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FROM  
AMSAA  
to  
RUP

MBW

DRXSJ-DS

30 October 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Visit of Ingo Swann to AMSAA, 17 October 1978

1. (S-ORCON) At the request of AMSAA's Grill Flame participants, Ingo Swann graciously agreed to spend a day at AMSAA to share his remote viewing experiences and perceptions with us as well as to discuss the perceptions, ideas, and frustrations evolved from our limited remote viewing experiences of Grill Flame.
2. (S-ORCON) Prior to his visit, the undersigned and Ingo had agreed that he would not be asked to participate in any experiments. Thus, the day was spent on discussions, with the following people present throughout the day:

Dr. Sperrazza  
 John Kramar  
 Lynne Taylor  
 Scott Phillips  
 Paul Kunselman  
 Ray Dietz  
 Anthony Murdock  
 Harris Walker

The major points of the discussions are summarized in the following paragraphs.

3. (S-ORCON) Rise Time. The concept of rise time is critical to the success of any remote viewing session. Rise time is best described as follows: a subject is told that he will be participating in a remote viewing session two days from now at 1300 hours. During these next two days, the subject prepares himself for the session, knowing precisely that his time of heightened awareness will occur at 1300 hours on the scheduled day. Thus, it is absolutely essential that the session take place at 1300 hours; not 1305 hours, but only

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1300 hours. If a session is held on time, a subject's rise time tends to stay high for several minutes and then gradually starts to taper off. However, if a session is delayed, a subject's rise time drops dramatically after the scheduled time has passed, noticeably affecting the amount and reliability of the information he perceives. Ingo stated that he will not run a session if it does not start precisely at the appointed time. Our limited experience of Grill Flame tends to confirm this concept. (It is also interesting to note that the concept of rise time is equally applicable to the inbound experimenter (interviewer)).

4. (S-ORCON) Interviewer/Subject Relationship. The interviewer/subject relationship is the most important aspect of remote viewing. This is a special relationship that develops over time, based on training, experience, and the personalities of the individuals involved. This relationship is dependent on numerous factors, detailed below, and the interaction of these factors determines the outcome of each and every session.

a. First and foremost, this is a relationship between people. While they don't have to be the best of friends, they must respect each other and be able to communicate with each other in order to establish the rapport that works best for them.

b. Both the interviewer and the subject have to have a positive outlook about remote viewing and maintain a success oriented rapport.

c. The interviewer must be sensitive to what the subject says during a session and, more importantly, to what he says to the subject.

(1) The vocabulary of the interviewer should not include negative words or words which cue the subject or reinforce his specific statements. For example, words such as "not," "miss," "trial," "experiment," or "interrogate" should not be used. Ingo insists that his interviewer use only certain words and ask questions which do not contain an object. However, that is peculiar to Ingo. He is, however, in the midst of researching the effects of the interviewer's vocabulary.

(2) The findings of remote viewing sessions conducted to date indicate that a subject's basic perceptions of form, shape, light versus dark, etc tend to be correct; however, when a subject defines a function or specific details, these impressions are most often incorrect. These interpretations (signal to noise ratio) are broken into three categories:

analytic overlay

memory overlay

visual overlay

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For example, if a subject says he sees a bridge, the interviewer must be careful not to reinforce the concept of bridge, but rather query the subject to find out what original image was overlayed to become a bridge, i.e., a feeling of lots of metal. The feeling of metal is significant; the bridge may or may not be correct.

(3) The interviewer has to learn to keep his mouth shut!

d. The subject must be allowed to develop his individual style of remote viewing. Some subjects close their eyes, some prefer the lights to be out, etc.

e. "Quiet time," the 5-15 minutes prior to the start of a session, is important to both the subject and the interviewer. Ingo has found this to be a necessary requirement for himself and the subjects he is currently training. Our Grill Flame sessions confirm this concept also, again remembering that each subject and interviewer has their own particular way of "quieting" down.

5. (S-ORCON) Feedback. Feedback should be instant, if possible, or, at minimum, provided as soon as possible. The type of feedback provided depends on the type of remote viewing session being conducted; however, Ingo was adamant on the fact that a subject should be told he's correct if he is (in those situations where the interviewer knows the details of the target) and not pressured into detail overlay.

6. (S-ORCON) Outbound Experimenter Behavior. The researchers at SRI and Ingo feel that the outbound experimenter does not influence subject responses. However, Ingo's experience in remote viewing sessions using outbound experimenters is quite limited. The Grill Flame participants feel the outbounder plays a more important role than either Ingo or SRI assign to him.

7. (S-ORCON) Atmosphere. Ingo reinforced the fact that the atmosphere in which a remote viewing session is held is important. Sessions should preferably be held in one designated room. The room should be comfortable and away from outside interruptions. Basically, the room should be conducive to successful sessions.

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8. (S-ORCON) The Grill Flame participants appreciated Ingo's visit to AMSAA. Besides being interesting and informative, it helps to know that your own doubts and perceptions are shared by someone whose experience encompasses several years of intense effort.

*Lynne S. Taylor*  
LYNNE S. TAYLOR

Copies furnished:

Dr. Sperrazza  
Mr. J. Kramar  
Mr. S. Phillips  
Mr. M. Reches  
Mr. C. Thomas  
Mr. P. Kunselman  
Mr. R. Dietz  
Mr. A. Murdock  
Mr. G. Hanna  
Dr. E. Walker, BRL  
Dr. H. Puthoff, SRI  
Mr. R. Targ, SRI

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