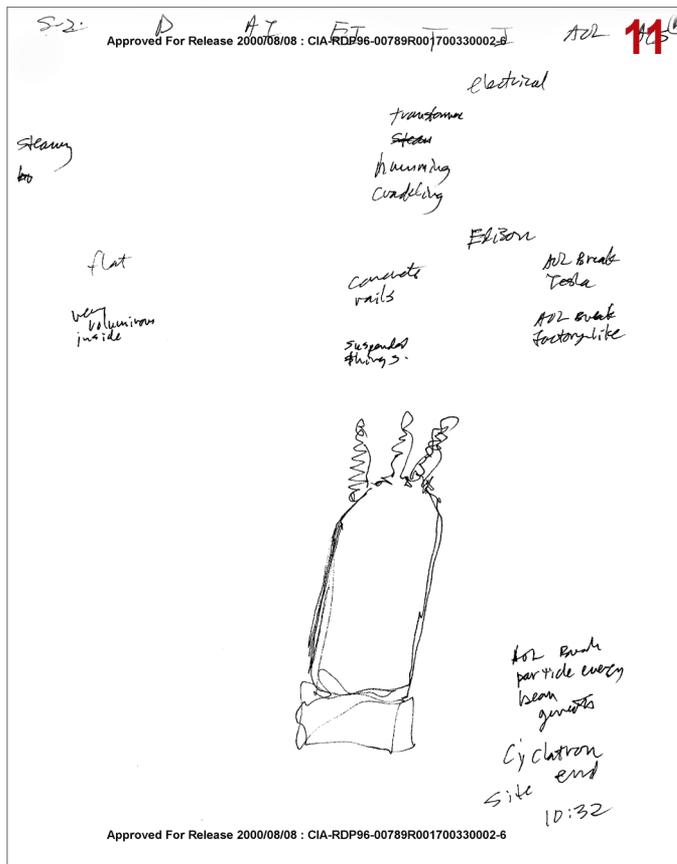
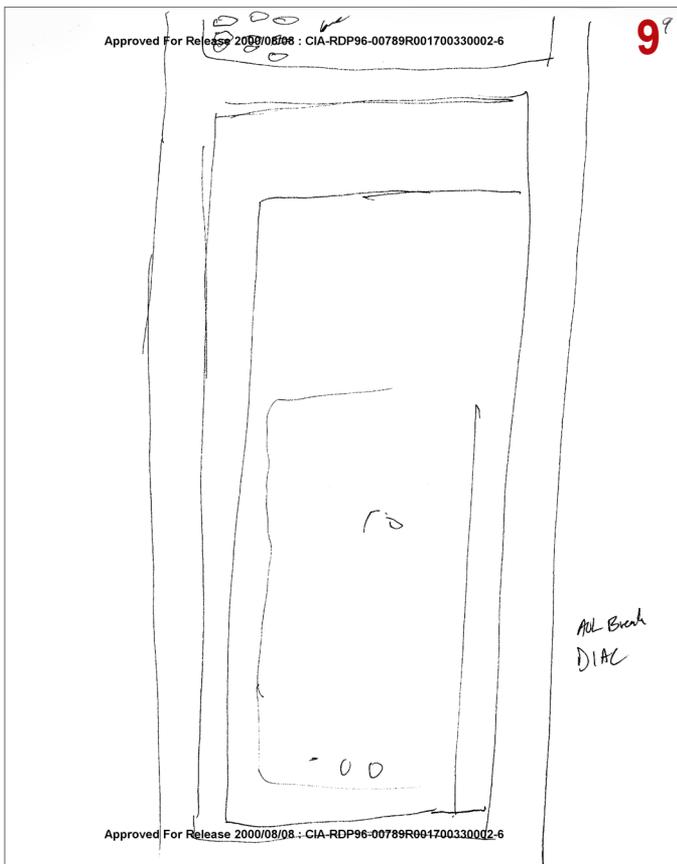
Dr. Smith is the author of [*Reading the Enemy's Mind: Inside Star Gate—America's Psychic Espionage Program*](#) and [*The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing: The Secret Military Remote Perception Skill Anyone Can Learn*](#). He served for seven years in the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade, Maryland. In 1984, he was one of only a few government personnel to be trained in Controlled Remote Viewing by Ingo Swann. Transferred in 1990 to serve in Desert Storm with the 101st Airborne Division, he retired in 1996.

Dr. Smith is president of Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc. A founding director of IRVA, past president, and vice-president, he also serves as a Board member.



The BABAR Detector at SLAC
Image: Stanford University





REVIEW

THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO REMOTE VIEWING

by Shane Ivie

Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. (Major, U.S. Army, ret.)
International Press
Las Vegas, Nevada
ISBN 978-1-938815-01-0

This is the *first* book that I should have read when I became interested in remote viewing. It was written by the man who, as a member of the super-secret psychic spy project that would eventually become known as “Star Gate”, authored the U.S. Army’s “Coordinate Remote Viewing Manual” (which won the congratulations and gratitude of the protocol’s originator, Ingo Swann). Since then, remote viewing has become a public phenomenon and has captured the imagination of countless individuals with a desire to learn exactly what remote viewing is and how to do it.

The author admits that this is not a “how-to book” but more of a survey of the field. It really is all in the name—this is a guide, an overview of the world of remote viewing with directions on how to navigate through it. [*The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing*](#) is meant to assist people who are new to remote viewing, those who want to dip their toe in the water and get a sense of what this unique skill is all about. The book also has great appeal for those who have been long-time enthusiasts of remote viewing because it works as a road map and shows how far remote viewing has come.

Everything pertaining to remote viewing is here and, if not, there are references to where one can obtain further details. If you are not sure whether you want to extend your interest in remote viewing beyond a passing glance at the subject, this book is a compass for enthusiasts, experts, and skeptics alike.

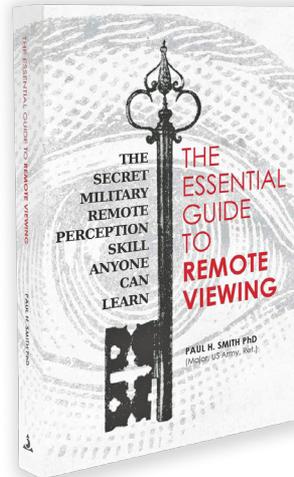
For instance, many of the stories about the original project have already been written about by several

of the original military viewers and civilian researchers, including Paul H. Smith in his own *Reading The Enemy’s Mind: Inside Star Gate—America’s Psychic Espionage Program*, but, in this volume, he has consolidated the details to just the “who, what, when, and where” of the facts, as well as references for further study. He provides details about the beginnings of the remote-viewing project at Stanford Research

Institute (SRI), and the different incarnations of the military’s program are listed with only the most pertinent information noted. However, what is unique about this book is the way in which the author brings the reader along by the bootstraps and then weaves in the experience of what it is like to be a remote viewer. With the use of just one exceptional session in the first chapter (“The Mystery of Shipyard 402”), it explains how the Army became involved in Extra Sensory Perception (ESP) research, how the author became involved in its operational program, and how ESP is defined; it also outlines the relatives of remote viewing, close and distant. The

book also introduces the people involved in remote-viewing research, and the reader has the opportunity to see one of the most detailed remote-viewing sessions from all of the Central Intelligence Agency’s (CIA’s) Star Gate documents that were released in 2004. That session reported a then unknown naval warship being built in a small corner of the former Soviet Union; the session was performed by famed military remote viewer Joseph “Joe” McMoneagle and monitored by F. Holmes “Skip” Atwater.

The Essential Guide To Remote Viewing continues by expanding on the practical uses of remote viewing and by detailing many of the obstacles encountered when working with different types of targets. There are suggestions as to how to remedy difficulties with



predicting the future, all interwoven with the story of Dr. Smith's own session concerning a missile attack on the USS Stark (a U.S. Navy warship), which the author claims is arguably his best. The reason he uses this example and the one mentioned above is not to relive old "war stories" but because the documentation is so impeccable and was taken directly from the official CIA Star Gate files.

"This book is about who these people were, what they did (including what they found hiding inside Shipyard 402), and what came of the highly secret program. It is also about what this might mean for you . . . how you yourself can learn more about what they did—and how you can do it too. If you are willing to try."

The reader is introduced to the various methods of remote viewing—Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) and its derivatives, their similarities and their differences. Dr. Smith describes what it is like to remote view and continues to outline the important principles of remote-viewing theory. Two remote-viewing experiments are presented that can be done by the reader: (1) a sealed-envelope experiment, and (2) an "outbounder" experiment. This time, the story of Hollywood director Elias Merhige, director of the film *Suspect Zero*, and his own experience with remote viewing are mixed into the narrative. Throughout the book, road signs for what subjects are up ahead are brought to readers' attention while at the same time wrapping up earlier examples; this foreshadowing keeps the book very readable and prepares readers for more complex ideas.

As the book goes deeper into some of the more technical explanations as to how remote viewing works, there is an ample amount of speculative theory on the mechanisms involved with ESP. The details offered here come from science's point of view and are measured with caution so as to not sensationalize the experience of being psychic. What are offered are generally accepted as the closest explanations for *psi* functioning to date—quantum nonlocality, quantum entanglement—or perhaps some unknown nonphysical possibility. The subject matter is technical, but it is explained in such a way as to dispel any doubt a reader may have about understanding these

concepts. For those who thrive on the numbers, the book cuts right to the chase and lays out the evidence for remote viewing; a discussion of the different levels of evidence follows, some being more convincing than others. In turn, remote viewing is discussed as evidence for ESP, which delivers the promise of detailed statistical evidence.

The Essential Guide To Remote Viewing excels with an entire chapter devoted to an important subject, "Critical Thinking for Skeptics and Believers Alike." It is an assessment of the mistakes that are made by the claims of "true believers" as well as by the objections to remote viewing of skeptics. There are guidelines of which to be mindful when encountering one extreme or the other, and this book details some of the pitfalls of poor critical-thinking skills.

As readers reach the closing chapters, they will understand what remote viewing is (and is not) and how it fits into the bigger picture of remote perception, parapsychology, and consciousness research. Perhaps the book's most valuable chapters discuss how to actually learn remote viewing effectively, how to pick an instruction program, and what to expect when selecting an instructor. There is also advice about how one might get even more instruction than is offered in this book alone, either by doing it by one's self, by home study courses, or by live instruction. After the table is set, Dr. Smith invites readers to decide if they want to pursue remote viewing, having by then provided them with a considerable amount of knowledge with which to make an informed decision.

Shane Ivie is the originator of *Operational Handicapping*, an application of remote viewing to horse racing. Originally trained in *Technical Remote Viewing methodology*, he is currently training in *Controlled Remote Viewing* with Paul H. Smith Ph.D., and has also volunteered as a viewer with the *Nevada Remote Viewing Group* and *The Husick Group*. He is a partner of *On Track Information* and owner of *Operational Handicapping.com LL*



RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

SOUTH OF SCIENCE

Remote Viewing and Religion

by Primasita Menor

In 431 BCE, at the outset of the Peloponnesian War, the Spartans sent a delegation to Delphi to consult the Oracle. The news from the Oracle was good—Sparta would prevail in its upcoming battle against Athens.

Some 2,400 years later, in March 1979, a young U.S. Air Force enlisted woman by the name of Rosemary Smith was handed a map of the entire continent of Africa; she was told only that, at some time in the previous few days, a Soviet Tupolev Tu-22 bomber outfitted as a spy plane had crashed somewhere on the continent.

The United States desperately wanted to recover the top-secret Russian codes and equipment that that Tu-22 carried, so, using her remote-viewing skills, she pinpointed the wreckage “even though it had been completely swallowed by the jungle canopy into which the jet had plunged nose first.”*

Bouncing back 544 years or so before 1979, a young woman in a small garden in eastern France received a vision from Saints Michael, Catherine, and Margret. The saints told her to drive the English out of France and bring the French Dauphin to Reims for his coronation. The Maid of Orleans, a young woman barely 19 years old, rallied and led the armies of France, as history recorded the enigma of Joan and the Roman Catholic Church.

These events have a somewhat similar theme: They all lie a bit “south” of the science of our time.

In 1996, at my home in Honolulu, Hawaii, I hosted a weekly gathering of people who shared my interest in many things metaphysical and spiritual; at times, our group’s attendance would exceed forty in number. The group always began with a guided meditation that lasted for 30 minutes or so. The primary intent of these weekly meditations was to quieten our minds and practice a variety of meditative techniques designed to maximize the reaching of that point of relaxation and receptivity toward discussions of various metaphysical and spiritual topics of interest to the group. Among the topics investigated and discussed were writings such



* *Reading the Enemy's Mind: Inside Star Gate, America's Psychic Espionage Program* (2005) by Paul H. Smith, Tom Doherty Associates (New York), p.31.

as James Redfield's *The Celestine Prophecy*; studies in extrasensory perception, channeling, psychokinesis, psychometry; *A Course in Miracles*, the *Keys of Enoch*, contemplative prayers, Barbara Brennan's book on touch healing, the doctrines of various religious groups such as the Mormons' *Book of Mormon*, a variety of Biblical literature, Vedic scriptures, Gnostic teachings, Barbara Brennan's book *Hands of Light*, dynamic praying, Rosicrucian teachings, the Order of the Golden Dawn, the teachings of Ka Huna, and similar texts. The intent of these studies was to raise awareness across a broad spectrum of metaphysical and spiritual platforms. We would sometimes have guests from out of state who specialized in such areas as Qi Gong, T'ai Chi, and human energy fields; these people would conduct educational seminars to draw our awareness to their crafts.

In late 1996, remote viewing hit the radar of our group, and we began to discuss it. In 1997, I became aware of a remote-viewing group in Honolulu, which began my journey and training with the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG).

I found remote viewing to be an incredible journey of mind, much akin to many of the other areas that I have studied. I am amazed that science accepts so little of what we conceive in our minds and in which we place our faith.

How can we reconcile the science we believe and the thoughts of our minds? How is it that I believe in something that science refutes, whether it is remote viewing or my personal faith in spirituality?

Just because I exist does not mean that I must yield to the constructs of science in lieu of continuing to explore the possibilities of the reality I perceive about myself. This little blue marble in physical space (Earth) that we all call our home is our biggest scientific laboratory for physics and the material condition. It is also home to an amazing array of consciousness.

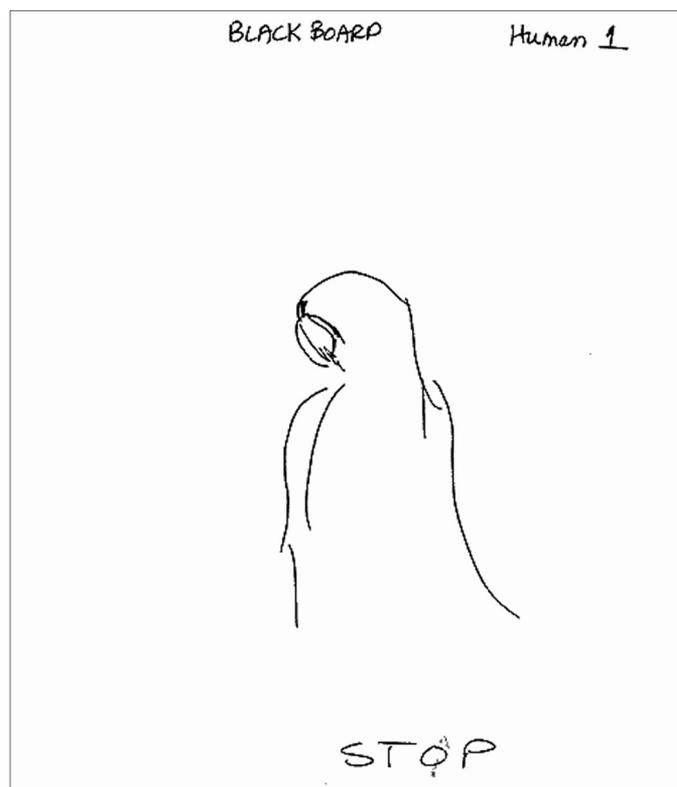
Once we clear science from the table and look to the elements of the higher-consciousness needs of the masses, we find throughout history that religion and spiritualism have played major roles in the organization of the societal dynasties that have allowed us to persevere as humanity. It is no wonder that, after remote viewing began to proliferate within our knowledge, targets of a spiritual or religious nature

began to be tasked.

From a tasker's perspective, it should not be regarded as a search for truth but as a revelation that only the viewer can experience, consider, and sometimes validate.

It is not very often in the HRVG that a religious or spiritual target would be given, but it has happened; initially, perhaps a location with a spiritual history or a structure with a significant religious association would be tasked.

The results of these efforts were usually mixed but often embraced the spiritual or religious nature of the target. It was not until humans with some religious affiliation were tasked as remote-viewing targets that the data collected would shift—and often we would be surprised by the results: some with haunting imagery while others with profound revelations for us to consider.



Target: Saint Teresa of Calcutta

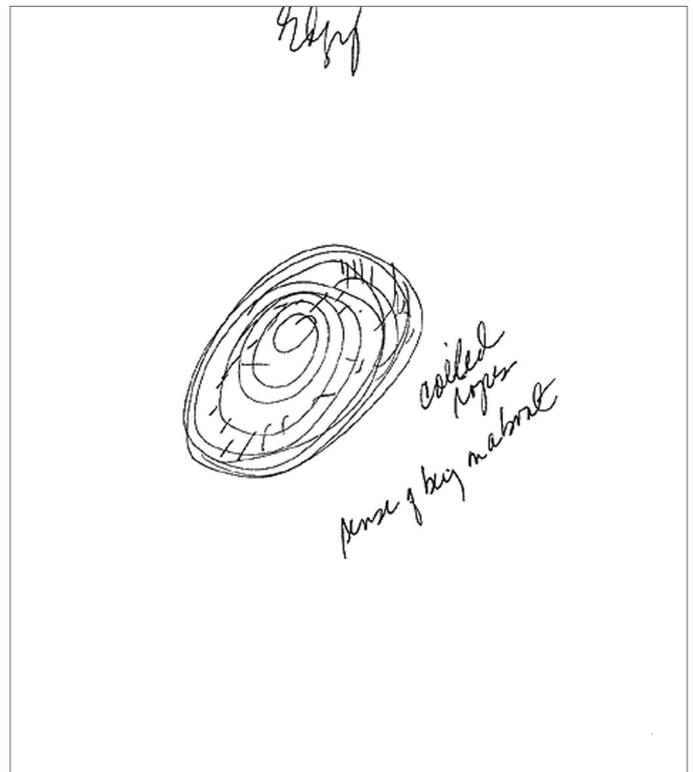
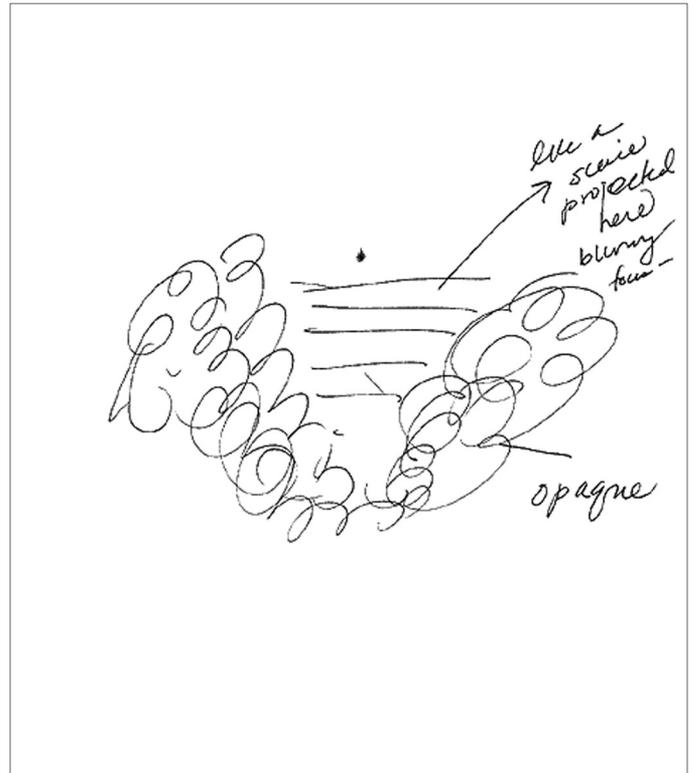
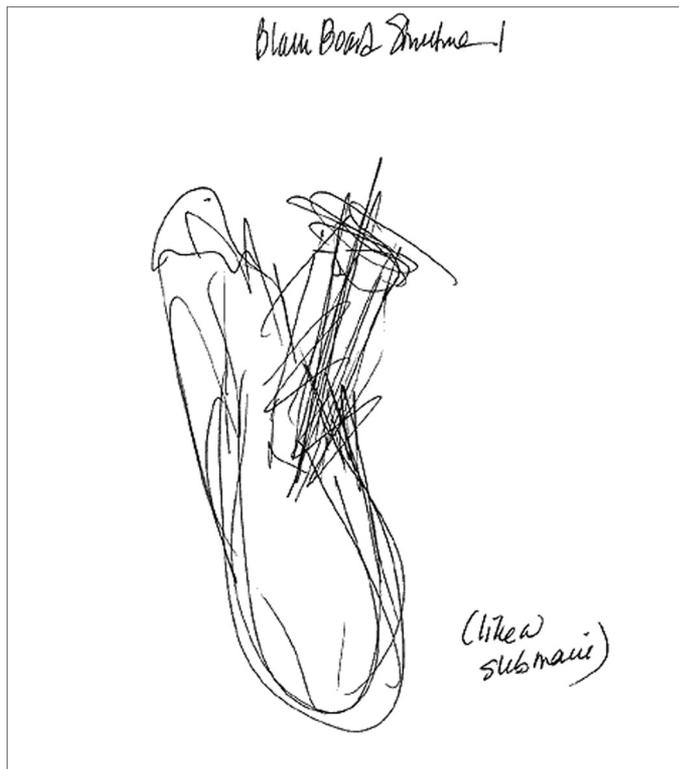
The captivating element of surprise is often demonstrated when an astute viewer would depict, in graphic detail, quantifiable aspects of a religious target, such as with the target being St. Teresa of Calcutta. When the individual viewer has a propensity toward spiri-

tual interests, the target contact seems to proliferate in their work and often results in a very successful session. It is graphically transparent to see how the signal-from-target line appears to have been indelibly set for them, as though the rapport between their subconscious and the target was coherently comfortable.

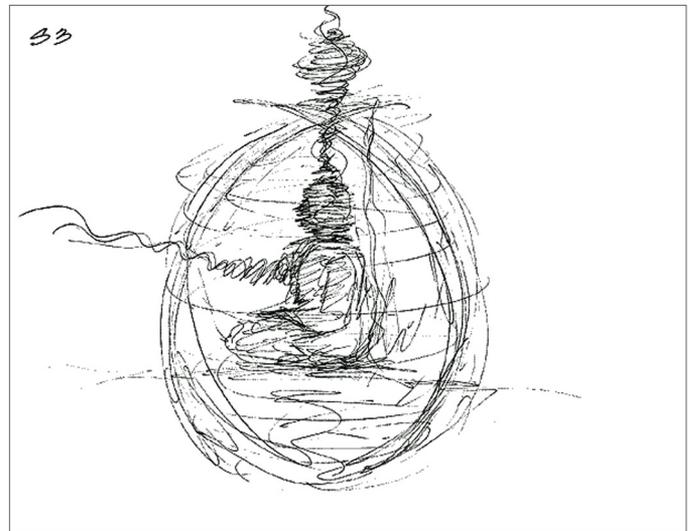
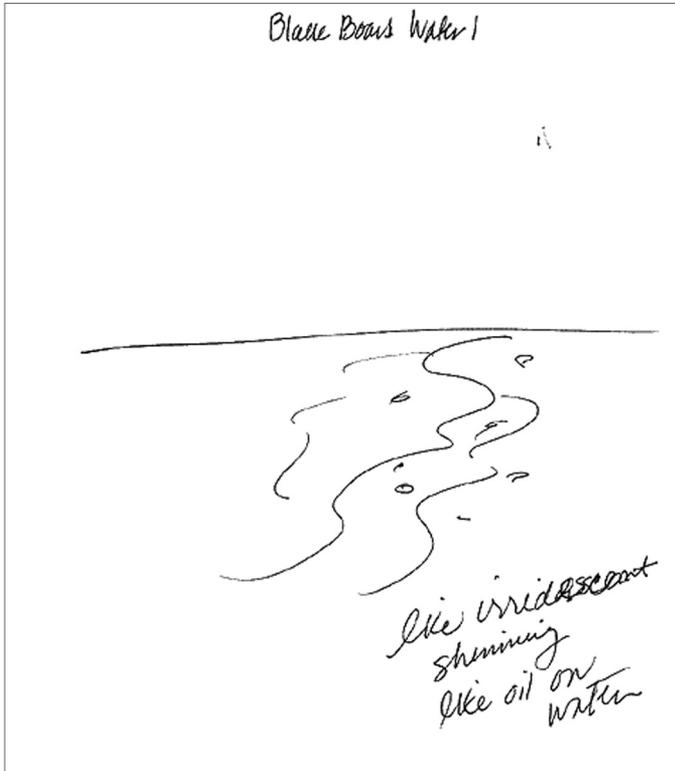
In October 2015, another HRVG viewer, Debra, worked a target that was defined as a miracle performed by Jesus and referenced as “The calming of the storm.”* Debra’s work highlighted a Semitic-looking man and a wooden ship in a violent sea; the ship survived the storm. Her description of the area was near the Red Sea and described terrain associated with the Middle East.

I was quite taken with the work produced some years ago by another HRVG viewer, Valeri, when she was tasked with a famous Hawaiian surfer, Mark Foo, who died while surfing giant waves at a well known surf spot called “Mavericks” in California; Foo had ridden his last wave, and it took his life. That ride was the target, and Valeri’s last four images were very haunting.

Target: Hawaiian surfer Mark Foo surfing his last wave.



* This is based on the Biblical passage Luke 8:22-25 found at www.usccb.org/bible/luke/8



Target: Prince Gautama Siddhartha/Moment of Enlightenment at the Bodhi Tree

Her S3 site sketch graphically illustrated a being in meditative posture with energy emanating from the crown chakra (7th endocrine gland) and more energy flowing from the heart center.

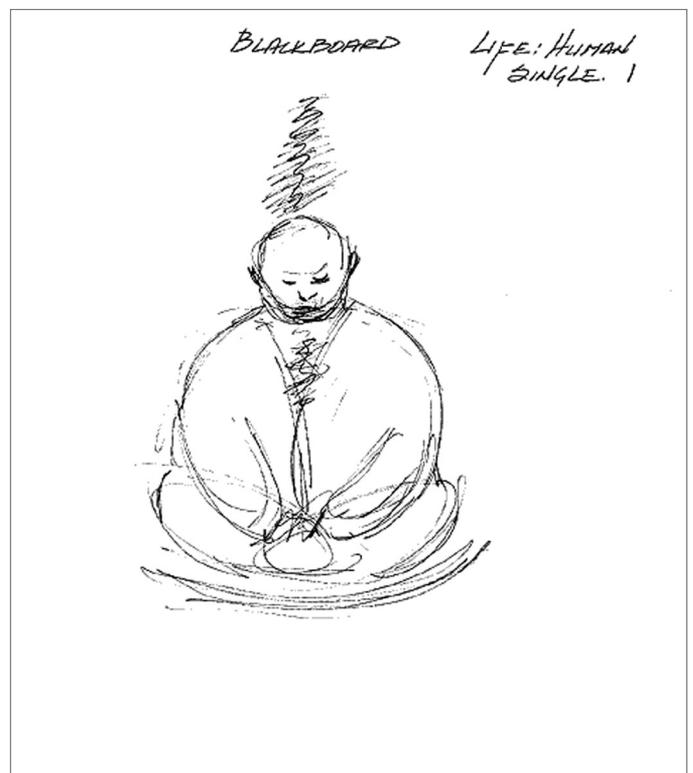
The image of a surfer on a board, followed by the cataclysmic accident in the wave, and the ominous tunnel imagery associated with the classic Near-Death Experiencer's tunnel of light should lead to much reflection.

Every now and then, an HRVG remote viewer produced a session that was extraordinary from beginning to end; such was the case when we tasked Prince Gautama Siddhartha/Moment of Enlightenment at the Bodhi Tree. The viewer drew a graphically robust visual image of that moment with precision in her verbiage. Her S4 part reflected the following information:

Blackboard

Life: Human

- Single
- Spiritual teacher, leader, path of truth
- Tying spirituality into politics
- Peaceful, compassionate, calm, humanitarian
- Strong feeling of spiritual expansion



Target: Prince Gautama Siddhartha/Moment of Enlightenment at the Bodhi Tree

Another image was enhanced by a clearly depicted meditative posture of a single human, again reflecting energy emanating from the crown. The diary entry at the end of the session clearly illuminated the intense spiritual nature of the viewer’s experience:

Sensed peace, timelessness, a great feeling of spiritual expansion, feelings of rushing energy throughout my body . . . I popped into a long corridor which appeared to be carved out of stone. At the end of the corridor, there appeared to be massive doors with a symbol carved [in it] and what appears to be writing. I saw the figure in a red robe walking to the door . . . when he opened it, there was an immense light pouring out of the room . . . I got a sense that this was a repository of ancient truths, like a library, but is very secret, hidden.



Target: Prince Gautama Siddhartha/Moment of Enlightenment at the Bodhi Tree

This viewer did not, as a rule, always graphically depict religious images; however, she performed exceptionally well with this target.

While these are the most interesting aspects of HRVG’s remote viewing in areas regarding religion and spiritualism, others within the greater remote-viewing community have had some different experiences. Rumors surfaced in the history of the U.S. Army’s Remote Viewing Unit at Fort Meade of prejudice against the unit’s activities by some government officials with strong religious convictions. Thomas Walker, in his book *The Force Is with US*, wrote that Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., and Ingo Swann were both members of “the bizarre and controversial cult of Scientology.”* Both later dropped out of Scientology, and Dr. Puthoff eventually joined a group of anti-Scientologists; however, the damage had been done and, despite their high-profile publications, Puthoff’s and co-researcher Russell Targ’s work was not followed up by mainstream researchers. Other rumors surfaced that religious prejudice played a part in the decision to shut down the Army’s remote-viewing program. While rumors abound, there is still no real evidence that remote viewing and religion ever met in the ring of anything but opinion.

Remote viewing may be the only data-collection platform that is capable of addressing events within consciousness. Science has no tool in its toolbox to measure an event that originates within the intangible realm of consciousness, or manifests outside the laws of physics or the dynamics of Space/Time.

* *The Force Is with US*, by Thomas Walker (2009, Quest Books) p.39.

Primasita Menor is a retired senior logistician at the U.S. Department of Defense and is a military professional who currently serves as the National Adjutant of the Scottish American Military Society. She has been a member of the Hawaii Remote Viewers’ Guild (HRVG) for the last 19 years, and she currently serves as its Secretary and an Online Instructor.



RV RESEARCH

THE PSYCHIC SPY CONTEST

by Leonard “Lyn” Buchanan

Preface

This contest was conceived and coordinated by IRVA Board member Ellen Zechman, M.D. for the International Remote Viewing Association 2016 Remote Viewing Conference, and the following analysis of the remote-viewing sessions was performed by Lyn Buchanan. The award winner was Michael Anthony Rinaldi, who demonstrated exceptional remote-viewing skills.

The contest followed the historic example of Joe McMoneagle’s session wherein he was given a picture of the roof of a building and asked what was going on inside. During his session, he was able to describe the building of the Russian “Typhoon” submarine, its design, and even the date and time that it would be rolled out of the building and into the water.

Following that example, IRVA’s “Psychic Spy Contest” required participants to remote view the interior of a building, having only seen the following picture of its roof.

Tasking

There is a building of interest to us. According to official documents, it is a lumber-processing building, but intelligence sources report that it is no longer used for that purpose. The customers want to know what activities are going on inside, as well as the purpose(s) for the activities and any objects, equipment, and personnel involved.



Target: New Mexico Museum of Space History

As a trainer of Controlled Remote Viewing and a former member of the Army’s U.S. Remote Viewing Unit, I am familiar with the process of session analysis, and so I was asked to analyze and report on the session data that were submitted. I did not act as a judge, and the following report only provides data of the remote viewer with the most accurate session.

Executive Summary

Target: The target photo is of a building that is currently used to rebuild, repair, and prepare used and historical space equipment, vehicles, and other space-related materials for display at the New Mexico Museum of Space History. The items are shipped to the museum in whatever state they exist, whether they were stored, crashed, burned, or incomplete due to missing parts, etc. The facility is officially called the “Museum Support Center,” but its employees and volunteers affectionately call it “the Boneyard.”

Viewers: Ten viewers entered the contest and presented session reports. The following statistics are from the best remote-viewing session (Rinaldi):

ASPECT OF VIEWING	VIEWER #2
Perceptions (Descriptors)	
Number of perceptions reported ¹	312
Number correct (per feedback)	241
Number incorrect (per feedback)	70
Number w/o feedback	0
Percentage of accurate information	77.24%
Sketches, Diagrams, Graphics	
Number of sketches presented	9
Number identifiable	7
Number not identifiable	2
Number w/accurate material	4
Percentage of sketches usable for intel ²	44.44%
Reporting of Findings	
Procedural errors	0
Adherence to protocols	100%
Clarity / ease of use / informational	Excellent
Report evaluation	Excellent (see notes, below)
Intelligence Gained (Met Tasking)	
Described interior of building	Yes
Purpose(s) of activities	Yes
Objects, equipment, personnel	Yes
Additional (untasked) information	Yes

Notes

- **Perceptions (Descriptors) Reported:** A remote-viewing session begins with vague and often incorrect perceptions and builds in accuracy as the viewer gets more “contact with the target.” It is therefore the viewer’s job to write a summary of findings when the session is completed, weeding out those perceptions that he/she believes to be wrong and including only those perceptions that the viewer then believes to be correct. Therefore, proper analysis of any remote-viewing session is performed by analyzing what the viewer reports in his/her final summary, not by going through the session and judging everything the viewer worked his/her way through to get the final information.
- **Sketches:** Sketches in remote viewing are among the most difficult aspects to analyze and/or judge. It often happens that the analyst will not see any applicability of a sketch to anything at the target site, but the customer(s) *will* find meaning in them. Therefore, sketches are analyzed for their immediate usability. Because I have been a participant in the activities and personnel in the targeted building for over two years, I am very familiar with everything in the building. I therefore analyzed each sketch according to whether I was able to identify it as representing what I know to be there. A more detailed analysis might turn up meanings, symbolic or otherwise, to the sketches that I found to be “unidentifiable” and therefore unusable.
- **Submitted results:** One viewer turned in his session transcript and a completed final report that would go to a customer. The other viewer turned in only his session and summary. Because the purpose of the contest was to see how good each participant would be as a viewer (doing the spying, itself), no judging or analytic bias for or against was given to either viewer’s submitted material based on presentation. Analysis was done only on the reported perceptions and information provided by the viewing itself.
- **Target location:** Each participant included dowsing in his/her session. One viewer was around 4000 miles off in a southwesterly direction and the other viewer was around 4000 miles off in a north-

easterly direction. While the inclusion of dowsing is a mark of a good and comprehensive viewer, dowsing results for this target would not have been considered even if both participants were exactly on the mark, because the customer(s) already knew the target building’s location (hence their ability to provide the tasking picture).

- **Notes on material:** I have made notes and comments both within and at the end of my analysis of each viewer’s session, in the hope that it will help educate readers as to the needs, protocols, pitfalls, and accomplishments of viewers who are asked to provide “intelligence information” about targets.
- Viewers used the standardized CRV format, as used by the U.S. military. The actual session transcripts are not presented herein because I do not have the viewers permission for their inclusion.

Session Analysis

Viewer #2

Initial coordinates and site contact revealed the following ideograms:

- Y Man-made
- Y Space
- Y Biological
- Y Descending/hanging (proprietary ideogram which has evolved over my practice)
- Y Motion/energy

The man-made is or has:

- Y Industrial
- Y Mechanical
- Y Horizontally-oriented
- Y Steel (composition)
- Y Gray colored
- Y Girder-like
- N Emitting “thumping”-type noises, such as machine parts in motion (Sketch page 2)
- N Resembling milling work
- Y Rolling or turning forward

The biological is or has:

- Y Human
- Y Multiple
- Y Of one which is a man
 - Y Who is wearing a hat
 - Y Who reminds me of Norton from ‘The Honeymooners’
 - Y Who is directing an activity,
 - N Which is of production
 - Y Metal
 - Y Which comes out in strips/ribbon-like pattern
 - Y Coordinating/instructing
 - Y Other people
 - Y Use of machines

The space is or has:

- Y Noise
 - Y Which is related to machines
 - N Which are related to production
 - Y Which are industrial
 - Y Which sound as though having exhaust or valve release components
 - N Which sound similar to diesel engines
 - Y Which requires one to talk loudly in order to be heard

The hanging/descending is or has:

- N Curtain like
- Y Dropping down
- N From the ceiling
- N Via rope-like or chain-like attachments

Michael Rinaldi 2015-2016 Psychic Spy Contest Submission Report Page 3

Y Hooked
 N Winched or Hoisted
 Y Which is used to section or cordon off an area
 Y Which has finished products
 Y Which are stationary and set aside
 Y However which have some aspect of portability (sketch two on page 5)

Moved to motion/energy which is or has:
 Y Mechanical
 Y Horizontally moving
 N As if turning over and over
 N Conveyor belt-like
 Y Grinding forward
 (Sketch page 6)
 X Processing

A re-iteration of the coordinates produced additional information.

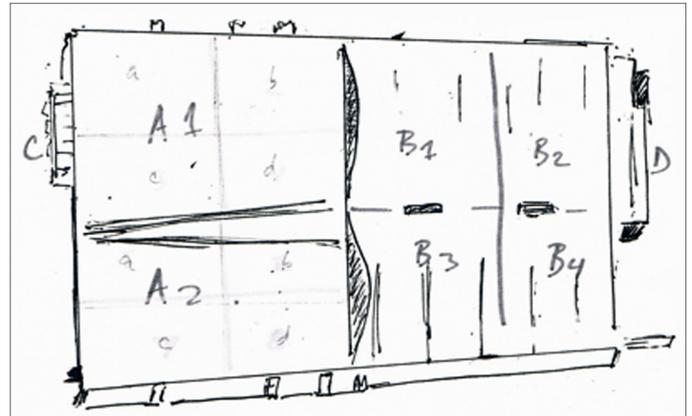
There is a man-made which is or has:
 Y Conveyed
 N From station to station
 N Electrically
 N From a mechanism
 Y Which is on a track
 N Which is above head
 Y Curved
 Y Framed
 (See sketch page 8)
 Y Curvilinear
 Y Heavy/dense
 Y Made of metallic composition
 N Panel-like
 Y 6-7 feet tall
 Y 3-4 feet wide
 N Less than 5 inches deep/thick
 (note: Reminds me of a large door to an airplane or other transportation vehicle)
 Y Is being inspected by two or more men

There is space which is or has:
 Y Industrial
 Y Fabrication
 Y Primarily the purpose
 Y Assembly
 Y Which is a lesser purpose (ALTHOUGH IT LIMITED ACCESS - NOT TO PUBLIC)
 N It is secretive
 N As if it is a front for something

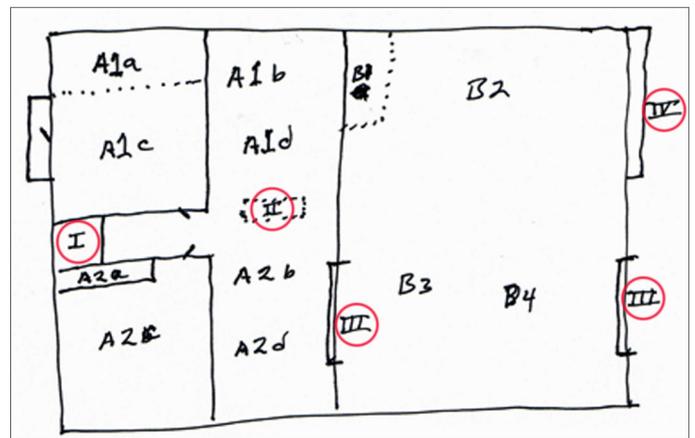
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Note: Viewer #2 detailed the interior of the building. As with almost all remote viewing, the actual relative sizes of each area may vary from what the viewer perceives simply because it is human nature to enlarge important things and diminish less important things while the viewer sketches. This is a known phenomenon in remote viewing and is to be expected.

Viewer #2's viewed detailed floorplan of the building:



Actual floorplan of the building, using Viewer #2's labels (my rough sketch):



Note 1: In the above floorplan, areas not noted by Viewer #2 are labeled in my sketch with Roman numerals:

- I Bathrooms.
- II Heavy permanent metalworking equipment that divides the two areas.
- III Large doors on tracks for moving artifacts between rooms and out to the museum.
- IV Discard area for equipment and objects to be trashed.

The space is or has (cont'd):
 Y Sectioned
 Y Into various areas
 Y Interdependently
 Y Like an assembly line
 Y Machinery
 Y Which is loud
 Y Of which there are multiple types
 Y In which there are people
 Y Who are yelling
 Y Coordinating their efforts
 Y Which are fast-paced
 Y And somewhat worried/frenetic
 Y/N Inspecting
 Y Processing and measuring
 Y Okaying and clearing for further processing

The floor is or has:
 Y Hard/dense
 Y Glazed
 Y Lined
 In order to section or designate the various areas of activity

Other things about the site:
 There is activity which is overseen by two higher-ups/seniors within the facility's administration. These are two men who are coordinating efforts on site with orders received off-site. The ambience of the activity exudes one in which the activities there are time/timeline-sensitive, in which deadlines must be met as their work strictly coincides interdependently with others off site.

NOTE:
 At this point in the viewing I drew a representation of the building and divided it into a front half and a back half. The front half is Section A, and the rear half is section B.

Section A is divided into section A1 and A2, with each A1 and A2 being divided into quarters 'a' through 'd'. Therefore, you will find the front half of the building labeled A1 a-d, and A2 a-d.

Section B is divided into four areas: B1 through B4. The following summary denotes what was viewed in a section by section, area by area manner.

Using Phase/Stage 6 tools I attempted to map out the floor of the facility on graph paper and probed each section noted above in respective areas.

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Note 2: Because of the need for absolute accuracy in intelligence work, I have counted as accurate (Y), not accurate (N), and “can’t feedback”(?) according to the organization presented by Viewer #2. There were many things found that were accurate and important but which were listed as being in areas they do not occupy. Because of that, they would be counted as incorrect—for that area. I have added notes to indicate the areas they belong to when such a situation occurs, but the “incorrect” (N) analysis still stands, again due to the need for total accuracy in intelligence-collection work. This is a “spy” contest, after all.

Section A1a.
 In this section, there is a room which is set aside primarily for meetings in which personnel related to administration congregate to hold organizational meetings.
 There is a second area which is just outside the first area, adjacent to it, and is open for foot traffic. This area allows personnel to observe the whole facility without obstruction. Here personnel congregate and can be seen moving freely in and out of the area.
 Moving through the area, I found a woman carrying a clipboard and/or papers, scurrying about transferring orders written on the paper(s).

Note: The area marked as “A1a” is used as a divided supply room for office supplies, etc.

Section A1b.
 In this area, a very long table-like, horizontal structure was found which is jutting inward from the wall towards the center of the facility. There are 2 or 3 like it in a row, also positioned from the outer wall, jutting inward. They are stationary, of a metallic composition, seemingly winged or flanged and having some moveable parts.

Note: The area marked as “A1b” by Viewer #2 contains several long worktables, one attached to the wall, sticking out into the room, and stretching the whole length of the area. Other worktables are permanent, large, and are metallic with wooden work surfaces.

Section A1c.
 In this area, I perceived multiple rooms which were office-oriented, adjacent to each other and served as a transitional space of sorts where personnel can move away from the ‘production floor’ and into an area where they can meet with other personnel or admin for non-labor activities, and for general entrance/exit purposes to the floor.

Note: The area marked, as “A1c” by Viewer #2 is a large foyer area, used as a transitional area with displays, before people entering the building move into the other parts. It is often used as a meeting place to brief people on what they will be seeing in the areas beyond.

Section A1d.
 In this area, I found the distinct smell of sawdust, probably a remnant from the facility’s prior functions. There was also a manmade which was long, horizontally oriented, stationary, intermittently used and was a piece of equipment. It has a rotating or turning feature to it (see sketch, page 15), and at times is used for inspection of assembly, while at other times used for interim finalization of a product. There are multiple verticals on either side of the long horizontal objects. They may be people, but I could not tell.

Note: The section labeled “A1d” by Viewer #2 is a work area with table saws and racks for sheets of heavy plastic and plywood’s that will be used in the construction of museum displays.

Section A2a and A2c.
 In this area a manmade was perceived to be circular/curved, metal and rather large tank-like structure which was close to the outer wall and adjoined to it via multiple piping structures (see sketch page 16). This structure is used for holding of unknown material. The piping has a box-like structure attached to it as a meter or regulator of sorts for monitoring/controlling the internal contents of the tank-like structure.
 Next to this and adjacent to the wall is a metallic stair case, from which one could look down onto the floor and to the top of the tank-like structure below. This area around the tank structure and staircase is of limited authorization only, requiring technical knowledge in which to operate.

Note: The section labeled as “A2a and A2c” by Viewer #2 is a large room with water-purification equipment attached to the wall in the “A2a” section, and storage of large equipment and artifacts of higher value in the section marked “A2c”.

There is a metallic staircase from which one can look down onto the floor, which is marked as area “B2” by Viewer #2, and is just as described by him. However, again, due to the needs of accuracy involved in intelligence collection, these had to be marked as “N”s because of the reported location.

Section B1.
 Multiple people are grouped and facing the outer wall, and are inspecting/testing different components of the final product. It is here that they are of display once in a finished or semi-finished state. There is a continuation of stationary or parked objects into section B3 which originates in section A1b. It is here in this section that there is a curtain-like structure which suspends from the ceiling but is against the far wall. It can be drawn around the area in order to cordon it off. It is on a track on the ceiling and can be used for staging or setting aside the components in that area.

Note: The area marked as “B1” by Viewer #2 is the only two-level part of the building. The underneath part is an office area, used only for small meetings (2-3 people) and some office equipment. The office is reached through a door leading into area “A1a”. The upper part is reached via metallic stairs in the front of area “B2”; that part is used for storage of generic missile parts and larger supplies for the building (fluorescent lights, tiles, etc.). It looks down onto area “B2”.

Section B2.

Section B2 has multiple vehicles which are used for internal transportation and lifting such as with a small tow motor or forklift. There are personnel of unskilled laborers or basic skills working in this area in support of movement of component parts and transition of component parts to and from fabrication and assembly.

In section B2 from the rear middle half, one quarter up from the rear of the building, is a space which is dedicated to the movement in-and-out such as in shipping and receiving. Before this is an area in which there are stationary objects which are wrapped/contained such as being on pallets. They're piled up in rows and used in processing. These are basic raw materials for use in fabrication. These stacked objects are roughly 3 to 4 feet wide and tall, and 5 feet deep. They are aligned together and wrapped or spooled.

Note: The area designated "B2" by Viewer #2 is used for general storage of missile and other very large artifacts waiting to be processed for display in the museum. This area is used for moving such artifacts into the building, then out into the A part of the building for assembly, cleaning, and display preparation. Most things are shipped to the museum in boxes, so there are pallets of boxes and shrink-wrapped pieces stacked high everywhere in this area. The objects are all space-related vehicles, etc., and are not used for "internal" transportation.

Section B3.

In this area there is a roughly 60 (+/- 5 feet) tall columnar structure which is supportive of the superstructure. It reaches to or near the ceiling.

There is another manmade object with is stationary, of two distinct parts, mechanical which is used for processing or breaking down/separating raw materials components.

Another area in this section is found to be an open area, square which is designated for pre- and post-processing of parts and for loading/unloading the above 2-part manmade.

There is another area in the sector which is designated for placement of extra materials

Note: The structure is only around 20 feet high inside. There are structural poles throughout the large B sections that are load bearing roof supports. There are 3 or 4 large missile shells sitting in this area waiting to have their internal parts reinstalled and prepared for display. This area is also the front of the loading area and is at the large door leading into the front of the building. There are also stacks of "extra materials" that are either too large or too heavy to move to the upstairs area labeled as "B1" by Viewer #2.

Section B4.

In this section are found multiple mechanical objects which are manmade, cart-like, are moveable or even vehicular in nature and are intermittently used.

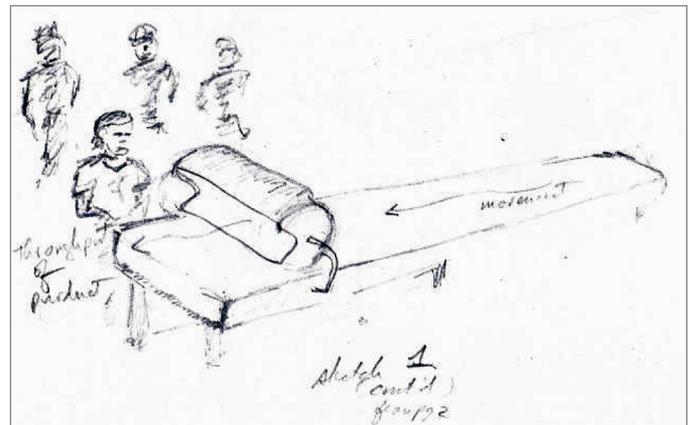
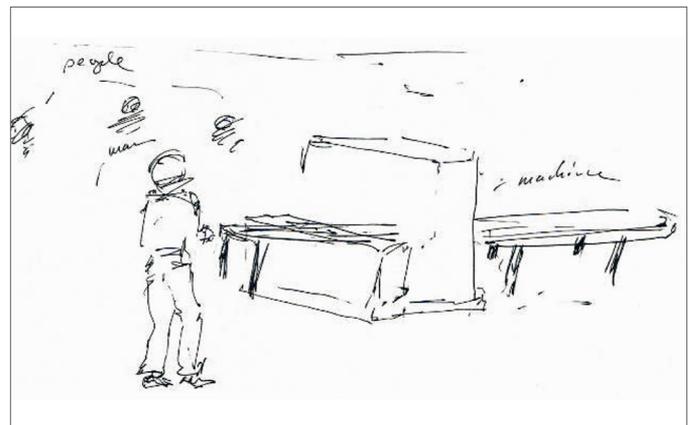
There is an area adjacent to this towards the rear corner of the building which is utility based, and which deals with the guts of or support of the building's electrical utilities.

Note: This area is for moving objects into and out of the building through the large rear door. It is also the place where the majority of the pieces of the DC-X

"Delta Clipper" are stored. Right by the door is the Delta Clipper's large, 20-foot-high fuel tank (sketched by Viewer #2 in his transcript). There are no electrical utility connections in this area.

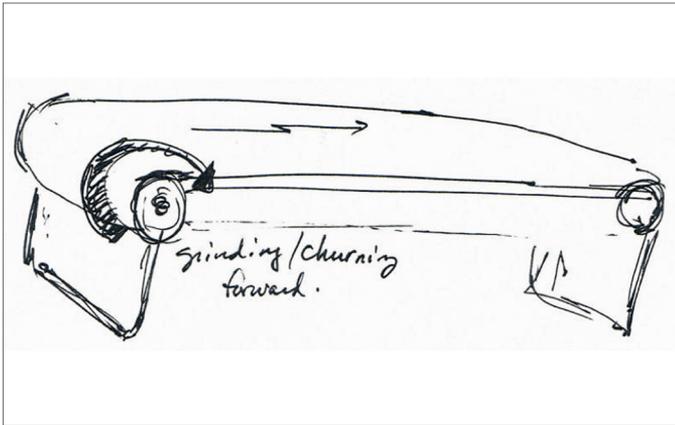
Sketches

1. The floorplan of the building's interior has already been shown. It was very impressive that Viewer #2 did define almost every one of the major areas inside the building in his sketch.
2. Sketch, pages 8 & 9 (referenced in the viewer's summary):

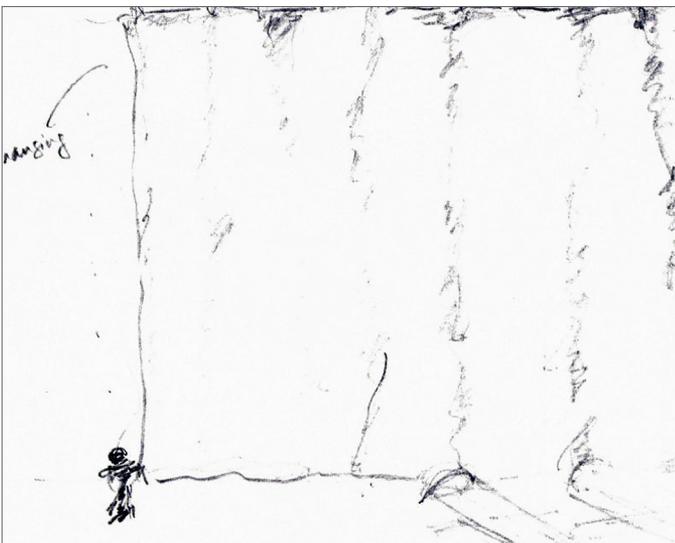
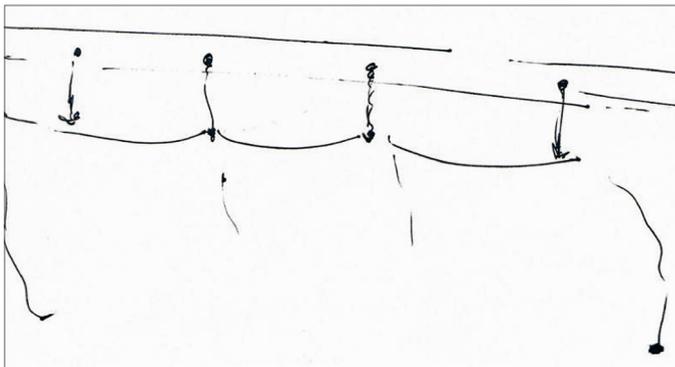


I cannot find a picture in my files that clearly displays the area of the sketch, but it is an almost accurate sketch of the large, permanent equipment that divides areas "A1d" and "A2b" (see actual floorplan). That fixture is a thick, upright cabinetry unit with a metalworking machine in front of it and a long worktable behind it, which is parallel (not perpendicular) to it, as shown. There are several round fuel tanks lying on it, but they do not move.

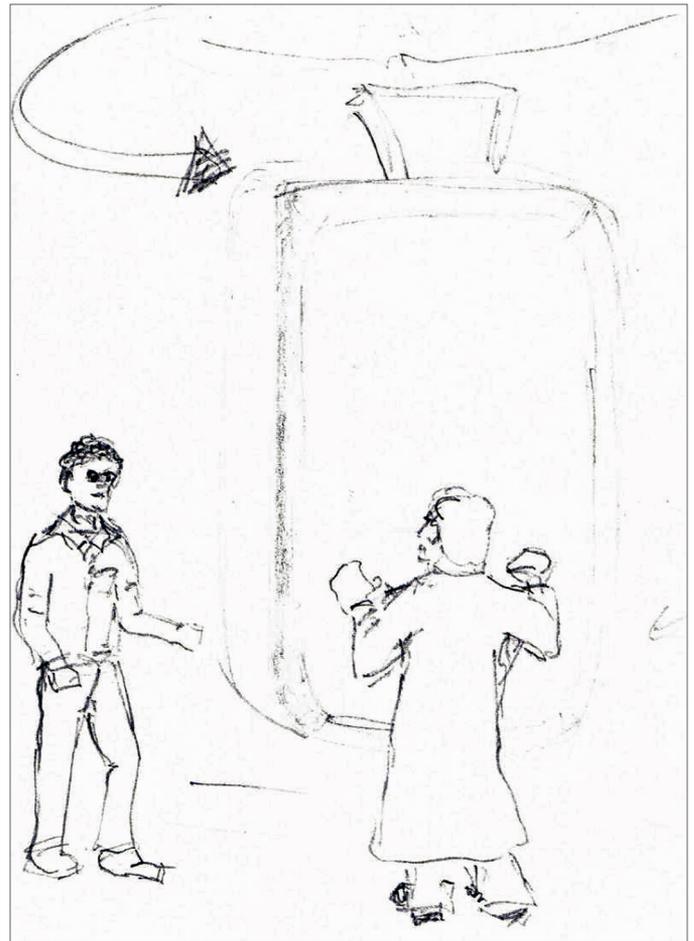
The same table appears to be sketched in Viewer #2's Sketch #3, as seen here:



3. The curtain. While there are two very large sliding metal doors that ride on tracks, there are no curtain-like structures hanging from the ceiling.



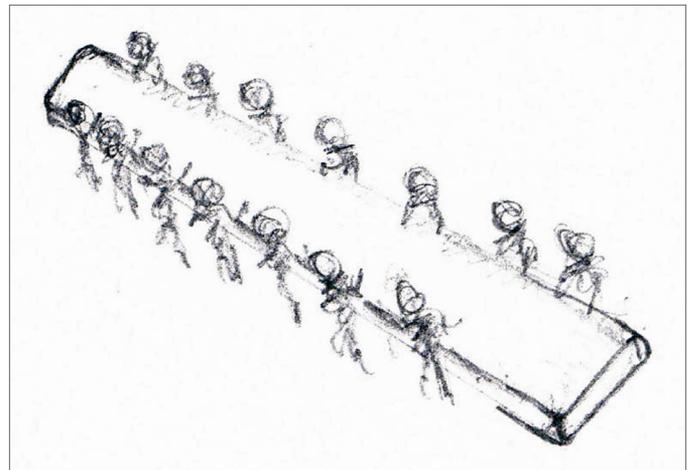
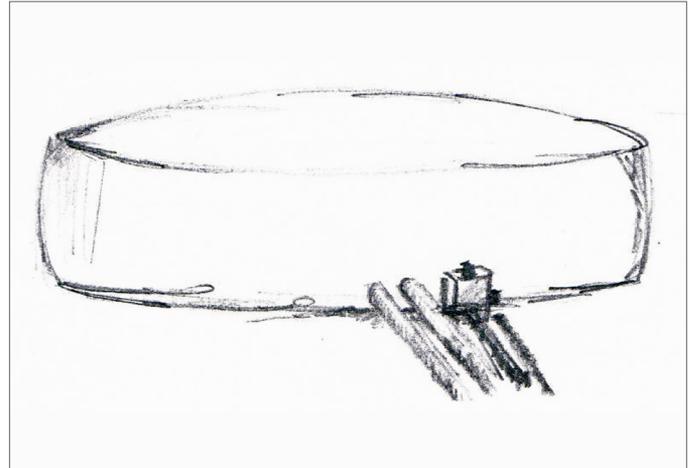
4. I was surprised and pleased when I saw the next sketch. The fuel tank for the DC-X "Delta Clipper" stands near the back-entrance doorway. My godson, twelve years old at the time, had volunteered to help rebuild the DC-X and was being introduced to the parts. He was amazed when he realized that he had just volunteered to rebuild a real spaceship, over 70 feet tall when finished, and weighing several dozen tons. It was one of those moments of high emotion that will act as an attractor for remote viewers in the future.





This picture of the fuel tank, as seen in the background of the sketch, is the fuel-injection unit for the DC-X. It is a fully functional prototype for a completely controllable manned spacecraft; it flew eleven successful flights before NASA took it over and crashed it. It lies on its side in the warehouse because it is too tall to stand. The warehouse roof is only about two stories high and, if the tank were standing, it would be a little taller than it is in the sketch, but not by much. The top-notch cap on it is shown in the sketch.

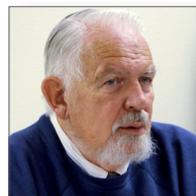
5. The items in the two following sketches are not recognizable parts of the building.



Analyst’s Notes

1. Viewer #2 did an excellent job of digging for details, delivered as both text and sketches.
2. Viewer #2 also provided examples of both “outline”-style and “paragraph”-style methods for his summary.

Leonard “Lyn” Buchanan (SFC, USA, ret.), remote viewer, database manager, property-book officer, and trainer in the U.S. Army’s Remote Viewing Unit from 1984-1992, is the author of [The Seventh Sense](#), executive director of a CRV training enterprise (Problems>Solutions>Innovations), and the founder of the Assigned Witness Program, both based in New Mexico.



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CIA Star Gate Files in the News

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CIA Releases 13 Million Pages Of Declassified Documents, including Psychic Experiments and UFO Research: <http://bit.ly/2mgGKyX>.

Daily Mail

How the CIA's bid to turn Uri Geller into a psychic weapon backfired—because he was such a show-off: <http://dailym.ai/2m00PZw>.

Daily Mail

Did a UFO give Uri Geller magical powers when he was 3 years old? It sounds crazy, but, in fact, an Air Force captain saw it all and confirmed every detail: <http://dailym.ai/2IV92NO>.

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REVIEW

TRUE VIEW

A Novel

by Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan

By James George
iUniversity Press, Inc.
ISBN: 978-1-4739-4746-5

I was very surprised when I read the novel *True View* by James George; I know the author, who is very easygoing and handles problems quickly. His novel depicts Ashlee, a trained remote viewer with work already done for the government from home, suddenly pulled into complex, clandestine, and very fast-paced field service by the agency for which she has worked.

Agents are hunting for an active terrorist who is causing a string of bombings across the southern U.S. He has eluded all attempts to capture him or to predict and prevent his next bombing. The agents thus need immediate, "boots on the ground" intelligence, which can only be provided by having Ashlee accompany them on their chase. But, the organization for which the terrorist is working and from which he is taking orders also has remote viewers. And, their viewers are not only directing his trail of destruction across the Southwest but also tracking the investigating team in order to thwart their efforts to capture their man.

Once Ashlee joins the agency team, the enemy organization knows that it must now assassinate her to prevent any further use of her abilities. So, a very real "psychic spy vs. psychic spy" war begins in which Ashlee becomes the terrorist's next target. An exciting "hunter-being-hunted" element is added to the war that plays out across the pages of this book in a way that is both unpredictable to the reader and shows the author's insight and understanding of the intricacies of the situation.

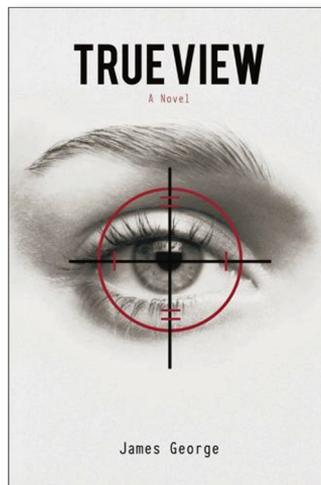
The story takes place in a "real world" setting; in fact, the reader can follow its progress in detail across

any map of the Great Southwest as the terrorist is tracked and the agents are themselves tracked. The locations are real and the routes of their travels and activities can be traced on the map as the story progresses.

The immediacy of Ashlee's information, and the importance of having her work within the team, play an important role in the decisions the agents must make as the terrorist's remote viewers thwart their attempts to capture their man and as the team takes on the added responsibility of keeping Ashlee safe once she becomes the enemy organization's new target.

This story is gripping throughout, with no lull in the excitement anywhere between the front and back covers of the book. The story had a personal impact on me because of my memories of when Paul H. Smith, Angela Dellafiora, and I were sent into the field on an active drug-interdiction mission; those memories kept creeping into the back of my mind as the story progressed. But, I seriously doubt that the story will

be any less spellbinding for those readers who do not have such memories and are curious about how such a use of remote viewing could possibly play out. I heartily recommend [True View](#) as a very realistic, even if fictional, addition to any reader's library of remote-viewing literature.



Leonard "Lyn" Buchanan (SFC, USA, ret.), remote viewer, database manager, property-book officer, and trainer in the U.S. Army's Remote Viewing Unit from 1984-1992, is the author of [The Seventh Sense](#), executive director of a CRV training enterprise (*Problem s>Solutions>Innovations*), and the founder of the *Assigned Witness Program*, both based in New Mexico.

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Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate

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

One primary goal of the organization is to encourage the

dissemination of accurate information about remote viewing. This goal is accomplished through a robust website, regular conferences, and speaking and educational outreach by its directors. Other IRVA goals are to assist in forming objective testing standards and materials for evaluating remote viewers, serve as a clearinghouse for accurate information about the phenomenon, promote rigorous theoretical research and applications development in the remote-viewing field, and propose

ethical standards as appropriate. IRVA has made progress on some of these goals, but others will take more time to realize. We encourage all who are interested in bringing them about to join us in our efforts.

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