

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

*

“What is an “eight-martini” result?

Well, this is an intelligence community in-house term for remote viewing data so good that it cracks everyone’s realities. So they have to go out and drink eight martinis to recover.”

- Ingo Swann

ISSUE: 4

AUGUST 2010

Quantum Consciousness,
ARV, Magnetometers, IRVA,
Skeptics and Ten things to
make you a better Remote
Viewer...

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

eight martinis #4

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daz.smith@gmail.com

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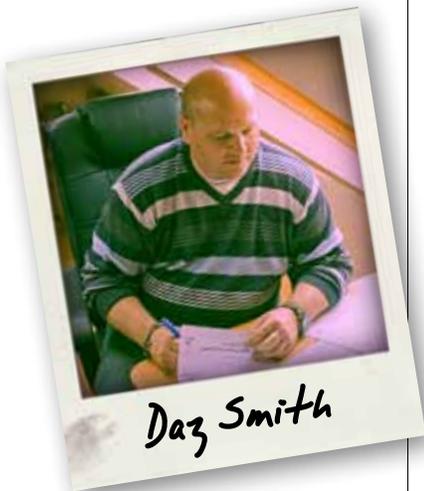
Contributors: Lyn Buchanan, Marty Rosenblatt, Ingo Swann, Paul Bisson, Jean Milay Ph.D, Kingsley Dennis Ph.D, Jon Knowles, Rick Hilleard.

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“In building a statue, a sculptor doesn’t keep adding clay to his subject. Actually, he keeps chiselling away at the inessentials until the truth of its creation is revealed without obstructions. Thus, contrary to other styles, being wise in Jeet Kune-Do doesn’t mean adding more; it means to minimize, in other words to hack away the unessential. It is not daily increase but daily decrease; hack away the unessential.”

- Bruce Lee

Welcome to issue 4 of eight martinis. With this issue we have obtained and include an ISSN number from the British Library (see cover). An International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is a unique eight-digit number used to identify a print or electronic periodical publication.

Thank you everyone - The magazine continues to grow in both downloads and printed version - and if you haven’t tried the printed version, its a must - the quality is as good as any colour magazine in the shops and great to keep and archive.

This issue we have a great range of differing subjects both past and present from within the study of Remote Viewing and I must take time to thank all the authors who contributed to this and the previous magazines.

Well, we are now entering the final part of 2010 and so far its been an interesting year for Remote Viewing with some great public projects from people like Courtney Brown, to the 2010 IRVA conference in Las Vegas. So keep up the good work everyone, and keep sharing those projects, theories and Remote Viewing examples and all the best for the rest of the year.

Daz Smith

daz.smith@gmail.com

**Please be aware the views and comments from the contributors to eight martinis are their own and not the views held by this magazine/owner or editor.*

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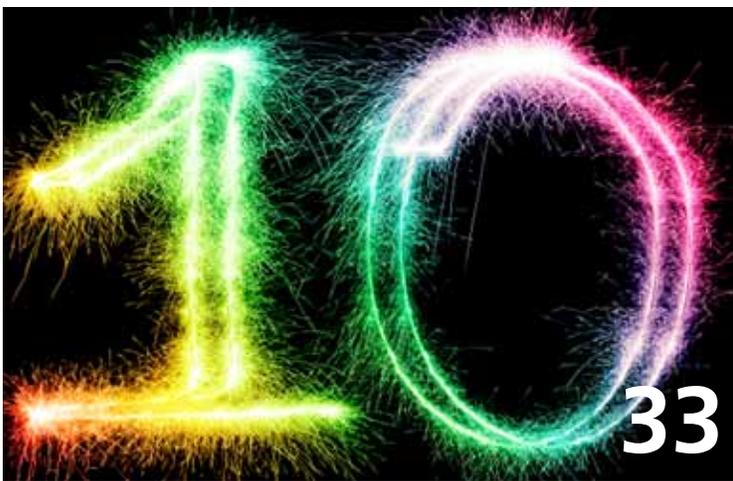
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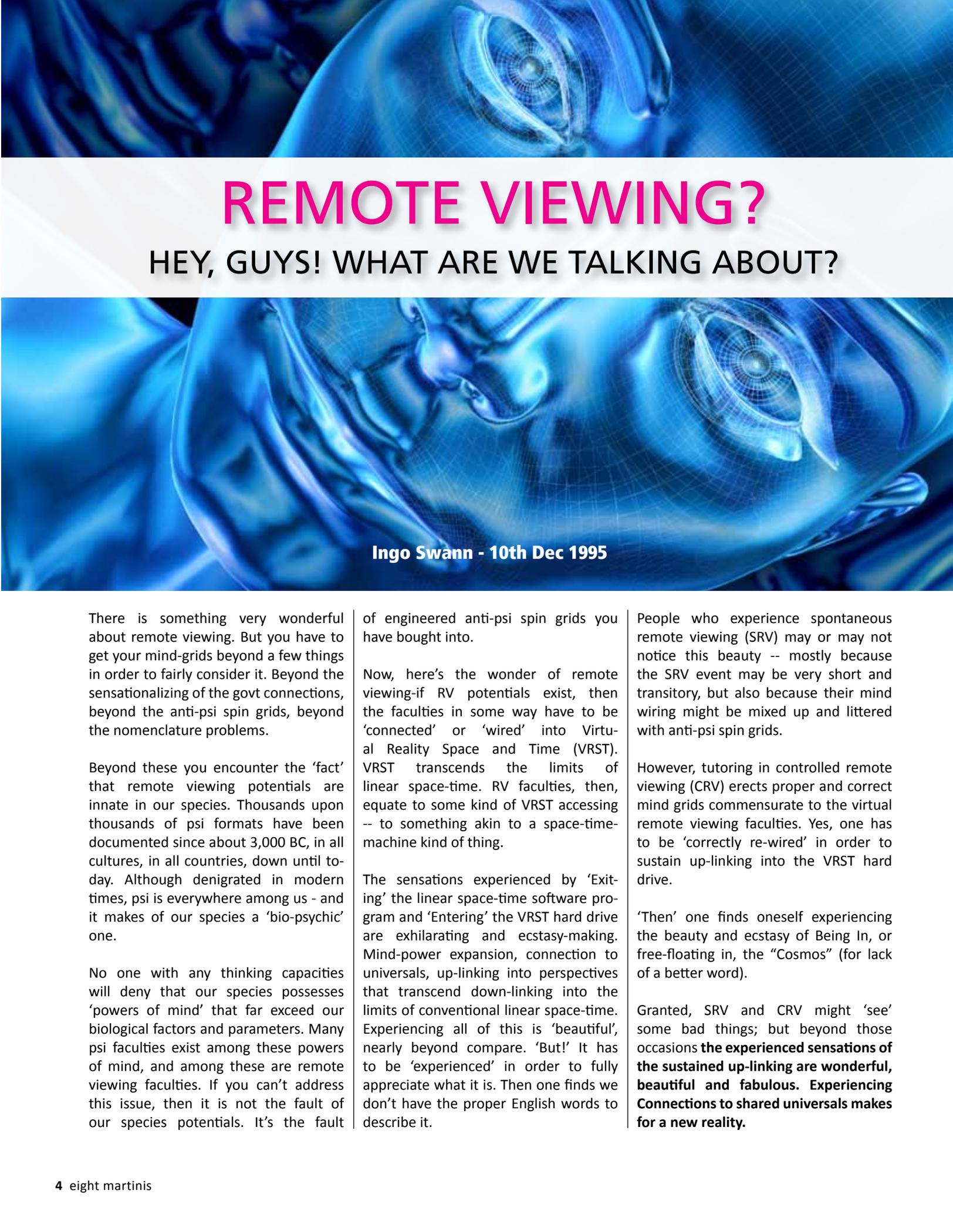
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REMOTE VIEWING?

HEY, GUYS! WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

Ingo Swann - 10th Dec 1995

There is something very wonderful about remote viewing. But you have to get your mind-grids beyond a few things in order to fairly consider it. Beyond the sensationalizing of the govt connections, beyond the anti-psi spin grids, beyond the nomenclature problems.

Beyond these you encounter the 'fact' that remote viewing potentials are innate in our species. Thousands upon thousands of psi formats have been documented since about 3,000 BC, in all cultures, in all countries, down until today. Although denigrated in modern times, psi is everywhere among us - and it makes of our species a 'bio-psychic' one.

No one with any thinking capacities will deny that our species possesses 'powers of mind' that far exceed our biological factors and parameters. Many psi faculties exist among these powers of mind, and among these are remote viewing faculties. If you can't address this issue, then it is not the fault of our species potentials. It's the fault

of engineered anti-psi spin grids you have bought into.

Now, here's the wonder of remote viewing-if RV potentials exist, then the faculties in some way have to be 'connected' or 'wired' into Virtual Reality Space and Time (VRST). VRST transcends the limits of linear space-time. RV faculties, then, equate to some kind of VRST accessing -- to something akin to a space-time-machine kind of thing.

The sensations experienced by 'Exiting' the linear space-time software program and 'Entering' the VRST hard drive are exhilarating and ecstasy-making. Mind-power expansion, connection to universals, up-linking into perspectives that transcend down-linking into the limits of conventional linear space-time. Experiencing all of this is 'beautiful', nearly beyond compare. 'But!' It has to be 'experienced' in order to fully appreciate what it is. Then one finds we don't have the proper English words to describe it.

People who experience spontaneous remote viewing (SRV) may or may not notice this beauty -- mostly because the SRV event may be very short and transitory, but also because their mind wiring might be mixed up and littered with anti-psi spin grids.

However, tutoring in controlled remote viewing (CRV) erects proper and correct mind grids commensurate to the virtual remote viewing faculties. Yes, one has to be 'correctly re-wired' in order to sustain up-linking into the VRST hard drive.

'Then' one finds oneself experiencing the beauty and ecstasy of Being In, or free-floating in, the "Cosmos" (for lack of a better word).

Granted, SRV and CRV might 'see' some bad things; but beyond those occasions **the experienced sensations of the sustained up-linking are wonderful, beautiful and fabulous. Experiencing Connections to shared universals makes for a new reality.**

The image shows two white, textured gloves against a black background. The top glove is positioned as if reaching down towards a vibrant, multi-colored energy field of light and sparks. The bottom glove is positioned as if reaching up towards the same energy field. The energy field consists of numerous small, bright points of light in various colors (red, green, blue, purple, yellow) connected by thin, glowing lines, creating a complex, starburst-like pattern.

Remote Viewing for Skeptics

or The Hazard of Pulling Tricks

- Paul Bisson (Marv)

Remote Viewer? You're a lunatic, you. Delusional; there's no such thing. Go on, tell me what's in my pocket. Tell me what I had for lunch yesterday. Can't, can you? If you were truly psychic like you claim then you'd be lying on your luxury yacht amidst a pile of bent gold-plated spoons, having just predicted the lottery result for the fourth time in a row. You'd have found Osama. You'd be on TV. Away with you and your nonsense. Remote Viewing, indeed.

Sound familiar? Perhaps. Announce yourself as a remote viewer on any on-line public forum (or anywhere else) and you can be sure that the general response will be an echo of the sentiments contained above. Go on...I dare you. Get on-line and have a go.

We can even play a game if you like;

let's see how many responses it takes before someone brandishes the phrase 'Randi's Challenge' like some exorcising talisman designed to shoo you from the general gaze. My guess is two, maybe three at most. If you're really lucky (and in slightly more informed company) you may get swatted about the head with a reference to the failed MOD investigation of 2007. The name 'Derren Brown' may pop up (the British illusionist who recently 'proved' on UK television that remote viewing is nothing more than a suggestive stage trick).

For the majority, the evidence against the realistic functionality of the remote viewing mechanism is overwhelming. Government, media, social tradition and mainstream science all concur that it is bunkum, to be sardonically consigned (with a knowing wink) to the ontological

dustbin along with Nessie, spoon-benders and that scary ouija-board story your best mate's older brother told you when you were ten. We're grown-ups now, for God's sake. We're rational.

The tragic irony of the situation, as any experienced (or not particularly experienced) remote viewer will tell you, is twofold. Firstly, remote viewing successes can be achieved and observed by anyone with the gumption to simply 'have a go'. Secondly, these successes can be achieved in a very short space of time indeed, and with minimal effort on behalf of the experimenter. My own conversion from skeptic to believer (perhaps 'knower' would be a more appropriate term) required only the briefest of experimental set-ups in a domestic setting, with the most minimal of assistance from a member of my family. No science laboratory

or expensive equipment needed; just an unknown object placed in a shoebox in a distant part of the house, a pen, some paper, five minutes viewing time and hey presto...paradigm shattered.

The rest, as they say, is history. Exposure to different methodologies and the remote viewing community came later but essentially it was those initial private experiments, taking up no more than ten minutes of my time apiece, that lead me to the startling realisation that the universe was far stranger than I had previously imagined, that we as human beings have access to abilities hitherto mocked, derided and denounced by those too lazy, stubborn, or perhaps embarrassed to simply 'have a go' themselves.

Why should this be? How could so many people have missed out on the truth about their innate nature as human beings when the proof of the matter lay a hair's breadth from their daily routine? It is a question that baffles me still, and one that frustrates me whenever I see remote viewing derided as nonsense, a parlour trick, the stuff of delusional fantasy. This isn't levitation we're talking about here; remote viewing is simple to demonstrate, is it not? Anyone can do it, yes?

And here lies the problem. Having spent some time last year offering to demonstrate remote viewing in the on-line company of skeptics, doubters and mockers (due to some weird, masochistic urge I have yet to put my finger on) it has become painfully apparent that the general perception of remote viewing amongst the 'doubters' is wholly at odds with the reality of what we know remote viewing to be. A separation has occurred, and it is in the gap between the reality of the phenomenon and the rather sensationalised perception of what remote viewing supposedly offers that things get rather messy.

Having approached, conversed with and viewed for several on-line skeptical forums and individuals (with varying degrees of success), certain basic flaws in the general perception of remote viewing have presented themselves with de-

pressing consistency. It is my belief that these five misapprehensions of 'non-viewers' are the chief stumbling blocks that we as viewers face when attempting to present remote viewing as real. As such, they are worth considering individually.

1. The Omniscience Fallacy

So we claim to be able to access information from any point in space and time, do we? Which would make us nigh-on omniscient, wouldn't it? Alas, the non-viewer is unaware of the intricacies involved with cueing, viewing and analysis, and mistakes this hypothetical proposition as a given to which all viewers must inevitably claim. Add to this the commercial hype and bluster from varied areas of the remote viewing world, the wild claims and the airy promises, and it is not hard to see how 'remote viewing' and 'omniscience' form a rather laughable synonymy in the minds of the skeptical uninformed.

2. Ignorance of Protocol

The majority of non-viewers equate Remote Viewing with simply 'being psychic' and have no conception of the scientific protocol involved. Double blind, the necessity of feedback, the role of objective analysis in judging sessions; none of this matters to the person who is simply expecting you to be able to tell them what they had for lunch last Tuesday.

People don't have time for the 'science' of Remote Viewing. They want it all, and they want it now, and if you can't produce...best forget it. Worse, many non-believers seem to view an insistence on protocol as evidence of some sort of 'set-up,' as though by stipulating an adherence to the very conditions that will make it impossible for someone to cheat we are in some way already trying to steer things in our favour.

3. Appropriate Targets

I learnt the hard way how crushing it can be to attempt a public remote viewing session on an impossible target. I also learnt how no amount of post-feedback

instruction, explanation and advice on the nature of remote viewing and the necessity for appropriate targets will sway the non-believer whose skepticism you have just fuelled by 'failing' at your task. Abstract images, pencil sketches of non-existent things and places, numbers; all these and more have been sent my way by taskers, with predictably bad results.

I remember Uri Geller attempting a display of something approximating 'remote viewing' live on the Terry Wogan show back when I was a mere snip of the burly hunk I am today. Geller attempted to 'influence' the viewers at home into drawing whatever he was drawing live on-air and off-camera. The target turned out to be a childish representation of a two story home, complete with triangular roof and windows. Looking back I wonder whether demonstrations like this have in some way skewed the general public into the misapprehension that anyone claiming to be able to remote view is claiming to be able to do something similar to this. It seems inordinately difficult to persuade people that when we remote view it is actual things, people and places that we are accessing, in time, and that we should be tasked accordingly.

Instead, there seems to be a strange insistence on tasking 2D drawings, random patterns, of expecting the viewer to be able to describe what is on the paper as opposed to some physical place, thing or event. As such it can take considerable time and patience to explain the mechanics of RV to somebody, especially if this follows hard on some badly-tasks 'attempt' that they have already perceived you to have failed at.

4. The Importance of the Cue

As if the need to stress the necessity of tasking actual existent targets weren't enough, there then follows the need for an understanding of the importance of the cue. Without a decent cue we viewers will often zoom off up the backside of nowhere in search of god-knows-what; with a solid cue, however, our job becomes that much easier.

Explaining this to a non-believer, however, takes some doing. The notion that a few words written on a piece of paper hundreds of miles from somebody else can have any bearing on anything other than the wrist muscles of the person who wrote them is something that few are prepared to accept. Who can blame them!? It is bonkers, after all.

However, bonkers still bonk and thus this is the way things are. Once you have your skeptic at least entertaining the notion, there then follows the challenge of having them construct a cue that is appropriate to the target they would have you describe.

An example. Several months ago I challenged a skeptic over at a large and fairly RV-hostile forum to set up some viewings for me to attempt. My first session produced a relatively solid set of results, despite the fact that feedback came in the form of a bizarre mish-mash of images and textual instruction. Mercifully it was enough to pique my challenger's interest and he duly agreed to a second trial. In the interests of clearer data I insisted that he pick a photograph and simply instruct me to describe the focus at the time that it was taken.

Session submitted, I received my feedback; a photograph of my challenger in

fancy dress administering a tiny bottle of milk to his pet kitten. At first glance I was sure I'd missed, as my description of a dense flow of liquid tumbling into a cavity seemed to have nothing to do with the image in front of me. And then I saw the cue: PLEASE DESCRIBE WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH. Suddenly the flow of liquid made sense, as this was actually what was 'happening' in the photo, essentially an image of a man bottle-feeding a cat. I pointed out that I had done exactly what I had been asked to do. I had described the liquid feed tumbling into the widdle pudgy tat.

No good. Where was my description of the cat? Where was he in the session? Where was that funny hat he was wearing in the photo? I had clearly missed outright and described a waterfall or some such. Dismissed.

5. Inflated Expectations

There can be no disputing the fact that in the years that have passed since the public disclosure of RV a certain 'sexing up' has happened along the way. The minute it became profitable to sell the idea of remote viewing to the general public it was only a matter of time before the art morphed into something bigger, bolder and dramatic. Fictional represen-

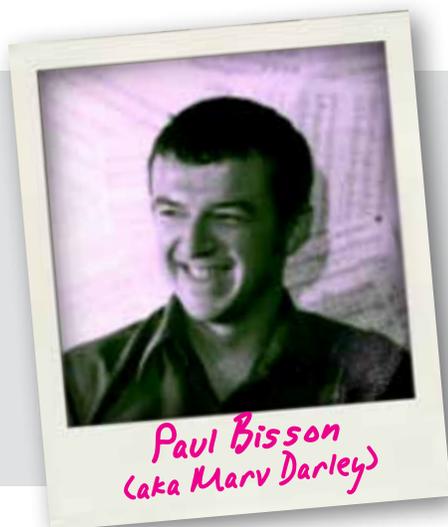
tations of remote viewers bi-locating into distant jungles, eavesdropping upon alien headquarters or predicting huge apocalyptic events invest the notion of becoming a remote viewer with something a heroic Hollywood gloss.

As a result of such bombast one frequently finds that the general notion of what remote viewers can achieve, what they will produce for you, has become overly inflated. That is not to deny that fantastic phenomenon can happen when viewing, but merely to assert that this is by no means the norm.

There is also a tendency among skeptics to demand utterly accurate target renderings or none at all. Identifying the main gestalt and a few key sensories will get you nowhere with these guys, for whom it is all or nothing. And even if it's all, well...it's still nothing. You probably just got lucky.

So where does this leave the remote viewer, passionate about the art, eager to spread the word, determined to forge the nascent consciousness of the human race into something more nobler, truthful and sublime?

On their arse, basically. Best of luck to you all!



Paul Bisson (aka Marv Darley) is a self-taught CRVer from Jersey, Channel Islands. A long-standing member of the TKR admin team, Paul has remote viewed for clients individually and as a member of the Aurora Group.

An English teacher by trade, Paul's other interests include meditation, currency trading and playing blues guitar. He is married with a one year old son.

Web: www.thehomemadeviewer.com



My Experiences With Telepathy And Clairvoyance Before They Were Called Remote Viewing

By Jean Millay, PhD

In the years before clairvoyance and telepathy became known as Remote Viewing (RV), those of us with some psi sensitivity practiced such things haphazardly, and I might add surreptitiously. Others in my family worried about my sanity, and teachers or professors I met along the way made it clear (by their self-righteousness judgment about what was “intelligent” and what was only “ignorance and superstition”) that it was ridiculous to even consider such silly things.

Eventually I discovered that certain psychedelics could enhance the results of my own psi activity,¹ so I used them with confidence when I needed to contact someone at a distance when no other means of communication was available (no cell phones in those days). Outstanding among successful contacts were these: Thousands of miles from my location in California, I was able to contact a friend camping on the beach in Mexico, another friend traveling in Europe, and most importantly, a family member on a remote island in the South Pacific.^{2,3} In each case, the person either called me the next day (or as soon as they could find a phone) or let me know telepathically that I would soon receive a letter with the important information that was needed.

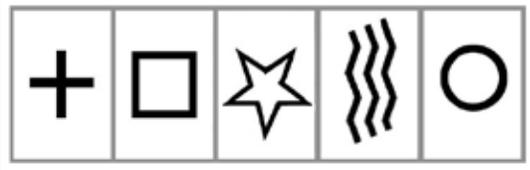
In the fall of 1967, I happened to be in NYC, where I discovered that the City College was sponsoring a series of evening classes in Parapsychology. Naturally I signed up for that immediately, full of questions for teachers who might have

answers. I was thrilled, and greatly relieved that the subject had become acceptable for open discussion at the college level. The psychology classes I attended at the University of California between 1959-1963 had never mentioned the subject, as though the topic was forbidden, even though Freud had written about dream telepathy in 1945, and Jung had written about the collective unconscious and synchronicities.

In 1949, I had been fortunate enough to attend an inspiring lecture by Manly P. Hall in San Francisco. (He had already published *The Secret Teaching of All Ages* twenty-one years earlier in 1928. The copy I have now was a re-print by The Philosophical Research Society, Inc. in 1977.) Nevertheless, I had moved to SF to study art (not psi research), and this NYC class would provide a survey of the most prominent studies I knew nothing about at the time. Each session was on a different topic of research, presented by a member of the team that actually did the work. From this series of classes I discovered that serious reports about telepathy and clairvoyance dated back to the 1880's. (The web can provide a list of publications on psi research, along with a history of parapsychology and reports about the “psychic sciences,” which they were called years ago.)

The first class I attended introduced the work of J. B. Rhine, PhD, and the use of Zener cards. (In 1934, he published his book *Extrasensory Perception* with the Boston Society for

Psychical Research. By 1937, the *Journal of Parapsychology* was established, and it continues to be recognized worldwide. For more information about the Rhine Research Center, go to www.rhine.org.) Over the years, Rhine and his wife conducted thousands of ESP tests using these cards and eventually, they accumulated a mountain of statistics that supported psi activity.^{4,5} Their body of work was so large that eventually the American Psychology Association (APA) acknowledged it.



While there, I bought a deck of these Zener cards, and my ten-year-old son agreed to practice telepathy with me. These cards had 5 different symbols as illustrated above, but they proved to be both difficult and boring for our telepathy exercise. That is because we could remember them all, as well as visualize them all. (Telepathy is easier when the target is totally unknown.) So then we assigned an emotion to each symbol—mad, sad, glad, swimming or neutral. At the time, my son was an angry ten-year-old—angry because we were spending the winter in cold snowy NYC, instead of near the warm sunny beach in Santa Monica, CA. Even though we were in different rooms, and made no noise, I always “received” his anger card accurately, because that card gave him the socially acceptable opportunity to express his anger to me when he “sent” that one. However, as a telepathic exercise, the rest, even the wavy lines for swimming, were still boring for both of us. During this time, we did do a semi-successful telepathic experience with my daughter from 3,000 miles away.³ She had stayed with my sister in CA, insisting on being with her school friends during the 1967 fall semester.

One NY class was devoted to the work of Eileen Garrett (1893 – 1970). Her ability as a psychic and medium stimulated increased interest among scientific researchers. She published her book *Telepathy* in 1941. In 1951, she founded the Parapsychology Foundation. This organization is still at the forefront of psi research with its publications.

However, the session that impressed me the most was the one on the study of dreams, and the formal scientific attempt to influence the content of dreams telepathically. Stanley Krippner, PhD, reported this research that he and Montague Ullman, PhD, were doing at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn.^{6,7} For me, this was the most advanced work in the field, since it included interesting targets that were totally unknown along with the concept of consciousness, rather than endless “card guessing.” Since Brooklyn was close by, I asked Krippner if I could visit the Dream Lab, and he agreed.

This visit was a life-changing event for me. I was profoundly influenced by Krippner’s approach to research, and wanted to experience it directly as a subject, but the semester was

over, so we went back to the beach in CA. (Returning to NY in August, 1969, I did get to be a subject in the dream lab.)⁸

Meanwhile, back in CA (spring semester of 1968), my sister continued to be worried that I must be “crazy,” because I was having so many spontaneous psychic experiences. In her judgment, this was the result of my use of LSD and marijuana. Even though I only used it occasionally, she was sure I had overdone it. Therefore when Barbara Brown, PhD, was looking for volunteers who might be able to control their EEG alpha rhythms for her research at the Veterans Hospital in Sepulveda, CA, I volunteered.¹⁰ This was great fun. (The equipment needed to do this exciting work took up a whole room, cost \$80,000 or so, and had a total of 16k memory.) The subject room where I sat was quite small. She stuck gold needle electrodes just under the skin of my scalp (ugh), and I watched a frosted plate that had three colored light bulbs behind it—green, red and blue. Right away, I started imagining a more artistic way to feedback EEG information. Could I turn on each light and hold it on for a bit just by thinking a certain way, or not thinking as the case may be? Absolutely. I was thrilled. This meant that I might not be crazy. I also realized that brainwave research ought to be done with psychedelics, as well. Of course, the political and media insanity about psychedelics meant that only the military could study LSD, and we already knew how really weird their thinking was about them.¹¹

In any case, while stoned, I had seen the aura patterns blend harmonically when two people were in close communication, and I wondered if their brainwaves might also become synchronized. I asked Dr Brown if she thought telepathy might be improved if two people could synchronize their brainwaves. She was interested in the idea, and let my daughter experience EEG feedback, in case her equipment could be set up so we could practice together eventually.¹² But the gold needle electrodes caused my daughter to experience mostly pain (producing bursts of theta), and that prevented her from relaxing enough to sustain her alpha rhythms.

When Tim Scully passed through LA and stopped to visit, I had a chance to introduce him to Dr Brown, so he could experience EEG feedback, also. When Brown hooked him up, he was able to control his brainwaves, as well, and was quite impressed by the technology. However, the night before he arrived, I had a dream about some friend being followed by “batman,” which in my dreams had become the symbol for some law enforcement personnel. So I suggested to him that he should soon change his occupation.¹³ Knowing that Tim had also helped design the sound electronics for the Grateful Dead, I said, “Tim, we need toys like this to play with. You know the government is never going to study LSD the way it should be studied.” He agreed that it would be useful.

When I returned to NY (August, 1969 to May, 1970), Tim came to visit us as he was passing through NY on business. He presented me with a gift, and said, “Here is your toy.” He had successfully developed a miniature, portable, EEG measur-

ing device that provided a feedback tone into a set of headphones. He called his new company that would build them "Aquarius Electronics." This was the first of its kind, and it paved the way for a considerable change in the approach to all physiological research. Now ordinary people had the ability to study brainwaves without the prescribed grant requirements of government agencies and/or large institutions. This was essential, because the grantors had control over what anyone was allowed to study on the big expensive machines. Within a short time, independent researchers formed the Biofeedback Research Society of America. Since then, it has grown exponentially and changed its name to The Association for Applied Psychophysiology (www.aap.com). For more information about biofeedback tools and therapy, see www.thoughttechnology.com, www.heartmath.com, or for a general survey of various modalities, see www.biofeedback.com. For Millay's free 80-page booklet with lesson plans to teach "Self-Discovery Science" using bio/neurofeedback in grades five to twelve see www.fmbr.org/Millay. (The website for The Foundation for Mind/Being Research).

Another major experience of my life occurred when Krippner agreed to let me be a subject in his study. This opportunity confirmed for me that telepathy was not only possible; it could be proved. It also supported my personal mission to protect myself from being labeled as "crazy" — a term that has damaged and/or inhibited many psi sensitives from fully developing their abilities.

As instructed, I arrived at the Dream Lab in the afternoon. Krippner sponsored a dinner party that included Jean Houston, PhD, her staff, Krippner and his staff, and me. This was so we could get acquainted and establish some kind of rapport before the experiment. Back at the Lab, my head was prepared for the electrodes, which were less painful than Brown's, since they were only pasted to my scalp, not inserted into the skin. Eventually, the electrode cords were plugged into the wall behind the bed in the EM shielded sleep room. The EEG and eye-movements were recorded on a chart recorder in the next room, so after 15 minutes of dreaming, a voice (over a loud speaker in the sleep room) asked, "Please tell us what is on your mind?" After sleepily reporting my dream, I was encouraged to go back to sleep. This was repeated for three dreams. In the morning, I was delighted to find that my dreams accurately described the target being sent to me in Brooklyn from NYC by Dr Houston and her staff. Even though my dreams seemed to have woven the telepathic message together with events of my personal drama, some images were very clear. In the morning I could easily identify the actual target out of a set of unrelated pictures. This study was included with the other telepathic dreams in Krippner's book "Song of the Siren."⁷

The big EEG equipment at the Dream Lab was also programmed by then to provide EEG feedback, and I received additional training in voluntary control of my alpha rhythms there. Krippner wanted to know if voluntary control of a person's alpha rhythms might enhance his/her telepathic

responses when awake. At that time they were only using electrodes for single channel feedback, as Brown had done. This one was generally measured from the occipital area. I asked Krippner about training couples to synchronize their brainwaves for telepathy, but his equipment was not programmed to do that.

Naturally, I introduced Scully and the new portable EEG feedback device to Krippner, who introduced me to an editor of *LIFE* magazine interested in this work. The editor was also interested in Scully's portable EEG machine, so I loaned it to him. We were all thrilled when *LIFE* magazine published a two-page story on alpha brainwave training, especially since it included information about the new portable equipment by "Aquarius Electronics."¹⁴ That publicity firmly established Scully in his new occupation—as the inventor/manufacturer/owner of Aquarius Electronics. Scully then promised to make any EEG equipment that I needed available to me.

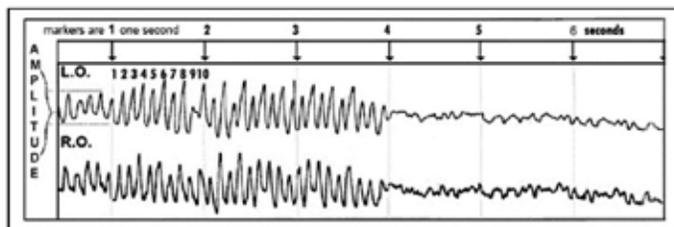
By then, my plan was to develop a more artistic mandala design for EEG feedback than the three light bulbs or the squeaky sound. (Joe Kamiya, PhD, had originated the research in voluntary control of alpha rhythms years earlier. He used a soft sound for alpha feedback, rather than lights, which was easier for eyes-closed alpha training.)⁹ Krippner encouraged my plan, provided seed money, and Scully gave me the first EEG analyzer equipment (including the necessary isolation-switching box). I still felt that people might have better telepathic success, if they first learned to synchronize their brainwaves, but this would require two brainwave analyzers. For the moment, I was happy just to be able to try to understand and work with the one I was given.

Because my son was now suffering with intense back pain (which took many months for doctors to discover the reason — it was a tumor growing in his spine), I moved with my daughter and son into the attic of my parents' home in Fair Oaks, CA in the summer of 1970. There the school environment was safer and learning was possible (in great contrast to NY and LA). We could live on my unemployment while we searched for the cause of my son's terrible pain, and for the right treatment for him. My parents were always very generous, helpful and compassionate. During that time, I practiced beta, alpha and theta brainwave frequencies in order to decide what the appropriate feedback would be to enhance each frequency range (and not block it). I encouraged my children to practice as well, and they both learned very quickly. I also hoped that the training might help my son gain more control over the endless pain in his spine.

An old friend Kate Lang had developed strong psychic ability, and was then teaching classes in parapsychology at American River Jr. College. She had been offered to teach another class in the evening, but felt it would be too much for her, so she suggested that I teach it. Naturally, I accepted the opportunity to do so. There, I demonstrated my first primitive biofeedback project for the single channel equipment (which separated

beta, alpha, and theta into separate signals. Then with the isolation-switching box, each signal could turn on lights or a radio, etc.). From that, I was invited to demonstrate it in Honolulu at the 1971 First Parapsychology Conference for the Pacific Rim. The interest in the project was substantial and it encouraged me to continue working.

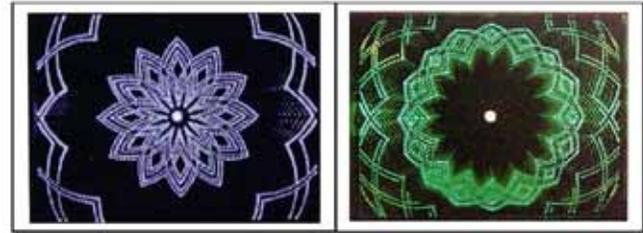
On the winter solstice meditation of 1971, I took the single channel equipment to my sister's house and hooked it up to three different strings of Christmas tree lights. After a long alpha meditation (identified by the string of alpha lights staying on without blinking), all the lights went out. During that moment, I was given a vision for the design of the two channel version. The joy I experienced from that vision turned on the string of theta lights (the "Aha" response). I also learned that the "gift of the vision" itself must have been in a frequency not measured by the current machine, since all the brainwave lights had gone out. (My "trance" state was later shown on Kamiya's chart recorders in 1980 to be very low amplitude frequencies below the analysis capabilities he had at the time. Not everyone's "trance" EEG signal is the same.)



This illustration shows only the end of a long sustained coherent alpha of both signals. From that "holding pattern," I can easily drop into a trance state, by shifting focus to the top of my head.

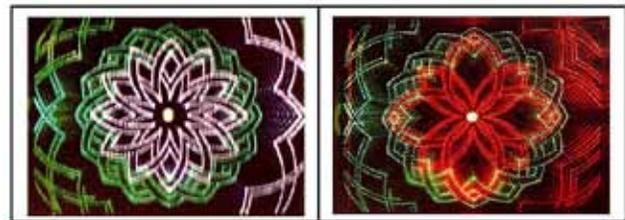
In the spring of 1972, I started giving workshops in alpha brainwave training. Stanley Krippner arranged for me to demonstrate my brainwave feedback system at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in NYC, though I was still only using the single channel analyzer. Scully assured me that I could have two, and I was determined to build a feedback design for them both in time for the NYC show in May. By now my son was recovering from his back operation, and my daughter was very helpful in every way. My father built a large light table for me, so I could work on several levels at once. My design called for eight layers of Plexiglas 18" X 24." I would carve a series of dots to form different, but related, mandala patterns on each one. In this way, they would carry light from the edge so the dots would appear to be floating in space, as I had seen them in auras. I called it the world's first "Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture" (SBBS). **The illustration of that first design is in black and white, page 8.**

The two panels in blue represent the alpha rhythms on both the right and the left hemispheres. The two panels in green represent both right and left hemisphere beta rhythms, the theta panels were red, and two white ones would represent muscle artifact or eye blinks if they overwhelmed the subtle EEG signals.



(These color photos were taken of the later version of the SBBS in 1976.)

The image on the left below is responding to beta from the left hemisphere and alpha on the right hemisphere. (The alpha looks pink in this photo instead of blue, because it had to be a time exposure.) The image on the right is responding to beta on the left and theta on the right hemisphere. As simple as this was relative to modern computers, we learned a lot about the differences of both sides of the brain, as well as the importance of establishing phase-coherence between them during meditation (alpha/theta), or intense focus of attention (beta).



(For psychophysicists who were used to thinking about the EEG with the patterns of wiggly lines shown in the illustration on page 4, the advance stirred by portable EEG analyzers with colorful mandala responses initiated a substantial change in the way research is now done 30 years later — with gigabyte computers and monitors with millions of colors.)

Meanwhile back in California in May 1972, I completed the SBBS just in time. An airline ticket was made available at the last minute, and a friend sent me a key to her tiny apartment in NYC that I could use for the days I would spend there. I left whatever money I had for food for the children and the adult companion, and left with \$3.65 in my pocket. When on a roll like that, it is not useful to question what will happen next. The project had been guided all the way, and the museum would give me a check for the demo after I arrived. Krippner had asked a friend to meet me at the airport so he could also transport the equipment. Unfortunately, his car would have been too small for my 100 lb. box. However, the airlines had lost the box. He took me directly to my friend's apartment, where I found a nicely rolled joint in back of a photo on the mantle. I had come this far with the help of my spirit guide and many friends, so there was no need to panic. I went into trance to "see" what to do. When I saw that the airline would find it, I realized they would deliver it directly to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for me. Under the circumstances, that would be the only way it could get there. Stanley Krippner and Jim Hickman had been to the Soviet Union where they learned about Kirlian photography. They were holding the First Western Hemisphere Conference on Kirlian Photography,

Biofeedback, Acupuncture and the Human Aura in NY while I was there. Krippner arranged for me to demonstrate our world's first Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture (SBBLS).



(Photo by Stanley Krippner, PhD, at his 1972 conference)

When I returned to CA, Aquarius Electronics was very busy turning out brainwave analyzers for sale (mostly to individuals and private therapists, who would not have been able to do this work without Scully's invention of small portable machines). Some were for Russell Targ who was giving a workshop in ESP at Esalen, CA. He wanted to borrow two more analyzers than Scully had available, so I said I would drive the SBBLS from Albion down to Esalen for him to use, if he would cover my costs to do that and my stay at Esalen while I was there. Targ agreed. That is how I met Russell Targ.



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Dr Jean Millay

Dr Millay is the editor of *RADIANT MINDS: Scientists Explore the Dimensions of Consciousness*, a collection of papers about research and philosophy by 55 prominent authors. She is also one of those authors. This is a revised and updated version of the 1993 PRG book [Silver Threads: 25 Years of Parapsychology Research](#), which had three editors —Kane, B., Millay, J. & Brown, D. (Praeger, 1993.) Her own book "[MULTIDIMENSIONALMIND: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace](#)" (1999) was a UniversalDialogue Book, published by North Atlantic Books.

For thirty-five years she was involved in teaching biofeedback, parapsychology,

psi research and the study of consciousness. She was president of the Parapsychology Research Group (PRG) in San Francisco for six years. She participated in most of Dr. Ruth-Inge Heinze's 22 annual conferences on "The Study of Shamanism and Alternate Modes of Healing," which published her presentations in the proceedings. These include: The use of trancestates for age regression, to explore past-life-like experiences, and OOBes. She is a channel for spirit communication. Some of her presentations at other conferences include: ISS-SEEM, IRVA, AHP, FMBR, various biofeedback societies, the conferences of Sorcery in Bogota, Colombia, and parapsychology in Brazil.

Next Chapter - Issue 5:

Dr Jean Milay - The work with Uri Geller at SRI in the 1970's



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Quantum Consciousness, the Way to Reconcile Science & Spirituality

- by Kingsley Dennis Ph.D

Human thought in the 21st century needs to work towards a new model that immerses the human being within a vibrant energetic universe. However, this need not demand that we throw away what we already have; rather, we can expand upon the tools that have brought us to our present position. There is an eastern proverb that roughly translates as: 'You may ride your donkey up to your front door, but would you ride it into your house?' In other words, when we have arrived at a particular destination we are often required to make a transition in order to continue the journey. In this sense we can be grateful to a vast knowledge base of scientific and religious thought for helping us to arrive at where we presently stand. Yet it is now imperative that we move forward. As Deepak Chopra suggested in his opening contribution to this Forum, how we move forward is likely to be centered in our understanding of consciousness.

Our physical apparatus is spectacular; consider that each of us carries around a 100 billion-cell bioelectric quantum computer that creates our realities, with almost all of its neurons established the day we were born. Still, this phenomenal 'reality shaper' has undergone monumental perceptual change over our evolutionary history. What is required, at this significant juncture, is again another catalyst of consciousness change. This may come about through discoveries in the field of quantum biology, and the idea, emphasized by Ervin

Laszlo in his previous blogs, that the form of consciousness we possess is likely to be the result of quantum coherence.

The human body is a constant flux of thousands of inter-reactions and processes connecting molecules, cells, organs, fluids, throughout the brain, body and nervous system. Up until recently it was thought that all these countless interactions operated in a linear sequence, passing on information much like a runner passing the baton to the next runner. However, the latest findings in quantum biology and biophysics have discovered that there is in fact a tremendous degree of coherence within all living systems. It has been found through extensive scientific investigation that a form of quantum coherence operates within living biological systems through what is known as biological excitations and biophoton emission. What this means is that metabolic energy is stored as a form of electromechanical and electromagnetic excitations. It is these coherent excitations that are considered responsible for generating and maintaining long-range order via the transformation of energy and very weak electromagnetic signals.

After nearly twenty years of experimental research, Fritz-Albert Popp put forward the hypothesis that biophotons are emitted from a coherent electrodynamic field within the living system. What this effectively means is that each living cell is giving off, and resonating with, a biophoton field of coherent

energy. If each cell is emitting this field then the whole living system is, in effect, a resonating field—a ubiquitous non-local field. And since it is by the means of biophotons that the living system communicates, then there is near instantaneous inter-communication throughout. And this, claims Popp, is the basis for coherent biological organization—referred to as quantum coherence.

Biophysicist Mae Wan Ho has described how the living organism, including the human body, is “coherent beyond our wildest dreams” in that our bodies are constituted by a form of liquid crystal, which is an ideal transmitter of communication, resonance, and coherence. All living biological organisms continuously emit radiations of light that form a field of coherence and communication.

Moreover, biophysicists have discovered that living organisms are permeated by quantum wave forms. Ho informs us that,

“...the visible body just happens to be where the wave function of the organism is most dense. Invisible quantum waves are spreading out from each of us and permeating into all other organisms. At the same time, each of us has the waves of every other organism entangled within our own make-up...”

(Ho, Mae-Wan, (1998) The Rainbow and the Worm: The Physics of Organisms. Singapore: World Scientific)

This incredible new discovery actually positions each living being within a non-local quantum field consisting of wave interferences (where bodies meet). Each person is thus not only in an emphatic relationship with each other but is also entangled with one another.

Neuroscience, quantum biology, and quantum physics are now beginning to converge to reveal that our bodies are not only biochemical systems but also sophisticated resonating quantum systems. These new discoveries show that a form of nonlocal connected consciousness has a physical-scientific basis. Further, it demonstrates that certain spiritual or transcendental states of collective Oneness have a valid basis within the new scientific paradigm.

If we are willing to step down from the donkey we will find that our new path ahead has a place for reconciling science and spirituality. We should focus on the best of both worlds: engage in cooperation, not in conflict and competition.

This article first appeared as part of the [Ervin Laszlo Forum on Science and Spirituality](#).



Dr Kingsley Dennis

Kingsley L. Dennis BA, MA (distinction), PhD, is a sociologist and writer. He worked as a lecturer in English & American Literature for several years at a university in Istanbul, Turkey. More recently he lectured in Social Theory at Lancaster University and was a Research Associate within the Centre for Mobilities Research (CeMoRe). Kingsley earned his Ph.D. in Sociology in 2007 from Lancaster University, with a dissertation on “New Complexities: Converging Spaces of Connectivity, Communication, and Collaboration.” Prior to that he earned his M.A. from Nottingham Trent University with a thesis on “An

Evolutionary Paradigm of Social Systems,” and his B.A. from the University of Central Lancashire.

His research interests include complex systems; mobility flows; informational networks; surveillance technologies; alternative futures; and future forecasting. He also has a deep interest in consciousness studies; new sciences and how to bridge these areas of research.

Web: <http://kingsleydennis.wordpress.com>

TRAILMARKERS IN THE FOREST

Results From Two Team ARV Trials



By Jon Knowles

ARV (Associative Remote Viewing) is a form of remote viewing that associates a target with a seemingly unrelated result or outcome. As an example - say you are a remote viewer who has completed an ARV session about an upcoming sporting event, a World Cup soccer game. After the game is over, if Holland wins, I will direct you to a link showing a picture of balloons in the sky. If Germany wins, I will point you to a link with a picture of a whale at sea. Prior to the start of the game, a judge has examined your session and compared it with the two pre-selected photos (balloons and whale). Using a rating scale, if the judge considers that your session matches the balloons quite well, and matches the whale very little, then a bet on Holland to win that game may be in order. This is standard ARV in a nutshell. One could call it binary ARV since there are two objectives involved.

Members of what became the Aurora Remote Viewing Group experimented with ARV during the past decade, particularly from 2005 on, as individuals and in teams. This article presents the results of two of the team trials, in 2006 and 2007. The prevailing method was ARV, but two of the participants were natural psychics who used their own psi method within the team framework.

One reason to discuss our experience is that it is rare to find more than a cursory account of a team effort using ARV. The same is unfortunately true for solo ARV efforts.¹ Another

reason is that the 2006 trial had very marked successes, in both accuracy and wagers won. The 2007 trial did not achieve these results, but it was useful in testing other variables than those explored in 2006. The contrasts between the two trials suggest some trail markers in these largely unmapped woods.

These were not scientific trials. We were a practical outfit moving toward becoming an operational RV group, and some of us were doing ARV on the side. We did not have a lab and there was no null hypothesis and no control group. Since scientific testing of psi has proven so difficult, it may be that practical tests can achieve results that will be useful in themselves and also perhaps provide hints for the development of theory. It is often the case that the practical development of skills leads to useful results, with improvement over time, when the science behind these efforts is non-existent, by our standards, or is limited or outdated. This has been true in tool-making, hunting, agriculture, fishing, travel and navigation, medicine, and probably any field that humanity has labored at over the centuries.

There were many factors to assess in undertaking these team ARV trials: what kind of events to choose; what kinds of targets to associate with them; characteristics of the viewing and coordinating team; tasking method; viewing method; feedback for the viewers; judging the sessions; methods and strategies of betting; coordinating across far-flung time zones,

and other variables. Within each of these categories there are sub-categories. For example, targets may be landscapes, scenes, people, objects, smells, tastes, symbols, shapes, colors, patterns, ideograms, emotions, music, etc. Elements of viewing methodology include the type of viewing (e.g. CRV, TDS), partial or full sessions, affirmations and intention, and cooldown. Taskings may be worded sparsely or in complete sentences. Also, there is the issue of the degree of standardization to be applied within the team.

In deciding which variables to test, we were aware of two major trends widely encountered in ARV. The first is initial success followed by a decline in accuracy. The degree and duration of success vary, but by both measures results can be very encouraging. After a break of days or weeks and a restart, accuracy may again be initially high, but then will be followed by another decline. A second notable tendency is displacement. That occurs when the viewer's data exhibits elements of both targets, leading to erroneous matching of the session by the judge. Both issues have proven persistent, not to say intractable, although at least two people claim to have overcome them.²

Regarding the first issue, there is no easy solution. By testing different variables in the two trials, we thought we might be able to eliminate some causes of declining results in later tests. Regarding the second problem - one way to tackle the issue of displacement would be to modify the ARV setup. According to one viewpoint, having two targets, as traditional ARV does, sets up a binary situation - the two targets are bound together; the setup is asking for spillover to occur. Put another way, standard ARV can be construed as creating a binary "thought-form". From another standpoint, traditional ARV reinforces a particular kind of dialectic. In Marxist praxis, for example, everything that exists is considered as a "unity and struggle of opposites". It may be that each "side" has more than one "opposite" but specifying two and only two alternatives may be "playing into the dialectic."³

However it is framed, if having two objectives is a problem, the obvious alternative is to posit just one objective – call it unitary ARV. For example, one could task the main emotions felt by players or fans of the winning or losing team at the end of a game. This would still be associative RV, since one would not be viewing the game itself but something closely associated with the game. But there would be only one target/ objective. This is the approach we took in the two trials.

After considering the many variables, and a tryout period from April through June 2006, we conducted a run from July through October. We conducted a second trial, with different variables, a year later.⁴

SETUP OF THE JULY-OCTOBER 2006 TRIAL

Participants: Three very experienced viewers/practitioners – Don Walker, Liz Ruse and Roma Zanders took part; the

author was the coordinator. All of us were members of the same group and had known each other via the Internet for several years, along with some in-person acquaintance as well.

Type of event: We decided to focus on one type of event only – a binary sporting event. That is, the rules of the games we selected allowed for only one outcome (win or lose, no ties/draws).

Length of trial: We did a run of 61 games over 4 months.

Targets/Indicators: For two viewers, the emotions of a group or a (usually) anonymous individual vitally concerned about the outcome of the game were used as the targets, e.g. a group of fans or a bettor at a particular casino.⁵ For the third viewer, the target was usually one team, focusing on the team logo or team colors.

Number of sessions per game: Don and Roma received three different tags and did three viewing sessions for each game (later in the trial, Don did two sessions per game). Liz viewed the target as many times as she felt necessary to obtain a clear result.

Taskings: The taskings were customized for Don and Roma. We experimented with different wordings during the course of the trial. As noted, Liz viewed only one objective, which often was one of the teams in the game. She was given only the name of the team along with the tag.

Example of a tag and a tasking for Don and Roma:
Tag: Tammo2.

This was all the viewer had to go on in doing the sessions. After the sessions were done, the viewer would look at what the target was:

"Tammo2: Focus on a non-professional gambler at the Sahara Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas who places a straight bet on the Seattle Mariners to beat the LA Dodgers Tuesday June 20, 2006. Focus on this gambler at breakfast time the day after the game and how he/she feels emotionally about his/her straight bet on the Mariners to win this game."

Betting information provided by online sports books was included in some of the emails that conveyed the tags and taskings emails.

Judging the sessions: Each viewer received the tags and did their sessions. They then looked at what the objective corresponding to the tag was. Then they made a judgment about what their sessions indicated about the outcome of the game and reported their judgment as to the winner to the coordinator.

Concurrences: We tracked concurrences among viewers – when all three viewers were in agreement, when two viewers

agreed and the third disagreed or had no pick, and when two viewers disagreed and the third had no pick.

Feedback to viewers: Viewers found out what the target was by looking at the bottom of the email containing the tag and tasking. Later they found out the outcome of the game via email from the coordinator or by checking the game result themselves.

Betting: Two viewers and the coordinator placed bets. One viewer placed bets for the third viewer. There was some consultation among team members prior to the game, but betting itself was left up to each individual. Bets ranged from small amounts up to thousands of dollars.

OBSERVATIONS

Several concurrences among the viewers generated higher accuracy rates than the rate of each viewer considered separately. Individual accuracy per viewer was 56%, 66% and 59% over the course of the four-month trial. All these individual rates were above chance and the overall average of 60% matches or exceeds that of many long-term sports prognosticators. But most group accuracy rates were even higher, including 90% for DLR agreement, 67% (two concurrences), 75% (one concurrence), and 100% (one concurrence).

The total number of these concurrences was not large; the sample was quite small. But these correlations were very suggestive and often led to winning bets.

TABLE OF JULY – OCTOBER 2006 TRIAL

Viewer	Don	Liz	Roma	DLR Agree		%	LR v D		%	Roma 3-0		%
Number of Games				Right	Wrong		Right	Wrong		Right	Wrong	
July	11	11	17	3			1			12	14	46%
Aug	9	11	14	1			1	1		Roma 2-1 or 1-2		
Sep	7	3	8	2						24	9	73%
Oct	23	10	22	3	1		1					
Total	50	35	61	9	1	90	3	1	75			
Number Right				DL v R			DR agree and no L pick			D v R and no L pick		
July	7	8	10	3			1	2			1	
Aug	4	5	8		2			2		1		
Sep	3	2	6							1		
Oct	14	8	12	1			5	1		3	3	
Total	28	23	36	4	2	67	6	5	55	5	4	55
Percent Right				DR v L			LR agree and no D pick			L v R and no D pick		
July	64	73	59	1			Right	Wrong			1	
Aug	44	45	57				2			1	1	
Sep	43	67	75				2			1		
Oct	61	80	55	1	1		1			1		
Average	56	66	59	2	1	67	5		100	3	2	60

KEY:

DL v R (middle of the chart) - indicates Don and Liz were correct 67% of the time (4 right, 2 wrong) when their choice disagreed with Roma's.

DR agree and no L pick - means Don and Roma were right 55% of the time when they agreed and Liz had no pick.

D v R and no L pick - means Don was right 55% of the time when he and Roma disagreed and Liz had no pick.

There were no instances of 1) D v L and no third pick or 2) DL agreed and no third pick.

"Roma 3-0" indicates Roma did three sessions and her choice of the winner of the game was the same in all three sessions. "Roma 2-1 and 1-2" means Roma did three sessions with inconsistent picks of the winner.

Going into the trial, we hoped that the highest rate of accuracy would occur when all three viewers agreed. In the event, "DLR agree" produced the second highest accuracy rate – 90% in 10 games. In a way, the ARV trial built up over time to this tenth DLR concurrence. We had experimented, viewed and tracked accuracy for months, including the warm-up period, and here was our best indicator. (RL v D, which was 100%, had not yet been tracked). So, come the day, some team members bet quite a bit of their accumulated winnings on this 10th concurrence. Unfortunately, this turned out to be the first failure of the three-way agreement. Considerable money was lost and team morale took a large hit. Later, looking over the particulars of the 10th instance of the concurrence, I noted that some steps had been done differently than earlier. For example, this was the first time each tag for each viewer referred to only one team. Ordinarily, two tags would refer to one team and one tag to the other team. Also, the tasking procedures were run a little differently than previously. One

or both of these changes could have contributed to the negative result. Looking further at the table of results - there was a curious counter-intuitive result with Roma's sessions and selections. She did much better when she had a 'mixed opinion' in judging her three sessions than when she was consistent across all three. The rate for the former was 73% and for the latter 46% -- quite a difference. If these results held in future trials, it would indicate there could be value in mixed results by a single viewer/judge.

The lowest rates of concurrence occurred when two viewers agreed, with no third opinion being offered. In other words, a 'mixed opinion' (2 versus 1) produced better results than when two viewers were in agreement with no pick from the third viewer (2 versus 0). These lowest correlation rates were 55, 55 and 60 percent. An exception was the 100% when Roma and Liz agreed and Don had no pick (only 5 instances however). This last may have been a statistical quirk or it may reflect subconscious interaction within the viewing team.

COMPARING THE 2006 AND 2007 TRIALS

We ran a second trial in 2007, in which we altered the setup in order to explore other variables. For reasons of space, I will contrast the two trials briefly here, without going into many details of the 2007 trial.

Participants: In 2007, the viewing team was Daz, Glyn, Roma, M and briefly, Don. In 2006 viewers were Don, Roma, and Liz. Members of both teams used a variety of psi methods (CRV, TDS, ERV, or the participant's own method). The coordinator was the same for both trials. All participants were very experienced with psi, but some were more experienced with ARV than others.

Type of event: In 2006 there was only one type of target: physical sports games. In 2007 we chose three types of targets: sports games, financial targets and "other". "Other" consisted mainly of political targets (to retain some focus within the category). The change to three types of targets was made in part because potential clients wanted RV projections about more than sporting events. It is clear that the viewers did much better, individually and as a team, having one type of target rather than three. We can't say for sure that this was a contributing factor to the better results in 2006, but it may well have been.

Length of trial: 61 games over 4 months in 2006. 32 events over 2 months in 2007. The differences in time and scope are not likely to have contributed to the different results.

Targets/Indicators: In both 2006 and 2007 nearly all of the targets were emotions related to the game. To our knowledge, this is the first time emotions have been the main indicator in a fairly extensive practical ARV/psi trial.

Number of sessions per event: In 2006: there were often 3 taskings per event, sometimes 2, and for one viewer as many as 9. For 2007, only 1 tasking per event. This variable, multiple taskings, certainly warrants further testing.

Customized taskings: In 2006, we used "Don's method" (emotions as the target), tweaked by Don and Roma to accord with their preferences as viewers. Liz utilized her own unique method. In 2007, we also used emotions as the target focus but with little or no customization of the taskings. One participant, M, used his own psi method, which has been extremely successful in his private and public work worldwide. Likelihood: customized taskings contributed to the success of the 2006 trial.

Judging the sessions: In both 2006 and 2007 viewers decided what their sessions indicated about the outcome of the game and conveyed that to the coordinator via email. There were no independent judges, as is often the case in group ARV.

Accuracy rates and concurrences: For 2007, the overall ratings for the three types of taskings were: Games: 48% (16 right, 17 wrong), Financial 39% (15 right, 23 wrong) and Other 45% (11 right, 13 wrong). While viewer accuracy overall was less than 50%, in three instances over 50% accuracy was obtained: Glyn had 60% for Games (6 right, 4 wrong). Roma had 70% for Financial taskings (7 right, 3 wrong) and M had 67% for Other taskings (4 right, 2 wrong). Again, the total sample was small, and made even smaller by being broken into three types of objectives, so these percentages are at most suggestive. In the context of generally sub-50% overall accuracy, there appeared to be no useful concurrences (either positive psi or psi-missing) among viewers in 2007, which was in marked contrast with 2006.

Feedback, motivation and stress: In 2006 the viewing team viewed nearly daily and many bets were placed over the four months. This put pressure on the viewers to "produce" since significant cash was being won or lost. The stress may have contributed to burnout by the viewers and could have contributed to the one major failure at the end of the trial. For the 2007 trial, we wanted to see if delaying the disclosures till the end of the trial and not risking money during the trial would produce as good or better results. As it turned out, the results in 2007 were inferior to those in 2006. We can't be sure if the pressure on the 2006 viewers was a positive factor in some way, but for further such testing it would make sense to include some wagering or other strong motivating factor.

Location of the subject(s) of focus: When the tasking involved a casino, results were tabulated regarding the specific casino the bettor(s) were in. The 2006 results indicated no notable differences among the casinos, so this variable was dropped from the 2007 trial.

Time interval from session to game: This variable was introduced in 2007. The results indicate there may be a small

positive effect (less than 20 days), but the sample is quite small.

A few further points: Many feel group effects occur during remote viewing; for example, a possible subconscious “division of labor” with regard to ordinary RV targets. Also, many viewers do better in their introductory class to RV than when they get home and are working alone. Synchronicity, entrainment, resonance or some other group effect might have been in play in 2006 and/or 2007. Unfortunately, this is difficult if not impossible to measure at this point.

Some scientific reports and practical experience indicate that RV is “goal oriented”. In this case, the goal of winning money may have contributed to the successes in 2006, more so than the goal of getting accurate results in the 2007 practice run with future clients in mind. Also on this point, it appears the 2006 team has had more long-term interest in ARV than the 2007 team and may have felt more of a stake in their trial.

We don’t know if the results in 2007 would have been better if the targets had been limited to just one of the categories - Games, or Financials or Other. But this could be said about many of the variables in the two trials. Lacking a reasonable and testable theoretical framework for psi, we simply must experiment with the numerous variables and “take our chances”.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEAM ARV TRIALS

Select a small highly motivated and experienced viewing team (perhaps 3 viewers) whose members have accuracy rates minimally greater than 50% - and as high as possible. As we have learned from later experience, the larger the team, the more difficult the coordinator’s job becomes.

Task only one type of objective (rather than 3).

Task emotions or another target which is particularly meaningful to the viewers. If targeting emotions, for reasons of privacy target anonymous individuals or groups.

Provide multiple taskings (suggest 3) per viewer for each event, rather than just one tasking.

Let viewers customize their taskings, including wording preferences.

Set time and scope limits for the trial – e.g. 2 to 4 games per week for 2 months. Do not overtax the viewers and the coordinator (e.g. with 5 games a week).

Use concurrences, the choice of concurrences to be based on past work or a run-up trial. It may be risky to utilize concurrences as they develop during the run/trial.

Provide the viewer with frequent feedback (rather than waiting until the end of the trial).

Consider tracking the feedback interval - time between when viewer does session and when viewer receives feedback. Greg Kolodziejzyk considers this a significant variable.

Consider using a formal rating scale (e.g. the Targ scale from 0 to 7 – see footnote 1 on the ARV4Fun group) in matching a session with the target, whether judging is done by the viewer or by someone else.

Omit: Tracking the number of days from session to event.
Omit: Tracking the location of the subject (e.g. which casino subject is in).

Finally, we hope this report of our experiments with ARV assists others in formulating and running team trials, in continuing to map the terrain, and in the process getting improved results.

Footnotes:

1 The most extensive report on solo ARV trials is by Greg Kolodziejzyk. <http://www.remote-viewing.com/DataSummary05/index.html>

Members of ARV4Fun have posted results of that group’s horse-racing and World Cup viewing and betting. <http://arv4fun.com/arv4fun/?p=1882>

2 One individual and one team claimed they achieved stable, extremely high accuracy rates (80%-100%), and made tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars. Interestingly, both have stated that the critical factor in their success is ascertaining the “source(s)” of the data in the session. Just what this means has not been spelled out, nor are vital details of this work available.

3 If anyone doubts the efficacy of Marxist dialectics, think of Russia, China and many other countries where Left parties used dialectics as a guide to effect enormous social changes, both revolutionary and reformist.

4 In the second issue of 8 Martinis, Dr. Don Walker gives a lively overview of our efforts in predicting the outcomes of sporting events and the lottery using a variety of methods.

Jon Knowles has been a viewer and Training Coordinator with TransDimensional Systems (2000-2003) and a viewer and project manager with the Aurora Remote Viewing Group (2006-2010). He is now an independent RV practitioner and researcher.

Email: jonknowles8@yahoo.com

Web: [One20+](#) (120+ selected web links related to RV)

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing



eight martinis (Daz) has created a small range of remote viewing t-shirts and mugs. I warn you now we do make \$1 on each item sold - which will go towards my personal costs of creating this FREE magazine.

So if you want to look 'cool' whilst drinking coffee, about to start that important remote viewing session of yours, then IMO you can do no better than with an RV inspired mug.



<http://www.cafepress.co.uk/remotereviewed>

CRV & Operational Certification

A comment on OCP training



By Daz Smith

From July 2009 to January 2010, I participated in an experiment with Coleen Marenich and Lyn Buchanan in testing their OCP (Operational Certification Program) This started off as an experiment to see if the existing programme could be adapted to other CRV methods than Lyn's but soon progressed into me taking the full OCP certification as I was putting in the work anyway.

When Coleen first enquired on if I would be a test guinea pig for the expansion of the program to the differing methodologies of CRV and remote viewing, I did, naively think to myself why me? – I'm already creating and running operational projects for clients – what could this have to teach me?

The answer to this was – well quite alot.

I have to be honest it was a long hard effort. Six months of really complex and taxing target work. I feel confident in saying that nothing has tested my development of remote viewing as much as this training did since I was first introduced to those mind altering concepts of how remote viewing worked

in my first lessons thirteen years ago.

Now I wasn't exactly starting as most students would. I had already been working on a professional remote viewing level for a couple of years, so I did and do already have the skill sets to liaise with clients, create reports and run a team of remote viewers – these were skills I had to personally develop through years of trial and error, so these were not new to me but they would be great skills for others not so experienced to learn – a short cut. cutting out all the error stages that most of us go through in a solo learning experience. These are some of the first skills the OCP programme will teach you.

As part of certification I was to be run as a remote viewer against a series of operational targets. These would have common (but not always seen in practice remote viewing) questions and needs from simulated clients. These 'needs' would need to be met with VERY 'specific' and detailed answers using my remote viewing skills. I also had to be on target and very accurate - always over 75% and in fact if you didn't nail the first target in the

program you didn't go any further.

These remote viewing tasks were some of the hardest and demanding applications that I have had to use RV on in over thirteen years and hundreds if not thousands of remote viewing projects. Coleen's programme and the personal mentoring teaches and encourages you to dig deeper and to expand and use your skills in more ways that you ever had before. Believe me this is a hard process and some of those habits both good and bad have to be fought and broken like a spirited horse for you to really come through the other side.

The one thing I learned above all else is, you have to be specific and answer the 'clients' questions – nothing else matters.

Many of my personal demons and beliefs' about elements like 'front loading' and 'extra tools' had to be wrestled with during the process, and this is hard, and yes a number of times I did think about quitting, but I didn't and I am glad I didn't because the entire process taught me valuable lessons, new avenues and tools to use when remote viewing. Lyn has developed some interesting

Stage 6/P6 tools to use in the later stages of the process and the more tools a viewer has in their arsenal then the better. Coleen's thoughtful and professional manner of mentoring with the programmes structure really did improve my remote viewing skills and my ability to get at the most difficult intangible data that a possible future client may ask for – the kind of stuff you generally just do not encounter within general CRV training, until now.

The OCP programme really knows how to dig deep inside of you and to pull out every ounce of talent, knowledge and ability. The OCP training is designed to take you to the absolute edge of your ability. To the point where it almost breaks and you can squeeze no more data from the target. Anyone thinking of taking their RV to the next level should think about a course like this, but be aware this isn't the kind of thing whereby you pay a fee and sail through to getting certification – you have to work and damn hard to get to the end.

I started the programme 'thinking' I was a pretty decent and consistent remote viewer and I have now left it 'knowing' that I am. More than this I also know I am a work in progress and that I can always do better, can always squeeze even more data out of a project to answer very specific client needs. I found the OCP training and

certification to be very professional and a much needed component for the community. We have to as a community start to take control and to promote and help remote viewers to become more professional as they move from 'hobby' status to 'real world use'. Not only this, as a community we need to take charge and to promote good remote viewers, with skills and backgrounds that enhance the RV community and that can answer the needs of clients and not to destroy it with improper remote viewing for the sound bite media circus that has dogged remote viewing since its public outing in 1995.

Certification – by whom? 'So what?' I hear some of you Nay-Sayers say – 'certified by who?' And with 'what authority?'

And these are questions I would have to agree on and would ask myself from the outside. My answer is this. The OCP programme is run by Coleen and Lyn, and as we know Lyn does have a solid background in the military remote viewing unit – he knows how to present the correct RV data to a clients specific needs – this is what they did.

My remote viewing for the targets during this training were all added to a database and scored for accuracy. These were all then reviewed by the other past graduates for opinion, comments and questions. Participating in a process like

this – there is nowhere to hide – the remote viewing has to speak for itself. You are either on target and accurate or you are not.

So, to answer the question I would say 'I was certified by my peers as to being both professional and capable after presenting samples of remote viewing under very strict and 'tight' circumstances where I had to be accurate'.

Now, is the OCP (Operational Certification Programme) as it stands the best and only way to certify and show a remote viewer has the skills to offer a professional service? – I can't fully answer this – but it's a great start and one that the other schools of RV should think about. If we had more remote viewers trained in the proper use of RV, the protocols, how to liaise with clients and how to get specific and accurate data then just maybe we (RV) would **all** be in a much better place right now.

For further details on the Lyn Buchanan OCP training and mentoring please contact: <http://www.crviewer.com>



***eight martinis** The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

Remote Viewing Examples...

Eight martinis is looking for examples of remote viewing being used, remote viewing projects, ideas, theories and information to share in future issues.

email submissions to: daz.smith@gmail.com

- *Remote viewing examples!*
- *Remote viewing projects*
- *Real world use of RV*
- *Theories or ideas*
- *News and info*



IRVA CONFERENCE 2010

Green Valley Ranch Hotel. Las Vegas. USA June 18-20, 2010

Observations: by Rick Hilleard



This was a first time visit to an [IRVA conference](#) for myself and my wife Sandra. Arriving at the entrance to the hotel it displayed a lavish portico and was suggestive of things to come. The hotel was nicely situated just out of town and away from the main strip. It is a relaxed place with nice rooms and a good pool. My interest was in locating the main ballroom and recce (reconnoitre) the place. The ballroom we found just opposite the main lobby, it was set up for approximately 300 people, or so the helpful worker informed us. Registration came first, and later the first of the speakers.

Bill Ray hosted the event and projected with a very clear and commanding voice the upcoming speakers. Lyn Buchanan took the podium first and gave an interesting talk on 10 Things to make you a better Psychic/Remote Viewer, details of which are presented in 8 Martini's. It covered a lot of hints and tips which I thought were a good reminder for the everyday RV'er.

Bill Ray returned to the podium as a speaker giving out information primarily for the Monitor, entitling his talk RV Monitoring: Basics and Blarney,

discussing the benefits of single, double and legally blind (a term which Bill coined) targets and information that the monitor is or is not given. That and general housekeeping were the main points of the talk, which came across as more of a reminder of what to do or not depending on which blind you work.

After a quick break Pam Coronado gave a Psychometry workshop. Techniques to Strengthen the RV Signal Line. Finally something we could get our hands dirty with, so to speak, a hands on talk. There were three boxes of rocks, each different, we were invited to take a rock then do a reading on it! It has been a long time since I had done anything of this nature. I found that the workshop was akin to an RV Session in the respect that Pam had us describing the Texture, Colours, Smells etc, just like working through a Session. This to me was another string to the bow, something else that could give us a different approach and help with a Session.

Following on from Pam was Donald Hoffman Ph.D who delivered in my opinion a mind blowing talk on; Consciousness and the Interface Theory

of Perception. I will not attempt to cover all the information that he imparted to us, except to say that if you think you know about perception, think again.

Clearly demonstrated was example after example of how we make up certain rules and how Perception = Construction or as Don said more reconstruction, we construct everything we see and our visual system has its own rules. An example of Perception hiding the truth, he delivered an amusing example of the Australian Jewel beetle perceiving a beer bottle (bigger is better) to be a female of its species and would not move from it, continually attempting to mate, until ants finally devoured the male. Apparently Australia passed a law for people not to throw beer bottles out of their vehicles! It is the perception of the male Jewel beetle that would lead an entire species to extinction.

Rounding off Day 1 Robert Knight showed the part completed documentary that he and some others are working on. The Remarkable Mr Swann. The few minutes of footage that we were privileged to see contained a somewhat

different person to who we think we know, even though we do not. It showed Ingo as a man who has, in my opinion, become a self imposed recluse, for whatever reason. It portrays the loneliness that comes with having reached the top. It makes me want to shout to Ingo "get up and get out!...there are people out there who would like to talk with you, meet you and applaud you"...not wanting anything else from you but to simply have met the person they attribute RV to. I do not think that Robert will have the remainder of the documentary completed in a year, as there are some considerations that have to be taken into account. I wish him well for its completion, like many others I will be first in line to purchase the DvD when it comes out.

The main ballroom was not filled, and I would have to estimate that there might have been about 250 people in attendance. There were some vendors with stalls at the rear of the ballroom. Brent Miller Snr & Jnr had for sale a collection of Ed Dames + Paul Smith's DvD's, there was a good collection of books on display and for sale, along with IANDS Association for Near Death Experiences. There was room for a few more vendors, which could have made things a little more interesting, as people love to congregate and talk while standing around stalls.



Lyn Buchanan gave a PK Party: Or How to bend a Spoon, but sadly not in my case, the ballroom had cleared and only those that were keen enough stayed behind to learn how to bend a spoon, Uri Geller style, You simply shout at the thing !... Bend ! Lyn said. So I did as he instructed got mad and began shouting at this piece of metal held in my hand, after the shouting I gave up and began to ask it to bend,

again to no avail, looking to my left I saw that Sandra, my wife had not one but two, one in each hand and both pieces were at right angles. I was impressed but glad that I was not the only one who did not bend one, think I will stick to spinning the chi pin wheel from a distance.

Day 2 began with Alexis Champion Ph.D talking about The Time Machine program. Alexis flew from France to give this talk and very interesting too. He informed people that he has an RV company and that they use it primarily for archaeology. A good example that he gave was about a client who are treasure hunters, searching for the Inca treasure. Alexis explained that the Sessions they produced enabled the hunters to obtain some of it but there is more to be located. Another client had given them the task to find out more about what they perceived to be an ancient musical instrument, they were not pleased when data from RV Sessions came back indicating that this stone object far from being a musical instrument was infact a weapon. Reminds me of the saying, don't shoot the messenger!



Courtney Brown Ph.D Spoke about The Future with Farsight's Climate Project. Courtney gave a very enthusiastic talk on this subject covering the way that they went about encrypting all the data so that no one would know what was linked to what. He designed the project so that the Sessions would be done first, but no target was given, also no Coordinate Numbers applied. There would be events that happen over the next month, the third month someone would pick from a verifiable source, like newspapers or news coverage, the actual target. This is really a long term project with Sessions going into 2013. He gave examples of viewer's sessions

that showed no disasters in 2008, but a multitude in 2013. 86% of Viewers had sessions depicting some form of disaster occurring that year. So it could be a case of dig in deep or head for the hills folks.

Marty Rosenblatt gave a workshop on Associative Remote Viewing. Prediction of a Horse Race. This was a great opportunity for everyone to have a go, although later I did discover that not all attendees had learned how to Remote View. Paper was given out to those who wanted to have a go at ARV, after a brief explanation of how horses are associated with a particular photo of say a Flower or a building; we got into doing a session. I thought the time allotted for the session was very brief, I was still sitting there sketching my Site template after time had been called 5 minutes prior! There I had a beautiful sketch of a Roman style column. When everyone had placed their session at the foot of the stage, Marty gave us the feedback, yes there was a Roman style building, with a column, it was so clear cut.

As the sessions were sorted there appeared to be a close division in the totals. One showed a Pizza and I think it had the edge slightly; the other was the Roman style column building. So I had to make a bet, after all if you believe in your data then you have to "put your money where your mouth is" as they say. I did and promptly lost \$20. This was an interesting learning curve as I do not usually do ARV, I hear it can wreak havoc with your regular RV Sessions. I was more curious to know why I had drawn what I, and others who examined the session, perceived to be an excellent depiction of a Roman column that was on this building and the horse that won was associated to a Pizza! Brenda Dunne worked on a project with Robert Jahn Ph.D Brenda gave a talk on Information and Uncertainty in Remote Perception at PEAR. The talk covered a lot of ground from the years spent at the PEAR lab, this is an area that always has people reference time and time again. I think it is a shame that the lab has now closed and people have moved on. There is still a lot of value in what these people did over the

years. The information they gave out was interesting and had me scribbling notes continually. A well received talk.

The panel Discussion with Lyn Buchanan, Stephan Schwartz, Paul Smith Ph.D and Russell Targ. The Remote Viewing Training Controversy: Does it work? Is it necessary? Is there Evidence? I would like to make a couple of observations at this point for future presentations that IRVA may or may not take onboard. There was one table set up to the left of the stage that looked as though it were fit for two people to sit at, not four! There sat four men of good stature, looking like they had been squeezed into the children's cheap seats at the theatre box, why could they have not put another table out and have them sitting comfortably and spaced? Also they could have centralised the table. The discussion, as far as it went, for me did not really get "down and dirty" as some people wished it would have. It came across more like, if I scratch your back, will you scratch mine? No gloves off and here we go, round one etc. A bit of a flat feeling, this was also vented from others. I know things are supposed to be cordial etc but a good hard discussion would not go astray, in my opinion.



Jim Channon: First Earth Battalion. Talking to a lot of other people at the conference everyone agreed that Jim was the hit of the show. I must agree, from the moment Jim stepped onto the stage and began his one man show, he garnered everyone's attention; he had presence, impact and a jolly good story to tell. Everyone had probably seen Men Who Stare at Goats by now and were quite familiar with what I call the "in jokes" meaning that if you know your RV his-

tory there are a lot of jokes that the Joe blow public would not understand, but Remote Viewers would. Having seen the film twice, the first time at home, and being really annoyed and disappointed with it, through to going to a movie theatre some months on and watching it with about a dozen people. My wife and I cracked up laughing at some of these "in jokes", we had people looking at us as though we were nuts!



Jim came on stage wearing a great mask and had a staff that he duly waved from side to side, a la light sabre fashion, the lights were dimmed and some appropriate music was playing in the background. He is a good story teller, something he must have picked up from his travels and exploration within the ranks of the cults and esoteric he visited back in the day, coupled with his very complimentary skills of being an artist Jim wowed the audience, you had to be there to see it, hear it and experience it. I think we were lucky as we had Jim sitting beside us all weekend, we were explaining Remote Viewing to him.

DAY 3 Saw a dramatic decline in numbers, I was a little surprised but the brochure does give people the option to attend for single days or the whole conference. I did take into account that not all who attended were Remote Viewers, one chap I spoke with had a letter and a magazine from 1965. He explained to me that wrote to a dowser to see if he could assist with finding gold on a map within this 1960's magazine. He was there only for the day, as he had other commitments. There were others like him, only there for a certain aspect of the conference.

Today I saw what can only be describe as a bouncing light on stage, Noreen

Renier gave a talk on Remote Viewing : An Awareness. As someone who has primarily worked for police with difficult cases, meaning no clues or leads, she has a reputation in the field as a trance medium. Noreen says that she has to record the details that she receives and passes it on the relevant authorities requesting the information. Coupled with a glass of wine, during her sessions which goes down nicely, she is not the only person to be a connoisseur of wines when it comes to using her skills in this fashion. Nevertheless with her constant swanning back and forth on stage I was beginning to get a little sea sick! Anecdotes of different cases were offered for consideration along with one instance whereby she was hugging a tree and the next thing this tree is giving her information about a case, but duly asked if she would mind putting her cigarette out as the trees are afraid of fire, this had everyone in stitches and laughing out loud. The audience liked this quick talking jovial lady who did not rest in one spot but moved around and made it appear that she was speaking to everyone personally, which came across as warm and inviting to most people.



Paul Smith brought things back on track with Dowsing: An introductory Workshop. We were given a metal pendulum, of quite a good weight, then instructions on how to programme the pendulum, forward and back for yes and left to right for no, pretty simple and basic I thought. Then we had some example tests. From memory we did about six trials with the pendulum. When we got the results each time I thought, hmm perhaps the next one. The entire time I had this pendulum working on different targets I was expecting to get a positive result, I did not get one, so

that means either I suck at dowsing, or I did not programme the thing correctly, whichever one it was dowsing did not work for me. I have to confess to using the L rods back home some-time ago and having good success there. Maybe I just need more practise, that or I shall simply stick to Remote Viewing.

Paul O'Connor spoke about Clearing the Stream: Removing the Blocks and Filters that impede individual RV Performance. Paul packed so much information into this talk that I did not have time to digest and contemplate it. I am glad that I was able to get a copy of his presentation and print it out. It has given me an opportunity to read through this... tome at a more leisurely pace. I found that he essentially broke down the body into something manageable. Opening with how we process information, disrupters, and corrective tools also how they can improve our RV performance. He spoke about the whole spectrum of us as energetic beings, he went on to include works of Barbara Brennan Ph.D and the biofield, which I learned about when performing healing many years ago through to informing us that with information from the HeartMath Institute, the heart has 100x stronger electri-

cal field, and 5000x stronger magnetic field than the brain. Now all became clear, as to why last year when I had the plastic hotel key card in my top pocket, I would wipe the code and was unable to get into my room, 4 key cards I wiped, not realising what was happening, each time having to go to the front desk to get a new one, I was given some strange looks. The belief system was broken down and explained very well, along with corrective tools that can be employed to reverse negativity. ET Energy Tapping, EFT Emotional Freedom Technique and TAT Tapas Acupressure Technique. All these were on offer. I would suggest a read of the presentation if you wish to find out more.

The final Workshop was an Outbender. Guided by Stephan Schwatz and Paul Smith. I was unable to participate in this workshop as prior arrangements to meet up with someone and exchange information had been made, so this precludes any observations and I am not aware of the outcome except, upon my return to hear the final remarks, a few people said how well they had done. In conclusion, the conference, as the wife said "it was hard work" by this she means that a lot of talking to other RV'ers and meeting people for drinks or

lunch/dinner etc. Yes I agree, but like anything if you want to get the best out of something you have to work at it.

I feel we were lucky to meet and talk with a good cross section of attendees, also some of the speakers who we met up with after the conference and were able to escape to a nice restaurant and discuss things at a more leisurely pace. I was looking for perhaps a little more from IRVA in the way of projection and direction, plans of things they may have, discussions with attendees, something along these lines.

The people who make the effort to attend these sorts of conferences are the ones to look out for in the coming years, they may be the next Jedi of RV. I think soon a lot of the old guard will be looking for a quiet place in the sun, as some have already opted for, but for now, let us hope they can impart their information (all that is permitted) to the newbies. We had a very enjoyable time and I hope to hear from the many people we met there to discuss further RV developments.



Rick Hilleard

Originally from the UK, Rick now lives and works in Western Australia in the Security Industry. Rick started Remote Viewing in 1997 after Ed Dames training course and travelled to the US to do the advanced training with Major Ed Dames. Also CRV & ERV training with David Morehouse. Rick has 12 years of experience in Remote Viewing and he has done thousands of Remote Viewing sessions. Together with his wife

Sandra, he founded the Australian Remote Viewing Unit to promote and teach Remote Viewing in Australia. They are currently the only RV trainers in Australia.

Web: www.remoteviewingunit.org

Free Will in a Precognitive Predetermined World

(Practical, Not Philosophical, Discussion)

By Marty Rosenblatt

self-determination

free will

discretion

power

powerfulness

Visual Thesaurus

Einstein

Dilbert (Scott Adams)

• "Precognition, in which the answer is known to no one until a future time, appears to work quite well." -- Jessica Utts

• Precognition occurs all the time

At the subconscious level

JUST BECAUSE YOU GUESSED A HUNDRED COIN FLIPS IN A ROW DOESN'T MEAN YOU'RE PSYCHIC. COINCIDENCES DO HAPPEN.

"Precognition Occurs Δ ll the Time at the Subconscious Level"

(from a presentation at the 2010 IRVA Conf.)

You have free will in a predetermined world! Free will (definition: free and independent choice; voluntary decision) includes the wonderfully creative power of self determination through free choice...and yet precognition indicates that we live in a predetermined world. Philosophy can be set aside, and these realities can be discussed, integrated, and applied in a **practical way**.

Precognition (definition: foreknowledge) is knowledge of something in advance of its occurrence through means not accepted by society's current view of time. Precognition is foretelling the future...or is it the future telling the present! [These ideas about precognition](#) were explored, and applied, during the 2010 IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) Conference.

This includes the slide (above) which makes the point that sometimes we do consciously and objectively observe precognition in action. And yet, all the evidence suggests that at the subconscious level, precognitive information is available all the time.

Predetermination (definition: to settle or decide in advance) usually assumes

a fatally flawed, and limiting, linear time (one way “arrow of time”) model. Once we recognize that precognition is real ([see Utts Ref.](#)), it actually follows that free will and predeterminism are also real...it is a matter of perspective. Adopting the practical perspective which serves you best is a matter of your free will.

Einstein believed in determinism. He said, “The only reason for time is so that everything doesn’t happen at once.” Everything happening at once wouldn’t be much fun anyway! He also said:

“Everything is determined, the beginning as well as the end, by forces over which we have no control. It is determined for the insect, as well as for the star. Human beings, vegetables, or cosmic dust, we all dance to a mysterious tune, intoned in the distance by an invisible piper.”

- Albert Einstein

‘What do we know about the mysterious invisible piper?’ is then a rather broad and significant question. A practical partial answer is available to the narrower question - ‘What do we know about **communication** between the mysterious invisible piper and the mysterious you?’ The invisible piper communicates information to you (physical-world day to day person) through a “**higher-you**”, or if you prefer another term, a deeper-you, or higher-self, or subconscious self, or a non-physical you, or your spirit, or a wiser-future-you, or a you that is outside of space/time, or a you in a higher dimension, or a spirit guide, or almost any other label that refers to a non-physical aspect of your being.

Your higher-you can be viewed as a somewhat separate entity that is part of the more magnificent you. Your higher-you not only has access to and is aware of all your memories and all your autonomic nervous systems including those that control your breathing and your heart pumping, your higher-you also has access to your **subjective future**. Your higher-you maintains you as a single

integrated physical being by entangling all of the subjective aspects of your life.

The definition of subjective is ‘existing in the mind; belonging to the thinking subject rather than to the object of thought (opposed to objective)’. Your higher-you lives primarily in a world that can be viewed as having more (higher) dimensions and thus more vibrational degrees of freedom. Your higher-you is able to communicate across the interface of space-time ([e.g., see Flatland](#)).

The interface between physical-you and your higher-you is probably the Zero [Point Energy \(ZPE\)](#) field, which permeates all of physical space-time. Together, you and your higher-you have access to all subjective and objective information about reality. By objective reality, we mean the independently measurable and agreed-upon things. Objective reality is discovered by first observing your subjective reality and observing that there are others doing the same. You and your higher-you create and have access to all of your subjective information, all of which is created in the now moments of your consciousness. From this perspective, all of your objective and subjective information is accessible to you; this includes past, present, and future information ...wonderfully mysterious. The intellect has trouble with this perspective, and yet, for many it fits their reality better than a narrower perspective. Trust your self.

Consciousness itself is the fundamental. The now moment of consciousness, the directly experienced subjective stuff is the key information. This information - all information - comes via consciousness. Information consists of thoughts, emotions, sensations, colors, smells, tastes, sounds and anything else that consciousness provides in each now moment. This is the raw data of life which is then entangled in a unique creative way by each of us. The fact that groups of people can agree on so much creates their objective societal reality - this reality changes with linear time. For example, there was a time when bacterial spread of disease was not part of objective societal reality since bacteria were not

recognized as any part of reality.

It is in the conscious now-moments where the creativity of your free will operates. It is also in the “now” that entangled information from the pre-determined past and predetermined future combine to permit the present moment to be created. Your free will creates the nows that exist forever, this includes what you normally think of as future-nows. These future-nows also exist forever and are thus available in your “past”. Creativity and predeterminism are thus intimately entangled - you are free to create in the now as part of the deterministic information revealed to your consciousness from your higher-you. From this perspective, determinism includes enormous freedom once you accept that your life is primarily created by you and your higher-you! Einstein appreciated the wonderful duality of determinism and freedom (i.e., free-will):

“Everything that is really great and inspiring is created by the individual who can labor in freedom.”

- Albert Einstein
‘Out of My Later Years,’ 1950

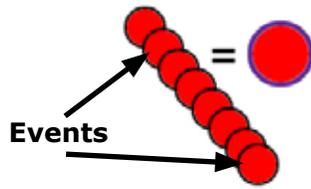
With this freedom also comes strength and the power of free-will. Mahatma Gandhi said:

“Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will”

- Mahatma Gandhi

The higher-you is also creative and intimately involved in your **lifestory**. Your lifestory is the collection of all your personal-subjective **events** (red circles with black boundaries in the illustration below) from the moment of conception to the moment of your physical death. Your “lifestory” (the red circle with a purple boundary) includes all your events plus their emotional inter-connections or entanglements. Your higher-you has complete access to your lifestory. Your higher-you

Your Lifestory



Your lifestory can be viewed as being the collection of all (past, present and future) of

your subjective events and their entanglements.

You are living in an objective physical world experiencing your subjective now moments and entangling them into events that are meaningful to you.

(the blue circle with the black boundary at the far right) is there, with you, during each **now** moment of consciousness. Events are a series of your conscious subjective nows that are entangled, by you, in a meaningful fashion. The simplest event is one now.

You can get the idea of your lifestory by pondering, "[you are more than your physical body](#)", and taking the perspective that all your subjective events and your lifestory have "fuzzy boundaries". The fuzzy boundaries provide non-local entanglement ...quantum mechanical entanglement of information that is instant and yet connects past, present and future events.

It is important to recognize that the event experience has its full **personal practical meaning** only because of the entanglement of this event with other events in your life including those from your future. You establish the strengths of these entanglements, thereby providing significance/importance/meaning.

Your higher-you is an entity intimately attached, intimately entangled, to you. In addition to wanting to assist you to the best of its understanding and ability, your higher-you intends to transform itself into an even higher entity. You are assisting in this mutually beneficial journey. You and your higher-you jointly create your lifestory. Thus, your lifestory is creatively entangled with the lifestory of your higher-you. This perspective

is what can be called the "**Higher-You Perspective**".

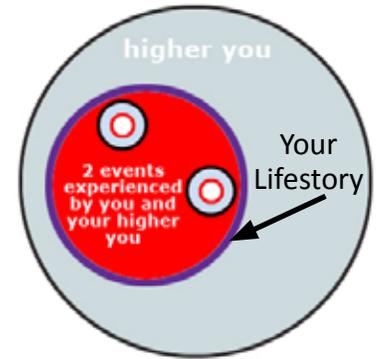
From this perspective, your events are intimately shared and created by both you and your higher-you. Your higher-you includes your lifestory, as shown on the sketch. Two specific events (shown with the blue-red-blue concentric circles) within your lifestory are shown. These events are also within your higher-self which is outside of space-time. Let's assume these are at very different linear times. Then, the concentric circles emphasize the strong entanglement between you and your higher-you which gives you access to both events all the time.

You establish all your lifestory entanglements using your free will including the free choice of "personal-inertia". Personal-inertia is the default free will choice based on previous similar circumstances where you made the same similar free choice. Personal-inertia can be confused with a lack of free will. That is a very limiting point of view since you clearly have the power of free will to change your personal-inertia. You have done that many times, for example when you went from crawling to walking! The key to continued growth and transformation is [effortfulness](#), which entails continually tackling challenges that lie just beyond your current competence.

Your lifestory includes entanglements with the nows/events of other sentient beings. The strength of those entanglements are also created by you and your higher-you. Clearly emotions, such as love, have much to do with this entangling. However, we know even less about this kind of entanglement than we do about entangling our own events. And to make matters even more uncertain, consider the entanglements with our society - local, national, and global. There is a growing body of evidence showing that we are [globally connected](#), including [global precognitive entanglements](#). All of our lifestories and all of our higher-you's are entangled.

Each of your now moments of conscious

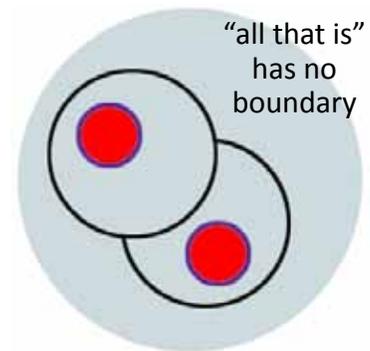
The higher-you perspective



Your higher-you includes your lifestory plus the creative interactions with events involving the entanglements between you and your higher-you. Your higher-you is intimately entangled with your events.

The two events shown above could be at two very different time and strongly entangled, thereby permitting precognition.

Entanglements link all events in your life, including your interactions with other people.



Here we show two different lifestories entangled via the respective higher-selves.

Your higher-you has access to the other person's lifestory as well as their higher-self information, and vice-versa.

This access is due to all lifestories being embedded in a "circle-without-a-boundary" which symbolically contains all that consciousness touches ..."all that is"...perhaps this is the invisible piper.

ness are not only assimilated in a higher-you, but in the collection of "every thing that conscious touches", which is "all that is", which is "like a circle without a boundary" - see the large circle (without a dark fuzzy boundary) above. No thing can be excluded from "all that is", thus there is no boundary. Every thing that consciousness touches includes all conscious now moments for all sentient beings for all time. Thus, our society's

history and future is included in the blue area, as we create it. [See *psi Vibration model for more on this general model*](#).

The implications of precognition for our society are at least as large as the Copernicus Revolution or a mindset paradigm shift from believing the world is flat. The world of consciousness is not flat. The only reason free will, pre-determination and precognition exist, is because they do indeed all exist together within the universal field of consciousness. This means the creativity of choice is a process involving your past, present and future conscious moments. Creativity is a two way street, involving the past and future, with the action of free will in the present.

The Practical Higher-Me Perspective

- I am more than my physical body, my higher-me is an integral part of me.
- My free will is part of the creative precognitive world.
- I apply my free will in the now moment.
- My intentions are strongly entangled with my actions, thoughts and emotions.
- I provide meaning/importance as I entangle intentions and multiple events together.
- My fuzzy boundaries are creative and fun.
- I joyfully anticipate success as defined by my meaningful intentions
- My life is good.

Remote viewing, especially [Precognitive Remote Viewing](#), is an area where the above practical ideas can be applied and

practiced. Yes, practice, practice, practice until you are practicing like a doctor or shaman :-)) The idea is for you to practice and succeed in applying your precognitive abilities. This clearly

involves increasing your entanglement with your higher-you. [See *Remote Viewing and Consciousness Entanglement*](#) for additional discussion as well as the connections with quantum mechanics. We see science begrudgingly moving toward the general perspective outlined here, which is being energized and applied by many people in their own fashion. This grass-roots approach is how, in our opinion, the next paradigm shift will occur.

References and Notes:

[An Assessment of the Evidence for Psychic Functioning \(1996\)](#) Dr. Jessica Utts, Division of Statistics, at the University of California, Davis. In her abstract she says, "Precognition, in which the answer is known to no one until a future time, appears to work quite well.... There is little benefit to continuing experiments designed to offer proof, since there is little more to be offered to anyone who does not accept the current collection of data."

[The Eternal Now by Paul Tillich](#)

[Flatland](#)

[psi Vibrations and Remote Viewing](#)

[Precognitive Remote Viewing](#)

[Remote Viewing and Consciousness](#)

[Entanglement](#)

[Associative Remote Viewing \(ARV\) Prediction of a Horse Race Learn 'Enhanced Entanglement' with](#)

[the Future by Doing It...](#)Consciously IRVA

Conference Workshop June 19, 2010, Marty Rosenblatt

Notes:

Lincoln's Precognitive Dream

Three days prior to his assassination, Abraham Lincoln related a dream he had to his wife and a few friends. According to Ward Hill Lamon, one of the friends who was present for the conversation, the president said: "About ten days ago, I retired very late. I had been up waiting for important dispatches from the front. I could not have been long in bed when I fell into a slumber, for I was weary. I soon began to dream. There seemed to be a death-like stillness about me. Then I heard subdued sobs, as if a number of people were weeping. I thought I left my bed and wandered downstairs. There the silence was broken by the same pitiful sobbing, but the mourners were invisible. I went from room to room; no living person was in sight, but the same

mournful sounds of distress met me as I passed along. I saw light in all the rooms; every object was familiar to me; but where were all the people who were grieving as if their hearts would break? I was puzzled and alarmed. What could be the meaning of all this? Determined to find the cause of a state of things so mysterious and so shocking, I kept on until I arrived at the East Room, which I entered. There I met with a sickening surprise. Before me was a catafalque, on which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments. Around it were stationed soldiers who were acting as guards; and there was a throng of people, gazing mournfully upon the corpse, whose face was covered, others weeping pitifully. 'Who is dead in the White House?' I demanded of one of the soldiers, 'The President,' was his answer; 'he was killed by an assassin.' Then came a loud burst of grief from the crowd, which woke me from my dream. I slept no more that night; and although it was only a dream, I have been strangely annoyed by it ever since."

Lincoln Dream p. 116-117 of *Recollections of Abraham Lincoln 1847-1865* by Ward Hill Lamon (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1994).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Abraham_Lincoln

"God does not play dice with the universe":

"Quantum mechanics is certainly imposing. But an inner voice tells me that it is not yet the real thing. The theory says a lot, but does not really bring us any closer to the secret of the 'old one'. I, at any rate, am convinced that He does not throw dice."

•Letter to [Max Born](#) (4 December 1926); *The Born-Einstein Letters* (translated by Irene Born) (Walker and Company, New York, 1971). This quote is commonly paraphrased "God does not play dice" or "God does not play dice with the universe", and other slight variants.

Individual Intentions Can Affect RNGs:

Can individual intentions affect Random Number Generators (RNGs)? [The answer is yes](#), and the "odds against chance" of being wrong in reaching this conclusion are about 3,000,000,000,000 to 1 (3 trillion to 1)!

psi Vibrations and Remote Viewing:

[A Framework](#) for Consciousness and precognitive Associative Remote Viewing - (psi*) Vibration Model. The point of view is that consciousness is "the" fundamental aspect of our universe. And that all things, including you, are entangled with "every thing that consciousness touches"; e.g., all past-present-future moments.

Zero Point Energy:

In a study by Hal Puthoff (Phys. Rev. A 40, p. 4857, 1989; 44, pp. 3382 & 3385, 1991), he showed that "on the cosmological scale a grand hand-in-glove dynamic equilibrium exists between the ever agitated motion of matter on the quantum level and the surrounding zero-point energy field. One consequence of this is that we are literally, physically, 'in touch' with the rest of the cosmos as we

share with remote parts of the universe fluctuating zero-point-energy fields of even cosmological dimensions. Who is to say whether, for example, modulation of such fields might not carry meaningful information as in the popular concept of 'the Force?' "(From [Searching for the Universal Matrix in Metaphysics](#))

Psychic Energy and Remote Viewing

Lifestory:

"*Ours to See*" 1991: A novel that spans 100 years, by Marty Rosenblatt, where the lifestory concept is applied in a 'place' outside of space-time. The future is ours to see.



Martin Rosenblatt (Marty)

President of Physics Intuition Applications (PIA) Corp and he writes the online magazine "[Connections Through Time](#)".

Education

B.A. in Physics from UCLA 1964
M.S. in Physics from UCLA 1966

Overview of Experience

Marty began his technical career in 1963 working for a computational physics company called Shock Hydrodynamics. In 1972 he plus 3 other people started California Research and Technology. This company was acquired by the Titan Corporation in 1987.

Marty was Vice President of the Titan Research and Technology subsidiary and managed a group of 20 scientists developing and applying sophisticated computer programs for analyzing high-energy problems for the Dept. of

Defense and NASA, e.g. hypervelocity impact and nuclear weapons effects.

He was a founder, CEO and senior staff scientist of PhysiComp Corporation (1994) which was acquired by an internet company in April 1996.

Marty teaches Intuitive Investing and Applied Intuition Workshops using Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) for predicting outcomes of future events.

He wrote a novel about the future development and incorporation of psychic phenomena into society (1991). The novel covers a 100 year period, 1980 thru 2080. The online version of [Ours To See](#) is available free for anyone interested.

Web: <http://www.p-i-a.com>

Email: marty@p-i-a.com

The World of Consciousness is not flat.

The World of Consciousness is real - Apply it in your life!

"It's a poor sort of memory that only works backwards,"
the Queen remarked.
from 'Alice in Wonderland'



Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) of the *Future* with the PRECOG and PRECOG10 Online Programs

http://p-i-a.edu

An ARV prediction consists of (in linear time)
Remote Viewing (RV), Analysis/Judging (AJ)
and FeedBack (FB) Sessions.

Precognition "begins" with the FB Session

Applications to date include:
Financial Investments
Horse Racing and other Sports Wagering
Lottery & Roulette
Locating Missing Persons

Ten Things Absolutely Guaranteed to Make You a Better Psychic, Remote Viewer, Controlled Remote Viewer.



Lyn Buchanan

Although these things came from the lengthy and in-depth study of the work produced by Controlled Remote Viewing, they work for all forms of psychic functioning, and all protocols of remote viewing. They are concerned with how information is passed from the source of the information (whatever you feel that to be) to the conscious mind, where it can be used to help people and provide information. So, my terminology may be CRV-oriented, but please give them some consideration for your personal methodology, as well.

There are some things that we do as humans which cause us to get into our

own way and block our own success. That's in every field, and this field is no different. When we find and acknowledge those things, we can create ways around them in order to have better success. There are hundreds of ways in which we block the information coming to us, but the following ten things will save us from the problems most prevalent and most common to everyone.

1: Describe. Don't Identify.

Perhaps the most common mistake we make is that we feel the need to answer someone's question, rather than providing them the information they need to answer their questions for themselves. Like Mighty Mouse, we want

to fly in singing, "Here am I to save the day!" That's not what people need. When they come to us for answers, they silently bring along the fact that they feel their own answers have failed them. If instead of answers, we give them the proper information to allow them to answer their own questions and make their own decisions, then we not only provide them with the information they need, but we also re-empower them to fight their own battles.

2: Set aside all nouns.

Indo-European languages are oriented towards nouns. Oog and Og walk through the primeval forest and hear a twig snap behind them. The one who

most quickly thinks, “Saber tooth tiger!” and runs is the one who survives. The need to identify with a noun is almost a part of our genetic makeup. But in the work we do here, it is a trap. The moment you allow yourself to name the target, you lock your thinking into a set pattern. From that point on, you are polluted by your own acceptance of the noun. Like building a castle wall, anything that doesn’t fit what you’ve already built gets tossed aside, and only those incoming impressions that do fit will ever get used. Setting the nouns aside and seeking only descriptive words is the only salvation you have from this kind of inner pollution.

3: Cue yourself.

When someone comes to you with a question, they will - even unconsciously - include with that question what they want your answer to be. They include their hopes, fears, their account of what has happened, etc. You must learn to take what you hear, figure out what the proper cue should be to answer the real problem, not the one that you are being presented with. This is a very difficult step, in that it involves a great deal of ignoring everything you’ve heard and getting to the real root of the problem. Even harder, often, is telling the person the truth, rather than catering to their feelings, softening the blow to their fears, and being gentle to them. Never forget that if you cue yourself with the fears, desires, memories, and problems they bring to you, you may miss what they really come for. Above all, they come to you for the truth. That’s what you should be working to find.

4: Cue yourself correctly.

There is a formula called “A well-formed question to a psychic”. It is based on the fact that, while the subconscious mind is not limited by space and time, the conscious mind is. The conscious mind works best in describing its present surroundings at present time. The subconscious mind can take you to any surroundings at any time, so, the formula goes like this:

“First, give the necessary cue to your subconscious mind.

“Second, give your conscious mind something to do – in the present tense.

Let me give you an example: Let’s say that you go to a psychic or remote viewer and ask, “What happened to my Aunt Maude eight years ago?” The psychic or remote viewer will work their magic and come up with their normal amount of information, with their normal amount of accuracy.

But, if you instead cue with, “Move back eight years to my Aunt Maude” (That is the cue to the subconscious mind, which places the psychic’s or remote viewer’s mind in the presence of Aunt Maude at the proper time.) “Now, tell me what IS happenING.” (That is a present-tense thing for the conscious mind to do.)



Surprisingly, a cue like that will cause the psychic or remote viewer to give you more information with a higher degree of accuracy, even though the target is the same and they do the work in their normal manner.

Cueing yourself this way works just as well. Another common example used by CRVers is: “Move 500 feet above the target” (*the cue to the subconscious*) “Tell me what you are seeing now.” (*a present tense activity for the conscious mind to do.*)

5: Cue yourself in neutral terms.

That is, don’t include pollution in any cueing you give yourself. This goes along with #3, above. Let’s say that the police come to you with a question such as, “A young girl was abducted. Describe the

man who abducted her.” What a load of pollution to deal with in your session. Translate that cueing into something totally neutral, such as, “The target is human. Describe the target.” Let’s say that, without such pollution as “..describe the man...”, you find that the young girl went off willingly with a group of other girls. If you had accepted the polluted cueing, you would not have found that information.

6: Don’t accept multiple choice tasks.

This is a further implication of #1, above. Let’s say that someone comes to you with five business plans, tells them to you, and wants you to >>identify<< which one they should follow. Do not accept such tasking. The proper tasking in this case would be, “I have five business plans. >>Describe<< the best one.” You provide a description of the best one, and they will know which of their plans meets that description. Binary-choice tasking, such as “yes/no” questions, falls into this same category.

7: Work one question per session.

People will come to you with a question such as, “Tell me who committed the crime, where they live, whether they are armed or not, and when the best time to go arrest them would be. Give the location of any evidence to convict them, and whether or not they had any accomplices. If they had accomplices..... etc.” Such “massive multiple tasking” as this will always lead to frustrated viewers and unsatisfied customers. Narrow the question down to the one bit of information they need to answer all the other questions for themselves.

8: Be in control of your craft.

One of the biggest complaints natural psychics have is that they are not in control of their abilities. Listen... psychic ability has now been studied intensively in laboratories, is being understood more clearly every day, and protocols have been developed to give you the control you need. Many people assume that the “Controlled Remote Viewing” developed for use by the government means that the viewer was told what to do, when to do it, etc. That’s not

true, at all. It means just what it says. The remote viewing is controlled by the viewer. It is under the viewer's complete control through the use of training and well-practiced protocols. That training and those scientifically developed and well-practice-able protocols are available to everyone these days. If you are not in control of your craft, it is your own fault. Get the training you need to be in control of your talent and your craft. You'll be glad you did, and you will be a greater resource for mankind's future.

9: Tackle the cause, not the result.

People try to tackle a psychic problem directly, only to be confronted by all the problems that thwart them normally. Look for the simple cause behind the problem. Let me give you some examples:

People tell me all the time that they cause street lights to go on and off when they pass by them. They tell me that they cause computers and printers to act weirdly when they are around them – especially if they are emotional at the time. Street lights require 240 volts. Printers and computers require 110 volts. People will try to make a heart that has stopped beating to restart by

mentally squeezing it, or some other physical manipulation. Realize instead that it requires only 0.016 volts on a set of three nerve sheaths leading from the brain to the heart in order to make the heart start beating by itself.

People want to make something move psychokinetically, or make something rise into the air. Lifting it has the same problems that lifting it would normally have. But psychically surrounding it with a solution heavier than it is can cause it to float upwards on its own.

10: Practice. Practice. Practice.

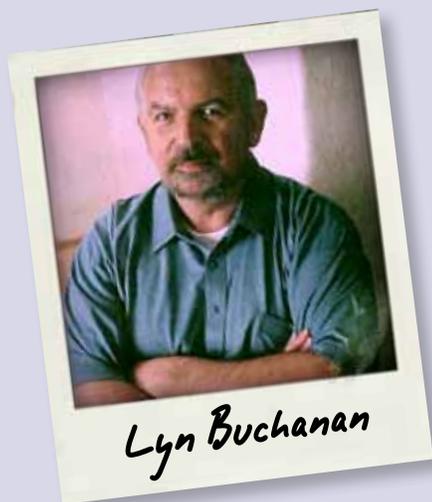
I don't care whether you're a remote viewer, with a set of protocols to practice, or a natural psychic who depends on a spirit guide for help - practice still makes perfect. CRV is the only thing I know of which will allow the "inner child" to grow to an inner adult. It does this by repeatedly giving it both rights and responsibilities, by testing and requiring good results, and by rewarding the subconscious mind for providing good information and doing a good job.

I don't know how many people I've met who only do work when there is a real task, or a paid task. In order to keep your skills up – mainly the communica-

tion skills between you and your subconscious, or your spirit guide, or whatever you perceive as the source of your information – it takes practice.

Let's say that you specialize in medical readings for others and do so by asking your spirit guides for the information. Practice on already solved medical cases. Go back and analyze the results. Keep exact data on what you got right and what you misunderstood. "(Keeping data is actually hint #11)" Doing so will get you into the practice of asking your guides the right questions, and understanding their answers more clearly.

If you are a remote viewer, then practice not only helps you listen to and better understand your subconscious mind, but it helps you practice the protocols, as well. What if you went to a karate class, then never practiced the moves again. One day, you are forced into a fight.... You lose. I don't care who you are, or how good you think you are, or how many successes you've had in the past – you are no exception to the fact that work in this field takes practice.



Lyn Buchanan was one of the Controlled Remote Viewers for the U.S. military, was their database manager, property book manager, and one of the trainers of the unit. After retirement, he continued working for the Defense Intelligence Agency, & started Problems>Solutions>Innovations, a database analysis company in the Washington, D.C. area. When the fact that the U.S. had been using remote viewers became public, requests for training became overwhelming, and Problems>Solutions>Innovations quickly became a Controlled Remote Viewing training, service, and databased

research company. Lyn now continues his work in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Web: <http://www.crviewer.com/>

Email: lynbuchanan@beyonddb.com

THE 1973 REMOTE VIEWING PROBE OF THE PLANET JUPITER



Ingo Swann - 12 Dec 1995

As many are aware, an amusing but large media flap regarding remote viewing is presently occurring (the 29th one by my count).

The flap majorly focuses on a situation involving intelligence community interests in psycho-energetics research that began over twenty-five years ago. Most of the research took place under the excellent auspices of Stanford Research Institute (SRI) -- now renamed SRI International, the second largest "think tank" in the US.

The present media flap is distorting the original basis for the early interest in the search for psycho-energetics applications.

Because of this, the former director of the project has suggested that complete

information now be made available for public access via the Internet/World-wide Web, regarding a series of early psycho-energetic experiments.

The former director (always my master, I always his slave) has asked me to begin the public access by entering into the Net the full story of the several experiments.

This will be the first of nine other entries to follow.

BACKGROUND

In 1973, mainstream science, academe and media were unequivocally opposed to any kind of parapsychology or psycho-energetics research. It thus came as something of a cultural shock when the nation's second largest "think tank"

undertook that kind of research. The resulting first flap was enormous, largely because of SRI's high scientific standing and its military and intelligence community affiliations.

The Jupiter Probe was one of a number of early experiments designed to try to discover the dimensions and extent of human remote sensing faculties. It was felt that radical experiments should be undertaken in the attempt to establish the dimensions of those faculties.

The SRI project's extremely illustrious sponsors (you know who) concurred. --Several-- radical experiments were then designed, and their protocols were examined in advance by a board of noted scientists and overseers.

One such radical experiment, the

"Jupiter Probe," took place in 1973 at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) under the excellent auspices of Dr. H.E. Puthoff and Mr. Russell Targ (both esteemed physicists) and other competent scientists of the Radio Physics Laboratory.

This particular experiment has occasionally undergone ridicule published in the skeptical media and elsewhere. The following story will reveal that no skeptic has ever read through the details of the experiment.

There are two important elements of which skeptics try to deprive public understanding:

(1) that the Jupiter Probe was only an exploratory experiment, and 'not' meant as a "claim" of anything; and

(2) knowledge of its illustrious sponsorship and scientific oversight.

However, the radical topic of the experiment, remote sensing of a distant planet, brought undue luminosity in a world where marginal Zener card-guessing was the standard parapsychology fare. The very idea of the radical topic unnerved not only conventional academic concepts, but conventional parapsychology concepts as well.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE EXPERIMENT

PURPOSES OF THE EXPERIMENT:

(1) To try to ascertain if long-distance remote sensing could extend to a very far distance;

(2) to record the time it took before impressions began to be given, and

(3) to compare the impressions with published scientific feedback.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXPERIMENT:

A far-distant target and the expectation of scientific feedback.

TARGET SELECTED: The planet Jupiter.

FEEDBACK EXPECTATION: Technical data and analyses drawn from information telemetered back to Earthbase from NASA spacecraft and which information would be published in scientific media: the Pioneer 10 and 11 "flybys" of 1973 and 1974, and the later Voyager 1 and 2 probes of 1979.

DATE OF EXPERIMENT (#46 in a series): April 27, 1973. The first Jupiter bound NASA spacecraft, Pioneer 10, was already en route to the planet, but yet too far distant to send data back to Earthbase, principally at Jet Propulsion Laboratories (JPL).

RAW DATA YIELD OF THE EXPERIMENT:

(1) One standard 8-1/2" x 11" page containing three drawings; (2) two and 1/6th pages of verbal data recorded and transcribed.

GUARDING OF THE RAW DATA

The raw data needed to be independently guarded so that it could not be said it was altered after the fact. Thirty copies of the raw data were prepared, including statements regarding the purposes and design of the experiment.

Three copies were held by the Project's sponsors. Ten copies of the raw data were offered to scientists noted for their integrity, including two interested astrophysicists (then at Jet Propulsion Laboratories). All accepted their copies.

One copy each was offered to a noted American astronomer, and a famous science popularizer. Both of these copies were rejected and returned, one with a signed letter of ridicule which resides in my archives.

Telephone requests to two noted skeptics to safeguard the raw data were refused.

The remainder of the copies were distributed among scientists at SRI and at other places in the Silicon Valley area. One or two of those copies were covertly sold to a San Francisco reporter, and thereafter widely published.

The prepared copies were also photocopied by others and more widely distributed. I have acquired some of these for my archives, and which contain humorous notations on the margins.

PRE-FEEDBACK YIELD OF THE RAW

DATA: Before feedback was obtainable, the raw data was broken down by SRI analysts into major data categories, as will be shown below. After feedback became possible, no reason was discerned to alter the categories. The categories comprise --all-- of the raw data, and nothing was later deleted or added.

FEEDBACK SOURCES: First scientific and technological feedback sources began becoming available in September 1973, four months after the experiment took place. Additional feedback sources continued to accumulate by stages up through 1980.

Seven feedback sources of scientific and technical references were ultimately utilized as feedback sources:

1. Aviation Week & Space Technology

2. Newsweek

3. Science

4. Science News

5. Scientific American

6. Time

7. US News & World Report

THE DECISION TO CONSTRUCT A

FORMAL REPORT: The raw data indicate that the viewer had identified a Ring around Jupiter, a sketch of which appears in the raw data (included) and is also verbally identified.

Conventional scientific wisdom held that Jupiter did not possess any Rings. This particular datum was one reason the experiment was laughed out of town by many.

The existence of the Ring was discovered and confirmed in early 1979, six years

after the Jupiter Probe had taken place.

Dr. Puthoff, the SRI project's director, was first notified of the discovery by telephone from one of the JPL astrophysicists analyzing the NASA data - and who was also one of the original guardians of the raw data. The existence of the Ring "came as a complete surprise to scientists."

Because the Ring correlated so well with the remote viewing data, a decision was taken by SRI staff to organize all of the raw data, compare it to scientific confirmation sources, and construct a formal report.

The report was prepared by the genius of Ms. Beverly Humphrey, a research associate and statistical analyst of the SRI Radio Physics Laboratory, on behalf of H.E. Puthoff and his associate, R. Targ. The formal report was entitled "Swann's Remote Viewing Probe of Jupiter."

The raw data comprised only four pages. But the confirmatory data appeared throughout the published scientific and technical articles and papers. It was decided that all of these should be included in their entirety to ensure that no scientific passage was inadvertently used out of context. The feedback data therefore amounted to about 300 pages.

The technical references utilized as of 1980 were meant to be representative of then current Jovian research and did not constitute a totally exhaustive scientific periodical collection. Because of this, no "Executive Summary" of the experiment and its results was undertaken.

This present document now represents an --informal-- summary.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORMAL REPORT: Ten original 300-page copies of the formal report were produced. Two copies were immediately stolen from the otherwise secured offices of SRI. It was presumed that this theft was engineered by covert foreign nationals -- somewhat irrationally, since copies of the report were being freely offered.

I retained two copies for my archives, Dr. Puthoff retained one, and one was entered into the Stanford Research Institute library.

One copy was unofficially accepted by a ranking NASA official on the understanding that he would deny accepting it, if identified.

A copy was offered to the leading Skeptical Organization in our fair country. The offer was declined.

I don't know what happened to the remaining copies.

Additional photocopied copies were offered to a number of scientists. Some accepted, but others now declined to take possession of them upon the grounds that no one wanted to possess a document which suggested that a remote viewer had identified Jupiter's Ring before "science" had.

The formal report of the Jupiter Probe, containing its massive confirmatory data, then descended into obscurity. No one who thereafter mocked the experiment has ever read it, or has wanted to read it.

ADDITIONAL PRE-FEEDBACK REPORTS OF THE EXPERIMENT: A review of the Jupiter Probe was included in 'Mind Reach' published in 1977 by H.E. Puthoff and Russell Targ (Delacorte Press/Eleanor Friede) with an Introduction by eminent Dr. Margaret Mead.

This in-print 1977 rendering identifies all major categories of the raw data - including the mention of the Ring, two years before it was scientifically discovered in 1979.

Additionally, before feedback became possible, the entirety of the Jupiter raw data, or parts thereof, were published in over a hundred media sources worldwide.

TWO PARTICIPANTS IN THE JUPITER PROBE EXPERIMENT: Two viewers simultaneously took part in the Jupiter Probe -- myself (in California) and Mr.

Harold Sherman (in Arkansas).

Mr. Sherman was a noted psychic who had earlier (in the late 1930s) taken part in long-distance viewing between New York City and the Arctic. Those exceedingly successful experiments were undertaken in conjunction with the noted Arctic explorer, Sir Hubert Wilkins (see: "Thoughts Through Space" by Sir Hubert Wilkins and Harold M. Sherman, Creative Age Press, New York, 1942).

Unfortunately, this significant book regarding long-distance sensing came out during the emergencies of World War II and didn't achieve the attention it deserved.

The reason for inviting Mr. Sherman to participate was to see if two viewers, separated by over 2,000 miles, would report the same or different data. With certain exceptions, the two sets of data corresponded nicely.

Mr. Sherman's contributions were not included in the 1980 formal report because he was not a consultant of SRI and the costs of analyzing his data could not be justified.

(1) Immediately below are presented all of Swann's raw data.

(2) Immediately following - the raw data, the different major categories will be found associated to scientific and feedback sources. You may wish at this point to turn directly to the feedback sets which follow the raw data.

THE RAW DATA

Although not indicated in the record, the experiment began promptly at 6:00 p.m. PST. The first response occurred at 6:03:25 - perhaps meaning that it took that long --to get to Jupiter,-- or that long for images to form. The first data-rich response was not made until just after 6:04:13 -- a four-minute delay.

You will also note that an average delay of 2 minutes occurs between the verbalized data sets. The reason for those delays has not been understood.

SWANN JUPITER PROBE (April 27, 1973)
Experiment 46

6:03:25 (3 seconds fast)
 "There's a planet with stripes."

6:03:25 (3 seconds fast)
 "There's a planet with stripes."

6:04:13 "I hope it's Jupiter."

"I think that it must have an extremely large hydrogen mantle. If a space probe made contact with that, it would be maybe 80,000 - 120,000 miles out from the planet surface."

6:06 "So I'm approaching it on the tangent where I can see it's a half-moon, in other words, half-lit/half-dark. If I move around to the lit side, it's distinctly yellow toward the right."

(Hal: "Which direction you had to move?")

6:06:20 "Very high in the atmosphere there are crystals... they glitter. Maybe the stripes are like bands of crystals, maybe like rings of Saturn, though not far out like that. Very close within the atmosphere.

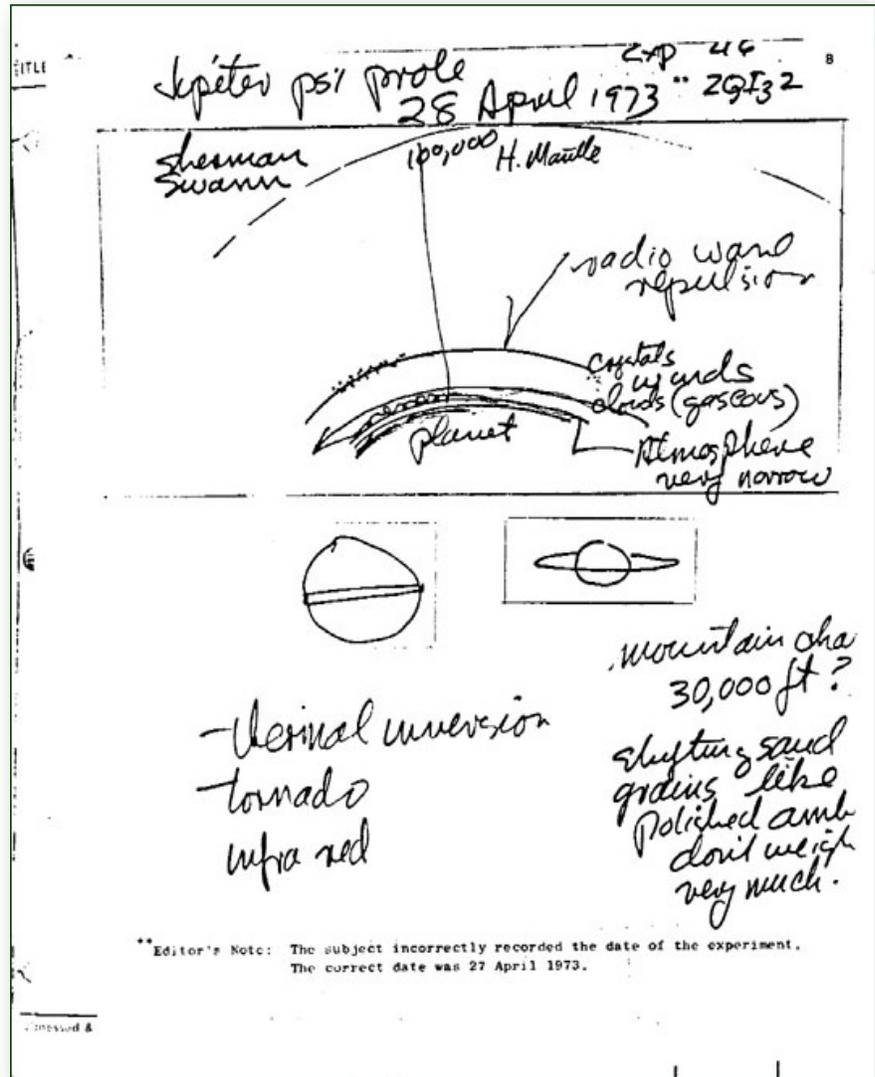
[Note: See sketch of ring in the raw data drawing] (Unintelligible sentence.) I bet you they'll reflect radio probes. Is that possible if you had a cloud of crystals that were assaulted by different radio waves?"

(Hal: "That's right.")

6:08:00 "Now I'll go down through. It feels really good there (laughs). I said that before, didn't I? Inside those cloud layers, those crystal layers, they look beautiful from the outside. From the inside they look like rolling gas clouds - eerie yellow light, rainbows."

6:10:20 "I get the impression, though I don't see, that it's liquid."

6:10:55 "Then I came through the cloud cover. The surface -- it looks like sand dunes. They're made of very large grade crystals, so they slide. Tremendous winds, sort of like maybe the prevailing winds of Earth, but very close to the



surface of Jupiter. From that view, the horizon looks orangish or rose-colored, but overhead it's kind of greenish-yellow."

6:12:35 "If I look to the right there is an enormous mountain range."

6:13:18 "If I'm giving a description of where I've gone and am, it would be approximately where Alaska is if the sun were directly overhead, which it is. The sun looks like it has a green corona... seems smaller to me.

(Hal: "What color is the sun?")

"White."

6:14:45 "I feel that there's liquid somewhere. Those mountains are very huge

crystal cloud cover. You know I had a dream once something like this, where the cloud cover was a great arc... sweeps over the entire heaven. Those grains which make that sand orange are quite large. They have a polished surface and they look something like amber or like obsidian but they're yellowish and not as heavy. The wind blows them. They slide along."

6:16:37 "If I turn, the whole thing seems enormously flat. I mean, if I get the feeling that if a man stood on those sands, I think he would sink into them (laughs). Maybe that's where that liquid feeling comes from."

6:18:10 "I see something that looks like a tornado. Is there a thermal inversion here? I bet there is. I bet you that the

surface of Jupiter will give a very high infrared count (?), reading (?)

(Hal: "Reading... inaudible sentence.)

"The heat is held down."

6:19:55 "I seem to be stuck, not moving. I'll move more towards the equator. I get the impression that that must be a band of crystals similar to the outer ones, kind of bluish. They seem to be sort of in orbit, permanent orbit, down through another layer farther down which are like our clouds but moving fast. There's another area: liquid like water. Looks like it's got icebergs in it, but they're not icebergs."

6:22:20 "Tremendous wind. It's colder here, maybe it's because there's not a thermal inversion there."

6:23:25 "I'm back. OK." (Hal: "Very interesting.")

"The atmosphere of Jupiter is very thick. I mean ... (Ingo draws) ... Explanation of drawing: This is what appears to be a hydrogen mantle about 100,000 miles off the surface. Those here are bands of crystals, kind of elements. They're pretty close to the surface. And beneath those are layers of clouds or what seem to be prevailing winds. Beneath that is the surface which I saw was, well, it looked like shifting sands made out of some sort of slippery granulated stuff. And off in the distance, I guess, to the East was a very high mountain chain 30,000 feet or so, quite large mountains. I feel these crystals will probably bounce radio waves. They're that type.

Generally, that's all."

THE MAJOR DATA CATEGORIES COMPARED WITH CONFIRMATORY FEEDBACK

I will now present each of the categories by reiterating the raw data statements and give samples from confirmatory sources - although numerous other sources are provided for each category in the formal document.

HYDROGEN COMPOSITION

1. Hydrogen mantle:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "I think that it must have an extremely large hydrogen mantle. If a space probe made contact with that, it would be maybe 80,000-120,000 miles out from the planet's surface."

Scientific American (September, 1973, p. 121): "Above the hypothetical core is a thick stratum in which hydrogen is by far the most abundant element; this stratum makes up almost all the mass and volume of the planet. The hydrogen is separated into two layers; in both it is liquid, but it is in different physical states.

"The inner layer extends from the core to a distance of approximately 45,000 kilometers from the center, where the pressure is estimated to be about three million earth atmospheres ... In this layer the hydrogen is in the liquid metallic state, a form of the element that has not yet been observed in the laboratory because it exists only at extremely high pressures. ... The outer layer extends to about 70,000 kilometers and consists mainly of liquid hydrogen in its molecular form.

"Above the layer of molecular hydrogen, and extending another 1,000 kilometers to the cloud tops is the gaseous hydrogen atmosphere."

Science (Vol. 183, January 25, 1974, p. 317): "Jupiter appears to have an extensive hydrogen torus surrounding it in the orbital plane of Io."

ATMOSPHERIC

1. Storms, wind:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "Tremendous winds sort of like maybe the prevailing winds of Earth, but very close to the surface. I see something that looks like a tornado."

Scientific American (March, 1976, p. 50): "On Jupiter the zones and the Great Red Spot are high-pressure regions (anti-cyclonic) and the belts are low-pressure (cyclonic). ... In that respect they

resemble tropical cyclones (rotating hurricanes) and mature extratropical cyclones on the earth."

Time (March 12, 1979, p. 87): "Yet it was Jupiter's stormy weather that caused the greatest excitement. Voyager's electronic eyes spotted dozens of storms across Jupiter's banded face. Most of them measure about 6,000 miles wide, far larger than their earthly counterparts. ... University of Arizona astronomer Bradford A. Smith was both awed and puzzled by these storms."

2. High infrared reading:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "I bet you that the surface of Jupiter will give a very high infrared count (?), reading (?). The heat is held down."

Science (Vol. 183, Jan. 25, 1974, p. 303): "The Pioneer 10 infrared radiometer has established that the excess radiation is 2 to 2.5 times the solar input and that there is no temperature change at the cloud top levels across the evening terminator of the planet.

Science News (Vol. 105, Apr. 13, 1974, p. 236): "The surprise is that the heating should begin at such lofty altitudes, particularly with no indications either from earthly observations or from the infrared mapping device aboard. 'It's a huge discrepancy,' admits Kilore. 'I can't explain it.' The closest thing to a theory is that perhaps a haze or dust layer, while confusing watchers on earth, created a greater greenhouse effect than anyone had expected, trapping and building the sun's incoming energy to unanticipated heights."

3. Temperature inversion:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "Is there a thermal inversion here? I bet there is."

Science (Vol. 188, May 2, 1975, p. 475): "In particular, the appearance of the inversion at about 260 K is strikingly similar to the Pioneer 10 entry profile, although the Pioneer 11 measurement was obtained on the dark limb of Jupiter. Thus, the inversion cannot be ascribed

to heating by particulate absorption of solar radiation, unless rapid circulation at the polar latitude is sufficient to maintain this effect across the terminator.”

4. Cloud color and configuration:

Swann (April 27, 1973): “From that view, the horizon looks orangish or rose-colored, but overhead it’s kind of greenish-yellow. You know, I had a dream once -- something like this, where the cloud cover was a great arc... sweeps over the entire heaven.”

Science News (Vol. 115, March 10, 1979, p. 148): “Still, striking reds, oranges, yellows, brown and even blue make Jupiter’s convoluted patterns seem all the more fantastic. ... A major goal of Voyager is to find out the nature and chemistry of the coloring agents. ... Phosphene and other candidates have been suggested, but they have been far from certain.”

5. Water and ice crystals:

Swann (April 27, 1973): “I get the impression, though I don’t see, that it is liquid. I get the impression that that must be a band of crystals similar to the outer ones, kind of bluish. They seem to be sort of in orbit, permanent orbit down through another layer farther down which are like our clouds but moving fast. There’s another area: liquid like water. Looks like it’s got icebergs in it but they’re not icebergs.”

Science News (Vol. 106, September 21, 1974, p. 186): “Farther down may be frozen water crystals and possibly even liquid water, the Pioneer researchers suggest, although water has never been observed there.”

Ibid. (February 15, 1975, p. 102): “Water vapor in the atmosphere of Jupiter -‘The first oxygen-bearing molecule identified in the outer planets’ -- has been discovered by a team of astronomers from the University of Arizona.”

MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC

1. Auroras:

Swann (April 27, 1973): “Inside those cloud layers, those crystal layers, they look beautiful from the outside [i.e., space-side], but from the inside they look like rolling gas clouds -- eerie yellow light, rainbows.”

Time (March 12, 1979, p. 87): “Voyager also discovered a dazzling, doughnut-shaped cloud of electrically charged particles that formed displays similar to the earth’s northern lights.”

Science News (Vol. 118, July 21, 1979): “One major product of the field is the region of brilliant auroras discovered around the planet by Voyager 1 and further studied by its successor [Voyager 2].”

GRAVITATIONAL PHENOMENA

1. The Ring:

Swann (April 27, 1973): “Very high in the atmosphere there are crystals, they glitter, maybe the stripes are like bands of crystals, maybe --like rings-- [emphasis added] on Saturn, --though not far out- [emphasis added] like that, very close within the atmosphere. I bet you they’ll reflect radio probes. Is that possible if you had a cloud of crystals that were assaulted by different radio waves?”

(See sketch of Ring in raw data.)

Time (March 19, 1979, p. 86): “Coming within 278,000 km (172,400 miles) of the swirling Jovian cloud tops, the robot survived intense radiation, peered deep into the planet’s storm-tossed cloud cover, provided startling views of the larger Jovian moons --and, most surprising of all, revealed the presence of a thin, flat ring around the great planet-- [emphasis added]. Said University of Arizona Astronomer Bradford Smith: ‘We’re standing here with our mouths open, reluctant to tear ourselves away.’”

SURFACE PHENOMENA

1. Liquid composition:

Swann (April 27, 1973): “I feel that there’s liquid somewhere. If I turn, the whole thing seems enormously flat.

I mean, if I get the feeling that if a man stood on those sands, I think he would sink into them (laughs). Maybe that’s where the liquid feeling comes from.

Aviation Week & Space Technology (November 19, 1973, p. 53): “A reason is that Jupiter may be all atmosphere. Lack of radar reflectivity points to a gel-like rather than solid core.”

Science News (Vol. 110, July 17, 1976, p. 44): “In fact, liquidity seems to be the most salient overall characteristic of Jupiter. ... The outer layer [the --mantle--] is gaseous hydrogen mostly. As the pressure increases the hydrogen gradually passes into a liquid state. ... The liquid molecular hydrogen changes to liquid metallic hydrogen at 25,000 kilometers down.”

2. Mountain range:

Swann (April 27, 1973): “If I look to the right here there is an enormous mountain range. Those mountains are very huge but they still don’t poke up through the crystal cloud cover. And off in the distance, I guess, to the East, was a very high mountain chain 30,000 feet or so, quite large mountains.”

(Discussion: This mountain range thing, plus the Ring thing, damned the Jupiter Probe from the start because prevailing scientific opinion denied their possibility.)

I will now take this opportunity to point out that ALL the skeptical attacks on the Jupiter Probe experiment focus on holding the mountain thing up to ridicule - BUT THAT NONE OF THEM MENTION THE VERY SUCCESSFUL RING THING-

It -is- true that before the NASA crafts approached Jupiter, prevailing scientific wisdom held that the planet was ‘mostly gaseous’ and/or ‘mostly liquid’ However, this “wisdom” began to change:

Science (Vol. 183, January 25, 1974): “The magnetic field measurements at Jupiter will also enable us to investigate

more exactly the core of the planet. Several models of the core have been proposed which include either frozen or liquid metallic hydrogen as well as a rocky core consisting of several tens of earth masses."

Now pay attention here: "a rocky core consisting of "several tens of earth masses--"? SEVERAL TENS OF EARTH MASSES! Well, if you enlarge Earth's mass by ten or twenty or more times, then a -30,000-foot mountain range - would seem like a hill there.

Science News (Vol. 110, July 10, 1975): "One of the most famous features of Jupiter's atmosphere is the great Red Spot. Astronomers have engaged in endless speculation and argument about its nature. Observers have suggested that it was a column of the atmosphere hooked on the top of an extra-high mountain ...".

Scientific American (September, 1975, p. 121): "The model allows for a small rocky core ['small,' yet several times Earth's mass] at the center of the planet ... The core would be composed mainly of iron and silicates, the materials that make up most of the earth's bulk. Such a core is expected for cosmogonic reasons: ... The core cannot be detected through gravitational studies, however, so that its existence cannot be proved." [I.e., cannot be detected because the crystals in the upper atmosphere reflect all radio or other detection signals.]

Scientific American (March, 1976, p. 53): "Because of the Great Red Spot's long lifetime, its constancy in latitude and its uniqueness, it seemed that it must be connected with an underlying solid object or topographic feature that was giving rise directly to the flow patterns at the visible surface [cloud cover]. "A Taylor column is the cylinder of stagnant fluid that was believed to join the solid object to the red cloud we see at the top of the Jovian atmosphere. Finally, other zones seem to have their own red spots, suggesting that the Great Red Spot is not unique [i.e., in being attached to a high geological formation.]"

Mountains, by golly... High ones that poke up and distort the storm-cloud flows. However, scientists continued to argue the --solid core problem-- until just recently.>>>

The Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet impacts on Jupiter. Not long ago, a series of twenty or so comets impacted Jupiter one after another.

The largest of them left 'impact craters' so huge and so high that their circular contours can easily be seen emerging from the cloud cover which is several miles thick.

Since the impacts, the mountainous craters can still be seen when that side of Jupiter is turned toward Earth.

Well, if there were not mountains on Jupiter back in 1973, there are some there now -- huge and big, and well over 30,000 feet high. It is quite clear now that Jupiter does have a solid core some tens of masses the size of Earth's own mass.

SYNOPSIS OF JUPITER RAW DATA ELEMENTS CONFIRMED BY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL FEEDBACK

1. Hydrogen mantle": Confirmed - September 1973, 1974, 1975.
2. "Storms, wind": Confirmed (as to dimensions and unexpected intensity) - 1976, 1970.
3. "Something like a tornado". Confirmed (as strong rotating cyclones) - 1976.
4. "High infrared reading". Confirmed - 1974.
5. "Temperature inversion": Confirmed - 1975.
6. "Cloud color and configuration": Confirmed - 1979.
7. "Dominant orange color": Confirmed - 1979.

8. "Water and ice crystals": Water possible there, but ice crystallization of other elements Confirmed - 1974.

9. "Crystal bands reflect radio probes". Confirmed - 1975.

10. "Magnetic and electromagnetic Auroras ("Rainbows")": - Confirmed, 1979.

11. "The RING": Confirmed -1979... not only as to its existence, but as being "inside" the crystallized atmospheric layers.

12. "Liquid composition": Confirmed - 1973, 1976, as hydrogen in liquid form.

13. "Mountain range (mountains) and solid core": Probably Confirmed - 1994. Confirmed existence of solid core several tens of masses of earth's. Recent comet impacts reveal enormous craters extending through thick cloud cover, one approximately the size of 1/2 of the United States.

14. "Confirmed elements of the raw data's three drawings":

(a) The large drawing of the general layers of Jupiter's several kinds of atmospheric strata was generally correct. If interested, please compare with diagrams of Jupiter's layers found in: - Science News (Vol. 106, September 21, 1974, p. 187). - Scientific American (September, 1975, p. 121). - Time (September, 1974, p. 83).

(b) The second smaller drawing probably refers to the planet's hydrogen torus, but was not indicated as such in the raw data.

(c) Diagrams and discussion of the Ring can be found in: - Aviation Week & Space Technology (June 16, 1979, pp. 16-17, and p. 20. - Science (Vol. 206, November 23, 1979, pp. 926-927, and pp. 932-933.) Pictures of the Ring and its placement within the crystal bands, obtained by Voyager 2 can be found in Science News: >> Vol. 115, February 16, 1976, pp. 108-9; >> Vol. 115, March 10, 1979, p. 149; >> Vol. 115, July 14, 1979, p. 20.

No scientific or technological feedback has been achieved to date regarding:

“Then I came from the cloud cover, the surface it looks like sand dunes. They’re made of very large grade crystals so they slide.”

“Those grains which made that sand orange are quite large. They have a polished surface and they look something like amber or like obsidian but they’re yellowish and not as heavy.”

“Beneath that is the surface which I saw was, well, it looked like shifting sands made out of some sort of slippery granulated stuff.”

EARLY REACTIONS REGARDING EXPERIMENT #46

The first reactions to the Jupiter Probe experiment were universally negative, including those of the sponsors. The core of the problem was that the raw data included mention of rings and mountains. Prevailing scientific wisdom as of 1973 against the possibility of Jovian rings and mountains and was quite adamant at the time.

Attitudes against the experiment began to change after the hydrogen components and the crystalline-layered

structure of the Jovian atmospheres were confirmed (late 1973 through 1974.)

When it was seen that the viewer’s sketch of the complex atmospheric layers quite nicely matched subsequent scientific renderings, this major data category was accepted as “roughly” evidential.

The viewer’s ring and mountains were now thought of as imaginary noise entered into a long-distance signal line which was minimally evidential.

In any event, experiments were needed with more immediate feedback possibilities, and an enormous number of these were designed and undertaken. These produced more immediate results, and which were used to expand understanding of remote viewing potentials.

Had it not been for the fact that stolen copies of the raw data had been leaked to the media, the existence of Experiment #46 might never have publicly surfaced. Neither SRI workers, the sponsors, nor myself ever sought to offer the experiment as ‘claims’ of anything.

But now in retrospect, it was fortunate that the thefts took place because the

entirety and parts of the raw data early appeared in the media, including The National Enquirer. Thus, the raw data was publicly available as of 1974.

Experiment #46 lay obscure between 1974 and 1979. No continuing attempt was made to feedback other of its categories, and the SRI work progressed along more immediately fruitful lines.

The 1979 scientific discovery and confirmation of the Jovian Ring came as one of the larger shocks and ‘surprises’ in astronomical history.

The entirety of the Jupiter Probe raw data was now organized and compared to scientific feedback -- after which all of the data, except the mountains, could be seen as near-approximately confirmed.

Now, however, the formal report was generally rejected on the grounds that no respectable scientist wanted to be identified as having read it. Yet word got around.

Only the mountains remained unconfirmed. When skeptics elected to amuse themselves regarding the Probe it was this single item they focused on.



Ingo Swann gave Eight Martinis permission to print the content from his website: **Web:** <http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com>

A 32 year Overview of Ingo Swann’s Participation in research: <http://www.rviewer.com/IngoSwann-ResearchOverview.html>

SRI Magnetometer experiments

Welcome to the showcase section of eight martinis. This issue we travel back to the very early days of remote viewing history to a run of early SRI experiments that opened the door to twenty years of funding by showcasing the full potential that remote viewing had to offer. We present this document because eight martinis does have a readership that may not be aware of the replicated and detailed experiments

from the past and also because there are many sceptics happy to shout that there is no scientific evidence of psychic functioning or remote viewing, and we are more than happy to supply scientific documents and evidence to counter these claims.

This document is a 1975 SRI report by Russell Targ and Hal Puthoff on the initial SRI magnetometer experiments

and their follow-up experiments from remote viewers Ingo Swann and Pat Price. They detail the initial Swann experiment in detail and the later 'replication' experiment from Price that confirmed an effect on the magnetometers from remote viewing.





STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Menlo Park, California 94025 · U.S.A.

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14 November 1975

Proposal for Research
SRI No. ISU 75-241

MAGNETOMETER STABILITY STUDIES

Prepared for:

ELEX 03X
Naval Electronics Systems Command
Washington, D.C. 20360

Attn: Mr. Paul Freund

Prepared by:

H. E. Puthoff
Russell Targ
Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory

Approved by:

Earle D. Jones for

Earle D. Jones, Director
Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory

Bonnar Cox

Bonnar Cox, Executive Director
Information Science and Engineering Division

Approved For Release 2000/08/10 : CIA-RDP96-00787R000200050002-5

Proposal for Research ISU 75-241
MAGNETOMETER STABILITY STUDIES

I INTRODUCTION

This unsolicited proposal is submitted to request authorization for an additional task effort on Naval Electronics Systems Command Contract No. N00039-76-C-0077, a project investigating interactions between human subjects and electromagnetic systems.

The additional task effort, proposed herein, is directed toward determining the nature of perturbation effects induced in sensitive cryomagnometers by the proximity of certain human subjects. The observation of such effects has profound implications for projects which require a nonferrous environment free from interference and magnetic contamination, such as magnetic object detection, magnetic signature classification, magnetic sensor design, and magnetics test procedures.

SRI proposes to undertake a 4.4 man-month (including subjects) research program to investigate the characteristics of, and if possible to determine the mechanisms responsible for, human-subject-mediated perturbation effects.

II BACKGROUND

For the past three years we have had a program in the Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory of SRI to investigate those conditions of energy interchange between human subjects and the environment which appear to fall outside the range of well-understood interactions. Of particular interest is a class of phenomena involving perturbations of sensitive measurement apparatus by certain human subjects under conditions generally accepted as providing sufficient isolation, by reason of distance or shielding, so as to prevent the occurrence of such perturbations. Furthermore, the generation of such effects appears to be under volitional control of the subjects involved. Following is a description of two observations involving the perturbation of cryomagnometers.

A. Shielded-Magnetometer Observation (Pilot Experiment)

One of the first intentionally induced physical perturbation effects observed by SRI personnel (H.P.) in early research (1972) was the apparent perturbation of a superconductor-shielded Josephson effect magnetometer by a gifted subject, S3.* Following is a fairly detailed account of that first observation, since it reveals a number of aspects of research in this area that we consider to be of significance.¹

* SRI program subjects S1 and S3 involved in magnetometer studies are, respectively, Mr. P. Price and Mr. I. Swann.

This magnetometer is located in a well under a building and is shielded by μ -metal shielding, an aluminum container, copper shielding, and, most important, a superconducting shield. (See Figure 1.) The magnetometer, developed under an ONR contract at Stanford University, is of the superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) variety, which has an output voltage whose frequency is a measure of the rate of change of magnetic field present.

Before the experiment, a decaying magnetic field had been set up inside the magnetometer, and its decay with time provided a background calibration signal that registered as a periodic output on an x-y recorder, the frequency of the output corresponding to the decay rate of the calibration field ($\sim 10^{-6}$ G). The system had been running for about an hour with no noise.

Subject S3 was shown the setup and told that if he were to affect the magnetic field in the magnetometer, it would show up as a change in the output recording. Then, to use his own description, he placed his attention on the interior of the magnetometer, at which time the frequency of the output doubled for about two of the cycles or roughly 30 seconds. This is indicated by A in Fig. 2. S3 was next asked if he could stop the field change being indicated by the periodic output on the recorder. He then apparently proceeded to do just that, as can be seen at B in the graph, for a period of roughly 45 seconds. He then "let go," at which time the output returned to normal (C). Upon inquiry as to what he had done, he 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. As he described what he was doing, the recording again traced out a double frequency cycle (shown at D), as had occurred before. An atypical dip (E) in the recording took place then, and on questioning him about what was happening, he said he was looking at a new part, the niobium ball sitting in a cup. This ball was inert at the time, not being used in the magnetometer experiment. He was asked to refrain from thinking about the apparatus and the normal pattern was then traced out for several minutes (continued on lower trace) while he was engaged in conversation on other subjects. At one point he started to discuss the magnetometer again, at which point the tracing went into a high frequency pattern, shown at F. At our request he stopped, and the observation was terminated because S3 was tired from his effort. We then left the lab, while the apparatus was run for over an hour with no trace of noise or nonuniform activity, as indicated in Fig. 3, where the top two traces show a continuing record following termination of the experiment. The third trace was taken some time later, the increase in the period indicating the reduced rate of magnetic field decay. At various times during this and the following day when similar data with S3 were taken, the experiment was observed by numerous other scientists.

* This ability to view remote locations thought to be secure against such access is designated "remote viewing," and has been thoroughly documented in a separate SRI program.^{2,3}

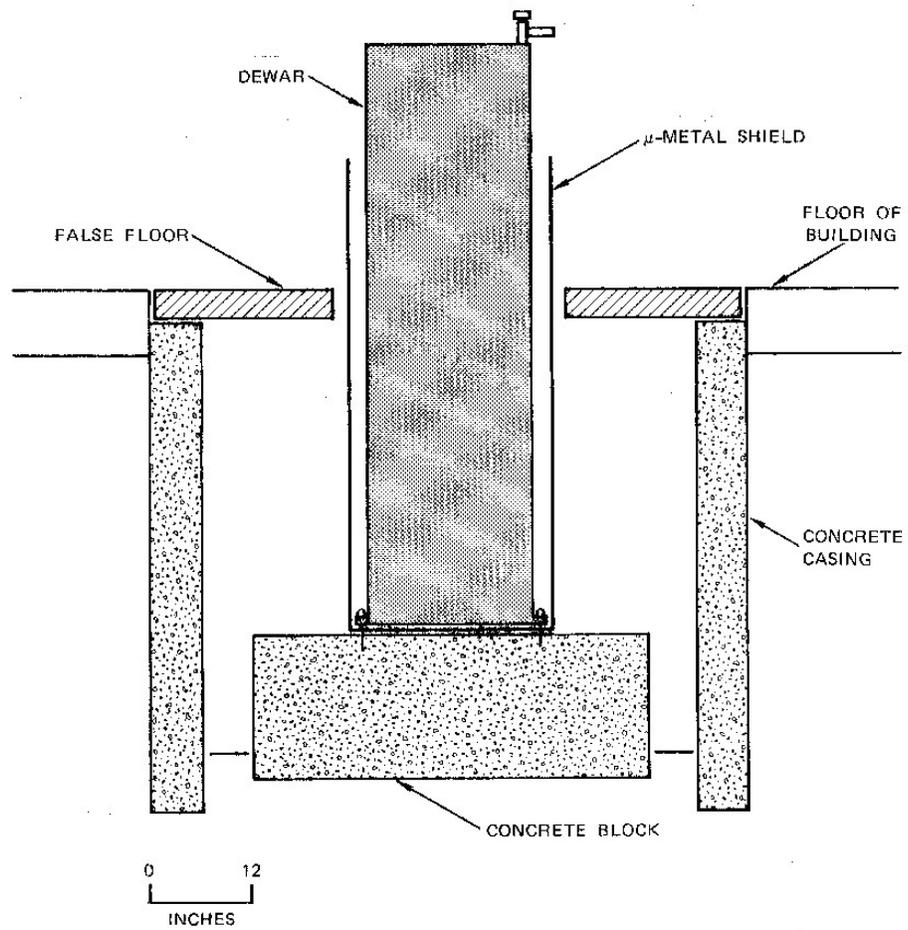


FIGURE 1 MAGNETOMETER HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

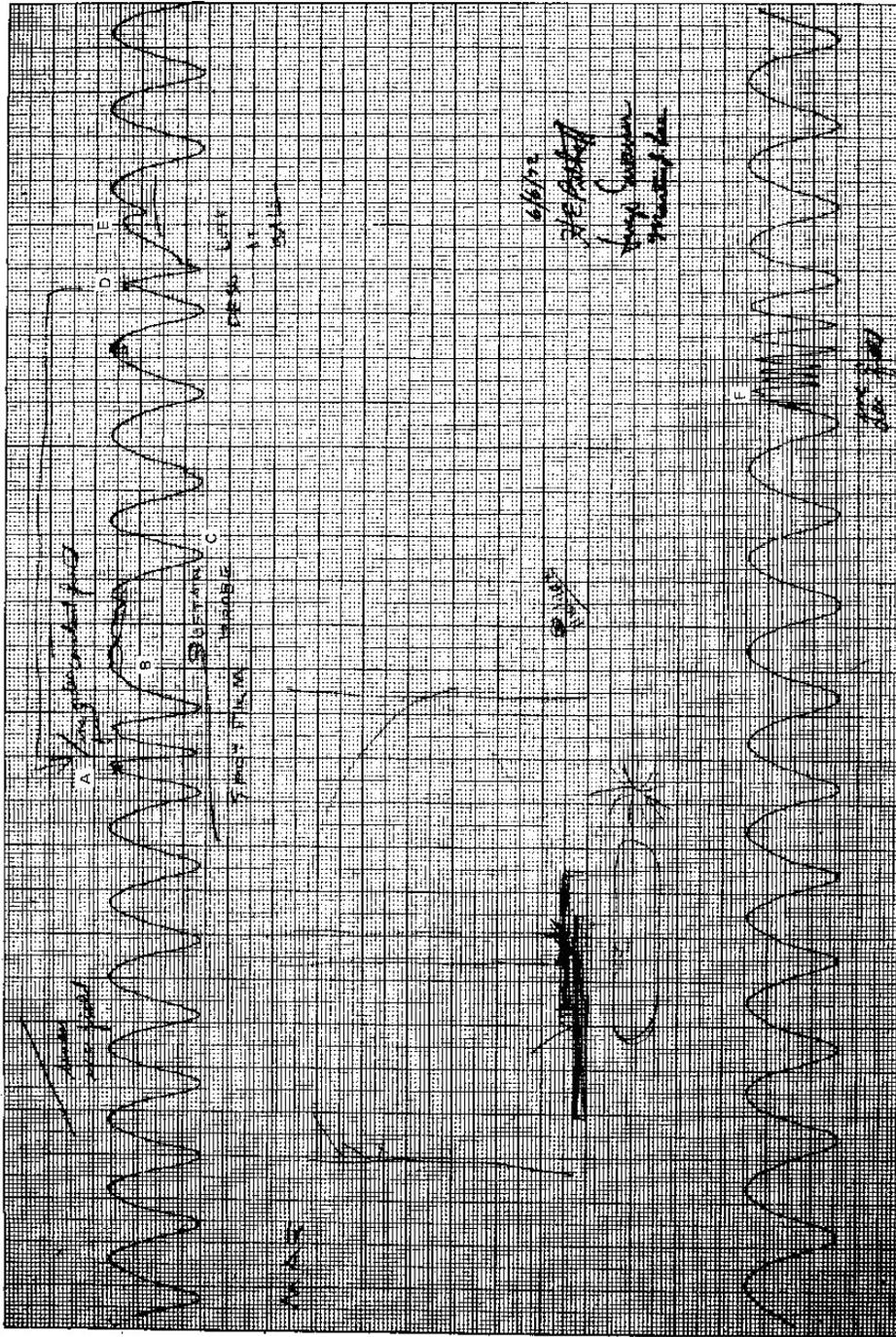


FIGURE 2 RAW DATA, MAGNETOMETER TEST RUN

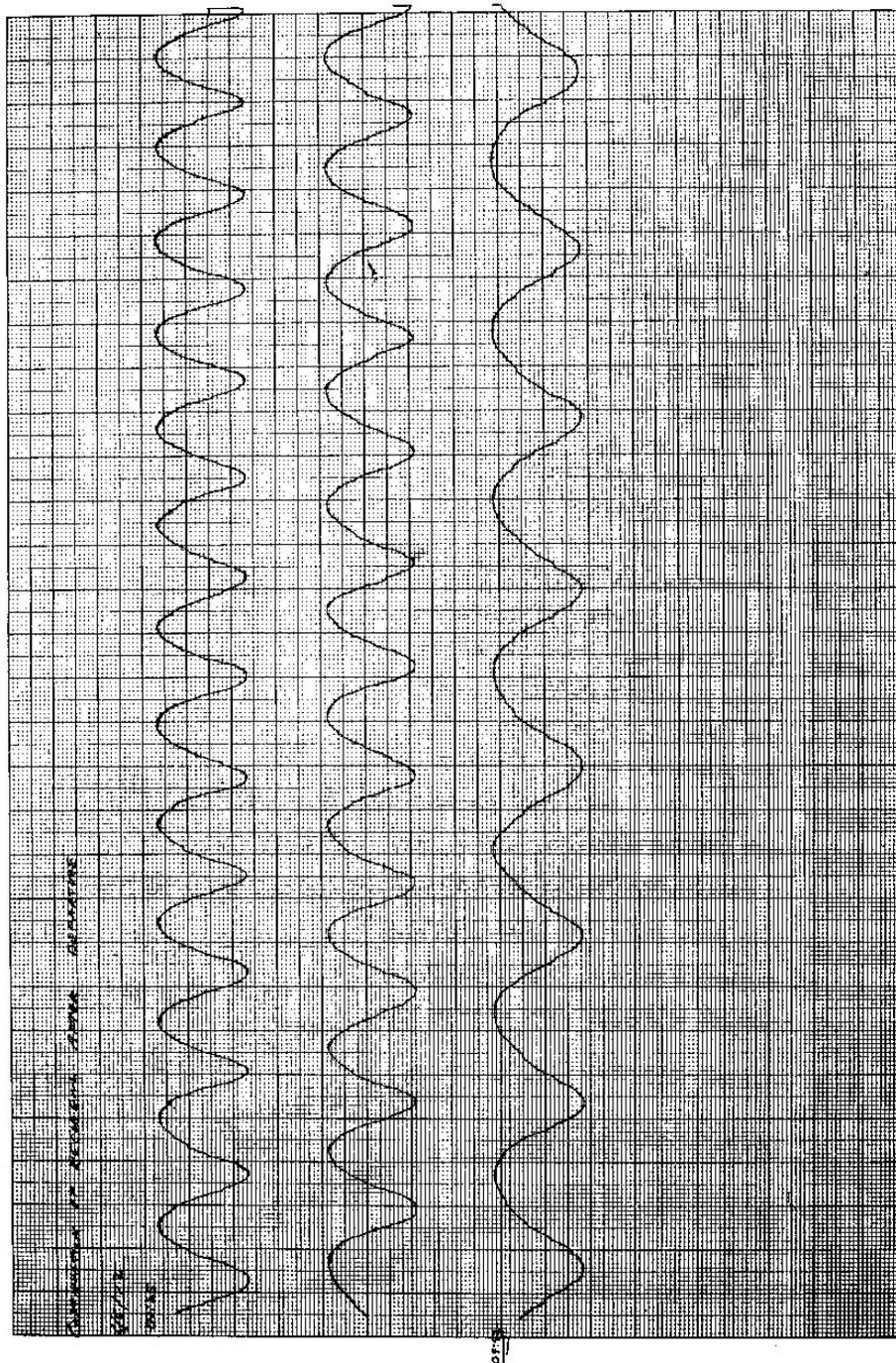


FIGURE 3 RAW DATA, MAGNETOMETER CONTROL RUN

The conditions of this observation, involving as it did a few hours use of an instrument committed to other research, prevented a proper investigation. The number of data samples was too few to permit meaningful statistical analysis, and the lack of readily available multiple recording equipment prevented investigation of possible "recorder only" effects. Therefore, the following longer term study with a similar device was undertaken.

B. Experiments with Superconducting Differential Magnetometer (Gradiometer)

A series of experiments was carried out using the superconducting second-derivative gradiometer* shown in Figure 4.

Basically, the gradiometer is a four-coil Josephson effect magnetometer device consisting of a pair of coil pairs wound so as to provide a series connection of two opposing first-derivative gradiometers, yielding a second-derivative gradiometer (that is, a device sensitive only to second- and higher-order derivative fields). As a result, the device is relatively insensitive to uniform fields and to uniform gradients. This arrangement allows for sensitive measurement of fields from nearby sources while discriminating against relatively uniform magnetic fields produced by remote sources. The device is ordinarily used to measure magnetic fields originating from processes within the human body, such as action currents in the heart that produce magnetocardiograms. The sensitive tip of the instrument is simply placed near the body area of interest.

In our experiment, however, the subject was located in an adjoining laboratory at a distance of 4 m from the gradiometer probe. As a result the subject was located in a zone of relative insensitivity; for example, standing up, sitting down, leaning forward, and arm and leg movements produced no signals. From this location the subject was asked, as a mental task, to affect the probe. The results of his efforts were available to him as feedback from three sources: an oscilloscope, a panel meter, and a chart recorder, the latter providing a permanent record.

A protocol for subject participation was instituted as follows. The subject removed all metal objects from his clothing and body, and the effects of body movements were checked at the start of each experimental period. The experimenter then announced the start of the experiment. A random number table (Rand) was then used to generate a sequence of ten subject ON and OFF periods of equal length (e.g., 25 seconds each). The subject was asked to make an effort to perturb the magnetometer during the ON periods, and to refrain from doing so during the OFF periods. The trace from the chart recording of a sample run (Run 1, Subject S1) is shown in Figure 5. The randomly generated ON (activity) periods occurred as Nos. 2, 8, and 9. As observed, signals appeared in each of these three periods. The signal appearing in Period 9 was strong

* Develco Model 8805, Develco, Inc., Mountain View, California.

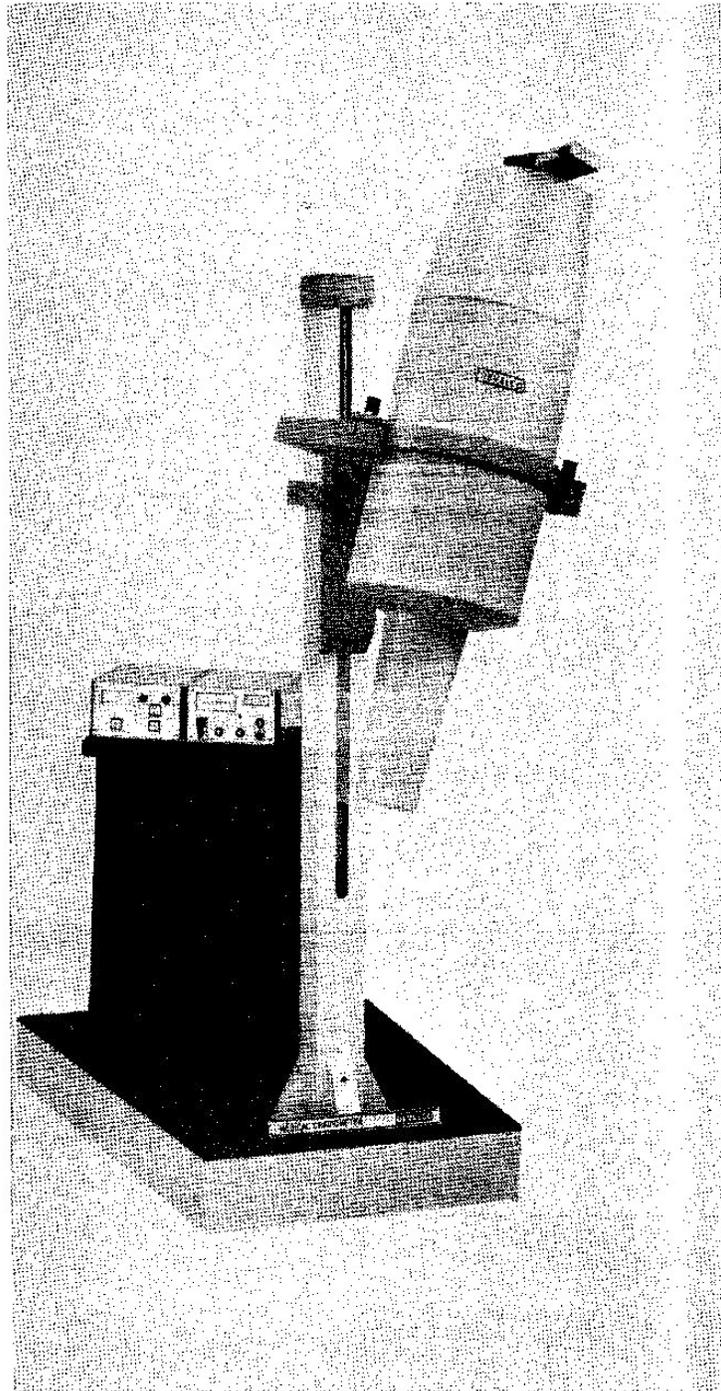


FIGURE 4 SUPERCONDUCTING DIFFERENTIAL MAGNETOMETER

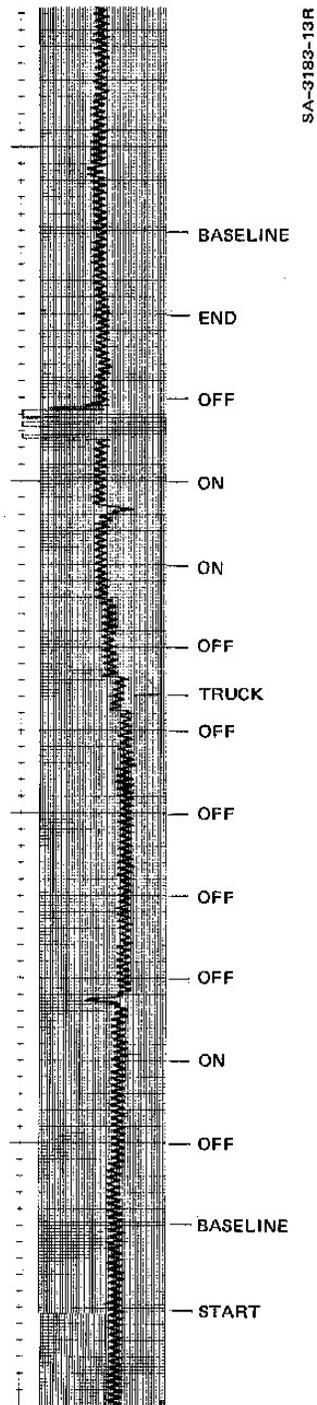


FIGURE 5 GRADIOMETER DATA

enough to cause loss of continuous tracking. This latter type of signal can be the result of an exceptionally strong flux change, or an RF burst, whether subject-generated or artifactual (i.e., noise); in any case, all signals are handled on the basis of statistical correlation as discussed below. An artifact due to the passage of a truck in the parking lot adjacent to the laboratory (under continuous surveillance by the experimenter) was noted in Period 6. Each of the signals on scale corresponds to an input of $\sim 1.6 \times 10^{-9}$ Gauss/cm² (second derivative $\partial^2 B_z / \partial Z^2$), which is equivalent to $\sim 3.5 \times 10^{-7}$ Gauss referred to one pickup coil.

The interpretation of such observations must be subjected to careful analysis. For example, the emphasis on "corresponds to" is based on the following: although the probe is designed to register magnetic fields, and the simplest hypothesis is that an observed signal is such, in a task as potentially complex as human-mediated perturbation effects, one must be cautious about assigning a given observed effect to a specific cause. One can only conclude that generation of a magnetic field is the most probable cause. With regard to signal display, the signal was observed simultaneously on three recording devices at different stages of the electronics, and thus a "recorder only" effect can be considered low probability, although an electronics interference effect ahead of all display cannot be ruled out. We therefore treat the magnetic cause as tentative, although most probable, and concentrate our attention on whether a correlation exists between system disturbances and subject efforts.

Thirteen ten-trial runs were obtained with S1. Each of the ten trials in the run lasted 50 seconds,* the ON/OFF command for each trial being identified by a sequential run of even/odd digits in the Rand table of random numbers. In the $13 \times 10 = 130$ trials, consisting of a random distribution of 64 activity and 66 no-activity periods, 63 events of signal-to-noise ratio greater than unity were observed. Of these 63 events, 42 were distributed among the ON periods, 21 among the OFF periods, a correlation significant at the $p = 0.004$ level.

Two control subjects also interacted with the device. Although subject efforts and observed perturbations sometimes coincided, activity was generally low and did not appear to be the signature of correlated activity under control. A controlled ten-trial run with one subject and two such runs with another yielded nonsignificant results.

We therefore conclude that for subject S1 the observed number of precisely timed events in pilot work coupled with the statistically significant ($p = 0.004$) correlation between subject effort and signal output in controlled runs indicate a highly probable cause-effect relationship. Thus it appears that a subject can interact with a second derivative magnetic gradiometer of sensitivity $\sim 10^{-9}$ Gauss/cm² from a distance of 4 m. Further work would be required to determine the precise nature of the interaction, although given the equipment design the

* With the exception of the first run where 25-second trials were used.

generation of a magnetic field is the most probable mechanism.

An independent successful replication of this experiment has been carried out by Dr. Richard Jarrard, Geology Department, University of California, Santa Barbara, using a single-coil cryogenic magnetometer.* The experiments, carried out with the subject in a room located 50 feet diagonally across a courtyard from the magnetometer room, resulted in events distributed across work and rest periods in ratio >3:1, respectively, paralleling our results.⁴

III PROPOSED PROGRAM

A. Objective

The objective of the proposed program is to investigate the characteristics of, and if possible to determine the mechanisms responsible for, human-subject mediated perturbation effects on a sensitive cryo-magnetometer.

B. Statement of Work

Observations such as those reported in Section II require replication and study under as wide a variety of rigorously-controlled scientific conditions as possible. Therefore, we shall pursue further experimentation with a sensitive Josephson junction cryomagnetometer, a commercial instrument manufactured by Superconducting Technology, Inc., Mountain View, California.[†] The goal of such experimentation is the further delineation of the characteristics of the coupling mechanism under increasingly severe experimental conditions of distance and shielding.

To accomplish the proposed research objectives, SRI will furnish the personnel and facilities required for the following efforts.

- Obtain calibration data in control runs with Model A201 magnetometer (Superconducting Technology, Inc.) to establish baseline performance in absence of subject.
- Repeat above with various subjects present, but passive, to establish background of perturbation effects in the presence of subjects not engaging in volitional efforts to perturb magnetometer system.
- Carry out experimental runs of the type described in Section IIB, both with subjects having a history of perturbation capability and with control subjects. Effort/non-effort periods shall be

*Manufactured by Superconducting Technology, Inc., Mountain View, California.

[†]Model A201 magnetometer, employing an A401 SQUID sensor, A301 RF amplifier, and removable superconducting shield.

determined by random number generator to provide statistical control, and multiple recording apparatus shall be used to investigate "recorder only" effects.

- Assuming perturbation effects observed, interpose distance and shielding in a systematic study to determine dependence on these factors, to be carried out on a best-effort basis, given time and funds available.
- The exploratory nature of the program requires that 20 percent of the effort will be set aside to explore, with the client's cognizance, additional avenues of research that may surface as high-priority items during the course of the program.

SRI proposes to provide approximately 4.4 man-months of professional effort (including subjects) to accomplish the above objectives. Further, SRI personnel are consulting with other laboratories in various stages of replication of the original SRI experiment, and will keep the client apprised of results obtained elsewhere as well.

IV ESTIMATED TIME AND CHARGES

The estimated time required to complete this project and report its results is 13 months. The Institute could begin work on receipt of a fully executed contract.

Pursuant to the provision of ASPR 16-206.2, attached is a cost estimate and support schedules in lieu of the DD Form 633-4. Also enclosed is a signed form complete except as to the "Detail Description of Cost Elements."

V REPORTING SCHEDULE

Quarterly progress reports will be delivered on the tenth day following the end of each of the first three contract quarters. A final technical report will be delivered 13 months after the commencement date of the contract.

Throughout the program the investigators plan to remain in close communication with the client.

VI CONTRACT FORM

It is requested that any contract resulting from this proposal be written on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, and be awarded as a Supplemental Agreement to Contract No. N00039-76-C-0077.

VII ACCEPTANCE PERIOD

This proposal will remain in effect until 31 December 1975. If consideration of the proposal requires a longer period, the Institute will be glad to consider a request for an extension of time.

VIII SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Stanford Research Institute holds a Top Secret Facility clearance, which may be verified through the cognizant military security agency, San Francisco Defense Contract Administration Services Region, Attn: Office of Industrial Security, 866 Malcolm Road, Burlingame, California 94010. Staff assignments will be in accordance with the level of security assigned to the work.

IX QUALIFICATIONS OF SRI

SRI is an independent, nonprofit organization performing a broad spectrum of research under contract to business, industry, and government. The Institute, which was formerly affiliated with Stanford University, was founded in 1946. Its operations include the physical and life sciences, industrial and development economics, management systems, engineering systems, electronics and radio sciences, information science, urban and social systems, and various combinations of disciplines within these fields.

SRI has no endowment; payments by clients under research contracts and grants amount to approximately \$80 million annually and are used to cover all operating costs. Such revenue also helps the Institute maintain the excellence of its research capabilities.

SRI's facilities include more than one million square feet of office and laboratory space and incorporate the most advanced scientific equipment, including unique instrumentation developed by the staff. The bulk of these facilities and most of the research staff are located at the Institute's headquarters in Menlo Park, California. Regional office locations include Washington, D.C.; New York City; Chicago; Houston; and Los Angeles.

Of SRI's total staff of almost 3,000, approximately one-half are in professional and technical categories. Some 450 members of the professional staff have PhD or equivalent degrees; 600 others have their Master's degree.

The project leader and other research personnel who would be active in the proposed work are members of the Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory. This group currently occupies 40,000 square feet of laboratory space, divided into many separate laboratory rooms, technicians' work areas, a machine shop, and a computer room housing a LINC-8 and related terminals and equipment. In addition, a well-equipped computation center is available.

The Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory employs a number of technicians and engineering assistants and has available electronics material and test equipment useful in the research proposed here. Especially suited to this work are a number of shielded rooms with various instrumentation available.

Finally, a backup team of psychologists and statisticians can be brought into the project on an internal consulting basis.

The proposed research will be conducted by SRI staff members within the Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory under the direction of Mr. Earle Jones. The principal investigators will be Dr. Harold Puthoff and Mr. Russell Targ whose biographies are attached. Dr. Evan Harris Walker of Aberdeen Proving Ground and Dr. Ralph Kiernan of the Stanford University Medical School may be called on to act as consultants throughout this program.

In addition to the scientific personnel directly engaged in the research aspects of this investigation, SRI has established an internal technical advisory board. This board consists of several directors of SRI's operating divisions, together with our legal counsel, all under the chairmanship of the senior vice president for research. The function of this advisory board is not only to make recommendations and approve or disapprove every new direction taken by the Institute in this research area, but also to monitor related ongoing projects as well.

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HAROLD E. PUTHOFF, SENIOR RESEARCH ENGINEER
ELECTRONICS AND BIOENGINEERING LABORATORY
INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

Specialized professional competence

- Tunable laser research and development; quantum electronics; biofeedback and biomeasurement research; "paranormal" perception

Representative research assignments at SRI

- Development of tunable ultraviolet laser source for pollution studies and medical research
- Development of high-power tunable infrared laser source (50-250 microns) for materials research
- Assessment of potential of fiber optics and lasers for use in optical computers
- Development of biofeedback monitors (GSR) for use in educational computers and other man-machine links
- Research and development of biofield measurements
- Investigation of "paranormal" perceptual abilities

Other professional experience

- Research associate, Hansen Laboratories of Physics and lecturer, Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University: teaching, textbook author, and research supervisor of Ph.D. candidates in the area of lasers and nonlinear optics
- Consultant on applications of lasers to industrial and medical problems and research assistant, Stanford University
- Lieutenant, USNR: in-house research and contract monitoring on DoD (NSA) contracts concerned with the development of ultra high-speed (GHz) computers
- Research engineer, Sperry Electronic Tube Division and Sperry fellow, University of Florida: design and testing of electron beam focusing systems for use in microwave tubes

Academic background

- B.E.E. (1958) and M.S.E. (1960), University of Florida; Ph.D. in electrical engineering (1967), Stanford University

Publications and patents

- Coauthor of textbook, *Fundamentals of Quantum Electronics* (Wiley); three reference book contributions; twenty-five papers in professional journals; seventeen national symposium papers; numerous technical reports
- Two patents

Professional associations and honors

- American Association for the Advancement of Science; Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; Phi Eta Sigma; Phi Kappa Phi; Sigma Tau; Sigma Xi

MUSSELL TARG, SENIOR RESEARCH PHYSICIST
ELECTRONICS AND BIOENGINEERING LABORATORY
INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

Specialized professional competence

- Development of new gas lasers; FM laser and supermode laser techniques; laser noise reduction; optical modulation and demodulation; experiments in new gaseous laser media; microwave diagnostic techniques; microwave generation from plasmas

Professional experience

- Sylvania Corporation (1962-72); investigation of techniques for development of new gas lasers, making use of his research with compact, self-contained multi-kilowatt CO₂ lasers
- Technical Research Group (1959-62); experiments in new gaseous laser media
- Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; assisted in the establishment of the Electron Beam Laboratory
- Sperry Gyroscope Company, Electron Tube Division (1956-59); experimental work in microwave generation from plasmas; early work in the technology of ultrahigh-vacuum and ion-pump design

Academic background

- B.S. in physics (1954), Queens College, New York; graduate work in physics (1954-56), Columbia University, New York

Publications and inventions

- Author of "Optical Heterodyne Detection of Microwave-Modulated Light," *Proc. IEEE* (1964); coauthor of numerous articles on lasers and plasma oscillations
- Invention of the tunable plasma oscillator at microwave frequencies

Professional associations and honors

- IEEE; American Physical Society; The Optical Society of America
- Awarded the position of research associate with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn

REFERENCES

1. H.E. Puthoff and R. Targ, "Physics, Entropy, and Psychokinesis," Proc. 23rd Annual Conference, Quantum Physics and Parapsychology, August, 1974, Geneva, Switzerland (Parapsychology Foundation, New York, 1975).
2. R. Targ and H.E. Puthoff, "Information Transmission Under Conditions of Sensory Shielding," Nature 252, No. 5476, pp. 602-607, October 18, 1974. Reprinted in the IEEE Communications 13, January, 1975
3. H.E. Puthoff and R. Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proc. IEEE (In press). See also "Remote Sensing Techniques," SRI proposal for research SRI No. ISU 75-73 (C
4. R. Jarrard, K. Corcoran, R. Mayfield, and R. Morris, "PK Experiments with Cryogenic Magnetometer," Research brief presented at the 18th Annual Convention of the Parapsychological Association of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, Santa Barbara, California, August, 1975.

Remote viewing training & trainers

RVIS - Paul Smith (CRV) - <http://www.rviewer.com>
P>S>I - Lyn Buchanan (CRV) - <http://www.crviewer.com>
Angela T Smith (CRV) - <http://www.remoteviewingnv.com>
Stephen S Schwartz (Natural) - <http://www.stephanaschwartz.com>
Ed Dames (LearnRV/TRV) - <http://www.learnrv.com>
David Morehouse (CRV) - <http://www.davidmorehouse.com>
Australian Remote Viewing Unit - <http://www.remoteviewingunit.org>
The Farsight Institute (SRV) - <http://www.farsight.org>

Remote viewing Resources

Ten Thousand Roads [TKR] - RV resources - <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr>
Remoteviewed.com (RV examples, documents) - <http://www.remoteviewed.com>
Firedocs - massive RV resources and files - <http://www.firedocs.com>

Remote Viewing Targets

RV Targets.com - <http://www.rvtargets.com>
Ten Thousand Roads - <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr>
Target Monkey - <http://www.remoteviewed.com/target/>
Lyn Buchanan's Target of the week - <http://www.crviewer.com/TARGETS/TargetIndex.asp>

Remote Viewing Groups

The Farsight Institute - <http://www.farsight.org>
IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) - <http://www.irva.org>

Remote Viewing - Individuals

Ingo Swann's Biomind website - <http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com>
Joe McMoneagle website - <http://www.mceagle.com>
Russell Targ website - <http://www.espresearch.com>
Daz Smith Cosmic Spoon blog - <http://www.cosmicspoon.com/blog>
Intuitive Recon - <http://www.intuitiverecon.com>
Shelia's Rv News blog - <http://www.remoteviewingnews.net>
Pj's Red Cairo Rv blog - <http://redcairo.blogspot.com>
Dean Radin website - <http://www.deanradin.com>
Marty Rosenblatt website - <http://www.p-i-a.com>
Jon's 120 RV links blog - <http://mprview.blogspot.com>



“When one has reached maturity in the art, one will have a formless form. It is like ice dissolving in water. When one has no form, one can be all forms; when one has no style, he can fit in with any style.

Learn the principle, abide by the principle, and dissolve the principle. In short, enter a mold without being caged in it. Obey the principle without being bound by it.

LEARN, MASTER AND ACHIEVE!”

- Bruce Lee