

# \*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: 9

APRIL 2013

## Ingo Swann A True Renaissance Man (1933-2013)

Judging - Scoring & Feedback - There Are Problems, Interview with Laith Muhammad - Parapsychologist For The Iraqi Olympic Committee, Time Jumping - How Emotions Affect Remote Viewing, Amelia - Remote Viewing Search for Amelia Earhart - Fred Noonan and the Electra, Remote Viewing Mental Images as Targets, Hey, Guys! What Are We Talking About? (Part 1 & 2), Corporate Remote Viewing, Greg Kolodziejzk’s 13 YR ARV Experiment Results, How The Brain works in a Remote Viewing Session.

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[daz.smith@gmail.com](mailto:daz.smith@gmail.com)

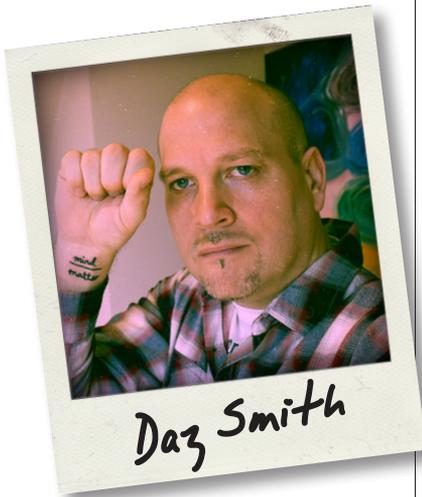
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Contributors: Angela T. Smith, Daz Smith,  
Ingo Swann, Greg Kolodziejczyk,  
Lyn Buchanan, Lori Williams, Manfred  
Jelinski, Sandy Frost, Willy De Maeyer &  
Gabriele Breyer, Zoltán Barta.

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**“Well, Remote Viewing began in December, 1971, and from that date thence proceeded to become something of an historical phenomenon.**

**I have lived through the whole of it until today - and can bear witness to the fact that EVERYTHING ever written about it is not only garbled, but often “imaginative,” and sometimes erroneous, motive-laden, misdirecting and even deceitful. And this includes media, popular articles, books and videos, commentary from government agencies and from the CIA.”**

**- ingo swann**

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**Welcome to Issue 9 of \*eight martinis.**

It's with great sadness that this year pretty much started with the sad news on the passing of one of Remote Viewing's greatest assets, Ingo Swann. Ingo will be sorely missed by us all, but rest assured the amazing work he started will be continued by those of us left behind. Wherever he is now - I'm sure we all wish him an amazing journey.

This issue is packed with great Remote Viewing material including; Background & recollections of the man, the myth - Ingo Swann. Amazing results from a 13 year Associative Remote Viewing experiment, interesting examples of

Remote Viewing theories insights into the processes of Remote Viewing. Also examples of Remote Viewing being used in real world operations like; Angela Thompson Smith's article; Amelia - the search for Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan & the Electra.

We hope you enjoy this issue and if you have any comments or ideas for future issues - then please email them to us.

All the best...

**Daz Smith**  
[daz.smith@gmail.com](mailto:daz.smith@gmail.com)

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

# CONTENT

## ISSUE 9 APRIL 2013

### Introduction

Page 2

### Contents

Page 3

### Ingo Swann - A True Renaissance man

Daz Smith with Recollections & Comments from Ingo's Friends & Colleagues

Page 4

### Judging, Scoring and Feedback, There Are Problems

Lyn Buchanan

Page 18

### Interview with Laith Muhammad, Parapsychologist, Iraqi Olympic Committee

Sandy Frost

Page 22

### Time Jumping

Lori Williams

Page 26

### Amelia - Remote Viewing Search for Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan and the Electra

Angela Thompson Smith

Page 29

### Remote Viewing Mental Images As Targets

Zoltán Barta

Page 39

### Remote Viewing? Hey, Guys! what are we talking about? (Part 1 & 2)

Ingo Swann (Dec 1995)

Page 40

### Corporate Remote Viewing

Willy De Maeyer & Gabriele Breyer

Page 43

### Greg Kolodziejzyk's 13 Year Associative Remote Viewing experiment results

Greg Kolodziejzyk

Page 45

### How the Brain works in an RV Session

Manfred Jelinski

Page 54

### RV Notice Board

Page 57

### Remote Viewing Websites & Resources

Page 58





# Ingo Swann

## A True Renaissance man

by Daz Smith - With Recollections & Comments from Ingo's Friends & Colleagues

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### INGO SWANN - A TRUE RENAISSANCE MAN

'Where do you want to go today' was the strap line for Microsoft in the nineties. Now I find myself using it when talking to wide-eyed people who ask me about the limitations of psychic spying, more commonly known as Remote Viewing. Remote Viewing or RV using its abbreviated name has been around in one loose form or another since the dawn of time. Man in desperate need over the millennia sought out and used oracles and seers like the world famous Oracle of Delphi to help answer questions and predict the future.

The Pythia answered that, if he crossed a river, "Croesus will destroy a great empire." Encouraged by this response, he invaded Persia, only to suffer a decisive defeat. The Persians invaded and then conquered Lydia and captured Croesus, who thereafter bitterly denounced the Oracle. He sent his iron chains to Delphi with the question, "Why did you lie to me?" The Pythia correctly answered that her prophecy had been fulfilled. Croesus had destroyed a great empire - his own.

More recently, born of the 1970's stalemate between the two giants of the cold war, the USSR and the USA, created opposing psychic spying programs in secret installations, each pitting

their very best psychic warriors against the other looking for that strategic edge. During this, and probably the most active research phase of psychic functioning so far in history, men and women from differing continents, backgrounds and views traversed a psychic hyperspace in a battle of wills as each probed the opposite countries' defences and looked into filing cabinets for emerging secrets and technology.

The Russian psychic program came to us in rumours of blanket testing for psychic functioning across the population. With no choice in participation if you were shown to be of value to the state. They showed us rumours of intensive mental and drug induced treatments to both enhance and generate the needed psychic data. Whilst on the other side of the world a gifted New York artist, Ingo Swann mentally influenced a shielded magnetometer deep underground, purely with his thoughts, then accurately explored the planet Jupiter years before man sent our probes, and then with possibly his greatest gift to mankind, he set about breaking down how the psychic process worked, creating modern Remote Viewing and a six-stage process called CRV (Coordinate or Controlled Remote Viewing) which became the basis for the military and intelligence agency psychic spying programs, and the core of all the following modern Remote Viewing methods.

## Ingo Swann - artist, author and father of modern remote viewing.

Within the expanding subject of Remote Viewing, made popular by the radio broadcasts by no1 ranked radio station Coast to Coast AM, Remote Viewing has now reached millions of Americans and many other listeners from across the globe. Coast to Coast regularly features the leading lights of Remote Viewing in its broadcasts as its listeners lap up the tales of psychic spying foray's against the Russians, encounters with UFOs and aliens and speculation over the search for terrorists including Osama Bin Laden. But we are getting ahead of ourselves here - the real story of how modern Remote Viewing began has its roots in the 1970s. A well known time in man's past where ideas and social boundaries were changing. There was a sense of freedom in the air, a time where colour seemed to explode in to our lives from a black and white existence of the 1960s. From this new dawn of ideas and expression came a man who would change all of our lives - Ingo Swann.

Ingo Swann was born in September 14th 1933, Telluride, Colorado, an isolated town nestled high in the safety of the Rocky Mountains. Ingo says:

"All things considered, my childhood was wonderful - as has been, all things again considered, my whole life. And I will admit that in this I feel I have been blessed. I was precocious. I read my first dictionary when I was three or thereabouts. When Mom was talked into buying thirty volumes of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA from a travelling salesman, I had them all read, entry to entry, by the time I got into kindergarten.

So I was a problem in kindergarten. I used big words when my peers were struggling with the alphabet and pictures of elephants, sheep and fishes. I could already distinguish between elephants of India and those of Africa, while the teacher didn't know there was a difference.

I had what was called an "overactive mind" as a child. This worried my family and others, especially when taken beyond the reading dictionaries, encyclopaedias and whatnot.

I also liked to take things apart and put them back together again. For example, not just Tinker Toys, but the kitchen stove, the plumbing, the telephone and clocks - everything including, to everyone's horror, the piano. I got it all back together, but my Dad had to pay \$40 to get it retuned.

But I was consumed by discovering how things worked, and was serious and determined in this regard. I made charts and graphs and drawings. Most people don't care how things work. They just use them.

And herewith was the beginning of those illustrations and graphs and box-and-flow charts which many years later were dragged from Stanford Research Institute into the Pentagon and DIA headquarters and presented to their oversight committees and consulting scientists. Diagrams of how, theoretically at least, the so-called "psychic mind" functions."<sup>1</sup>

Ingo graduated in 1955 with a double major in biology and art, subjects that remain at the forefront of who Ingo is and a invaluable tool to breaking down the psychic process that remain with Ingo to this very day.

As was the norm in 1955, Ingo completed two years service in the U.S. army spending most of this time in Korea, where he made the decision to move to New York and become a painter. It was also the eventful year 1955 that both the Ingo's worlds of creative experience and psychic functioning came together from a book he read during basic training at Fort Knox. This ground breaking classic book was 'Doors of Perception' by Aldous Huxley (1954) as Ingo says in his own words;

"This book was the beginning of a watershed for me. For, you see, in spite of my voracious appetite for reading and book worming study, no one else had ever said it, nor had it dawned on me that perceptions have "doors" -- and that those doors can be OPEN or SHUT.

This led almost immediately to the understanding that people probably have all kinds of perceptions. But the doors to them can either be open or shut. This REVELATION, for that is what it was, that both the creative processes AND psi experiencings are, at base, almost certainly a matter of what doors of perception are open or shut in given individuals.

I was stunned by this concept, and still am. Thereafter, as a matter of serious research and amusement, I set about observing all kinds of people with regard to seeing or sensing which of their doors of perception are open or shut.

Statistically speaking, of course, there are more shuts than opens. This is something you can determine for yourself if you take interest in observing others with the goal of watching which of their doors of perceptions are open or shut.

Therein lies a very great tale to be told, and some full part of the saga and soap opera of remote viewing resides within it."<sup>1</sup>

In New York Ingo supported himself by working in the United Nations as a typist until 1968, when he decided to become a full time painter and writer. At first times were hard as it is for all who embark on a self employed way of working, and Ingo mostly supported himself by writing a number of 'sexual fic-

tion books' under an assumed name to make ends meet.

In 1971 at the age of 38 Ingo, normally an introvert at this point made a few lifelong friends and it was this that opened him to the possibility that he too was psychic.

"Zelda and I became the deepest and closest of friends in more ways than one. I spent a great deal of my time at her apartment after her day's work was done. Our favourite thing to do together was to cook, eat - and play heated games of Scrabble even while eating.

I was thus present at her apartment when the McCanns arrived with the infrared film. A couple of intense psychic types had come along to try to produce energies for the film, and I was mildly amused by all of the carrying on. But then one or two other people wanted to be photographed, and so everyone had to be.

I didn't really want to go into Zelda's blacked-out bedroom because, well, I didn't have the least idea of how to produce psychic energies.

But it was a convivial group. I thought the two McCanns were wonderful and optimistic, and we had gotten a little tanked up on cheap wine. Since everyone was being photographed, I eventually sat in the chair and wondered how to make some psychic energies for the benefit of the infrared film.

"Just do what you want," Bert suggested, and who was trying to manage the camera in complete darkness. The room was hot.

So I said, giggling: "Well, I'll try to make a ball of light about three feet above my head." So I "gathered my energies," or thought I did, above my head. I "pictured" a ball of light about a foot in diameter.

When the film had been developed a few days later, Behold! A TINY orb of light was above my head in three separate film shots. And there were other lights outlining my body that I had not "pictured."

No one else's photos had turned out. I truly didn't know what to think. But everyone else seemed to

know. "YOU are psychic!" they said.

The photos were admired; eyebrows were raised. But they were only "informal evidence" because they had "not been obtained under strict, scientifically-controlled laboratory conditions."

Since my higher educational background had been in a science - biology - I knew what the "scientific method" consisted of and completely agreed. I thought that this entire matter would fade away and end.

Zelda and others, however, were having a ball. According to them, they had witnessed the production of a very elusive psychical phenomenon -- the photographing of otherwise invisible energies.

To further complicate the situation, I opened my mouth and blabbered like a knowledgeable parapsychologist.

Not for nothing had my many years of reading taken place, and there was a certain fascinating beauty about what had happened - or what seemed to have happened.

That things could continue building up beyond this amusing and somewhat steamy sequence was beyond my imagination. I did not yet have the sense of being sucked into something larger than myself.

But six months later I WAS media news, and things being reported no longer consisted of just gossip."<sup>2</sup>

At a party in September 1971, Ingo had the chance to meet Cleve Backster. This is how he describes the meeting;

"Zelda's Virgo Party was quite mobbed and fully packed with everyone guzzling cheap wine. The infrared photos of psychic energies were again being passed around -- stimulating appropriate oohs and aahs, and so I found myself something of a luminary, albeit quite lesser than Monroe and Backster.

But what I wanted to do was see plants responding to human thoughts. A mob was congregated around Backster in Zelda's little kitchen, and he had been backed into a small space by the refrigerator and a corner. I wedged myself into the Backster groupies, sipped wine



and listened to the talk. Finally I had the courage to ask if I could come to his lab to see. He said "Yes." And with this, the direction of my life changed forevermore - although I had not a clue at that innocent moment.<sup>3</sup>

"So, a few days later I made my way to Backster's lab and lie-detection school just off Broadway near Times Square. The plant experiment room was a smallish, gray cubicle furnished with steel desks, galvanometers and polygraph equipment. And a stately DRACAENA MASSENGEANA, one of the plants which had officially ushered in the age of sentient plant reactions.

It was about five feet tall and already hooked into the polygraphs.

But there were only two people present: Backster and I.

So I asked: "Are you going to influence the plant?" "No," he replied, "you are."

I protested that I had no idea how to influence plants. But he smiled and said that all I had to do was TO THINK of harming it. "Just think of lighting a match with the intent of burning one of its leaves."

So, I thought as much while staring at the plant. And Behold! The polygraph needle went haywire - so much so that the tracing went off the paper graph sheet.

Backster, typically cool as a cucumber, now seemed to get a little excited. "Can you do that again?"

So I tried again, and bingo by Ingo! He asked me to keep on doing it. But after a few more attempts the polygraph needle started not to react as much and finally didn't at all.

"What does THAT mean," I asked. "You tell me."

Then a very eerie thought occurred to me, so astonishing that it caused goosebumps.

"Do you mean," I asked, "that it has LEARNED that I'm not serious about really burning its leaf? So that it now knows it need not be alarmed?"

Backster smiled. "YOU said it, I didn't. Try another kind of harmful thought."

So I thought of putting acid in the plant's pot. Bingo! But the same "learning curve" soon repeated itself.

Now I already understood in my own "reality" that plants are sentient and telepathic, as all plant lovers know who talk to their plants.

But that plants could LEARN to recognize between true

and artificial human intent came as a thunderbolt!

Among all this astonishment I came across the concept of the "learning curve" which ultimately was to play THE feature role in the development of remote viewing.

But Backster was moving on. "Do you think you could influence some kind of metal or chemical?"

"I don't know how to influence anything. But I could try."

So for several weeks I went to the Times Square lab to try to zap metals and chemicals"<sup>3</sup>

Shortly after this initial foray into Ingo's new reality he came down with a serious bout of flu which thankfully for the rest of us and for Remote Viewing forced him to convalesce, where he read a book that would help form one of the most fundamental parts of the Remote Viewing protocols and training process - FEEDBACK. This book was *Radical Man: The process of psycho-social development*, Charles Hampden-Turner, 1971. In Ingo's own words this is what occurred to him;

"The concept of "Integration of Feedback" is one of the creative process phenomena which plays a very important role in Hampden-Turner's thinking. And, in the future, THAT concept was to become one of the fundamental structures which enabled the development and enhancement of remote viewing. It is frustrating not to be able anywhere to find a clear-cut definition of FEEDBACK, or the FEEDBACK LOOP, even in Hampden-Turner's book. That everyone possesses knowledge of what feedback consists of seems to be taken for granted.

Basically it means that if you do something, then you will experience a reaction or a response because of it.

For example, if, not knowing any better, you touch a hot stove you will get burned.

Thereafter, the knowledge that you will get burned by touching a hot stove is the integrated feedback loop now installed in your awareness and thinking processes. In other words, by experiencing something and by being certain what the result is, we have integrated the feedback into what is also referred to as a "learned AND accurate response."

Basically, we all learn by experiencing feedback. We learn what's right or wrong by the responses of phenomena we experience as feedback. In all probability, we learn nothing if no feedback is experienced or available.

In his book, Hampden-Turner indicates that feedback

results in much higher memory of the significant experiences. No feedback results in less or no memory being stored within the bio-mind systems.

If the feedback loop is examined and dissected, such results in increased intellectual and emotional understanding. The understanding permits integration of whatever is involved.

The feedback loop also permits the organizing of experiences along three distinct lines -- intellectually, aesthetically and functionally -- and thereby enlarges the capacity for further growth and development.

If there is one information point you should remember in this book more than any other, you have just read it -- for the FEEDBACK LOOP was to become THE central issue regarding the development of Remote Viewing in the years to come."<sup>4</sup>

"Science felt a small ripple when, in 1973, parapsychologist Dr. Gertrude Schmeidler reported the extraordinary success, the first of its kind, of a mind-over-matter experiment. Ingo Swann, using only his mind, repeatedly had been able to cause controlled temperature changes in a sealed, distant vacuum. It could now be seen that the human mind was capable of extending its powers beyond the confines of the brain, *Time* (4/23/73) wondered if Swann's powers were more dangerous than the atomic bomb. *The Smithsonian* speculated on the source of Swann's talents when it reported that, at Stanford University, he had "apparently altered the performance of a deeply buried, heavily shielded magnetometer for 30-second periods through use of PK, and by then 'looking into 'the device and describing its mechanisms.'" *Horizon* (winter/74), *Time* (3/4/74) and *Newsweek* (3/4/74) surmised that Swann's lab confirmed PK and clairvoyant powers required a rethinking concerning the importance of psychic giftedness.

After 1974, Swann's participation in research became more vigorous. He became an intensively-studied guinea pig at the famous think-tank, Stanford Research Institute, and worked with dozens of other researchers in the U.S. and Europe, John Wilhelm, in his 1976 book, *The Search for Superman*, indicated that "Ingo Swann flies straight out of Star Maker - His results are remarkable."

In Germany, *Esotera* (12/12/76) termed Swann the foremost super psychic of PSI research in America. *Reader's Digest* (9/77) reported that recent research confirmed that Swann, in remote-viewing experiments, could "go" to any spot in the globe and sketch correctly roads and buildings just as they are at that point.

*McCalls* (1/77) wondered if Swann's abilities could be used for psychic spying, as did *The San Francisco Examiner* (2/10/77), *The Washington Post* (9/7/77) and columnist *Jack Anderson* writing about the ESP Gap between the U.S. and the *U.S.S.R. New Times* (3/3/78) speculated that Swann had become a psychic super weapon. In November 1978, Swann was the featured banquet speaker at the annual meeting of the U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity. After 1978, although extensive publicity continued, Swann's ongoing work became shrouded in a cloak of secrecy.

In 1988, he completed a tour of lectures in Germany and Canada, with essays appearing in Italy, France and Germany."<sup>5</sup>

Most of us know of Ingo from his work as a sub contractor to SRI from 1972 -1988. Ingo himself was the primary source for the exploratory new training method sold by SRI to the intelligence and military community called at first Co-ordinate Remote Viewing and then later as Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV).

From the mid 1970's to the late 1980's the internal PSI processing experiences of Ingo were probed, recorded, decoded and replicated within a six-stage training methodology that was both blindly and scientifically tested and also successfully transferred through training to the U.S. Military. (*Multiple document references and papers from the CIA Star Gate Archives support this and are a great source of information.*)

This method, still today, remains the cornerstone from where all other 'structured' Remote Viewing methods stem.

Ingo Swann remains one of the most scientifically tested intuitives with over three decades of recorded scientific experiments and hundreds of Remote Viewing projects for the U.S. military and intelligence communities, some of which remain classified to this day.

In the later years of his life, Ingo receded from the politics-heavy public life of Remote Viewing. Ingo Swann was a speaker at the *IRVA conferences of 2002, 2004, 2006* and these informative and thought provoking videos are available from IRVA at: <http://www.irva.org/shop/index.html>. Ingo is also featured in the documentary *The Real X-files: America's Psychic Spies* (1993) directed by Bill Eagles and written by Jim Schnabel.

Ingo Swann's attention to detail, his writings, amazing paintings, his intuitive talent and his unique mind have created a legacy that inspires, one that we should all be proud to experience, to learn from and build upon in the years ahead. In the words of Robert Knight a close friend of Ingo's - 'Ingo was a true Renaissance man'.

## A PARTIAL LISTING OF RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH INGO SWANN PARTICIPATED:

**1971:** Began active participation in parapsychological laboratory work.

**1971:** Research with Clive Backster, New York (plant consciousness and psychokinetic effects of small samples of graphite).

**1971:** Research with Dr. Gertrude Schmeidler, City College of New York (psychokinetic effects upon continuously recorded temperature) .

**1971-1972:** Research with Dr. Karlis Osis, The American Society for Psychical Research, New York (out-of-body consciousness and perceptions).

**1972:** Research with Dr. C. Silfen, The American Society for Psychical Research, New York (temporal and spatial perception of remote viewing potentials).

**1972:** Research with Dr. H. E. Puthoff, Stanford Research Institute (psychokinetic perturbation of a superconductor-shielded Josephson effect magnetometer).

**1973:** Research with Dr. H. Crane, Dr. H. E. Puthoff, and R. Targ, Stanford Research Institute (project Scanate (CIA-funded): systematic utilization of non-physical targets that “refer” to real-time situations [remote viewing by geographic co-ordinates]).

**1973:** Research with Dr. H. E. Puthoff, R. Targ and H. Sherman, Stanford Research Institute (experimental psychic probe of the planet Jupiter in attempting to identify distance measurement of consciousness).

**1973:** Research with Dr. W. Harman, Stanford Research Institute (experimental prophetic correlations, an experimental effort at world-wide predictive trend analysis correlated with adept/inept dimension alternative future histories).

**1974-1988:** With Dr. H. E. Puthoff, Stanford Research Institute, continuous in depth research funded by government clients (CIA, DIA, DOD, Army Intelligence). The operative nature and directions of this long-term research activity were classified in 1975 by the participating sponsors, and remain classified of the year 2001.

**1974:** Research with A. Twitchell, Dr. J. Mitchell, Dr. J. Wingate, and Dr. G. Schmeidler, Society for Psychical Research (pre-cognition, an attempt to ascertain consciousness variables in predictive ability).

**1974:** Research with Dr. G. Schmeidler, Dr. S. Krippner, and Dr. J. Mitchell, New York (an experimental remote viewing probe of a distant planet Mercury).

**1975:** Research with Dr. R. Miller, Atlanta, Georgia (psychoki-

netic effects in a diffusion cloud chamber).

**1975:** Research with Dr M. Vogel, San Jose, California (psychokinetic effects on electrical reactions of a plant).

**1975:** Research with Dr. E. May and C. Honorton, Maimonide Medical Center, New York (a dynamic PK experiment with Ingo Swann).

**1975:** Research with Dr. J. Vallee, Dr. A. Hastings, and Dr. G. Askevold, Institute for the Future, Palo Alto, California (cross-country remote viewing experiments utilizing computer conferencing).

**1976:** Research with Dr. w. Roll and G. Solfin, Psychical Research Foundation, Durham, M.C. (long-distance remote hearing experiments).

**1976:** Research with Dr. S. Krippner, and J. Mitchell, and H. Sherman (cross-country remote viewing of the planet Mars).

**1977:** Research with Dr. C. Tart, University of California at Davies (direct clairvoyant viewing of internal state of an ESP learning machine).

**1974-1979:** A special interest in utilizing audio-visual methods for presenting psychical and consciousness phenomena, including artistic: expressioning. Produced five slide shows in association with ,J. Turchuk:

- (1) Cosmic Art;.
- (2) The remote viewing probes of H. Sherman and I. Swann of the planets Jupiter and Mercury.
- (3) The beauties of Kirlian and laser light photography demonstrating mental interference patterns.
- (4) Parapsychology in art.
- (5) Death - a Concept Reborn; clinical death and recovery experiences.

**1989:** Retired from active government research and from public appearances.

**1989:** Research with Dr. Elmer Greem in the Voluntary Controls Program at The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas; Physical Fields and States of Consciousness: Consciousness, Body Electricity, and Psycho-physical Learning, and Anomalous Electrostatic Phenomena in Exceptional Subjects.

**1990 onward:** Began occasional research with Dr. Gerald Epstein involving volitional control of mental image management, accessing subconscious imagery, decoding information on content of biomind imagery, and entering into trans dimensional imagery.

**1998:** Research with the Laurentian University Neuroscience Research Group, Dr. M.A. Persinger, Professor of Neuroscience and Psychology, and Dr W. Roll. This research consisted of a full MRI of head and brain; complete neuro-psychological,

cognitive, and personality assessments; near-infrared and Glial Matrix functions associated with remote viewing; electroencephalographic correlates; study of possible mechanisms for long distance mental imaging; neuro physiological process enhancement by experimentally generated complex magnetic fields. Novel equipment (the "Octopus") detecting brainwave activity above high beta.

**Year 2000:** Second research sequence with Dr. M.A. Persinger and D.r W. Roll at Laurentian University In Sudbury, Canada. The research included extensive EEG analysis of brainwave frequencies between 40-60 cycles per second during clairvoyant, telepathic, and remote viewing tests. Specific frequencies were found to be consistently active during repeated testing. Experiments with novel equipment designed to apply selected brainwave frequencies outside the skull showed that certain frequencies enhanced para-sensory perceptions by several magnitudes.

## PUBLISHED BOOKS:

**To Kiss Earth Good-Bye** (Hawthorn, 1975).  
**Cosmic Art** (Ed.) (Hawthorn, 1976).  
**Star Fire** (Fiction) Dell, 1978).  
**Natural ESP** (Bantam, 1987; Tarher, 1991).  
**Your Nostradamous Factor** (Simon & Schuster: 1993).  
**Purple Fables Quartet:** (Hampton Roads, 1994).  
**The Great Apparitions of Mary: An examination of Twenty-Two Supernormal Appearances** (Crossroad, 1996)  
**Penetration: The Question of Extraterrestrial and Human Telepathy** - (Ingo Swann Books, 1998).  
**Psychic Sexuality** - (Ingo Swann Books, 1999).  
**Secrets of Power: Volume One-Individual Empowerment Vs the Societal Panorma of Power and Depowerment** - (Ingo Swann Books, 2000).  
**Secrets of Power: Volume Two- The Vitalizing of Individual Powers** - (Ingo Swann Books, 2002).  
**Reality Boxes: and Other Black holes in Human Consciousness** - (Ingo Swann Books, 2003).  
**The Wisdom Category: Shedding Light on a Lost Light** - (Ingo Swann Books, 2003).

## ONLINE BOOK & WEBSITE:

*Remote Viewing—The Real Story (unfinished)*  
<http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com/Pages/2.html>

## Article References:

- <sup>1</sup> - *biomind superpowers online autobiography chapter3*
- <sup>2</sup> - *biomind superpowers online autobiography chapter5*
- <sup>3</sup> - *biomind superpowers online autobiography chapter6*
- <sup>4</sup> - *biomind superpowers online autobiography chapter7*
- <sup>5</sup> - *Ingo Swann - personal C.V.*

## RECOLLECTIONS OF INGO SWANN - FROM CLOSE FRIENDS & COLLEAGUES

### TOM BERGEN

*(from Ingos memorial service was held at the Nicholas Roerich Museum)*

"One thing Ingo has instilled in me... is to Think Less and to Feel More.

This trip... today, in particular... has been a real Feeling day for me. I wound up waiting until today to put this together. I've spent pretty much all day revisiting a lot of memories to find what to say. I tried several times over the past week or two, but I knew it was going to be a little on the Intense and Emotional side.

So I procrastinated.

Maybe I just wanted to be here in the neighborhood one last time before beginning. Take another pass through some familiar places. I went out in the cold this morning about 7 and eventually wound up smoking a cigar on the stoop to Ingo's building and reading the Post.

Three of his favorite activities.

That helped put me in gear.

Ladies and gentlemen, we're here tonight to celebrate the life of someone **Very Special**.

First off... and I hope you can appreciate my choice of words and understand that no other word fits this next sentence as well as the one I used to get punished for using:

What an absolutely fucking incredible experience it's been knowing Ingo. Liking him and learning to love him... as he became like family to me... exactly that way, to me, actually.

And quite a bit in that way to my wife and kids.

He was a beautiful human being. Yes, he appreciated beauty deeply. He created beauty in many many ways. Paintings, as we've seen in these gorgeous images flying by on the wall. Prose, as we've seen in his books. Ideas. Thoughts. On and on.

But he didn't just appreciate and create beauty. He embodied it in his daily life... in his actions.

We've had many deep and rich discourses over the years about practically anything and everything. Anything I could throw at him (almost), he'd already made a deep study of, and, of course, had opinions. So many of those topics were things I couldn't discuss with anyone else. Naturally, it's not

uncommon to have only a few topics worth discussing with a particular friend, but with him, it was the opposite. He spoke Everything... pretty much. As long as it wasn't baseball or rock-and roll.

We're all here today to celebrate this one-of-a-kind wonderful visit we've had with Ingo.

That why we are all in this room... on this day... and on this hour.

Isn't it good to know that some pretty memorable portions of his visit have been captured in audio and video and print? I think of that, and feel better already.

But I'm here to tell you... to confirm what you may already suspect... that quite a bit of what has never been captured that way, is even more interesting.  
More jaw-dropping.  
More Fun.

And I've been coming here every 3-4 weekends for almost 9 years.

The first I remember of Ingo and of Remote Viewing came in Jack Anderson's columns back in the early Eighties. I definitely remembered that all the way until the early Nineties when I was fortunate to have two friends who were also friends with Ingo. Through them, I was introduced and we became friendly over the phone, letters, and fax.

Some time around 1995, when the existing leadership of CIA decided to publicly give the impression that Remote Viewing didn't exactly deliver... and la di da di da... naturally, Ingo had a few thoughts on the topic.

As we discussed things, it emerged that the facts weren't exactly following the Company line of the moment.

Around that same time frame, the Web was starting to take off. Clueless as I was of what I was really getting myself into, I mentioned to Ingo that it might be a good idea to provide to anyone that cared, some inkling of the reality.

At least in this case, demonstrate that the Truth Is Over Here. He loved the idea, so we did. And Ingo's Superpowers of the Human Biomind website was born with Ingo's bold response

to the then-current CIA publicity with regard to Remote Viewing.

It is one powerful statement.

I highly recommend you either read or re-read it.

He asked me what building the website would cost and when I explained I wasn't doing it for financial gain, he asked how he could repay me. He didn't like the idea of my doing it without compensation... spending all those hours to build and maintain a site. (For the record, I had no idea what I was doing at the time... never had done one before nor have I afterward.)

That's when I had, what in the rear view mirror seems like a fairly OK idea. I asked him if teaching me how to do remote viewing would seem a fair compensation. He perked up at that and came back with... "I've always wanted to be able to teach someone the way —I— wanted to do it. No constraints from

outside sources. Just use the best methods and steps that I know. Would you be willing to do it that way?"

(Of course I was thinking — Are you kidding me? But I didn't say it.)

I said Yes.

Unequivocally.

He later sent me a list of books to read, after which I had to write reports on them, and send to him. After which, he'd grade them. Then, we'd discuss them. And some

times, I'd go back to re-reading, and we'd have another round.

It was years later before I finished and got to the point where we could really start training, which we did in May of 2004.

My recurring long weekends never ended, other than a couple of multimonth hiatuses.

Until now.

From one of my journals, here's a short snippet of an example of what I always think of as Ingo Tuning In. This is something that he's been doing for years. Pretty much on every trip. Sometimes every day. This is just one early example.

Ingo: "What's going on with your \_\_\_\_ right now?  
YES... I mean THAT."

Me: "Well... it's pretty calm and placid right now. It's flat and



extending  
out in all directions. And... it's a HUM."  
Ingo: "Don't tell anyone about that."  
Me: "What do you mean? Doesn't everyone know about that?"  
Ingo: "No. It was going to be part of the Monitor Training Course. The Army decided that we had remote viewers that sometimes get things, so what do we need monitors for? <!!!>  
Have you read Men Who Stare At Goats yet?"

Once during a session with the target being the Pacific Ocean, he asked me to clarify just how wide it was, based on what the session had produced.  
(My data only read Wide.) I revisited it next in the session, but the information that came back was "It's just WIDE, Stupid!" so that's what I wrote down and relayed to him verbally. (He's very adamant about verbalizing EVERYTHING.)

Ingo started laughing. And kept laughing... just harder... until he went into a coughing spasm. His cigar shot out of his mouth, across the table, and over my shoulder into the toolbox. Yes, I was laughing, too and that did it for the afternoon's work.

I saw something the other day coming from David Blaine that immediately made me think "Send this to Ingo." (Habit that hasn't yet wound down.)

It got me to thinking about how fantastic Blaine is with card tricks. His abilities beyond that, as well. How much fun would it be to learn just one of those tricks... or Illusions, if you prefer.

Then my thought streams jumped to remote viewing. And then... Wow. If —I—... little old Me... could learn Remote Viewing and perform it reasonably well, then Ingo was absolutely dead on in declaring we all have the ability built in. Just like we all have the ability to make music with say... a piano or a guitar.

It just needs to be Switched On.  
The point is... it's not that I'm special.  
This is Ingo 101. It's Built In to our Species.  
Hard-wired.  
Thank you, Ingo.

He was a wonderful friend.  
My Best Friend. (Not counting my lovely wife, of course.)

And he was a galaxy-class teacher. Someone I'll never forget as the person who introduced me to Real Magic and most importantly, how to play with it.  
How to regularly be in touch with it.  
How to begin the process of getting to know Real Magic and interact with it.

Thank you, Ingo, for this fantastic visit to us all.

And may you enjoy this next phase of your journey as much as you've long expected to.  
I'll forever miss our sitting down after a day's work, having a cigar, and chatting through whatever jumped out at us."

## KRISTEN ANN

"I met Ingo at the IRVA - A.R.E. joint Conference in Virginia Beach in 2003. It was a privilege to meet Ingo, and my first impression was how friendly and kind he was. He even allowed me to sit at his table at the banquet. I sat next to Ingo's sister Murlene, and Ingo sat on the other side of her. Funny how deeply that one weekend meeting touched me, and his passing was at first so sad for me because of the memories of that weekend.

There was something else that left a deep impression about Ingo that weekend. Strange as it may sound, this put Ingo's passing in an entirely different light. That weekend Ingo mentioned more than once that he was looking forward to his next life. He even described his next body. It was comical to hear him talk of this, but to me it also left a little mystery -- wondering if he had actually "seen" that next life or if it was a sort of fantasy ideal image. I also felt that beyond the light-hearted joking there was some truth to that statement. Ingo looked forward to discovering what lay beyond this life. It was this memory that allowed me to feel a sense of relief, discovery and excited joy as Ingo made his way into that new realm.

So I lift my glass to you on your next adventure Ingo! Thank you for the work you've done, and I'm grateful to have met you!"

## COURTNEY BROWN, PH.D.

"In my view, the importance of Ingo Swann to the development of the remote-viewing field cannot be overstated. He was among the first to offer a method by which people could learn to accurately perceive and describe people, places, and events with only their own minds across space and time. That is, he was among the first to figure out a way to teach ordinary people how to use and enhance their psi capabilities. In a sense, he was like Sir Isaac Newton. Newton was the first person to apply calculus to physics. Our understanding of calculus and physics has advanced greatly since Newton's day. But everyone knows that Newton deserves special recognition because he had very little to go on prior to making his discoveries.

So it is with remote viewing. We recognize Ingo Swann not because he invented an "ultimate anything." It is not possible to invent an "ultimate anything." Change and advancement are inevitable. We honor him because he made some fundamental discoveries upon which a great many subsequent developments are based. As with the constant growth of our understanding of physics based on Newton's original discoveries, our understanding of the remote-viewing phenomenon

continues to advance. Methodologies become more varied and sophisticated. Our capabilities improve with each new year. But it is easier to modify an earlier approach than it is to invent something from scratch. We honor Ingo Swann because he helped place us onto a new pathway of discovery about ourselves, and the universe. There is no greater compliment that one can give another.”

## ANGELA T SMITH, PH.D.

“In March, 1976, Stanford Research Institute (SRI) researchers Harold E. Puthoff and Russell Targ published a classic paper in the Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 64, No. 3. Entitled A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research the paper outlined the group’s forays into remote viewing and their work with NY artist Ingo Swann.

### “ III. SRI INVESTIGATIONS OF REMOTE VIEWING

Experimentation in remote viewing began during studies carried out to investigate the abilities of a New York artist, Ingo Swann, when he expressed the opinion that the insights gained during experiments at SRI had strengthened his ability (verified in other research before he joined the SRI program) to view remote locations. To test Mr. Swann’s assertion, a pilot study was set up in which a series of targets from around the globe were supplied by SRI personnel to the experimenters on a double-blind basis. Mr. Swann’s apparent ability to describe correctly details of buildings, roads, bridges, and the like indicated that it may be possible for a subject by means of mental imagery to access and describe’ randomly chosen geographical sites located several miles from the subject’s position and demarcated by some appropriate means. Therefore, we set up a research program to test the remote-viewing hypothesis under rigidly controlled scientific conditions”.

At that time I was doing my BS in Psychology at Cardiff University, Wales as a “mature student”, heard about the SRI research, but didn’t receive a reprint of the paper until I transferred to Manchester University, England, in 1979. I was following the current research in parapsychology as a private interest and found the SRI paper intriguing. Little did I know, at that time, that I would become involved in the world of remote viewing and get to meet many of the players in the field including Ingo Swann!

My path almost crossed Ingo’s in 1983, two years after I had immigrated to the United States. A personal interest in Out-of-Body Experiences (OBEs) prompted me to contact the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR) in New York and Dr. Karlis Osis invited me out to visit. At that time I was working as a paralegal in New Jersey, while looking for a research position, and, with great disappointment, couldn’t take the time off to make the trip. Ingo Swann, along with his research

colleagues, had coined the term “remote viewing” at the ASPR and this was further elaborated by the SRI researchers:

“As observed in the laboratory, the basic phenomenon appears to cover a range of subjective experiences variously referred to in the literature as autoscopy (in the medical literature); exteriorization or disassociation (psychological literature); simple clairvoyance, traveling clairvoyance, or out-of-body experience (parapsychological literature); or astral projection (occult literature). We choose, the term ‘remote viewing’ as a neutral descriptive term free from prior associations and bias as to mechanisms.”

Finally, I had another opportunity to meet Ingo when I relocated from the PEAR Lab in Princeton, NJ to work with entrepreneur Robert Bigelow in Las Vegas, NV. In 1993 Bigelow sent me out to NY to assist UFO researcher Budd Hopkins for a few weeks and I decided to contact Ingo. I was writing my first book Remote Perceptions and had sent Ingo a draft copy. Over dinner Ingo graciously agreed to write the Foreword! What an honor!

Over the following years, I knew that I could call Ingo and visit but respected his privacy, never sharing his contact information. The visits weren’t frequent but Ingo was always the gracious, (sometimes grumpy) host. When I visited he liked to bring out all the historic materials and clay models from his SRI and military students (nothing classified). He also enjoyed sharing his theories, bringing out flow charts and graphs of his visionary ideas. I worried about all the historic materials stored in the metal filing cabinets in his studio basement but he didn’t seem too concerned. At one time he said he wanted to personally train 100 new viewers. In a way, he has achieved that -- with instructors that he trained now teaching hundreds of others!

Somehow, the visits were all rather surreal: sitting in the middle of Ingo’s incredible art in his Bowery basement, surrounded by his vast collection of books, getting a one-on-one insight into the remote viewing process – nothing could top that! Yes, Ingo was a bit of a curmudgeon, did not like the media, was burned-out on research, and was often in a bad mood but welcomed me kindly, anyway, into his circle. I asked him once if he knew that people called him the Father of Remote Viewing. Yes, he did, and he hated it, he said, he was just “at the right place at the right time,” I prefer to think that he was **“the right person, at the right place, at the right time!”**

Above all, Ingo believed in the Super Powers of the BioMind – a term he coined for all of those amazing human abilities that science either ignores or labels as “taboo”. He was a voracious writer: I often found his writing difficult but tucked away were “nuggets of gold”. My favorite among his writings is Purple Fables (Quartet), a small book that tells you a lot about Ingo, if you read between the lines. I can still hear his voice as I read it!

Ingo is now on his next voyage of discovery, passed over into “Middle Earth”, maybe journeying in the hidden worlds of his art, but definitely continuing to be his own creative genius Self.”

## JOE MCMONEAGLE

“In all the years I spent at SRI-International, and all the time I spent with Ingo, I’ve never had a more interesting or dynamic conversations with anyone else on the planet, save perhaps a very few people. Ingo was absolutely brilliant as well as deep in his thinking and mentation’s. I can say with absolute conviction, the only person who ever knew or understood Ingo, was Ingo. One of the greatest conundrums he left me with was the following; “If humans descended from the apes, why do we still have apes?” The most mind expanding comment he ever made to me was while we shared a dinner one evening in Palo Alto. I asked him why I couldn’t do something I’d observed someone else doing? He said; “Maybe you are just being Joe. A better question would be; why not, just be Joe?”

## MICHAEL A PERSINGER, PH.D.

“Both Dr William Roll and Swann were returning from a conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia when they visited the laboratory during 11, 12 August, 1998. While in the Halifax area, Mr. Swann said he had felt the presences and had seen many “dead people” walking the streets of Halifax with the anticipation that something very negative “for a lot of people” was going to happen. On 2 September, 1998, Swissair Flight 111 crashed near Peggy’s Cove in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Roll convinced Ingo to experience the circumcerebral magnetic field configuration that Stan Koren and I had developed to interact with consciousness. While being exposed to the “batch” file of various consciousness related patterns (rates of change in angular velocity in the order of 20 ms) and sitting in a comfortable chair within a darkened acoustic chamber Ingo could accurately discern the different numbers of people outside the chamber. The perception was of skeletal movements. He asked anyone of us to raise their hand at one point. He identified who the person was based upon the “arm raising on the skeleton”. I don’t think it is spurious but components of the batch file that we designed for Ingo are critical to our newest protocol that demonstrates macroentanglement and non-locality between photon bursts in two different locations exposed to these fields. We have replicated this effect at distances between 3 km and 300 km.

Following the exposures to the changing rates of magnetic fields moving counterclockwise around cerebrum, he felt rejuvenated and indicated that he felt “like his old self”. He was happy to be “back in the saddle again”. His accuracy for hidden photographs and remote targets was remarkable. He told us, jokingly, that we should keep the equipment under lock and key because it produced a remote viewing effect similar to what he had trained. He teased us that “people from Langley”

would steal it. We all appreciated Ingo’s sense of the moment. We employed two protocols when he was here. The first was pictures sealed in opaque envelopes (pictures selected by a person not in the experiments). The picture would be placed on a table in the second room while Ingo sat within the chamber, the same place in which he had been exposed to the circumcerebral magnetic fields. At the beginning of each session he would walk into the room containing the table (no stimulus on it) and then return to the chamber room. He said that this process “connected him” to the area. Henceforth when different target stimuli were placed on the table Ingo was always sitting in the chamber attended by many while his EEG was being measured Dr. Linda StPierre.

I still show his drawings and the target pictures to my first year classes. They also appreciate the humour for one description for the hidden picture stimulus of a tornado (page 941 of the main 2002 article). In addition to the statements “deep feeling”, “electricity”, “awesome” “gloomy”, “struts” and the actual drawing a tornado-like object” he also wrote “clandestine romance.” At the time we thought this was odd. Ingo had no idea what it meant. Months later I found out that two of my graduate students during that time had a history of engaging in, let’s say, “rapid horizontal biological activity” under that table when no one else was around.

The second protocol was the “outgoing” method where someone walking by the hallway was asked to select from a handful of envelopes. The envelope was then given to two experimenters who opened them in the parking lot. They had 15 minutes to arrive at the destination indicated in the envelope at which time Ingo, sitting in the chamber, would begin to draw and to write various words. The descriptions of the targets were so clear that first year university students can identify the local structures just from Ingo’s drawings. Years later there was a student in my class who saw one of the drawing series for a second location, a grade school, and recognized it immediately. The person also explained that the “figure-eight” movement Ingo felt was exactly the organization of the hallways that were oddly connected in the school.

When Ingo visited for the second time he had multiple ideas to test. He wanted to discern if he could remote view smells in the other room. The garlic stimulus for one of the tests required several days to clear the laboratory. During the second visit to our laboratory there was a massive solar storm and concurrent geomagnetic activity on a couple of the days. His accuracy was not as great but he knew this as well. He told me that he had had difficulties remote viewing stimuli that were near areas where the geomagnetic field was distorted, such as big railway stations with multitudes of tracks.

Consequently Stan Koren and I designed an experiment to discern if Ingo could detect a physiologically-patterned magnetic field (like a beacon). The target pictures in envelopes were placed in between the two solenoids that generated various physiologically-patterned magnetic fields through custom constructed digital-to-analogue converters. Ingo still detected

the pictures with great accuracy when the patterns were generated by DOS software. However when the same patterns were generated through WINDOWS, because of the multiple background programs, he could not discern the pictures. Ingo was particularly intrigued that the remote viewing could be blocked by saturating the extremely low frequency spectrum with “random” signals around the target.

I asked Ingo if remembers meeting me in Washington D.C. at a conference sponsored by Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ in the late 1970S. He said “no”. I told him I remember him because we sat beside each other at the conference and he was a striking figure. The only comment he made to me was how much he liked the shine on my (spit-shined) shoes (old military habit). He thought that was a hoot.

Perhaps the most pleasant memory I have about Ingo is the manner in which he enjoyed a cigar after dinner. After dinner at my home, my wife, my little daughter Viger who Ingo saw drawing and helped her with some techniques (she is now a technical artist), Bill Roll, Ingo, and I sat on the front deck appreciating the quiet (it was particularly warm and the air conditioning was malfunctioning) summer night. He really looked at peace and actually referred to that quiescence. It was just one of those experiences.

Thank you for asking. We will all miss the remarkable Ingo Swann.”

## LYN BUCHANAN

“Ingo Swann lost his government contract in 1984, the week before I came to the military unit. One of my first duties was to accompany Brian to New York to pick up the government’s furniture and equipment he had been using. When Ingo and I met, Brian introduced me as someone he would like, because I was smart, too. That started an evening of Ingo and I passing jokingly barbed insults back and forth about who was smarter, how it could be proven, etc. The only thing we agreed on was that what an IQ test proves is your ability to pass an IQ test, and nothing more. I realized at our first meeting that this very funny, very fussy old coot was going to be a friend for life.

When he came to Ft. Meade to attend the wedding of one of our unit’s viewers, he was angry at being shafted badly by the government, and was quite upset about his life’s work being treated badly. He and I stood outside the house in the evening darkness for a long time, talking about it. I told him that his work had changed the face of intelligence gathering and had done wonders for the understanding of the human mind, and that no matter what the short term effects of the government’s actions were, he would always have a place in human history, like Archemedes, who had no fame in his lifetime, but is now known to be the father of mathematics. Ingo knew it was true, but wasn’t all that consoled.

I went by Ingo’s home on September 11, 2001, and found him in a terrible emotional state. He had been sitting on his roof,

watching as the first of the Twin Towers collapsed. He lost thirteen of his firefighter friends in the building that day. He was an emotional wreck. We spent that day and evening and the next day together watching ambulances and dump trucks in a bumper-to-bumper procession going towards the buildings. He was crying over what had happened to his friends and to our country.

He called me one day in a panic over the fact that he had a book deadline and his old, outdated computer had crashed, taking with it the only copy of his manuscript. He asked if I could retrieve the manuscript from the disk, and I said that I could try. During the time it took to do that, his deadline had passed, and he had hurriedly written another summarizing version of “The Sightings of the Blessed Virgin Mary”. That is the version that got published. I have the only copy of the original, which he then gave up on and simply signed for me. The version that got printed just never sold well, but the original would have been a blockbuster. It is extremely good. Once again, though, he felt that he had worked hard and long, only to lose his work to fate.

There were very few opportunities for me to visit him in New York, once I moved to New Mexico, but the few times I did get to visit, we only talked about remote viewing if one of my students was there with me. The other times, we talked about his health, our shared interests, daily activities, etc., never about remote viewing or the other military viewers. Even after all those years, he was still smarting about the way the government had dismissed him.

One of my students and I went to visit him a few years ago and his health was failing badly. I was to go back the next day and spend some time alone with him, but President Obama was giving a lecture a few blocks from Ingo’s home. Taxis and traffic were not allowed in the area, and there was no chance for me, wearing my backpack, to walk to his home with Secret Service men lining the streets and roofs, inspecting everything and everyone. Ingo’s health was failing, and I hated to leave New York without spending more time with him.

Over the last few years, in spite of his own failing health, Ingo had shown special concern for my wife’s health and had called several times to check on her. I kept telling him that I hoped to visit, but work, my wife’s and my own health just never seemed to allow it, so the telephone was our only line of communications.

On January 31 of this year, I was walking into my office and felt a “presence” there that stopped me cold. It was standing to one side, and as I looked that way, I heard Ingo’s voice. It said, “Welllllll, Lyn...”. I felt it smile and make a gesture as though to say, “I’m outta here!” Then it was gone. I found out later that Ingo had died.

If you want to know what Ingo was like, let me tell you how I picture him these days. I picture there being a very large “NO SMOKING” sign in heaven, and he and God are sitting there,

leaning back against the sign, puffing on old cigars. They are sitting there, shooting funny, barbed insults back and forth at each other, and God is having the time of His life, enjoying this very funny, very fussy old coot that He took such care in hand-making, out of His love for the future of mankind.”

## ROBERT M KNIGHT

“How I met Ingo was I did some work for John Alexander, I shot some pictures for a book he was doing, and John said what can I do for you to repay you, and I said introduce me to Ingo Swann, and he tried four times and Ingo refused to meet me. Later on my wife was on her way to Germany and I had to go to NY for a photography shoot, and so I got hold of John and said, please try Ingo one more time, so he agree and tried with Ingo. he later came back to me and said ‘Ingo said to say that he’s old, lonely and fat and no one loves him’ or something like that, and I said tell Ingo I’m old, I’m fat and no one loves me either. After this - Ingo agreed to meet me.

So, he said he would give me 20 minutes, so I flew to New York and he met me on the stoop and I had a bag with me. Ingo was puffing on his cigar and he goes ‘so what do you want to know?’ and I said ‘well what do you mean?’ - and he said; ‘well everybody that comes here either wants to talk about themselves or they want to about when they are going to die or whatever’, he said; ‘what’s the one question that’s bothering you that you want the answer to?’ And I thought boy I haven’t even thought about that right, because that was not why I was there, so I turned to him and said ‘do psychics lose their keys’. That was my big question. He looked at me, smiled and he said; ‘all the time’. That broke the ice.

So we started talking and then Ingo said well in about 20 minutes some pigeons are going to fly over New York city and they are going to circle around, land in the street, then form the street to the curb, and then they are going to jump on my feet, if one pigeon sits on your shoe you can come in the house, if they don’t, you need to leave. i’m like wow! - this is really out there, so we continue to talk and sure enough this flock of birds came flying around, landed in the street - on the Bowery, then up on the curb and about four of them sat on

Ingo’s shoes and then one hopped over on mine, and he says ‘you know what this means’, and I said; ‘ yeah you don’t own a cat’ - and he cracked-up again. I then said; ‘are they your pigeons’, and he said; ‘no’, I then asked #have they ever done that before#, and Ingo replied ‘no’, and I said ‘well how did you know’, and he says ‘well I am the world’s greatest fucking psychic aren’t I’.

Then he turned to me and said - ‘you have three objects in your black bag, and he said, you can bring two of them out but the third needs to stay in the bag. and you don’t know whether I like red wine or white wine but I do like red, so bring the red one. He invited me in the house and said I could have another hour. So we drank that bottle of wine, and then he popped two more bottle of wine and I was there for about five more hours and then he said lets go to dinner and I said ‘well you must know who’s going to pay as you are the world’s greatest fucking psychic’ and he said; ‘yes - you!’



So we go to dinner near his house and Quentin Crisp walks up to us, and Ingo’s like ‘Hi Quentin’, and Quentin’s like ‘Hi Ingo’, and Ingo says; ‘meet my friend Robert’, so Quentin Crisp says to me ‘oh hello’ . You know Quentin wrote the book ‘The Naked Civil Servant’ and that was all very cordial and everything and he eventually wanders away. Then Ingo says to me ‘oh poor Quentin he’s going

to die soon’ and I said; ‘what’ and he said; ‘ he’s going to die soon’ and I said; ‘ how do you know?’ and he said: ‘ Oh he has no aura’. I said ‘you see auras too?’ And he’s said ‘oh yes yours looks really cool’. You know what, the next day Quentin Crisp died. That was my introduction to Ingo Swann.

He had what I call psychic Tourette’s, because he wasn’t a natural psychic. Besides being a Remote Viewer - he would have these ‘psychic Tourette’s’ moments I called them - he would blurt things out.

At one time I was continuously asking him who would win the election between Bush and Gore, and he goes; ‘ Oh I don’t want to talk about it’ and I go; ‘why?’ and he said; ‘well you wouldn’t understand because first Bush wins then he loses then Gore wins, then he loses, then Bush wins’ which of course made no sense. Then eight weeks out it made total sense. Ingo’s life but he was so many other things beyond being just a

remote viewer, he was an artist, he was a writer, his paintings were unbelievable, he was much more of a Renaissance man and Remote Viewing was just one chapter in his life. I have met and photographed a lot of famous and interesting people in my life and Ingo was THE most interesting of all of them."

## TOM MCNEAR

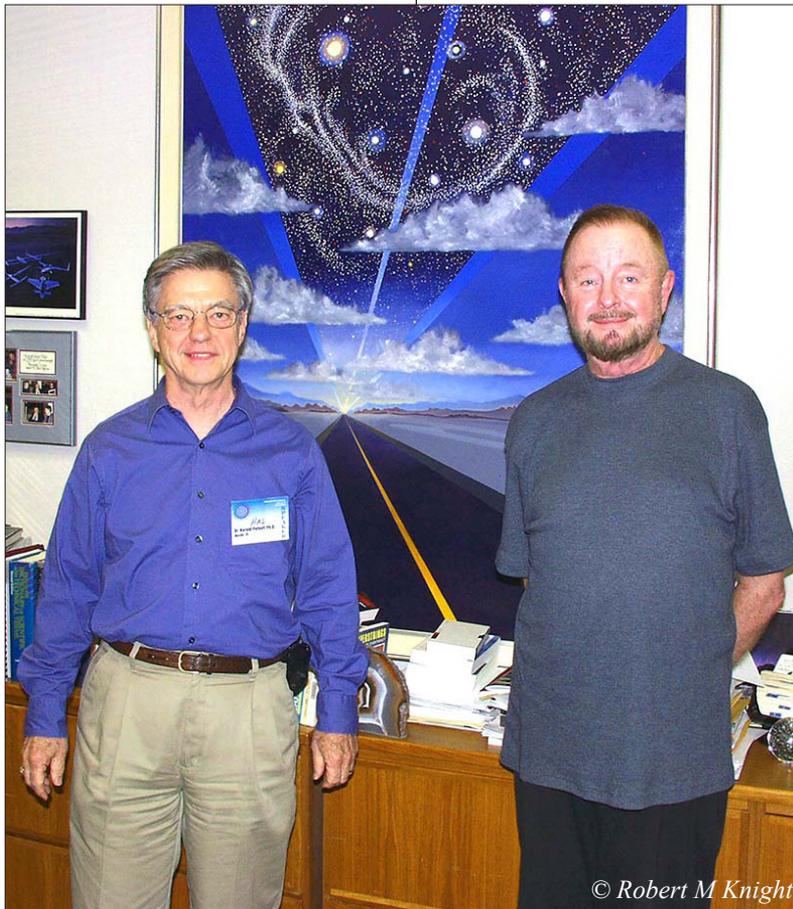
"Much can be said of Ingo Swann...he was an artist, a writer, a teacher, a mentor, a visionary, an inter-galactic psychic time-traveler and a friend. More important to me than anything else, Ingo was my friend.

Ingo's name is widely known in many different fields:

- He is the Father of Remote Viewing.
- Many of his paintings are known around the world.
- He has written many books both fiction and nonfiction.
- He even collaborated on an album of music.
- Ingo was one of the most eclectic and diverse souls this planet has ever known.
- He was truly one of a kind

Ingo told me, as a child he was prone to painting on the floors and walls of their home; he was also fond of taking things apart to see how they worked. One day his father came home and found Ingo disassembling something. He said his father marched him out to the family car. His father pointed to the car and said, "Do not take that apart!"

Ingo was of a different generation from me. He was 19 years older, and he played many roles in my life. Sometimes he was the older brother I never had; sometimes he was my Father; sometimes, like when he tried to illuminate me on subjects such as art, food, wine, or life - at times like those he could be my Grandfather... but always he was my friend. I loved him and I miss him dearly.



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Sometimes when it was just the two of us, we would sit in his studio together, and we may sit there for an hour or more without saying a word. He would sit, smoking his cigars, staring off into "somewhere," and we were content without words. We were in our Temple of Sanity pretending to be sane. I won't miss the ubiquitous cigar smoke, but I already miss those quiet times together; I wish we had more of them.

In 1986, Ingo and I travelled to Mexico's Yucatan peninsula to explore Mayan ruins such as Chitzen Itza, Tulum and several smaller sites. These were places we had each visited many times through Remote Viewing. We flew to Mexico, got a map, rented a Jeep and struck out exploring. It was great fun to experience physically what we had only experienced through RV. To see the sites, and the frescos painted on the walls, with our physical eyes; to hear the sounds, smell the smells and feel the textures of the hard, cold stone walls with our physical hands... He often reminded me of how much he enjoyed that trip. He especially enjoyed the carefree trek across Mexico in the open, roofless Jeep. It was quite an adventure.

In Purple Fables, Ingo wrote of the Temple of Sanity. The Temple of Sanity is a quiet place where people can go, sit in comfortable, soft chairs, and pretend to be sane, bringing all who sit there much happiness and merriment.

Well I believe Ingo is finally in his heavenly Temple of Sanity. I pray there are many comfortable, soft chairs in that temple, and he is surrounded by his family and friends enjoying much happiness and merriment; he deserves it. I know that when we finally join him there, he will have many new stories with which to enlighten us all."

Please find all Ingo Swann papers, books and information on: [www.biomindsuperpowers.com](http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com)  
All Imagery courtesy of [Robert M Knight](http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com).





A

Nice work!

RV ANALYSIS

Name: Paul

# Judging, Scoring and Feedback, There Are Problems

Lyn Buchanan

## On one of the remote viewing email lists, a participant asked:

“.....one target (on a certain target list) was about an historical event and the feedback on that target was a painting of that event- a painting is a fantasy about what happened. ....how can a painting that an artist has done be involved at all in the target? Another example (of this question) is another historical event that (was given as a target). In this case part of the feedback was some hypothetical facts about the target that some researchers thought was correct? ..... How can theories about what took place be valid feedback? “

That question actually reveals a much larger situation about remote viewing. There are a lot of problems involved in how to judge, score, and give feedback for a viewer's work. The question touches on such things as what is and isn't a valid target, valid tasking, valid feedback, etc. This article discusses some, but far from all, of the problems brought up by just this one viewer's question.

## Problem 1: The definition of “a valid target” is iffy, at best:

There was one set of targets given to viewers at SRI and in the military in which cut-outs of things like Donald Duck were pasted to pictures of real places. The task was to view the feedback picture. Since the military viewers were trained to view the actual site and not their feedback, the paste-on was almost always totally ignored and the location shown in the

picture was viewed. This brings up the question of, “Is it valid to give a viewer a target which doesn't (or hasn't or won't ever) exist?” Is a computer generated site a “valid target”? The viewers at HRVG have shown that imaginary or computer generated targets can be viewed with accuracy, so they might be good for research, to prove that remote viewing works, and for training and practice modes to hone your skills. But are they really “valid targets” in operations? Also, since knowledge gained from viewing a future event will usually make a person act to change that future, and thereby make the viewing results wrong, can a future target really be considered a “valid target”?

## Problem 2: Poor and untrained selection of targets:

The proper selection of “good” viewing targets should address the viewing process, itself, not what the person selecting them thinks is “cute”, “inspirational” (to the selector), “pretty”, or worst of all, “funny”. A viewer goes into Stage 1 and gets gestalts. A “good” Stage 1 target, then, will have good and distinct gestalts to be viewed. The viewer then goes into Stage 2 and describes sensories and dimensionals. A good Stage 2 target, then, should be one rich in sensories and dimensionals. Stage 3 work involves sketching the site. So, there should be something that is recognizable enough to sketch. The same principle applies to more advanced targets, as well. They should contain something to be viewed at each of the levels, or else they aren't “good targets” for those levels. The “Targets of the Week” on our site (<http://www.crviewer.com>) are all developed in such a way that the feedback will

contain information useful to any viewer, no matter what his/her level of viewing. Any of those targets can be viewed for gestalts only (stage 1), up to actual measurements, timelines, map dowsing, etc. (stages 4,6, and above.) That means that the selection of each target has gotten a ton of considerations for it being a target suitable for every level of viewing, finding feedback for every level, appropriate subject matter (no targets which will negatively impact a viewer's emotions), etc. Target selection is not just clipping pictures out of magazines. There is a proper way to do it, and that has to be learned, or else you will have viewers subjected to bad, and hard-to-view targets. The worse problem is that if you give a viewer a bad or very hard to view target, and the viewer fails, he/she blames him/herself for being a bad viewer, when all along, it was just a bad target.

### Problem 3: The accuracy of "feedback" is always iffy:

In normal RV training, practice and operations, any feedback is little more than a way to help the viewer and the judge try to estimate how well the viewer did. Nothing more. A painting is an artist's rendition of the actual site or event, and is rarely ever accurate. An eye-witness' account of an event is likewise never totally accurate. A newspaper or news report is going to be phenomenally inaccurate, simply because it will be so edited. And, as we all know, "historical accounts are always written by the victors." **The fact is that a viewer's findings of the targeted site will sometimes be more accurate about the site than the feedback will be.** But if so, it will also disagree with the feedback, and therefore tend to be counted as incorrect when, in fact, it is the feedback that is wrong.

### Problem 4: Feedback which doesn't match the tasking:

Extreme example: Let's say that the selected target is a picture of a cat asleep on a couch. At any level, that's a really boring target, but for Stage 1 and 2 practice, it's OK, and the feedback can be a simple picture of the sleeping cat. But let's further say that you are asking the viewers to do Stage 4, 5, or 6 work. You are asking them to provide conceptual information, relationships, measurements, timelines, etc. So, for your feedback to be valid, it has to include such things as the size of the cat, its weight, its age, the size and style of the couch, the length of time the cat slept there, and an almost endless set of data that will give feedback for whatever information the viewers find at the upper levels of RV work.

### Problem 5: What the 'actual' target is is often very vague.

For example, a feedback picture may include dozens of things, but if the actual desired target is only one aspect of the feedback picture, then there is a way provided for letting the viewer know that without polluting (see Problem #8, below). BTW: for those who don't know, >>in the absence of any tasking to

view the target at a specific time<<, the "default" time a viewer will view the target will tend to be:

1. In the absence of any other directions to the viewer, the viewer will tend to default to present time. This often makes a good session appear incorrect when judged against non-present-time feedback.
2. If there is a "temporal attractor" at the site, the viewer will tend to be drawn to the time of the attractor. Generally, the feedback photo is enough of a temporal attractor to cause the viewer to view the site at the time the picture was taken, but not always (see next).
3. If there are more than one "temporal attractors" at a site, the viewer will tend to default in his/her viewing to the strongest. For example, unless specifically directed, a viewer will find it almost impossible to view the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor on the day after the attack. What the viewer will "default" to, instead, will be the even stronger attractor of the attack, that happened the day before. Given just the generalized target of Pearl Harbor as a location, the viewer will tend to be jerked back and forth between viewing it in present time and the on the day of the attack, mixing the two into the reported impressions of the target.

### Problem 6: Different viewers, different views:

You've heard of this problem many times as related to police work: Let's say that you have two eye-witnesses to an event and both give their sworn affidavits to a detective as to what happened. The two accounts will be different, simply because each person interpreted the event according to their own mindset and point of view. Viewing a specific target in remote viewing is no different. Each viewer will describe the target according to the way his/her subconscious mind interprets it, not as it actually is. If they are both judged the same, an analyst will often count one as incorrect, when in fact, they are just giving different views of the same target.

### Problem 7: Different judges, different verdicts:

One part of the "eye-witness" phenomenon that they never tell you about is that when a single eye-witness account is given to two separate detectives, it will also result in two different accounts of what happened. That's simply because each detective will impart his/her own mindset to the interpretation of the one eye-witness account. Likewise, in remote viewing, the same session summary given to two different judges will result in two different scores – sometimes very widely varying.

### Problem 8: The fear of "frontloading" usually results in vague tasking:

Telling the viewer anything about the target has been proven

over and over to pollute the session. However, it usually also leaves the viewer in limbo as to what the actual target is. For example:

**Frontloading:** “The target is the activities of the male customers at the Red Horse brothel” (Believe it or not, that frontloading is actually given by one of the trainers), Listen – that’s not frontloading. That’s probably the most primo example of session pollution I’ve ever seen. The proper definition of frontloading is telling a viewer “where to put his/her work” in order to provide the needed information. For example, let’s say that a session needs to be done in a hurry, so having a single, short session is important. In this case, properly constructed and pollution-free frontloading might be a useful tool to allow the viewer to get the needed target information in 20 minutes instead of in 2 or 3 sessions of an hour each. An example of non-polluting frontloading would be something like: “The target is the activity portion of the target. Focus your work on the activity.” You have just narrowed the target pool down to every possible human or otherwise activity in all of space and time, so the pollution factor is negligible. But, you have also been very specific about what information is needed from the session. The viewer still has no idea what the target is, but knows to focus on the activity to the exclusion of other things that would take hours to describe, or that would attract his/her attention away from the activity. When the “frontloading” includes target information, it is not frontloading. It is pollution. That doesn’t mean that frontloading, when properly done, can’t be a valuable tool for the remote viewing process..... but it has to be properly done.

### Problem 9: Different types of \_RV require different types of targets:

Example: ARV: Most people make the mistake of using normal picture targets for ARV. For example, (this is from an actual training page, too), one target for an ARV session will be, say, a cargo ship, and the other will be the nuclear rods in the cooling pool of a nuclear reactor’s chamber. Though seemingly different, the viewer will generally report a very large, metallic, manmade thing in water. The fact is that in ARV (this goes towards answering the starting question), the target should NOT be the actual site. It should be the feedback picture, and again, the importance of good and trained target selection becomes of the utmost importance. If you are using pictures for feedback, then the picture, itself, should be the viewer’s target. Why? Because the person judging the session has to take each descriptor and judge it by what’s in the picture - not by what he imagines will be at a site surrounding what’s in the picture.

Normal remote viewing, though, and especially the Controlled Remote Viewing that was developed for espionage purposes, MUST view the actual site, and not the feedback. For example, when you work for the police, you will be promised feedback. But what usually happens is that their idea of feedback

is going to be something like, “Yeah! It was good. Thanks.” They have a hundred other cases waiting to be taken care of, and you just aren’t going to get accurate feedback. Another example is when you work for corporations or even government intelligence agencies. The information you give them may impinge on classified corporate or government information, which means that when they give you feedback, it will tend to be a lie. So, if what you view is your feedback, you are going to be pretty useless in cases where feedback will be a lie, or not be given, at all.

**NOTE:** In Research mode, every type of remote viewing requires you to view your feedback. That is the only way a researcher can accurately determine whether you viewed successfully or not. For research, if what you find is not in the feedback picture, and the researcher counts it as correct out of his own logical assumptions about the site, his work and findings will get torn apart in peer review.

**Bottom line:** In ARV, and all research work, you should view your feedback. In normal training, practice and operational RV, you should view the actual site. Hence, the question sent to the email list becomes even more critical: In regular training, practice, and operational viewing, should ANY viewing of an actual site ever be judged by how it matches a feedback picture?

SO!! Those are just a few of the problems facing the pioneering viewers of today (that’s you, btw). As most of you know, my company is named, “P>S>I”, which stands for “Problems (lead to) Solutions (lead to) Innovations”. So, what can we do about the problems listed above? Well, just like the problems, there is a plethora of opinions as to what the solutions might be:

### Solution 1: Regulate the field to the point where there is no leeway for error.

Of course, then the science of remote viewing will face the same problems as other sciences – each and every potential development will be bitterly argued against by already biased peers, who have probably already written their own books and theories and are heavily invested in the status quo remaining unchanged. Highly regulated rules and restrictions become boxes and those who think outside the boxes are just troublemakers.

### Solution 2: Have no rules and “just let it happen” however anyone wants to do it.

This, of course, eliminates all chances of making this field into a viable science, and brings it down to the level of respect and usefulness historically given to “all them-thar psychic kooks”. A hundred good and useful pieces of work one valid person does will be judged and ridiculed by people who only care about the one flagrant craziness of some guy who years ago

predicted the end of the world from massive alien attacks, and got it wrong.

**Solution 3: Have a body of experts decide what is acceptable and what isn't.**

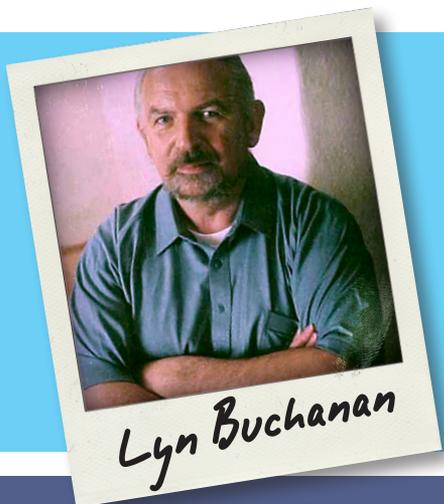
The inherent problem here is that “experts NEVER agree”.

**Solution 4: Have the needs of the world set the standards:**

This is already happening, in the absence of other guidance. Some people are specializing in ARV work. Others are specializing in police work. Others are specializing in remote viewing for corporate R&D. Each of these end-user applications require different working protocols, reporting protocols, judging protocols, etc. The specific needs of the real-world customers will dictate viewing, judging, reporting, databasing and other requirements to those doing the remote viewing work. If – and only if – good record keeping is maintained and shared among those doing these different types of operational work,

the various applications will, given time and experience, settle into good, useful and valid protocols – but they will be specific to each type of work being done.

This, in the end, may be the ultimate practical solution to the problems we pioneers in the field are facing. But, it takes time. It also requires the simple act of asking questions, like the one at the start of this article, and then wading through all the opinions, arguments, and insights which are contained in the responses. It then becomes the responsibility of the individual viewer to decide what response to believe by finding out which one works ---- and that's true of all the responses you get to your questions – even this article. Solving the problems will require a lot of questioning, creative thinking, openness to giving up cherished solutions to new ideas, and lots of work, time, record keeping and experience. We're in the stage right now of having Problems and looking for Solutions. I'm really looking forward to seeing what Innovations will come as we work together to develop this field. Good luck.



**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. He now runs Problems>Solutions>Innovations a Controlled Remote Viewing training, service, and databased research company.

**Web:** <http://www.crviewer.com>  
**E:** [lynbuchanan@beyondbb.com](mailto:lynbuchanan@beyondbb.com)

## Aesthetic Impact Informational Services, LLC

**Aesthetic Impact Informational Services, LLC**, offers formalized CRV theory and methodology instruction as well as Analysis and Project Management Consulting Services. Free online remote viewing target discussions, open to both the entire remote viewing community as well as the general public are scheduled every two weeks. For those unable to attend, a roster of past discussion recordings is available at [www.aestheticimpact.com](http://www.aestheticimpact.com).

**Patricia Benner, PhD, RN**, recognized subconscious intuitive development in her book *Novice to Expert*. Her research is considered one of the gold standards of the nursing profession. My professional communication skills as a nurse, coupled with training as a Controlled Remote Viewer and Analyst enable me to create an atmosphere of individualized learning. Translating the concepts of CRV theory, methodology and terminology into “what it looks like” scenarios is what I do.

[www.aestheticimpact.com](http://www.aestheticimpact.com)

# Interview with Laith Muhammad, Parapsychologist, Iraqi Olympic Committee

By Sandy Frost

Laith Muhammad “friended” me on Facebook. I wondered who he was and why he thanked me for friending him. I clicked on his profile and my jaw dropped as I read who he is and what he does.

Laith is a parapsychologist who works for the Iraqi Olympic Committee. He has studied the impact of parapsychology on sports teams and individual athletes since 2005.



*Laith with the Basketball team*

He has three papers listed on the Iraqi Olympic site. They are “Parapsychology and Technological,” “Parapsychology and Media,” and “Parapsychology and Sport.” A certification from three professors working with the Iraqi Olympic Committee states Laith Muhammad “works in Iraqi Olympics Academy as a parapsychological expert in sports department, psychological laboratory. He makes precognition diagnosis for sport teams to know the reasons behind winning or losing through Extrasensory abilities.”

His abstract entitled “*Application of the Experiment of psi Abilities in Sports*” was accepted by the Scientific Committee to be presented as a poster at the 12th European Conference on Psychological Assessment, which will be hosted in San Sebastian (Spain) from July 17 to 20, 2013.

Laith knew of me because of my book remote viewing, “The Cassandra Frost Collection – A decade of writings on Remote

Viewing, Intuition and Consciousness.” Laith and I both think that “extra-sensory perception” and things psychic are natural. Some of these abilities or gifts are part of who we are and as we learn about them, it can scare, terrify and traumatize us beyond belief because we’ve been taught these abilities are from the Devil or are otherwise evil and from the “Dark Side.” Or that we’re crazy. Or all of the above.

We began talking in messages, then we video Skyped for about two hours and have been sending Facebook messages back and forth. We found we speak much the same language though he’s in Baghdad and I’m near Seattle and we’re twelve hours apart.

Most importantly, we both love sports. There are those in the remote viewing community who have developed associative ways to predict sports betting but Laith’s work concentrates on the athletes’ and team performance. He and I both agree that its best if remote viewing and other parapsychological applications are used for something that can bring the world together instead of for military applications for destruction, political superiority and world domination.

Here are some questions I asked him.

## **Q - What are some of your experiences that qualify you to do this?**

I took a number of psychological and parapsychological tests in The Training and Developing Department / University of Baghdad / Psychological Research Center, for the Period ranging from August 2003 till November 2004, in the fields of Intelligence, Personality, Telepathy, Clairvoyance and Precognition. I received official recognition that I enjoy extrasensory abilities in precognizing future events, from The Training and Developing Department / University of Baghdad / Psychological Research Center. In the light of this, I can state that my abilities could be benefited from within humanitarian and social domains as well as the civil society, through that I worked at the National Olympic Committee of Iraq / Iraqi Olympic Acad

emy as a Parapsychological Expert in the sports department, in the psychological laboratory. My job is to use psi abilities in sports. The experiment has been applied in many games such as handball, basketball, volleyball, fencing and other games; from the application of psychoanalytic work and counseling to using my precognition of the following variables: the degree of concentration, energy, tension, anxiety and willingness in the game.

Many competitions have been analyzed from 2005 till present. I have analyzed many athletes by using precognition abilities before and after the match for the purpose of solving the player's problems by diagnosing the weaknesses.

Currently, I am continuing to use psi abilities (my precognition) for diagnosis and the psychoanalytic work on the opponent's teams for the purpose of winning and losing in sports and games (different sports such as the game of swimming as well as individual sports).

### **Q - Are you the first in the world to do this?**

Yes, my initiative in this work was at the Iraqi Olympic Committee and this is a first-hand experiment that aims at showing the role of psi abilities in sports games, which was done through the use of my precognition. The psychoanalytic work focused on the level and quality status of concentration, energy, tension, anxiety and the willingness to compete of the athletes. It was performed through visions of future images in my insight, coming forth in the form of microscopic waves. During the previously mentioned time frame, I have attended more than 12 sports competitions between several teams, among which I shall name: Al-Karkh, Police, Al-Anbar, Salah Al-Din, Electricity, etc. These teams belong to several sports activities ranging from volleyball to fencing.

### **Q - How did you discover this? How did you discover that parapsychology could be applied to sports?**

Since my childhood, I have the skills to see beyond, to see energies. In my diagnosis, I focus on signal-waves, which are emitted from the body. In these forms of energy, I see pictures that show me how to do it. I recognize the personal potential, strengths, fears and psychological strengths and weaknesses. People surrounding me reacted somewhat with uncertainty. Through my work with athletes, I learned to interpret the energies that I can see and use. How I work was never easy to understand for those around me.. Even today, many people are not very familiar with my work. These experiments began to be applied in 2005, when I was working for the Iraqi National Olympic Committee. My job consisted of performing the psychoanalytic work through the use of psi abilities (my precognition), on athletes in Iraq, for the purpose of diagnosing several psychological and biological variables at different times during the game.

In 2008, I started working at the Iraqi Olympic Academy. It's an academy with a corporate identity that is considered as a complementary section of the International Olympic Academy. The Iraqi Olympic Academy is sponsored by the Iraqi National Olympic Committee. It contributes in the preparation and the qualification of the levels of athletes in Iraq.

### **Q - How do you "scan" the site, team and athletes?**

When it comes to performing the experiment for a particular game, I begin by attending the sports stadium before the competition between the two teams starts. I sit on the stadium's stands with the players present in front of me, before the start of the match. Then, I write the first diagnosis on a piece of paper, and I complete it before the beginning of the competition. The first predictive diagnosis consists of seeing what will occur to the four variables of concentration, energy, tension and anxiety with both teams during the game. After that, I perform a second diagnosis that I write on the same sheet. It relates to the final results of the competition from a "win" or "lose" perspective for both teams. The two diagnoses are done separately. This entire process is performed before the beginning of the game. Moreover, it should be mentioned that I do not have access to any information regarding the players. In addition, I would like to explain the method of diagnosis of the four variables of concentration, energy, tension and anxiety. Through this diagnosis, I am able to identify the respective levels of these variables. Each game is different and is symbolized in a different diagram for the purpose of clarifying it. Each game is represented by a diagram that involves two diagnoses: a first one performed on the variables and a second one on the final results. My precognition ability was used in both diagnoses as follows:

The first diagnosis: constitutes the use of psi abilities (my precognition) for the purpose of performing psychoanalytic work related to the teams before the beginning of the game. This psychoanalytic work consists of identifying the variables of concentration, energy, tension, anxiety and willingness to compete, for the athletes of the team. Before the beginning of the competition, the team would be in the middle of the playground, and I would be on stage diagnosing it. The players do not know that I am performing such work. Then, I begin the first diagnosis and write related observations. All diagnoses are visions of future images from my insight coming forth in microscopic forms.

The second diagnosis: The prediction in the second diagnosis indicates the winner and loser of the competition. All the results of sports competitions that I have diagnosed turned out to be correct and accurate.

### **Q - Do you have any study data with any results?**

Yes, I have completed a study about my "Application of the Experiment of Psi Abilities in Sports" and I completed it through field work on different sports activities , such as hand-ball,

basketball, volleyball, fencing, as well as other games. This took place from 2005 till 2010 in several stadiums located in different areas in Iraq.

Moreover, I have diagnosed more than 12 competitions relating to several sports activities. The objective of this field work is the use of precognition to perform a general diagnosis of the status and near future of the players, as well as the problems that affect them and which are not clear to the instructors from the incorporeal side. This could lead to the loss of the team in various sports competitions.

The reason behind choosing the four variables of concentration, energy, tension and anxiety, determined through my visions, is for the importance found in their analysis as to solving the issues of athletes, and this through the diagnoses of their powers and weaknesses. Furthermore, it is possible to fortify weaknesses and develop strengths. This helps in reducing sports injuries and team losses in competitions.

This experiment serves as a study on the possibility of use of psi abilities in the diagnosis of psychological and biological variables in human beings at different times during the game, by anyone who possesses this same psi ability.

### **Q - Were there any results from the teams?**

After all the experiments conducted, I can conclude that the results were positive for all sports teams, since the attention given to strengthening all weak variables was done in order to achieve the best results for the players in the competition.

### **Q - Were there any results from the athletes?**

Yes, I found that these common variables among athletes coming from different backgrounds of sports activities are essential for winning the game. They affect the results whether it is positively or negatively.

The main objective of this field work concerning the use of precognition in the diagnosis is to examine the current status and thus near future of the players based on the problems that affect them, and which the instructors do not find clear from the incorporeal side. This is important because it leads to the loss of the team in various sports competitions.

### **Q - What do athletes and coaches say about your study and your work with them?**

The athletes and coaches are happy with how helpful I am to them. Unfortunately, there are still many people who do not believe in spite of my good results at work. I want the opportunity to publish a lot about the subject, not only in Iraq, but also abroad. It is very important for me to share my talent with the society and to help others to understand that they have talents too! Nevertheless, all coaches and athletes were very

helpful to me in the application of this experience for the purpose of providing interest and helping them.

### **Q - What advice do you have for parents who are raising "gifted" athletes? What advice do you have for parents wishing to understand how parapsychology can help their child in sports?**

By nature, children are born talented, especially in swimming. When we wish to make them talented in the practice of some sport, we should teach them first the love of that particular sport and how it is beneficial health wise, just as food is to them. We should teach them the practice of that sport and participate in that activity in order to motivate their mental and physical energy. Then, we get to know which sport they love to practice always, and by that we can determine which sport has been truly chosen by the child, and through that we provide him/her with great attention and encouragement in participating in sports clubs until he/she reaches a level of mastery of the sport and becomes talented.

In order for all that to come true, we should teach him/her to love sports.

### **Q - What advice do you have for parents wishing to understand how parapsychology can help their child in sports?**

Parapsychology can help their child in sports to develop abilities for them to overcome crucial moments and to use the best for:

- a. His psychological energy
- b. His physical energy
- c. Physical movements such as running and jumping, as well as performance control or enhancement
- d. The possibility to make use of crucial moments

Through this, one can control his overall energy. The practical sides of parapsychology extend to comprehensive areas where sports activities form part of the application. Therefore, it achieves:

1. Speed of action
2. Accuracy of application
3. Competency and decisive results

So, the totality of different activities constitutes a scope of practices that helps to release inner energies to extreme extents. Good health, whether it was mental or physical, depends on the ability to breathe normally in a way that recharges the energy, and then in a way that relaxes when it is required by necessity. When one does not use these two methods of breathing, the energy is weakened and the competence of mechanical movements and its relation with physical energy in the notion of parapsychology is decreased.

## About Laith Muhammad

*I work at the National Olympic Committee of Iraq, at the Iraqi Olympic Academy as a Parapsychological Expert in the sports department, in the psychological laboratory. My job is to use psi abilities in sports. The experiment has been applied in many games such as handball, basketball, volleyball, fencing and other games; from the application of psychoanalytic work and counseling to using my precognition of the following variables: the degree of concentration, energy, tension, anxiety and willingness in the game.*

*Many competitions have been analyzed from 2005 till present. I have analyzed many athletes by using precognition abilities before and after the match for the purpose of solving the player's problems by diagnosing the weaknesses.*

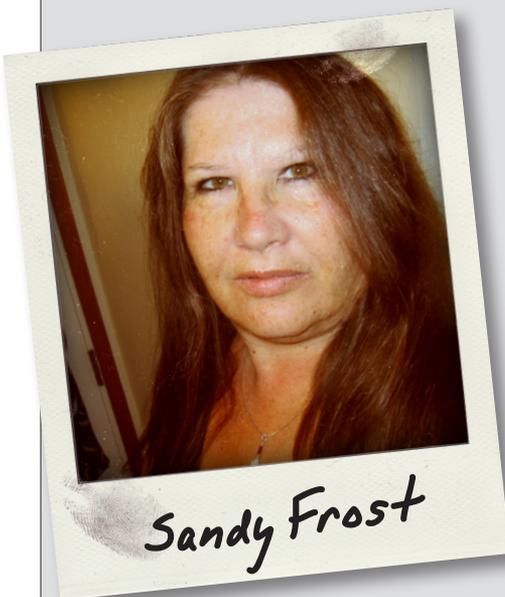
*Currently, I am continuing to use psi abilities (my precognition) for diagnosis and the psychoanalytic work on the opponent's teams for the purpose of winning and losing in sports and games (different sports such as the game of swimming as well as individual sports).*

*I awarded the AIPR Certificate in Parapsychology by the Australian Institute of Parapsychological Research, Incorporated.*

*My memberships: Parapsychological Association, American Psychological Association, & the Society for Psychical Research.*

*I took a number of psychological and parapsychological tests in The Training and Developing Department / University of Baghdad / Psychological Research Center, for the Period ranging from August 2003 till November 2004, in the fields of Intelligence, Personality, Telepathy, Clairvoyance and Precognition. I received official recognition that I enjoy extrasensory abilities in precognizing future events, from The Training and Developing Department / University of Baghdad / Psychological Research Center. In the light of this, I can state that my abilities could be benefited from within humanitarian and social domains as well as the civil society.*

**Laith Mahmood Muhammad Al azawe, PsyD,**  
Parapsychological Expert,  
Sport department, Psychological laboratory  
Iraqi Olympic Academy  
Phone: 00964 – 7703949861  
P.O. BOX 55356 Baghdad, Iraq  
<http://iraqiolympic.org>  
Email: [lm1aithwhite952@gmail.com](mailto:lm1aithwhite952@gmail.com)

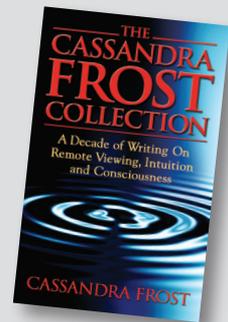


**Sandy Frost** is an online journalist, author and publisher who has followed the field of Remote Viewing (RV) for the past fifteen years. She first learned about RV listening to Art Bell interview Major Ed Dames, U.S. Army, ret., on CoastCoastAM on Halloween night, 1996. "My hair stood straight up," she recalled. "After listening to Ed on the radio for five years, I finally attended my first RV conference in 2001. I remember standing in the ballroom, thinking that no one was writing about these guys."

"I then began covering RV, Intuition and Consciousness for Suite101.com on 9/11/2001, then wrote about the conference for UFO Magazine. Over the next four years, I wrote over 70 articles that make up the bulk of my new book."

Frost is a U.S. Navy vet; an original shareholder of Ahtna, Inc., an Alaska Native corporation; and is a member of Investigative Reporters and Editors (IRE) and Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ).

**The Book:**  
<https://www.smashwords.com/books/view/120638>



# Time Jumping

## How Emotions Affect Remote Viewing

By Lori Williams, CHt, LMT

A remote viewer's job is to describe an assigned target that he or she cannot see. In the beginning, practice targets are usually photographs in envelopes, often chosen from magazines that specialize in interesting photographs, such as National Geographic. Evaluating (scoring) the session by studying the photo after the session has been completed allows the viewer to learn a lot about how his or her mind works. The remote viewing process is fraught with obstacles, but each obstacle provides an opportunity that allows the viewer to learn how his or her subconscious mind functions.

One of the viewer's greatest challenges is learning to discern true psychic perceptions from simple imaginings. In the following paragraphs, we are going to examine one of the fascinating traps into which new (and sometimes even experienced) viewers fall when learning this amazing skill.

### Time Jumping:

"So... how about if today.... we view tomorrow's target! That'll be fun!" says your subconscious mind. Your conscious mind has no idea what is going on. It is wrapped up in the hope that, as the world's greatest remote viewer, you are about to embark on the best session of your life! You work the session, confident that you are doing well. You pull the photo out of the envelope, and.... it appears you have totally missed the target. "What happened?!!" you wonder. "I kept seeing the Statue of Liberty. But this photo has nothing to do with the

Statue of Liberty! DARN IT!" The next day, you try again. This time, you are not as confident. You are unsure. You seem to be hopping all over the place. Then you pull out the target photo. Lo and behold: The photo is of the Statue of Liberty!

This actually happened to one of our advanced students. One day, a student — let's call him Harry — called me:

"Lori, yesterday I viewed a practice target. The whole time I was working on the target, I kept thinking about the gargoyles on St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. When I pulled the picture out of the envelope, it had nothing to do with St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. Then today, I worked another target. When I pulled the picture out of the envelope, it was a photo of the gargoyles on St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome! What happened? What do I do now?" he asked.

This happens to everyone at some time or another. It is the act of a willful child (the untrained subconscious mind) to ignore the assigned target and wander off to view something more interesting. Remember, the subconscious mind is not limited to time, so moving ahead to view the target today that Harry will view tomorrow is easy! So... how do we train this unruly subconscious child?

First, understand that **emotions** are a reward to the subconscious mind. And it doesn't matter what kind of emotions: happy, sad, angry, euphoric... Any emotion is a reward. We all have known a child who acts out and misbehaves because

receiving a spanking is at least some form of attention. So if you get angry with yourself for missing a target, you are essentially rewarding the subconscious mind for misbehaving! By the same token, if Harry had gotten excited and happy about viewing the gargoyles correctly, even though he viewed them on the wrong day, that would have rewarded the subconscious mind for doing its own thing rather than the task it had been given. Additionally, if Harry scored the session he had completed two days ago (when he thought it was the gargoyles) based on today's target (when it really was the gargoyles) he would have reinforced the bad behavior.

Overall, to be a world-class remote viewer, you must be both tough and versatile. That requires discipline! In this case, Harry's subconscious mind decided, "Today's target is **boring**. But tomorrow's target is really interesting, so I think I'll just mosey over to tomorrow and view **that** target!" To train his subconscious mind, Harry must ignore this bad behavior and score **yesterday's** target summary based on **yesterday's** practice photo, and **today's** information gained based on **today's** target photo. By doing this, the subconscious mind learns that there is NO reward for misbehaving.

Even though it can feel very entertaining and exciting to realize that you did, in fact, do a damned good job of viewing the gargoyles on St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome, it doesn't matter. That wasn't the assigned target on the day you viewed it. That sort of viewing serves no purpose in the real world.

Let's look at another example: One week, we assigned a practice target to a group of students. Everyone was to view the practice target, write a summary of the viewing session, examine the feedback photo and score the summary. We were all to meet online later to go over the results together.

An eager student (let's call her Sally) worked on her session, and as she viewed, she became convinced that the target had something to do with the plane crashing into the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. The more she viewed, the more convinced she became.

Sometimes, the left brain's desire to identify the target is overwhelming. This creates nouns that are very persistent, and if not dealt with properly, these nouns can develop into amazingly detailed stories in our minds that are completely off target. We call this Castle Building.

Sally became immersed in her mental story about the plane crash. When she had finished writing her summary, she pulled up the target photo. She was crestfallen to see that her target had nothing to do with the plane crashing into the Pentagon. After Sally was done scoring her session, she turned on the TV. Lo and behold, there was a general, discussing the plane crashing into the Pentagon on September 11th! Sally became very excited and ran to her computer. She got on the Internet to look up information about the plane crashing into the Pentagon. All kinds of information popped up. The more

she read, the more thrilled she became. Sally had described the plane crashing into the Pentagon with extremely accurate detail! She ran to get her session summary and rescored it, based on what she now knew about the plane crashing into the Pentagon! Her score was now much higher.

So what happened here?

Did Sally do an amazing job of viewing the plane crashing into the Pentagon? She sure did!

Was that her assigned target? Nope.

So what does this mean?

Well, in this particular situation, Sally not only reinforced the bad behavior of her subconscious mind by getting all excited, but she also created a time loop situation. Her excitement, combined with watching the TV program and then looking up information on the Internet, created a strong temporal attractor for the subconscious mind. As her subconscious mind jumped ahead to see what the target was going to be, instead of seeing the assigned target, it was drawn to the excitement and noise of the information that Sally dug up afterward. Sally, in effect, created a new feedback for her subconscious mind.

While it may not be possible to completely avoid this type of mishap, you can train yourself out of it by reacting appropriately whenever you view. The rule of thumb is to be non-reactive when you miss a target, and to be very happily reactive when you accurately view the intended target. In other words, ignore "bad" behavior; reward "good" behavior. When you do well on a target (whether it is for practice or a "real world" target) be sure to applaud yourself! Jump up and down! Get excited! Treat yourself to a physical reward, such as a massage, a bubble bath, a piece of chocolate, etc.

## The Secrets to Overcoming Time Jumping and Other Maladies:

Remote Viewing really isn't that difficult. The subconscious mind seems to enjoy exploring the realms of time and space. What is difficult is to discipline the subconscious mind to view the intended target, rather than something more interesting. As viewers, our goals should be accuracy and detail. There are many gifted psychics in the world, and a lot of them do a very good job. What allows Controlled Remote Viewing to "stand out in the crowd" of intuitive tools is CRV's structure, which gives the disciplined viewer the ability to obtain a tremendous amount of detail about the target.

As I mentioned above, a world-class remote viewer must be tough and versatile. Additionally, he or she must be accurate and — above all — curious. So, how does one develop these skills? Practice. If you would like to improve your remote viewing skills, try this: Make sure you have a target with you,

ready to view, at all times. You can carry a target in an envelope, attached to a clipboard, along with paper and a pen. This will allow an opportunity to practice in a variety of situations: doctor's office waiting rooms, hotel lobbies, airplanes, libraries, at the park, and in the kitchen. View with lots of distractions and then view in a peaceful, silent location. Try timing yourself one day; complete a session (summary and all) within 45 minutes. The next time you practice, try viewing one target over a period of several days, breaking your sessions up into 30-minute viewing intervals each day. View in-

doors. View outdoors. View after a meal. View after a workout. View after meditating. Keep track of how well you view in the various situations you create for yourself, and you will quickly see patterns develop that help you, the viewer, know your own weaknesses and strengths. You will begin overcoming the obstacles that plague many viewers. And best of all, you will reach a point where you have developed a true friendship with a very important person: **You**.



**Lori Lambert Williams** is the Executive Director of Intuitive Specialists and Lambert Williams Enterprises, LLC. Ms. Williams teaches the Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and professional-level CRV courses. Lyn Buchanan began mentoring Lori in April of 1997, and they have collaborated frequently over the past 15 years. Since 2001, Lori has taught over 400 students from the U.S., Canada, Japan, Mexico, Australia, Africa, and all over Europe. She is a professional remote viewer with many years' experience, and is known both nationally and internationally for her high degree of accuracy and amazing detail. Her professional experience includes working with law enforcement to assist in missing person cases, conducting sessions for corporations, organizations and individuals, working on archeological mysteries, and many remote-healing sessions

Web: <http://IntuitiveSpecialists.com>

E: [IntuitiveSpecialists@gmail.com](mailto:IntuitiveSpecialists@gmail.com)

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Amelia Earhart

**MISSING**



Amelia Earhart

# AMELIA

## Remote Viewing Search for Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan and the Electra.

By Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.

### INTRODUCTION

Mention the name “Amelia” and most people immediately recognize the aviatrix Amelia Mary Earhart (born July 24, 1897) who disappeared on July 2, 1937. History notes that she was an American aviation pioneer and author. Earhart was the first female pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean for which she received the U.S. Distinguished Flying Cross. She set many other records, wrote best-selling books about her flying experiences and was instrumental in the formation of The Ninety-Nines: an organization for female pilots. Earhart joined the faculty of the Purdue University aviation depart-

ment in 1935, as a visiting faculty member, to counsel women on careers, and inspired others with her love for aviation. During an attempt to make a circumnavigation flight of the globe in 1937 in a Lockheed Model 10 Electra (NR16020), Earhart disappeared, along with her navigator Fred Noonan, over the Pacific Ocean.

Using remote viewing, a form of human remote perception, information about their disappearance was accessed by a group of trained remote viewers known as the Nevada Remote Viewing Group (NRVG). The NRVG is an eclectic group of remote viewers (RV) from around the world. They volunteer

their time, training and skills, when needed, in humanitarian and other cases. Recently the NRVG was opened to additional viewers outside of those trained by Mindwise Consulting.

The information accessed by the NRVG could shed some light on what may have happened to Amelia, Fred and the Electra following their disappearance. This is the first time that our material has been shared with the public and it is supplemented with feedback from conventional sources that support much of the data. In addition, our group had the opportunity to connect with an American professional living and working on the island of Saipan in the Marianas Islands: "Our Man on the Ground" who provided the group with feedback.

## INITIAL TASKING – JANUARY, 1998

On January 6th, 1998, a client, AL, requested remote viewing sessions from Angela Thompson Smith (ATS). The project was worked in Extended Remote Viewing (ERV – a "stream of consciousness" form of remote perception). The coordinates for these sessions were 138085 – 1 & 2. (A coordinate is an alpha-numeric "address" that links the target both to the client and to the viewer's subconscious.) The client was looking for unknown information related to the 1937 disappearance of the aviatrix Amelia Earhart, her navigator Fred Noonan, and her Lockheed plane known as the Electra. The project was tasked by a civil engineer, AL, who had funded an oceanic search for the Electra. The engineer has a background in locating, retrieving and restoring historic aircraft that are then donated to aviation museums around the world.

## ERV COORDINATES 138085 1 & 2

ATS perceived Amelia and Fred in the Electra flying low over the ocean. There had been petty annoyances between them and they were not speaking. They seemed to be losing altitude and came down in the location of a rocky atoll. The plane landed on a sandbank offshore and Amelia and Fred made it to the shoreline where they moved around over large rocks. It was then perceived that a row boat came and picked up Amelia and Fred and they were taken to a larger ship. Their captors appeared to be Japanese.

**Feedback:** It is interesting to note that the Japanese Navy was included in the search for the Electra but their main search area was around the Gilbert Islands. (The Earhart Project: TIGHAR: 2013.\*)

**Feedback:** The client, AL, was convinced that the Electra had come down on Winslow Reef in the South Pacific. ATS felt that the Electra did not make it to Winslow Reef. There are many conflicting theories about the fate of the Electra and her crew from crashing into the open ocean to landing safely on Saipan or another nearby island.

**Feedback:** According to *The Earhart Project*, compiled by Ran-

dall S Jacobson, Ph.D. (2013), and AL (2012) there have been indications that Winslow Reef and other atolls were poorly mapped. Jacobson writes that when the reefs closest to Howland Island were searched between July 7th to 11th, 1937 the plane "did not see any reefs, rocks, or shoals in that area, much less any signs of a Lockheed".

**Feedback:** An amateur radio operator at that time, according to Jacobson, reported that "Earhart *was on a sandbank*, it was decided that the Colorado (a search vessel) would also search Winslow Reef, SE of Howland."

## RE-TASKING JUNE, 2012

In June of 2012, ATS was approached by another client, DFP, for a frontloaded session, to search for unknown information on the Amelia Earhart case. On August 7th, 2012, ATS conducted an ERV session, looking for new information, regarding the loss of the Electra and the disappearance of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan. The initial questions asked were: was there a radio miscommunication and where did they land?

**ATS:** It was perceived that there was plenty of fuel remaining and they decided to land somewhere to save fuel and to get a better radio signal from the ground. There was the question that Amelia had left behind a vital piece of radio equipment prior to her flight (the trailing wire) but it wouldn't have made much difference to the outcome. They had enough equipment: they just didn't have a "good enough" signal.

**ATS:** Amelia and Fred spotted an atoll from the air and the outline was perceived to be roughly oval in shape with a watery interior. There were sandy banks on the perimeter and a rocky shoreline. The atoll was green from an aerial view. It was perceived that Amelia and Fred landed on a sandbank, not the rocky shoreline, in shallow water and were easily able to wade ashore. There were no other people on the atoll when they landed.

**Feedback:** According to an account by Jacobson (2013). "The Colorado left Honolulu at 1300 July 3, local time (2330 GMT). The original plan was to conduct search operations southeast of Howland by steaming eastward along the equator, covering a 120 nm front with the scout planes. Expectations were that four flights per day could be conducted. During the passage south from Honolulu to Howland Island, new information regarding the radio signals forced a deviation from the plans. *Specifically, if the signals were from Earhart, then she had to be on land, and that surely would be from the Phoenix Island group*, which was on the LOP provided by Earhart during her last transmission. Since the Phoenix Islands were SE of Howland, this hypothesis made sense given the Colorado's officers previous discussions with COM14. Finally, in response to an amateur radio report stating that *Earhart was on a sandbank*, it was decided that the Colorado would also search Winslow Reef, SE of Howland."

**Feedback:** Regarding McKean Atoll, Jacobson reports how planes continued to search the area: “McKean Island was such that a plane could have made a safe crash landing either on the beach or in the center of the Island....and it is believed that a land plane could make a forced landing there, and the occupants walk ashore.”

**ATS:** As the tide came in the Electra slipped off the sand bank and into deeper water, away from the atoll and, with each tide, slipped further into the deeper water. It was also perceived that later storms broke up the plane and took it into deeper water.

**Feedback:** According to a 2012 report by an oceanic research group, TIGHAR, which has been searching the Pacific for the remains of the Electra, a typhoon swept the area in late summer, 1937. It is claimed by TIGHAR that its strength touched both atolls: Nikumaroo and McKean. Tidal changes would likely have “swept the reef line clean.”

## ADDITIONAL VIEWERS

Beginning August 24th, 2012, ATS tasked a group of volunteer remote viewers including a class of CRV students in Delaware, online RV colleagues, and a local colleague in Nevada: **ICS; LM; AP; DS; PC; CF; JJ; DG; CA; MRF; JRE; MB & KM.** Each viewer provided one session unless they were re-tasked on a specific point. Usually, viewers are tasked with single questions and later re-tasked on additional questions but, due to time and viewer limitations, it was decided to “bulk task” and see what information was accessed. Interestingly, a great deal of information was received from the viewers, much of it confirmed at the target location.

The following coordinates and associated questions, 724BON, B, C, and D, were sequestered in the Mindwise Consulting office and only the principle coordinate provided to the viewers for a “blind” initial tasking. All viewers were given the coordinate 724BON. Viewers who were available for additional work were provided with the coordinates: 724BON-B, C, and D.

## HIDDEN TASKING

- **724BON** – The target is a location and an event. Two individuals are involved in the event. What happened to them immediately during the event and in their eventual timeline?
- **724BON – B** – Perceive the last location(s) of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan? Describe the location(s).
- **724BON – C** – Perceive the last location of the largest remaining portion of the Electra. Describe the location.
- **724BON – D** – Did Amelia or Fred hide anything at their last location(s) that could be found to prove they were there?

Describe any object(s) and the location in detail.

## VIEWER DATA – OVERVIEW

The initial viewer data showed the stressed relationship between Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan. Amelia was seen as being consumed by the project, she was the primary leader and Fred was seen in a subservient role. In the beginning there was a sense of partnership between Amelia and Fred but as the project continued the partnership turned sour. The reason for this was the project could not be completed because of unexpected events. None of this is new information but interesting in that it was obtained “blind”, indicating that the viewers were on “signal line.”

**LM:** This situation seems to be a project that was undertaken with a partner. This situation also had the help of some sort of official authority. The official authority fulfilled the role of servant or helper in some way, as did the partner.

**LM:** The primary person was ruled by this project – that is, consumed. The primary concern seemed to be public popularity. In the evolution of the project, unexpected events served to bring the project to an unexpected end. There is a strong suggestion of water here. The primary person had strong confidence in the partner chosen for the project but as the project evolved the confidence turned to loathing.

**DS:** The life feels lower in relation to the man-made. I felt that this was female. I felt the target mainly involves both a male and female life.

**LM:** In summary, a person put together a project and acquired a partner to help in a subservient role. An authority figure also helped in a subservient role and ultimately neither the partner nor the authority figure could deliver the help that was expected. The failure was due to unexpected events. There is a clear indication that the project came to an end in a way that is permanent.

## AESTHETIC/EMOTIONAL IMPACT

During remote viewing, viewers often feel an emotional connection to the target site and react to it with physical and emotional symptoms: Termed Aesthetic/Emotional Impact or AI/EI.

A great deal of emotional energy was perceived by the viewers from individuals at the target location. Two female viewers experienced chest and stomach pains (these were checked out by a registered nurse and no medical problems were found.)

**DG:** When moved past a “block” in her data, reported: “Upset, too sad, heart racing!”

**MRF:** "Sick feeling, heavy upper chest" and "Sharp pain in center chest."

All the symptoms subsided when the sessions were completed and, upon debriefing, viewers felt that the physical symptoms were AI/EI.

As the data was perceived "blind" it shows the viewers to be, once again, on "signal line" offering credence to the later information.

**DS:** Feels like a person – missing/lost.

**DS:** There are very strong emotions with this target. Very large explosive energy/emotions. Angry, messy, heated and dense in feel. This feels like an argument or debate situation – raised voices, sexual tensions, anger, distress, emotional release, impact, people.

**DS:** Life is young, feels angry, opinionated.

**DS:** Messy situation, distress, distrust, situation.

**DS:** Anger, distress, emotion, energy, revenge, impact, people.

**LM:** The partner was clearly controlled by the primary person and had confidence in himself to complete his supporting role. He also had confidence in the official authority. As the project continued, however, he came to hate himself and ultimately failed to deliver the support that was expected.

**LM:** The authority figure had an attitude of superiority and cockiness to the point of putting its self on a pedestal. In the evolution of the situation the authority figure could not fulfill its helper role and incurred the hatred of the primary person conducting this project.

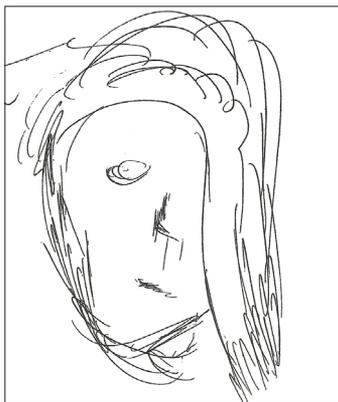
**CF:** Outdoors, action and movement. Some people not happy. There is noise and alarm. A feeling of disappointment. Fear.

## AMELIA EARHART

The viewers found some interesting personal information about Amelia that showed her as a "real" person apart from the glamorized story of her life.

**AP:** Target is a life form that is soft and fleshy wearing something that is red and velvety.

**ICS:** She wanted to go



where no one had gone before. She wanted the extreme. She always wanted to prove something.

**DG** described a woman with blond hair, as did Viewer JJ.

**AP** sketched a woman with a longish face, red hair and with hair that was falling over the left side of her face.

**Feedback:** From the photographs of Amelia (below) it could be conjectured that Amelia's hair, if it grew long and neglected, would have a similar appearance.



## FRED NOONAN

**ICS:** I warned her. She knew it was too risky. I warned her but she was unstoppable, very, very stubborn. I knew it, was not surprised.

**Feedback:** I understand that the route taken around the world was, in fact, in the opposite direction to the route originally chosen. Was there information that Fred was in disagreement with the final route that was chosen?

## THE ELECTRA

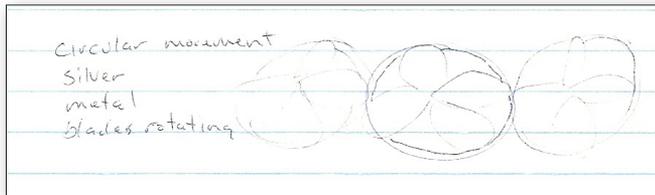
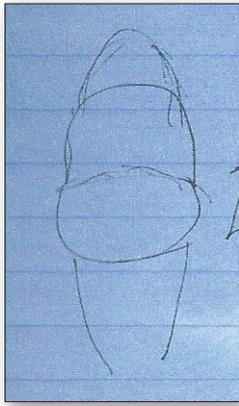
Working "blind" the viewers perceived information that matched the possible crash landing of the Electra and the water/land location. There is information about the weather conditions and plane instrumentation that could be checked. There is also some information about the possible location of the remains of the Electra that could be checked.

**AP:** Perceptions of something deliberate and forced.

**AP:** Screeching, tires, rubber, rubbery smell.

**ICS:** Disorientation. Loss of control

CF: & PC:



**DS:** The structure is man-made. Linear, flat and raised or rising. Solid, hard, layered. Man-made from more than one material. Strength feels like a component of the man-made. Metal feels like it is part of the target man-made.

**DS:** It feels like there is a hole or area under the man-made. Feels like many layers for strength – feels metallic. Phonic of Electric (Electra?)

## THE CRASH LOCATION

Again working “blind” the main gestalt perceived by the viewers was water. There was also land and vegetation.

**AP:** There is vegetation in the area, “slushing” sounds and lots of shadows. The area is dark and the light seems to pierce through.

**LM:** I couldn’t come up with a location other than “water”.

**DS:** Near the manmade it is flowing, this feels movement based. There also feels like a ‘messy’ area near the linear man made. This (area) feels like it is below or lower than it (man made) in relationship. I feel a life is in this area.

**DS:** Feels urban – but also has vegetation, feels very linear and raised up.

**DS:** I just keep seeing flat, long, linear, feels like a never ending road/surface, grey, alone, desolate.

**MB:** Nature impressions and cultural. Another country.

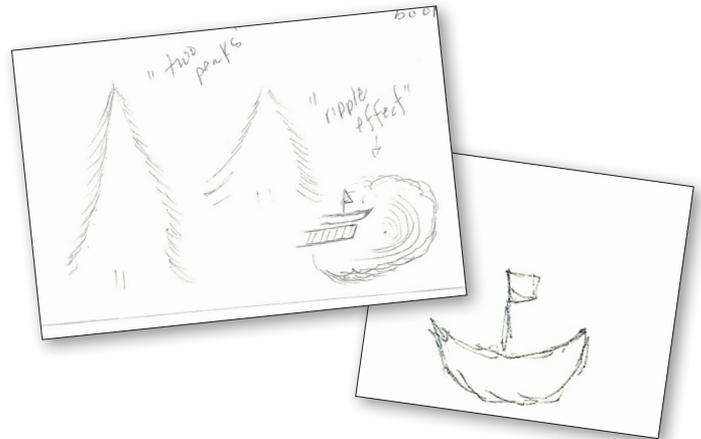
## PICKED UP BY BOAT?

ATS initially perceived Amelia and Fred being picked up by a boat but this information had not been shared with the other viewers. ISC and MB saw boats. Other viewers perceived docks, harbors and indications of travel by steam.

**ISC:** She saw a steamer far away. The steamer had some orange colors on it. Steamer only had one chimney. Steamer was commercial, not passenger.

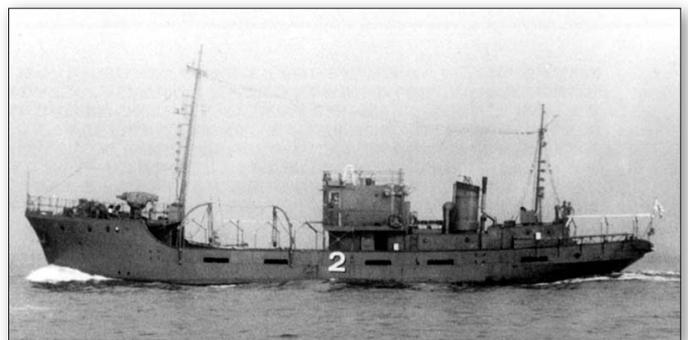
**MB:** Sketch of a rounded hull boat with a square flag.

**MB:** Sketch of two peaks, boat and ripple effect with boat.



In ATS’ ERV session it was perceived that Amelia and Fred stayed on the atoll for some time and then a row boat visited the island with Japanese men aboard. Amelia described them as “horrible little people that shouted at them.” The Japanese men did not speak any English. They took Amelia and Fred to a larger boat that had square/oblong portholes, rather than the usual round ones.

**Feedback:** Around 1937, Japanese Imperial ships bore the “Red Sun insignia”, on its flags and sometimes on the sides of their vessels. An aviation engineer provided feedback that Japanese “picket boats”, a type of tug boat, were around in the area, at that time, and the description of the “round hulled boat.” Later research revealed that there were indeed boats with square or oblong portholes, despite an earlier feeling that this was unlikely.



## LOCATION OF AMELIA AND FRED

There has been some speculation that Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan either landed on Saipan Island, in the Marianas, South Pacific or were taken there from another location, to the Japanese Prison at Garapan. Did the viewers' data support any of this?

Saipan is the largest island of the Northern Mariana Islands in the western Pacific Ocean. It was occupied by Spain, Germany, and Japan before being captured by U.S. troops in July 1944 during World War II. It was part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 1947 to 1978 and now serves as the capital of the Northern Marianas.

The general overview from the data was that the final location was near water, a dock, the ocean and a nearby river. There was a fenced in property with mountains nearby. Concrete was mentioned and a star decoration on top of a building. A vast, sprawling compound and sense of a "community within a community". There was a "coming and going" on the water indicating a port or harbor of some kind.

**MB:** Two mountain peaks, a boat and rippled water effects at the location and described "something being transported in a boxy, square-like container. Water nearby. Darkness matters.



**ATS:** Eventually the boat docked at a small island port. Aerially, it looked like a small base. It was like a small fishing village that had been commandeered for a military base/port.



Tanapang Harbor during the Japanese occupation of Saipan.

**MB:** A land/water interface and a means of transportation. Boat-like and moving.

**ATS:** From the air the port surrounded by jungle-type greenery

and a mountain rose up behind the camp.

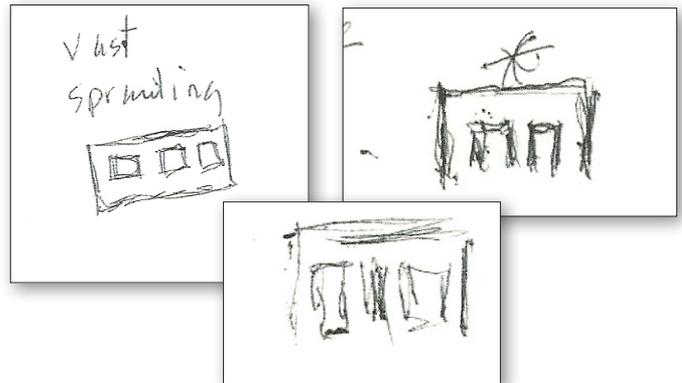
**Feedback:** Rising behind Garapan Prison and the port are two main mountains: Mt. Tagpochan and Mt. Achugao.



View of Garapan from Mt. Tagpochau.

## GARAPAN PRISON

Local stories on Saipan relate how Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan were held captive at Garapan Prison on Saipan Island. Viewers sketched structures that resembled the single storey, boxy, concrete structures of the Garapan prison cells. The viewers drew sketches of a compound with square, single-story structures with open doors and windows. MB also perceived "vast and sprawling structures" and "Lots of cement."



**Feedback:** Consistent with the structures at Garapan Prison, Saipan.



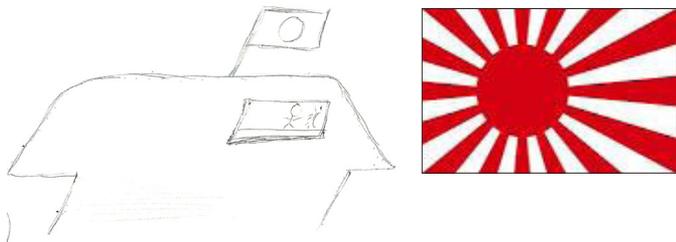
**ATS:** Amelia and Fred were eventually taken out and shot. They had both been suffering from dysentery. Their bodies were put back into the structures where they had been living. Eventually these were demolished and disposed of. Their bones were among the materials that composed the debris. The area where Amelia was shot was a courtyard with high stone walls.



**Feedback:** Bullet-hole riddled wall inside Garapan Prison.

## JAPANESE CONNECTION

Viewers reported perceptions of a “foreign location with a native or Asian feel and Asian navy personnel at the scene.” “Military and a naval base” were reported in the sessions. A structure was mentioned with a “flag that had a round red circle and, in another room, the perception of a rising sun.”



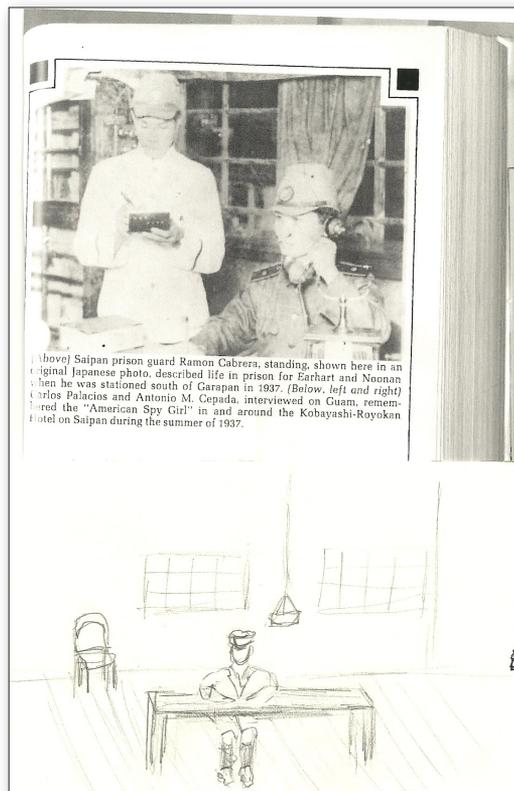
**MB:** Something at the target site related to military and naval base. Strong impressions of uniform and uniformity. The location reminded her of Chinatown in San Francisco, CA and perceived the time period to be early 1900s.

**MB:** There was a man in a white uniform and an AOL of a navy officer with two dark stripes/bars on his uniform.

**CF:** A visionary image of a Japanese-looking soldier with an unusual cap sitting at a desk. He told her “There is documentation.” She sketched her perceptions.

**Feedback:** There are stories that both the American and Japanese governments may have secret, historic data from that era. During later research to check the viewers’ sketch, the picture below was found that matched CF’s perceptions of the *Japanese officer seated at the desk*. Check the matches

between *the uniform, windows and chair*.



## AMELIA’S DEMISE?

There are stories that Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan were interrogated, tortured and shot at Garapan Prison. Did the viewers’ data confirm this?

**JE:** Male voices and a female voice. Men are angry, female seems concerned. She’s asking them to calm down and listen to each other instead of shouting. The woman was sitting: She’s not very big, middle-aged. The area appears to be a sort of office or meeting room. There isn’t much in the room. The viewer then perceived a blockage in her perceptions each time she moved the woman ahead of time. She could not view past the block.



*The Mess Hall, also used for interrogations at Garapan*

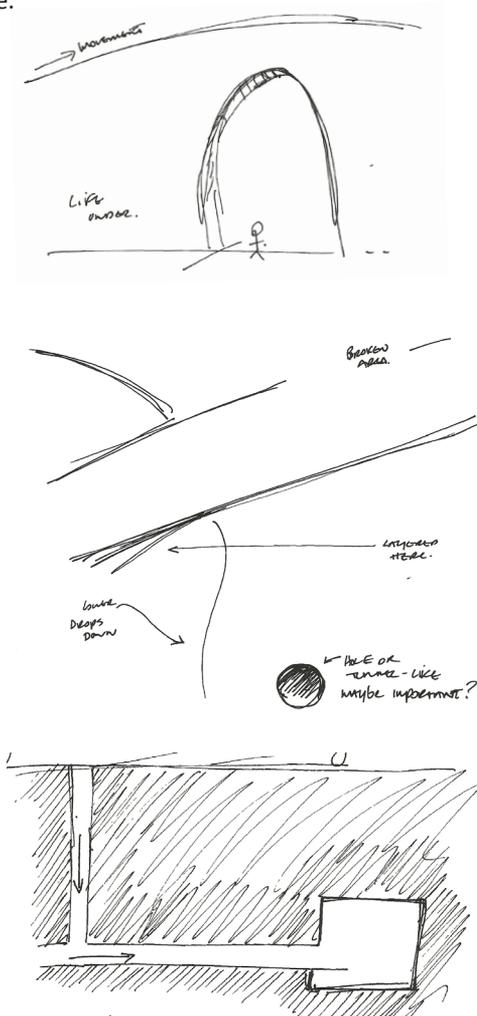
## THE HOLE

JJ dialogued with a woman in her RV session: "I'm in a shaft. It's dark. Needing help. Alone, confused, crying, sadness, feeling lost and grieving, collecting self." JJ asks: Are there any clues in the area that would help us locate you? "Arches, above is grassy, bridges and towers, dry river bed and brown water." DG sketched an individual under an arch.

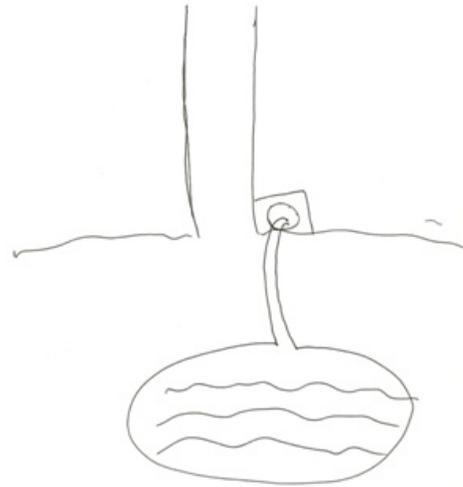


Bunkers and Arches at Garapan: Now and Then.

**Other viewers:** DS and JJ sketched hidden holes and tunnels at the site.



FEELS OLD/ER UNUSED - DAMP/DARK.  
AN ELEMENT/FEEL OF INDIANA JONES TO IT.



There are local legends of Amelia Earhart being imprisoned and tortured at Garapan Prison. A modern organization, Beautify CNMI, writes that "A small structure near the prison cells might be the Torture Chamber or, simply, The Hole. The small square in front of the larger structure is believed to have been a staircase leading down to the door for this underground structure. That little rectangular hole in the center left provided all the light for the unfortunate prisoners inside." The Hole was also called the Tea House and was used exclusively for women. Another Hole at the site shows what the Tea House may have looked like before it was filled in.

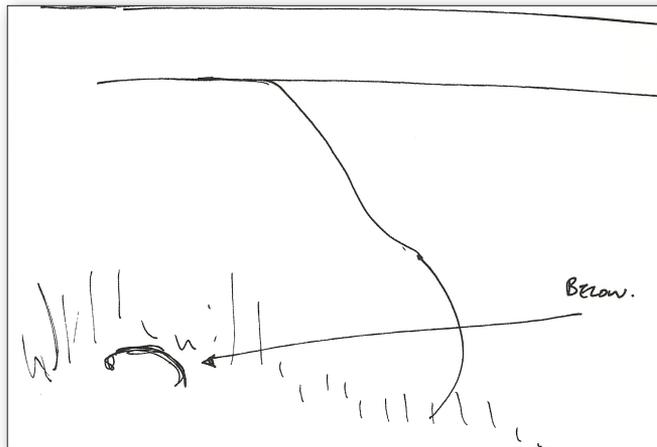
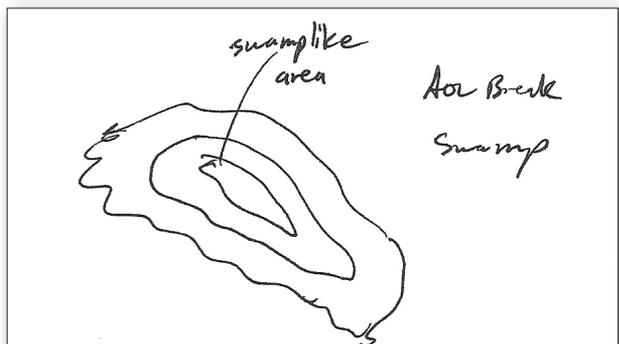
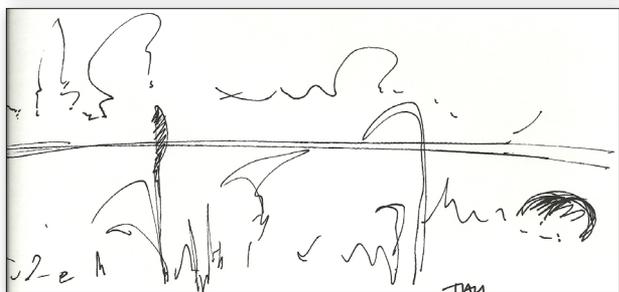
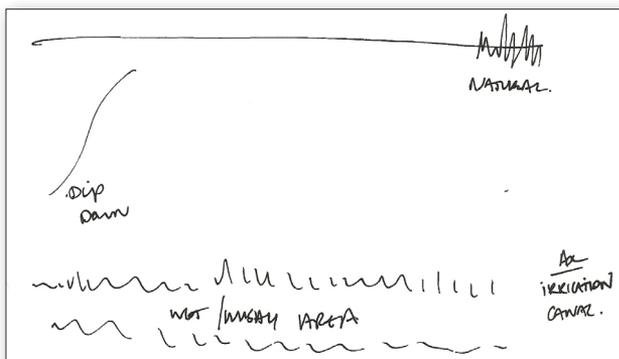


## OTHER STRUCTURES

Multiple viewers mentioned other structures at the target site that correspond with actual locations on Saipan, either at Garapan Prison or nearby. Structures reported were towers with rounded tops (matching a Guard Tower and a Lighthouse), an old cemetery, a structure with a cross on top, a structure with a curved top resembling The Alamo, hangars and workshops, a thick cable bridge, a dump site and warning sign with a skull, an electrical generating site, and a stone well: all verified. Lumps and mounds described and sketched by KM corresponded to the shapes of multiple, small munitions bunkers on Saipan.

## LAKE SUSUPE AND SWAMP

A road was mentioned many times, as being important, and near this road were barbed wire fences and rocks. The road was described as having trees on either side and the descriptions corresponded to the Beach Road on Saipan that connects Garapan with another feature, an extensive marsh surrounding Susupe Lake, to the south of the island. Both DS and AP sketched the swamp and described it as important.



PC perceived a potential Search Site as being “between a river and the industrial aspect and gave descriptions of an area where water, logs and debris collected and where the water is murky brown and green.” The area she described and sketched matched the swampy area around Lake Susupe.

## “MAN ON THE GROUND”

The tasker, DWP, made contact with an individual “On the Ground”: an American living and working on Saipan. Due to his sensitivity to the Islanders’ wish to retain their autonomy and privacy, after almost a century of traumatic occupations, he wishes to remain anonymous. However, the NRVG is incredibly grateful to him for checking out locations and other information, as DWP forwarded the data to him. Our “Man on the Ground” related that the Saipanese are very protective of their island and their history, especially that relating to Amelia Earhart. There are older Islanders who have memories of Amelia and Fred being on Saipan and at Garapan Prison. However, the people of Saipan would rather forget that harrowing part of their history.

## THE ELECTRA

Our “Man on the Ground” has also located a ravine with the burned-out remains of a plane and DWP adds “The plane (the Electra) had many distinguishing features that even when broken and burned into small pieces make it unique and possible to identify. I hope that our friend on Saipan will continue his work looking in the ravine with some encouragement.”

## CONCLUSIONS

It would be great to say that we found the last resting place of Amelia Earhart, Fred Noonan and the Electra but we didn’t. What can be concluded is that there is anecdotal evidence that Amelia and Fred were present on Saipan Island and may have spent some time in Garapan Prison. The NRVG data

appears to support this. The data also indicates that Lake Susupe and the surrounding swamp on Saipan, as well as the interrogation Holes at Garapan Prison, may have played important roles in the disappearance of the aviatrix and her navigator.

Saipan has had a troubled past and has some disturbing memories, such as the occupation of the island by the Spanish, Germans, Japanese and Americans, the military bombardment of the island by US forces, and the terrible events at Suicide Cliff: perhaps it is time for forgiveness and healing. If there is ever an “on the ground” search for Amelia and Fred, I would hope that it is conducted with sensitivity and compassion, rather than for kudos. Perhaps it is time to leave Amelia and Fred to rest in peace.

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[https://www.google.com/search?q=Garapan+prison+photos&hl=en&tbo=u&qscrl=1&rlz=1T4GGLL\\_enUS357US364&tbm=isch&source=univ&sa=X&ei=d0SIULOUOqjc2AWFp4GQDQ&sqj=2&ved=0CC4QsAQ&biw=1366&bih=574](https://www.google.com/search?q=Garapan+prison+photos&hl=en&tbo=u&qscrl=1&rlz=1T4GGLL_enUS357US364&tbm=isch&source=univ&sa=X&ei=d0SIULOUOqjc2AWFp4GQDQ&sqj=2&ved=0CC4QsAQ&biw=1366&bih=574)

*Beautify CNMI – Pictures of Old Jail (Garapan, Saipan)*  
<http://www.beautifycnmi.org/2007/04/old-japanese-jail.html>



**Angela Thompson Smith Ph.D.** is the owner of Mindwise Consulting, a life-coaching business in Boulder City, NV. Dr. Smith was a founding member and director of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) in 1999. Dr. Smith has 25 years experience in the parapsychology and remote viewing fields including 5 years working at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory and 20 years in the Remote Viewing field. The Nevada Remote Viewing Group was formed in 2002 to provide trained remote viewers with applications projects. RV training and applications work continues today under the umbrella of Mindwise Consulting in Boulder City, NV.

W. [www.mindwiseconsulting.com](http://www.mindwiseconsulting.com)

E. [Mindwiseconsulting@googlemail.com](mailto:Mindwiseconsulting@googlemail.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, and information to share in future issues. Email submissions to:

[daz.smith@gmail.com](mailto:daz.smith@gmail.com)

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

# Remote Viewing Mental Images As Targets

By Zoltán Barta

The topic of this was a unique experiment to perceive a target of mental images in a virtual safe box.

This method could be used as a way to the sending mental messages to whoever it concerns (or ICE - In Case of Emergency) contact.

## Conditions for this type of experiment:

An adequate and safe space to place/store the mental information (stored by the inducer, the person who creates the mental data).

A signal for the perceiver indicating it's time to perceive the information in the "safe box". From this period on, the inducer doesn't think about this mental composition.

A common understanding between tasker and remote viewer that there is a "virtual safe box" and it has a mental content. The whole project is like the process of sending an email in real life.

This should be a blind session for the viewer.

## THE EXPERIMENT

Let's look at our experiment at using this method. I (the inducer) created a mental composition consisting of these mental objects: **many mellow prunes on a glass bowl which has a neck and a base.**

The contents were put into the virtual box in my mind. When I was ready, I sent a real email message to the perceiver: Start the process.

The perceiver then wrote down and got these information from the flow:

*Partly artificial (produced) structure, with surface in the air.*

*Ribbed spine, coral-like patterns running similarly, as a skeleton from above.*

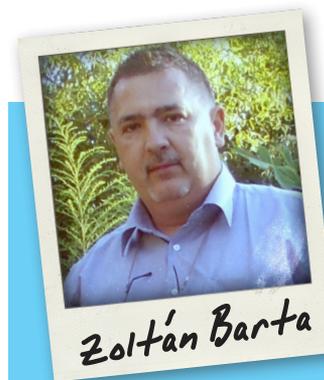
*Segmented tray in the air but connected to the ground. It is like a building. Ivory white light, its contrast breaks within. On concentric surface there are spherical things, closed frame,*

*oval, having a really important center-core. Hard-shell. When it moves (falling down), it goes directly ahead, in strict line. Taste/savor, purple.*

If you've ever seen a glass bowl (with neck and base) and prunes, now you can easily imagine them together: with the prunes on the bowl. Have a look on the target elements represented below (*This isn't 'ACTUAL' target feedback, because it was a mentally created image.*)



We judged this experiment as "fairly good". The essence of this session was not to read the inducer's brain (that's why we need a virtual box and a time difference), but to gain access to a virtual safe place that holds certain information.



**Zoltán Barta**, 47 years old, founding member of the society of Remote Viewing Hungary. He has 16 years experience in psychic functioning, mainly in remote viewing, in which he has native talents. In the civil life he is a state official in Hungary.

This experiment (mentioned in the article) was done with one of the best viewers of RV Hungary, called Dániel Tóth.

W. <http://hunviewer.blogspot.com/>

E. [rvhungary@gmail.com](mailto:rvhungary@gmail.com)

## REMOTE VIEWING?

### HEY, GUYS! WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT? (Part 1 & 2)

by Ingo Swann (Dec 1995) © 2013 Ingo Swann. All rights reserved. - [biomindsuperpowers.com](http://biomindsuperpowers.com)

*Ingo Swann gave me permission to use any material from his website. We continue the process of publishing Ingo's classic online insights and articles so that they are shared, preserved and enjoyed in printed format. - Daz Smith.*

#### REMOTE VIEWING? HEY, GUYS! WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT? (Part 1)

Well, with all the fuss over Remote Viewing going on in the Net, perhaps I should talk of some of RV's other aspects which lurk behind the over-hyped govt connections. Perhaps a few would like to know about those aspects.

First of all, there is the matter of nomenclature. A great many frames of reference have changed since the 1970s when the term RV was coined.

The functions of society are now on the verge of a permanent shift from the older generation to the younger one. The younger generation thinks in different contexts. They have to, because the world of the 1970s is not the world of 1995, and clearly will not be the world of 2008.

I predict that RV will be important in 2008. That's because other nations are in the process of researching it.

The fallout from that research will be used to their advantage.

\*\*\*

Concepts such as psychic, out-of-body perceptions, ESP, clairvoyance and remote viewing were still widely used 20 years ago. Those terms have now fallen out of fashion, and the younger generation has no idea what they referred to.

The situations and problems (S&Ps) represented by those

terms, however, have not fallen from view. Indeed, they have taken on a new and vital luminosity, but under new nomenclature and new concepts. These are:

- Virtual Reality, within whose contexts past, future and present meet in one big matrix in which anything and everything is possible;
- Being wired into alternative realities, cross-dimensions and multi-dimensional awareness;
- Levels of consciousness.

\*\*\*

Although Virtual Reality has been given a strong technological twist, its S&Ps closely resemble those of what used to be called the Psychic Realms. In any event, one is said to Enter or Access virtual reality in which all information is possible.

In the past, shamans, psychics and clairvoyants were said to Enter or Access the psychic realms in which all information was possible. The basic contexts of virtual reality and the psychic realms are thus at least similar, and both contexts share similar S&Ps. The different nomenclature, however, divides the similar contexts into an obsolete past and a -new- Now.

But there is a very close similarity between them in that entering or accessing either virtual reality or the psychic realms involves the existence of human faculties which effect the entering or accessing process.

Psychics often thought of themselves as “wired” into cross-dimensions, alternative realities and levels of consciousness. All of these concepts were in existence by the early 1920s. When the first computers were invented during the 1940s, their mechanisms and performance were an ideal analogy to psychic mechanisms and performance.

Ironically, and probably insultingly to the skeptics, the acknowledged “father” of computers, the British mathematical genius Alan Turing, accepted PSI as a fact. In a famous paper he wrote exploring how one could distinguish between talking (at long distance) to a human or to a very advanced computer, Turing invoked Rhine’s statistical proof of the existence of ESP. He concluded that this facility, and this one alone, separates the human from the machine, including his hypothetical mega-computer.

In other words, how can we tell if we are talking to a genuine human, and not to a machine? Test the fellow for ESP. If he’s psychic, he’s human! This may seem a trivial or even ridiculous result, but check it out with a few first class mathematicians and logicians before you walk away.

Turing did his seminal theoretical work in the late 1930s, and with the advent of World War II was immediately drafted into the “black” world of espionage and cryptography. His assignment was to break the “unbreakable” German code. Inventing and then using the secret technology that eventually matured into the modern computer, Turing and a handful of colleagues succeeded.

That they had broken the “Enigma” codes was Britain’s most tightly held secret. So vital to the war effort was this single breakthrough, that Churchill allowed several British cities to be bombed without providing air defense, rather than alert the Germans to the fact that their codes had been broken.

The work of Turing and his computer remains to this day largely hidden under security wraps. Some discoveries really are too important to reveal, even to the scientific community, much less to the ordinary men and women who pay for the work with their tax dollars. Or so it seems, if the parallel story of the discovery of Remote Viewing, its subsequent widespread use by the US Intelligence community, and the recent meretricious trashing of it by the CIA are any guide.

The idea of Being Wired has undergone several evolutionary steps within the virtual reality arena. There is a saying current among computer freaks that one can now be wired into the Universe. Psychics have been saying the same thing, in almost the same words, for a long time. Only they don’t refer to universal virtual reality wiring, but rather to “accessing the Universal Akashic Records.”

Computer technology and its accompanying new mind-sets are merging with the parallel but until recently hidden Remote Viewing technology. A new paradigm is in the making,

one that the young will grasp naturally, and at once.

\*\*\*

The entire history of psychical research and parapsychology will become instantly intelligible if one replaces the old terms of psychic, etc., with the new ones of virtual reality, cross-dimensional wiring and multiple levels of consciousness. But there is one difficulty. The concepts of virtual reality are often presented merely as forms of entertainment and speculative use of computers. Psychics, especially shamans, always held that the psychic realms were real, virtually real. And they did use the term “virtually real.”

\*\*\*

Remote viewing is a form of virtual reality, or being wired into the Universe.

\*\*\*

#### To sum up:

- (1) Psychic realms equate to Virtual Reality;
- (2) Both the psychic realms and virtual reality require Entry and Access;
- (3) Entry and Access require the existence of specific human faculties preexisting in our species;
- (4) The human faculties are found in various levels of consciousness;
- (5) Spontaneous Remote Viewing (SRV) is a random format of wiring between virtual reality and levels of consciousness;
- (6) Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) is composed of discovering the correct wiring and bringing the random format under conscious control.

## REMOTE VIEWING?

### HEY, GUYS! WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT? (Part 2)

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.

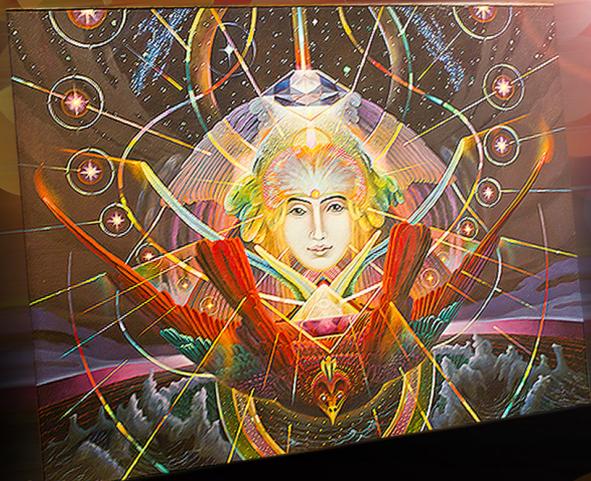
However, tutoring in controlled remote viewing (CRV) erects proper and correct mind grids commensurate to the virtual remote viewing faculties. Yes, one has to be --correctly re-wired-- in order to sustain up-linking into the VRST hard drive.

--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.



[www.biomindsuperpowers.com](http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com)



“ The existence of the superpowers as a species thing transcends social formats and their levels and/or defects of knowledge. The faculties for the superpowers are therefore permanent within our species. Each generation of humans born is a carrier of the faculties, equally as much as it is a carrier of our species' gene pool. It is not the purpose of this site to convince anyone that the superpowers exist. The only purpose is to present an extended database -- this, for what it is worth to anyone. ”

- Ingo Swann

# Corporate Remote Viewing

By Willy De Maeyer Ph.D. & Gabriele Breyer

Developed in 2012 by Willy De Maeyer at Matrix Informational (Basel/Switzerland), Corporate Remote Viewing offers new and successful opportunities in business and corporate applications.

As professional Remote Viewers we know that there is a wide portfolio of successful Remote Viewing applications. Nevertheless there are still some “grey areas” that need to be thoroughly explored. Some of those “grey areas” are business applications and corporate issues.

During many years we struggled with the problem that the Matrix didn't seem to recognize companies by name. This strongly complicated a beneficial application of Remote Viewing in board room applications! To solve some of these existing problems we invested quite some resources in order to come up with some valuable solutions. We are happy to share the results of this R&D project with all other viewers.

First of all we found that the Matrix does recognize companies on condition that the cue is set up in an appropriate way: clear and simple (using the KISS principle!). The major mistake we made in the past was that we overloaded the basic cue with too much information such as detailed addresses and company names. We thought that all those details would ease the Matrix to find its way, but on the contrary, the Matrix doesn't know what to do!

**For example:** if you want to know how a company will develop in the near future, we found that the most appropriate cue is

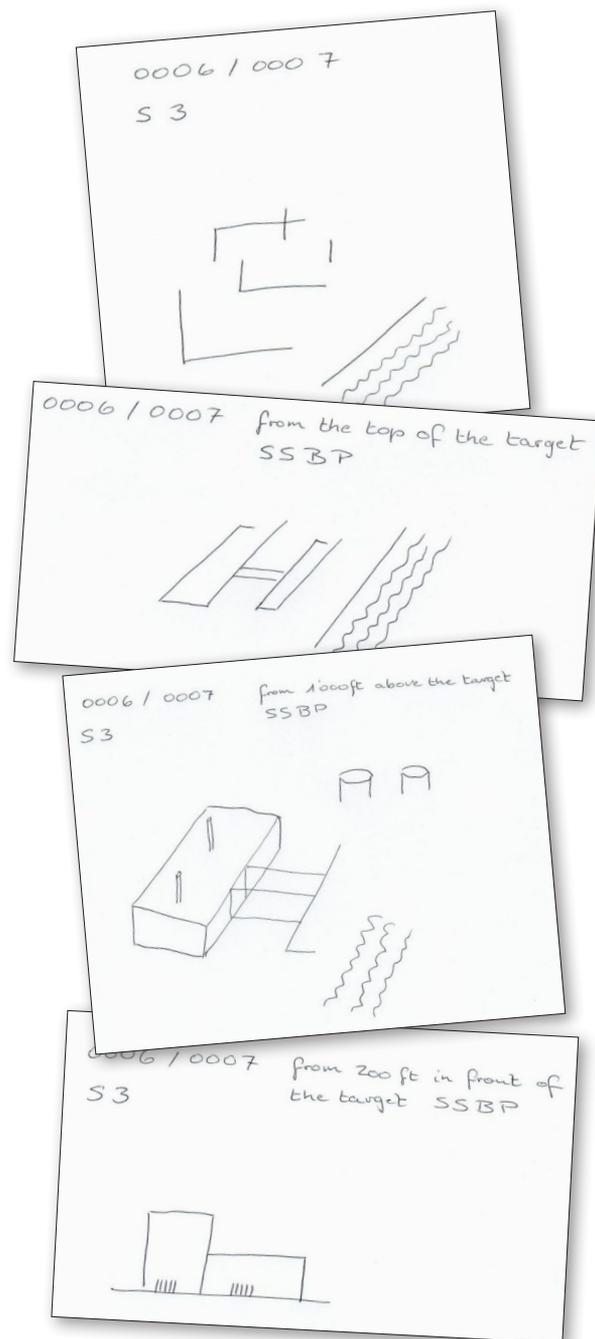
## ABC XYZ / NEAR FUTURE

with ABC being the company name, but kept as simple as possible, so without Ltd or any descriptive details such as consultants, coaches, attorneys or others and XYZ being the location choosing only the city, no streets, industrial estate parks or any other “ballast”, and certainly no numbers! As you will see, the results are very rewarding.

One of the last tests that we made, before using this approach operationally, was the following:

Not too long ago, a major US car manufacturer decided to close down one of its European assembly lines. We wanted to know the near future for ABC XYZ, using the cue we mentioned earlier.

We attributed a TRN and dropped it in our RV pool as well as to some of our students (*blind and double blind of course*). The results were stunning: almost all viewers had in their kinesthetic S3 sketches large man-made structures, next to a waterway (canal). There were hardly any life forms, and inside the man-made structures there was no movement or activity whatsoever! This confirmed indeed a shut - down of the plant!



The following 5 or 6 moves confirmed this situation in all analytical S3 sketches! After being half an hour in session the viewers all started using their advanced tools, and produced highly efficient S6 (including mind probes) based on supplementary moves (such as “from the solution to the problem, SSBP”) and re-cueing sessions. This gave us a lot of background information on behalf of the government, the decisions taken by the car manufacturer, as well as future information regarding the laid off workers!

Another company was interested if it would be able for us to find out if there would be a profitable partnership possible with one of their existing customers. The cue that we used looks as follows:

**ABC XYZ / EXISTING CUSTOMERS / OPTIMUM PARTNERSHIP / NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES / COMING 2 YEARS**

Most of the blind and double blind sessions showed that an optimum partnership with existing customers for the coming 2 years would not be possible, but some clear development of an optimum partnership with NEW (still to acquire) customers should be possible. The S6 even showed very clearly which kind of customers needed to be looked for (which market segment). When our senior consultant discussed the results with the company’s CEO, he was very positive surprised to hear that the CEO already had contacts with the segments suggested by the S6....!

A start-up company was curious to find out which significant threats (if any) would endanger its development. We used the following cue:

**ABC XYZ / MOST SIGNIFICANT THREATS / COMING YEAR**

The company had ordered a large machine, which still was under development at the supplier’s premises. Also in this case

the kinesthetic as well as the analytical S3 sketches showed the huge piece of equipment, and the S6 revealed a mechanical weak spot! These sessions saved a lot of time and money, because at this stage, the construction could be changed without a problem! If this machine wouldn’t have performed as it should, this would have been a disaster for the young company!

**Corporate Remote Viewing is also very reliable in following applications:**

How to determine the optimum investment strategy for a certain period of time:

**ABC XYZ / OPTIMUM INVESTMENT STRATEGY / COMING 5 YEARS**

How to determine the optimum HR policy for the coming year:

**ABC XYZ / OPTIMUM HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY / COMING YEAR**

In the same way the OPTIMUM FINANCIAL STRUCTURE can be defined, as well as HOW TO POSITION A COMPANY IN ONE OR MORE MARKET SEGMENTS.

Be aware that you will have to use advanced tools as well as special moves and re-cueing techniques once you reach S6. Please don’t use those advanced tools before you have been for 30 minutes in session!

Also stick very closely to the protocol, and make sure you don’t slide into AOL drive.

Don’t analyze your own work and don’t just use only the results of your RV to base your decision making upon! RV is a valuable tool, but it should be used together with 2 or 3 other problem solving tools!



**WILLY DE MAEYER Ph.D. and GABRIELE BREYER**

Both are specialized in Informational Field Communication and run together a company called Matrix International located in Basel, Switzerland. Willy graduated from TRV University, teaches RV to groups and individuals and developed Corporate Remote Viewing for business and companies. Gabriele evaluates the information fields of the respective clients and then re-informs them in order to optimize them. This combination with RV is unique and offers a full portfolio of opportunities. Apart from their teaching and coaching activities, they both wrote two books on new physics and are involved in MATRIX research projects.

W. <http://www.matrix-informational.com>

# GREG KOLODZIEJZYK'S 13-YEAR ASSOCIATIVE REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT RESULTS

By Greg Kolodziejzyk

## Abstract:

*This paper presents results from a 13-year experiment using a unique approach to the associative remote viewing (ARV) protocol which allows a single operator to conduct the full ARV process beginning to end. A total of 5,677 ARV trials were conducted from May 11, 1998, to September 26, 2011. Of these, 52.65 % were correct in predicting the outcome of their respective future events (where only 50% would be expected by chance), yielding a statistically significant score of  $z = 4.0$ . These 5,677 trials addressed a total of 285 project questions. Most of these project questions were intended to predict the outcome of a given futures market.*

*Of these project questions, 60.3% were answered correctly, resulting in a statistically significant  $z = 3.49$ . By increasing the number of trials in a project question, and giving more weight to higher subjective confidence scores reflecting the quality of the match between the remote viewing and one of the two target images, the success rate increased to above 70%. One hundred eighty-one project questions resulted in actual futures trades where capital was risked. Of these, 60% of the trades were profitable, amounting to approximately \$146,587.30.*

In 1982, Keith Harary and Russell Targ attempted to forecast changes in the Monday closing price of the silver futures market, 5 days in advance, for 9 weeks (9 Mondays). They used a technique developed by Stephan Schwartz (2007) called associative remote viewing, where two objects, hidden from the percipient, are each associated with either an "up" or a "down" outcome, and the percipient attempts to describe the object that is associated with the actual outcome of the silver futures market for Monday. A comparison of the percipient's object description with both actual objects by a judge allowed the team to forecast the direction of the silver futures market. The team made nine consecutive forecasts and all of them were correct, earning more than \$100,000 (Harary & Targ, 1984).

In an attempt to replicate their success, Harary and Targ repeated the experiment the following year but were unsuccessful on their first two trials and stopped trading.

Also in 1982, Harold E. Puthoff conducted a similar experiment using associative remote viewing to predict the daily outcome of the silver futures contract for 30 consecutive days. Seven remote viewers conducted from 12 to 36 trials per person over the entire series. Consensus judging was used to make a prediction for each day, and capital was risked, netting \$25,000 in profits for the entire series with 21 out of 30 of the trades profitable (Puthoff, 1984).

In 1994, Russell Targ, Jane Katra, Dean Brown and Wenden Wiegand conducted an associative remote viewing experiment in which objects were once again associated to the two possible outcomes, "up" or "down," of the weekly May silver futures contract for a 9-week series. An error-detecting protocol was used whereby a judge compared the remote viewers' descriptions to the object targets and rated the accuracy of the description on a scale of 0 to 7. If the trial scored a 4 or higher, then it was considered a "pass" and was used to make a prediction. Of the nine trials conducted, two were passed, and seven were "traded." In this case, no purchases were actually made, and capital was not risked on the predictions. Six of the seven trade predictions were correct (Targ, Katra, Brown, & Wiegand, 1995).

## Standard ARV Trial

The protocol used is a modified form of the standard associative remote viewing protocol using by Targ and Puthoff. Modifications to the protocol are intended to reduce aberrations due to human intentionality while increasing experimental "blinding" and randomization requirements. To help readers to understand how the modified version differs from the standard protocol, I will first illustrate the standard ARV protocol below.

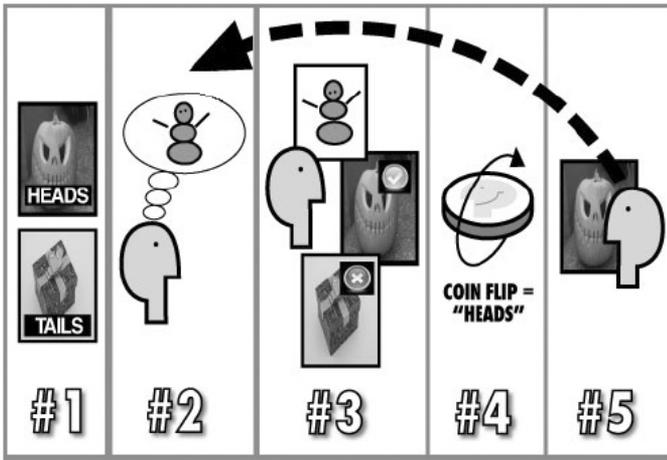


Figure 1. Flow illustration showing standard ARV protocol.

A facilitator randomly selects two photographs from a large database of images. Each of these images is then randomly associated to each of the two possible outcomes of the future event. In the example flow illustration in Figure 1, the future event is the toss of a coin, and the two possible future outcomes are “heads” and “tails” (see Figure 1, step #1).

While still blind to the images, the perceiver attempts to remote view the image that he/she will be shown on some future date, and produces a sketch. This can be thought of as the perceiver’s “imagining” of what he or she will see when shown the photo at the designated future time. In this example, let’s assume that the percipient draws an orange snowman (see Figure 1, step #2).

The facilitator is presented with the two previously selected images, compares the percipient’s sketch to both of them, and selects the image that is most similar to the sketch. After the selection has been made, the percipient is made aware of the associated outcome and a prediction on the outcome of the future event is made. In this case, the percipient selects the orange pumpkin image which is associated to “heads” outcome (see Figure 1, step #3).

The future event transpires. In this example, the coin is flipped, resulting in a “heads” outcome (see Figure 1, step #4).

The percipient is shown the image that was associated to the outcome of the actual event, which in this case was the image of the orange pumpkin (see Figure 1, step #5).

### Modified ARV Protocol Using Multiple Trials to Form a Consensus

he standard ARV trial is repeated a number of times. The event attached to each trial is the same future event. The Figure 2 example illustration shows three trials with the future event being a single coin toss (see Figure 2).

In the modified ARV protocol, the percipient, who is also the facilitator, is shown both photos. This is known as “self-judging,” which differs from the standard form of ARV, in which a person other than the percipient is shown the two selected images and determines which photo is the best match. Self-judging was used throughout for the present research. The percipient assigns a confidence score from .1 to 4 with .1 indicating that there were no similarities between the sketch and either image, and 4 indicating a high confidence that there were likely nonrandom similarities between the image selected and the sketch (see Figure 2).

For all trials, the average outcome is calculated, and if there is a strong consensus, then a prediction is made. In the example shown in Figure 2, two trials predicted “heads” and one trial predicted “tails,” therefore the final prediction was “heads” (see Figure 2).

A coin is tossed. The coin lands on “heads” (see Figure 2).

The result of the coin toss determines which of the two images for each trial are shown during the final step, which is presentation of the feedback (selected image) to the percipient. In the example shown in Figure 2, the “heads” result means that the percipient will view three images: the green dots, the flowers, and the rounded bars (see Figure 2).

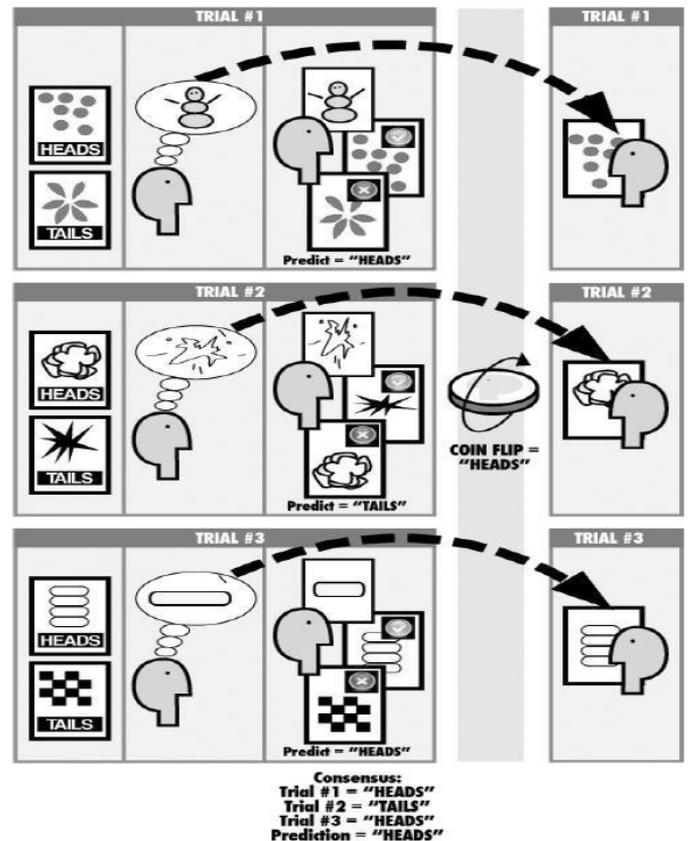


Figure 2. Flow illustration showing modified ARV protocol with multiple trial consensus.

The new approach presented in my research adapts the classic feedback schema by incorporating an error-correcting consensus method. This method “nests” many sequential, brief-duration individual free response remote viewing trials to form a single consensus-vote about the event to be predicted. Majority vote method of analysis has been successfully used by Carpenter (1991), who conducted three forced-choice ESP experiments resulting in 12/12 correct, 10/11 correct, and 9/12 correct. In the first study, the percipients were able to capture the letters of the coded word “PEACE” with complete accuracy from 12 correct majority votes, and none incorrect. According to Carpenter: “The results of the repeated-guessing analysis in the three studies reported here all tend to support the usefulness of this way of enhancing the reliability of an effort to acquire some piece of information using ESP” (p. 274). Another attempt was reported by Ryzl (1966) using repetition and majority vote analysis of 19,350 forced-choice trials averaging a 62% hit rate, which resulted in the successful decoding of five three-digit numbers without a single error.

## Method

When I started this project in 1998, I wrote a computer program called the “ARV Application” to manage the process of selecting random target images for trials, analysis, consensus determination, and feedback display.

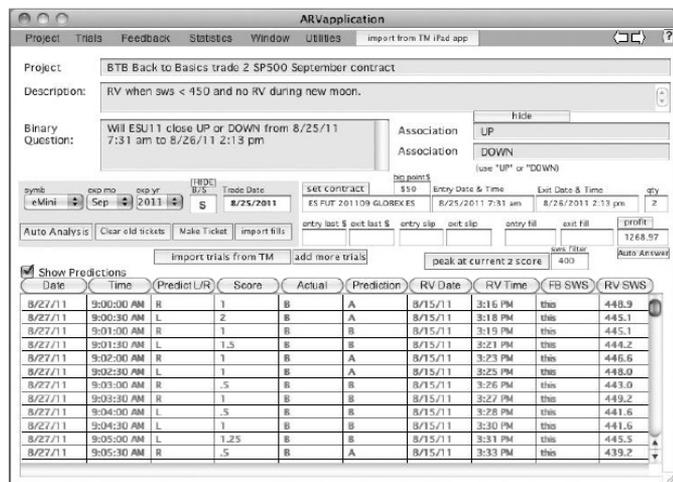


Figure 3. ARV application main window showing trials for a project question.

## Choose Project Question

As noted, the objective of each ARV project is to predict the outcome of a future event. Typically, these future events have been various futures markets and actual capital has been risked on the prediction. The method of selecting the future event has varied over the years. Some projects predicted the outcome of a sport event, some predicted the outcome of an

online roulette wheel, one project predicted a series of pick-3 lottery numbers, but the vast majority of the projects predicted the outcome of a futures market, and most of these projects involved risking capital on the prediction (see Table 3).

I used various methods of selecting the futures market to trade. Most often, the ARV application would randomly pick a futures market from a basket of eight markets consisting of S&P 500 index, U.S. T notes, wheat, oil, gold, Swiss franc, British pound, Canadian dollar. Sometimes the identity of this futures market would be kept hidden from me until after the trade was closed (after I implemented automated electronic trading). Sometimes I used a highly liquid market such as the S&P 500 for shorter term trades. At various times due to technology limits, and other trading logistics, I would just manually select a futures market.

## Choose Question Date

A date in the future was selected by me to enter and exit a trade. Typically, this date was a single day where a trade would be entered when the market opened in the morning and exited when the market closed in the afternoon. Periodically, I entered trades that had been held for longer than one day—some for one week, and a couple that were held for a month. Depending on how many trials I wanted to conduct, the starting date could be anywhere from one day to two weeks into the future.

## Generate Trials

Each ARV project consisted of multiple individual nested trials, and a consensus of these individual trials determined the final prediction. A trial consisted of two digital photographs randomly chosen from a local image library consisting of 18,540 digital photographs (prior to 2010). Each photo was randomly associated to the two possible outcomes to the project question. For example, in the case of a futures trade, the two possible outcomes were “buy” and “sell.” In the case of a roulette wheel spin, the outcomes were “red” and “black.” The random event generator used for both the photo selection, and association selection was a computer pseudo random number function from the LiveCode development environment. Randomness was tested resulting in autocorrelation of 1 at zero lag, by definition, and elsewhere in the range -0.019 to +0.018, ns (see Figure 4).

Typically, I had the ARV application generate all of the trials that I wanted to conduct at one time. The number of trials in a project question varied from a few trials to as many as 100 with a couple of projects that contained upwards of 200 trials. The information contained in each trial, such as the photograph urls, the associated answers, and so forth, was kept hidden from me, except for the “name” of the trial, which consisted of the future date and time of feedback. The feedback date and time were the date and time that the future event outcome was observed (for a futures trade, it was the date

and time that the trade was closed or exited).

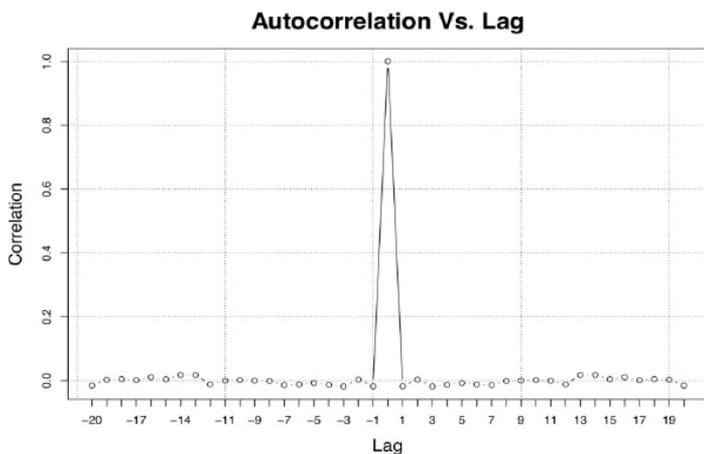


Figure 4. Autocorrelation analysis of computer pseudo random number generator function.

Each trial was named with this date and time with the time advancing by 2 min per trial. For example:

- Trial # 1 name: 2/14/2009 2:00 p.m.
- Trial # 2 name: 2/14/2009 2:02 p.m.
- Trial # 3 name: 2/14/2009 2:04 p.m.
- Trial # 4 name: 2/14/2009 2:06 p.m.
- etc.

From 1998 to 2009, the target images consisted of a local library of 18,540 digital photographic images:

- 500 x 420 stock photography images from Digital Stock
- 450 x 380 stock photography images from Digital Vision
- 640 x 480 stock photography images from Adobe Systems
- 930 x 620 pages from the National Geographic CDROM

From 2010 to present day, the target images have consisted of random image urls from Google.com image search and Flickr.com search. A function in the ARV application generates a Google.com or Flickr.com image search using from 1 to 3 random words selected from a word list, then chooses a random page from the search return url, then chooses a random image from the page.

Periodically from 1998 to 2010, I would use target image pairs that were preselected by a helper to be dissimilar. I wrote an application that would display 12 thumbnail images that were chosen either from my local library, or using the Google.com or Flickr.com search (see Figure 5). My helper would browse the page of images and select two images that appeared to be sufficiently dissimilar (e.g., a landscape plus a mechanical object, or a round, blue object plus a square red object). The application would add the target pair url to a list. When setting up the trial, the ARV application would randomly select a target pair from this list that usually consisted of a few thousand

pairs, which were never reused.

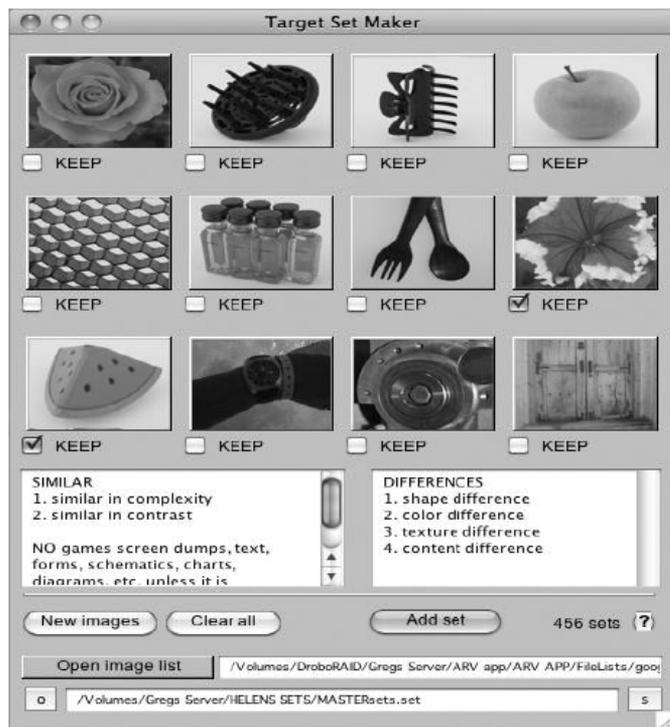


Figure 5. ARV application target-set-maker utility.

## Remote Viewing

After a number of trials had been created, I remote-viewed each trial, according to the following procedure.

I sat in a reclining chair with a notepad and pencil in hand and closed my eyes (sometimes placing a blindfold over my eyes to block the light). Industrial ear protectors were worn to block out any ambient noise. Periodically, I "warmed-down" by listening to 5 to 10 min of a binaural beat sound to simulate a frequency of approximately 6.5 Hz—the frequency of theta brain waves, and the earth's Schumann resonance. At times I would listen to a Hemisync CD that was made by the Monroe Institute for military remote viewer Joe McMoneagle's remote viewing sessions.

When I was relaxed and ready to start remote viewing the trials, I tried to imagine myself in the future looking at the feedback image for the first trial. The feedback image for each trial was the image from the pair for that trial that was associated to the actual outcome of the event. For example, in the case of a S&P 500 futures trade where the outcome of the market was "up" for the trade time period, the feedback image for trial # 1 would be the image from the pair of images for trial #1 that was associated with "buy." Since the trials are named with the exact feedback date and time, I would imagine looking at this date and time displayed on my computer monitor and then try to imagine looking at the photograph that was

displayed below it.

My objective during this process was to generate random thoughts about the feedback image. I tried to clear my mind and think of nothing while imagining myself on the future feedback date and time, looking at an image on my computer screen. I sketched or printed any random thought that entered my mind. It has been my experience that my first impressions about a target are usually more accurate than subsequent impressions, so I usually stopped at one or two quick ideas. As a result, my sketches were not very elaborate. I ignored thoughts that seemed like they were generated by my conscious mind and didn't seem random. I emphasized thoughts that surprised me by how random they seemed—especially if the thoughts were very detailed. For example, recently during a remote viewing session, I thought of a small furry pet in my shirt pocket. This was a detailed perception, and seemed very random, so strong emphasis was placed on this perception in my resulting sketch. As it turned out, the feedback photo was a man holding a small dog over his shirt pocket. The image and remote viewing sketch are shown in Figures 6 and 7.

I might spend 2 to 4 min imagining looking at the feedback image for Trial #1, jot down a few thoughts, then move on to thinking about Trial #2. I repeated this process until 5 to 10 trials had been remote viewed. On average, I would estimate that it took me 20 to 30 min to complete 10 trials.

Depending on how many days I had remaining until the trade entry date, I repeated this remote viewing process each day, two to three times per day until all of the trials had been completed. If there was remaining time, I added more trials and continued to remote view. There were periods of time over the last 13 years when I would enter and exit a trade every day, and conduct the remote viewing sessions for that trade, the day before. In that case, I might conduct 6 to 10 trials total. There were times when I held a trade for 1 hour and conducted the remote viewing sessions an hour before the trade entry time. In that case, I may have conducted a total of 4 to 10 trials. At times, I planned a trade date for 2 weeks into the future, and I conducted an average of 10 to 20 trials per day for the 2 weeks leading up to the trade. The total number of trials was over 200.

## Analysis

After a number of trials had been remote viewed, I compared the sketch for each trial to both photographs associated to that trial. As illustrated in Figure 2, for each trial, there was a different pair of pictures. Safeguards in the software prevented duplicate images. The ARV application managed this process by showing me the two images for a trial side by side. The application used the computer pseudo-random algorithm to determine which of the two images was shown on the right and which on the left. The right/left placement of each image was random every time the trial images were displayed.

I compared my remote viewing sketch for that trial to both images attached to that trial, and I selected the image that more accurately matched my sketch. I assigned a subjective confidence score to that selection, which was a number from .1 to 4, with .1 indicating that there were no similarities between the sketch and either image, and 4 indicating a high confidence that there were likely nonrandom similarities between the image selected and my sketch. During his 1994 ARV experiment, Russell Targ successfully applied a similar method of assigning a confidence score to ARV trials, but using a scale from 0 to 7. A session had to reach a confidence score of 4 in order to be used in determining a trading transaction (Targ et al., 1995). In the case of a very low score (less than 1), the selected image was usually just a random choice. In the case of a score higher than 1, the selected image contained similar aspects to my sketch.



Figure 6. ARV application analysis window.



Figure 7. Remote viewing sketch.

The “buy” or “sell” associations were randomly assigned to the photo pairs by a computer pseudo-random generator, and the photo that was displayed on the right and left side of the

screen was also determined by a computer pseudo random generator.

Which photo was associated with which outcome (in the case of a futures market trade, this would be “buy” or “sell”) was always kept hidden from me, and there were safeguards in the ARV application to prevent that information from being leaked. The reason for this safeguard, is that it prevented me from overlaying my thoughts, hopes, opinions, or conscious analysis regarding the outcome of the future event in question. For example, if I knew that the photograph on the right hand side was associated with “buy” and the image on the left associated with “sell,” and if I knew the identity of the futures market being traded, and if I had some trading skills, my thoughts about what direction the futures market might take on the trading day could have influenced the image that I selected, and the subjective confidence score that I assigned. If this was the case, a skeptic could claim that I am simply a good futures trader, and that I was selecting images with associations that matched my preconceived notions about the direction of these markets. The other reason these associations were kept hidden was to prevent me from noticing some consensus forming, which might influence me to build upon the consensus and favour selecting images that were associated with one outcome over the other.

## Prediction

After all trials had been remote viewed and analysed, the ARV application calculated the sum of all confidence scores for outcome A and the sum of all confidence scores for the outcome B. The outcome with the highest resulting sum was the final prediction for the project question. If actual capital was to be risked on a trade, then the difference between these two sums was a consideration, with a larger differential resulting in larger effect size (see Results).

## Trade

In the case where a project question was a trade where actual capital was risked, a trade was entered at the previously chosen trade entry date and time and then exited on the trade close date and time. Note that when trading futures contracts, capital could be just as easily risked on the market decreasing in value (selling short) as the market increasing in value (buying long). It is also important to note here that even in the case where the futures market identity was known, it was against my protocol rules to observe market activity while the trade was being held. Also, I avoided gaining any knowledge about any financial markets as much as possible. I did not watch CNBC and didn't read the financial papers. To assist with this effort to stay emotionally neutral toward any market, I have automated the market selection, trade entry and exit functions.

Since about mid-2010, the ARV application has been modified with an API that connects into my futures broker's order entry system and automates the submitting of the trades, calculates the optimal number of contracts to trade based on recent volatility to equalize risk across every trade and every market, and uses recent volume data to determine current contract expiration months. Due to this advancement with the ARV application, I have been able to automate the following trade functions which were kept hidden from me until after the trade had been closed and a profit earned or lost:

- The selection of a random futures market from the basket
- Determine the consensus outcome prediction
- Transmit the trade entry and exit tickets
- Calculate profit and/or loss
- Generate the resulting feedback image for each trial

## Feedback

After the trade closed (or the future event transpired), and I became aware of the outcome of the project question, this outcome was entered into the ARV application, which generated a resulting single feedback image for each trial for the project question (see Figure 8).

Note that in the rare case of a trade where the price at time of entry and exit was the same, the program chose the target photo according to the price move that happened immediately after, whether up or down. (Trades were usually closed 1 min before the market closed to allow for this additional price if required.)

On the exact feedback date and time for each trial in the project, I looked at the feedback image and compared it to my remote viewing sketch (see Figure 7). If I had completed 100 trials for the project question, and each feedback image was scheduled to be displayed at 1 min intervals, I spent the next 100 minutes comparing 100 images to 100 remote viewing session sketches.



Figure 8. ARV application feedback window, showing the target photo that corresponds to the actual event outcome.

## Results

### Trials

From May 11, 1998, to September 26, 2011, I conducted a total of 5,677 ARV trials. The number of trials that were correct in predicting the outcome of the project question was 52.65%, which results in a statistically significant  $z = 4.0$ . All trials were included in this analysis (see Figure 9).

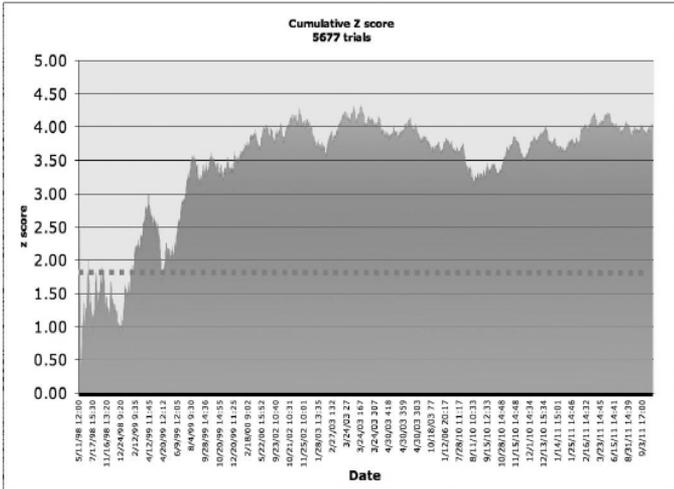


Figure 9. 13-year ARV results cumulative z score plot.

The histogram in Figure 10 shows the average effect size for confidence scores. Generally, effect sizes for scores between 2.5 to 3.0 ( $ES = .15$ ) are significantly higher than effect sizes for scores lower than 1 ( $ES = .02$ ). Table 1 shows that as the confidence filter increases, the percentage of trials correct in predicting the outcome increases from the 52.6% average to as high as 78%.

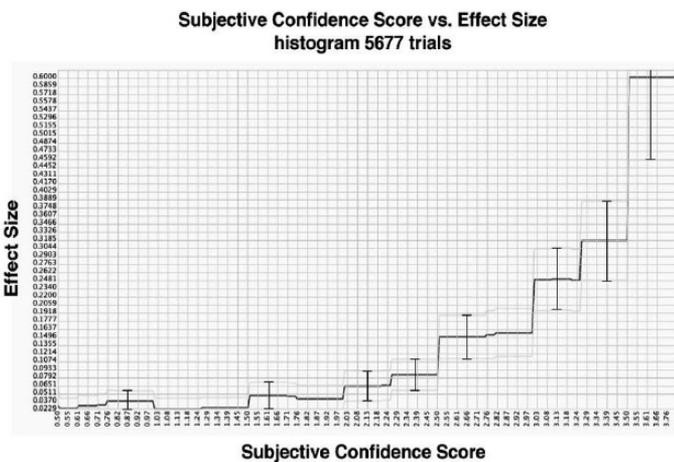


Figure 10. Subjective confidence score versus effect size histogram.

Table 1  
ARV Trial Statistics Filtered by Subjective Confidence Score

Score >	# Trials	% Correct	z score
0	5,677	52.60%	4.00
1	2,464	54.30%	4.27
2	1,576	55.60%	4.48
2.50	589	58.23%	4.00
3	202	64.35%	4.00
3.25	32	78.10%	3.18

Note: "Score >" filter column is a group of trials with a confidence score greater than the value shown in the column (e.g., >2 is all trials with assigned confidence scores of at least 2)

## All Project Questions

The 5,677 ARV trials I conducted between 1998 and 2011 were divided among a total of 285 project questions aimed at deciding what, if any, action to take regarding that same number of future events. Most of these events were market trades, and most of the trades were actual trades where capital was risked. Of these project questions, 60.3% were correct, resulting in a statistically significant  $z = 3.49$ .

Table 2 shows the project question results when filtered by the number of trials nested into the project question, and the spread between the confidence score sums. (absolute value (sum(associated outcome A) - sum(associated outcome B))

Table 2  
ARV Project Question Percentage Correct and z Score Filtered by # Trials in Each Project, and Confidence Score Sum

# Trials >	Score Sum > 0	Score Sum > 1	Score Sum > 4	Score Sum > 10
6	61% ( $z$ 3.5)	64% ( $z$ 4.2)	67% ( $z$ 3.9)	78% ( $z$ 3.6)
12	68% ( $z$ 3.6)	69% ( $z$ 3.8)	72% ( $z$ 3.9)	78% ( $z$ 3.5)
20	73% ( $z$ 3.7)	73% ( $z$ 3.8)	77% ( $z$ 4.0)	78% ( $z$ 3.3)
30	71% ( $z$ 2.9)	73% ( $z$ 2.9)	78% ( $z$ 3.4)	75% ( $z$ 2.4)
60	64% ( $z$ 1.2)	68% ( $z$ 1.5)	69% ( $z$ 1.3)	66% ( $z$ 1)

Note: Score sum is the difference between the sum of all confidence scores that were assigned to images that were associated to outcome A and the sum of all confidence scores that were assigned to images that were associated to outcome B. The "# trials >" column means project questions that had a number of trials greater than the value shown in the column (e.g., "# trials > 12" means all project questions consisting of at least 12 trials)

The results from Table 2 suggest that around 30 nested trials

with score sums greater than 4 is optimal.

## Project Questions That Were Actual Trades

Of the 285 project questions, 181 led to actual trades where capital was risked on the prediction. These 181 projects were comprised of 4,007 trials; 60% of the trades were profitable, and net profits amounted to \$146,587.30. The amount of capital at risk over the years has changed, so the following profit or loss values for each trade cannot be compared. The starting capital required in the futures account was \$50,000, and was increased to \$100,000 in 2011 (risk was also greatly reduced in 2010, which is why the average profit or loss values are smaller during that time period).

Table 3

ARV Project Questions That Were Actual Futures Trades With # Trials in Each Project Question, and Resulting Profit/Loss From the Trade

trade date	# trials	profit/loss	trade date	# trials	profit/loss	trade date	# trials	profit/loss
8/1/98	42	-3225.00	8/11/10	10	3750	12/13/10	10	-175.00
8/23/98	12	300.00	8/11/10	10	-3125.00	12/13/10	10	1531.25
8/24/98	53	12975.00	8/11/10	10	1250.00	1/10/11	10	-380.00
8/1/98	75	24000.00	8/25/10	10	19375.00	1/11/11	10	-1190.00
11/8/98	50	8432.75	8/25/10	10	4375.00	1/11/11	10	-1162.50
12/4/98	72	-1400.00	8/25/10	10	7500.00	1/12/11	10	-562.50
1/8/99	30	2937.50	8/25/10	10	-9375.00	1/12/11	10	620.00
1/15/99	30	-250.00	8/25/10	10	17500.00	1/13/11	10	0.00
3/29/99	48	750.00	8/25/10	10	5625.00	1/13/11	10	-1610.00
3/22/99	118	-1655.00	9/15/10	10	-2437.50	1/18/11	10	-795.00
4/1/99	25	-250.00	9/15/10	10	-187.50	1/19/11	10	-900.00
4/19/99	25	1625.00	9/15/10	10	187.50	1/20/11	10	-450.00
4/30/99	12	3125.00	9/15/10	10	937.50	1/20/11	10	180.00
6/7/99	36	625.00	9/15/10	10	-937.50	1/20/11	10	270.00
6/29/99	20	3850.00	9/15/10	10	2437.50	1/21/11	10	190.00
7/19/99	37	325.00	10/19/10	10	525.00	1/25/11	10	933.92
8/3/99	24	1175.00	10/19/10	10	280.00	2/16/11	20	-225.00
8/30/99	33	-1250.00	10/19/10	10	1360.00	2/17/11	10	160.00
9/13/99	24	425.00	10/19/10	10	2150.00	3/21/11	6	-160.00
11/29/00	122	14125.00	10/19/10	10	-859.38	3/21/11	6	70.00
8/21/00	16	100.00	10/20/10	10	-1537.50	3/21/11	6	175.00
8/22/00	16	-825.00	10/20/10	10	-1000.00	3/21/11	6	75.00
9/16/02	35	9825.00	10/20/10	10	1990.00	3/21/11	6	-125.00
9/30/02	22	1425.00	10/20/10	10	262.50	3/21/11	6	137.50
10/7/02	36	9375.00	10/20/10	10	656.25	3/21/11	6	170.00
10/14/02	24	9500.00	10/28/10	10	150.00	3/21/11	6	520.00
10/28/02	53	-25.00	10/28/10	10	900.00	3/22/11	6	660.00
11/4/02	46	7050.00	10/28/10	10	550.00	3/22/11	6	-720.00
11/11/02	36	-6050.00	10/28/10	10	825.00	3/22/11	6	-475.00
12/2/02	42	-6675.00	10/28/10	10	656.25	3/22/11	6	-218.75
12/9/02	36	-1550.00	11/3/10	10	787.50	3/22/11	6	-912.50
2/27/03	244	1950.00	11/3/10	10	800.00	3/22/11	6	-175.00
3/24/03	312	2500.00	11/3/10	10	660.00	3/22/11	6	-350.00
4/14/03	160	4825.00	11/3/10	10	-387.50	3/22/11	6	2110.00
4/14/03	159	5000.00	11/4/10	10	1650.00	3/23/11	6	760.00
4/14/03	158	-16060.08	11/4/10	10	-2370.00	3/23/11	6	90.00
10/17/03	178	-2450.00	11/4/10	10	450.00	3/23/11	6	-612.50
5/18/04	12	-725.00	11/4/10	10	637.50	3/23/11	6	725.00
12/15/05	12	250.00	11/4/10	10	2062.50	3/24/11	6	300.00
1/6/06	12	6000.00	11/15/10	10	825.00	3/24/11	6	550.00
1/11/06	24	950.00	11/15/10	10	-1420.00	3/24/11	6	-950.00
5/20/10	26	-7375.00	11/15/10	10	900.00	3/24/11	6	100.00
6/24/10	5	5100.00	11/15/10	10	75.00	3/24/11	6	-1040.00
7/28/10	5	-2300.00	11/15/10	10	-4171.88	4/6/11	2	-375.00
7/28/10	5	-400.00	11/15/10	10	-1752.50	4/6/11	2	10.00
7/28/10	5	870.00	11/16/10	10	-1220.00	4/6/11	2	-450.00
7/29/10	5	300.00	11/16/10	10	-1280.00	4/6/11	2	180.00
7/29/10	5	240.00	11/16/10	10	-1587.50	4/6/11	2	130.00
7/29/10	5	280.00	11/24/10	10	-1050.00	4/6/11	2	-862.50
8/10/10	10	2500.00	11/24/10	10	2380.00	4/6/11	2	425.00
8/10/10	10	-500.00	11/24/10	10	-675.00	4/6/11	2	-25.00
8/10/10	10	-2500.00	11/24/10	10	1125.00	6/13/11	26	-200.00
8/10/10	10	-2250.00	12/1/10	10	900.00	6/15/11	32	1600.00
8/10/10	10	-6000.00	12/1/10	10	270.00	6/21/11	13	-2250.00
8/10/10	10	-500.00	12/1/10	10	1070.00	6/23/11	20	2050.00
8/10/10	10	-1875.00	12/1/10	10	1150.00	7/11/11	78	1700.00
8/10/10	10	1250.00	12/2/10	10	440.00	8/25/11	89	1268.97
8/10/10	10	-1250.00	12/2/10	10	-1460.00	9/2/11	39	-1058.00
8/11/10	10	9375.00	12/2/10	15	312.50	9/26/11	69	2731.00
8/11/10	10	-3750.00	12/13/10	15	240.00			
8/11/10	10	8125.00	12/13/10	15	920.00			\$146,487.30

## Discussion

The classic ARV schema requires that the viewer be presented feedback at a specified time located in the future, after occurrence and completion of the event being predicted. The percipient may spend up to an hour performing the remote viewing, working under the specific intention of perceiving many different elements of a single feedback target to be presented in the future at the prearranged time.

My method of conducting many “rapid-fire” free-response trials naturally entails that an equally “rapid fire” series of multiple feedback images be presented in the future to the viewer in the same order they were viewed, with a short rest period (a minute or more in duration) interleaved between the presentation of each feedback image/

I believe this departure from the standard ARV protocol reasonably preserves the original ARV principle behind the remote viewing/feedback presentation relationship, while improving the ability to quantify individual perceptions as opposed to having to deal with a mass of perceptions presented all at once, as in the standard feedback protocol.

One way to look at it is this: In classic ARV the percipient spends as much as an hour or more collecting multiple impressions from one target photo that will be presented in the future during the designated feedback experience. I spend that same hour-long period with the intention of perceiving one or a few elements each from a series of individual feedback targets. In effect, the “single-feedback” target is now actually divided up into many small distinct feedback events, separated into a closely spaced sequence. The advantage is that the perceptions generated can be parsed among those specific feedback targets, and each perception can be judged individually as to its accuracy with respect to its feedback target.

From the book *Opening to the Infinite* by Stephan A. Schwartz (2007), and conversations that I have had with Paul H. Smith, it is hypothesized that intentionality is fundamental in guiding the underlying (largely subconscious) remote viewing process. Thus, specific, unambiguous intention is very important to the protocol at work in this research project. My assumption here was that intention is not subject to physical problems of focus or clarity. For example, if my intention is to perceive elements of a photo that I will view tomorrow at 10:00 a.m., my perceptions of that feedback event will not be intruded upon by elements of a different photo from, say, the one to be presented at 10:05 a.m. If it is possible that a percipient can intend to perceive the shape or color of the upper left hand corner of a feedback target in a more complex classical feedback target, then it seems logical to assume that the percipient can also instead intend to perceive the shape or color of an entire feedback target shown at exactly 10:05, followed by a different one to be shown at exactly 10:06 a.m., and so on. As my results indicate, intention doesn't seem to be limited temporally, and is susceptible to being parsed in this way.

It is possible that my multitarget/multifeedback method creates displacement problems, though I have not observed any in my remote viewing results. As the research outcome indicates, after 5,600 trials over 13 years, this adapted version of ARV viewing and feedback protocols seems to have succeeded. It would be interesting to learn whether a different method of managing the remote viewing and feedback might have better results, and this could offer a fruitful direction for future research.

## Conclusions and Future Research

My method of considering the sum of subjective confidence scores of multiple nested ARV trials to generate a confident prediction of a future event has been reliably successful over a 13-year period. The target event of the vast majority of the trials conducted was the outcome of a financial market where capital was risked, and profits consistent with the general success rate resulted. I believe that my results constitute strong evidence of not only a significant psi effect in a long-term free-response experiment, but that psi can be applied in an objective, process-oriented manner to accomplish something useful.

Aside from my talent for persistence, I am not convinced that I possess any special skills required to achieve success using my ARV protocol. In an effort to learn if others can duplicate my success, I have offered a free training course at my web site <http://www.remote-viewing.com>. Unfortunately few, if any, have followed through and applied my approach in a consistent and disciplined manner. As with most challenges in life, I believe the true difficulty in achieving success is not as much about acquiring the necessary skills or knowledge as it is about having the tenacity required to continue the pursuit— even when faced with a string of unsuccessful results.

In the ARV database, there is a statistically significant negative correlation between effect size and solar wind speed. By filtering out all trials where the remote viewing was conducted during active solar conditions with solar wind speeds greater than 450 km/s, the trial success rate jumps from 52.6% to 54.2%, resulting in a significant  $z = 5.0$ . Using this sws filter with a minimum 20-trial project question and a minimum of 4 point score sum spread, results in 94% correct project questions and a significant  $z = 5.3$ . A solar wind speed study will be the subject of a future paper. I am becoming concerned about what appears to be an effect size fall-off with project questions that consist of 30 trials or more. This could be due to an increase in the average time between remote viewing and feedback ( $\Delta T$ ). A quick look at the database does not seem to show obvious evidence of an ES fall-off with increasing  $\Delta T$  values. This is something that will also be the subject of further study.

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## Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Paul H. Smith for his encouragement and editing assistance. I would also like to thank James Spottiswoode for his help over the many years with statistics.



**Greg Kolodziejzyk** - When Greg was 21 years old he launched a software company called Image Club. Image Club's phenomenal 50% average annual growth rate during its 9 years of providing content software to an emerging electronic publishing market earned it a top position in the Profit 100 list of the fast-

est growing companies. After successful exits from two more entrepreneurial ventures; Greg shifted his focus to improving his health, and he completed his first triathlon. Then he completed the ultra distance Ironman triathlon, and then he completed TWELVE MORE Ironman triathlons including finishing in 4th place in his division at Ironman Arizona in 2006 which earned him a coveted slot to compete at the Ironman World Championships in Kona, Hawaii.

No person in history has traveled further under his own power in one day on either land or water than Greg. In 2006, Greg pedaled his self-built human powered vehicle an incredible 647 miles in 24 hours earning him his first Guinness World Record. He did it again just recently, but this time on WATER, when he pedaled his special human powered boat over 150 miles in one day earning him his 2nd Guinness World Record. Greg has appeared on Discovery Channel and NBC, and had been featured in Popular Science, Wired, National Geographic, Men's Journal, and the 2009 edition of the Guinness Book of World Records.

**The actual paper:**

**[www.remote-viewing.com/ARVpaper.pdf](http://www.remote-viewing.com/ARVpaper.pdf)**

# HOW THE BRAIN WORKS IN A RV-SESSION

By Manfred Jelinski

*This paper is dedicated to the memory of Ingo Swann, one of the most important researchers on Remote Viewing.*

Reality and dreams are often worlds apart; and sometimes there is a happy ending which nobody could ever have expected.

In the early 1970s different facilities in the USA started research into the subject we now know by the term of 'Remote Viewing', they mainly wanted to counteract their fear that the Russians could have clandestinely gained dominance in an area that they themselves had completely neglected. This would have been a cold war nightmare.

And it is thanks in part, to Ingo Swann's research that we have been fully made aware of this!

As a consequence of this shock some twenty million dollars were invested in research of a topic which had been generally known as 'clairvoyance'. The results were more than unexpected and research is still trying to come to terms with them today.

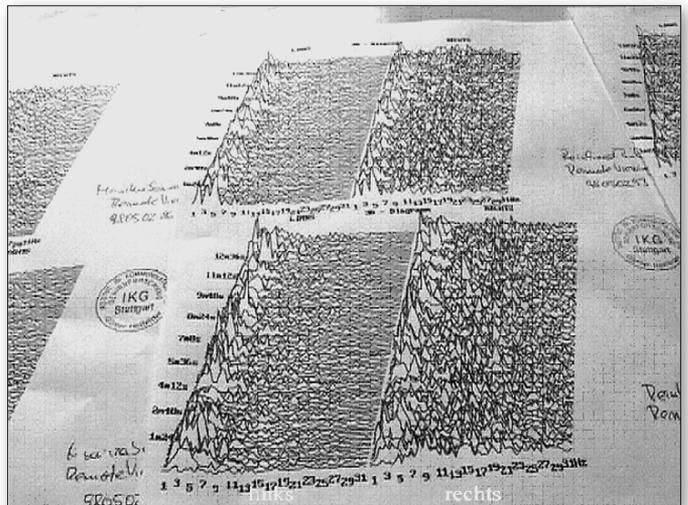
As we know, methods (Controlled Remote Viewing) was created by Ingo Swann for SRI, which were meant to enable human beings to control perceptions outside the range of their five senses. It took the following decades to understand how successful these methods actually were.

In order to understand these processes the users had first to overcome their surprise that 'something like this' could actually work. The wish to understand PSI had in fact lead then to a drastically new approach towards training the brain.

We, in Germany, too, were very amazed about our experiences with Remote Viewing. We took our findings to a brain laboratory, to do special measuring and collected empirical data, analysed cycles and processes and took these deductions back to test them in practice.

When sixteen years ago I witnessed the first EEG measuring of

Remote Viewers at the Stuttgarter Institut für Kommunikation und Gehirnforschung (Stuttgart Institute for Communication and Brain Research) everybody was highly surprised by the patterns that resulted.



two print outs of different persons during a RV-session

Günter Haffelder, founder and head of the institute, used the Fast-Fourier-diagram which depicts in a topographic manner the brain's activities over a certain time span. This, at the time, was a revolutionary approach.

Let's look at the print-out: The diagram is structured in two parts which each represent one hemisphere of the brain. They are marked 'right' and 'left'. The x-axis shows the pulse-frequency of the brain, mainly the parts between delta and gamma which are important for everyday-life.

The y-axis represents the passing of time during the experiment. The projected z-axis shows the characteristics of the measurement reading. This method can directly and easily be interpreted by the layman.



## Let us analyse the A-aspect.

First there is a description of the graph. Although all the original CRV manuals were pushing the perceptions of the emotional angle at this point, we found out that basically the graph is just an expression for what our eyes see and should be handled like this. The following attempt to 'feel' the graph is mainly a challenge to try and describe the graph by using the right hemisphere: to "look" with the inner eye.

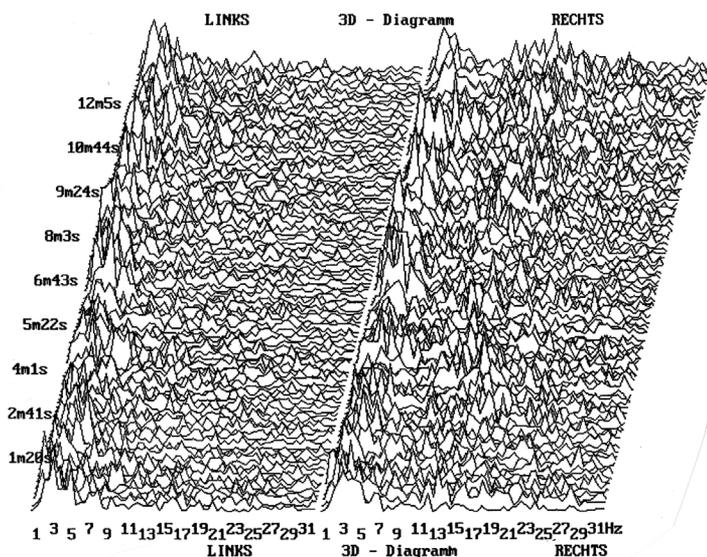
Therefore the A-aspect can be considered as a 'Psycho-switch'. The whole Remote Viewing method is a row of those kinds of switches. By using it more and more often you finally reach a state which allows you to access both hemispheres at will. The left hemisphere receives the question, the right hemisphere finds the answer and the serial writing programme puts it into form.

Left – right – left – right – and so on.

This permanent serial activity not only stretches the capacity of the left hemisphere to its limits (comparable to a Windows-PC which stops) but it also helps towards controlled communication between both hemispheres. After some training, which is a basic necessity for remote viewers anyway, it becomes increasingly easier to reach this state.

Another interesting aspect lies in the relation between brain activity and frequency band. Check the table again for the different frequency bands and what they stand for.

If we look at the EEG-topography of a RV-session, we notice that the upper alpha/lower beta and delta/ lower theta ranges show the highest activity, whereas activity drops in the alpha range.



EEG topography

The general connecting-frequency for the hemisphere lies by app. 10 Hz, which means that slightly below the active-waking-area the hemispheres start to interact.

It can be clearly seen that in this range we find the highest amplitude for the right hemisphere. The left hemisphere is in a passive state; the dominance of informal activity can be seen as a result of the ongoing session. The rational barrier is almost non-existent.

At the range around 3 Hz we also find a high level of activity- this time left as well as right. Here, far below the threshold of consciousness, we find the level for communication during a remote viewing session. The range of 3-4Hz can be rightly called the carrier frequency of PSI.



Print outs from a survey on remote viewers. Unfortunately the table was too small.

What can be seen from the picture, is, that all those many print-outs look more or less similar. Individual variations are negligible. This can be considered as proof for the fact that there is but one way for the brain that has started to engage in this procedure. It has to react to the input and provide the information-channels.

Fortunately the brain will also find its own way back to 'normal'- as soon as it starts to get tired. In this aspect remote viewing is like solving maths problems: After an hour of it you've had enough and we need a break.

I also found that the CRV-protocol has interesting side-effects: Through constantly stimulating the left-right-hemispherical exchange activity the entire thought-process is quickened and enhanced.

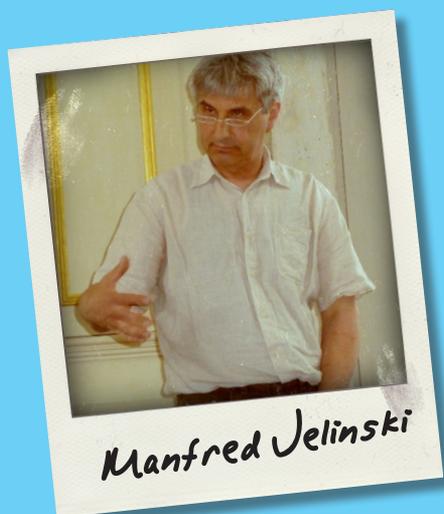
That's how we lay the foundation for the acceptance of intuitive perception and how to use it to our advantage. We are faster to recognize connections.

We learn to trust information that comes 'out of nowhere'. This is how I've been writing my books: I sit down; I formu-

late the subject and off it goes just like a session. In the past I wasn't able to work like this. Similar kinds of experiences we hear about from other authors. And it's no longer surprising if we start to understand the effectiveness of Ingo Swann's method.

The truth is that remote viewing is far more than 'clairvoyance'. This scientific method can serve as a tool to understand some of the most fundamental processes in the brain. Numerous findings from a more detailed analysis of this method (on

which to elaborate would certainly go beyond the scope of this article) can help to explain and improve many other uses, e.g. family constellations, shamanic practices, artistic creations etc. Especially theories on how and what we learn have been strongly influenced by these findings.

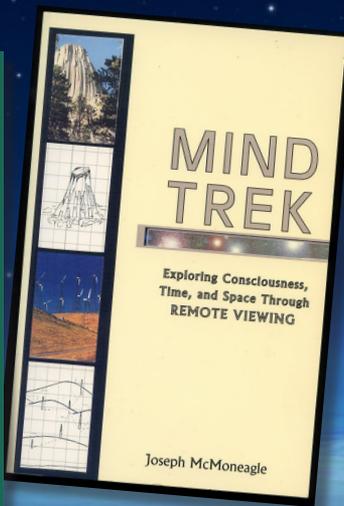
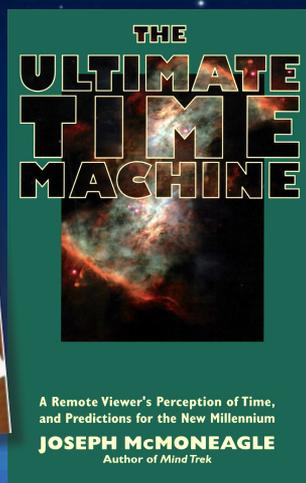
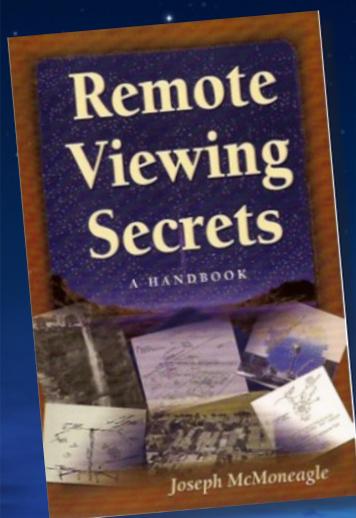


**Manfred Jelinski**, born 1948, studied mechanical engineering and psychology, founded a film-service-company, produced a number of short-films and feature-length-films and came in 1996 to Remote Viewing. He closely followed the fundamental research into RV at Günter Haffelder's institute, produced a number of videos about it and started in 1998 to become a trainer. He published his first book "Tanz der Dimensionen" ("Dance of the Dimensions") in 1999, followed by "Schritte in die Zukunft" ("Steps into the Future"), the teaching books vol. 1-4 as well as novels about probable worlds and Remote Viewing; in 2003 he edited the first RV-magazine in form of a book "Die Bar am Ende des Universums" ("The Bar at the End of the Universe"), he was also co-founder of the RV-academy in 2007.

He lives with his family at the North Sea, close to the Danish border. The pictures in this paper are taken from his books.

W. [www.rv-akademie.com](http://www.rv-akademie.com)

## Recommended Reads



Three Remote Viewing Classics from Joseph McMoneagle.

Now also available in ebook formats through:

[BarnesandNoble.com](http://BarnesandNoble.com),  
[Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com),  
[Store.crossroadpress.com](http://Store.crossroadpress.com)

## Remote viewing Resources

Ten Thousand Roads [TKR] - RV resources - [www.dojopsi.com/tkr](http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr)  
Remoteviewed.com (RV examples, documents) - [www.remoteviewed.com](http://www.remoteviewed.com)  
Firedocs - massive RV resources and files - [www.firedocs.com](http://www.firedocs.com)  
Biomindsuperpowers - The Ingo Swann website - [www.biomindsuperpowers.com](http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com)  
Jon Knowles 120+ Rv links - [www.mprv.net/one20.html](http://www.mprv.net/one20.html)  
Remoteviewed RV bibliography - [www.remoteviewed.com/remote-viewing-bibliography.html](http://www.remoteviewed.com/remote-viewing-bibliography.html)

## Remote Viewing Targets

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

## Remote Viewing Groups

The Farsight Institute - [www.farsight.org](http://www.farsight.org)  
IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) - [www.irva.org](http://www.irva.org)  
N.Y. RV Prcatice Group - [www.rvpgnyc.com](http://www.rvpgnyc.com)

## Remote Viewing - Individuals

Ingo Swann's Biomind website - [www.biomindsuperpowers.com](http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com)  
Joe McMoneagle website - [www.mceagle.com](http://www.mceagle.com)  
Russell Targ website - [www.espresearch.com](http://www.espresearch.com)  
Daz Smith rv blog - [www.remoteviewed.com](http://www.remoteviewed.com)  
Intuitive Recon - [www.intuitiverecon.com](http://www.intuitiverecon.com)  
Pj's Red Cairo Rv blog - [redcairo.blogspot.com](http://redcairo.blogspot.com)  
Dean Radin website - [www.deanradin.com](http://www.deanradin.com)  
Marty Rosenblatt website - [www.p-i-a.com](http://www.p-i-a.com)  
Jon's 120 RV links blog - [mprview.blogspot.com](http://mprview.blogspot.com)  
Alexis Champion - IRIS I.C. - [www.iris-ic.com](http://www.iris-ic.com)

## Remote viewing training & trainers

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

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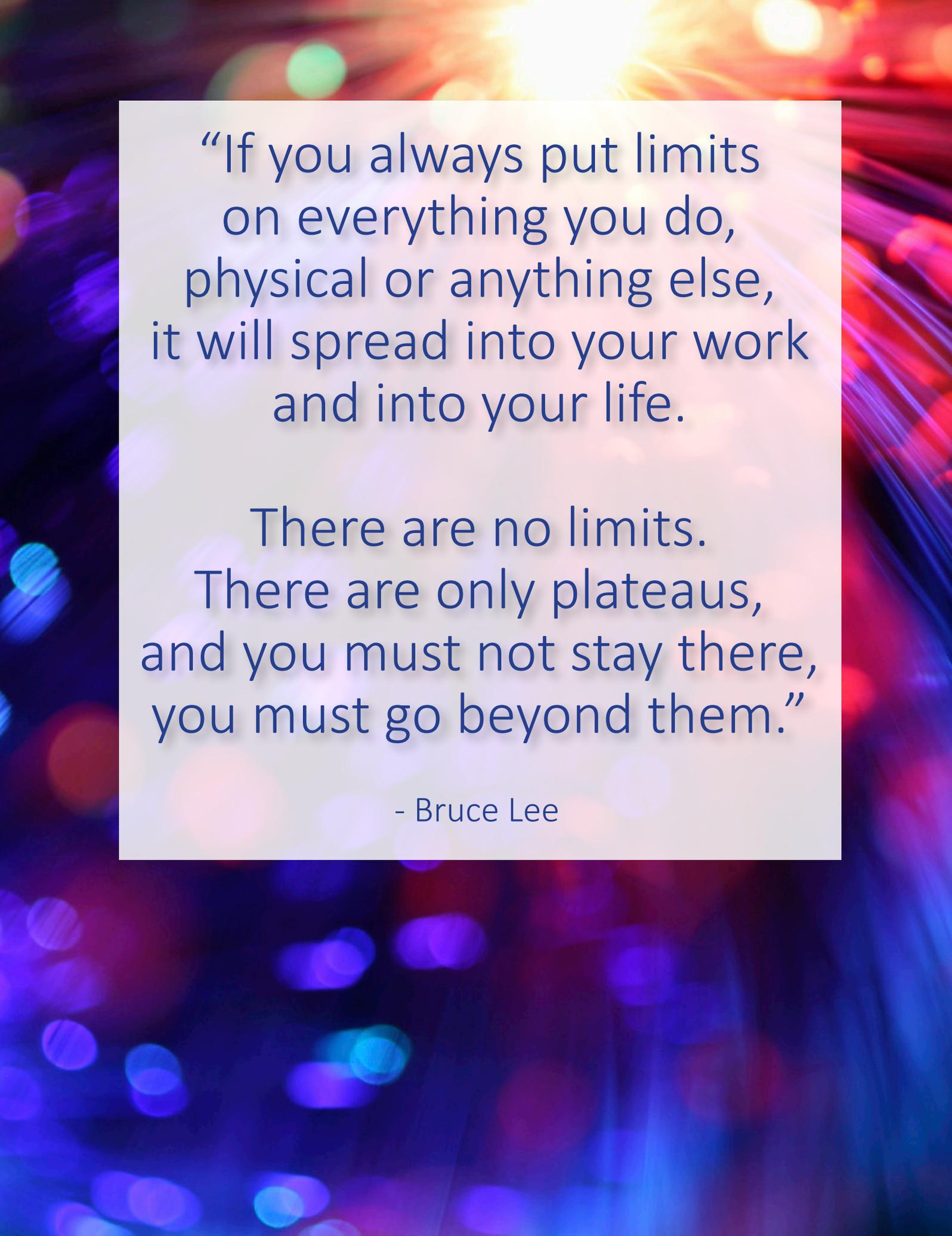
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[www.meetup.com/Remote-Viewers-Practise-Group-NYC](http://www.meetup.com/Remote-Viewers-Practise-Group-NYC)  
email: [rvpgnyc@gmail.com](mailto:rvpgnyc@gmail.com)





“If you always put limits  
on everything you do,  
physical or anything else,  
it will spread into your work  
and into your life.

There are no limits.  
There are only plateaus,  
and you must not stay there,  
you must go beyond them.”

- Bruce Lee