

# **\*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: 5

JUNE 2011

How I became a Remote Viewer,  
Linear thinking, Remote Viewing  
in France, An interview with  
Courtney Brown, Feedback,  
Experiences with Telepathy...

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eight martinis #5

June 2011

eight martinis is a quarterly magazine.

Print copies are available from

<http://www.magcloud.com/browse/Magazine/25471>

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Design: Daz Smith

ISSN 2045-2462 (Print)

ISSN 2045-2470 (Online)

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**“I will predict that the change routes of the millennial transition are headed to increases of mega-economic failure - of capitalism, of the new world order, of many national economies, and to the one correct expectation as given: the increase in division between the haves and have-nots.**

**Tough economic times for the have-nots are almost certainly ahead, and they will primarily constitute the nature of the transition superstructure.”**

*- Ingo Swann - Your Nostradamus Factor 1992*

Welcome to Issue 5 of \*eight martinis. The magazine is going strong with thousands of downloads each issue and more of you ordering full color printed copies.

It's now mid-2011 its sixteen years since the CIA disclosure and the world in general was exposed to the larger subject of Remote Viewing. We still have a long way to go but with the dedication and projects from some of the practitioners in this field we are making some headway. Marty Rosenblatt and colleagues are attempting to explore and exploit ARV, Teresa Frisch is hosting regular webinars from the influential people within RV, Marv is holding a predictive RV experiment within TKR and it's June so Vegas is the epicenter of RV as IRVA kicks off another packed conference.

We hope you like this Issue with its great continuation article from Jean Millay and her early years' RV experiences with Uri Geller through to Bob Durant's in-depth article on Bob's CRV training with Ingo Swann – which includes one of his full training sessions, and much more.

Anyway keep up the good work, keep viewing, keep sharing and remember: practice, practice, practice.

All the best...

*Daz Smith*

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*\*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 editor.*



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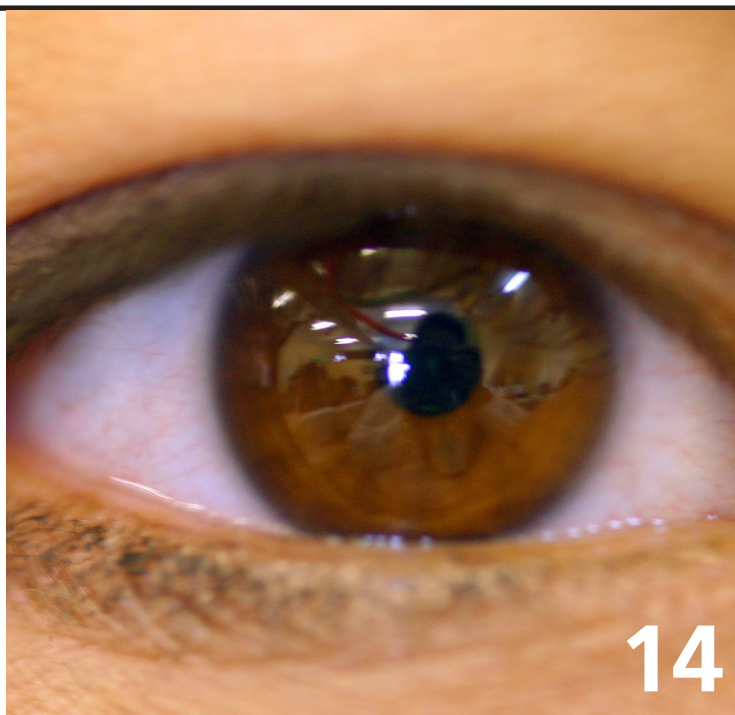
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# linear thinking is useless in a nonlinear world

**Teresa L. Frisch**  
**Aesthetic Impact Informational Services, LLC**  
**April, 2011**

My interest in precognition, synchronicity and non-locality began with my study of nursing intuition. Eventually, after two hours of rudimentary instruction at a “psychic fair” I sketched a remote viewing target for the first time and my world changed, never to be the same. I felt a deep sense of duty toward my fellow man after sketching that target. The concept of remote viewing or our ability to do it was, and still is, essentially unheard of. Not making a personal effort to share something that could so significantly impact the potential of the evolutionary process of the human race and the human condition would mean I was participating in and perpetuating a travesty in every sense of the word.

Not on my watch.

The title of this article, “linear thinking is useless in a non-linear world” is a quote from Rowan Gibson’s *Rethinking*

*the Future: Rethinking Business, Principles, Competition, Control & Complexity, Leadership, Markets, and the World*. The concept represented in the quote also makes sense when applied to human interaction in the nonlocal environment, currently defined as remote viewing, or anomalous cognition. Remote viewing is an information gathering tool that uses the communication of the conscious and subconscious minds to gather sensory perceptions across time and space. Freeing the mind of the boundaries of linear thinking is the first step in a process of many as we learn that it is possible to function in the nonlinear world of the nonlocal environment.

Like the people whose stories are documented in *Seeing the Invisible: Modern Religious and Other Transcendent Experiences*, and *The Common Experience: Signposts on the Path to Enlightenment*, I am an ordinary person who has found

herself in extra-ordinary circumstances. Like them, I frequently found myself at a crossroad in life. Should I disregard my precognitive, déjà’ vu experiences like a night of bad pizza, or consider them as opportunities for growth and step out into the unknown? I chose the latter and what I hope is the high road. My many yet-unexplained-experiences have become personal defining moments.

In the foreword of *Toward a Psychology of Being*, Abraham Maslow teaches us “Because they are no longer slaves to the hopes and fears of deficiency motivation, self-actualizing persons are not threatened or frightened by the unknown: on the contrary, they ‘accept it, are comfortable with it, and often are even more attracted by it than by the known’..... and “Another respect in which self-actualizing persons live their lives more efficiently is that they tend to be problem-centered rather than ego-centered.



When they encounter something that needs to be solved or fixed, they do not work at it for the sake of scoring points, but simply for the sake of getting it done. Because they do not need to score the points, they can approach the task with greater clarity and focus.” (Maslow) I do this, the Aesthetic Impact website, the webinars, this article, because for the sake of people and the human condition, it needs to be done.

Why does it need to be done? There are people suffering in silence and someone needs to champion their cause. They call, or stop me to share their stories, hoping that science will provide answers to their questions. For them, the agony of uncertainty created by their unanswered questions is as real as any physical pain.

I receive letters from people who say “thank you for letting me feel normal for just a little while.” These are ordinary people who observe patterns and changes in their environment. They have trusted witnesses, such as their spouse but it does no good because they cannot be plugged into an outlet and their experience scientifically replicated. So they suffer their questions and their burden in silence lest they speak and draw attention to themselves. They go to bed with questions, not answers. Science may not be able to answer all of their questions but it is on the cusp of being able to give them some peace of mind.

The cross-disciplinary webinars offered by Aesthetic Impact Informational Services are proving to be networking opportunities. I watch quietly from the cyber-balcony as audiences connect with speakers. I listen while researchers and scientists excitedly trade ideas. I will never forget watching Melvin Morse, MD, find common ground with Dr. Jay Kappraff, and the discussion that followed regarding the study of both math and humans as “complex systems.” Marty Rosenblatt, with his expertise in Associative Remote Viewing and precognition, kept us on the edge of our seats with his down-to-earth explanations of the same from the perspective of physics. Dr. Angela Smith addressed both

Extended Remote Viewing and Out-of-Body Experiences. Lyn Buchanan introduced Theory, Psychology and Analysis of Controlled Remote Viewing and the development of the communication between the conscious and subconscious minds. Paul O’Connor brought information about Energy Psychology techniques that combine cognitive psychology and neurolinguistic programming with the energetic nature of the human biofield.



“I sketched a remote viewing target for the first time and my world changed, never to be the same”

The audiences are not large but that is not what I consider the win. The win is not a prize or money or one-upping someone. Those things do not interest me. What does interest me is that just one person might be suffering a little less when they go to sleep at night. These, coupled with my hope that a common reporting language amongst the sciences will eventually emerge, are the reason Aesthetic Impact, the webinars and the newsletter exist.

Stephan Schwartz opened the 2007 International Remote Viewers Association Conference with his presentation *Opening to the Infinite* and explained to us that we are pioneers. “In this often thought-provoking and always inspiring presentation, Stephan Schwartz explains this theme: That moments of genius, special epiphanies, great achievements of creativity, and certain aspects of re-

mote viewing are all aspects of the same thing - nonlocal consciousness. But remote viewing is especially important because, unlike the others, it can be brought about under controlled circumstances. Remote viewing proposes to us that an aspect of human mentality exists independent of time and space. Schwartz illuminates his points by addressing how near-death experiences, reincarnation studies, research into therapeutic intent, precognition, and the power of the placebo-effect are all evidence for the reality of nonlocal consciousness - and are directly linked with the discipline of remote viewing. A special treat is his account of a visit he paid to what he thought of as the ‘primitive’ Bushmen of the Kalahari desert while on assignment for National Geographic, and how they taught him the things about culture and consciousness that the supposedly ‘sophisticated’ society he came from has yet to figure out.” (IRVA 2007).

The nursing profession is represented in the many sciences studying intuition and our human interaction with and in the nonlocal environment. Martha Rogers, PhD, RN, with her theoretical model *The Science of Unitary Human Beings* appears to be a visionary well ahead of her time. Janet Wessel Krejci, PhD, MS, RN, documented her observations in **Synchronous Connections: Nursing’s Little Secret**. Victoria Slater, MSN, RN, gives us *Modern Physics, Synchronicity and Intuition* and Janet Macrae, PhD, RN, *Nursing as a Spiritual Practice*.

For those interested, current research can be found through several sources. There are conferences, books, websites, videos and DVDs available through The Institute of HeartMath, The Institute of Noetic Sciences (IONS), The International Society for the Study of Subtle Energies and Energy Medicine (ISSSEEM) and The International Remote Viewers Association (IRVA) to name just a few. All are available for questions should you choose to contact them.



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**Teresa Frisch** is a 1975 graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing and is currently employed in a Level I Emergency Trauma Center. Her thirty-five years of varied clinical and managerial roles within the field of medicine provide a wealth of holistically diverse situational models of the human condition as well as the foundation for her study of applied intuition.

In 1992 she began to notice an increase in personal intuitive and precognitive experiences outside of nursing as well as psychokinesis, and realized that our medical knowledge of the human condition is far from complete. Eventually her empirical observations and studies of intuition led to the study of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) with Lyn Buchanan, former member of the

Stargate Military Intelligence Unit. Her CRV courses include Basic through Advanced Levels as well as Post Graduate Medical Applications (enhanced guided imagery). She is currently pursuing CRV Operational Project Management and is an Analyst in training.

In 2010 she founded Aesthetic Impact Informational Services, LLC. Certified Reiki Master / Teacher, Frisch continues to pursue her interests in Holistic Nursing, Integrative Medicine, subtle energies and human bioelectromagnetics.

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### Remote Viewing Examples...

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

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

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



# **\*eight martinis**

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing



**\*eight martinis has created a small range of remote viewing t-shirts and mugs. We do make \$1 on each item sold - which will go towards my personal costs for creating this FREE magazine.**

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



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

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

## Part2

By Jean Millay, PhD

*(End of Chapter 1 — Esalen, CA, June 1972 Russell Targ wanted to borrow two more brainwave analyzers from the inventor Tim Scully to demonstrate during his ESP conference at Esalen, CA. I offered him the use of the two that operated the "Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture," if he would cover my costs of driving from Albion, CA, and my stay at Esalen while I was there. He agreed. That is how I met Russell Targ.)*

### CHAPTER 2

The world's first Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture (SBBLS) was created by Tim Scully (electronics) and me (design), with seed money from Dr. Stanley Krippner, and support from my parents. The design required 8 layers of 18" X 24" Plexiglass with dots carved to form different, but related, mandala patterns on each one. In this way, the dots would carry light from the edge so they would appear to be floating in space, as I had seen them in auras. I didn't see auras as stable mandala patterns, but I did see them as dots of light in constant motion, with changes of colors relating to changes in thoughts. The design, however, as EEG feedback, had to be a mandala to prevent too much eye movement, as the dominant frequency of both signals shifted and changed color. That's why the mandala design of the 2nd version was more compact. (Chapter 1 shows some of the different colors of the 2nd version as the EEG changed.)

Naturally, the SBBLS was a hit at Targ's ESP conference at Esalen. (The term "Remote Viewing" had not yet replaced the term "ESP.") No one had seen anything like it, since this was

the first and only one so far. The other electronic machine that the conference participants enjoyed was the portable ESP teaching machine that Scully had adapted from a standup pinball-type model that Targ and David Hurt had devised earlier. \*



*A high school student in M. King's science class learns to increase his ability to focus attention with EEG feedback.*

At this conference, Targ told us about the Parapsychology Research Group (PRG) that he helped to establish, and now served as its president. (Of course, I wanted to become a member.) He also hinted that he might receive a grant to study ESP at SRI by fall — an amazing accomplishment, considering





Millay demonstrated the 1st version of the the SBBLS at the 1972 ESP Conference at U.C. Davis organized by Dr. Charles Tart.

the general prejudice against the subject. However, the book “Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain” (Ostrander & Schroeder, 1970) had stirred up some government interest, because scientists in the U.S. would have to come to know more about mind power than scientists in the U.S.S.R. Targ was trusted to check this out, because government agencies appreciated his innovative work in lasers.

At the end of his Esalen conference, most of us went down to the geothermal hot springs that made Esalen famous. Volcanic rocks deep in the earth heated the water, which came in a steady flow up from the ground to be piped into several large tubs on the edge of a cliff overlooking the ocean. Geothermal springs occur naturally in the countries around the “ring of fire” that border the Pacific Ocean. For many years, my friends and family found these places to be safe and sacred environments where one (or a group) could ingest entheogens in a peaceful setting. By 1972, many of the hot springs in California and Nevada accepted co-ed nudity, and we all had learned to overcome our inhibitions to be comfortable with this practice. So, when an Esalen couple sharing our tub passed a joint of sacred herb, I naturally accepted it, and passed it on. (Targ is naturally psychic and he declined to share this with us. He had no interest in it. In any case, there were still laws against it at that time.)

But this spectacular environment, and the exceptional herb guided me into a very powerful psychic experience about the potential power of a healing circle.

### Psychic Diagnosis and Spiritual Healing

When I returned to my parent’s home in Fair Oaks (a suburb of the Sacramento area), I found and participated in a heal-

ing circle that met every other week. The leader, Rev. Klein, had served as a healer for a Christian church on the east coast. However, she preferred our little community where she organized her own healing center, with a steady circle of 10 loving participants. All healing requests were welcome from within the circle or from others that participants brought with them. (No one here would consider using sacred herb or other entheogens at these meetings, and I respected that.) Rev. Klein would ask anyone with a healing request to sit in the center of our circle. First we would meditate together as she asked for divine assistance. Then we would hold hands in the circle, visualize a light around the one sitting in the center, and then “tune-in” to the energy. Anyone was welcome to speak if they were moved to do so, or had a vision to share. (Today, this might be called “remote viewing” of a person’s energies.) The one in the center could respond to the comment to confirm, deny, or open a discussion of his/her situation. Sometimes the healing would release floods of tears as the person became open to the love from the group. Sometimes a physical pain would actually disappear with this much love and focused attention.

### Synchronizing My Own Brainwaves Produced Three Important Insights

(During this time, I had to find a job, an apartment, and settle the children into the familiar schools of their choice. I wanted to apply for a job in Palo Alto — the center of all the interesting psi activity, but my children out-voted me about moving there. They preferred to stay where they knew the school and had friends, so they eagerly helped me find a job in Sacramento by looking through all the help wanted ads there — these were times of heavy unemployment. They discovered an opening to teach Interior Design at a private woman’s college — a two-year course, finishing with an AA degree and a recommendation to work in a furniture store — but there were 150 applicants with teacher’s credentials besides me. However, since I had also put in years of designing wallpaper, fabrics, carpets and murals, the job was mine.)

This new stability of income and schedule finally gave me some time to explore the extended range of feedback provided by 2 EEG signals at the same time. I had neither time nor place to do that before, because we had barely finished the stereo version in time to demonstrate it at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in NYC.

Even though the SBBLS was designed to enhance telepathy between two people, I now took the opportunity to check all of the technical issues by attaching the electrodes to symmetrical places on both sides of my own head. As I focused total attention on the brainwave analyzers, isolation switching boxes and various connectors, both mandalas were in beta-green (between 13 Hz – 25 Hz). (See illustrations in Chapter 1.) As I focused on the point of light in the center of the back wall of the light box (behind the eight mandala panels), the green and

blue lights shifted between one side and the other. As I let my eyes go out of focus, or closed them, both patterns were in alpha-blue (between 8Hz – 12 Hz). When my eyes were closed, this simultaneous alpha rhythm was confirmed by the digital feedback sound. These Aquarius Electronics brainwave analyzers were unique in 1971, but they were also simple enough to provide feedback for only the most dominant frequency. (Now 40 years later, gigabyte computers measure, record and feedback multiple signals simultaneously.)

I was measuring both sides of my head independently at the occiput, and right away I could see a dynamic relationship between the changing colors and patterns relative to events in my consciousness. I had not found any of this in the biofeedback literature, because those studies used feedback for only one side, which had been analyzed as a wavy line on a chart recorder. One night I was listening to a favorite Ravi Shankar recording that began with a lovely, serene alap. At the same time, I could hear the simultaneous analogue feedback of my alpha brainwave response. When Alla Rakha began to play a fast teental on the tabla, I was exhilarated. I could hear that the analogue warble of my alpha rhythms on both sides exactly matched his tabla rhythm — not just a mellow simultaneous alpha feedback somewhere between 8Hz –12 Hz. Both signals beat in precisely the same rhythm. In that moment, I experienced two powerful insights: 1) I knew why simultaneous alpha between two people was not close enough to train for telepathy. We needed an extra tone to feedback the moment when the two signals were in absolute synchronization; 2) Synchronizing my EEG integrated the verbal brain and the non-verbal brain electrically, which could give rise to insight. 3) Music can entrain brainwaves.

I needed to talk to someone else who had done some work in the field. My first biofeedback teacher, Dr. Barbara Brown was in Southern CA. The second biofeedback teacher, Dr. Stanley Krippner was even farther away in Brooklyn, NY. A friend showed me a 1970 paper about the educational potential of biofeedback by Dr. Dean Brown (a scientist and a major teacher of many disciplines) and Dr Robert Kantor (a psychiatrist and researcher) — using EEG lab equipment that took up a whole room. In this they wrote: “...Machine augmentation of self-education in the inner states will help us to know and develop new dimensions of the self....” That was just what I wanted to know more about. I set up an appointment to meet Dr. Brown at SRI with my 100 lb. box of SBBLS and its necessary electronic equipment, and set it up on his desk. After he had a chance to explore the changing colors of the SBBLS for himself, he initiated a long inspiring conversation about consciousness and psychic activity that has guided my own studies ever since. (This will be discussed in Chapter 3.)

### Telepathy Experiments with Russell Targ, Hal Puthoff and Uri Geller at SRI

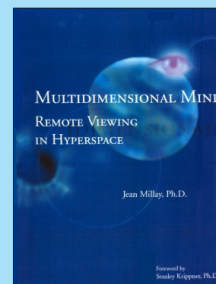
Dr. Brown also told me that Targ and Puthoff had received their grant to conduct parapsychology research at SRI and they had named him to be a consultant on the project. He

told me that Uri Geller would be tested at SRI, and because Geller had sometimes performed as a magician, hostile skeptics would study everything Targ and Puthoff did hoping to find evidence of carelessness or fraud. Brown was concerned that the controls would have to be so strict (carefully watching for a magician’s tricks), that the negative mental environment might inhibit Geller’s natural ability, which Brown knew was real. Therefore, Brown would recommend to them that I be included as part of that team to add a mellow influence to the environment around Geller.

By the fall of 1973, I was “hired” to come down to SRI to draw whatever pictures Targ chose randomly out of a dictionary. I was given a large black marking pen and poster-sized paper. Since I am short, filling up the paper with a simple, spontaneous, drawing became a full body movement — almost a dance. The drawings were very crude — childlike — the worst I have ever done. Geller had a small pad and a regular pen to use as he sat in the electromagnetically shielded room. (It was remarkable that some of our drawings looked so similar when reproduced to be the same size.) Anyway, Targ and I focused on each one in turn to “send” the image to Geller, whom Puthoff had locked in the EM shielded room three buildings away. So with Targ and I in one building, and Puthoff and Geller in another, the four of us decided to begin with a meditation. Sometimes I felt like all of us had been stirred together into a “mind soup.”

At first Geller thought that perhaps UFOs gave him the power from time to time. However, we discussed the need to focus on each other for better results. We did establish a good rapport, so that I could tell during this “sending” period when he felt he had “received” the right image, and when he wasn’t sure about it. I learned so much from this experiment with Geller, Targ and Puthoff that I set up my own telepathy research later in a similar protocol.

Eventually, Ingo Swann, Targ and Puthoff decided to call the PSI activity at SRI “Remote Viewing” to separate it from any discredited terms associated with the occult. Targ and Puthoff published their version of the RV events in “Nature, October 18, 1974”.



(The SRI team neglected to say that I had participated, which later gave skeptic Randi (a TV magician) a chance to attack their work as fraud. He discovered that a person with my name was present, but not acknowledged, so when the AAAS invited him to the meeting in S.F., for the purpose of discrediting the SRI study, Randi said I was Geller’s secret accomplice, who slipped him messages under the door.



Later, I published my own version, along with my other research projects with the SBBLS — first in my PhD dissertation (1978), and also in “Multidimensional Mind: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace” (1990), Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, also at <http://www.amazon.com>.)

### Uri Geller and PK

The first Parapsychology Research Group meeting that I attended in Palo Alto was the first time I saw Uri Geller. He spoke to the group about his life and seeing UFOs, and how he discovered that he could bend metal. When he asked for a volunteer, a woman walked up to the front of the room. She didn't want any of her keys bent, so he asked her to hold her glasses, which she did with each hand holding the edges of the frame. He put his hand over her right hand, but the side that bent was not being touched. Everyone was pleased. He put the glasses down on the table, and they all went into the kitchen for coffee. I moved up closer to the table, so I could study it. As I watched, the stem continued bend, with no one else near it.

During the few days that I worked at SRI, I saw that strange things happened unexpectedly all around Geller. Sometimes when he walked down the hall, magnets would fall off file cabinets, and the notes they held floated to the floor. When we went to lunch, spoons and forks would bend just as he put his arms on the table. Geller seemed to be as surprised as any of us when that happened, however, when individuals asked him to bend a key, the key usually bent. He also wondered why the key? What was the significance of a key? At first, I thought at least some of the events seemed similar to poltergeist activity — ultra-dimensional — rather than extra-terrestrial. Whatever it was, it must have been from another dimension.

Henry Dakin and Jim Hickman had taken a Kirlian picture of Uri's fingertip with black and white Polaroid film. It shows a steak of light emanating from Uri's fingertip toward a watch that lost 10 minutes without him touching it. Dakin first published this image in his “High-Voltage Photography” (1975). Dakin gave me permission to re-publish it in “Multidimensional Mind: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace” (1999), and again in his own chapter included in “RADIANT MINDS: Scientists Explore the Dimensions of Consciousness” (2010).

Dean Brown described some extraordinary events that happened when the two of them were together. Brown had invited Geller to dinner at his home. There, three large decorative keys, made of pot metal with a covering of shiny gold were carefully arranged on the wall near the dining room table. Uri waved his hand at them from across the room and said, “I wonder if any of those keys might bend.” As the dinner party watched in amazement, the end of the largest key (about 12”) bent out from the wall from its center 45°. Brown brought this one to show us. (Shaman Rolling Thunder told me to tell Uri if

he bends metal, he could heal bones.)

None of the physicists at SRI could provide any solid explanations about Geller's PK ability. In spite of all of these strange things that happened spontaneously, the SRI team had yet to see it happen under the controlled conditions they had devised. The last day for them to try was on the winter solstice of 1973. For this experiment, Targ and Puthoff had set up a paper with evenly spaced black horizontal lines on the wall approximately 20” behind Uri. Puthoff set up an old version of a BW video camera to record him and show the lines behind him. Geller was offered a tray of different pieces of metal so he could choose one that “felt right” for bending. Earlier Targ had shown me a 3/8 inch cold rolled steel bar that he had cut into 3 pieces so he could study for any differences, in case Geller could bend one of them.

As the session started, I was sitting next to Uri, and when he asked me what I thought he should pick, I suggested that one. He held it horizontally with his left hand, between the black lines and video camera, and rubbed it gently with the forefinger of his right hand. I closed my eyes when he began to focus, so I could “feel” and to “tune into” his brainwaves. His mind held a steady frequency for a time, and when that shifted suddenly, my eyes popped open just as Uri said, “I think it's working.” We both watched the bending take place, with a sense of amazement that this was actually happening. The bend was slight, too slight for the old video camera to notice, or the widely spaced black lines on the wall far behind him to show, but enough so that it wouldn't roll smoothly on the table any more. We knew it was real, but noise and disbelief rang up and down the halls of SRI. Targ felt the results weren't good enough to fight against a world of skeptics. Uri was very discouraged that his best effort was judged to be “not good enough.” He was ready to give up. We all took a break. I dug a chocolate bar out of my purse for him, and Phyllis gave him a neck rub. Together we convinced him to try again. This time he chose a pair of surgical tweezers from the tray. Again I tuned in to his brainwaves. Suddenly, I felt something extra was added, and looked up to see Pat Price standing in the open door, also focused. The bottom part of the tweezers lifted up, and then broke off falling to the table with a clunk. Many more noisy discussions followed. All possible contradictions by skeptics were considered. In the end, the SRI team would not formally corroborate Geller's PK ability. I disagreed with their decision, and Targ spent some time to explain it to me. Later, I realized why. They suffered so much irrational criticism just for publishing the telepathy studies, adding PK on top of that might have caused the whole program to be cancelled. The established science of materialism would not give in easily. (3) It was enough for me to know it was true. After this event, I spent 2 days in meditation attempting to re-wire my brain to accept the fact that mind power alone could bend metal. What we are dealing with is nothing less than a major change in scientific thinking. It is as fundamental a change as that caused by the Darwinian shift in thinking. Western science has studied evolution with the idea that the single cell (not so

simple, really, since it formed the beginning of life on earth) evolved until the human brain was complex enough to produce consciousness. Mind, in that belief system, is believed to be the epiphenomenon of the matter and energy of the brain. But a mind that is limited by such matter as the physical brain cannot remotely view things or events at a distance. This is what causes the science of materialism to reject all psi phenomena. It can't exist, therefore it doesn't.

The belief system that creates the fundamental change we are now experiencing means that it is the consciousness of life that produces the matter and energy through which life evolves. The mutations that occur during climate change to produce a life form that can adapt to such changes are created by consciousness. (This would also explain Stephen Jay Gould's 1970 theory of "punctuated equilibrium.") (4 & 5) The life forms that formed early on this planet did not have the same mix of oxygen in the air that we require now. They created it during their life processes. (6) Since scientists have assumed also that to find life on other planets, those planets have to include water. However, we believe that the Consciousness of Life has its own agenda, since organisms on earth can exist living on sulfur (in the deep Atlantic ridge) and bacteria can exist living on arsenic in Mono Lake, California.

Physicists have named only 4 Fundamental Forces in the universe (the weak and the strong nuclear forces, gravity and electromagnetism), but with this change in thinking, we have to consider a 5th Fundamental Force — Life and its Consciousness. While many living scientists will dispute this idea, it is important to remember that life comes from life. Scientists may modify cells in a test tube, but they have to start with something that is already alive, even if it is only a small cell. Life may be ubiquitous throughout the universe, as this 5th Fundamental Force of Life and its Consciousness chooses its own path; its own combination of chemical exchanges with its environment. We evolved as we have on earth because we have adapted to and co-created our environment. We are still doing that.



*The 1973 winter solstice was also Uri Geller's birthday. He invited us to a party at his hotel. This is a photo of part of that group who attended his birthday party. Left to Right: Russell Targ, Phyllis Cole, Dean Brown, Jean Millay, Uri Geller & friend of Uri's. (Sorry, I can't remember her name, after 38 years.)*

## BRAINWAVE SYNCHRONIZATION

I still hoped that I could convince Targ to look at brainwave synchronization between two people with their expensive room-sized EEG tools. He said I would have to take that up with the psychophysiolgogist, though their equipment was only programmed to look at one channel at a time. The psychophysiolgogist was willing to explore the effect of a distant flashing light on alpha waves (without feedback), and I agreed to produce some alpha for that. As he hooked the electrodes up to my head in the EM shielded room, I asked him if he might be able to measure two people at the same time. His response was both sexist and insulting. "What do you know about brainwaves, you're only an art teacher?" At which point he closed the heavy door without waiting for an answer. I was so incensed at such treatment that I knew my attempt to produce alpha waves that day would not be as continuous as usual. (This was a perfect example of how the ignorance of the experimenter effect works to skew experiments. First ask someone to practice alpha rhythms, and then insult them!) I had already seen on my SBBLS, that my anger produced asymmetrical bursts of theta. He was only looking at one side, but his wiggly lines on the chart recorder would show those occasional high amplitude slow waves (theta). I knew he would see those bursts of theta, and think from the limited literature he had available to him that it indicated relaxation. When the session was over, he did have a strange look on his face when he asked, "You must be very relaxed?" His over-the-edge ego would never accept any explanation from me that contradicted what his advanced degree convinced him that he knew. So I didn't try. I responded with some heat, "What do you know about brainwaves, when you've never looked at those of your own head?" Of course, I realized that my own anger represented my own ego response. For one attempting to follow a spiritual path, this is to be discouraged. However, I have learned over the years how to focus anger adrenalin into the energy needed for a creative project, so I marched straight down the hall to a pay phone (they still had those in those days), and called Tim Scully. I asked him if he could build a machine to feedback information when both signals were in phase. He said he could.

That was my last formal association with the parapsychology project at SRI, though Targ and I are still friends. In 1974, after Scully delivered the new "phase-comparator" he built at my request, Targ and David Hurt installed a counter for me so I could continue with my own EEG synchronization research. Targ also has included a chapter in our new PRG Anthology, "RADIANT MINDS: Scientists Explore the Dimensions of Consciousness." (Eventually, my research in brainwave synchronization and telepathy will be covered in Chapter 3, along with our successful remote viewing of four distant places at the same time. If you want to know the details, check out Multidimensional Mind: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace. If you want to know more about how the remarkable work by 55 members of the Parapsychology Research Group (PRG), influenced the whole modern field of consciousness studies, look for: Millay, J. (2010) RADIANT MINDS: Scientists Explore the Dimensions of Consciousness on <http://www.amazon.com>.)



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2) *When I went to the traditional large family Christmas gathering, I was a day late for some of the major annual house cleaning, that Mother always insisted on doing first, though was able to finish the rest of it. I had no money, and only a bent key and a broken spoon to show for my recent major mind-changing experience, though I did mount them nicely in clear plastic boxes. My parents were always supportive, though skeptical, my sisters were mute, but their scientifically educated husbands and children were downright insulting. (Crazy ol' Aunt Jeannie was really over the edge.)*

*The next day, when most had left for their own homes, 5 of us were sitting around the table after lunch. My mother discovered that her watch had stopped. She said she wished it had stopped before Christmas, so someone*

*would have given her a new one. I said we should try to "fix" it the way Uri Geller did. I put the watch in the middle of the table, and on the count of 3, we should all shout "work, work, work" at it. By then, those family members still there were mellow, and agreed to humor me. We all shouted on cue. Mom picked up her watch, and sure enough, it was working again. It continued to work for weeks until someone in the family finally gave her a new one.*

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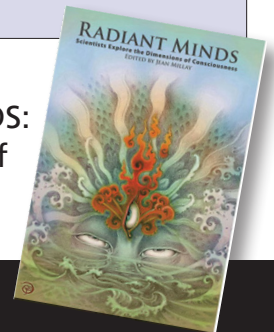
*Dr Jean Millay*

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

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

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

Dr Jean Millay's New book - **RADIANT MINDS:**  
Scientists Explore the Dimensions of  
Consciousness



## Next Chapter - Issue 6:

Dr Jean Millay - RV research and our intercontinental RV experiment

# How I Became a Remote Viewer

Robert J. Durant - 18 February 2004

## Major Dames

In 1992 I attended a UFO conference in Atlanta, Georgia, organized by psychiatrist and UFO abduction researcher Dr. Rima Laibow<sup>1</sup>. One of the speakers was a new name to me, and to nearly all of the 200 attendees -- Major Edward Dames<sup>2</sup>, recently retired from the U.S. Army.

Dames stunned the crowd with what struck me as a preposterous tale, even in the context of the dozen other presentations dealing with such arcane topics as the UFO abduction claims. He spoke about a psychic skill called remote viewing, developed in secrecy at the Stanford Research Institute, and then applied by teams of military "viewers" on a systematic basis to gain information about operational targets of great interest to the American intelligence community. Remote viewing, said Dames, was a latent ability common to the human species, but it required long and demanding training.

Another name unfamiliar to me was invoked several times during this presentation, by way of singling out the central

figure in the development of remote viewing. Later, I got the spelling right: Ingo Swann.

Upon returning from Atlanta, I called a friend who has spent decades in parapsychology, including laboratory work. "Psychic phenomena" was a subject of only passing interest to me. I was unread and untutored, and didn't really care that much about it in the first place. But I wanted to run the Dames story by my learned friend, and fully expected him to draw on his fund of special knowledge and dismiss "remote viewing" as arrant nonsense. To my great surprise, he said that such a skill does indeed appear to exist, and has been replicated at various laboratories over the years. He was unaware of the military program, but knew through the parapsychological grapevine about the work done at SRI, presumably under CIA sponsorship.

With this sobering confirmation in hand, I wondered out loud why this skill had not been followed up. Where was the parapsychological community? Where was the scientific community at large?

The response was an exercise in studied diffidence. Yes, this seemed to be real ESP. But there were many other examples, and researchers had no funding, and all positive findings in the field were instantly attacked by the organized skeptics, and the press always misrepresented the work, and who cares, anyhow? This was my introduction to the mindset of academic parapsychologists - diligent researchers but beaten down by an unthinking skeptical culture to the point where they avoid the most dramatic evidential results, and instead hide behind clouds of statistics.

## I Meet Swann

Several months after this conversation I was invited to an afternoon at the summer place of a prominent Manhattan psychiatrist with a long-standing interest in the paranormal. The guest of honor was none other than this mysterious fellow, Ingo Swann. I listened to his rather short talk, and then introduced myself over cocktails. That was the beginning of a deep friendship, and a pivotal point in my life.



By 1994 I had done enough reading on remote viewing, interspersed with discussions with Swann, to persuade me to take the plunge. Swann was not teaching, and said he would never teach again, having had enough of that at SRI, among other vaguely proffered reasons. So I signed up with Ed Dames, who at the time was the only source of instruction using the Swann protocols. Also, I knew Dames had been trained by Swann, which gave me some confidence that I would have a tutorial pipeline back to the exhaustive research and development my tax money had paid for. Nor did Swann try to dissuade me when I announced my intentions.

Two weeks before I was to depart for Albuquerque, Swann called. "I've decided to teach a fellow named Jim Schnabel, and I can teach two about as easily as just one, and you are welcome, if you want."

This was one of those offers one can't refuse. I cancelled my appointment with Ed Dames, who was upset but gentlemanly about it. And I learned that Schnabel had also signed up with Dames, but cancelled when Swann made him the offer of instruction.

As Swann explained the situation to me, Schnabel was a journalist who wanted to write a book about remote viewing. Schnabel had obviously done his homework on the topic, and had already interviewed most of the "names" in the open literature, but Swann told him that the only way to understand remote viewing, particularly if the goal was to write a competent book about it, was to learn the skill. That is why Schnabel had signed on with Dames. Then Swann got to ruminating about it, and decided that perhaps the writer of the definitive book on remote viewing ought to be taught by the original "armchair traveler," as Targ and Puthof<sup>f3</sup> had whimsically dubbed him during the epochal early research at SRI.

That's what I knew about Jim Schnabel when I rang the doorbell at Swann's lower-Manhattan townhouse in the early morning hours on Day One. My main

concerns were this thing called remote viewing, the 12 days of instruction that loomed ahead, and the seeming impossibility of accomplishing the goal.

### **I Meet Schnabel**

My partner turned out to be about half my age, with dark hair arranged in deliberately informal style, skin fair and smooth like a child's, and a bit of pink in the cheeks making him appear much younger than his 30 years. His manner was reserved to the point of reticence, and there was an air of unease or even evasiveness about him. He had the disconcerting habit of rarely looking you in the eye during conversation, preferring to stare at his shoes. But he seemed to have a keen mind, the ability to express ideas precisely, and a sporadically evinced but genuine sense of humor.

The days of training that followed were long, intense ordeals. I came to appreciate Schnabel's reserve, because a more emotional person might well have caused a serious problem in the pressure cooker of Swann's Academy.

Generally, we shared at least the midday meal, and there was plenty of time between training sessions when the three of us would talk. Despite the ample opportunity, I learned little about Jim Schnabel. He had a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, and had worked for a firm developing electronic devices for aviation applications, until it went out of business. This seems to have been the only "real" job he had had since graduation from college. He had written two books on paranormal topics, one on UFO abductions, the other on crop circles<sup>4</sup>. He was enrolled at a university in England and was hoping to get a doctorate in the sociology of science. Much of his spare time at Swann's was spent on the telephone - to England, he confided - and on occasion he would receive a call from England. It was hinted that most of the transatlantic telephoning had to do with a lady friend.

Other sources told me that Schnabel had worked for the CIA while in England. I didn't raise that, it seeming to be not the

sort of question a gentleman would ask of another gentleman, and I only raise it here because other parties confronted him with this and in response he freely acknowledged his employment with that "firm", though he says it was long ago and far away. I would imagine there was nothing sinister about this, just the sort of thing many temporarily expatriate Americans are asked by their country to do from time to time, which is to report on activities of other Americans that might warrant a closer look. Which of us, if asked, wouldn't do the same?

### **The Curriculum**

Swann's curriculum began with two 12-hour days of extraordinarily intense drilling on the theory of remote viewing. We learned about the difference between automatic and autonomic, what a limin is, and what it is not. This came in fairly short doses, usually 30 to 45 minutes in duration, often accompanied by overhead projector "slides" that still had the dust of Stanford Research Institute on them. The slides had been prepared for use in Top Secret briefings of skeptical CIA and Pentagon audiences during the 1970s, but were declassified now, and put away on Swann's shelves. Then we would be asked to write a short essay on what we had just learned, or tried to learn. Then on to another topic. And so on for two very wearying days.

The object was to teach us the theory of remote viewing, along with all the carefully recorded details of how it works, per the many years of research at SRI, in order to help collapse the cultural barriers that almost force us to reject the very possibility that something like remote viewing exists or can be done by mere mortals. We even had homework. This consisted of reading various technical papers, none of them dealing directly with remote viewing or any other "psychic" topic, but all of them pertinent to, and supportive of, the theory of remote viewing as developed at SRI and now taught to us by Swann.

Although Swann had agreed to teach us for a total of 12 days, he said we would work two days, then take two days off, and so on until the 12 days of instruc-

tion were complete. We thought this silly, but soon discovered that we were exhausted by the remote viewing, and really needed the breaks. Why three or four sessions, each lasting only 30 minutes or so, should exhaust us physically and mentally, remains a mystery. But Swann learned this is the case when he taught the initial class of military-intelligence viewers, and was not going to abuse us by failing to provide adequate rest.

With this out of the way, we began remote viewing. Swann uses only geographical coordinates (latitudes and longitudes), and for our course stuck entirely to geographical locations or structures. There were no events in the list of targets, just sites. Both Schnabel and I progressed at about the same pace, which is to say that we made no progress at all the first day or two, while we made repeated attempts to produce an ideogram in response to the infinitely patient droning of North and South and East and West from Swann's end of the long table where we worked.

The sites, like the teaching slides we had seen earlier, were originals from SRI. Manila folders contained color photos of each site, together with worksheets from previous students who used the same coordinates. The outer face of the folder showed only a latitude and longitude, and a notation about the "phase" level the particular site was meant to evoke in the trainee. When Swann left SRI, he had been given the folders, numbering no less than 2,600! On occasion Schnabel and I peeked at the work done by our predecessors, partly to judge their results against ours, and partly for the titillation of seeing some very interesting names, some of whom have no publicly known connection with remote viewing.

### **An Ideogram, At Last!**

At some magic moment, one of us (I can't recall which) finally let it happen, and produced a real ideogram. Whether from morphogenetic resonance or just practice I can't say, but from that point forward both Schnabel and I were doing well. We were taken through various stages, patiently and systematically,

as our "preconscious processing" got more sensitive and productive of correct data about the site. I especially remember one session that Schnabel did that astonished me and also brought out more than a bit of jealousy. The coordinate was that of a platform many miles off the east coast of the US, where the Air Force had a radar station. Schnabel made a beautifully precise sketch of the place, the platform, the sea around it, the large plastic balls enclosing the radar antennas, and, to make things better (for him), he had a little something hanging off the side of the platform that looked mighty like a small crane. When Swann showed us the feedback photo, there it all was - including the crane!

Schnabel was something of a whiner. He was forever arguing with Swann about this or that. Usually this amounted to nothing. But once Schnabel complained in the midst of a session that Swann was "leading" him. In other words, that Swann was giving him clues about the target.

During the first dozen or so training exercises, Swann would reply to our spoken statements about the site. Even when we were obviously "on target," we would make descriptive statements that either he knew to be correct, or thought it reasonable to assume were correct, or about which there was simply no way of knowing if they were correct or not. He would limit his comments to one of three: (1) correct, (2) probably correct and (3) can't feed back. But he never said, "not correct." It was Swann's theory that this is "negative reinforcement," and as such it would not help the student. When, as occasionally happened, we simply did not come close to the target, this would be evident early in the session, and Swann would tell us to end it. And, for the record, I must add most emphatically that he never gave us the slightest hint or clue about the nature of the target site - only that specific data we enunciated were "c" or "pc" or "can't feed back." The use of the three comments continued throughout the training, although it occurred much less frequently during the final stages.

Schnabel's complaint about being "led" evoked the only really heated exchange between the two that I observed during the entire program. (I can attest that Swann had not been leading Schnabel.) I was resting on a couch nearby, in a reverie, and only half-listening to the action at the table, until things got loud. It was one hell of an exchange, with Swann refusing to budge, and telling Schnabel that he never, but never, led a student, and that Schnabel would either apologize or pack his bags. Schnabel wasn't the least bit resilient, instead giving Swann what-for, but eventually he backed off. Incredibly, after all this, they simply continued the session, with a very good remote viewing job done by Schnabel on the target.

I have already hinted that Schnabel is not an easy man to draw out or to talk to about other than business matters. But I am much the same sort, and so is Swann. So it was a surprise when, after one particularly good session, with all of us wondering out loud about this marvel called remote viewing, that Schnabel spoke to me in a rare moment in which the wall of reserve broke down. He said that he had spent so much of his life studying anomalies, or alleged anomalies (like the crop circles and the UFO abductions about which he had written entire books) and that everywhere he looked, he discovered bunk and nonsense. "But this, this is real. This is amazing!" he said, staring me straight in the eye.

At the end of each day we were required to write summaries of what we had done, listing the sites that were remote viewed and our personal evaluations of how well we did. Those self-critiques, together with the work sheets, are stored in Swann's files. As the course progressed, both Schnabel and I continued to add our personal appreciations to what was obvious from the work sheets.

On the evening of the tenth day of training, Swann unwrapped blocks of modeling clay and announced nonchalantly that our task for the following day would be to make a clay model of a site. This struck us as an absurd leap for a pair of neophytes. But the next day came, and I was as usual the first man at the



table, Schnabel preferring to sleep late in Swann's penthouse, while Swann and I ate breakfast at a local diner and then returned to begin work. With this routine, I would be nearly finished by the time we heard Schnabel bounding down five stories of metal stairway to the basement workshop. The whole building would shake as he struck the steps, leaping over four or five at a time. Then he would creep, silent-Indian-like, down the remaining flight, in order not to disturb us. Swann and I never let him know that his stealth was in vain.

Starting with nothing other than a latitude and a longitude, I constructed out of clay a fairly accurate three-dimensional model of a temple located somewhere in Southeast Asia. The very unusual carved concentric designs on the temple spires are clearly depicted in the model. I am very proud of that, and Swann, to whose credit all this really redounds, has expressed himself as equally proud. He keeps the model handy, and shows it from time to time to persons who inquire about remote viewing.

Schnabel took over the table after I had cleaned up my mess. About an hour and a half later he had produced a clay model, with necessary cardboard appurtenances, that was a dead ringer for the dam at Lake Victoria. This includes the unique spillway, and the roads on either side of the dam, as well as the lake behind it and the river into which the dammed waters flow. A superb job, and a job that thrilled all of us, mainly Jim Schnabel, the very accomplished remote viewer.

That was the last time I saw Jim Schnabel. I had finished 11 days out of the agreed-upon 12, but was called away on business. Schnabel stayed for day 12, which consisted of doing one more clay model. This was of a unique building in the American Southwest, and again he proved unambiguously the power of remote viewing. These three clay models, mine and Schnabel's two, stand as an unanswerable argument on behalf of remote viewing.

#### **Stanford Research Institute**

In the late 1960s, the CIA learned that

large sums of money were being spent in the Soviet Union for studies of "psychic phenomena," and that several first-rate scientists were involved in the research. It is the business of the CIA to worry about such things, and the worry took the form of asking two questions. First, have the Soviets made an important discovery in a field that science has traditionally rejected as nonsense? Second, is the Soviet research only disinformation, a way to confuse the CIA and make it waste resources chasing an imaginary threat? There was only one way to resolve this problem, and thus the CIA asked two physicists -- not two parapsychologists -- to investigate ESP. They were to do this very, very quietly, and of course, the CIA funding was never to be mentioned.

The physicists set up shop at the prestigious Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California. They gathered individuals with a reputation as "psychics," and began to test them. The results were positive, but extremely erratic. That is, there were spectacular "hits," but also equally spectacular failures. And nobody could predict which session would be successful.

Ingo Swann was among the cast of psychics. He was unique in that he had made a study of psychic phenomena and insisted on being a research associate, not simply a laboratory curiosity.

As one might guess, the focus of the research was to determine if it is possible, using "psychic" means, to gather information about distant locations. In sum, psychic spying. Swann had already shown success with what he called "remote viewing," meaning description of places at a great distance. He also introduced a novel idea -- instead of a verbal description, he found that sketching the target site was somehow more "natural" for him, and allowed production of additional and usually more accurate data. This discovery was one foundation for the Swann system of remote viewing.

One day Swann got the idea that he might be able to "view" a site if he were given only the latitude and longitude of

the site. This sounded ridiculous, because everyone knew that latitude and longitude is an entirely arbitrary, man-made system for defining locations on the surface of the Earth. How could the viewer make the connection? But Swann insisted on testing the idea, and several days later he was presented with a series of ten sites, each defined only by its latitude and longitude. These were laboriously worked out by a secretary at the research project, using an Atlas of the world.

To everyone's surprise, the system worked. Swann was able to describe seven out of ten sites on the first test. On one of the sites, Swann's result was entirely incorrect, but he insisted that they go back and check the coordinate again. It proved to have been wrongly transcribed by the secretary. The place indicated by the coordinates Swann used matched his description! This discovery -- the use of geographical coordinates to define the target -- was the second foundation of the Swann system. It also suited the CIA, because for most Soviet targets of interest all they knew was the location of the site.

#### **The Process**

In the course of practicing viewing by coordinates, Swann and his colleagues noticed that immediately after writing down the coordinates he would make a quick mark on the paper. This was apparently an automatic, unconscious movement of the pen, and had no obvious meaning. But after a while it became clear that these scribbles were part of the process, and the first response of the viewer to the coordinate.

Further research showed that these scribbles were in fact a very highly compressed evocation of the nature of the site located at the place defined by the coordinates. In other words, the initial scribble showed, in highly compressed form, whether the target was man-made or natural, for example.

Careful examination of Swann's sketches also showed a progression from the initial scribble to a series of descriptions of

color, temperature, texture and other similar characteristics of the site that one would find using the normal physical senses. Then there would begin a series of sketches, first two-dimensional, then three-dimensional. And following that, information would flow about the general purpose of the site, particularly if humans were using it for a specific purpose.

The initial scribble was named the "ideogram." The progressions of data flow were called "stages." And these stages always progressed in the same sequence, making it possible under most circumstances to know if the viewer had in fact made "contact" with the target site. This entire process is what came to be known as Coordinate Remote Viewing, or alternatively, Controlled Remote Viewing, CRV.

CRV was thus distinguished from traditional psychic modes. It was written down, it was systematic, and it contained internal ways to check for accuracy.

My training in the process of CRV was organized as follows. Swann would sit at one end of a long table. He had a folder containing a photograph of the site, and the latitude and longitude of the site. I hasten to add that if the reader thinks anyone can produce a description of a site from some kind of memory exercise, knowing what is at this or that coordinate, he should give it a try. Very quickly he will discover that this is impossible. Also, later research showed that a purely random number coordinate assigned to a site works nearly as well as the latitude and longitude. In any event, for all but the very first training sites, the coordinates are so precise that they define the site within a hundred meters.

Seated at the other end of the table is the student -- me. I have a set of about ten sheets of 8.5 by 11 inch unlined paper, and a pen. We always used "roller-ball" pens, because these move so smoothly on the paper, but a piece of charcoal would work.

The teacher asks if the student is ready, and waits until the student agrees he is

prepared to "take the coordinate." The student indicates readiness by placing the tip of his pen on the paper. The teacher reads the coordinate, such as "Fifteen degrees, twenty-three minutes, forty seconds North, two degrees, seven minutes, four seconds East."

Immediately, the student's hand moves, producing the ideogram. Usually, he does a quick analysis of the ideogram, writing whether it appears to show something man-made or natural, smooth or hard. Little else can be seen or felt.

Within seconds, the "tactiles" begin to form in the student's mind, very vaguely. It is important not to allow any thinking or analysis to take place when these are appearing. They take the form of colors first, but soon mix with other results of normal sense organ signals. The student verbalizes these, and writes them on the paper. For example, "brown, yellow, white, cold, rough."

Shortly after, the pen will begin to move, seemingly by itself. Again, it is imperative that no thoughts be allowed to interfere. The seasoned remote viewer will be able to rise above the process and observe the drawing, almost as if he is watching another person draw. The result is likely to be a very rough sketch, in two dimensional form, of the target site.

Then more movements of the pen, and then on to a second sheet of paper. Some exercises consume ten or 12 sheets of paper. Typically, a session will last from 20 to 45 minutes. For reasons not understood, the data eventually ceases to flow. However, the sequence of the flow never changes.

Perhaps the most difficult part of the entire process is to simply let it happen. There is always "performance anxiety." Regardless of the success of a previous exercise, I think every remote viewer believes he is about to attempt something that is ridiculous, impossible. And the great enemy is allowing the mind to override the process. This can occur by attempting to analyze the results as they appear on paper, or otherwise intruding the intellect upon the process.

During the initial training, very simple targets are given. Examples would be remote places with no buildings such as the middle of a lake or a desert, or a swamp in South America. As the student becomes more sensitive, more detailed targets are used. Examples would be the Eiffel Tower, Mount Etna, and lighthouses. At this level of competence, it is important to select targets that literally rise above the surrounding terrain, and are easy to distinguish from the surroundings. The remote viewing process is much like ordinary vision in this respect -- the most obvious thing is noticed first.

### A Remote Viewing Session

On 1 May 1994 I sat at the table in Swann's basement, roller ball pen in hand, small pile of blank paper within reach, and a single blank sheet in front of me. A paper cup with coffee was within reach, a reminder that the excursion I was about to make into the farthest reaches of another universe would take only my mind, not my body.

At the opposite end of the table, Swann sat smoking a cigar, patiently waiting for me to indicate my readiness to "take the coordinate." As usual, I was nervous. But I had no choice, did I? Moreover, this was to be a special session -- Swann had brought modeling clay, and said that the exercise would include construction of a three-dimensional model of the target site. How this could possibly be done, I could not imagine. But I found it nearly impossible to understand how I had successfully described 30 or 40 sites during the past weeks, using only the latitude and longitude of the sites as the initial trigger for the remote viewing that followed.

But it was time to remote view, and if nothing else, it meant time to absolutely stop thinking. If I had learned nothing else by now, it was that thinking is the deadly, merciless enemy of remote viewing. So I did my little trick, which I can't really put into words, but the best description is that I shift my conscious mind sideways, leaving the remote viewing portion of my mind ready to begin.



And then I placed the tip of the pen on the paper, this act being the universally accepted signal that the viewer is ready to take the coordinate. Speaking might disturb the delicate mind-set. And the viewer is in charge of the session. Thus Swann waited, and then, seeing the pen drop to the paper, he intoned the coordinate, quietly but deliberately.

"Fourteen degrees, 20 minutes, North. One hundred degrees, 35 minutes East," said Swann.

I wrote the numbers as he spoke. As the word "East" ended, my hand scrawled, left to right, forming the ideogram. This movement of the pen was entirely involuntary, uncontrolled by my conscious thought, and in fact the entire arm is involved in directing the pen, not just the wrist and fingers.

***[This CRV session in full can be found at the end of this article]***

Then I interpreted the ideogram, from its "feel" and shape: A: flat, rolling, soft, then, A: up angle, B: structure. Thus my initial conclusion that the site defined by those coordinates was flat, rolling, soft land, with a structure located there, or prominent there. (The A: is the general description of the ideogram, the B: is the general conclusion, if any.)

Below that I wrote "Break!" The viewer can call a break in the session at any time. There are technical reasons for this under certain circumstances, but here I believe I simply was having an especially strong case of "performance anxiety." After a short while, probably only ten or 15 seconds, I told Swann I wanted to take the coordinate again, put the pen to the paper, and Swann replied by repeating the coordinate.

I wrote the coordinate as it was spoken, and produced another ideogram, noted "up angle," and took yet another break. Then I asked for the coordinate again.

Swann spoke the coordinate, I produced the third ideogram, and wrote "A: sharp acute, up, angle, down, B: structure." Note that all three ideograms are essen-

tially the same. The second and third emphasize the sharp angular shape representing the target, but with each repetition making the essence of the ideogram more obvious. That is to say, it is definitely a man-made structure.

This time I did not take another break. Instead, by now the "signal line" had become very strong, and the characteristic flow of the remote viewing stages was strongly moving the pen. I wrote S-2, expecting the second stage to emerge, producing colors, textures, and other "tactiles." However, they did not appear. Instead, I was being sucked into the site, though I could not visualize it. This is an excellent example of how "feeling" is so predominant in remote viewing, because I wrote "lofty, up, high, breath in." In other words, I had contacted the site, as if confronting it with my body, and was nearly overwhelmed by the sudden realization of its height. At that point, because of the strong emotional impact, I took an AI break, meaning in our technical jargon, an Aesthetic Impact break. If the viewer succumbs to such emotion-laden impressions, he will never proceed to gathering the unemotional but necessary data required to describe the site. And under the AI break notation, I have said what it was that made for the AI, namely, "Makes me draw my breath in."

As I was writing, I was also speaking. Swann was my instructor, but also my "monitor." In fact, at this point in my training, there was really no instruction involved, and his function was that normally played by the monitor. That is, he kept a parallel record showing what I was saying. This is important because the viewer will often say something, but neglect to write it on the paper. Or, particularly in the early stages of training, the viewer will "draw pictures in the air," meaning with hand gestures, instead of using the pen and paper. Another function of the monitor is to prevent the viewer from becoming entranced by some aspect of the site, and stopping the natural flow in that way. The viewer can engage in normal conversation during a session, but is definitely in an "altered state of consciousness," and the objective monitor must on occasion

offer a polite nudge. (I was privileged to act as monitor for several remote viewing sessions done by Swann many years after my training, and discovered that even The Master needed that "polite nudge" from time to time!)

On the second page. I wrote "S-2," and began to list those, but got only two: "grey" and "checkered surface." Immediately after those notations, I began drawing the set of squares. The squares really should have been underneath the S-2 items, but the "automatic writing" aspect was in control, and they intruded on top of the words. Then I drew the vertical shape.

Picking up the next blank sheet, and numbering it, I drew [Page 3] a cone with some vertical lines, but mainly with a series of horizontal lines, and a horizontal line under the entire figure marked "ground." Then I drew the three interlocking hook shapes, and noted "round shaped." None of this sketching involved any sort of conscious thought. These marks appeared on the paper, as the pen moved, but with me observing as if from a distance watching someone else do the drawing. I still had no idea what the target was, or even if I was really "on target" or if I had totally missed the assigned site. Swann would not, at this stage of my training, have said anything even if he thought I was wildly off the mark. He just sat there at the far end of the table, silently, in a cloud of cigar smoke, seeming almost bored.

Then on to the next page [Page 4], where the previous sketches are elaborated into one much more detailed representation. Here we have a cone, and for the first time a rough but obvious three-dimensional sketch. There are still those weak vertical lines, but now there is a strong indication showing the shape of the edge of the cone. This seems to be a series of parallel grooves on the left side of the cone. Obviously, that side is not smooth, but in some way sculpted in a regular and perhaps symmetrical manner.

Page 5 develops the previous concept, this time showing that these grooves ex-

tend throughout the cone, and are seen on both edges. The vertical line below that is simply marked “high,” and I can’t recall why I thought it appeared. That is why it is important to write down all impressions. One interpretation is that the “signal” is still telling me that the height of the target is important, as it did immediately after the third ideogram [Page 1].

The next page [Page 6] began with another cone, but note the evolution of the shape of the cone as it becomes thinner in each succeeding sketch. The circular parallel markings are emphasized. I think Swann might have asked me to give the height of the cone, and I have what turned out to be an erroneous number, “400 – 500 feet?” on the side. Also of interest, and consistent with the development of this “stage,” is that I continue to do three-dimensional sketching, although this time it appears by insertion under the cone of a circle with the notation “circular.” Although I don’t know it at this time in the session, this is a view from the top, so that we have a side view and a view from above of this cone-shaped object that from the outset has been the primary focus of the remote viewing process. Also, at the bottom of the cone and to the right are very rough sketches that indicate more than just that single huge cone is at the site.

The next page [Page 7] is another three-dimensional representation, but very crude. As shown, it is almost meaningless. But we will return to this page later, when we know what the target really was, and find much to our surprise that this sketch is full of meaning.

The next page [Page 8] is an elaboration of the previous page. Remember, the data flows in a very regular fashion, and we are now depicting the target site in three dimensions, even though the “artist” is primitive. Here we see four cones, of different height, a large rectangular block upon which the cones rest, and at the lower left of the block there is a circle. The base is noted “base.”

On the next page [Page 9] I once again attempt to get the “tactiles,” and have

deliberately written S-2 at the top of the page in order to evoke them. The result was “feel solidity, complex surface,” and a third word that I can not read. As I was recording these S-2 items, I got another Aesthetic Impact (AI) very similar to the one that occurred on the first page of the session. This time it is “up” and “heaven.” Then the notation on the right side, “AOL temple.” An AOL is an Analytic Overlay, which is an impression the viewer gets that is probably the result of imagination or logical analysis of the data. This must be discarded, or at least put aside for the time being, and it is identified on the worksheet for this reason. However, as the session progresses, it becomes likely that these AOLs are in fact a true representation of the target. Note that the AI and the AOL are conceptually quite close.

Still on, we see more S-2 data, this time yellow, gray, blue, green. (And see how the legibility of my handwriting has deteriorated, even though I have done very little writing. My guess is that this results from deeper immersion in the altered state of consciousness.) And at the right another AOL, which I confess is completely illegible. Finally, more sketches, notated as “series of right angles,” and another sketch of angular objects.

Earlier I mentioned that Swann would occasionally give us a response to our statements about the site. These consisted only of saying that the particular statement was correct, probably correct, or “can’t feed back,” meaning that even though Swann knew the target, the viewer’s statement could neither be confirmed nor denied. I notice that Swann used this same commentary, though very sparingly, during the session we are discussing. Note on [Page 9] for example, where I scribbled the letters CFB next to the colors yellow and gray. Swann was telling me that he could not confirm or deny whether such colors exist at the site.

When I tried to evoke the S-2 tactiles, I was focusing on the surface of the object at the site. At this point in the session, I had enough data to know it was indeed a man-made structure, and that

it was comprised of four or five roughly cone-shaped objects with peculiar parallel grooves, and that the objects rested on a rectangular platform. But now I wanted more information about the color and texture of the surface. Was it smooth, like iron, steel or glass? What I got was colors, and then the process rolled on beyond the S-2s. A more experienced, more disciplined remote viewer could have remained focused on the S-2s, moved within inches, “asked” how the surface “felt” to the touch, and so on. But I drifted off, carried away by the force of the basic process, which by now was firmly in the three-dimensional sketching phase.

The next page [Page 10] shows three cones on blocks. Note again how the shape of the cones has changed during the course of the session.

I believe it was at this point that Swann told me to begin making a clay model of the site. I proceeded, partly with my worksheets [Pages 1 through 10] laid out in sequence for reference, but I must say, mainly by reference to some kind of instruction my hands were getting from a truly unknown source. In the course of building the model, I had difficulty getting one of the “cones” to stand straight on the block. Thus I was forced to make a tiny ball of clay, and to insert it under the cone. The repair was not visible, and had the desired effect of straightening the cone. But immediately, I got a strong impression, and went back to the page to write it.

See the bottom half of [Page 10] where an AI is written out: “Faking it (correcting verticality of the cone by inserting blob of putty) outraged the designers/builders.” The sense of this was that I seemed to be so strongly connected with the site that I “understood” the builders, who long ago had lavished love and care on the construction, and were appalled by my crudeness. I fully realize that none of this makes any sense, but in all honesty I feel obliged to record it here for the reader. These impressions came in an instant, and were fully developed, allowing for only a very short summary on the worksheet.



I also recall, though there is no written record on the worksheets, the impression that the purpose of the place was to honor ancestors, and that fires were lit there so that the smoke would rise to heaven, where the ancestors still reside. Thus it was fundamentally a religious place, though devoted to ancestors rather than the worship of particular gods.

And then I proceeded with another sketch, showing two thin cones around a third "fat" cone, all set upon a large rectangular base. In fact, the notation is, "rectangular base," and "large dome with spires around it."

At this stage in the evolution of the remote viewing session, although I had done no analysis of the data, I had already drawn the target and begun making a model. Moreover, I had described the cones as "spires," with details about how they were configured and the unusual concentric rings forming their primary esthetic feature. And I had also said it was a temple, and associated heaven and both a physical and spiritual uplifting with the place.

The last page only slightly changes the previous sketches, this time making more obvious the different height of the spires, and emphasizing the "fat" spire or cupola on its own base, all on the larger base. The written notes are, "large base," and "on a rectangular platform."

Having finished my clay model, and stated to Swann that I was losing further data, he opened the folder and showed me two photographs of the site. We were both extremely pleased with the result. It was indeed a temple in Thailand, though we never found out if it was devoted to ancestor worship<sup>5</sup>. [See Feedback]

Swann had an ancient Polaroid camera, and took several photographs of the model, with the picture of the temple alongside.

See the previous comments regarding the S-2s on [Page 9]. The target site is an ancient temple made from gray stone, and situated in a tropical zone. Knowing

this, and from the appearance of the color photograph of the temple, it is "probably correct" that the mini-flora covering the stone would consist of moss and lichen, presenting the "up close" observer with the general colors of "yellow, gray, blue, green."

So that is an example of the Ingo Swann method of Coordinate Remote Viewing, carried to the point of a model of the target site. I urge the reader to review the illustrations to see the relentless progression of the data, from the extremely compressed ideogram through to the elaborate details of the final sketches and the model. If you were to attempt to summarize in one two-dimensional figure the absolute essence of the architecture of the site, could you do better than what my "preconscious" did when it produced those ideograms at the very beginning of the remote viewing session?

#### **"Unpromising"**

In September 1995 the CIA, responding to a query from the Senate Government Operations Committee, issued a report stating that over a period of 20 years approximately 20 million dollars had been spent in the research and development of remote viewing. However, the CIA concluded that remote viewing was "unpromising." This was greeted with cheers from the skeptics, and hoots of derision from those intimately connected with the remote viewing program. Neutral observers wondered out loud how an "unpromising" program could continue for two decades of uninterrupted patronage at a rate of one million dollars per annum.

The CIA furnished two technical reports to the Senate committee. One is by Dr. Ray Hyman, a psychologist and inveterate skeptic, which concludes that there is absolutely no validity to the claims for remote viewing. The other report is by Dr. Jessica Utts, a mathematician, which concludes that remote viewing is a scientifically-established fact.

Does there remain a deeply hidden remote viewing project within the Amer-

ican intelligence establishment? The former military remote viewers whom I have asked simply do not know. However, they are unanimous in saying that if the program was really abolished, that would be a crime.

#### **Parapsychology and Remote Viewing**

Professional parapsychologists seem diffident about remote viewing. Many replications of remote viewing experiments have been done, with the majority finding positive results. A review of these was written by George Hansen, and the paper by Jessica Utts focuses on statistical analysis of research done at Science Applications International Corporation, a "think tank" with many government contracts. It does not appear, however, that the systematic "Swann" system has been tested outside of SRI or even acknowledged by professionals.

For example, the only current research on remote viewing that I am aware of is being done at Princeton University, at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Laboratory (PEAR). They are replicating the earliest SRI "beacon" experiments, in which a viewer attempts to describe the surroundings of an individual sent to a randomly selected location.

At least equal emphasis at PEAR is being given to psychokinesis. The military uses of controlled PK are obvious, and some thought was given to this at SRI, but never followed up. Swann's first hour at SRI produced a spectacular PK event, which was done not by volition, but when Swann, at a loss when asked to affect a thoroughly shielded research magnetometer...remote viewed it! The magnetometer displayed a violent reaction, to the consternation of the scientists who were operating it. This perturbation was repeated when Swann was asked to once again "view" the device. Much more could be said on this count, but it is beyond the scope of this summary report.

#### **CRV Method Hidden**

Another factor which persisted throughout the life of the SRI work was attacks

from organized, fanatical skeptics and fellow-traveling journalists. Swann has stated that the furor caused by the skeptics was such that without the tight security little if any work would have been possible.

The skeptics knew only of a few of the lines of exploration underway at SRI. The discovery of the natural evolution of the remote viewing “signal line” and its concomitant tutelage were insulated from all outside scrutiny. These topics remain hidden, not any longer from considerations of official secrecy, but because of the failure of central figures to publish openly and coherently.

Ingo Swann is most notable in this respect, having refused to consign to writing anything specific about his process for remote viewing. Under a curious arrangement with SRI and the CIA, the systematic method for initiating and evolving a remote viewing session was assigned to Swann as his personal, proprietary property. Edward Dames acknowledges this, advises his students that he is using “the method developed by Ingo Swann,” and pays Swann a royalty on tuition income.

Targ and Puthoff, the project directors, wrote an excellent book about their work at SRI, but never mentioned the topic of systematic (CRV) remote viewing. They probably were under security constraints, or the omission may have been caused by the fact that the book was published several years prior to initiation of the formal training program.

### **The Theory of Remote Viewing**

The explanation for how remote viewing works can properly be dignified as a theory, because it rests on an accumulation of well established knowledge in such disparate fields as quantum physics, neurology, and psychology.

### **Physics**

The late David Bohm was a preeminent figure in the development of a mathematical description of the physical universe known as “quantum physics” or “quantum mechanics.” Einstein’s

relativity works on the very large scale, where the traditional Newtonian physics fails, but does not work at all on the micro-scale of the atom, where Newton also falls down, and thus quantum physics was born. It is the currently received standard physics.

Many of the results of the equations of quantum mechanics are “counter-intuitive.” That is, they don’t make “common sense.” The apparently insuperable dictatorship of time, for example, becomes meaningless in QM. A result called “quantum interconnectedness” is the main reason Bohm has been cited with respect to remote viewing. This effect -- and it is an experimentally observed effect, not just a postulate -- means that everything in the universe is connected with everything else. There is a sort of constant communication, each minute particle to each other, regardless of distance, and perhaps regardless of time. There is no need for an intervening medium to effect this communication. The communication exists because the particles or things exist.

So Quantum interconnectedness provides the physical basis, at least in theory, for the ability to “know” everything about everything, without respect to the physical senses. Other terms for this are the “cosmic sea,” or, in the technical jargon of remote viewers, “the matrix.”

Of great interest is that Bohm also developed the concept of the unfolding or systematic elucidation of information when it is accessed in the quantum mechanical sense. It begins with an infinitely tiny atom, as it were, of information, and then grows, all the while radiating information, more and more of it as the expansion continues. The initial “atom” contains all the information, but it is in extremely compressed form.

This is quite a precise description of the technical remote viewing process. When triggered, the initial signal is the “gestalt” of the target, in practice a very short squiggle on the paper, produced by the viewer’s pen. These rude lines are called “ideograms,” and can often be quickly identified as summations of the

target site.

Then, as surely as summer follows spring, the next “stage” unfolds, this one spinning off the “tangibles,” which are colors, smells, temperature, texture, and many other similar physical characteristics. Then a rough two-dimensional sketch, then better sketches, melding into three-dimensional sketches. And so on, with some sessions ultimately producing abstract, intangible characteristics concerning the purpose of the site and the mind-set of individuals at the site.

Another aspect of quantum mechanics that is pertinent is the proposition that the observer always affects the thing observed. This is also an experimentally verified result. Please note that these quantum effects are on a scale so small that we could never detect them with our gross bodily senses, or even with any physical apparatus of ordinary sensitivity. This result of quantum mechanics explains how Swann affected the magnetometer, which I hasten to add was an extremely sensitive device yielding results measurable on the quantum level. In short, Swann observed the heart of the device, through many layers of shielding as though they were clearest glass, and produced the predictable quantum mechanical effect.

(My dream is that a New Physics will some day emerge, and that Swann and the Magnetometer will be described to bored students along with the two-slit experiment.)

Holograms are photographs produced by interference of light waves, rather than by direct exposure to light. In this respect they have properties analogous to the QM interpretation of the true nature of physical objects and energy.

Holograms allow one to view the photographed object in three dimensions. Another very peculiar property of holograms is that they can be cut apart with scissors, and unlike an ordinary photograph, each remaining piece contains the entire three-dimensional image contained in the original. These results have attracted the intense interest of researchers wrestling with the puzzle

of the workings of the mind, because of the analogy with the way the brain is so often able to exhibit non-locality of mental functions. An example is the way the brain transfers functions subsequent to gross physical trauma.

For the purposes of this discussion, holography reinforces the idea that quantum mechanical considerations support the theory of remote viewing.

### Neurology

So much for physics. Biology, and more specifically the biology of the human organism, also lends credence to the proposition that remote viewing is consistent with what we know to be true about the "real" world, and thus does not need the invocation of magic.

The autonomic nervous system is part of the human nervous system that acts as a sort of "automatic pilot" controlling a vast array of bodily functions without requiring or initiating any conscious awareness.

For example, it stimulates and arouses to activity smooth and cardiac muscle tissue, and controls secretions of the glands. It governs actions that are more or less automatic, such as the constriction of blood vessels, thereby increasing and decreasing blood pressure, and the successive waves of contraction of the walls of the intestine that are part of the digestive and elimination process.

The autonomic system monitors a bewildering variety of human functions, sequentially receiving, processing, and then transmitting appropriate signals to the appropriate organs. When a muscle twitches, it is likely responding to a signal from the autonomic nervous system. In a general sense, whenever the body reacts without conscious intervention, some signal has been received, processed, and then action has been taken by this covert but powerful "computer."

### Psychology

Sigmund Freud developed the concept of the "unconscious" mind, and formulated a system of psychology based on his perceptions of its nature and function. Vari-

ous other schools of psychological theory, together with associated therapeutic modalities, have achieved popularity and usefulness. All of them postulate a sort of "mind within the mind," meaning that our conscious awareness is only part of the total functioning organ we call the brain/mind.

Attempts to construct a more rigorous scientific model of the mind have met with some success. These efforts are not concerned with human behavior or therapy, but rather with explanations in mechanistic terms of the manner in which the mind functions.

A landmark publication in the field is Professor Norman Dixon's Preconscious Processing. Where the therapeutically oriented psychologists dwelled on the subjective elements of mentation, Dixon looked for the objective mechanism.

Through ingenious experimental design, he demonstrated the existence of an "unconscious" mental processing that is vastly wider in range than the autonomic nervous system. Moreover, it is much more sophisticated. This unconscious processing system is fully capable of handling abstract signals, as distinguished from the purely physical signals normally associated with the autonomic nervous system. And the "preconscious" processing mechanism can send its results into our awareness or to various parts of our bodies via the autonomic nervous system. The "preconscious processing" system is always "thinking," but rarely do we consciously perceive that fact.

One well known function of the mind is to filter the vast range of sensory and parasensory inputs constantly flowing inward from the external environment. Without this filtering process, we would be overwhelmed and go mad. One explanation for the operation of psychedelics is that they break down the filtering process to some degree, thus flooding the mind with novel but biologically useless (though doubtless entertaining) inputs.

The right and left hemispheres of the brain specialize in different perceptual

and analytical functions. The left brain is concerned with words, numbers and logical analysis. The right brain deals with shapes, geometric perspective and emotions.

Finally, there are reasons to suppose that remote viewers are in an "altered" state of consciousness during a session. This has been confirmed by several criteria, perhaps the most concrete of which is observation of distinct changes in brain wave frequency corresponding to the onset and immersion in the remote viewing process. However, the viewer can carry on a conversation during the process, and as noted earlier, can observe and make judgments about the material he or she is reducing to writing.

### Synthesis

The remote viewer is trained to send a signal to the preconscious processing unit asking it to initiate a search for a specific set of data contained in the cosmic sea. In practice this is done by writing the coordinate of the site to be viewed.

The preconscious processing unit singles out that requested data from the infinite store of data available. The data initially manifests as an "atom" of information, and through the autonomic nervous system the data is sent to the viewer's muscle network controlling writing. Other body functions controlled by the autonomic nervous system receive signals, but training emphasizes writing because it is the only practical means of recording the required data.

Following the natural flow of information as it expands, the viewer's hand transcribes the data. He also senses tactile information such as colors and textures, verbalizes these, and writes them down. The conscious, analytical mind is oblivious to the process, but notes it, as a somewhat distant observer.

After about 30 minutes the data ceases to flow. The remote viewing session results in documentation consisting of the pages written upon by the viewer. In a typical exercise, the main "right brain" characteristics of the target site



are shown on the last pages. That is, a fairly accurate perspective sketch of the site, along with associated colors, temperatures, and so forth, and in some instances an idea of the general purpose of the site. In addition to the sketched data, modeling clay is occasionally used to make the final record of the site.

At least in broad outline, every step of the remote viewing process is consistent with known results in various branches of science, as published by august authorities.

### Limitations of Remote Viewing

The very name "remote viewing" is a misnomer. It is rare for a remote viewer to literally see the target. Something akin to that happens from time to time, but in the vast majority of viewing sessions the data flows out on to the paper without the viewer experiencing anything like a vision or other mental virtual construction.

In theory all knowledge should be available through the remote viewing process. For example, one should be able to view with equal confidence the past and the future, or the exact configuration of a set of numbers on a license plate, or each letter in a written document. It ought also to be a reliable channel for telepathy.

It may be that eventually, through further experimentation and research, all of this will become feasible. But the state of this art, to the extent that it can be demonstrated through repeated exercises, is that only physical objects can be remote viewed. Further, only the "right brain" data can be extracted. In practice, this means that remote viewing can be used to describe a spot on this planet, or perhaps on any planet, and the structures or geological features prominent at that site. Numerical data, even our hypothetical license plate number, and most "left brain" data, remain elusive, at best.

That geographical sites and structures can be reliably remote viewed is a stupendous claim in itself. Success in this narrow field probably gives unwarranted

bravado to reckless practitioners and enthusiastic but untutored observers. Examples of extreme claims made by a few remote viewers include dialog with extraterrestrials. We have no way of testing these claims, and the data may be the result of unconscious confabulation. Certainly, there is nothing in the known research base on remote viewing to support that purported use.

"If you're so smart, why ain't you rich?" That challenge applies fairly to remote viewing. Getting rich by using remote viewing requires one of two abilities: (1) the ability to view the future, or (2) the ability to find lost objects. Neither capacity has been demonstrated as an ordinary feature of remote viewing. But both are worth a few words.

Various remote viewers have, in theory at least, viewed into the future. What they report has no way of being tested. This is in stark contrast to viewing terrestrial features, which admit to either instant feedback, or in the case of some of the intelligence targets where function was a key datum of interest, feedback in a matter of a few months or years.

A series of experiments have been carried out attempting to view the very near-term future. The target was the movement of the silver commodities "futures." These are very volatile, and one can trade daily, thus permitting many test runs and a short time horizon. Results were positive until substantial sums of money were on the line, and then became ambiguous. More such tests are underway at the moment.

Finding lost items or people presents huge problems. This has vexed remote viewers from the outset. Note that the remote viewing protocol consists of first giving an "address," and then letting the preconscious processing produce a flow of data about that address. What happens when you know the nature of the target, but not the address? This turns the process upside down.

Nevertheless, the remote viewing process seems flexible enough to permit some degree of this sort of search. Mili-

tary remote viewers successfully used this modality in locating several missing persons, most notably General Dozier in Italy, and three hostages held by Iran subsequent to the invasion of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

These exceptions give some hope of refining techniques to the point where money can be made on a regular basis using remote viewing. For the moment, we must accept the fact that neither finding lost objects nor predicting even the very near term future is possible in any dependable manner. There is no reason to impute fraud or fallibility to remote viewing on the basis of failure to perform in these two specific areas.

### Summing Up

Coordinate Remote Viewing is a discovery of immense importance. It subsumes and reduces to practical use a great variety of other "psychic" phenomena known by a multitude of names since antiquity, and that have been an accepted though ill-understood part of every culture except modern European reductionist materialism. Ironically, the tools of mechanistic science unlocked the door to this new modality of perception, and did so with funds and impetus drawn from warfare. Remote Viewing tells us that all men are not just brothers, but brothers bound in a psychic nexus, and the exploration of that central fact should properly be a prominent goal of the science of the 21st Century.

The Ingo Swann Coordinate Remote Viewing procedures are the result of years of labor carried out by exceptional men at a prestigious research facility, lavishly funded by the U.S. government. In a sane world, Swann and his colleagues would be Nobel laureates. Sadly, they are already marginalized, and consigned to the dust-bin of history.

The impact of remote viewing on me has been profound in the sense that I have been forced to accept a "Buddhist" philosophical position about the nature of existence. That is, we are undoubtedly only partly "individuals," and we inhabit a vast "cosmic soup" with which we are intimately connected. I find it both hu-

morous and satisfying that the “cosmic soup” concept is now accepted by mainstream physics as a corollary of Quantum Mechanics! However, only a few scientists have given thought to remote viewing, and the obvious application of these Quantum Mechanics principles.

On the other hand, it has had no practical effect. My daily activities and my relations with other people have not changed. But most certainly, I am not the same man I was before I became a remote viewer. Put another way, would I recommend training in remote viewing? Not if you want to make money or in any other way influence your physical existence. So it is not like learning a new language, or building muscles or becoming an expert violin player. Rather, I would commend it to those for whom the world of ideas is paramount, and who travel in that world of thought like others travel awestruck through the unmapped territories of Africa.

#### Notes:

1 Rima Laibow, M.D., a specialist in psychiatry, organized *Treatment and Research on Experienced Anomalous Trauma (TREAT)* in 1990 for the purpose

of investigating reports of “alien abductions.” Several formal conferences were held which featured scientists and medical professionals as speakers. 23 TREAT ceased operation in 1995. Laibow married Major General Albert Stubblebine, who was commander of the U.S. Army’s Intelligence and Security Command, and a vigorous supporter of the military remote viewing program.

2 This public appearance by Edward Dames was the first open description of the military use of remote viewing for “psychic spying.” It is fair to say that without Dames, the topic would have faded from view. He was among the initial cadre of Army intelligence officers trained by Ingo Swann, but did not complete the course. Dames has become an extremely controversial figure in the remote viewing community, because of his regular appearances on radio programs where he proclaims various imminent global catastrophes revealed to him through remote viewing. Unfortunately, his predictions have proven uniformly incorrect.

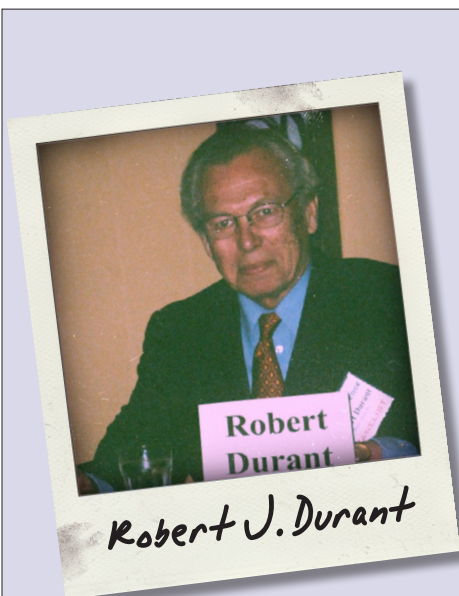
3 Russell Targ and Harold E. Puthoff, PhD. Targ was an electrical engineer and physicist who had done very productive research on lasers, and had an interest in parapsychology. Puthoff had an undergraduate degree in electrical engineering and a doctorate in physics, had worked for the National Security Agency, and was the author of a textbook on quantum electrodynamics. In 1977 they wrote *Mind Reach*, New York, Delacorte Press, an account of the research on remote viewing at Stanford Research Institute. This book has long been out of print, but Hampton Roads Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, intends to republish it in 2004.

4 *Dark White: aliens, abductions, and the UFO ob-*

*session*, Hamish Hamilton, London, 1994, describes Schnabel’s immersion into the world of those who claim to be victims of alien abductions, and the researchers who use hypnosis to study these claims. He concludes that the abductees are more likely to be suffering from psychological problems than from aliens, and has little good to say about the researchers. *Round in Circles: physicists, poltergeists, pranksters and the secret history of the cropwatchers*, Hamish Hamilton, London, 1998, should be read by all who believe crop circles are truly anomalous. Schnabel joined the crop circle fakers, and recounts his adventures with these strange but ingenious characters, as they fake circles and UFOs, and lead a gullible public by the nose. *Remote Viewers: the secret history of America’s psychic spies*, Dell, New York, 1997, is a history of remote viewing with emphasis on the military program. Generally regarded as very accurate, but in my view (RJD) fails to convey the importance of remote viewing and comes close to demeaning the topic by emphasizing the personal idiosyncrasies of some of the prominent viewers. Schnabel’s enthusiasm during his training is never hinted in this book. *Dark White* and *Round in Circles* are written in wonderfully elegant prose, but *Remote Viewers* is on a flat, journalistic level.

5 A long Internet search finally revealed the temple to be Wat Phra Sri San Phet, located at the ancient capital city of Ayutthaya, about 140 kilometers north of Bangkok. First construction was in about 1450. Three main spires were built after the death of succeeding kings in order to serve as their memorial. A fourth spire was designed to hold religious relics.

6 See endnote 3



I studied electrical engineering, then accepted an appointment to Navy flight training. After six years as a naval aviator, I resigned my commission as a Lieutenant in order to join Pan American World Airways as an airline pilot, where I flew six different airplanes, mainly on international routes, in the capacity of navigator, flight engineer, copilot and captain. Also, I was a flight operations manager, supervising 1,100 pilots and flight engineers. I served on the Professional Standards Committee of the Air Line Pilots Association. In 1991, upon the bankruptcy of Pan Am, I was hired by Delta Air Lines. I retired from flying in 1998, but continue my involvement with professional aviation as President of the Pan Am Pilots’ Retirement Foundation, Inc.

Since the early 1950s I have studied the issue of Unidentified Flying Objects. In that connection, I have written numerous articles and reports based on original research. These have been published in journals devoted to the UFO topic, such as the MUFON UFO Journal, the International UFO Reporter, Fate Magazine and the Bulletin of Anomalous Experience. I have also appeared on many radio “talk” shows dealing with this topic, and have lectured extensively.

Along the way, I had the immense good fortune of meeting Ingo Swann, and that began a friendship that has continued to this day, and allowed me to join that very small group who were trained in remote viewing by Swann.

Bob Durant  
1 May 94  
0815 a.m.

14°20' N  
100°35' E

A. flat meeting out

A. up angle  
B. structure CFB

Break!

14°20' N  
100°35' E

up angle Break

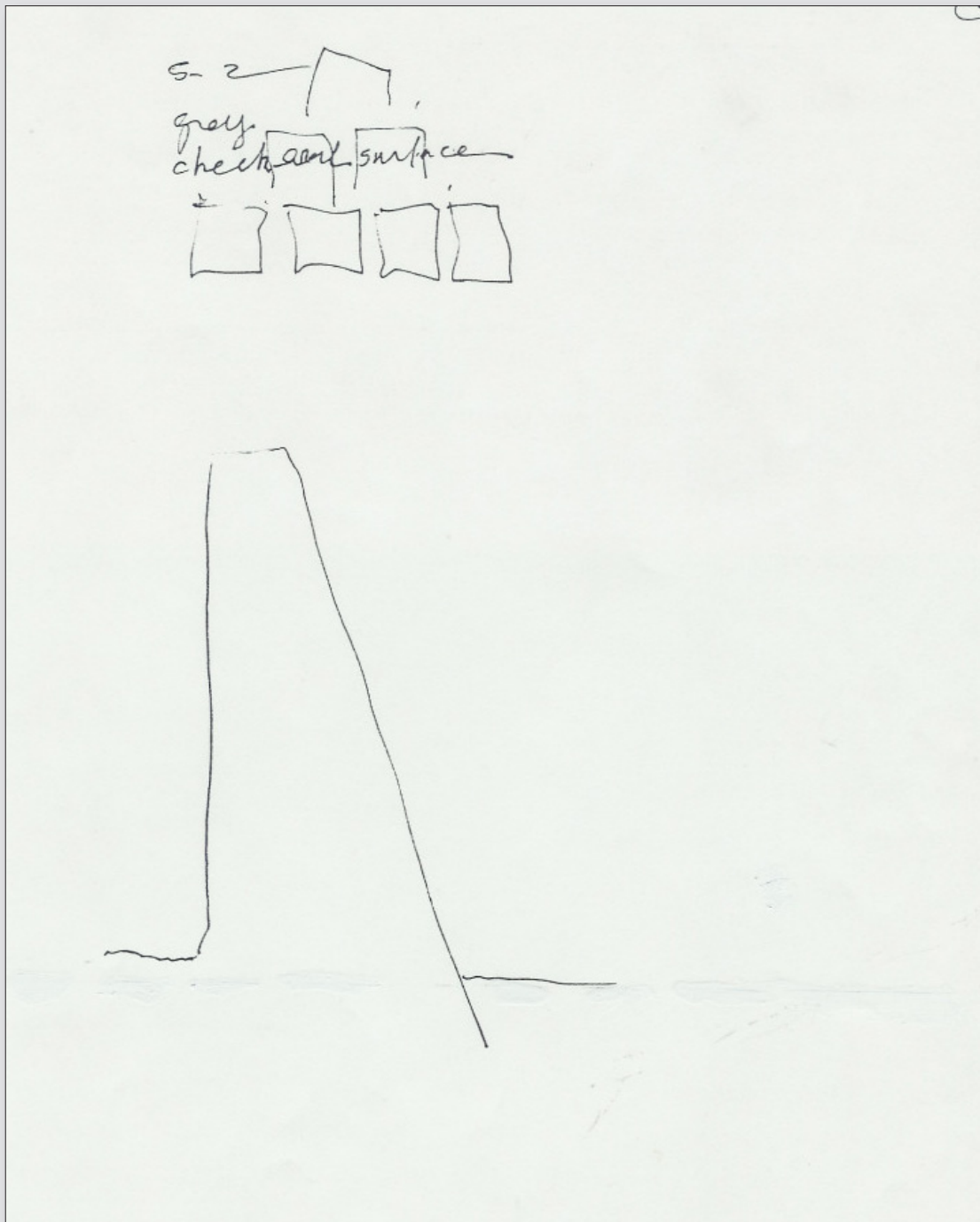
14°20' N  
100°35' E

sharp acute  
A. up angle down  
B. structure

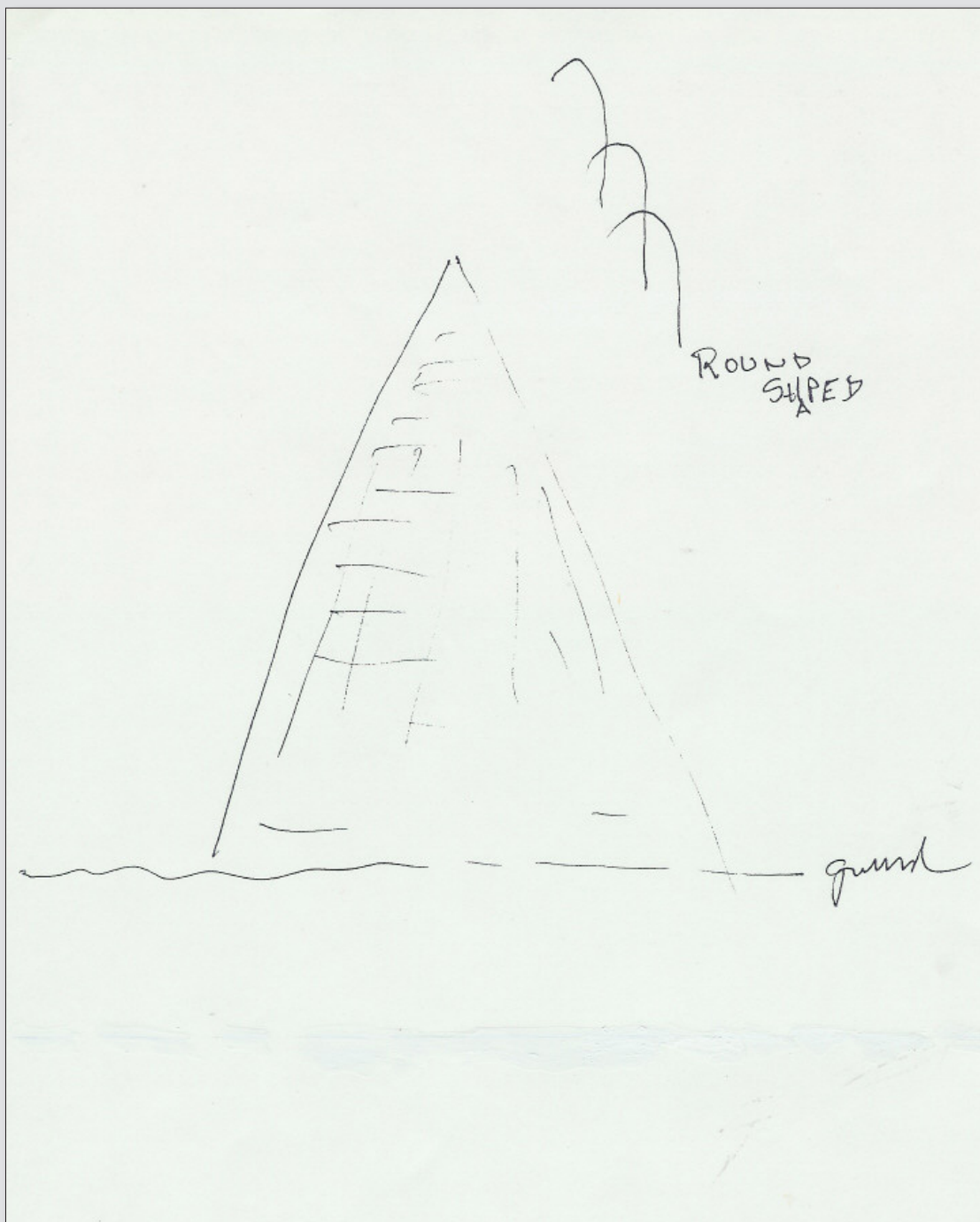
S-2  
left  
up  
right  
breath in

A.1 break  
MAKES ME DRAW  
MY BREATH IN

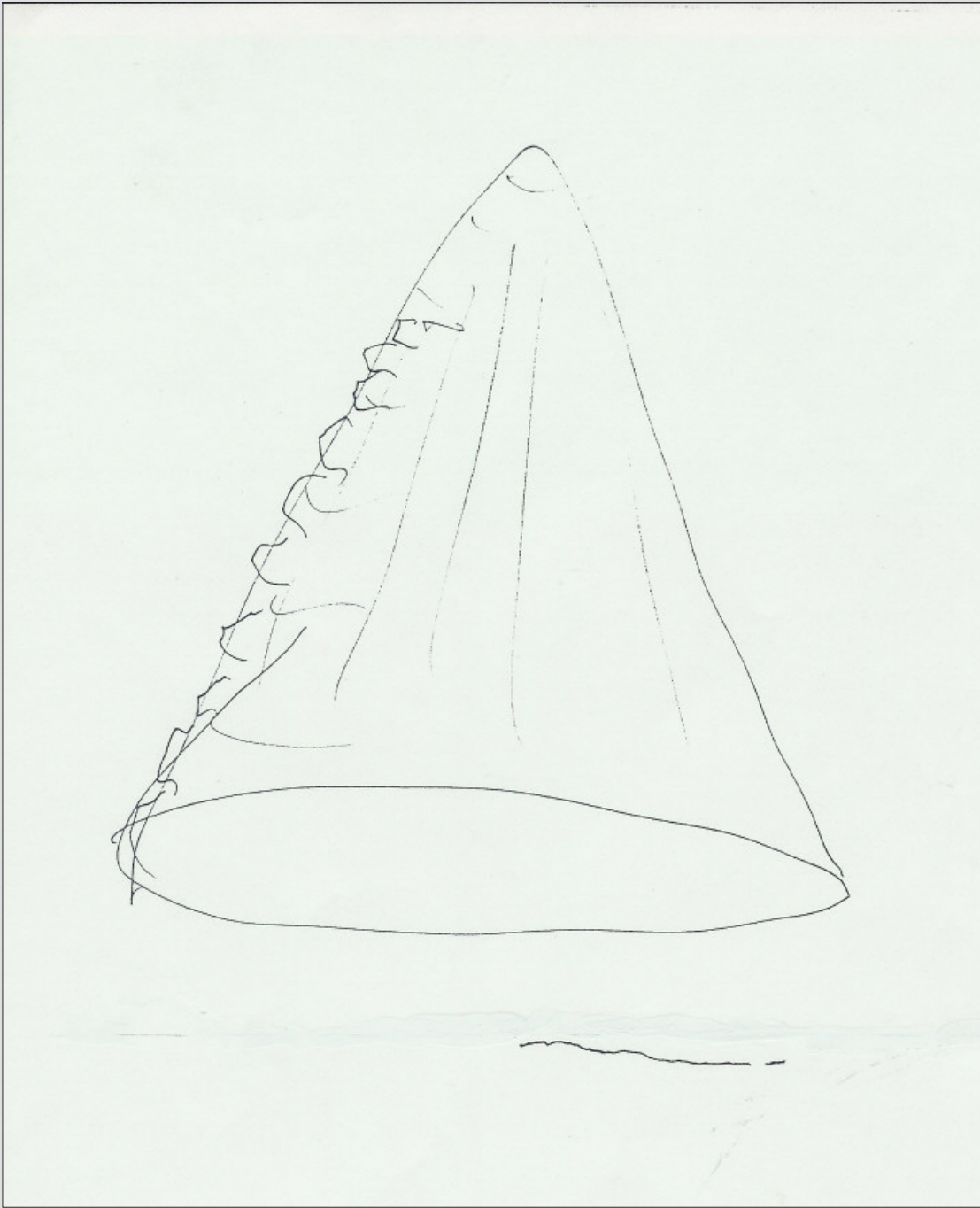




Robert Durant CRV session - Page 2

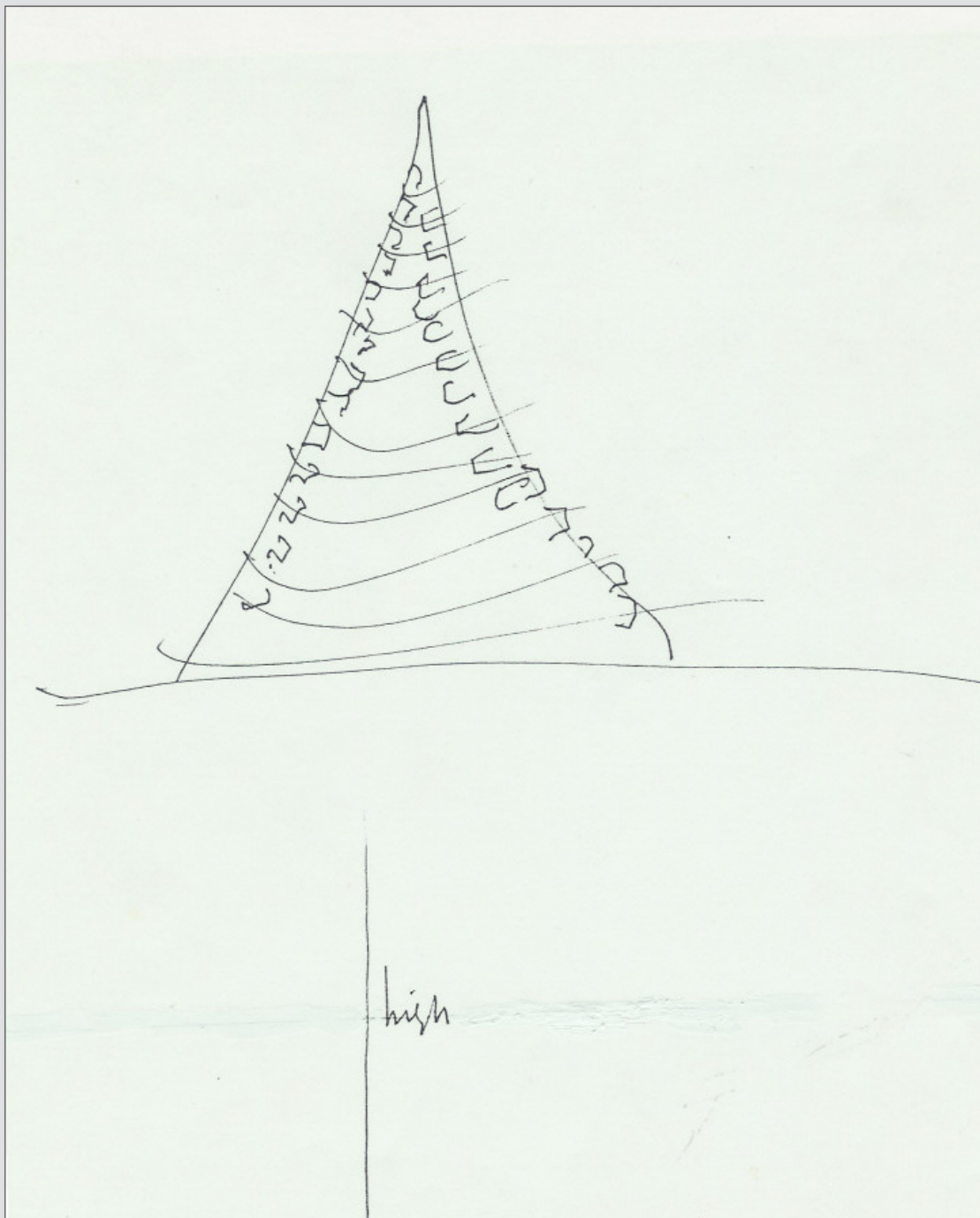


Robert Durant CRV session - Page 3

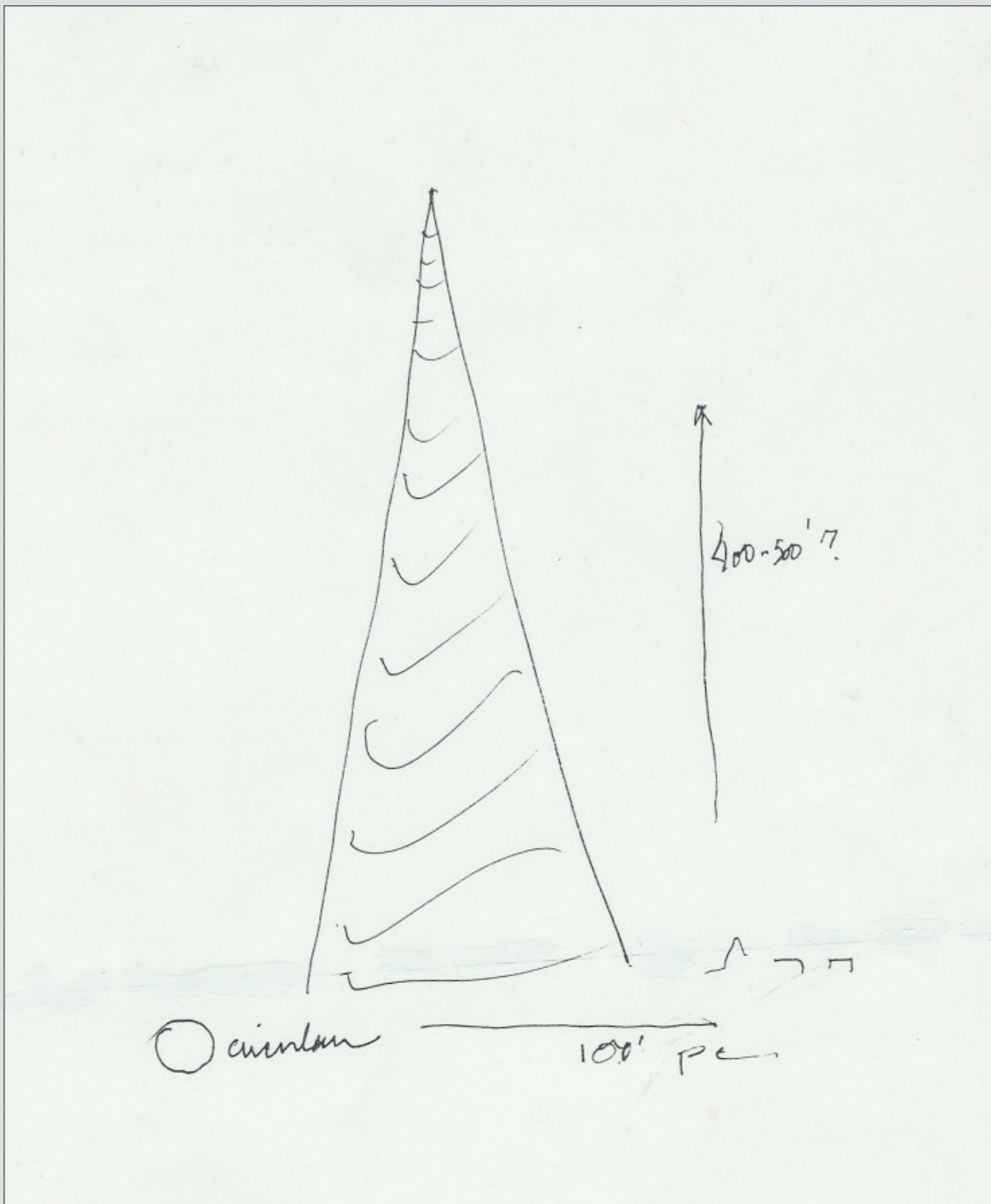


Robert Durant CRV session - Page 4

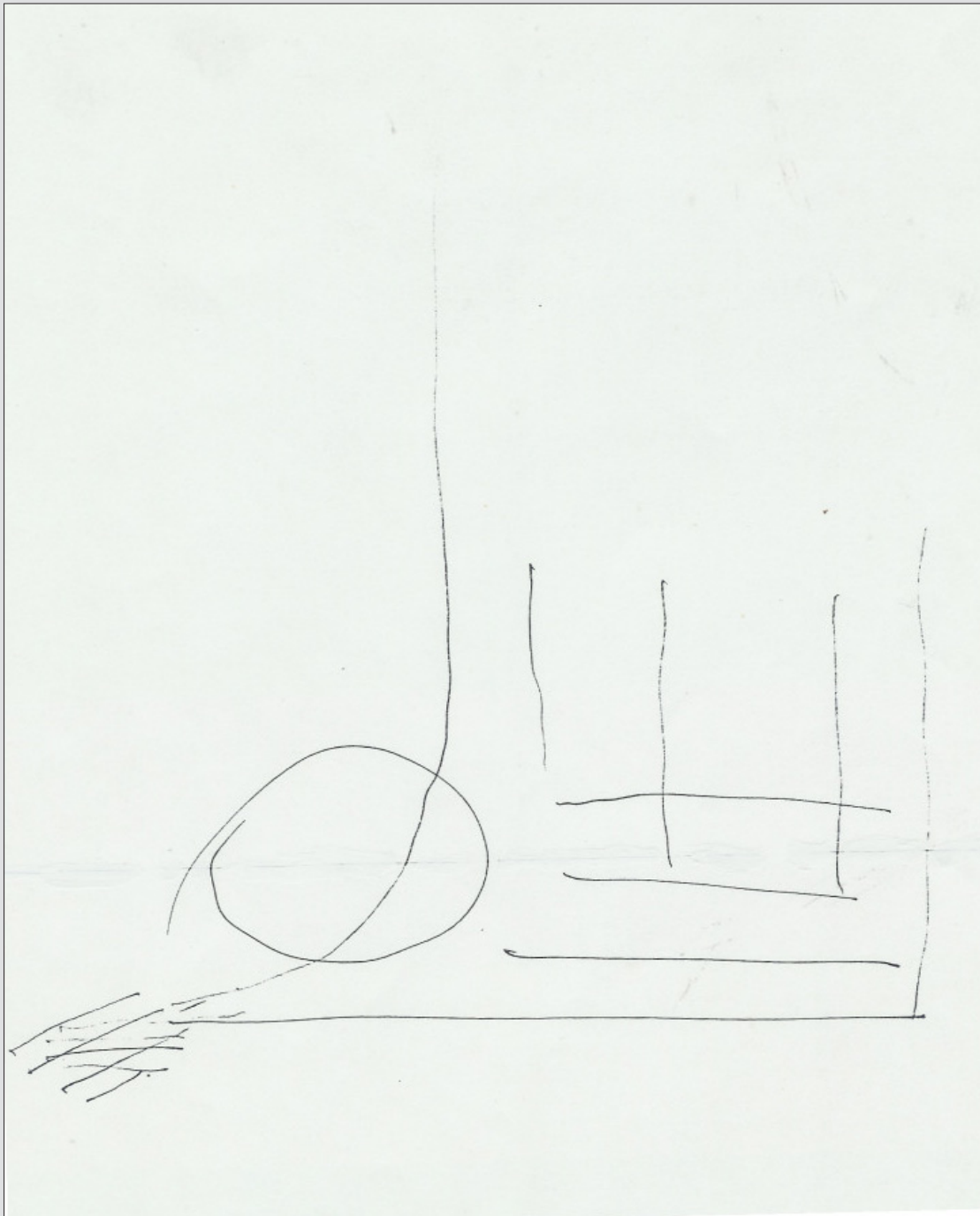




Robert Durant CRV session - Page 5

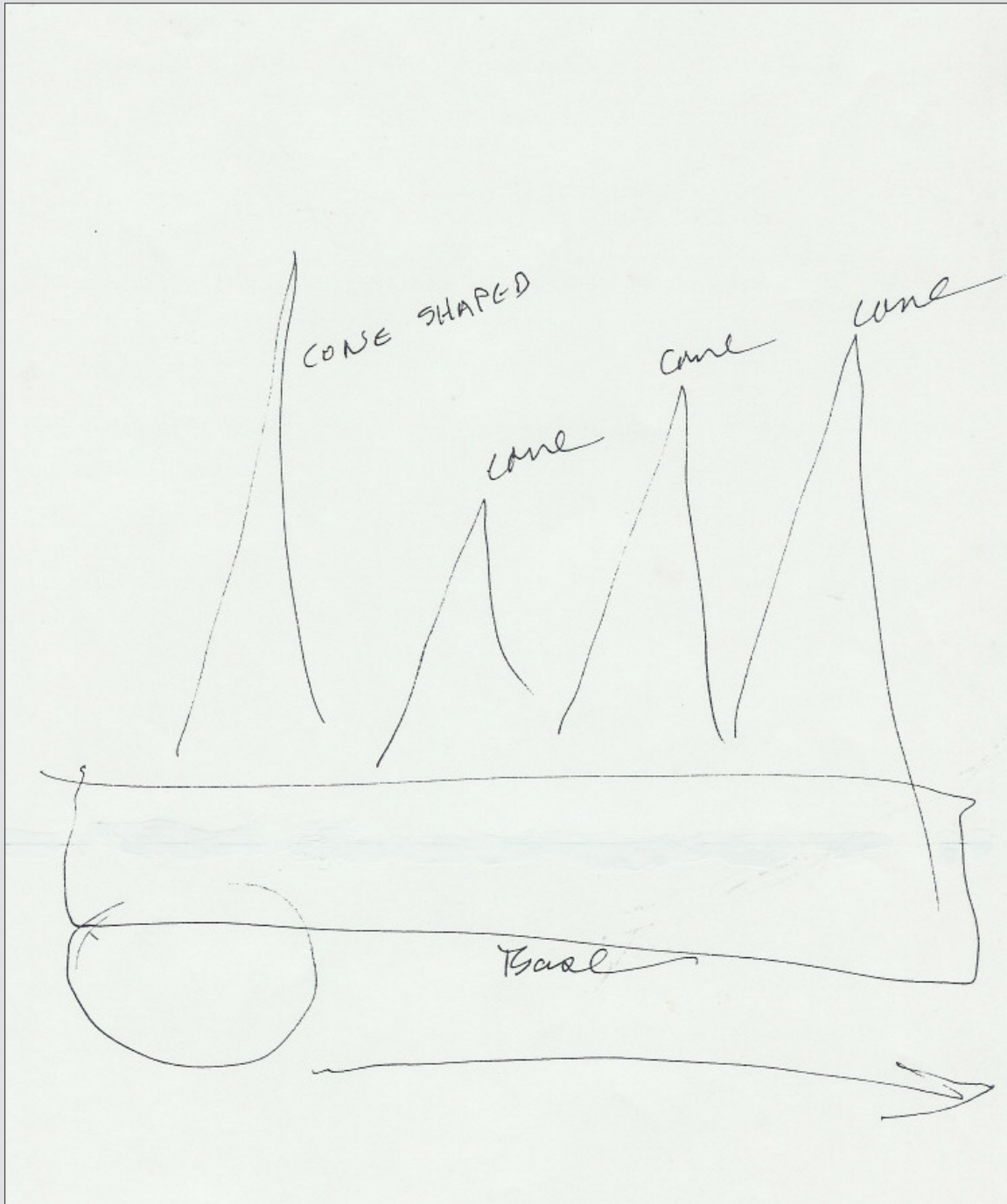


Robert Durant CRV session - Page 6



Robert Durant CRV session - Page 7





Robert Durant CRV session - Page 8

S. 2  
Feel solidity of  
complex surface  
cannot

Al  
up  
hemem

AOL temples

S. 2

yellow CFB  
gray CFB  
Blue  
Green

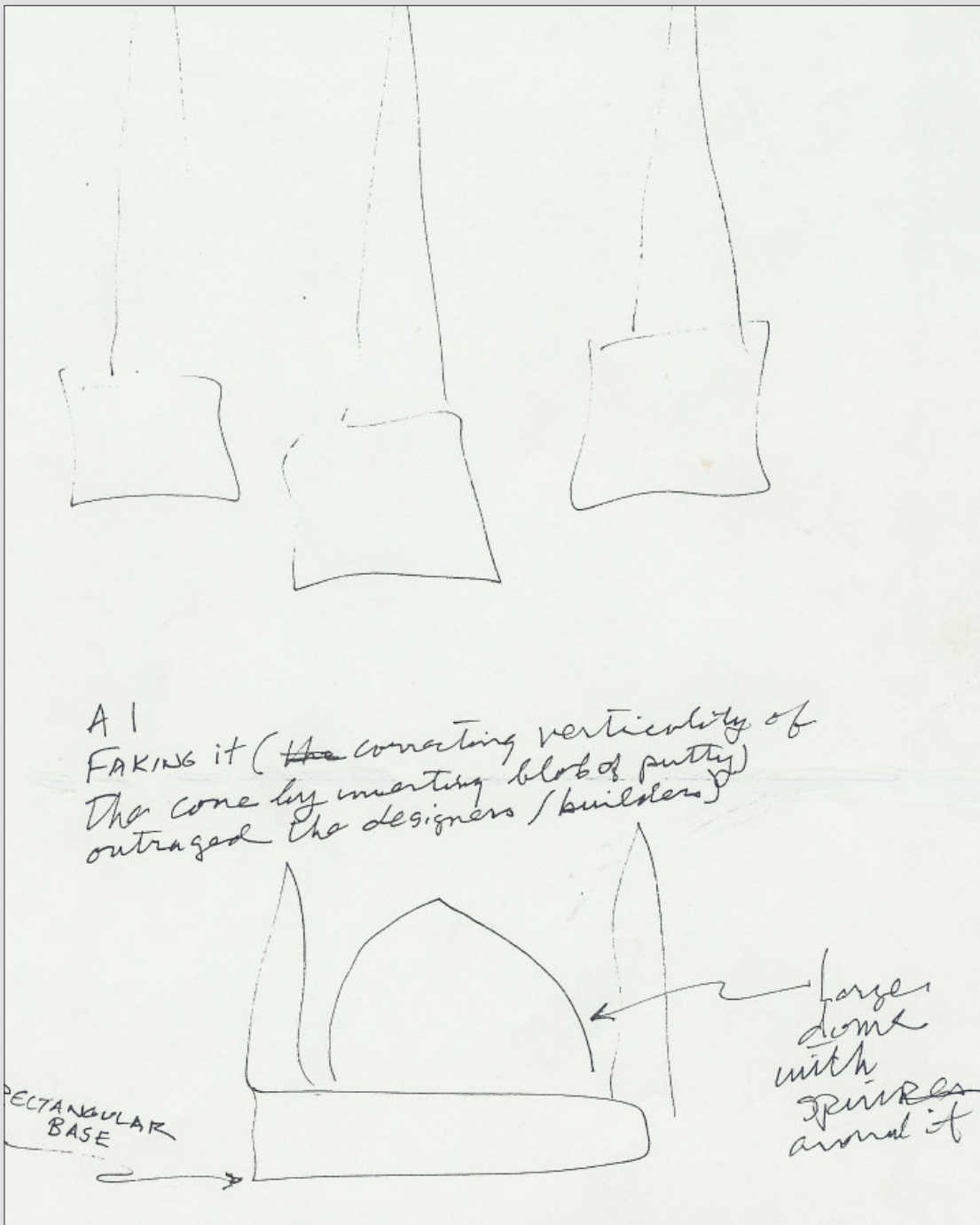
AOL Pelletum  
around

Surfaces -



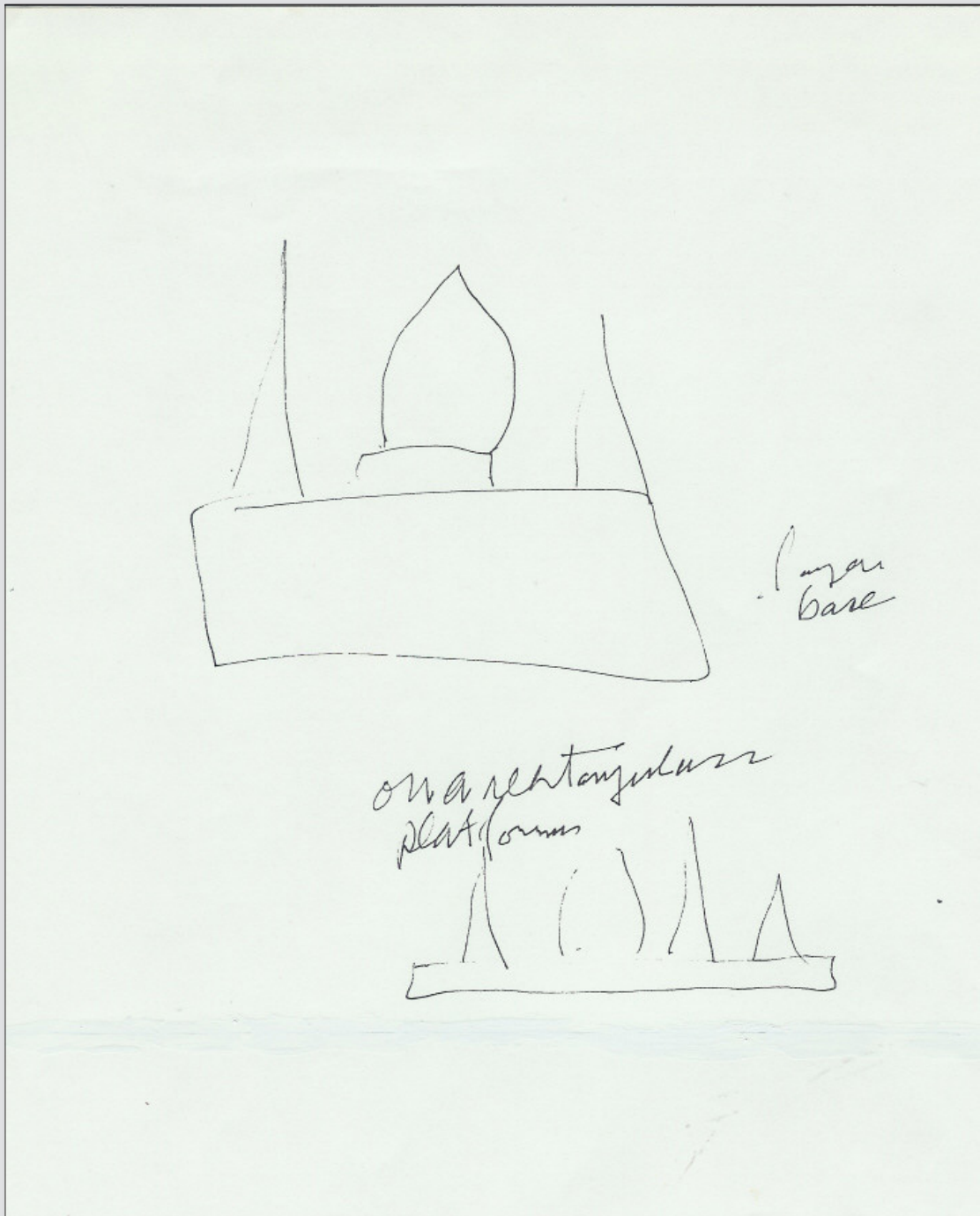
Series of  
right angles





Robert Durant CRV session - Page 10





Robert Durant CRV session - Page 11







# FEEDBACK

## The Impact of Personal Feedback

By Rick Hilleard

### **Feedbak / feed-bak / Noun**

*"The return of a portion of the output of a process or system to the input, especially when used to maintain performance or to control a system or process, an evaluative response"*

Essential or not? Why have it? What use is it and what would we do without it? All these questions I have been asked over time and now more so with the new people we train. They have heard the term but are unsure what it means.

"Would you do a target without the possibility of feedback?" was the question I overheard. As a newbie I would have said "no way!" and then launch into a diatribe about how I need to satisfy the subconscious once the target had been put to bed with a well written Summary and some recovery time thereafter.

Today I would say; "fine ok" ...but probably still have a hankering to get some kind of feedback. I tend to just put those Sessions to one side and carry on with

the next one. When a session is completed it is then dispatched to a cardboard box, once the feedback has been given to me. A standard type box will suffice, one with a lid, I put large black numbers marked on the top and two sides, denoting the year in which the Session was performed, this is simply for easy retrieval. I have a number of boxes, and often told, too many, which should be relegated to the loft! This is my filing system, one that has been in use with me for a number of years. I like it! It is simple and holds Sessions from as far back as . . .1997! The Sessions always have the feedback stapled to them, top left corner, a photo, magazine snippet or print out of the feedback. Or where a question has been written, which would consist of a simple strip of paper, the cue written along its length then stapled into position, I would then copy this onto the last page. It is basically insurance, against the strip of paper parting from the session and getting lost. There is nothing worse than losing that strip of paper, having a Session, and not knowing what the cue was!

Why do we have a photo as feedback? It simply feeds the subconscious, tells us if we are on or off target, allows us to score our session or maybe see where we only picked up parts of the target,

it has been reported that when we get feedback and have hit the target cognitrons form and neural pathways in our brain are made. This is a major player in our development of Remote Viewing skill.

Have you ever seen the look on the face of a person who has completed their Summary and presented this work of art they have laboured over for the last 45 minutes or so, waiting in anticipation for the feedback? When they are given the feedback envelope, they cautiously open it up and possibly discover a photo of a structure that is so remarkably similar to their own Site Template that they are in a mild form of shock! I have encountered this on numerous occasions.

This, I say is the reason why you have come here, to be trained, as a Remote Viewer and to hit the target, so why... why are you so ...shocked? The retorts I get range from, "it works!"..."jeeez..will you look at that!"....or one that I will never forget was a student who had made a really good sketch and actually named the target, then upon receiving the feedback photo, which mirrored her sketch on the site template, promptly tried to dismiss it by saying, "Oh, it could be a coincidence" I felt like hitting my head



against the wall!~ “Why do people do this? I ask myself” “How on earth could this be a coincidence?”, There are simply millions of possible targets out there, you hit and named the target, then try to dismiss it and put it down to ...coincidence?” I asked.

Is it the ‘realisation factor’ ...that they have just discovered the potential of this powerful tool? Has the fact that they can actually ...hit the target when performing a remote viewing session, dumbfounded them so much they are in some kind of apoplectic shock? I think I will simply have a smile on my face when this happens next time and say, “well, this is why you are here!”

The feedback photograph can carry so much weight, and also not enough, at times. Having experienced it from both ends of the barrel, I decided to do something about this when we performed our outbound experiments, which I will discuss later. The photo, depending on the target/subject matter can take in so much and also leave out so much, depending on the perspective it was taken from. (During some of my sessions I have tended to take the zoom out position) I find myself with more information about the target/site than is required.

I once sketched some rectangular box-like structures, all lined up with space between them, going off into the distance, they were mirrored on the opposite side of the sketch, so it was in effect like a path with these on either side. I eventually got the feedback, opened it up, there was something wrong! I was looking at what appeared to be half of the feedback! I had to crank up Google and set about doing some detective work. The first mistake on the target was the lack of identifiers, i.e. Country and specific site name; this has always been an imperative for remote viewing requirements, especially in the earlier days of my remote viewing career, now, not so much. The photo was reasonably easy to track down, this time, it was in Egypt, this I could see but I did not know exactly where. It turned out to be a famous entry path to...The Avenue of the Sphinxes in Luxor, 3 kilometres in length,



rectangular boxes both sides of the path, on top of the boxlike structures were life forms. This is an example where some of the feedback was given, but not all. This shows us that we may have to do some research of our own to see if we are correct with our session work. This has happened now and then, a similar one was with the “wailing wall” Jerusalem. I had the structure and Life forms etc, but there were some mysterious wavy lines at some distance from the site, once more a Google search was required, with time I found the wavy lines which were the entrance roof to this site! Zooming in can hold similar problems. This can, of course be self corrected with a movement directive from the viewer, as to the distance and or elevation they should then move, in order to obtain a better perspective of the target/site.

A Tasker will put together a practice Target and should be aware, in most cases, of what is at the location and surrounding areas, or the object to be targeted, unless this is a target that is an unknown, ie building, what its contents or primary function are etc. Photos usually are not able to get the whole panoramic of a target, this is why, where possible I like to give video feedback of the target/site.

Over the past year we have been organising PreCognitive Outbender Experiments, similar to the ones performed sometime back at SRI. We wanted to give the remote viewers a better perspective of the target, so instead of simply supplying the standard photograph(s) we decided to supply them with video footage of the target site, edit it and make a DVD which we could post to them. We have received many positive comments about this

form of feedback and I believe it works very well, gives a good overview, allows the panoramic and relative positions of the structure to be assimilated better by the viewer, and along with sounds that maybe present. The next stage is 3 D video cameras, I would like for them to be able to incorporate “smell” and “taste”, or perhaps “dimensions” like a heads up display, think how that would reinforce feedback ! That, I know, is wishful thinking, but if it happened we could then truly call them RV cameras.

Early days of Remote Viewing usually demand that primarily photographic based targets for feedback are used, this is how we learn, how we build cognitrons in the brain and how these neural pathways will grow with each successive target hit. Cognitron a word that was invented in the Remote Viewing community about 1984, Derived from the words Cognition, the process of knowing, and the acronym TRON which references “The Real-time Operating-system Nucleus”, as worked on by Dr. Ken Sakamura, University of Tokyo. Cognitrons are simply neural networks dealing with learning or memory, specifically glial cells, which are now considered to be an inherent part of the brain’s cognitive functioning. Specifically the more remote viewing sessions we work and find that they are correct, the more this could increase our performance. It has been said by some that after the viewer has a “hit” with the feedback that we should allow time for these cognitrons to build and gel, in these neural pathways, thus taking a break and allow some time before the next session is worked.

A classic target example is the Eiffel Tower; most new viewers will have at some stage been given this as a target. Upon having a hit, a broad smile may appear on their face, a sort of ‘aha!’ moment or recognition, the metal structure, of which they may have pieces, or the whole thing, comes together for a realisation. The viewer is happy and then moves on the next day to a new target. The “first time effect” comes into play with new viewers.

As is demonstrated with the graph (below) there is a clear rise with performance for new remote viewers, which subsequently has a tailing off effect, but with more practice a gradual rise will eventuate, and plateau out.

New viewers are happy to have hit the target and eagerly talk about this with other viewers, as time goes on they may eventually want to explore cued targets, or 'Pandora's Box', as I call it. These are often with or without feedback, they can encompass the known and unknown, there are so many different targets and areas, the mind boggles. This reminds me of a 3 month vacation I took travelling all over South America. I was at an old monastery in Bolivia, the name of which escapes me, but it was quite majestic, overlooking the town, weathered and old, I was led to the library. A guide opened the old creaking wooden door, it looked as though it was something out of a film set. This library was picture perfect. It was like stepping back in time, rows and rows of old dust covered books lined the shelves, a glimmer of sunlight entering the window at the far end. I felt so at home, but was quickly reminded by the voice in my head, with words that someone once told me, "There are a lot of targets out there, you cannot possibly work all of them", and so it was with the books I could not read all of them, I would have to be selective, as with targets. There does seem to be a few areas which remain constant, for choice of Precognitive targets these have been referenced by Ingo Swann sometime back and are held as the basics, Basic Human needs. This was put slightly better by Maslow's hierarchy of needs which is a theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow in 1943, A Theory of Human Motivation. Translate this into remote viewing terms and we have people wanting to know about their Optimum Mate, their Optimum Vocation and how to make money, there may be a few variants or additions along the way like Optimum Residence, Health etc, but these appear to be the mainstay

in people's lives, why? Because these are the things that bring us happiness... usually.

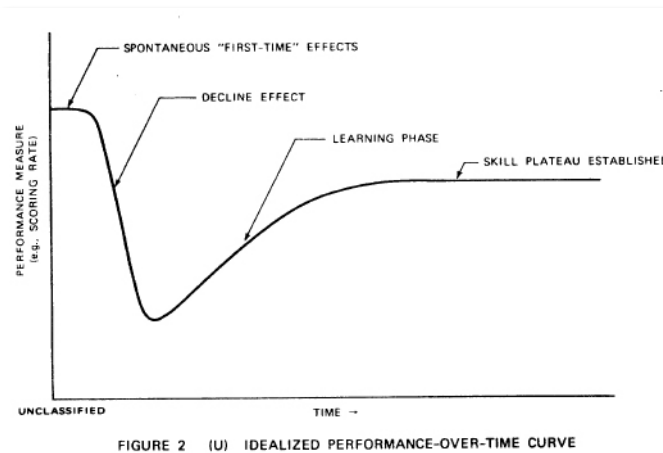
If you are seeking some of the aforementioned, they are usually classed as Precognitive targets, and will come about

done 4 maybe 5 years back, he still has not moved and appears content to make improvements to this house.

An 'assumption' was made. Yes, we do make these when viewing, but try and keep them to a minimal. We make an

assumption that there will be an Optimum Mate for us or a Next...whatever. I am constantly reminded by my better half, be careful what you wish for! This can come into play big-time when doing precognitive targets, as I found out. Maybe you will get a great description of someone who appears to be this mystical Optimum Mate, someone who you have yet to encounter, but as you eventually meet up you soon discover perhaps she

does not like you...drinking or smoking so much, at which you may take offence. Little do you know that it is intended that this eventual change you will make is for your self development, O T Mates/ Partners help us grow, assist us, challenge us, are life partners, without whom, where would you be? Me?...I would be under a rock doing RV Sessions! Thanks to RV I am with my OT Mate/partner and have been for the last 3 years, and looking forward to many more. I have RV sessions that contain sketches that came about from OT Mate sessions I worked - some 18 months before I even met my partner and mate! When the "First meeting" occurred, there were so many indicators to this person being my OT Mate that I was shaking my head trying to take it all in. I wanted to run to my sessions and check the sketches, but I could not as I was 10,000 miles away in London! This was feedback big-time and when I least expected it. I had organised a remote viewing meet up in London, then pow! It was like someone had thrown a rubber brick at my head to say "Hey! wake up" ...this is what you asked the Matrix about, and now here she is. This is feedback on a very different scale, as opposed to being given an inanimate photograph and you say oh great I got the....whatever and a knowing smile surfaces, versus this personal feedback which has far greater impact on us, in my opinion, my sketch-



sometime in the future; therefore you will not have any feedback for a period of time. How does this tally with our mind set? As long as viewers work a combination of cued targets and photographic targets I personally do not see it as a problem.

I continue to work cued targets along with photographic targets, primarily for calibration. When scored it establishes a percentage which I am currently working at. This in turn can assist viewers when working targets of a precognitive nature. Nonsense and rubbish have appeared in some sessions whereby I once had a request from a friend, who was so intent on moving house that he wanted me to give him a heads up on what it would look like. I duly made a couple of cued targets for my target pool. One by one they came up over a period of some 6 months. In both sessions I had what appeared to be junk! I paid my friend a visit and informed him that it looks like he will not be moving. How?... Why? Were the questions he shot at me in quick succession. I then had to explain what I got in my sessions. It was the sort of situation whereby you say; Hey! I have done the sessions as you requested as a favour. I now give you the answer, not the one expected, now you are not happy with the information I give you. Please do not shoot the messenger! The sessions were

es had...come to life. Two weeks later I had returned to Perth and quickly began searching through my OT Mate sessions; altogether I had about five, which included description, first meeting, and so on. Being specific about a person's hair length, colour, the body aroma, the fact that she was wearing boots! It really did blow my socks off. This impact is quite different from photographs. It changes our lives, what we do next how we go about things, it all changes 100%. I hope you are ready for the impact you will receive when it comes your

way, because believe me it will hit you! I have worked sessions for people close to me and have had the Sessions come to fruition; the latest was one that I worked over a year back, for my son Blake. A sketch that was absolutely nothing to do with the work that he was at that time engaged in. Infact it was a complete departure and seemed so unlikely, at that time, as to make me question the whole session. One year later saw him change jobs, the Site Template I sketched had with him performing a particular task, which he is now engaged in doing, and

he appears to be content and very happy with his new found employment. A photo will be attached to my session, of him working in the situation I sketched, this is my feedback. Depending on the target with Precognitive sessions your feedback can take on some very unexpected areas, be ready for change!

**Keep Viewing.**



#### **Rick Hilleard**

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

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

**Web:** [www.remoteviewingunit.org](http://www.remoteviewingunit.org)

**Training Locations**

**Perth**

**Sydney**

**Amsterdam**

**Anywhere is possible ...**

**Remote Viewing Unit**



# Interview with Courtney Brown

17 April 2011

**Daz:** We've gotten used to the idea that you are always involved in some new project. What's new?

**Courtney:** We're doing movies. Actually, more accurately, we are currently doing web series, which are short films that play on the Internet.

**Daz:** The "Galactic Times." Before you tell us about that, why are you doing it? Most people got used to the idea that you were a scientist who studied the remote-viewing phenomenon. Why now movies?

**Courtney:** Daz, remote-viewing has the potential to create the most profound and healthy revolution in thought on this planet that has ever happened. Yet, remote-viewing has not made an impact on society despite the existence of a long string of public experiments and demonstrations. The entire universe of people actively interested in remote viewing on this planet consists of about 200 people or less. I am not talking about the people who get adrenaline thrills listening to late night radio while hearing about unsubstantiated remote-viewing predic-

tions. I am talking about people interested in the reality of the phenomenon and wanting to see actual results with an open mind, to see proof. So, why are we doing movies? It is another way to address the new generation of young people, to break out of the confines of our limited numbers. This is a video generation. They express themselves through video more than anything else. If we are to relate to the current young generation, we need to speak their language, and movies, both short and long, are a key element.

**Daz:** OK. So what is the idea behind the "Galactic Times."

**Courtney:** The "Galactic Times: Earth Report" is a humorous science fiction web series that is essentially an extraterrestrial news broadcast directed at the Milky Way Galaxy. The subject of the broadcast is news about Earth, especially as it relates to the remote-viewing experiments we are conducting at The Farsight Institute. The idea of the broadcast came about because I was getting tired of scouring the mainstream news outlets every evening looking for a

crack in the wall obstructing news about remote viewing, and also extraterrestrial life. Finally, I decided to create the news broadcast that I wanted to see. The added kick was to make it humorous, showing the comedic side of life wherever it



*Galactic Times: Earth Report*

may be, on Earth or in space. We are putting out a new show at the end of each month, and we expect to continue doing this for a bit longer. Most of it is animation, and it took a lot of start-up time to get an understanding of the technology involved. But now that this is done, we are free to build the series. We are also planning other projects.

**Daz:** Any hope the series may hit big time?

**Courtney:** Well, this can happen either of two ways. The first is for one of the episodes to go viral. This has not happened yet, but we are working with each episode to try to give it that potential. If this happens, then tons of people will be directed to our science projects, and that will cause a real revolution in education. The second way is for the entire series to be picked up by a major channel, such as a cable station. The Syfy Channel has picked up a few web series in this manner, Sanctuary and Riese, for example. But we are mostly just enjoying the creation of the series."

**Daz:** Give us an example of something like this.

**Courtney:** Well, we recently did a science project addressing the origin of the asteroid belt. The results are stellar, if you pardon the pun. Everything is very clear. The dominant theory of the origin of the asteroid belt is that it resulted from the primeval solar nebula, essentially junk that never formed into a planet. But that is not what happened. What happened is that there was a planet in that location, and it exploded. This follows up a theory that was developed in detail by the late Thomas Van Flandern, an astronomer who worked at the U.S. Naval Observatory. What we did not answer in our remote-viewing study is why the planet exploded. We are not used to the idea that planets can explode, so coming up with a reason is important. But our study did not go far enough to determine the cause of the explosion. So in the Galactic Times report, we said it was a result of war. This is a possibility even if we do not have the data to back it up yet. There is a recently released scientific study arguing that there is evidence of a nuclear blast on Mars in the distant past. The radiation patterns on the surface seem to suggest this. The scientists involved are trying to find a reason to explain a "natural nuclear blast," which is sort of humorous in the sense of people trying to do anything they can to avoid admitting that extraterrestrial life may exist. Anyway, if there can be a nuclear blast on Mars, then there could certainly have been one on the nearby planet. We have some very limited remote-viewing

data suggesting this might be the case, but we don't have enough to make a firm argument.

**Daz:** Let's move on to the science studies at The Farsight Institute. You seem to have created a model for many viewers using different methodologies to work together.

**Courtney:** The Farsight Institute is clearly a multiverse in the remote-viewing field. There are numerous schools of remote viewing, each developing their own versions of remote-viewing procedures. For some projects involving remote viewing, be they scientific experiments or operational projects, it is sometimes useful to involve remote viewers that come from more than one school. This requires collaboration among viewers using various methodologies. The primary reason for such collaboration may simply be that more viewers are needed for a particular project than any one remote-viewing school can supply. But other reasons may also exist. For example, it may be that members from one school may be involved in different areas of a project than members from another school, such as when one group sets up an experimental design, viewers from another school do the actual viewing, and yet members from another school do the analysis of the remote-viewing data, thereby sharing the workload.

**Daz:** What does that make The Farsight Institute?

**Courtney:** It is a nonprofit educational and research institute where remote viewers can conduct rigorous studies using remote viewing as it is performed using U.S. military or military derived protocols, and that is something no one else is doing, at least not fully. Nearly the entire extant scientific literature addressing remote viewing is based on perceivers who are minimally trained or not trained at all, often college kids trying to perceive, say, objects in a box in an adjacent room. And when "trained," the training is often done by scientists who themselves are not trained to a level we would be comfortable with, or at all. Remote viewing may be a natural ability, but it certainly

is not easy to do it well. Extensive training is crucial, so we do our experiments differently than many other scientists do their experiments. This does not diminish the value of the other studies. There is a place for all sorts of scientific studies. But those other approaches are not the way we want to conduct our science, so we need a place to do our work the way we want to do it. Again, this does not diminish what others do, but rather defines what we do.

**Daz:** OK. Give a brief rundown of the studies that you have conducted over the past few years. Why are they unique, or different, or important. In short, why should anyone care?

**Courtney:** We have tried to hit only big impact projects. For example, we have an ongoing project relating to the year 2012 where we look at climate and environmental change between the years 2008 and 2013. That is the Climate/2012 Project and the results are huge. Moreover, the results seem to find a great deal of corroboration with anomalous governmental behavior. We have to wait until June 2013 to wrap that project up, of course. But so far it is truly intriguing. We also did a project aimed at trying to detect the presence of multiple universes or alternate realities. The results are stunningly positive, although I have found that it has been difficult to convince people that alternate versions of our perceived reality is the cause of the results, even though the theory led to an explicit prediction that was confirmed. It seems just too much for many people to handle, even if it is true. We also have a project where we look at an anomalous spray on Mars. Those results are an absolute must see. It appears to be an active facility with high levels of technology. Many people have proposed that there may be bases on Mars, but no one before actually found the exact location of one. If our results are correct, this is a milestone discovery.

**Daz:** With all these discoveries, why isn't remote viewing all over the mainstream news? Why has The New York Times not reported any of this, for example?



**Courtney:** That is the real trick, getting the mainstream media to report this seriously. The mainstream media is extremely conservative. It took years for The New York Times and nearly all of the other mainstream media to report that the Wright Brothers flew an airplane. They just did not believe it. There is also the idea that there are lots of big money corporate interests at stake, and the media do not want to risk losing readership by reporting something that could hurt their credibility, even if it is true. They see no cost to waiting until the issue is forced upon them. In general, established institutions resist change; they cling to the status quo since that is what got them to be where they are.

**Daz:** Is there a conspiracy in all of this?

**Courtney:** A conspiracy is any plan made by two or more people. Planning to go out to dinner with a friend is a conspiracy of sorts. So do people communicate about these issues, and jointly determine not to report them? I think that is a safe bet. But is this an evil plot to deceive the masses? I think not. The masses are getting exactly what they want to get. If the mainstream media forced these issues upon the masses, there would be a reaction, especially if the information involved is true. So they see “caution” as the buzzword. The trouble with this model, however, is that we apparently do not have much time. The issues are going to be forced upon everyone whether we are ready or not.

**Daz:** How is that so? Who is doing the forcing?

**Courtney:** It is not who, but what. Our 2012 data suggest that there really are huge planetary changes coming our way. This apparently is not just a lot of emotional madness, like the so-called “Millennium Bug.” The results seem to suggest the widespread loss of electricity, the collapse of the rescue capabilities of many nations, the breakdown of vehicular transport systems, tsunamis, and apparently meteors. Everything except the tsunamis and meteors match the dire warnings coming out of NASA over the past few years relating to up-

coming solar storms. Also, governmental behavior seems highly anomalous, especially the construction of huge underground facilities under military bases in the inhospitable southwest of the U.S., the cancelling of the U.S. manned space program beginning June 2011, the sealing of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, the dismantlement of the U.S. economy and the dollar, and the list goes on. The government is acting as if the 2012 thing is real. I can only assume that the parallel with our remote-viewing data is significant. We will find out for sure by 2013. We are all curious to see how this will turn out, however it turns out. But for now, remote viewing is the ONLY way humanity can currently perceive into the future. It is also the best way available to make fundamental discoveries about the nature of our physical and nonphysical realities.

**Daz:** So, what is the bottom line? Why is remote viewing important if civilization as we know it may be changing dramatically in less than two years.

**Courtney:** This is the key question. Why does remote viewing matter, especially IF everything is going to fall apart? (Remember that there is an “IF” in that question.) Remote viewing cannot stop the event from happening. But the widespread recognition of remote viewing can fundamentally affect how humanity encounters the event. This is huge. You know the old saying, “Garbage in, garbage out?” Well, how humanity enters the event will determine how it exits the event. The better prepared we are psychologically going in, the better we will be as a species after the event. The more unprepared we are going in, the more of a mess we will have on the other side. This is not an issue of physical preparations, but psychological preparations. If humanity hits the event in its current condition, there will be panic and chaos that is grounded in the idea that we are out of control as a species. But the widespread recognition of the reality of remote viewing will change all that. Humanity will know that it is possible for us to see into the future, to determine what kind of future we want to have. Humanity will know that we will not be so

unprepared for fundamental change later. We are not impotent as a species to control our own destiny. We will emerge from the event with a determination to make a better future for ourselves that will be unlike anything we have ever experienced in the past.

**Daz:** Wow. That is a big order. What is stopping this from happening?

**Courtney:** We are waiting for a small group of scientists and other leaders to make an announcement that remote viewing is a real phenomenon. After this happens, public attention will be turned in our direction, and we will conduct a public demonstration of remote viewing that will rivet the world, and nothing will be the same after that. We are aware that such a group has been watching our very public experiments for a long time. This group has been sitting on the fence all this time. But this group also knows about the approaching event. We have been making the case to this group that they should act. If they do act, there will be a widespread call for a major public demonstration of remote viewing, and we have shown over the years that we are now organized and fully capable of reliably making such a public demonstration. We have made such demonstrations a great many times in the past, but only a few tens of thousands of people have watched. There are nearly seven billion people on this planet, and for this to make an impact, at least millions need to watch. Thus, we are now waiting to see if that small group of scientists and other leaders is sufficiently courageous to act. Unless they make an announcement that turns public attention in our direction, we are dead in the water. What else are we supposed to do, run down the street screaming our heads off? We do not live alone on this planet. Others need to do their part if we are to work together to make a better future for ourselves and the species.

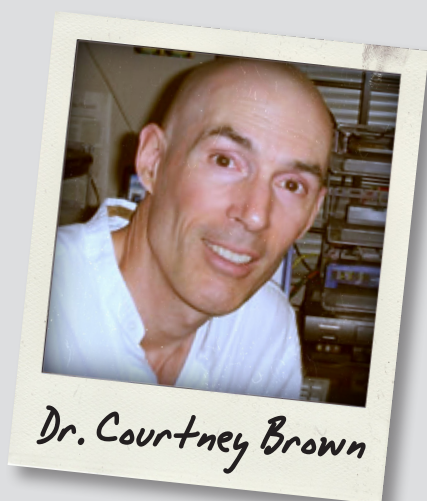
**Daz:** Is there anything the remote-viewing community can do to help while we are waiting for the small group of scientists and other leaders to gather their “mojo?”



**Courtney:** Actually, there are two things. The first is that the community would be greatly helped if it developed a habit of not attacking its own members no matter what. Focus on the positive. The public is confused by such attacks, and it is better at this stage if the attacks are not made. But I doubt this advice will be taken, even if it is good advice. There are factions in our community, and just as with politics, our factions never miss a good tussle. But the second thing that the community could do is to encourage all remote viewers to think in the broadest of terms, to think creatively. If Hollywood is not going to make our movies, we need to make them. If the publishers

are not going to publish novels that feature remote viewing, we need to write them. If pop artists are not going to sing songs about remote viewing, we need to sing them. As a community, I find that we are much too timid, much too afraid of criticism. We are already “out there” in terms of everyone else. We are not going to lose any credibility by expressing ourselves in ways that will catch the attention of the masses, especially the younger generation. I think this timidity is the reason why so many in the remote-viewing community shy away from using remote viewing to explore extraterrestrial life. They are afraid of being laughed at. But that is so wrong. If some-

one is going to laugh, they are laughing already, and using remote viewing to study really interesting subjects such as extraterrestrial life is not going to change that. Besides, very few people are laughing any longer. Remote viewing has at least created a “waiting to exhale” moment on this planet. We can loosen up as a community and explore vigorously in all directions. We should be limited only by our own creativity, and ideally our creativity should have few if any limits.



Courtney Brown is a mathematician and social scientist who teaches in the Department of Political Science at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

He has published numerous books on applied nonlinear mathematical modeling in the social sciences, including two new volumes, one on applied differential equation systems (2007) and another on graph algebra (2008), a new graphical language used for modeling systems.

Independent of his work as a college professor, he is the Director

and founder of The Farsight Institute ([www.farsight.org](http://www.farsight.org)), a nonprofit research and educational organization dedicated to the study of a phenomenon of nonlocal consciousness known as “remote viewing.” He recently published a book entitled *Remote Viewing: The Science and Theory of Nonphysical Perception*. In this book he analyzes data and develops a new theory that explains the remote-viewing phenomenon as a consequence of superposition formation on the quantum level.

[www.farsight.org](http://www.farsight.org)



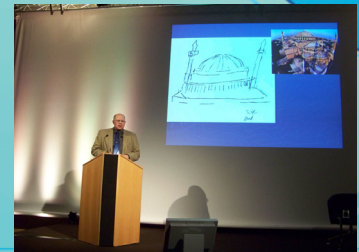
## GALACTIC TIMES

Courtney Brown’s animated news broadcasts to the rest of the Milky Way Galaxy about events on Earth relating to remote viewing. You can find the series at: [www.farsightpresentations.com](http://www.farsightpresentations.com). Each episode is 7 to 10 minutes long.

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

# Remote Viewing in France

A pioneering and uniting event: the IRIS  
Remote Viewing conference



by H  l  ne Pau & Alexis Champion

On March 12th and 13th, a milestone in the history of Remote Viewing took place in Paris: the IRIS Remote Viewing Conference.

For the first time in France and under the sponsorship of IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association), IRIS Intuition Consulting spearheaded the organization of the event, gathering of some of the greatest names in Remote Viewing. During two exceptional days, Alexis

knowledge and their experiences with the audience.



During Saturday, March 12th's program, 7 presentations allowed us to revisit the civilian and military history of Remote Viewing along with the scientific research that led to the creation of the process and the numerous applications and implications derived from it. Other themes closely linked to RV were also discussed such as parapsychological research, intuition and associated techniques, clairvoyance, dowsing, psychokinesis, transpersonal psychology and applied areas such as corporate consulting, archeology, judiciary, medicine or military intelligence.

The first day concluded with the French Premiere of 3 documentary films: Early Research at SRI, a film presenting various experiences on psychic ability conducted by physicists Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ in the early 70's. Deep Quest, a film about an experiment in marine archeology created and directed by Stephan Schwartz in 1976, using a sub-marine technology.

The Alexandria Project, a documentary about an extraordinary adventure in intuitive archeology, conducted by Stephan Schwartz between 1978 and 1981.

The following day, with conferences over, participants had the opportunity to develop and test their own intuitive talent against those of the presenters and



Champion, Stephan Schwartz, Paul Smith, Dominique Surel, Russell Targ, Alexis Tournier, Jacques Vall  e and Paul O'Connor shared their research, their

they did not hold back! The 6 workshops offered on Sunday, March 13 were sold out and their success point to a bright future for Remote Viewing in France.

### **Why such an event?**

In Europe and especially in France, we are often closed-minded about such subjects, deemed irrational. We are staggering due to a lack of information, disinformation and nonchalance. Still, until the 30's and 40's, France held a forefront position in scientific research on extra-sensory perceptions. However, that era belongs to another time! Through this event, the first of its kind in Europe, we wished to demonstrate that scientific research has produced applications that can change our daily life and the way we think. We also wanted to emphasize that a human being is much more than what he or she usually believes one self to be.

When IRIS Intuition Consulting decided to set up this conference, many thought we were irrational, unconscious even. Even though in the US and elsewhere in the English speaking world, Remote Viewing's major players are known, here in France, there are few who are even familiar with the term "Remote Viewing"; and of those, even fewer understand it. To gather a large crowd around a practically unknown subject was therefore a great challenge.

Fortunately, many personalities from the RV community trusted us and lent their support. Without the panelists, several of whom traveled a great distance, and to whom we are extremely grateful, this event could have never taken place.

Today we can say that the challenge has been successfully met. Nearly 250 people attended. Of course, RV experts and professionals were in attendance but a great majority of the public was being exposed to Remote Viewing for the first time. To our great surprise, the participants were not only French. We had the pleasure to welcome people from many countries (United States, Canada, UK, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Morocco).

### **IRIS Intuition Consulting and IRIS-Psi & Applications**

Founded in June 2008 by Alexis Champion, IRIS Intuition Consulting is a France-based professional Remote Viewing consultancy and training service. IRIS I.C. is the largest company in Europe fully dedicated to RV and plays a major role in the international RV community, in particular due to its R&D program and its role in the industrialization of RV. Aside from these activities, the non-profit association IRIS Psi & Applications also pursues an applied research program, including self-funded projects, and develops partnerships involving several players in the field of Remote Viewing, such as Stephan A. Schwartz and the International Remote Viewing Association.

### **Alexis Champion – Founder**

IRIS was created following a personal quest lasting over a decade into the areas of consulting and scientific parapsychology. As soon as I joined the work force, I was involved in research in information technology, notably with service enterprises. My specialty was in distribution of artificial intelligence. That led me, through trial and error, to understand how the human mind works, since the goal is to be able to simulate its behavior... Naturally, I became interested in phenomena and extra-sensory perception as well as the processing of such acquired information. Since I was always attracted to the paranormal, I studied a curriculum in advanced parapsychology, a science dedicated to the study of phenomenon, as it is linked to consciousness and how it relates to the world around us.

I was passionate. Finally I was able to get through to IMI (Institut Métapsychique International), in Paris, the only existing body involved in parapsychology in France at the time, and where I would eventually become director. Simultaneously, for the past 7 years, I have delved deeper in the study of Remote Viewing techniques, in France first (ERV, GRV) then in the United States with Paul Smith and Lyn Buchanan (CRV).

It is under those auspices that I met

Stephan A. Schwartz, who really introduced me to the tangible applications of Remote Viewing. I immediately sought to come up with projects that would encompass applied research. At IMI, at the time, with archeologist Jean-Olivier Gransard-Desmond, we had begun to develop projects in what we refer to as "intuitive archeology". After two years of research and with early customers satisfied with the results, I figured that our experience and our avails were sufficient to offer such services outside the research community, so I decided to create a consulting and training firm: IRIS Intuition Consulting.

### **Consulting**

As its name indicates, IRIS Intuition Consulting is first and foremost a consultancy cabinet. Remote Viewing serves as a support to our services, constituting the way we generate information subsequently delivered to our clients. Our team now comprises 2 full time employees working at IRIS Intuition Consulting's offices near Paris and 2 other freelance contributors who work part-time. A team of a dozen Remote Viewers, 3 of which reside in the USA, all participate in our projects on a freelance basis.

Our advice is based on our customers' needs. They usually contact us about pragmatic matters such as business strategy, specific problem causes or reconstitution of a past event. We are geared as much towards corporate entities as private parties, with a focus on enterprises and institutions: our clients are generally decision makers, researchers, law enforcement personnel and even people in the creative field. We have also collaborated with public organizations such as the Museum of Man, the National Superior School of Arts and the Supreme Court.

Going beyond a private clientele, today our services are geared towards specific needs. Such needs may mean that the client will take an action that will reflect the information we will have provided, either to gain time or to avoid excess expenditures. There is literally a proactive and dynamic side to this undertaking. Of



course, Remote Viewing can also cater to broader questions or address more personal matters. That is, as a matter of fact, what makes this tool so productive and interesting in that it can help solve an infinite number of problems.

All projects we undertake are different and it is often through clients, from their original requests, that we come to explore new applications. The complexity and diversity of the projects we take on force us to make Remote Viewing evolve and adapt. With each outing, IRIS Intuition Consulting deepens its knowledge on the functioning of Remote Viewing and its applications.

Projects that come our way are not limited to a consultation or a Remote Viewing session: there is a whole lot of work involved, before and after. These different stages in project management involve all members of the operational team. In a project, the viewer(s) intervene(s) solely during their own session. Beforehand, a counselor will have defined the specific needs of the client in order to figure out how those might be best defined and how to best confront a given problem. That allows us to clarify the intentions regarding the precise framework (temporal and conceptual) of the information that one is looking to obtain.

Then there is the session(s) proper: each viewer involved is obviously not informed of the specifics nor does he or she ever meet the client. The viewer is guided and supported by a 'monitor' who maintains the attention on the pertinent information. Next, an analyst working from transcripts of the session(s) evaluates and classifies the information.

That stage of the process required us to develop a new software program to process the information faster and more accurately. That point is essential to maximize our performance, saving time and money for the client and allowing IRIS I.C. a margin of profitability.

On a given Remote Viewing project, there can be several viewers. The analysis work will only be richer and that will allow for cross-referenced information

to isolate the strongest elements as they pertain to the case. Such analysis leads to a synthesis that features various aspects of the case and indicates how the information garnered may be applied to solve the problem at hand. Each project is obviously conducted 'blind' in that the information is compartmentalized and segregated in order to insure its validity, therefore optimizing results for the client.

### **Training Courses**

Besides consulting, since 2009, we are now offering Training Courses. Open to all, these gatherings cater to people from all walks of life and draw several clairvoyants and psychics, be they professional or amateur. Remote Viewing offers a controlled environment in which to work and offers means to develop and enhance one's proficiency at intuitive perception and that is what the attendees come looking for. Such discipline gives them the tools necessary to better understand the process at hand, to hone in their skills and better their practice.

One of our goals for 2011 is to bring our Training Courses to businesses. Since the beginning of the year we have been concentrating on an outreach to become integrated within the business community. Things are looking up since we just had great success with a formation conference held for over forty people with Human Resources backgrounds. That is an area, as many others, where the needs and expectations of what Remote Viewing has to offer are as diversified as they are numerous.

### **Non-profit projects**

In order to best deepen, extend and exploit its experience, IRIS I.C. systematically engages its resources in a program of consideration and research, striving to first face head-on the problems raised by the RV session, namely addressing the promotion of research in Remote Viewing, its integration as a new tool in closely related disciplines, in ethics, social acceptance and even law and the judicial system. This program composed of several projects with multiple outcomes at stake, aims to benefit practitioners Remote Viewing and their clients as well as

the scientific community and society in general. Such thought process relies on our partnerships with enterprises, associations and independent researchers.

### **The Warcollier Prize**

IRIS-Psi & Applications (IRIS-PA), in collaboration with The International Remote Viewing Association, launched a competition for an international research award in order to encourage original research in all aspects of Remote Viewing and to uphold distinguished examples of new research meant to draw attention to the future role of Remote Viewing. Alexis Champion, Jeffrey Mishlove, Dean Radin, Stephan Schwartz and Jessica Utts compose the jury and a financial prize of \$2,000 USD will be presented to the winning scientific experience proposal.

The Warcollier Prize has been endowed in honor of René Warcollier, the French chemical engineer and parapsychologist (April 1881 - May 1962). Warcollier devised and conducted a series of experiments in telepathic communication where the participants, using only the power of the mind, sought to transmit drawings, at varying distances, to subjects who would record their impressions on paper. More information: <http://www.irva.org/news/warcollier.html>

### **Archaeological Project**

30 years after the famous Alexandria Project, a similar project with a target located in France, is now underway. For nearly 4 years, IRIS-PA has been conducting research on an archeological site as of yet to be determined. This project is co-directed by Alexis Champion and Stephan Schwartz, the father of modern intuitive archeology. Research is conducted at a distance and on-site by an international team including 25 volunteers and 15 viewers. This broad-scale project is also the subject of a documentary directed by Olivier Kauffer and produced by IRIS Intuition Consulting, Schwartz and Kauffer.





Alexis Champion, Ph.D.

#### Alexis Champion, Ph.D.

Alexis Champion is the Founder and Director of IRIS Intuition Consulting, and President of IRIS-PA a non-profit organization. He holds a Ph.D. in Computer Science with a specialty in Artificial Intelligence. In 2008-2009, he was Director of the Institut Métopsylique International (IMI) which, under the French legal system, is a public interest organization specializing in the research of paranormal phenomena. For the last few years, at IRIS Intuition Consulting, Alexis Champion's work has been focused on managing Remote Viewing research projects and

applications. He interacts with entrepreneurs, archeologists, journalists, artists, and law enforcement personnel. He also collaborates with individuals such as Stephan Schwartz and organizations like the International Remote Viewing Association.

For many years, he has been active in remote viewing (ERV, GRV), dowsing, and has been trained in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) by the original military viewers Paul H. Smith and Lyn Buchanan.



Hélène Pau

#### Hélène Pau

Degreed in Foreign Languages and International Marketing, Hélène Pau has occupied several posts in marketing and communications in France and Spain. In 2008, her interest in unexplained and unexplored human experiences led her to join the INREES (Institut de Recherche sur les Expériences Extraordinaires), where she notably contributed to the production of events on themes such as consciousness, quantum physics, energy, spirituality, dreams and parapsychology, that drew the best minds from research, science, medicine and even show business communities.

That is how she met Alexis Champion and discovered Remote Viewing. Convinced by the potential of that discipline and seduced by the research and application projects conducted by IRIS Intuitive Consulting, she joined the enterprise in January 2011 as an executive assistant and has been training in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) with Alexis Champion and Alexis Tournier.

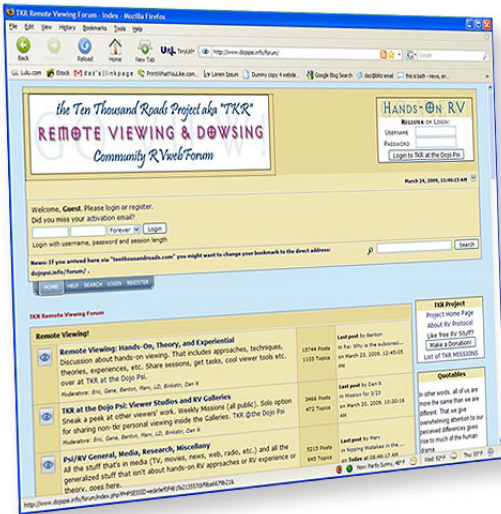
W. [www.iris-ic.com](http://www.iris-ic.com)

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[Facebook](#)



Alexis Champion  
 Directeur

[www.iris-ic.com](http://www.iris-ic.com)



## TKR: Remote Viewing Forums

If you need information or want to discuss Remote Viewing in pretty much any context then you can do so on TKR Forum. Topics include:  
Rv examples, News, ARV, Dowsing, Help, Esoteric, Research & media and many more...

<http://www.dojopsi.info/forum>

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- Energy Medicine
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- Human Interaction and the Non-local Environment: Beyond Benner's Fifth Competency

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



## Remote viewing training & trainers

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

## Remote viewing Resources

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

## Remote Viewing Targets

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

## Remote Viewing Groups

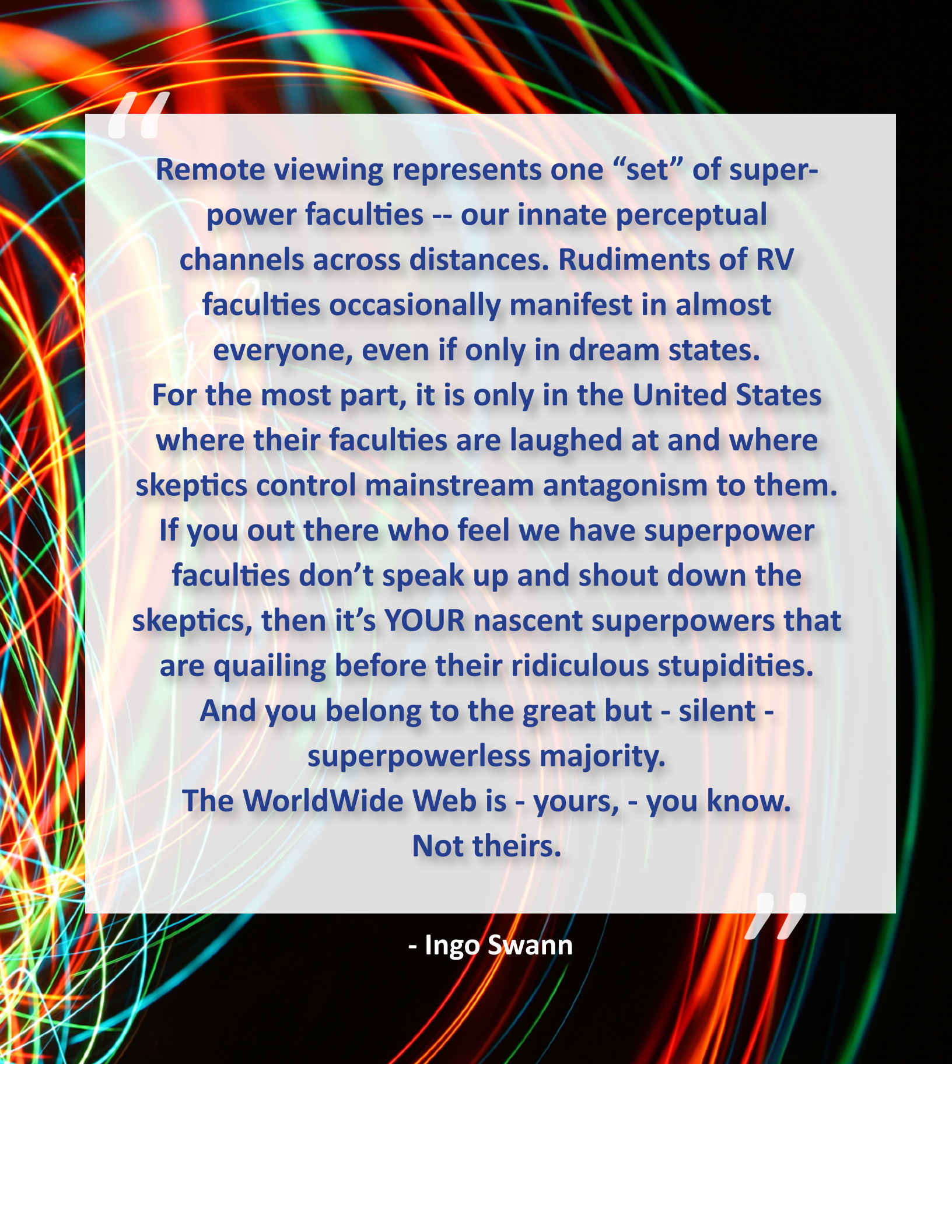
The Farsight Institute - <http://www.farsight.org>  
IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) - <http://www.irva.org>

## Remote Viewing - Individuals

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







Remote viewing represents one “set” of superpower faculties -- our innate perceptual channels across distances. Rudiments of RV faculties occasionally manifest in almost everyone, even if only in dream states. For the most part, it is only in the United States where their faculties are laughed at and where skeptics control mainstream antagonism to them. If you out there who feel we have superpower faculties don’t speak up and shout down the skeptics, then it’s YOUR nascent superpowers that are quailing before their ridiculous stupidities. And you belong to the great but - silent - superpowerless majority. The WorldWide Web is - yours, - you know. Not theirs.

- Ingo Swann