

# PSYCHIC CRIMINOLOGY

An Operations Manual for Using  
Psychics in Criminal Investigations

By  
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Past Co-Director, Minnesota City/County Crime Attack Team  
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Parapsychic Hypnotist and Instructor  
Licensed Private Investigator*

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and  
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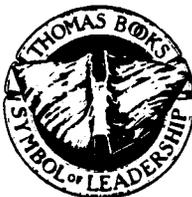
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## PREFACE

**D**URING the past five years we have worked intimately with literally dozens of psychics and law enforcement agencies in an effort to examine the feasibility of utilizing psychics as an investigative tool. *For all those unnamed investigators and psychics who gave us their trust and shared their experiences.* We did not do so with the motive of publishing. For the most part they also demanded confidentiality. Similarly, all the law enforcement agencies also requested that it not be revealed that they were utilizing psychics. We eventually came to the realization, however, that there was a tremendous need for an operations manual on how to properly utilize psychics in investigation. We therefore have not included any names of psychics (except those already well-known), law enforcement agencies, or investigators at their request.

All the stories included here are true and, unless otherwise specified, were experienced by us or investigators known to us personally. In a few instances some minor details have been changed to protect the sources, but the essence remains the same. All the stories were reconstructed from notes or memory, so if there are any errors, the authors request the understanding of the parties directly involved.

For ease of reading and considering that this is not a scholarly text but a practical operations manual, there will be no literary citations. All facts, theories, and studies referred to, however, can be found in the sources listed in the bibliography. A glossary



## PREFACE

**D**URING the past five years we have worked intimately with literally dozens of psychics and law enforcement agencies in an effort to examine the feasibility of utilizing psychics as an investigative adjunct. During this period of time the idea of writing a book on the subject never occurred to us. In fact, many psychics required as a prerequisite to our working with them that we not do so with the motive of publishing. For the most part they also demanded confidentiality. Similarly, all the law enforcement agencies also requested that it not be revealed that they were utilizing psychics. We eventually came to the realization, however, that there was a tremendous need for an operations manual on how to properly utilize psychics in investigation. We therefore have not included any names of psychics (except those already well-known), law enforcement agencies, or investigators at their request.

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## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

FACED with the ever-growing problems of a continually increasing crime rate, law enforcement is being forced to examine and utilize new tools. These tools range from the development of sophisticated laboratory techniques in criminalistics, to the utilization of hypnosis with volunteer victims and witnesses of crimes, to the aid of information obtained from psychics.

### PSYCHIC CRIMINOLOGY

In a recent examination of innovative crime control techniques and investigative procedures conducted over the period of two years involving 35,000 miles of travel throughout the Western United States and Canada, the authors found that most law enforcement agencies have utilized at one time or another the services of psychics. In the dozens of law enforcement agencies visited by the authors, the vast majority have informally experimented with the use of psychics as an adjunct to traditional investigative procedures. Usually this takes the form of a psychic calling in to the local department with some information on a current serious case. Unfortunately, the good-intentioned psychic usually does not have a personal contact within the department and therefore ends up talking to an unsympathetic detective. The resulting encounter usually proves to be awkward and embarrassing for both. In the first place it is generally not easy for a psychic to approach unsympathetic officials for fear of being thought a crackpot or a suspect if the information proves accurate. After all, up to 1951, mediums in England were legally classed as "rogues and vagabonds" and were subject to prosecution. August



## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

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Drost, a German clairvoyant who had used his psychic abilities successfully on many criminal cases, was tried for fraud in Germany in 1925 for attempting to help the police solve a burglary, though he was later acquitted and allowed to continue his psychic detective work. On the other side, law enforcement is similarly hesitant when approached by psychics because they usually do not know with whom they are dealing, and they often receive crank calls, outlandish theories, and phony confessions whenever a serious case hits the headlines. In addition, it is seldom easy for the trained investigator to accept the possible legitimacy and validity of a source of information generally disregarded by modern science. Furthermore, even if he is personally predisposed to accepting psychically obtained information as worth a follow-up investigation, he may have difficulty justifying the necessary man-hours to his superiors.

Many law enforcement agencies first encounter the realm of the psychic when they have expired all leads and investigative techniques on a major case that has the public's attention. As a last resort the department, usually through the suggestion of an interested detective, will take the initiative and approach a psychic, whether a famous one who is in the media or a local person known to someone in the department. All too frequently this encounter is the first and last, because a skeptical department is placing an untested psychic in a high-pressure demand situation (which is not conducive to psychic receptivity). When the information obtained proves incorrect, the department will exclaim in a tone of self-justification that they knew it wouldn't work anyway. In other instances the information proves eerily correct, yet the department drops it like a hot potato lest the press and public find out.

In other situations a department's hand is forced when the family of a crime victim or missing person contacts a well-known psychic and pays for an on-site psychic reading or investigation, and to appease the family the department is forced to go along. In one such instance, a sheriff and a police detective spent six hours driving a nationally known psychic around two states looking for the body of a missing man. After a continuous series of impressive "hits" she led the officers to within a few miles of the remote area where the body was eventually found.

Whatever form the contact with psychics first takes, it is usually a frustrating experience for both law enforcement and the psychic. This is due to the fact that law enforcement generally does not know how to deal with psychics, since they lack a program for their utilization. In the absence of a program and any sustained contact between psychic and investigator, the psychic similarly does not know how to deal with law enforcement and is frustrated in the attempt.

There are yet other departments whose exposure to the psychic realm is through one of its own sworn personnel. Most departments have one particular officer whose intuition, hunches, and gut feelings seem to be uncanny, whether it's the patrol officer who always seems to be in the right place at the right time (the authors know one former policeman who averaged two burglaries in progress per year, whereas the national average is one burglary per career per officer) or the detective whose hunches prove unerringly accurate. The authors were on patrol one evening with a night detective who casually remarked that he felt that the Super America on Orange Street was going to be hit that night (a risky prediction considering it had not been robbed for many months); a half hour later it was robbed. Other officers have staked out buildings or followed vehicles on gut feelings to be proven correct by foiling criminal activity in progress.

While most of these experiences are fairly sublime and easily rationalized, there are a few officers who have experienced incredible and inexplicable paranormal phenomena. A deputy known to the authors was dispatched to a residence with a man with a gun. On approaching the residence in his squad car the man opened fire with a .45 automatic, shooting out the lights on the visa bar and catching the deputy in a very vulnerable position where he could not seek adequate cover. Crouching behind his door and thinking that he was done for, the deputy suddenly experienced himself out of his body viewing the whole scene from some vantage point above, and he immediately *knew* that he would not be injured. At this point the deputy found himself back in his body, whereupon he holstered his gun and walked directly up to the suspect, who then surrendered his gun upon request.

In another incident, a police officer on night shift told his partner about a dream he had the night before in which he re-

sponded to a disturbance call involving weapons in a particular area of town. Once in the house, the officer walked down the steps to the basement, whereupon he woke up. Later that night the officer and his partner were dispatched to a disturbance involving weapons in the area of town indicated in his dream. The officer went down the stairs to the basement when a fellow officer's riot gun accidentally discharged, hitting him in the head, and killing him instantly. It was discovered later that his wife had urged him not to go on patrol that night as she felt that something was going to happen. She also said that he had not wanted to go to work either and had kissed her goodbye as if for the last time. Another patrol officer on the same shift later said that he had had a strong gut feeling that same day, for no discernible reason, that it would be a bad night.

An investigator for a rural fire department was at the scene of a motorcycle accident in which the cyclist broke his neck. The investigator was holding the kid's head steady until the ambulance arrived. As he was doing so he felt a hand on his shoulder. He turned his head around to see who was there and to his surprise there was no one. He shrugged it off and went back to applying a steady tension on the kid's neck. He then felt a tapping on his shoulder, he turned, and again no one was there. Feeling uneasy, he looked up behind him and saw a misty shape, and it struck him that it was the kid's spirit. The kid died shortly thereafter in the hospital.

The same investigator was applying CPR to an older woman who was dead on arrival at the hospital. He definitely heard her say, even though she was DOA, "Please stop." He had the distinct impression that she was trying to tell him to stop because she wanted to die. He continued CPR only to again hear her say, "Please stop." This so startled him that he stopped.

A city police officer on vacation was sitting with a friend in a mobile home in a large trailer court. All of a sudden he saw or sensed (he wasn't quite sure which) two spirits fly past him, although he had never experienced anything of this nature before. He dismissed the event until he read in the paper the next day that there was a homicide/suicide at the same time of his experience at the far end of the trailer court.

An additional way in which law enforcement occasionally becomes exposed to the psychic realm is through their investigation of various cults suspected as being involved in black magic or witchcraft. In a novel twist of this the Brookfield, Connecticut police department has recently found itself investigating a seemingly authentic demonic possession of a young man arrested for murder. Whatever the truth of the matter, counsel is using demonic possession as a defense. If successful, such a defense is likely to become quite popular. A clear distinction must be made, however, from either of these aspects of the paranormal from the legitimate and positive aspect of utilizing credible psychic individuals as an investigative aid.

Over the past five years the authors have been intimately involved with law enforcement in the capacity of developing and implementing special innovative crime control programs. During the period of these projects we spent a great deal of our own time examining the feasibility and effectiveness of new investigative techniques that dealt with the use of psychics. A great deal of time and effort went in to identifying and recruiting potential psychics, to testing their abilities, to developing techniques of psychic investigation, to following up leads obtained, and evaluating their effectiveness as an investigative adjunct. Although our conclusions are tentative at this time, we were significantly impressed with our experiences to encourage the further use and testing of psychics in investigation and to outline some general procedures for their utilization. It is the purpose of this book to serve as a basic manual to be used by any interested law enforcement agency or individual investigator who wishes to use psychics in investigations. When recruited, tested, and utilized properly, psychics have proven to be of substantial value to the investigator. When they have been used incorrectly, however, the results were usually disappointing. It is the authors' belief that they should be utilized as an ongoing volunteer resource, and not only as a last resort as is too often the case. It is the intent of this book to provide the interested party with the background understanding and procedures necessary to establish a viable and effective collegueship with proven psychics.

That the time is ripe for a systematic and professional examination of the use of psychics by law enforcement is evidenced by the groundswell of interest encountered by the authors around the country; the increasing utilization of professional psychic sleuths like Peter Hurkos and Dorothy Allison by many law enforcement agencies; the development of several non-profit groups and organizations composed of ex-law enforcement people and psychics dedicated to promoting the use of psychics in investigation, such as the Society for Psychic Investigation in Arizona; the utilization by law enforcement of established individuals and groups of psychics, such as the U. S. PSI Squad in Missouri; the appearance of several popular books on psychics and crime detection detailing famous successful cases; the teaching of seminars to law enforcement personnel on how to develop their own ESP; the conducting of a pilot study on the use of psychics in major crime investigations by the Los Angeles Police Department; and the recent publication of several articles on the subject in professional law enforcement journals. The time also seems to be ripe for a general public acceptance of the use of psychics by law enforcement, although most agencies opt to keep their work in this area strictly confidential. In fact, increasing public pressure may eventually force law enforcement to utilize psychics more frequently. This is evidenced by the rapidly growing requests made by victims' families. This is especially true in the instance of Dorothy Allison, who has received more than 9,000 letters from across the country requesting her help on cases.

## Chapter 2

# A SHORT HISTORY OF PSYCHIC CRIMINOLOGY

**T**HROUGHOUT the ages man has sought to divine the answers and solutions to many questions and problems, including the determination of the source of ill fortune and ill will, the whereabouts of lost objects and people, and the perpetrators of crimes. Continuing to this present day, men of all races and nationalities have consulted various oracles to peek into the future, examined the stars and planets to determine the forces that influence mens' lives, and visited various seers, psychics, shamans, witch doctors, and practitioners of the occult sciences for information and advice.

One would naturally assume that in the arena of law enforcement and criminal justice – one of the most conservative and pragmatic of professions – that any involvement in such fringe areas would be actively shunned. On the whole this has been true, but there have been many notable exceptions in recent decades as innovative departments and desperate detectives seek out any available investigative tool. In examining the literature on crime and the psychic realm, it is found that there are no less than a dozen books detailing the well-documented success stories of famous and not so famous “psychic sleuths,” “psychic crime-busters,” and “psychocriminologists,” as they are variously called. One reads about Peter Hurkos, the famous Dutch psychic whose clairvoyant abilities began at the age of 30 in 1941 as a result of a fall off a 36-foot ladder. When he regained consciousness 3 days later, he discovered that he was intuitively privy to peoples' subconscious thoughts, desires, and motives and could see clairvoy-

antly. This began his long career of aiding the police in many countries on arson, murder, theft, and other crimes. Even though Hurkos is baffled by his psychic abilities, he nonetheless puts them to practical use. In one case, he correctly picked the photograph of a boy out of 500 who was responsible for a string of arsons. In another instance, Hurkos was asked to assist police from The Hague. Holding the coat of the murder victim he accurately described the murderer, including his glasses, mustache, and wooden leg. At this point, the police admitted that they had such a man in custody. Hurkos then told them where the murder weapon was located. In another case he psychically led police to the exact location of a body.

One also reads about Gerard Croiset, another famous Dutch sensitive, who has successfully aided police and families in dozens of cases. He is particularly adept at finding missing people and solving murder cases and has been studied at length by Professor, W. H. C. Tenhaeff, director of the Parapsychological Institute of the State University of Utrecht. In one case, Croiset received a transatlantic telephone call (a distance of 5,000 miles) from the chairman of the Political Science Department at the University of Kansas, who explained that his daughter had been missing for two months and that local and state police had been unable to trace her. Croiset told the professor that his daughter was safe and that he would hear something definite from her in six days. Waking early on the morning of the sixth day, the professor went down to his living room and there was his daughter. In another case, Croiset was consulted in 1964 by police in Mississippi regarding the murder of three civil rights workers. He provided accurate information and descriptions of the area in which the bodies were eventually found and correctly implicated certain local police officers in the murders.

Another famous European psychic crime detector is the Hungarian clairvoyant, Janos Kele, whose abilities were successfully tested at Duke University and by a professor at Leipzig University, who called him a "classic clairvoyant." It has been claimed that hundreds of people owe their lives to him. A deputy police chief in Hungary, who used Kele almost continuously in his missing persons bureau, stated that Kele averaged an 80 per-

cent accuracy rate and that on some days he was 100 percent accurate. In one typical case, the police were informed on December 28, 1935 by a distraught mother that her niece had run away, leaving a suicide note. Kele said that the girl had gone to one specific bridge on the Danube intent to jump off, but had changed her mind. He cautioned, though, that she might throw herself under a train. Patrol officers were sent out, and she was found at a train station. Kele died in 1957 without ever accepting fees or rewards and was virtually unknown outside of Hungary, for he sought no publicity.

Another Dutch psychic, Marinus Dykshorn, has proven his abilities to such an extent that the Dutch government has licensed him as a "practitioner of the psychic arts," and the passport office has recognized his psychic status by labeling his occupation in his passport as "clairvoyant." He has been credited with solving some extremely complex cases, locating lost graves, accurately foretelling events, and even tracking a thief by telephone in a distant country. He once had to pass a test conducted by the government that consisted of identifying the sex, age, and personal characteristics of people from blood samples. He was correct on the first two, but then he said that the third sample was both male and female. This was correct, as it was a mixture prepared as a trick. The fourth sample felt to him as being from a four-legged and furry animal, which he identified as a dog. It was actually a fox. In the United States, Dykshorn has successfully aided the North Carolina State Police in four murder cases presently being litigated. He has twice been made an associate member of the state's sheriff's association in recognition of his psychic detective work. He was also honored by the governor of Kentucky, who gave him a commission as a Kentucky colonel "in consideration of outstanding achievement." When aiding law enforcement he does not charge a fee.

In this country there are such notables as Irene F. Hughes from Chicago, who is credited with solving at least fifteen murder cases for the Illinois police. In one homicide case she provided police with the name and address of the murderer. In another case, Mrs. Hughes told a police chief that a man he was holding on suspicion of murder was responsible for four other homicides. He

assigned her to work with one of his sergeants, and over the next six months she provided information leading to the four bodies. In one case in which the authors are personally familiar, she was hired by the family to do a reading on a suspected murder case (she does not charge when consulted directly by law enforcement). She called the investigating sheriff of a sparsely populated county in Montana from Chicago at a prearranged time. She only wanted to know the bare facts, such as the victim's name and location of the crime, making it clear that she did not want any unsolicited information such as the sheriff's reconstruction of the crime. The sheriff, at first skeptical, quickly became a believer when Hughes started telling him personal things about his own life — "things my own wife doesn't know" as he related to us. When the reading was received in the mail it was a virtual reconstruction of the crime. Specifically, she correctly stated that, based on the victim's astrological natal chart, it was a woman from his own home who shot him suddenly in self-defense after she instigated an argument, that it occurred a long distance from home in a public place near a stream, that another woman was on the scene and witnessed the event, that there had been marital problems and concerns over money, and that no hard evidence would be turned up to indicate murder.

Beverly C. Jaegers of Creve Coeur, Missouri has organized a group of trained and experienced psychics to work on cases throughout the country. She receives numerous requests from law enforcement and families for her assistance, has been the subject of newspaper reports and TV specials, has taught a course in psychometry at the St. Louis University City School of Continuing Education, and has trained police officers to develop and use their psychic ability.

Another American psychic, Olof Jonsson, achieved instant recognition for conducting highly successful telepathy experiments with astronaut Edgar Mitchell on the Apollo 14 lunar expedition. Less known are his successful attempts at aiding the police in criminal investigations. In one case in Sweden in 1952, Jonsson correctly identified a certain police officer as the murderer of thirteen people.

In addition to the repeated successful utilization of the psychic talent of well-known and experienced clairvoyants, investigators are sometimes aided by the spontaneous and isolated paranormal experiences of otherwise nonpsychic individuals. In such instances there is generally a strong or close personal tie between the psychic "receiver" and the "sender," usually a blood relationship, intimate friend, lover, etc. In one instance a young woman, who never had any paranormal experiences before, had a distinct feeling that her fiance was about to commit suicide. Succumbing to her persistent demands, an ambulance crew took her to where she felt him to be. Enroute she exclaimed that he had fired his gun but was still alive. They found him exactly where she led them, shot in the chest, though still alive.

There are literally dozens of similar well-documented instances of mothers and wives feeling, seeing, or somehow *knowing* the instant of their son's or husband's death in war.

In not all instances are there emotional or blood bonds. In one reported case a housewife, in response to an irresistible urge, spontaneously began to write automatically, even though she had never been interested in the occult and the paranormal. The source of the automatic writing identified herself by name as the victim of a recent well-publicized murder. The "spirit's" communication gave a detailed physical description, the occupation, partial name, and complete address of the murderer, all of which proved correct.

It is not unusual that the success stories of psychics in criminal investigations are reported and remembered, while the failures are ignored and forgotten. It is only the successes that are newsworthy and hence get the publicity. It must be remembered, however, that even the best psychic sleuths have failures and only partial successes. The investigator embarking on the use of psychics as an investigative aid is forewarned that there is not a psychic solution to every case. Just as the best interrogator does not get a confession out of every suspect interrogated, nor the best detective solve every case investigated, even the best psychic should not be expected to be 100 percent accurate. On the other hand, to deny the possibility and reality of the occasional success stories is short-sighted and unrealistic in the face of the over-

whelming evidence.

Although the above stories were not personally witnessed and verified by the authors, we have no reason to doubt the assertions of the reporters. In each instance they were professional and responsible journalists or parapsychological researchers interested in accurate reportage and insisting on proper documentation. Many of the reported case histories were taken directly from police files or from personal interviews with the responsible officials. Attempts to independently verify their stories are largely unsuccessful for several reasons. First, many of the cases are old and the initial investigators are no longer with the departments, hence they are difficult to find. Second, even if the investigators can be found they generally will not talk freely about the case, especially the psychic aspect. Third, even if the investigators will talk freely, they are likely to downplay the significance of the psychic aid. Fourth, many of the cases are European.

Any serious reviewer of the literature on the use of psychics in criminal investigation cannot help but be impressed by the many dramatic successes. The authors' own ethnographic study of the use of psychics by law enforcement has impressed us with the extent to which they have been utilized by departments of all sizes and localities.

In the several dozen law enforcement agencies we have personal experience with, there is not a single one that has not had some sort of experience with psychics. Of course their degree of experience ranges from a single call from an alleged psychic to an ongoing continuous use of several well-tested ones. This personal knowledge virtually invalidates a 1975 survey of the use of psychics by police in which 100 questionnaires were sent to the largest city police departments in the country. Sixty-eight departments responded and, not surprisingly, only seven admitted that they had used psychics. All seven departments claimed that the psychic information was of no help in solving the cases (as will be seen later, this is also not surprising). For obvious reasons, a mail questionnaire from an impersonal source is the wrong means by which to get an accurate assessment on the use of psychics in law enforcement. After all, what self-respecting department would open itself to criticism by utilizing such an unorthodox procedure? In the eyes of many, this would be an admission of

incompetence for being forced to rely on such a technique. Out of a fear of negative publicity, most departments will not admit that they have ever used psychics in any way. Even those who do use psychics frequently only do so on an "unofficial" basis, meaning that as far as anyone else is concerned, it isn't used. ("Officially," the FBI does not use psychics, yet "unofficially" they are used all the time.) Furthermore, the person completing the questionnaire may honestly believe that his department has not used psychics, when the truth of the matter is that he simply does not know. An accurate assessment of the use of psychics by law enforcement, then, can only be obtained through personal contact, and then only when that contact is by someone trusted and perceived and accepted as a professional colleague. Being in this position, the authors have learned the actual state of affairs in many departments that no questionnaire of any kind could ever reveal. For instance, a sheriff's department in a remote western county known as a "John Birch stronghold" took the initiative and contacted a nationally known psychic on several cases. No outsider, however, will ever know this. And a detective from a small police department, unbeknownst to anyone in his department, sent some cases to another famous psychic.

A word of praise is due to those investigators who are courageous and open-minded enough to utilize psychics. In so doing they risk criticism from the public, press, and peers, jeopardize their careers, and invite ostracism by their professional colleagues. As pioneers they follow a lonely road, not waiting for science to provide a plausible explanation and testable theory for the paranormal. Predictably, when this eventually happens, the paranormal and psychic abilities will be demystified, and we will witness a surge in the use of psychics in all quarters. Just as graphology and hypnosis were once considered superstitious nonsense, both have recently been accepted as valid scientific tools and are employed by law enforcement as investigative aids; the same holds true for psychic abilities. In conclusion, we may look to the prophetic words of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, an ardent spiritualist and creator of Sherlock Holmes, who in 1925 predicted that the detectives of the future would be, or at least employ, clairvoyants and mediums.

## Chapter 3

### THE PSYCHIC, PARANORMAL ABILITIES, SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AND THEORIES

**B**EFORE launching into a discussion of the procedures for identifying, recruiting, testing, and utilizing psychics, it will be helpful to briefly give the reader a conception of what is meant by "psychic," who is psychic, what the prevalent psychic abilities are, evidence for their existence, and possible theoretical explanations. In the modern world hardly a day goes by without one hearing or seeing some reference to the psychic, whether it be the latest psychic predictions headlined in the tabloids or a psychic thriller on TV, yet few people give any serious deliberation as to the reality or legitimacy of psychic claims. This is not surprising, since modern science generally dismisses the paranormal lock, stock, and barrel with a contemptuous snort and, until recently, has only begrudgingly deemed it a subject for legitimate study. Furthermore, a cultural stigma arising from this scientific attitude combined with certain religious dogmas has generally been levied against anyone claiming to be psychic, hence few people are willing to seriously explore it.

For the purposes of this book a "psychic" may be defined or described as *any person who receives information by means other than the five senses and that cannot be explained in terms of established physical principles*. This may include such means as dreams, visions, thoughts, and impressions received telepathically; events seen extrasensorily at a distance; feelings gained from seeing or holding an object; and hearing voices to name a few. "Psychic" is also used generically to refer to psychic persons and

abilities at large and is also used synonymously with "sensitive." The latter is often preferred because it lacks some of the negative connotations of "psychic."

It is unfortunate that this culture should generally regard those who claim to be psychic as eccentric, strange, or even crazy, for most anyone can be psychic. The authors have sought out literally hundreds of psychics throughout the country, and, although we have met our share of "space cadets," many of the most talented have been very normal middle-class Americans, including mechanics, aerospace engineers, hunting guides, housewives, and medical doctors. Most psychics and parapsychologists will agree that psychic abilities of various sorts and to differing degrees are innate in the vast majority of people and can be developed through proper training. As for yet unknown reasons, many unlikely people spontaneously develop psychic abilities of one sort or another during their lives.

The psychic gifts and abilities that some people manifest are multiple and varied. The most common and the ones of importance to the investigator are listed and defined below.

*Extrasensory Perception (ESP).* The reception of information by means other than the usual senses. Extrasensory Perception is a blanket term covering most psychic abilities, but is generally divided into the specific abilities of telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition.

*Telepathy.* The ability to communicate directly with another person's mind extrasensorily. This generally takes the form of a direct intuitive experience of another person's mental state or thoughts. Thoughts need not be conscious in order to be telepathically transmitted. Criminologically, this ability is primarily used by a psychic to obtain information from the perpetrator of a crime as to his state of mind, thoughts, motives, truth or falsity of alibis; it is also used to help direct the search for clues.

*Clairvoyance.* The ability to visually perceive physical objects, situations, or events extrasensorily at a distance. A specific form of clairvoyance is "clairaudience," which is the ability to receive extrasensory information as sound. "Clairsentience" is another form of clairvoyance in which the recipient experiences extrasensory information in a more generalized feeling sense. Crimino-

logically, these abilities are used primarily to help locate suspects and missing persons or objects.

*Precognition.* The ability to predict or intuitively know or foresee future events that cannot be inferred from present knowledge. Criminologically, this ability is used proactively, i.e. to predict criminal behavior, disasters, etc.

*Dowsing.* A form of clairvoyance in which underground water, minerals, objects (e.g. bodies, artifacts, lost articles) are located by sensitive individuals, usually with the aid of a divining (dowsing) rod or pendulum. A specific form of dowsing involves the use of maps and aerial photos in place of working on-site. This form is most often used when searching for missing persons.

*Psychometry.* Extrasensory Perception of the history of an object, including facts of the people and events connected with it, usually through handling the object. Psychometry often seems to be a form of "retrocognition," which is the ability to experience past events not in the memory of the individual undergoing the experience. The object held becomes the key or vehicle to the past event or experience. Criminologically, this ability is used to help reconstruct a crime by a psychic handling items of physical evidence or visiting the crime scene itself. Often information can be obtained regarding the perpetrator's *modus operandi* (MO), motive, description, whereabouts, etc.

All of the above phenomena have been thoroughly tested in the scientific laboratory, and some of the results have been astounding. Where laboratory evidence is lacking (this is often the case since psychic phenomena can not usually be generated on demand, as they are generally fleeting experiences produced by a particular set of favorable circumstances), there is a surplus of anecdotal and well-documented experiences by credible people. The authors' purpose here is not to exhaustively review the evidence for psychic abilities, but merely to give the reader a brief glimpse at the more persuasive and conclusive scientific research and anecdotal material.

### Telepathy

Utilizing the Zener cards (a standard pack of 25 cards with 5 cards each of 5 symbols: star, circle, square, cross and 3 parallel wavy lines), Dr. J. B. Rhine of Duke University

found that some subjects' scores were so high that the odds of scoring that well by chance were a million to one. One particularly gifted 19-year-old girl guessed 23 out of 25 cards correctly in an experiment at her school and later guessed all 25 correctly when tested under laboratory conditions at Duke University. One other young man, a Duke student, also guessed all 25 correctly.

A Czechoslovakian physician and parapsychologist, Milan Ryzl, demonstrated that a telepathic "sender" concentrating on the anxiety of suffocation and attacks of asthma caused a "receiver" several miles away to suffer an intense choking fit. And when a sender concentrated on gloomy emotions and was given a depressant drug, the receiver experienced strong head pains and nausea and showed an appropriate EEG response.

Two ophthalmologists at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia demonstrated that a change in brain rhythm, such as the production of alpha waves, in one twin could cause a matching shift in the brain of the other identical twin some distance away. Similarly, an electrochemist at the Newark College of Engineering has demonstrated that when someone concentrates on a person's name with whom he has an emotional tie, the distant subject registers a measurable change in blood pressure and volume. Research showed that one out of every four people has this sensitivity. He also demonstrated with a simple form of emotional Morse code that messages could be transmitted telepathically as far as 1,200 miles. Similarly, Russian scientists have successfully utilized brain waves as carriers of information by successfully transmitting a name, *Ivan*, from a sender in Moscow to a receiver in Leningrad. A similar experiment was conducted by Thelma Moss, a medical psychologist and assistant professor at the Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA. She attempted transmitting a series of slides and sounds shown to senders in Los Angeles to receivers in New York and England. In one of the more striking examples, a series of slides and sounds of satellites and rocket ships in flight was shown to the sender. One receiver in England wrote back: "I could see the world as if I were in a space ship." And another English receiver wrote: "*War of the Worlds*, H.G. Wells? Or the next war involving death by the use of satellites and flying platforms."

A considerable amount of research has been conducted on telepathy and dreams. Dr. Stanley Krippner, while director of the Maimonides Hospital Division of Parapsychology and Psychophysics, discovered that telepathic senders concentrating on target material such as pictures, sounds, and objects were able to directly influence the dreams of sleeping research subjects.

Besides dreams, other altered states of consciousness such as hypnosis have been shown to facilitate ESP. Of nineteen reported experiments on the utilization of hypnosis to induce ESP, only seven did not produce significant results. The results of many of the studies were astounding. As specifically regards hypnosis and telepathy, a Russian researcher has demonstrated the successful induction of hypnosis in susceptible individuals, without their knowledge, by telepathically transmitting suggestions. An English researcher described in a scientific paper how he induced a hypnotized subject at a distance to experience different tastes and smells that the experimenter was experiencing. Specifically, the hypnotist stood behind the blindfolded and hypnotized subject, placed different substances in his mouth, and the subject correctly identified each substance on the basis of the taste she experienced. It can be argued that this may not be telepathy, but clairsentience.

Besides the overwhelming scientific evidence, there are literally thousands of anecdotal records of telepathic communication between two emotionally bonded people. For example, in 1879, Sir John Drummond Hay, Queen Victoria's minister to Morocco, was awakened by his daughter-in-law's anguished voice, although she was 300 miles away. The voice cried, "Oh, I wish papa only knew that Robert is ill." A few minutes later he heard the plea again. He recorded the experience in his diary but was not concerned because he did not believe in telepathy, and he knew that his son, Robert, was in good health at their last meeting. Later, Sir John found out that his son had been stricken by typhoid fever, and his wife had repeated the exact phrase that woke him that very same night.

Many cases involve telepathic communication between close friends when one is involved in a disaster. For instance, a Soviet sailor reported the following occurrence:

While serving on a submarine I became ill, and the ship had to leave without me. During an afternoon nap I had the following dream: I was right back on the submarine, standing on the deck. The boat began to descend into the water, but I was unable to reach the conning tower and make my way down into the safety of the ship; I was overwhelmed by the water, began to swallow it, and felt that I was drowning. At this point I awoke sweating and with my pulse racing. I remembered the dream quite vividly afterward. When the submarine returned to its base and I rejoined the crew, I heard that one of my comrades had drowned. He had accidentally remained on deck while the boat submerged. When I checked the ship's log, I discovered that the accident had happened at the very moment I experienced the nightmare of my own drowning.

### Clairvoyance

At the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California, Uri Geller was asked by two physicists to reproduce a total of thirteen drawings while physically shielded from the experimenters in a double-walled steel room that was secure acoustically, visually, and electrically. After isolating Geller, the experimenters retired to another room where they randomly selected a target picture and drew it. Examples of selected drawings included a cluster of grapes, a house, a bridge, and a kite. Two independent researchers were asked to judge the results by matching the drawings done by the experimenters with Geller's reproductions. The judges easily matched all the drawings with no errors, which had a statistical chance probability of one in a million per judgment.

In another experiment, Geller was asked to guess the face of a die shaken vigorously in a closed steel box. Out of ten guesses Geller provided the correct answer eight times and refused to respond two times, saying that his perception was not clear. This was a triple-blind experiment since no one knew the actual fall of the die until the box was opened, hence ruling out telepathy.

Another study involving the clairvoyant perception of ordinary playing cards yielded results with a chance probability of  $52^{50}$ . A test subject was asked to make "confidence calls" (predictions by the subject of the most accurate guesses) when trying to identify randomly selected cards. Of the subject's twenty-five confidence calls, all twenty-five were correct.

Norman Shealy, a neurosurgeon and director of the Rehabilitation Center in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, found in a carefully controlled experiment that three clairvoyants tested were 80 percent correct in diagnosing physical illness when only provided with the names, birth dates, and pictures of the patients.

As part of a study conducted by Dr. Charles Tart, professor of psychology at the University of California at Davis, a young woman was hooked up to sophisticated physiological equipment and slept in a psychophysiological laboratory. A 5-digit random number was placed on a shelf high above her head, and she was visually monitored through an observation window. Her task was to read the number psychically, memorize it, and report it upon waking. She could not do this by ordinary means, because any physical movement would be immediately seen or detected on the equipment. Upon waking she correctly reported the number as 25132. The odds against guessing the number were 100,000 to 1. The actual psychic ability used to perceive the number in this instance is open to question, however. The subject could have seen it clairvoyantly, received the number telepathically from the experimenter, since he knew what it was, or had an out-of-the-body (OOB) experience, which she claimed to have. Whichever is true, the result is equally impressive.

On a more practical level, the CIA went to the Stanford Research Institute in 1976 to find out if a psychic could clairvoyantly see a remote location and accurately describe specific military installations there. Utilizing two well-known and tested psychics, Ingo Swann and Pat Price, the Institute provided the CIA with descriptions of military bases in Russia and China that were later confirmed by intelligence ground checks. As another part of this project, dubbed Project Scanate, Pat Price provided a detailed description of a top secret American satellite tracking station, including officer names and operations code words. The only information given Price were the geographic coordinates.

As with telepathy, there is a wealth of personal anecdotal experiences that amply demonstrate the existence of clairvoyance. The following account is by a South African hunter and merchant who described his experience in 1875 in his privately printed book, *Among the Zulu and the Amatongos*:

I had sent out my native elephant hunters with instructions to meet me at a certain date at a selected spot. I arrived there at the appointed time, but none of my hunters had put in an appearance. Having nothing much to do, I went to see a native doctor who had a great reputation, just to amuse myself and see what the man would say. At first the doctor refused to tell anything, because, as he said, he had no knowledge of white men's affairs. At last he consented and said he would "open the gates of distance and travel through it," even though it should cost him his life.

He then demanded the names and number of the hunters. I demurred at first, but finally did as requested. The doctor then made eight fires, one for each hunter, and cast into them roots which burned with a sickly smelling smoke. The man took some medicine and fell into a trance for about ten minutes, his limbs moving all the time.

When he came around from the trance, he raked out the ashes of his first fire and described the appearance of the man represented by it and said, "This man has died of fever, and his gun is lost." He then said that the second hunter had killed four elephants and described the shape and size of the tusks. He said that the next had been killed by an elephant, but the gun was coming home alright. Then he described the appearance and fortunes of the next, adding that the survivors would not be home for three months and would travel by a road different from that agreed upon. The prediction turned out correct in every particular, and, as the hunters were scattered over country over 200 miles away, the man could hardly have obtained news of them from other natives, nor did the diviner know that he was going to be consulted.

In a scientific test of the psychic abilities of three aborigines from northern New South Wales, a psychologist in conjunction with Sydney University asked each to describe the contents of a sealed box ten miles away (the box contained a cigarette). One aborigine said the box contained a cigarette, and the other two said tobacco and paper. In another test a cigarette holder was added to the box (an item none of the test subjects had ever seen before), and nine out of the ten aborigines tested accurately described the shape, length, and color of the object.

### Precognition

Many of the standard telepathy experiments involving the attempt of a subject to guess the card known to the experimenter have been altered to test precognition, with results often nearly

as good as some of those for telepathy. In these experiments the subject is asked to guess the cards before they are even randomly chosen. Several mechanical devices, including computers, have been utilized to randomly select target information to a highly statistically significant degree. Throughout the world, many subjects who demonstrate the ability of precognition have been repeatedly tested. A Bulgarian woman, Vanga Dimitrova, is a state-supported psychic who has been repeatedly tested by whole panels of scientists. She has an 80 percent accuracy rate in predicting highly specific and unique future events. She is particularly accurate in predicting the exact date of peoples' deaths and in predicting where missing persons will be found.

Most evidence for precognition, however, comes from anecdotal records. Edgar Cayce, America's most famous seer, did literally thousands of psychic readings on peoples' futures, many of which were very accurate. His medical readings, for which he is most well known, were almost infallible. Mrs. Eileen Garrett became famous overnight for her precognition of the R-101 airship disaster and others in the 1930s. Arthur Ford, a medium, became famous for obtaining lists of soldiers killed in action during World War II before their deaths actually occurred. Mrs. Jeane Dixon correctly forecasted in print all the presidential elections from 1928 to 1968. She also correctly predicted the exact date, February 20, 1947, as the date of the partition of Pakistan and India several months before it happened.

An interesting case of an apparently unwitting precognition involved the publication of *The Titan*, by Morgan Robertson, in 1898, fourteen years before the fateful maiden voyage of the *Titanic*. The novel describes in uncanny detail what was to be the fate of the *Titanic*, yet this was long before the *Titanic* was even conceived of. The plot of the novel deals with the sinking of the *Titan* on its maiden voyage, and many of its details are almost identical with the actual statistics of the *Titanic*, e.g. the length and weight of the ship, its number of propellers, engine power, top speed, the number of passengers and lifeboats, time of sailing, and the place and nature of the disaster. Interestingly, Robertson said that the ideas for his stories came to him as visions while in a trance. He believed that the visions were given to him by an

“astral writing partner.”

Another illustrative precognitive case reported in the literature involved the district manager of a sheet and tin plate company. While on a fishing trip in the deep woods of Canada with no means of communication, he dreamt of an accident at his plant involving a crane that had toppled over from lifting too heavy a load of scrap metal, damaging several railroad cars. In his dream he noted the damage done, including the numbers on the crane and the railroad cars. Upon returning to his plant he discovered that the damage corresponded perfectly with his dream, even to the numbers dreamt. The dream had occurred approximately two hours prior to the accident.

### Dowsing

Although as little understood as any of the other psychic abilities, the practical application of dowsing has been most clearly realized and hence utilized. Most major water and pipeline companies have admitted to employing dowzers for years. A dowser is on the payroll of the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture, UNESCO utilizes the services of a dowser-geologist, and engineers for the First and Third Marine Divisions in Vietnam were trained to dowse for booby traps, mines, bunkers, hidden arms caches, military targets, and enemy tunnels. In Czechoslovakia the army has a special permanent corp of dowzers. In Russia, where research on dowsing is state-financed, the geology departments of Moscow State and Leningrad University are conducting full-scale investigations into dowsing. Their concern is not whether or not it works, as they are convinced that it does, but how it works.

Perhaps America's best known dowser is Henry Gross, who on many occasions has located oil, water, and minerals by dowsing maps, when conventional geological techniques failed. In Kansas he located thirty-six oil wells and fifteen of the seventeen that were drilled struck oil. Interestingly, seismic predictions of the seventeen sites were wrong in nine cases. Gross is even credited with locating missing people by only using a map.

There have been many cases reported in which dowzers have located missing persons, criminals, and bodies by simply dowsing a map. For example, a dowser accurately located the hideout on

a city map of the two men responsible for stealing two million francs from the safe of the Société Technique des Sables de la Seine in Paris. Another dowser pinpointed on a road map the location of the shelter of two University of Maine student's caught in a severe late-season blizzard in New Hampshire's White Mountains. And a captain in the Vietnamese Navy in 1974 located on a large map a junk believed by Interpol to be carrying six tons of opium. The captain, using a pendulum, correctly predicted that only two tons of opium would be found and specified the date and time it would be seized.

In England, dowsers accurately determine the sex of humans from only a drop of blood or saliva on a piece of blotting paper and have been used by police forensic laboratories to assist in murder investigations.

Studies of dowsers have uncovered some interesting experimental evidence that shows that they are unusually sensitive to minute electromagnetic changes and can even detect an artificial field only 0.02 the strength of the earth's field. The Laboratoire de Physique in Paris demonstrated that dowsers could tell if an electric current was switched on or off in a coil at a distance of three feet.

### Psychometry

Ironically, this psychic ability is probably the easiest to test, yet it has been given little attention by parapsychologists. In fact, it has received more attention and testing from archaeologists than parapsychologists due to the fact that the ability has tremendous potential as an archaeological research tool. One particular area of application involves giving a psychic an artifact about which something is known. If the psychic can accurately describe the history of the artifact as compared to what is actually known about it, then whatever else the psychic says must be given credence. In this fashion psychic archaeologists reconstruct lost cultures and civilizations. Similarly, in criminology, the investigator can operate in the same fashion in trying to reconstruct a crime event, especially if he lacks witnesses and substantial physical evidence.

As an example of what can occur when a good psychic psychometrizes an artifact, George McMullen, a well-known Canadian psychic, was handed a small piece of argillite at a Canadian Archaeological Association banquet. The stone was excavated at a site on the Queen Charlotte Islands and was believed to have been worked by the local Indians. George, however, insisted that the stone had been carved by a black man from Port-au-Prince in the Caribbean, where he had been brought to Canada as a slave, all of which was deemed to be absurd by all present. In a subsequent reading, George added that the black man was born and raised in West Africa, captured by slavers and taken to the Caribbean Islands, sold to the English, shipped to British Columbia, then escaped the ship and found refuge in a friendly Indian tribe where he married and lived the rest of his life. It was here that he carved the argillite. Subsequent research virtually confirmed the story.

When the authors had George on-site working on several old unsolved homicides, a fisherman found a human mandible in the Missouri River. The coroner, a sergeant in the sheriff's office, showed it to George. Handling it only briefly, George became very pensive and began to pace back and forth. Then he spoke: "Indian, male, killed by a blow to the back of the head and thrown in the river, 1803 or 4." Examination by a physical anthropologist later confirmed that the mandible did in fact belong to an Indian male and that it had been buried for well over a hundred years.

Even though psychic abilities have been repeatedly demonstrated and validated both scientifically and experientially, modern science lacks an adequate theory to explain how and why it works. Many different books have been written by as many different types of scientists, each of which presents a different theory. Ironically, it is the hardest of the hard sciences — physics — that is most likely to provide a concrete answer. Present-day physicists are continually discovering new and smaller subatomic particles that do not behave as particles are supposed to. Newton's law of cause and effect has been replaced by Heisenberg's principle of uncertainty, which basically states that the objective world in time and space no longer exists on the subatomic level. New theories speak of alternative universes interpenetrating ours,

matter as energy and consciousness, curvatures and warps in space-time, instantaneous effects caused by events at great distances, the direct transmission of energy from brain to brain, psychic fields, and hypothetical particles called "psitrons" that convey information paranormally.

The famous theologian-scientist and author, Teilhard de Chardin, has stated that "modern physics is no longer sure whether what is left in its hands is pure energy or, on the contrary, pure thought." And Dr. J.B. Rhine, the father of modern parapsychology and pioneering ESP researcher at Duke University, stated: "Why, indeed, should we suppose there could be no kinds of energy beyond those that are now known? Why should it be assumed that all the energies of nature be subject to time and space or be interceptible by the sensory organs of man. . .?"

In short, it seems likely that physics may be able to provide an acceptable theory of the paranormal in the not too distant future. Until that time, any attempts to rationally explain it are mere speculations, and this is not our purpose here. The interested reader is referred to the bibliography for some excellent source books.

There is one particularly apt analogy, however, that will help the investigator to possibly accept and understand the paranormal. Physicists know that the universe is, from one perspective, composed merely of matter and energy in different states of vibration. Even dense physical objects such as rocks and steel, which we normally consider totally inanimate, are merely matter or energy vibrating at a very low rate. Conceive of the universe as an infinite keyboard of vibration, and through his senses man is aware of only one octave somewhere in the middle. In actual physical terms, physicists know that the entire electromagnetic spectrum ranges in wavelength from a billionth of a centimeter to millions of miles, yet only 380 to 760 billionths of a meter is visible to man. So what we actually perceive is clearly not all of reality, it is only a very tiny slice. The paranormal, then, can be thought of as those events that lie outside our normal range of perception. Material reality is just one of an infinite number of frequencies that humans are potentially capable of experiencing if they can fine-tune their nervous systems and senses. It may be, as some parapsychologists have suggested, that the senses actually serve to

restrict or keep out all but the narrow band of frequencies that we perceive, because this is all that is needed to navigate and survive in our world. Furthermore, they suggest that if the senses did not restrict the inflow of stimuli we would be hopelessly overwhelmed, even driven insane, by the confusion. The implication, then, is that psychics, for whatever reason, are sensitive to a greater range of frequencies than the average person.

Someone once said that there is no such thing as the supernatural, only an infinite number of possible natures. What we normally consider supernatural is not that at all, it is just not understood and explainable yet. As with magic tricks, once you know how it works it is no longer magic nor a trick. The supernatural or paranormal is not mysterious in itself, it is only mysterious *to us*, and *we* are the ones who *treat* it mysteriously. That which we consider paranormal or supernatural may merely be the manifestation in this world or reality of the laws of another world or reality, laws that have not yet been discovered by science. "Paranormal" and "supernatural" are merely words for that which we do not understand. Consider for a moment that even Einstein's theories would have been branded superstitious nonsense only a century ago. Likewise, what is considered by many to be superstitious nonsense today will be incorporated into the scientific doctrine a century from now.

The concern for the psychic investigator should not be to explain why or how the paranormal works, but from a pragmatic point of view the important thing is that it does in fact work. The purpose of an investigator examining the potential use of psychics as an investigative adjunct is not to address the question of the existence of the paranormal and psychic abilities, but to proceed on the assumption that it does exist, for whatever reason. The fact that the electrical engineer does not know exactly what electricity is does not prevent him from utilizing it. Similarly, even though no one knows exactly what gravity is does not stop the astronomer or the aerospace engineer from practical applications of its effects. Likewise, physicians who utilize acupuncture cannot adequately explain why it works, yet they use it because it seems to be effective. Even though there is not an adequate theory of hypnosis, and no one really knows quite why it works or

what happens physiologically during it, does not prevent its practical utilization. And just as hypnotism was once considered an unscientific and suspect practice, it is now being used as an effective investigative technique and is rapidly gaining widespread and popular acceptance. In a similar vein, the use of psychics in criminal investigation may also gain respectability.

Considering the evidence for psychic phenomena cited above, it is obviously far more unreasonable to deny its existence and validity than what many consider the "unreasonable" belief in psychic phenomena. In the face of such evidence it is absolutely unreasonable of those who are absolutely certain that it does not exist. Those who hold this belief have simply not looked at the evidence or are too convinced of their own limited definition of reality to accept the obvious. Most objections to psychic phenomena are based on ignorance; scientists and laymen alike rarely bother to inform themselves about things they do not want to believe and that run counter to their preconceptions. When pressured to account for psychic phenomena, critics will make many objections based on their theoretical conviction that it cannot exist. Critics will attempt to discredit the witness, ignore reports by credible witnesses, declare positive and supportive experiences and experiment hoaxes, attack the experimental procedure and statistical analysis, and twist and reinterpret the experience or experimental results so that it correlates and fits in with what is known. Some scientists outright reject all evidence for the paranormal based on the convoluted reasoning that since they *know* it is impossible and does not exist, it must be concluded that all favorable evidence is due to error and fraud. Many ordinarily competent scientists become notoriously unscientific when confronted with evidence for the paranormal and can often be heard to exclaim, "I don't care what the evidence is, it's impossible!" They unfortunately behave no differently than the clergymen of centuries ago who refused to look through Galileo's telescope at the craters on the moon since they *knew* they did not exist because the moon, as a heavenly body, was perfect.

Critics also object that psychic phenomena are too rare, subjective, and short-lived when they do occur; that they are not quantifiable and measurable by physical apparatus and cannot be

seen; that they are inconsistent and often nonrepeatable; that they usually cannot be made to occur on demand, and cannot be readily controlled and manipulated. (Ironically, it is probably the very way in which scientists attempt to study psychic phenomena that makes it difficult to get positive results, i.e. the objective, detached, and cold environment in which uninteresting tests are forced on subjects by disbelieving experimenters.) The whole paranormal field is simply and outright dismissed by many as a pseudoscience created by charlatans to snare the naive. None of these objections, however, disprove the existence of psychic phenomena and abilities and, indeed, may say more about the objector than the phenomena itself. In the face of the evidence, one must be skeptical of the skeptics. It remains sadly true that even though no other science has stood up to the amount of critical scrutiny that psychic research has, it will never be generally accepted among the scientific community until it can be shown in logical steps how it works and ties in with generally accepted scientific knowledge.

Although the vast majority of the people in this country believe in psychic phenomena (because most people have had experiences of this kind), the scientific community is a little more reserved. According to a recent survey of 1,188 professors at colleges and universities, 9 percent said they accepted ESP as an "established fact," and 45 percent accepted it as a "likely possibility." Another survey of 1,416 readers of the *New Scientist* revealed that 25 percent regarded ESP to be "an established fact," with an additional 42 percent declaring it to be "a likely possibility." Only 19 percent stated it was "a remote possibility," 12 percent "merely an unknown," and a paltry 3 percent believed it to be "an impossibility." Interestingly, of those who replied that ESP was "an established fact," 51 percent of them stated that their conviction was the result of a definite personal experience. The survey also showed that 88 percent of the sample believed the investigation of ESP to be "a legitimate scientific undertaking," and that many felt that too much time was spent in trying to prove the existence of ESP, whereas parapsychologists should accept that it does work and get on with discovering how it works.

Evidence of support among some quarters of the scientific community is the existence of professional and reputable organizations composed of scientists from many fields, such as the Society for Psychical Research, The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, and The Parapsychological Association. The Parapsychological Association has over 300 members and in 1969 was admitted as an affiliate to the prestigious American Association for the Advancement of Science. Colleges and universities are presently offering courses in parapsychology, doctoral degrees are being awarded in the field, and research is being funded by individuals, institutions, and the government. Conservative bastions of scientific research such as the Stanford Research Institute are conducting important ongoing studies of psychic phenomena. Formal and informal, funded and nonfunded, large and small groups of interested persons on various aspects of the paranormal are forming almost daily. A recent survey revealed that there are presently 117 UFO-oriented organizations and publications in this country alone. And a review of the literature in 1977 showed that there were 2,400 technical references on the properties of ESP.

Regardless of the final outcome of these debates, the fact remains that psychic phenomena and the paranormal are with us now, and if they are to be of practical value they should be used. Parapsychological researchers in the United States (who number approximately one dozen) are preoccupied with attempting to prove that psychic phenomena exist. By contrast, parapsychological researchers in the Soviet Union (who number approximately 400) assume psychic phenomena to exist and are busy seeking practical applications. The American experts maintain that as a result the Soviets are fifteen to twenty years ahead of us in the research and development of psychic capabilities. Research in the Soviet Union is openly government-funded. They are actively exploring psychic capabilities as a military weapon and even train their cosmonauts in telepathy, so that they can communicate with the ground station in case of radio failure. Other countries such as Czechoslovakia teach their citizens to use precognition to avoid potential problems and accidents, and in Iceland and Holland people are encouraged to develop and use their psy-

chic potential from childhood. It is this precise attitude that the authors believe should be cultivated by the investigator. He should develop an open acceptance of what has been proved to be there and utilize it to his and society's best advantage.

It is ironic that psychic research, although it is treated disparagingly by most scientists, may prove to be one of the most important endeavors in the history of science. *It is probable* that it will eventually shed an entirely new light on the true nature of mind and personality and man's position in the universe. And *it is likely* to eventually transform the entire intellectual outlook upon which civilization and science are based. Man has conquered outer space, but he actually knows very little about the potentials and capacities of inner space. When he eventually does, however, the inner landscape will be transformed.

## Chapter 4

### PRACTICAL APPLICATION

**T**HE first step for any law enforcement agency, or subdivision thereof, interested in examining the use of psychics in criminal investigation is to make a decision at a command level to seriously, thoroughly, and scientifically test it as an investigative tool. (This may not be easy, however, as many command officers may be threatened by the whole concept, fear adverse publicity for relying on such an unorthodox technique, or fear the prospect of a psychic solving a case that the department could not with its experience and expertise.) The department should establish a program for the recruiting, testing, and utilization of psychics as an investigative adjunct according to pre-established procedures for a predetermined length of time. In other words, the department must commit itself by being willing to devote the necessary man-hours and expertise to this examination. By not doing so, the end result of an informal and loosely structured program or approach will be inconclusive and haphazard. Unfortunately, this is all too often exactly the case.

The next step will be to assign a hopefully sympathetic and interested officer to design and carry out the program. The procedures and guidelines outlined in this book are intended to serve as a model. This officer should be given the go-ahead to spend what duty time he believes necessary to do justice to the project.

These first two steps represent the ideal state of affairs and approach, yet it should be realized that only a progressive department with sympathetic and interested command officers would consider this. In only one instance that is known to the authors

has such a formal study been conducted and this was at the Los Angeles Police Department. Dr. Martin Reiser of the Behavioral Sciences Services conducted a formal pilot study of the use of psychics in criminal investigation and published the results. Although there was a considerable number of "hits" provided by the test psychics, the results were deemed inconclusive yet warranted further study.

Unfortunately, the utilization of psychics by investigators is usually a much more informal and shotgun approach. The norm is for one or two interested officers in a department to covertly utilize psychics known to them. For fear of ridicule they seldom let others on the department know of their interest and pursue it largely on their own time. The guidelines and procedures outlined in this section, however, are just as valid and important for the covert operator to follow as it is for the formal departmental study approach.

### **IDENTIFYING AND RECRUITING PSYCHICS**

The first problem encountered by the interested investigator is to identify potential psychics who may be able and willing to offer their time and skills. The historical pattern has been to seek out the services of a "hero," i.e. a well-known professional psychic such as Peter Hurkos or Dorothy Allison. The advantage to this approach is that the psychic has a track record and does not need to be tested. The disadvantage is that it may cost the department in the form of a fee for services or just expenses paid (although the victim's family will usually pay this). Furthermore, where such visible psychics go, the media is usually not far behind. An additional problem is that the heroes are usually very busy; hence, they are difficult to get ahold of and even more difficult to get on site. For these reasons most departments only use psychics as a last resort.

Having explored this route personally for several police departments, the authors developed an alternative and more practical approach. Our thesis was that each community had a number of potential psychics that could be recruited as volunteers and utilized on an ongoing basis as a complementary investigative tool, and not merely as a last resort. To identify potential psychics we

used several techniques. First, we would carefully ask potentially interested officers if they knew of anyone in town. This usually turned up a few names. Second, we would locate all health food stores and metaphysical bookshops in the area, introduce ourselves to the proprietors, and tell them of our interest, stressing the experimental nature of our project and the need for complete confidentiality. Almost without fail, the proprietors would give us some names of likely people who frequent their businesses. We would then approach these people in the same manner and get additional names from them. Within a few days we would have identified and talked with usually between one and two dozen people. Of these, all but a few were interested in working in the project.

By using this technique, which sociologists call "ethnography," we easily identified several hundred psychics in several dozen cities throughout the western states. In so doing we noticed several important general characteristics. First, by using the above ethnographic technique, we quickly reached saturation in the community, i.e. within a few days of interviewing we started hearing the same names over and over again and there were no new names. Second, it became obvious that there is a very carefully hidden underground network of psychics or sensitives, most of whom know each other. In many communities these people are already banded together in groups that meet periodically to discuss and develop their respective talents. These groups are ideal resources to tap, because they are usually enthusiastic about being given a practical and helpful outlet and exercise for their skills. Third, and most important, the people we have identified have been largely middle-class, upstanding citizens, gainfully employed, and above all concerned about maintaining their anonymity and confidentiality. As a result, in all our experience with psychics working on criminal cases in many different states and cities, not once was there a confidentiality break as gauged by the barometer of media discovery. The issue of confidentiality extends both ways, however, as the investigator must assure the psychics that he will conceal their identity to prevent public criticism and possible criminal retribution. The absolute need for this is exemplified by Dorothy Allison, who has led directly to the arrest and subsequent conviction of over a dozen murderers. As a result of her dramatic success

and high public visibility, she requires the protection of bodyguards.

Besides stressing confidentiality, the investigator will have to assure his psychic informants that a suspect cannot be arrested and convicted on the basis of psychic information, hence they will never have to testify in court. Obviously, all psychically obtained information must be corroborated to the extent that the case can stand entirely on the corroborated evidence. If a question is ever raised as to what led the investigator to the evidence, his standard reply is "a reliable confidential informant."

As an interesting historical footnote, testimony from a medium was accepted in a South African court. He had to explain the basis of his spiritualist beliefs and how his psychic ability enabled him to find the body of a missing girl. And in England during September, 1831, a man testified in court to the fact that he dreamt the location of a missing important piece of evidence needed to convict a murder suspect. He had notified the police and taken them to the location — a place he had never seen before except in his dream.

Besides the ethnographic approach to identifying psychics, the investigator can contact any reputable organizations, institutions, or parapsychologists in the state or region who are involved in psychic research. In so doing the investigator may obtain the names of already identified and tested psychics in his area, besides gaining valuable technical assistance and advice from those experienced in the field. An additional valuable resource is the more esoterically oriented churches in the community, such as Spiritualist churches and the Unity church. Important individuals to contact for information regarding psychics in the community are teachers of such disciplines as yoga, meditation, and astrology.

The investigator approaching potential psychics should expect that at first they will generally be somewhat skeptical, cautious, and even paranoid until a certain degree of confidence and understanding has been reached. It is always important for the investigator to be honest and straightforward, as psychics of any quality will be "psyching" him out, i.e. intuitively evaluating his essential characteristics, personality, and whether or not they should become involved. It is recommended that the investigator simply

describe the project and what it is he is trying to achieve and then ask the person if he or she is interested in participating. It is also helpful to explain how it is that you came by the person's name to alleviate any questions along this line and to minimize the paranoia factor. The investigator should also, at appropriate intervals and after a degree of trust and rapport has been established, ask the person some questions about his or her psychic ability, such as: "What particular gift or talent do you have?" "How long have you had it?" "Are you trying to develop it?" "Would you care to relate some of your experiences?" "Do you think it's possible for me to develop in myself such abilities?" This last question is particularly effective in demonstrating interest and establishing rapport.

As a typical example of what can be expected during an initial recruiting meeting, the following encounter is offered. The authors recently identified a registered nurse as a potential psychic. We introduced ourselves, briefly explained our purpose and objectives, and arranged to have lunch with her. After further explaining the program and sharing some of our experiences, and after a visible degree of rapport and trust was established, we shifted the conversation to her abilities and experiences. In response she said that her mother had been psychic and that she herself had had experiences since childhood, but that they frightened her somewhat and that she didn't really have time to actively develop them while raising a family. But now that her family was grown she was interested in participating. In discussing her experiences she related the following episodes. Once she had left her two young children in the care of a friend so that she could leave home for awhile. When returning she was driving down the street on a clear day no more than a block from home when suddenly it appeared to get foggy and she saw her son with blood all over him. He approached her and said, "It's alright, Mommy, I fell down on a broken glass and got seven stitches." When she drove up to her house and got out she was met by her excited friend and her son, who indeed was covered with blood. The mother said to her friend, "Before you say anything let me guess. He fell down on a broken glass and got seven stitches." The amazed friend asked if she had talked to the doctor and she replied that she hadn't but

somehow just knew. On another occasion the nurse's brother came over to her house before going skiing. She felt in every fiber of her body that something bad was going to happen, so she recommended that he not go. He thought her request silly and asked her to go along as it was a nice day, but she refused. Extremely nervous all day, she finally received a phone call that her brother had been airlifted off the ski hill with a shattered leg. At the moment of the call she intuitively knew what had happened, and upon hearing the news, her body completely relaxed and she felt fine. The nurse also related how she would correctly dream of certain family members having specific problems or when anything happened. On one occasion she deliberately astral travelled to her sister's house back East. After doing so, she called to ask questions about her sister's redecoration to verify having been there. She could. At the end of lunch, the nurse left wanting to give psychic investigation a try, so we sent her off with a packet of solved and unsolved cases to work on at her leisure.

Experience has shown that almost without exception psychics are very flattered that law enforcement will take them and their abilities seriously enough to approach them and ask for their assistance. Experience has also shown that most are more than happy to do just that. It should be remembered, however, that not all sensitives have the desire or emotional make-up to be a psychic sleuth.

When searching for capable psychics the investigator should hold any stereotypes he may have in abeyance because he will quickly discover that they will be wrong. By and large, psychics are normal people, and it must be remembered that they may be anyone or anywhere. One of the author's psychics works as a clerk in a district court office and another is the wife of an undersheriff (although he does not know that she is working on criminal cases for his own department!). Contrary to our own former stereotypes we did not encounter any black capes, crystal balls, gypsies, or witches of any kind; some strange beliefs, yes, but outright crazies, no.

There are, however, certain types of people who should be avoided, including most occultists, cultists, frustrated housewives looking for a touch of the dramatic, attention-seeking, ego-in-

flated seers, self-appointed "superpsychics," those seeking legitimacy, any who claim extraordinary accuracy, and most who charge money. If a psychic claims 100 percent accuracy, or even 50 percent, suspect fraud. If any are concerned with money and power, suspect charlatanism. Most good psychics believe that if they were to charge for their services they would lose their skill. Furthermore, a psychic for hire is under a great deal of pressure to perform regardless. This is not to suggest, however, that some who charge are not extremely gifted. It is to suggest that one should not pay for a service that can be gotten free elsewhere. In most instances, where a fee is charged or there are other expenses, the victim's family is usually happy to pay. When this is the case, it is recommended that the psychic work directly with the investigator and not the family, in order to avoid their heavy contaminating emotions.

Once a potential psychic has expressed interest in participating in the project, the investigator should determine if there are any prohibiting or interfering restrictions, such as time constraints and family. In some instances the families of psychics will not want them to get involved with law enforcement for whatever reason. The investigator should also do a records check on all potential psychics and their immediate family members as an indicator of trustworthiness.

### TESTING PSYCHICS

Once approximately six to eight psychics have been identified and recruited (any more than this becomes too unmanageable and demanding of the investigator's time) the investigator needs to make arrangements for a meeting. Ideally he will have tapped into a group that already meets at a designated time and frequency. If not, he can either form a group of those interested, meet with each individually, or form several small groups of two or three. This will depend upon several factors, such as the wishes and convenience of the individuals as well as his own.

When the authors first began identifying and recruiting psychics to aid in criminal investigation some five years ago, we quickly realized that many do not like to be tested. Some feel that testing is an affront to their "gift." If the investigator does

not have faith and belief in their ability, then it is not for him to pursue this area. Others believe that such God-given abilities are not to be tested but just accepted. Still others seem to be motivated by a fear of failure. Others maintain that any effort to get consensual validation through testing automatically results in erroneous information. There are yet others who believe that they have already been tested enough. Many psychics, however, are very pragmatic and welcome the opportunity to test their abilities. It is these psychics who generally have a healthy skepticism about their abilities, whereas the former tend to be confirmed believers.

Once a psychic is recruited it is important for the investigator to broach the matter of testing. A good way to present this is to matter-of-factly explain that this is an experimental procedure in which the department is trying to determine if it is effective and valid. Furthermore, a great many investigative man-hours at considerable taxpayer expense will be devoted to following up the information obtained, so therefore the department needs some assurance that the information may be valid. A dramatic case in point occurred in 1960 when the New York Police Department's Missing Persons Unit used a bulldozer to dig a ditch "four feet deep for one square mile" on information from an untested psychic in an unsuccessful attempt to find the body of a missing judge. The psychic should also realize, it can be mentioned, that the case investigators will not likely follow-up seemingly erroneous or fanciful leads provided (the very leads that may be most important) unless they have some assurance that the psychic has been able to provide good information in the past. In this regard the psychic is given the same treatment as any informant whose value is gauged strictly on the quality and reliability of information given in the past.

At this point the investigator can simply ask the psychic his or her feelings about being tested. If they agree, then proceed with the testing procedures recommended here. If the psychic is reluctant or refuses altogether, the investigator has several options open to him: (1) he can refuse to work with the psychic, (2) he can proceed anyway and take what information he gets at face value, or (3) he can covertly test the psychic. The last option is recommended because too much time may be wasted following up unreliable information from a bad psychic (not to mention a loss

of credibility for the whole project), yet to reject the person outright may be an unnecessary loss of a talented source. A simple covert testing procedure is described in the next section.

There is a strong temptation to simply overlook the need for testing because it is very easy for the investigator to be quickly swayed or converted by the psychic's own enthusiasm and belief in his ability. As a note of caution, this is exactly what happened to the authors with our first group of six women. We were so taken by their genuineness, personalities, and belief in their own abilities, and their enthusiasm that we quite naturally but naively accepted what information they gave us as likely to be true. A few "hits" from the very first session only reinforced this, and we thought we were home free. After approximately six months of intensive work with the group and mostly disappointing results (e.g. for several months they had us searching all over the Northwest and Canada looking for a young man they said left home to run drugs, but when the ice melted he floated to the surface of a pond near his home town), we finally tested their ability, only to determine that most could not reliably determine the rudimentary question of alive or dead when shown mugshots. At this point we disbanded the group and worked only with the ones who scored significantly above chance, which we should have done at the very beginning. We learned the hard way that it is necessary to determine who is the "real McCoy" from those who only *think* they are psychic or *want* to be psychic. Testing also immediately screens out any charlatans and hucksters. A maxim to follow is that a psychic is not a psychic until proven to be one.

### Testing Procedures

1. Since most psychics give personal readings to people by various means, such as card reading, aura reading, psychometry, or straight intuition, a good unobtrusive test is to ask for a personal reading. Most psychics are quite willing to do this, and the reading is easy to evaluate for accuracy and detail. This procedure can be done either as an overt or a covert test.

2. Formal testing is best begun by presenting the psychics with solved cases. The investigator can prepare three or four packets, including the victims' names, addresses, locations of the

crime, photos of the victims (include both before and after, although most psychics will not want to look at the after pictures if gruesome), photos of the crime scenes, and items of physical evidence. Depending on how each individual works (some only want the name, others pictures, others some physical evidence to hold, etc.), the investigator gives what information or items are requested by each. Some will simply want to hold the packet without knowing anything. Without supplying any details other than the bare essentials the investigator should ask the following type of questions: "What type of crime is it?" "How did it happen?" "What was the motive?" "Who did it?" The psychics responses can then be checked against what is actually known of the case. This procedure is easily altered for a covert test simply by informing the psychic(s) that the cases are unsolved.

As an example of what can happen with this procedure, the authors were testing a group of four new female recruits – all middle-aged, employed, and mothers. The authors were prepared with several sealed envelopes, one of which contained some items of a young female murder victim, including a credit card, a bobby pin, some head hair, and a piece of blood-soaked clothing, all from her body. The woman was attacked in her home, raped, and stabbed in the chest. The psychics had no idea what kind of case it was. The first woman took the envelope, held it in her hands for a moment, and said, "I see rape," and then passed it on to the next woman who said, "I see a young woman, very panicked, backing away quickly." The third woman, after holding the envelope for a moment, said, "I see murder – a stabbing." She passed the envelope on to the last woman, who dropped it to the floor as soon as she touched it exclaiming, "That's too hot for me to handle!"

In another instance the authors gave only the names and dates of deaths (DOD) of three people to a potential psychic. She thought for a moment and correctly stated that one individual got angry and killed the other two, then committed suicide.

3. Another good test is for the investigator to prepare several photo lineups of known offenders and ask each psychic to tell all they can about each, such as type of offender, personality, etc. A variation of this procedure is to individually ask each sensitive to pick out the person responsible for a specific major crime

known to have been committed by him.

4. A similar technique is for the investigator to select some mugshots of known offenders, some of which are alive and at large, some in prison, and others dead. The task of the psychics, then, is to accurately determine their status.

Other tests can be easily designed by the investigator with a little imagination. The psychics themselves can also be asked how their abilities may best be tested. Best results are often achieved if the psychics are allowed to take the tests home so they can work on them at their leisure and when they feel most receptive.

### Testing Precautions and Considerations

There are several precautions that should be observed during the testing phase. First of all, the solved cases used for testing purposes must be unknown to the psychics in order to prevent any contamination from information they may have picked up from the media. For this reason either obscure cases, old cases, or ones from other jurisdictions should be used. Secondly, the investigator must be very careful not to give the psychics subtle clues as to the nature and circumstances of each case. This happens more easily than is generally believed through such cues as nods of approval, voice inflections, and leading and suggestive questions. Ideally, the testing should be double-blind, i.e. a neutral investigator assembles the packets and seals and numbers them so that the investigator testing the psychics does not know the nature of the cases himself. This precaution will theoretically rule out contamination through telepathic transference from the investigator to the psychic. This can still present problems, however, as evidenced in one instance where the authors and a captain in a sheriff's department were testing a new psychic. She was holding an envelope with some materials from a homicide case but was giving detailed information about a child molestation. Later that night the captain confided in us that all evening, and particularly at that specific moment, he had been thinking about a recent child molestation he was working on, and that the details were accurately described by the psychic. A similar instance that occurred led an FBI agent working with us to innocently state that he believed that the psychic was "merely reading my mind,"

not realizing that this was no small feat in itself.

It is also important to meet on turf in which the psychic(s) is comfortable and relaxed, which usually means his or her home. The wrong place to test and work with them is at the police station. It is also important that the investigator keep the atmosphere light and the testing interesting. The psychics should not be made to feel that they are under undue pressure to perform, as the quality and quantity of information they obtain is often directly related to their degree of relaxation and receptivity. Experience throughout the world in ESP laboratories has shown clearly that psychic ability and receptivity is also directly related to the novelty and interest factor of the test: if it's boring the psychic performs less well; hence, it is important not to overtest.

It is important not to treat psychics as guinea pigs, but as normal human beings generously giving of their time and talent. To do otherwise will militate against a successful testing situation. The extremes to which some scientists fail to do this was amply demonstrated when a famous trance medium known by the authors was asked by scientists studying him to go into trance with a rectal thermometer in place!

Before making the final determination of who is worth working with and who is not, the investigator should test each psychic, using several different means on several different occasions. Experience has shown that any given psychic may be "on" or "off" on any particular day, may not respond well to a given testing procedure but good on another, or may work well only on certain types of cases such as missing persons.

After the testing phase there are two options open to the investigator for dealing with the unsuccessful psychics: (1) he can thank them for their time, interest, and cooperation, then dismiss them on the pretest, understanding that their participation would hinge on the results, or (2) he can let them participate if they are still interested on a training exercise, hoping that they will improve with practice.

### **METHODS OF PSYCHIC INVESTIGATION**

Now that the investigator has identified, recruited, and tested his psychics, he is ready to begin working with those who per-

formed well on the tests. The major question to be answered at this point is how is he to work most effectively with his psychics?

Probably the first concern that comes to his mind will be whether or not to work with them individually or in a group. The authors have tried both and there are advantages and disadvantages to each. The major advantage of working in a group is convenience: more information can be gained faster. The major disadvantage is that there exists the important factor of group suggestion, i.e. one psychic will give his or her impressions and the rest are likely to follow with similar ones, especially if they consider that person more skilled and accurate than themselves. This clearly happened in one instance in which one of the authors' groups were presented with a missing teenager. The first psychic to respond said he was alive and all the rest followed suit. The next few months spent on the case largely involved creating endless fantasies about where he was and what he was doing. A new psychic was then brought into the group and asked by the authors what her impressions of the case were before she knew anything of what the group thought. She did a short meditation and said he was dead by drowning and described in some detail the circumstances. Several months later his body was found in a lake.

An easy way of avoiding this verbal contamination in a group is to simply request silence until all group members have worked with the packet and received their impressions, *which they should write down*. When all are finished the investigator can either collect what they have written (a sample form for their use is provided in Appendix A) or elicit their information verbally, which he then writes down in his own manner. If the latter approach is used it is important that he takes down exactly what they say and avoid any interpretation and alteration of his own.

Another potential disadvantage of a group is the sense of competition between members, which may lead to some trying to outdo themselves or impress the others. Another problem is that groups tend to quickly drift away from their *psychic impressions* to *theorizing* about the case. This is known as "analytical overlay" and occurs when a psychic attempts to analyze his intuitive responses intellectually. This tendency almost invariably produces errors. Some people are frustrated detectives, and if the in-

investigator does not control the group and limit them to their psychic impressions they will soon be trying to do his job for him. It is for this reason, as well as the fact that first impressions are the most accurate, that the investigator must make it clear and repeatedly and periodically emphasize that it is only these that he is interested in.

The advantage to working with psychics individually is that it solves completely in one stroke the problems of suggestion and competition, but it demands much more time of the investigator.

Although the tendency of the investigator when first working with psychics is to have them work on several important cases at once, experience has taught us that the best results will be obtained if they only work on one case per meeting. In this way each meeting can begin afresh, and they will not confuse impressions from different cases, which often seems to be the case when working several cases in the same sitting. The disadvantage of working only one case per meeting is that it may make for a very short meeting. If this is the case the investigator can come prepared with some solved cases or other exercises previously mentioned in "Testing Psychics" for training purposes. It may be, however, that the investigator may have more than one pressing case that he feels he needs immediately worked by the group. In this instance he may be able to avoid contamination of impressions from one case to another if the group takes a ten or fifteen-minute break between cases. Additionally, he should be certain the case packets are individually wrapped and preferably carried separately to avoid the mixing of their "vibes." Several psychics, in fact, have insisted that each case packet be wrapped in tinfoil, explaining that it prevents any contamination.

An alternative and possibly superior procedure to meeting systematically is to pass out case material to each psychic and have them work on it on their own time. They may then write down their impressions, which are either phoned in or picked up. This approach will take less of the investigator's time, and the psychics will have more freedom to work when they feel most ready and receptive.

The investigator should be prepared with a case packet for each meeting, including similar items as described under the

"Testing Procedures" discussed earlier in this chapter. He should present each psychic with what material they request and let each work in his or her own way for the length of time they need. Depending on the requests from the group, the investigator may or may not tell them the nature of the crime, as some will want to know and others will not. It should be clarified before the group starts active work on cases as to what kinds they are willing to work on, e.g. some will not want to work on violent crimes.

Another matter of concern is how much information to give the group. The authors experimented with telling the groups absolutely nothing, then only the type of crime and victim, then most everything the police knew to date. We found that the less information we provided the less we received, however, it was generally more accurate. The more background information we gave the more we received, although it was less accurate and they tended to theorize more. One advantage in giving more information was that the psychics could offer their impressions on specific pieces of evidence, clues and leads, suspects, etc.

The advantages of each approach can be gained by using a simple, three-step procedure. First, tell the group absolutely nothing about the crime, but let them handle the packet. Have each record their impressions on the form provided. Second, proceed to tell the group the type of crime and the victim's name. Again, have each record their impressions on the form provided. Third, tell the group all you presently know through traditional investigation, then get their impressions on specific aspects, suspects, theories, etc. This technique will also give the investigator a continuous testing procedure by determining how accurate each psychic is by their responses on the first (blind) approach. In this way he can determine which psychics are hot on that particular day or case (some will have dry spells), and he will also know how much credence to give the impressions received on steps two and three. For instance, if the investigator hands a packet to a psychic that contains items belonging to a missing girl and the sensitive gets impressions of a bank robbery, it can probably be assumed that a good psychic connection has not been made. (However, it is possible, although unlikely, that the psychic may be picking up on the abductor's past criminal behavior.) On the other hand, if the

psychic begins talking about the kidnapping of a girl, any additional information that isn't immediately verifiable must be given credence. For example, the body of a girl was found along an interstate highway, but there were no clues as to her identity. The authors asked a reliable psychic for any impressions. She went into a deep state of self-hypnosis and then reported that she could see that the girl was about sixteen years old with brown hair and had died of an overdose. No specific information of this nature had been released yet by the authorities. She then went on to describe the nature of her death and gave clues to her identity. Four days later the autopsy results were released. The girl was determined to be between fifteen and eighteen years old with brown hair, and her blood contained almost twice the lethal dose of pentobarbital. Obviously, a great deal of credibility was given to the rest of the information provided by the psychic.

As during the testing procedure it remains important for the investigator to be careful that he does not ask leading and suggestive questions, e.g. instead of asking, "Was the motive robbery?" he should noncommittally ask, "What was the motive?" Or when handing an object to a psychic to be psychometrized, he should ask, "What can you tell me about this object" (the person it belongs to, etc.), instead of initially providing descriptive information around which anyone could create a story. Additionally, the investigator should always retain some control questions to be asked periodically to gauge accuracy. At all times he should be careful not to convey his beliefs and biases regarding the case, as the psychics may subconsciously pick these up and feed them back to him as "impressions." When this occurs the psychic is inadvertently telling the investigator exactly what he wants to hear, but which may be entirely false.

During the first part of each meeting the investigator should give the psychics what feedback he can about the accuracy or inaccuracy of the material provided the previous weeks. Usually this is not as easy as it sounds because experience has shown that most of the information provided is of such a nature that it cannot be either verified or rejected through follow-up investigation. Until the case is actually solved, most of the information remains plausible and possibly true, but until an arrest is made it cannot be evaluated fairly. For example, in the previously cited case of

the drowned teenager, all the impressions of his current activity were plausible but unprovable until his body was found. Feedback remains important, however, because it helps the psychics evaluate their own performance and whether or not they are on the right track. If not, they will try to reorient themselves properly.

In addition to utilizing such items as the victim's photograph, items of clothing, physical evidence, and crime scene photos as aids for plugging the psychics into the case, other items such as aerial photos, maps, lists and photos of suspects are often helpful. Some psychics are able to accurately psychometrize or dowse maps and aerial photos. Several well-known sensitives who specialize in psychic archaeology can repeatedly and accurately locate buried artifacts, giving the exact location, depth, type, and age of the artifacts, just from looking at maps and photos.

A unique ability demonstrated by some psychics is their capability of actually seeing the perpetrator's face, sometimes by closely identifying and merging with the victim to the point of looking through his or her eyes. These rare psychics are able to provide a detailed physical description of the perpetrator and should be used in conjunction with a police artist or *Identi-Kit*®. In one reported case a police artist from San Jose was sent to a Nevada hospital to interview a young girl who was raped and had her hands cut off with an axe. The girl had just gotten out of surgery and was still in shock, so the artist sat down beside her anyway and started to get flashes of her assailant. He was able to draw a composite, which was published in the newspaper. The man's neighbor recognized the picture and gave the police his name. He was subsequently arrested and convicted. The same police artist was sent to get a composite from a deaf mute who had been raped. Sitting beside her he drew the composite from psychic images while she excitedly nodded her approval. A police officer recognized the composite and arrested the man. In another reported case, a retired policeman, turned hypnotist, hypnotized and regressed a sensitive to the day of the disappearance of a seven-year-old boy. The sensitive described the face of a man she said kidnapped the boy and later described him to a police artist. The sketch was shown to the parents, who recognized the man as the person who worked on their automobiles. The man was

arrested, he confessed to molesting and murdering the boy along with two others, and was sentenced to death. Interestingly, this unconfirmed report says that the trial judge approved the use of the psychic as evidence.

There is a strong temptation for the investigator to have the group or individuals work on the major unsolved cases over and over again. This is generally not recommended, because research and experience has shown that a psychic's first impressions are the best. Hence, the longer they work on a case the more likely they are to become inaccurate. In fact, one detective, after several years of intensive work with psychics, finally came to the conclusion that the only psychic information worth paying attention to was that which came unsolicited and spontaneous. As new evidence and leads are developed, however, these could be presented to the psychics to help determine relative merit, meaning, importance, etc. The new evidence itself may also trigger psychic responses that were not available before. There will be exceptions to this basic "first impressions are best" rule, as some psychics take a long time to "warm up" to a case. They may literally have to sleep on it for several days or weeks, handle the material several times on different occasions, and even visit and revisit the crime scene before tuning or plugging into the case. This psychic differential will have to be determined on an individual basis.

Often one of the most effective procedures of psychic investigation is to go on site. This often greatly facilitates the intensity, quality, and quantity of impressions obtained with many psychics. Taking psychics to the crime scene is not without its risks, however, especially if the crime was violent. Many psychics so closely identify with the victim that they literally feel the victim's pain and often relive the crime itself to some extent. Most psychics have learned through experience to dissociate themselves from another's pain, yet there are those who cannot. With the former there is no problem with taking them on site if they think it will help, but with the latter extreme caution should be used. The investigator must always put the health and well-being of his psychics above his desire for more and better information. So with those who are likely to experience trauma on a violent crime scene (most will have a good idea of how they may react before-

hand) they should not be taken. If they insist or want to try it anyway, approach the crime scene slowly and periodically ask the person how she or he is feeling and observe for any stress signs and manifestations of anxiety. If any are observed, the investigator should attempt to calm the subject by giving verbal reassurance and pulling him or her back. It may be a good idea to have another psychic with you who can handle violent crime scenes and who is a friend of the other.

As an example of what can occur when these precautions are not followed, an FBI agent and a captain of detectives for the local sheriff's office took five female psychics out to a secluded mountainous crime scene. Two of the psychics began to get agitated, one of whom was a new, untested recruit to the group. When on site itself the special agent tried to organize the group, but each scurried off in separate directions. The two agitated members of the group seemed to key-in to the violence of the place and became very hostile and combative. As the special agent was trying to cool them down the other three were off by themselves. As this was the first experience with psychics for the captain he did not know what to do and stood by the sidelines watching. As a result, little information was obtained and a potentially bad experience with the two psychics was narrowly avoided. Looking back on the experience the special agent realized that he should not have taken so many at once, and especially not the one new woman with whom he had no prior experience. Furthermore, he should have been prepared to take notes or tape-record everything and similarly instructed the captain.

An intriguing possibility of psychic investigation is to apply it proactively. Generally, this takes the form of patrol officers acting on gut feelings and hunches. Countless times we have heard patrol officers say, "I *knew* that was going to 'go down' last night," and "If only I'd paid attention to my gut feeling about sitting on that building a little longer." One officer on a proactive burglary/theft team directed by the authors spent several hours sitting and watching a building on the basis of a feeling that it was going to be hit. As the time rolled by his rationality won out and he left; a few minutes later it was burglarized. To this officer's later regret, he explained his feeling away at the time by thinking it stupid

and illogical. Impressed by the frequency of these events, we continually urge officers to pay attention and react to their gut feelings and hunches, instead of dismissing them. After all, reacting on the basis of a gut feeling or hunch is just as valid, if not more so, than random patrolling. Whether gut feelings and hunches are simply subconscious nudges based on computations of past experience for likely probabilities of events to come, or extrasensory "leaks" is open to debate. Whether officers "accidentally" happen to be in the right place at the right time, or are actually "guided" there is similarly debatable. One thing is for sure, however, and that, is the fact that it is not unusual at all for a police officer to have a highly developed sixth sense. After all, he exercises it everyday on the job. He is constantly alert, looking, hunting, evaluating, and otherwise inadvertently developing his survival instinct.

One particularly gifted patrol officer had the unique ability to sense the presence of drugs and contraband in automobiles. When on patrol and working radar he would psychically "read" each passing car, stopping and searching each that triggered his "psychic radar" (this was in the days and in a state in which this was legal). His sensing proved uncannily correct. As an interesting sidenote, no one in the department knew of his psychic talent. It was generally assumed that his extremely high rate of arrests for possession of dangerous drugs and possession of stolen property was either a streak of luck or due to the unlikely fact that a disproportionately large percentage of motorists carried drugs and stolen property around in their cars.

A similar ability was demonstrated to the authors and two detectives by a psychic visiting from out of town. At his request the officers provided him with a plastic bag containing marijuana from the evidence locker. We all piled into a cruiser and began randomly patrolling the streets. The psychic held the bag in one hand and put his other up against the window. He explained that when we passed any house with a sizable amount of marijuana in it that he would feel a shock in his hand. We all kind of winked at each other thinking that this would be quite interesting. All of a sudden the psychic let out a holler and jerked his hand away from the window and pointed to a house exclaiming, "That's it!"

The two detectives glanced unbelievably at each other and said almost in unison that that house belongs to the biggest drug dealer in town. The psychic found one other hot spot in an open lot. Again, the surprised detectives said that they had recovered a cache of marijuana there.

On rare occasions, psychic information has enabled the police to successfully intervene in criminal activity. In one particular instance, a manager of a restaurant asked a psychic friend in another state for a personal reading. As part of the reading, the psychic saw her friend involved somehow with a thief. This interested the manager, since her restaurant had been burglarized twice, and she was already having a local psychic work with the police on the cases. The manager sent her psychic friend twenty-five personnel files, thinking that it was an inside job. Doing a separate reading on each file proved to be too laborious, so out of frustration the psychic suddenly asked, "Who did it?" She describes what happened next as "seeing globally." She suddenly saw the images of three people planning a burglary, including a young man, his girl friend, and another man. She could hear their conversation, which centered around the first man, who admitted to burglarizing the restaurant the first two times. The psychic called the manager and provided her with the information, including a description of the burglar. The manager passed the information on to the police. Fortunately, they felt confident enough of the information to stake out the restaurant that night. The burglar struck that night and was arrested. He closely matched the description provided by the psychic. Interestingly, the psychic had also said that the burglar was hired to pull the jobs by an enemy of the restaurant owner, and that if he was released on bail that he would be killed. The burglar was released on bail and has not been seen since.

Occasionally an officer or a citizen will intuitively know who committed a certain crime. In one instance a young married woman whose car was broken into and the tape deck stolen intuitively *knew* who was responsible. She drove downtown, parked, and waited for four black men in a blue Mustang® (how she knew this she didn't know or care). In a short while along came a blue Mustang with four black men in it. The car parked, the men got

out, and they started going up the street with a hanger checking out cars to break into. She took the license plate number, called the police, who responded and arrested the men. She did not retrieve her tape deck as it had already been fenced. On another occasion her tape deck was stolen again out of her car. As with the first time she intuitively *knew* who took it (even though she did not personally know the person responsible), so she went and stole it back. There was no doubt that it was her tape deck because her name was on it.

Another important, although less frequent, aspect of using psychic experiences proactively is dreams. The reader is reminded of the story in Chapter 1 in which an officer could have saved his own life if he had acted on his own dream of the night before and his gut feelings. A similar instance involved another officer in his pre law enforcement days. While at sea on a naval aircraft carrier he had an extremely vivid, multicolor dream in which he saw a downed pilot float by the ship. He was unconscious and supported by his life vest. Interestingly, he even backed the dream up and saw it happen over again three times. The dream was so real and lifelike that it was disconcerting and awakened him. The next day while on deck a plane powered-out on takeoff, the pilot ejected (the force of which knocked him unconscious), and he floated by the ship exactly as he saw it in his dream. The pilot inadvertently ended up being killed by the rescue team through a comedy of errors, and to this day the officer has a nagging feeling that his precognitive dream may have been an indication for him to dive in after the pilot and save him, an urge that he had at the time and in retrospect would have been the right thing to do.

On only one other occasion since that event has this particular officer had such a vivid dream. This dream involves him during his employment as a peace officer. In the dream he walks through the front door of a house to serve a warrant to find the man sitting in a rocking chair with a blanket over his lap. Suddenly he throws the blanket aside and comes up with a gun, at which point the dream ends. The officer, needless to say, is watching and waiting for this particular event. He believes that if he recognizes the situation before it happens that he will have a split-second advantage to get the drop on the felon, thus saving his own life.

Precognitive dreams are not as unusual as one might think, even though they are contrary to our entrenched belief in linear time. For instance, there are many authenticated accounts of people repeatedly dreaming the winners of horse races, often by non-bettors and non-racing enthusiasts. In one case an educational psychologist dreamt the winners of races three or four times a week for almost four months. In the dreams the woman would hear the race announcer give the winning horses name, even though she was not interested in horse racing and never even heard of the horses' names before.

Some of the best evidence for precognitive dreams is the well-documented anecdotal accounts of famous historical personalities. Foremost among these is probably President Lincoln's well-known dream of his own assassination a few weeks before it happened. Calpurnia dreamt that Caesar fell bleeding across her knees and warned him not to go out that day, the day he was stabbed twenty-three times. More frequently, precognitive dreams have to do with disasters befalling other people. A typical example is recorded in Mark Twain's biography: "One night when Mark Twain was at his sister's house in St. Louis, he dreamed that Henry, his brother, was a corpse lying in a metallic burial case in their sister's sitting room supported on two chairs with a bouquet of flowers and a single crimson bloom in the center of his chest. Next morning he told his sister the dream. A few weeks later Henry's ship's boilers blew up and he later died exactly as in the dream."

Other tragic events such as the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Chappaquiddick, Nasser's fatal heart attack, the fatal crash of Rocky Marciano, the sinking of the *Titanic* and an Onassis tanker, and the deaths of Krushchev and Stravinsky were all accurately predicted and recorded before the fact in the files of the Central Premonitions Registries in New York and London. Other well-documented accounts include the warning of King Alexander of Serbia and his wife, Queen Draga, of their assassination via a seance. And the assassination of Count Tisza, the Prime Minister of Hungary, was foreseen by his wife; another woman virtually lived through the experience at the same time it occurred, yet she was 200 miles away.

A precognitive dream of a police officer was reported in the files of Dr. J. B. Rhine at Duke University. One morning at 4:00 A.M. an insurance investigator was awakened by his friend, a police officer, who asked to borrow his .44 Smith & Wesson. Without any explanation the police officer handed over his Colt .38 with the warning not to carry it. At 10:00 A.M. the insurance investigator received a call from the police officer who was at the hospital. He had walked into a holdup, killed two of the robbers, and wounded a third, having shot five rounds at them, before being hit in the chest. On test-firing the Colt .38 the mainspring failed on the third shot. When the officer was told the results he showed no surprise, explaining that he had dreamt he was in a shoot-out and that his gun failed on the third shot.

Other dream experiences show a mixture of precognitive and retrocognitive aspects. A paramedic, a personal friend of the authors, was asleep in his bed at the ambulance station. While sleeping he had an extremely vivid dream that a man knocked on the window to his partner's room and crawled in bed with him. The dream was so realistic that he felt compelled to get up and check on his partner. As he was doing so they were dispatched to render medical assistance to a man who had severely cut his wrist. He had broken out a window in a house, gained entry, crawled in bed with a woman and raped her. According to the paramedic's best estimate, his dream had to occur five to ten minutes *after* the man cut his hand, yet immediately *prior* to receiving the call.

Dreams seem to be the most frequent means of paranormally obtaining information in ordinarily nonpsychic people. Several authenticated cases have been reported by the Society for Psychological Research of dreams of murders and dreams of the solutions to murders, usually by close friends or relatives of the victims.

Not all precognition experiences occur in dreams. Some occur to people in their normal waking consciousness. Sometimes the experiences are heard, seen, or the person has a vague sense of knowing. The following experience reported of Sir Winston Churchill is typical:

This has to do with his habit of going out to boost the morale of London's civil defense forces at night in a car during the air raids of

World War II. This night the driver held the near-side door open for him, as he always sat on the near side. But when he got to the open door, he stopped, went round to the off-side, opened the off-side door, got in and sat on the off-side. He had never done this before. He told the driver to start, so the driver closed the near-side door and they proceeded to drive along the Kingston bypass at 60 miles per hour. Suddenly a bomb fell near the off-side of the car, and the force of the explosion lifted it up onto the near-side wheels. However, before somersaulting right over, the car righted itself and sped on. At 60 mph it is very probable that if it had gone over, both Churchill and the driver would have been killed. "That was a near one," joked Winston. "It must have been my beef on this off-side that brought the car back down."

He did not tell his wife so as not to scare her, but she heard about it from the driver and decided to challenge him about the incident. "Winston, why did you get in on the off-side of the car?" "I don't know, I don't know," Winston answered at first, but his wife pierced him with her gaze and he realized he could not get away with that answer, so he said, "Yes I do know. When I got to the near-side door held open for me, something in me said 'Stop, go round to the other side and get in there,' and that is what I did."

A similar instance is reported by Dr. Louisa Rhine of the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man:

A mother had a waking picture of her eldest son, Herbert, *dead* in the bathtub. It haunted her so that she made a special point of listening that nothing went wrong, but she did not tell him her impression although she told her younger son, Peter. After a couple of years Herbert went away and when he came home for a holiday she still remembered it. One evening on this visit she heard him whistling and singing in the bathtub. She was dressed to go out, but could not leave. After a while she heard the water running out but did not hear him singing so she opened the door, and there he lay exactly as she had seen him two years before. There was gas heat and the window was closed, and he had apparently been overcome by fumes. She immediately opened the door and windows and called the doctor and he was revived. If she had not been there, he doubtless would have died.

Dr. Rhine has reported another case of precognition that resulted in a successful intervention:

It concerns a mother who dreamed that in two hours a violent storm would loosen a heavy chandelier to fall directly on her baby's head lying in a crib below it; in the dream she saw her baby killed

dead. She awoke her husband who said it was a silly dream and that she should go back to sleep as he then did. The weather was so calm that the dream did appear ridiculous and she could have gone back to sleep. But she did not. She went and brought the baby back to her own bed. Two hours later, just at the time she specified, a storm caused the heavy light fixture to fall right on where the baby's head had been, but the baby was not there to be killed by it.

A young mother known personally to the authors was asleep in bed when all of a sudden for no apparent reason she woke up, jumped out of bed, and darted into her baby's room just in time to catch a large humidifier in midair as it was falling off its table on top of the baby.

The interesting and important aspect of these last four stories is that the premonition, and the crucial element of paying attention to it and acting on it, allowed for successful intervention. An analysis of thousands of premonitions has shown that between one third to one half of them could have been acted upon to prevent disaster. Such premonitions by credible and proven psychics, then, can obviously be an aid to proactively oriented law enforcement agencies. It is instructive to note that there are on record three cases in which parapsychologists died accidental deaths by not heeding the premonitions of psychics working with them.

There is an inherent irony in trying to prove the accuracy of psychic warnings, because if a crime is prevented from occurring due to evasive or corrective action, it becomes difficult to say with certainty that the crime would have happened as predicted.

Premonitions are not unusual by any means and are experienced by most people at one time or another. If experienced by a peace officer they should be heeded. Consider the experience related in the Introduction of the officer accidentally killed on duty.

Another psychic ability that is a valuable aid to interrogation is the capacity to see auras. The authors know several detectives and a polygraph examiner who can see auras. During an interrogation of a suspect they can determine if he or she is telling the truth because their aura shrinks at the point of the telling of an untruth. The polygrapher has been able to correlate this fact with the detection of deception on the polygraph machine.

In exploring this new investigative tool, the investigator must be careful not to have his expectations too high, as the results will usually be equivocal. He must at the outset be determined to give it a fair shake, realizing that psychic investigation will be as new to his recruits as it is to him; all concerned will be feeling their way and learning how to work best. Often a considerable amount of experimentation is necessary to determine such things as exactly what types of cases each psychic works with best, what types of information or case-related items are needed to plug each psychic into the case, and what psychic aids or tools are best for each, e.g. meditation, psychometry, self- or group hypnosis, card readings, etc. The officer must also guard against the extremely strong temptation to dismiss the whole project at the first failure, which is especially prevalent if he is overly skeptical.

A major potential problem faces the investigator if he has his psychics work on cases for which he does not have investigative responsibility. If the other investigators are not aware of the project, he may have difficulty explaining his source of information. Even if they are aware of the project they may not be sympathetic to it. In either case it may be difficult to motivate the respective detectives who are already overworked to do the necessary follow-up. If this is the case the investigator should tactfully seek their permission to follow up the psychic leads personally.

A good line of argument to be taken with the reluctant investigator is illustrated in the following story. The authors approached a captain of detectives with the idea of trying psychics on one of the department's unsolved homicides. He was not particularly excited and enthusiastic about the prospect, yet at this point in the case he had nothing to lose and was willing to try anything. With the captain's help, we put together a packet of case items and sent it off to a nationally known "PSI squad." A few weeks later we received a written synopsis of two typed pages, which we presented to the captain. He quickly scanned the material and announced, "Well, this isn't correct because we know from the physical evidence that the murderer came in the front door and it says here that he came in the back door. And it says here that she was sitting in the kitchen drinking tea, but I know that she didn't drink tea." A little discouraged we waited in anticipation

while he resumed reading from the beginning, stopping occasionally to think, and then rereading for approximately five minutes, during which time his facial expression became steadily more serious and interested. After what seemed like an eternity he finally put the paper down, leaned back in his chair, took off his glasses, gazed at the ceiling, and said, "You know, come to think of it, it does make more sense that he came in the back door instead of the front. There always was something about that crime scene that bothered me." At this point he literally jumped up, strode to the file cabinet, and returned with an envelope full of crime scene photos and a floor plan of the victim's house. He soon came to a photo when he paused, looked up at us in disbelief, and handed us the picture. It was a picture of the kitchen and there on the kitchen table was a teapot! After a few minutes of reflection the captain made the following insightful statement that is the lesson of this story: "You know, I really don't care where this information comes from or how they get it, and it really doesn't matter if it's true or false, but the important thing is that it forces me to look at a case in a new light."

It is this exact reasoning that is most effective with the reluctant and skeptical detective. Psychically obtained information may in many cases be no more valid than any other citizen's hunches, but the important factor is that it gives him new and different perspectives from which to re-evaluate the evidence and his own predilections and conclusions.

Another technique that is often very effective in mollifying or even gaining the active support of an entire detective division is to arrange for an orientation lecture and possibly a demonstration by either a well-known and credible expert or author on ESP and the paranormal, a well-known psychic, or a persuasive and talented member of your group. The authors tested this approach on our first attempt at introducing psychic investigation to a local police department and sheriff's office with whom we were working as coordinators of a special crime control project. At considerable risk to our own credibility we flew in a Ph.D. who had just authored a book on psychic archaeology. We called a general meeting of the detective divisions from both departments with the simple explanation that we had flown in an expert on

some new investigative procedure. The fact that we would not give any further information even after considerable prodding only heightened the anticipation and increased attendance. At the meeting we introduced the doctor and displayed his book, which immediately established his credentials and authority. He then proceeded to discuss his experiences with our skeptical captive audience regarding his successful use of psychics in archaeology and how it could be applied to criminology. By the end of the hour most of the audience were enthusiastic believers and were demanding that we arrange for training so they could develop their own latent psychic abilities.

## Chapter 5

### WORKING WITH PSYCHICS

**C**ONSIDERABLE experience in working with psychics has shown that there are a number of considerations, precautions, and potential problems for which the investigator should be prepared.

Unless the investigator is well acquainted with parapsychology he will quickly discover that there is a language and conceptual barrier between himself and his psychics. They utilize a specialized vocabulary, deriving from their different world views and conceptions of reality. Although at first acquaintance most psychics are relatively cautious and play the straight and narrow, they soon loosen up as mutual trust and rapport builds. They will then begin speaking to the investigator of strange things in unfamiliar terms, but which are the natural words and beliefs of the psychics. Some psychics intentionally do this to test the investigator, i.e. to see what his beliefs are. This quickly gives the psychic a feel for what degree he or she can open up with him. In this instance it is important for the investigator to be open-minded and not outwardly reject anything that the psychics may say, all in the understanding that they are the experts in their field and he is the novice. It is equally important, however, that he ask for explanations of terms and ideas that are unfamiliar to him or else he may soon find himself lost. For example, it is very common for psychics to talk about "channelling" information from their "guides" or "entities." This one sentence introduces the uninitiated reader to several new words and concepts, including a novel means of receiving information from nonhuman beings or forces existing in

realms other than our known physical one. The glossary at the back of this book will help familiarize the reader with some of the more often used terms.

Exposure to this novel conception of reality in which most psychics believe in very firmly (in one form or another) can be disconcerting to the investigator because it presents a challenge to his taken-for-granted world view. Exposure to the paranormal can force him to seriously question his own view of reality and what he has unquestioningly assumed to be true. He will soon discover that to the psychic the world is not what it seems, that consciousness or mind is separate from the brain, that consciousness or mind does not die at the physical death of the body, that there are many levels of reality and spirit beings that interpenetrate our world and with which the human mind can make contact, to name just a few.

Depending on the investigator he may find all this very confusing, ludicrous, imaginary, disturbing, possibly true, exciting, or a host of other reactions may be stimulated. Whatever proves to be the case the authors recommend that he maintain a healthy skepticism, constantly remember his objective and aim of the project, and not be particularly concerned about the whys or hows of psychic phenomena. If the authors' experience can serve as a gauge for the average investigator, he can expect to at first become quite enthralled and even enchanted with his psychics and their world views, after his initial skepticism is overcome. He may even become a firm believer. The more psychics he deals with and the more he sees and hears, however, he is likely to become somewhat jaded. After dealing with dozens of psychics intimately, the authors finally reached a point where we have virtually seen and heard everything and now nothing will surprise us. This has proven to be an advantageous state of mind, because new psychics quickly recognize that we know where they are coming from, hence a mutual understanding, rapport, and working relationship are more quickly established.

It seems that most people like to impose their beliefs on others and psychics are no different. Although most that we have dealt with have been respectful of our personal views and beliefs, there are always those suffering from the "missionary disease," which is

the overwhelming impulse to preach and convert others to one's personal world view. How the officer deals with this is an entirely individual matter, yet the authors recommend that he remain understanding yet firm in his delineation and reinforcement of the basic nature, ground rules, and objectives of the relationship, which is to get results.

Sometimes psychics will desire to train the officer in certain psychic abilities and tools. Again, this is an individual matter for the officer and should present no problem as long as he continues to pursue the project's original goals in the planned and predetermined manner.

Close personal contact over a period of time with psychics, as with anybody, presents some potential problems. As the investigator comes to know his psychics he will quite naturally develop likes and dislikes for each, and his tendency will be to give more credence to the information provided by those he likes and to disregard the information from those he dislikes. This is a mistake because there is no apparent correlation between personality and the quality of information received. It may be that the psychic he likes least or believes to be the most far out may provide the best information. The investigator must be careful, therefore, to give equal consideration and follow-up to all the information obtained.

In addition to the strong tendency to pick and choose which information to follow up, there is an equally strong tendency to interpret the information according to the investigator's mental set and preconceptions. It is in the act of interpretation that lies the ever-present possibility of misinterpretation. It is extremely important for the investigator to record the psychic information exactly as it is given to him and to act on it instead of trying to conform it to some preconception about the crime. This is especially important if he is passing the information on to other investigators. A case in point occurred several years ago when the authors had a psychic do a reading on a missing girl. Although she had never been to the community in which the girl was missing, the psychic said she would be found in an area where there were two Quonset® huts, and that there was something to do with garbage and she saw a place where people parked. There was also

a log house within sight of the body, a large red tank, and a large pipe or pipes as if there was a pumping station of some sort. She also said she saw a Bean or B Mountain, that the site was near a road that left town and went to higher ground, that the road went by a water tower, and her body would be found around the middle of the next month. Unfortunately, the authors did not send the notes directly to the sheriff's office but relayed the information via telephone, adding that it sounded as if she may be referring to a rest stop on the highway or an oil field pumping station. Armed with this information the sheriff's office assembled a group of deputies, city police, and highway patrol officers and searched all rest areas and pumping stations. The body was found the middle of the following month as predicted after some kids found the girl's scarf. The body was found in a little ravine below an old city sewage pump house, which had a large sewer drainpipe coming out of one end. There was a large red gasoline tank for filling the city vehicles, the city garbage trucks were parked there, three Quonset huts were in view, and the undersheriff's log house was on a distant hill overlooking the site. In addition, the teenager's lover's lane was on the bluff above the ravine, a road went through the area to higher ground, two water towers were nearby, and the city letters of "CB" were on a hill directly across from the location. Interestingly, the C was not as prominent as the B. In retrospect, the sheriff's office was convinced that they could have gone directly to the site had they had the original notes. Through our interpretation, however, the investigators spent a great deal of time and effort searching rest areas and oil field pumping stations.

Other potential personal problems include the following: (1) some psychics may become too enthusiastic to the point of calling the investigator often with new information, (2) some may want further legitimacy by being deputized, (3) some may develop a sexual attraction to the investigator, and (4) the investigator may unwittingly become a counselor for their personal problems. All such potential problems will have to be dealt with individually in the best manner as perceived by the investigator. He should always keep foremost in his mind, however, the objectives and integrity of his project, his self, and his department.

Some psychics will intensely experience the crime being worked on, so the investigator should be prepared for some seemingly bizarre behavior and know how to deal with it. In one instance the authors were recruiting a woman who had a good reputation as a psychic among the other psychics identified in the community. Sitting in the living room casually talking with her and her husband, we mentioned a recent homicide in which a man had been shot in the chest with a big game rifle. As soon as she began to concentrate on the case she grabbed her chest with both hands and crumpled to the floor screaming, "It hurts, it burns, it burns!" At this point the authors knelt beside her, established physical contact, and began to talk her down in the following manner: "Now listen to me. Just relax, take a deep breath, and start to bring yourself back. Leave the crime and the victim. Don't identify with the victim and the pain; there's no need for you to do that. Now straighten your legs out and bring your hands down to your side as you listen to me, leave the pain and crime and victim, and come back to being fully with all of us in this living room. That's it, you're doing fine." Once she had regained her normal consciousness we had her stand up and walk her around outside in the fresh air and discussed her experience. From her perspective she was the victim and felt his pain. To protect her both mentally and physically it was important to establish the physical and verbal contact to try to ground her to the present waking reality and break her identification with her psychic experience. It was also important to then spend some time with her (and her husband who was helplessly watching!) until she had completely regained her normal presence and consciousness. A follow-up phone call the next day was also important to make sure she wasn't having any difficulty.

In another case, the authors and some sheriff's deputies took a psychic onto a rural site of a multiple homicide. At one point the psychic ran down off the trail about thirty yards and got very excited and animated, speaking about how he believed the crime went down. He obviously became increasingly involved in his scenario until he suddenly fell down and began pleading for his life. At this point the authors recognized that he had identified with the victims and was apparently reliving their experience. The

authors immediately went to his side and established physical and verbal contact as in the previous incident. When he had regained his composure we walked him out of the area and took him home. All present were anxious to proceed, but the welfare of the psychic dictated otherwise.

In other instances the authors have had psychics see prana and ectoplasmic manifestations of victims, go into various trance states, perform automatic writing, and manifest physiological reactions of shivering, headaches, nausea, and hot flashes. Other psychics perform little rituals that supposedly aid their receptivity, such as meditation, self-hypnosis, prayers, and holding hands in a circle. Techniques utilized may include readings from ordinary playing or tarot cards, psychometry, astrology, horary, I Ching, trance states, aura reading, pendulum, and dowsing. All of these psychic tools are innocuous and can be very effective as illustrated by the authors' experience with horary, which is a form of astrology designed for the purpose of answering specific questions.

Our introduction to horary was from an older and very successful business woman, who has proven to be one of our best "psychic" informants (she and other astrologers insist that astrology is an exact science depending on precise mathematical planetary calculations and that there is nothing "psychic" about it). She first became interested in horary when an astrologer friend visited her and her husband in 1945. She did a horoscope on each and told the wife upon leaving that her husband should watch his health very carefully. A few years later her husband died of a cerebral hemorrhage. Out of curiosity the wife dug out the horoscope, turned it over, and there in black and white it said that her husband would die of a cerebral hemorrhage. This sparked her intense interest in horary, where she then commenced a serious study of it. As a typical example of the results that can be obtained with this technique, a detective asked her for the status and location of a missing person. A retarded man in his forties was missing during the winter from the ranch he lived on. A dog master was dispatched from the state dog training academy, who had searched the area without success. That night the astrologer completed her calculations and told the detective that the body would be found 1½ miles west of the ranch by an old slaughterhouse. The detective phoned this information to the dog master

who said that there was no slaughterhouse around there. The next day he asked the rancher about an old building foundation he saw about 1½ miles west and he said, "Oh, that was an old slaughterhouse." The body was found later on a small ridge in the immediate vicinity.

The same astrologer was asked to do a chart on a young woman who was last seen at a laundromat in a small western town. The astrologer said that her body would be found twenty-six miles to the northeast in water. It was found twenty miles directly north then six miles directly east under a bridge on a large river.

Psychometry and map dowsing can also be very effective as evidenced in the following case. In 1975, an ex-con murdered a young woman and disappeared. A professional "psychic counselor" came into the investigating sheriff's office and volunteered some information. Using maps to dowse and personal belongings of the suspect to psychometrize, she said that he went to the Seattle area where he would be ultimately found. She also said that he would be wearing white clothing as part of his job and would kill again. Exactly one year later to the week, the suspect was located in the Seattle area where he was working in a convalescent hospital and wearing a white uniform. He was apprehended as a result of his attempted murder by the stabbing of a seventeen-year-old girl who he had left for dead in the woods, but who survived to identify him. The psychic also told the detectives what type of ID the suspect would be using under an assumed name. This was later confirmed.

The same "psychic counselor" was given the clothes to psychometrize of a young woman who had been stabbed multiple times with an ice pick, set on fire, and then shot. With no prior knowledge of the case, the psychic said she felt the victim was burnt, stabbed with what looked like a needle-type instrument, and that there was a gunshot.

Another psychic using map-dowsing pinpointed a location where she believed the body of a missing man would be found. When the body was eventually found she proved to be precisely correct, even though she was located in another state and was totally unfamiliar with the area.

There are some psychic tools that the investigator had best avoid, such as the Ouija® board and seances. Many psychics and

experts on the paranormal caution that although these particular tools can be very genuine and helpful, there exists the possibility of contacting negative and even hostile entities. Furthermore, by many accounts it seems that the drama of the seance draws many charlatans, magicians, and showmen. Critics have a heyday debunking and exposing phony mediums, of which there are many, yet they are hard-pressed to explain how many accurately imitate the personality and speech of unknown people and provide information known only to those people. If the investigator does come into contact with a genuine and experienced seance conductor, he should consider testing the procedure on criminal cases.

Seances made their entry onto the modern social scene along with the birth of spiritualism in the mid 1800s when Charles B. Rosma, a murder victim, began to communicate via rappings to the famous Fox sisters in Hydesville, New York. By rapping out yes or no answers to questions, he provided the details of his death and the location of his body, all of which later proved to be accurate. The rapping phenomenon as a technique of spirit communication later evolved into trance communication around a table with a medium.

Seances can be extremely effective. In one well-documented case, a medium was consulted regarding the murder of a seventeen-year-old girl. The medium went into a trance and her voice changed to that of a young woman, who identified herself as the murdered girl. The voice accurately described her manner of death, her two murderers, and said that they were presently sitting in a bar. She gave the name of the bar and the town. This information was passed on to the police, and two suspects were arrested shortly after the proprietor of the bar recognized the descriptions.

An ex-police officer turned psychic related an incident to the authors in which his assistance was sought by the parents of a missing girl. He psychometrized some of her clothing and determined that she had been killed. He then conducted a seance during which the girl's "spirit" told how she was murdered, named the killer and described his truck, and gave the location of her buried body. Armed with this information the police found her body, and another one, exactly where she indicated. Unfortunately, the police were not able to prove that the man named committed the murders.

This same psychic, who describes himself as a "waking medium" (i.e. spiritually guided but does not use trance), was asked to locate the body of a young woman believed drowned. He walked to the water's edge where her clothes and jewelry had been found when he suddenly exclaimed, "She's not dead! This is a hoax!" The missing woman appeared several hours later, confessing that she faked her disappearance as a result of a family disagreement.

Caution must be employed even when dealing with genuine mediums, as there is no guarantee of the legitimacy of the "spirits" contacted. An assumption is often made that information provided by a "spirit" must be accurate, since they have access to more information than we other humans do. This seems to be an unfounded belief, as there appear to be dummies, liars, and tricksters on the other side just as there are here. In fact, Edgar Cayce, the famous medium, once stated in response to those who wanted to try to contact him after his death that all they would get is Edgar Cayce. The implication was that they would get Cayce the man and not his phenomenal psychic source that he had access to during his life, and therefore they would be wasting their time.

The investigator is likely to discover that some psychics will refuse to work certain cases because they feel that the crime occurred as a manifestation of karmic debts and it is therefore not the province of the psychic to interfere. Such refusals should be respected and accepted by the investigator.

Investigators often become frustrated with the nature of psychic information. Any investigator would obviously hope that a good psychic could tell him exactly how the crime went down, the perpetrator's name, or at least other easily identifiable characteristics. Unfortunately, this is very seldom the case. Psychic information is usually incomplete, sporadic, sometimes symbolic, and often seemingly irrelevant. For example, a deputy sheriff called a nationally known psychic sleuth regarding a missing boy. Over the telephone she said that she saw the numbers 93081, a cemetery, a yellow house with red trim, and she got the name of Roberts and smelled a terrible odor. She also said that the boy had suffocated in mud. The psychic could not say what any of this information meant, so it was up to the deputy to decipher

it. He reasoned that since Highway 93 went through the middle of the valley, he would go up to milepost 81. At milepost 81 there was a cemetery and across the way was a yellow house with red trim. He also smelled a terrible odor from a pig farm upwind. He then realized that a young man had indeed suffocated after being thrown from his dune buggy, knocked unconscious, and landing face down in the mud. He later discovered that the man was buried by Mr. Roberts, the funeral director, whose license number was 13-980. Unfortunately, the psychic had tuned in to the wrong case.

Sensitives seem to be generally most accurate in describing personality and physical characteristics of perpetrators. For instance, two psychics were asked about the perpetrator responsible for a series of homicides on the West coast. Independently of each other, both said that he had a speech impediment, and one said he had scars on his chest, as if from shrapnel, and had been in a mental institution. A few days after the readings a suspect was arrested. He had a pronounced stutter, had two or three scars on his chest from being shot by an MP during an altercation, and had been in a mental institution.

Very seldom are correct names given. On several occasions the authors have been given correct initials to the suspects first and last names, but on only one occasion was a psychic able to give a detective the correct first names of his prime suspect and also his girl friend. As it turned out, the detective cleared this particular suspect but later arrested and convicted a man and his girl friend with the same first names. On occasion when names are provided by psychics the spelling may be phonetic. Hence, the investigator will have to determine what the name sounds like.

Although it is very difficult to get correct names of people psychically, it is a relatively frequent occurrence to get correct place names. For instance, a sheriff's department asked for assistance in locating a sixty-two-year-old rancher who disappeared. They had dogs on the scene but didn't know where to search. After a few quick phone calls to several psychics around the country, a lot of information was obtained, including three names. One psychic said to search by a place called Wyman. As it turned out there is an old homestead called the Wyman Place adjacent

to the ranch, but this is only known by the old timers. Another psychic said to look southwest of Knobs, but couldn't say what the significance of Knobs was. Come to find out, Knobs is an old town that used to be a post office but is no longer there. And another psychic from a distant state said to look in the Cannonball River. Well, there is in fact a Cannonball River in the area, but it is only shown on contour maps, which the psychic would not have access to on such short notice.

An additional problem with psychic information is that most sensitives cannot give an accurate time frame for the information, i.e. they often cannot tell if what they see and otherwise receive refers to the past, present, or future. For example, one psychic who was being driven around a county by the sheriff in search of a body said that she *saw* a boy drown in a swimming pool. The sheriff, who was a skeptic, said, "I'm sorry, but there is no swimming pool in this area." The psychic replied firmly, "Well, that's what I *see*!" A few minutes later the sheriff turned a little pale and said, "By God, there used to be a swimming pool right over there across the street! A boy drowned in it about twelve years ago, so they filled it in!"

Other cases have demonstrated that some psychic clues do not make sense because they are precognitive, i.e. the matter to which the information is a clue has not yet happened, hence the clue will only make sense after the fact. For example, in Holland in 1962, Gerard Croiset told the police that a missing boy would be found near a large bridge. The police ignored this information because there was no such bridge. While examining blueprints of the area, an officer later noticed that a bridge was in the planning stages. The police searched the spot and found the boy, alive and well.

Other problems for which the investigator must remain alert are the following: (1) some psychics tend to confuse information regarding the perpetrator and the victim, (2) some confuse impressions from different cases, (3) impressions may be picked up telepathically from the investigator, (4) extraneous impressions having nothing to do with the case may be picked up, and (5) otherwise accurate information may be seen by the psychic symbolically or distorted by their emotional reaction to the crime.

Sensitives will usually only receive or be consciously aware of a portion of the original event and not the whole thing. Yet others are guilty of "accretion," i.e. adding on impressions and "facts" that are not really there. If any of these forms of interference is suspected, simply suggest the possibility to the psychic and ask him or her to concentrate on the distinction. If notified when they are going astray, many psychics can bring themselves back on track. Such problems should impress on the investigator the need for continually measuring psychic impressions against facts already known and for not blindly following them. It is always necessary to intelligently evaluate psychic information so that it doesn't lead the investigation astray or waste valuable man-hours. Simply remember that as with even the best investigator, the best psychic will make mistakes.

A major problem often encountered with psychics who have a particularly strong interest or belief in the existence of certain other worldly dimensions, beings, or cults is that they tend to interpret cases in light of their beliefs and preconceptions. For example, the authors were testing a potential psychic on some missing person cases. In our casual conversation beforehand we discovered that he had very strong beliefs in space beings ("space brothers" as he referred to them) and that seeing spaceships was a common occurrence for him. Not surprisingly, he said in response to each of the three cases that each person had been "beamed off the planet."

A similar instance involved another potential psychic who was very interested in witchcraft covens and black magic cults, even professing the belief that they controlled the world by infiltrating the power structures of all countries. Not surprisingly, she saw each missing person as being a sacrificial victim of cults.

Similarly, although several states and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta, Canada have proof that the cattle mutilations are being done by cults, the psychics we have had work on mutilation cases generally see it in light of their particular beliefs. Those who believe in cults believe (rightly, but not psychically) that cults are responsible. Bigfoot fans believe that he is responsible, and on and on.

The important lesson here is that the investigator be alert for such contamination from his psychics' belief systems. He must

learn to sort out, and continually urge his psychics to do likewise, the genuinely received psychic information from that which the psychic preconceives, fantasizes, or would *like* to believe. The investigator must realize that psychic impressions are filtered through the receiver's subconscious mind and may be slightly altered or confused with memories and beliefs in the process. It is helpful to periodically urge your psychics to make a continuous effort to prevent or sort out the interference. As with all informants, the wheat must be separated from the chaff.

Just as important as the psychic's belief system are the beliefs, attitudes, and expectations of the investigator. Research in the behavioral sciences and even physics has clearly demonstrated that the researcher/observer often subconsciously and unknowingly influences the results. He subtly albeit unknowingly transmits this expectation to the subject(s) through verbal and nonverbal cues. If he has a negative bias and anticipates failure of the experiment, the subject will subconsciously pick this up and behave accordingly. Conversely, if the experimenter has a positive bias and anticipates the success of the experiment, he will unknowingly transmit this to the subject who will fulfill his expectation. The implications for psychic investigation are clear: it is essential for success that the investigator has a positive attitude and expectation of success. In addition, he should have a genuine faith and confidence in the psychic's abilities. In essence, he clearly needs to be on the psychic's side and rooting for success. If he cannot genuinely do this he is likely predetermining failure. For example, dowzers maintain that dowsing will only work if the dowser believes that it works. (Although true, this line of reasoning is often a convenient excuse for failure.)

The burden for success, then, does not rest solely with the psychic. The investigator is an equally important part of the equation; if he does not create the proper conditions and have the proper attitude and expectation of success, he will likely be the direct cause of failure. He will not attribute this to himself, of course, but will mistakenly blame the psychic. He can then self-righteously retreat, saying that he knew all along it was a bunch of hogwash.

Genuine and well-tested psychics repeatedly warn that there must be a genuine desire and need for the information requested.

In other words, the motivation for obtaining information paranormally must be pure; the questioner's motives must not be for personal gain, recognition, power, money or any other selfish reason. A sincere investigator working criminal cases for the benefit of the victim and society seems to be in an ideal position for obtaining valid information paranormally.

An important consideration in dealing with psychics is language and questioning. As mentioned previously, the investigator will slowly become initiated into and accustomed with the psychics unusual vocabulary and world views. Communication is a two-way street, however, so the investigator must realize that his investigatory language and conceptualization may be equally foreign to the psychics. He must not assume that they will understand his own particular vocabulary, methods of investigation, elements needed to prove an offense, criminal statutes, etc. Most psychics will know little or nothing about this; therefore, they will not know what type of information will be valuable to the case investigation. As a result, it is an all too frequent experience for psychics to come up with valid but extraneous information to the exclusion of relevant information. For example, the aid of a psychic was enlisted by a sheriff's office to help locate the body of a boy presumed drowned in a river. Over the telephone she said that all she could see was a snake, a motorcycle in the brush, and a man in a canoe. Another psychic told the investigating deputy to go up the river exactly six miles from town and he would find the body. He proceeded to drive up along the river for six miles, where he got out of his car. As he was walking down to the river bank a snake crossed in front of him and he spotted a motorcycle hidden in the brush, which later proved to be stolen. At the water's edge he found the boy's body and at that point he looked up to see a man floating by in a canoe.

This case perfectly illustrates the point of the necessity of a basic knowledge of investigation. The first psychic was able to provide valid but irrelevant information. The second psychic cut through the nonessentials and got to the heart of the matter. Conceivably, the first psychic may have done the same with a better understanding of what information was needed. (This case also illustrates the advantages of working with more than just one

psychic. It often seems that each psychic has access to a piece of the puzzle, but rarely has all the pieces.)

In another instance, the authors were testing a potential psychic by asking him to name the crime for which each of several individuals were convicted by looking at their mugshots. When looking at the picture of a bank robber he said, "pilfering." We interpreted this as a miss, but later questioning revealed that he called robbery "pilfering."

It is for these reasons that it is advisable for the investigator to educate his psychics in some basic vocabulary, criminal statutes and elements needed to prove an offense, and investigative techniques. This could be done immediately before each case is presented, by reading the statute, defining terms, and explaining what sort of information is needed to prove the offense. Such instruction will help each psychic to focus their concentration, attention, and efforts for helpful information. The investigator is cautioned, however, that many times seemingly irrelevant information later proves to be valuable.

Just as there must be a mutually understood and precise language, the form of questioning must also be precise. For example, it would seemingly be a straightforward question to ask a psychic if a missing person is alive or dead. In so doing, however, the authors were continually frustrated by receiving contradictory replies from credible psychics. At the verge of giving the whole endeavor up, one particularly insightful psychic asked us if we had considered the possibility that the different psychic sources (i.e. entities, dimensions, or levels of reality from which sensitives gain their information) had differing definitions and perceptions of the states of being called "alive" and "dead." For instance, if life after death is a reality and not a fantasy, then to the psychic source a person who would appear dead to those of us who are "planetside" may appear quite alive to a psychic source. Yet another psychic source may define as dead a planetside person who is a strict materialist and atheist. For this psychic source such a person is "spiritually dead" and therefore might as well be physically dead. Such explanations, no matter how plausible, must be considered and weighed carefully, because in a field as nebulous as the paranormal it is very easy to rationalize and explain away failure.

With this complication in mind we began to formulate our questions more precisely, leaving no doubt as to what it was that we were asking. For example, instead of asking if a particular person is alive or dead, we would ask, "Is the person who goes by the name of John Doe planetside and currently alive in a physical body as we know it?" Although somewhat cumbersome, this form of precise questioning removed the problem of different perspectives, definitions, and perceptions and allowed for a greater degree of confidence in the psychics' answers. Such exacting questioning is not necessary with all psychics as it is an individual matter.

In addition to precise language and questioning, the investigator should be careful not to overquestion. To do so will put undue pressure on the psychic and may force him or her to speculate on their impressions. On the other hand, if a sensitive provides contradictory or unclear information, the investigator should ask for clarification.

Although there are advantages to working with more than one psychic as mentioned previously, there is an inherent frustration in working with several; namely, what do you do with conflicting information? For instance, what do you do if you have five psychics and they disagree as to whether a missing man is alive or dead? First of all, the investigator should prioritize their responses on the basis of which ones proved to be most accurate during the testing phase. All psychics with whom an investigator is working should be periodically tested covertly by throwing in solved cases occasionally and checked for accuracy by withholding known information on unsolved cases currently being worked. In this way he can give relative weight to each response. Secondly, he can simply tally those who said he was alive and those who said he was dead and determine if there is a significant majority. Thirdly, he can ask each psychic to evaluate their own degree of confidence in their response. This should always be done as a matter of routine on all responses and on all cases. Research has shown that gifted sensitives can distinguish to a statistically significant degree between genuine psychic impressions and mere guesses. In this way the investigator can make a reasonable determination as to the merit of the conflicting responses. To carry it to its logical extreme, he can even use a statistical system for assigning value numbers to each psychic, the degree of confidence and the number of alive vs. dead responses (*see* Appendix B for

an example).

To illustrate the degree of agreement that it is possible to achieve, the authors asked seventeen psychics if a murder victim knew her assailant; sixteen said yes and one said no. The psychics were also asked if he was a local resident or transient, and sixteen said he was local and one abstained. In another case, a sheriff and his primary detective on a murder case theorized that the husband was guilty. Eleven psychics were asked if the husband was involved in any way. All eleven said no, and all derived their opinions independently of each other. Such an overwhelming response naturally forced the sheriff and the detective to re-evaluate their position.

In working with a group of psychics the investigator will usually get a great deal of information on each case, and he will have to sort out the leads to follow on the basis of the degree of correlation between the different psychics' information, their degree of confidence, relevance, and likely importance of each piece of information. Although there is often a considerable amount of correlation between different psychics' readings, they will rarely be the same. This is usually due not to basic disagreements but is a matter of each psychic either seeing something that the others did not see or seeing it from a different perspective.

When psychic leads prove accurate and helpful through subsequent investigation there is a tendency to avoid giving the credit to the psychic and to usurp it for oneself and the department. It is not unusual to hear an investigator in this situation say, "Well, I actually suspected that," or "We'd have figured that out eventually anyway." The authors' recommendation is to give credit when and where it is due, especially if you want to create and maintain a successful working relationship with psychics. Never forget that if they are psychic enough to obtain valid information on a case, they are psychic enough to divine your deepest sentiments and convictions and whether or not you scooped them out of their credit.

A similar and even more frequent tendency is for the department receiving psychically obtained information to not follow it up, at least with any serious effort. When the case is finally solved and much of the psychic information proves to be accurate and

even could have led directly to the case solution if actively pursued, the department will self-righteously say that the psychic was of no help. In one such instance, Dorothy Allison was of substantial assistance in the solving of a murder case. When asked to comment on her participation, however, the sergeant in charge of the investigation, a diehard skeptic, replied, "To the best of my knowledge she hasn't helped us. We weren't pursuing her predictions; we weren't relying on Mrs. Allison." Perhaps the irony of this statement was lost to the sergeant, but the obvious fact is that she was not of help to him because he did not follow up her clues. This situation is analogous to a senior investigator ignoring a rookie's theory on a crime that later proves to be correct. If asked, the senior investigator would have to conclude that the rookie was of no help since his theory was not pursued.

Any investigator using psychics, however, should be cautioned not to get locked into a psychic's theory of a crime before he has established his own theory on the basis of hard evidence. His own theory should be primary and should only be replaced by a psychic's theory on its merits, and not because of its paranormal origin. Similarly, too much confidence should not be placed in any psychic, which may tempt the investigator to neglect other more traditional lines of inquiry. It must be remembered that all psychically produced information must be submitted to the rigors of traditional follow-up procedures.

The investigator developing a psychic investigation program must be very careful and discrete, lest the local press discover its use. Most any media coverage is likely to do more harm than good for several reasons. First, few reporters can handle the subject maturely, and it makes for sensationalistic stories. Second, media coverage will stimulate many would-be psychics to contact the department wanting to get involved in the project (among whom may be a few genuine ones, however). Third, the investigator in charge of the project will be continually hounded by the police reporters for progress reports and results. This could also lead to the identification of the participating psychics, hence compromising them personally and even professionally. Fourth, public criticism, especially from some churches, religious groups, and local "God squads," will be stimulated. The most familiar cry of

alarm is that it is the devil's work. Such people are impossible to argue with because of their circular reasoning: if you support the use of psychics, which is the devil's work, then you are motivated by the devil. It should be perfectly understood, however, that as the mysteries of the paranormal are slowly giving way to the onslaught of science, it is becoming more apparent that psychic abilities and phenomena have little if anything to do with the esoteric and the occult. Most parapsychologists today are expressing the view that psychic abilities are innate in all people and are their natural birthright. From this perspective it is a very positive endeavor to attempt to explore and develop one's potential.

In conclusion, there are several factors influencing success in psychic investigation:

1. Finding the right psychics and determining how they work best, i.e. on what types of cases with what techniques.
2. Psychic work needs to be low pressure, hence work on their turf at a slow pace. If they request a certain set of working conditions see that they are met.
3. Psychics work best when interested and motivated, hence the investigator will have to present interesting cases and motivate them with feedback. Boredom and fatigue are negative factors that inhibit successful psychic work. Proper mood and feelings also play a major role.
4. The investigator needs to be sympathetic and understanding, if not an outright believer. Parapsychological research has repeatedly shown that open and intense skepticism and disbelief (a "show me if you can" attitude) serve as barriers to psychic communication and dilute psychics' abilities. A study conducted at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland revealed a positive correlation between the experimenter's belief in ESP and the ESP scores of subjects.
5. A mutual understanding of objectives and purpose, precise language, and questioning are necessary.
6. There must be a mutual respect and an amicable working relationship. The investigator should cultivate a team spirit and treat the psychic as a colleague. Dr. Charles Honorton, the director of research in the Division of Parapsychology and Psychophysics at the Maimonides Medical Center's

Department of Psychiatry in New York, found that whether or not experimenters smiled and greeted their subjects in a cold or friendly manner noticeably affected subject's ESP scores.

7. Do not have unrealistic expectations. The investigator has to accept a certain tolerance for error and ambiguity, as even the most gifted psychics make confident assertions that prove to be inaccurate. Additionally, a psychic may provide accurate information on one case, but be totally inaccurate on another. Or he or she might get correct information on certain aspects of a case and incorrect information on others. Also, sometimes a psychic may get good impressions regarding a case but displace it to another case being worked.
8. Psychics should be used as an ongoing investigative aid and not merely as a last resort on major cases. If brought into cases early they can provide information that will help steer the investigation, e.g. which suspects to concentrate on, location of possible evidence, discerning MO's and motives, etc. Furthermore, the quantity and quality of psychic impressions is greater when the case is "hot."

A recent pilot study was conducted by the Los Angeles Police Department's Behavioral Science Services Section to evaluate the use of psychics in the investigation of major crimes. After testing twelve psychics on two solved and two unsolved crimes the researchers concluded that "the research data does not support the contention that psychics can provide significant additional information leading to the solution of major crimes." A follow-up study with twelve psychics, twelve homicide detectives, and eleven college students compared their responses from identical evidence from murder cases. The conclusion was that "the information that the psychics came up with was not any better than that of the two comparison groups." In fact, no one gave "any information that would have been useful investigatively."

In light of the above discussion on working with psychics and without knowing the degree to which the L.A.P.D. researchers met the factors influencing success (no information of this nature is given in their report), the study means little, if anything. It

certainly cannot be taken as a final statement on the use of psychics in investigations and probably says more about how not to work with psychics than their effectiveness. It may very well be that their methodology (most likely it was cold, objective, impersonal, scientific, on their own turf, designed for their convenience and not the psychics, etc.) precluded success and preordained failure. Furthermore, it is unknown from the research report if the psychics were tested beforehand to determine their capability.

The degree to which psychics can be successful if utilized properly has been dramatically and convincingly demonstrated in archaeology. Archaeology is a unique testing ground for psychics because it offers a hard scientific assessment of their accuracy, i.e. the psychic can be asked to locate an unknown archaeological site, describe the geography and geology at different depths, and the type and age of artifacts to be found at what depths. The archaeologist then determines how accurate the psychic is through excavation. This presents an ideal testing situation because it is triple-blind, i.e. not only does the psychic and archaeologist not know what is there beforehand, but nobody knows, hence ruling out the possibility of the psychic obtaining the information telepathically from some human source. In many instances psychics have proved immeasurably valuable to archaeologists in their search for prehistoric sites and subsequent excavations and reconstructions of life as it was at that time. Innumerable man-hours spent on digging random test trenches and pits have been saved by psychically locating specific areas and depths.

A pioneering archaeologist/psychic team was composed of Dr. J. Norman Emerson, former president of the Canadian Archaeological Association, senior professor of anthropology at the University of Toronto, and revered as the "father of Canadian archaeology," and George McMullen, his psychic respondent. In many instances George accurately described and located long buried artifacts and Indian structures, often giving depths to within inches of their actual location. Subsequent excavation of numerous sites proved George to be approximately 80 percent correct.

Another well-known and tested psychic, Aron Abrahamson, located an ancient man site in Flagstaff, Arizona for the archaeologist Jeffrey Goodman. Before excavation began, Aron made

a series of thirty-four geological predictions (e.g. soil types, disconformities, and rock formations) and twenty-three archaeological predictions (e.g. type and ages of artifacts). In spite of the scoffs of professional geologists and archaeologists, excavation proved Aron's geological predictions 94 percent correct and his archaeological predictions 78 percent correct.

The research that has been done in psychic archaeology has some important ramifications for the use of psychics in criminal investigations. First, experience has clearly shown that success depends on the same variables identified in the authors' experience, namely: (1) properly identifying, recruiting, and thoroughly testing potential psychics, (2) developing a mutual language and conceptual framework, (3) establishing a good working relationship based on mutual respect and trust, (4) proper researcher attitude and expectation of success, (5) motives and goals must be genuine and pure, and (6) proper questioning and interpretation of the answers. Second, on many occasions the psychic readings on Indian sites seemed totally improbable and counter to all known archaeological evidence and theory, yet were proved to be true through subsequent excavation. The important lesson here is for the investigator not to outright dismiss a psychic reading from a previously accurate psychic just because it runs counter to his preconceptions of how the crime occurred. Follow-up investigation may in fact prove the psychic correct. Third, the psychic is not a panacea but must be combined with the best techniques that traditional investigation has to offer. The combination produces a synergistic effect, making it superior to either approach alone. Fourth, if a psychic is able to provide some verifiable information, the remainder of the information, even though presently unverifiable, should be assumed to be reasonably accurate also.

In conclusion, the failure of the L.A.P.D. study, or any use of psychics in any field for that matter, can probably be ascribed to the failure of the researchers and their procedure, and not to the psychics per se.

## Chapter 6

### ESP IN EVERYDAY LIFE

**T**HE primary purpose of this book has been to educate the interested investigator in how to use psychics as an investigative aid, yet a few references have been made to the role of gut feelings, hunches, intuition, and even precognitive dreams in the peace officer's own personal experience. It has not been the purpose of this book to serve as a training manual for developing one's own latent psychic capability. Nevertheless, the role of ESP in everyday life should be recognized because it is potentially valuable to the investigator.

Dr. Rex Stanford, director of the Center for Parapsychological Research in Texas, has developed a concept called "PSI-mediated instrumental response" (PMIR) to explain nonintentional psychic experiences, usually nonconscious in nature. His research has demonstrated that each person constantly uses ESP in addition to his five physical senses to scan the environment for information that will serve the needs of the individual. This scanning seems to be automatically carried out without any conscious intention or awareness. It is hypothesized, then, that the "psychic radar" works continually on an unconscious level, and when it detects something in the environment of survival value to the individual it automatically triggers the necessary behavioral response. On a conscious level the individual will not be able to rationally explain the reasons for his behavior and will ascribe it to coincidence, a hunch, etc. For instance, there was a retired army colonel from New York who absentmindedly got off the subway at the wrong exit only to bump into the same people he was going to visit. And

one of the authors (RWW) placed a long distance telephone call to a deputy in an adjacent state regarding using psychics to help find a missing hunter believed murdered. The author was going to recommend that the deputy call a captain in yet a third state to verify his credentials and legitimacy. When the call was placed the deputy was already "coincidentally" talking to the captain on another line, so a three-party conference call was held.

Some research studies have been conducted that demonstrate the probable existence of PMIR. One of the most convincing statistical studies involved the accumulation and analysis of passenger data for twenty-eight trains involved in accidents. It was found that there were significantly fewer passengers on the same trains either one week before or a few days after the accident. There were also less people on the derailed and damaged cars when compared to what was normal for nonaccident days. In some manner and on some level of awareness then, people knew that the trains were not safe on those particular days and hence avoided them.

Studies on the physiological sensitivity of humans has also supported the existence of PMIR. Experimental subjects were hooked up to a plethysmograph (a device for measuring blood volume), an electroencephalograph, and a device for measuring galvanic skin response. The subjects were asked to guess when a "subliminal stimulus" was being directed to them. Unbeknownst to the subjects a person in another room was periodically being administered a mild electric shock. The subjects' guesses did not correlate with the shocks, yet their physiological measurements showed abrupt changes whenever the shocks were administered.

Dramatic evidence demonstrating the unexplainable unconscious connection between living organisms has come from an experiment with animals. Soviet scientists implanted electrodes deep in the brain of a mother rabbit, then killed her newborn babies at intervals at sea in a submarine. The mother, who was in a laboratory on the mainland, showed sharp electrical responses in her brain waves at the precise moment that each was killed.

The implication of these research findings is that living organisms are indeed much more sensitive to and aware of environmental stimuli that has survival value than is normally assumed.

Often this type of paranormal reception of information will manifest itself as gut feelings, hunches, avoidance behavior, thoughts, urges, etc. It is for this reason that parapsychologists and psychics alike often urge people to become more sensitive to their subliminal responses and to pay attention to them. A highly developed PMIR sensitivity would obviously be of importance to a peace officer for survival value and to the investigator interested in higher clearance rates.

The conjecture begs to be made that PMIR is an instinctual survival skill and mechanism that has atrophied with the advent of civilization. Evidence for this view is the often astounding and prevalent psychic abilities of primitive peoples and animals. They continually display a seemingly natural psychic survival mechanism that is triggered in some civilized people only in time of danger.

One specific way in which PMIR may manifest itself in the daily life of the investigator is in the form of "synchronicity." Most experienced investigators have witnessed certain events in a particular crime or investigation that were uncanny meaningful coincidences. We have all experienced this in our personal lives, such as when you go to the phone to call a particular person and at that instant it rings and your friend is calling you. After years of studying this phenomenon, Carl Jung, a famous Swiss psychiatrist and founder of the popular Jungian depth psychology and psychotherapy, termed such meaningful coincidences "synchronicity." According to Jung, they are events that are related in time and by their meaning, but there is no identifiable causal connection in space and time as we know them. He stressed, however, that even though their existence cannot be scientifically explained, they are nonetheless real and important and should be taken into consideration as purposeful and meaningful.

Several instances from one of the author's (WSH) personal life illustrate how synchronicity works. My sister-in-law was approximately three weeks overdue with her first child. Family bets had been taken as to when it would be born, and she and her husband had decided to name it Tyler if it was a boy. At exactly 4:00 A.M. (which is an important time in the esoteric literature, since this is the time when the body chemistry changes) I was

awakened by the telephone. I answered and a man's voice asked, "Is Mr. Tyler there?" I replied that he had the wrong number and I hung up, then realizing that my nephew would be born that day. He was.

On another occasion I and my brothers were scattering my father's ashes on the family ranch. He had been killed when his Super Cub crashed. Immediately after scattering his ashes and standing in silence we heard the distinct noise of an approaching small aircraft. The plane was approaching up a valley towards us but we could not see it, as we were on the other side of the ridge. As it got closer we all noticed that it sounded exactly like our father's plane. We waited in anticipation and finally a Super Cub broke over the ridge right above us. It was the game warden, who incidentally was one of the men to find the crash site. We all looked at each other, a little startled and impressed with the significance of this unspoken tribute to a great man.

Another instance involved both of the authors. We had arranged to meet with Dr. Milton Erickson of Phoenix to discuss his writing the foreword for our first book, *Forensic Hypnosis*, which was eventually published by Charles C Thomas, Publisher. Before leaving for Arizona we had a conversation with a psychologist in Montana who knew Dr. Erickson personally. We mentioned that we were going to see him and she replied, "If he lives long enough." We did not think much of the comment since we knew that Dr. Erickson was elderly and not in good health. A few nights later one of the authors had a tea leaf reading done in which it was stated that things would not be as we expected when we reached Phoenix and that it had something to do with an older man. We embarked for Phoenix and spent a few days in Tucson while waiting for our appointment. On the Tuesday night before the scheduled meeting on Saturday, one of the authors (WSH) became violently ill, the first time in many years. On Friday the generator on the car went bad, and while we were having it fixed a man came up to us and began talking. He proved to be the director of the largest funeral home in Arizona. After the car was fixed we drove up to Phoenix to wait for our appointment. I (WSH) called Dr. Erickson's residence to confirm the appointment only to be told by his daughter that he had died late Tuesday night, approximately the same time as my illness. At that moment I consciously

realized that at a subconscious level I *knew* that he had died but had failed to read the clues (I even half-felt that he was dead as I called). Interestingly, the funeral director spoke with us on the same day and approximately at the same time as the memorial service.

As relates to investigation, synchronicity may be important in the following ways:

1. Examine the meaningful sequence of seemingly unrelated events, circumstances, and people that culminated in a crime.
2. Be aware of the sequence in which evidence is uncovered. The sequence may be an indication of which is most important, e.g. first found may be most important.
3. Be aware of the timing of developments in the case. Does it coincide with something else, e.g. the finding of a new piece of physical evidence on the same day that you “accidentally” bump into a suspect on the street?
4. Does a T.V. crime drama or a magazine article uncannily parallel an investigation you are working on? Watch for these kinds of parallel but seemingly unconnected events that may “comment” on your case. Is John Doe stopped and field interviewed the night he is first developed as a suspect? Are you thinking about John Doe’s possible involvement when he calls and volunteers some information? Do you see your prime suspect around town several times in one day when you normally never see him?
5. Watch your dreams. Do they coincide or tell you anything about current investigations?

Synchronicities, or any manifestation of PMIR, are usually not recognized as such because they are so very ordinary. They are all too easily dismissed as mere coincidences or lucky guesswork. Yet there are others that strike the investigator as significant, but the meaning is not readily apparent. For instance, a detective from Idaho was investigating the disappearance and probable homicide of a young man from Missouri who was last seen while camping in Idaho. Some of his camping equipment was impounded from two men arrested in Seattle on fraud and forgery. Several months later a body, believed to be that of the missing

man, was reported found by boy scouts to a Wyoming sheriff's office just over the border from Idaho at 4:30 P.M. Interestingly, the missing man's sister, who had been trying to recover his property for months from Seattle, had it signed over to her at exactly the same day and time (3:30 P.M. Seattle time). The odds against such a timely coincidence are astronomical, yet its possible significance remains a mystery.

## Chapter 7

### CONCLUSION

**M**AX Planck, the physicist who won the Nobel Prize in 1918 for the formulation of the quantum theory, once observed: "A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die and a new generation grows up that's familiar with it." Such is likely to be the case with psychic criminology, which will not become an accepted investigative tool until the old command levels are replaced by new ones accustomed to the existence of the paranormal. Such familiarity will develop at the hands of the press and mass media, the increasing scientific acceptance of psychic phenomena as a legitimate research concern, and the eventual scientific demystification of PSI.

In the decades to come, the acceptance of psychic criminology will chart a predictable course, known as the "boom and bust" cycle. The first stage of the cycle is one of open skepticism and criticism, but with time and exposure the skeptics and critics realize its value and become proponents – the second stage. The new proponents wholeheartedly and overenthusiastically embrace the technique – the third stage. When it fails to meet their unrealistically high expectations, however, they abandon it – the fourth stage. Hopefully, when psychic criminology is first widely embraced, it will be accepted and utilized professionally and in moderation. If unrealistic expectations are withheld and it is developed and employed properly, it will take its legitimate place in the investigator's armamentarium alongside his other techniques.

It would be wise to remember, as a precautionary note, that psychic criminology will be hurt more by the excessive claims of its overzealous proponents than by the legitimate questions of its opponents. Yet it would be only rational for its opponents to recognize that psychic investigation, although far from 100 percent successful, compares quite favorably with traditional police investigative procedures (which statistically are notoriously inefficient and ineffective) if developed and utilized properly.

Looking to the future, psychic criminology will probably follow a similar route as has psychic archaeology. In 1974, the American Anthropological Association held a special symposia on parapsychology and anthropology in Mexico City. Intense interest was demonstrated as evidenced by an attendance of approximately 400 anthropologists and archaeologists. Follow-up seminars were held in 1975, 1977, and 1978. Several professional and scholarly books and articles have been published since, and a scientific journal was begun in 1977 with the express purpose of academically exploring psychic anthropology and archaeology.

In the years to come the emerging field of psychic criminology may experience a similar development. In fact, a precedent has already been set. In the 1930s there was a meeting of the Viennese Criminological Association devoted entirely to the discussion of the use of psychic abilities and phenomena in criminal investigation, during which eminent authorities from various fields hotly debated the possibilities. Let us hope that those in authority in this country have the foresight and open-mindedness to seriously consider and explore the use of psychics in criminology.

INITIATIVE INVESTIGATION REPORT FORM  
COMPANION REPORT FORM

Type of Case \_\_\_\_\_ Victim \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Crime \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Crime \_\_\_\_\_

Information Provided \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Investigation Details \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDICES**

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Appendix B

COMPARISON REPORT FORM

Psychics	Accuracy Points*	Questions		Dead		Knew Assailant		Did Not Know Assailant	
		Alive	D of C †	D of C †	D of C †	D of C †			
1.	10	X	4			X	3		
2.	9	X	2			X	4		
3.	8			X	2	X	2		
4.	7	X	3					X	3
5.	6			X	1	X	3		
6.	5			X	3			X	1
7.	4	X	1					X	3
8.	3	X	3			X	4		
9.	2	X	2			X	1		
10.	1			X	1				
		6	15	4	7	6	17	3	7
Question Totals:			21		11		23		10
Accuracy Points:			35		20		38		16
Grand Totals:			56		31		61		26

\*Confidence or accuracy points assigned based on initial testing.

† Degree of Confidence in answers

- 1 = not confident
- 2 = slightly confident
- 3 = confident
- 4 = very confident



## GLOSSARY

- Apparition.** A generally spontaneous paranormal appearance of someone either distant or dead. Also known as ghosts or “ectoplasmic manifestations.”
- Astral Body.** A hypothetical energy body that is an exact copy of the physical body, which allegedly can leave the physical body.
- Astral Planes.** Hypothetical nonphysical levels of reality in which a person’s astral body can travel.
- Astral Projection.** The apparent intentional or spontaneous experience of the astral body leaving the physical body. The experiencer is conscious of being out of his body. Also known as “astral travel” and “out-of-the-body experience” (OOBE).
- Aura.** The electromagnetic energy field surrounding the body that some sensitives claim to be able to see. The intensity and colors of the aura are supposed to be indicative of a person’s physical, mental, and spiritual condition.
- Automatic Writing.** Writing performed in a dissociated state, i.e. the writer has no voluntary conscious control over what is written. The writing is believed to be performed either by the person’s own unconscious mind or, in some cases, discarnate entities working through the person as a medium.
- Channelling.** The act of receiving or serving as a medium for information from paranormal sources.
- Entity.** Generally the energy field, soul, spirit, intelligence, or personality of a discarnate or disembodied (deceased) person. In a broader sense it may include nonhuman spirits and forces, such as nature spirits and deities.

- Graphology.** The science of telling a person's character by examining his or her distinctive handwriting. A "psychographologist" is a psychic who utilizes handwriting samples as a vehicle or key to gaining psychic impressions of the person's deep character, tendencies, and motives not ordinarily detectable in the sample.
- Guide.** A protective and benevolent entity believed to continually watch over a person. A "guardian angel."
- Hit.** A correct answer or accurate information provided psychically. The opposite of a "miss."
- Intuition.** The spontaneous knowing of something without the conscious use of reasoning or inference.
- Karma.** The manifestation in the world of personal human affairs of the physical law of "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction." In Hinduism and Buddhism it refers to the totality of one's thoughts and actions that determine one's fate or destiny in this life and succeeding reincarnations. In Christianity, "as you sow so shall you reap."
- Medium.** A sensitive who seems to receive information directly from entities or who serves as a channel for entities to speak directly to the living.
- Palmistry.** The alleged art or science of telling a person's character and future by the distinctive lines and marks on the palm. A "psychographologist" is a psychic who utilizes a person's palm as a vehicle or key to gaining psychic impressions of the person's deep character, tendencies, and motives not ordinarily detectable in the palm itself.
- Paranormal.** Psychological and physical phenomena and abilities that are beyond the "normal" as currently defined and understood by science.
- Parapsychology.** The branch of science that studies the psychological and physical aspects of apparently paranormal or supernatural phenomena such as telepathy and clairvoyance.
- Possession.** The apparent taking over of the mind and body of an individual by an entity.
- Prana.** The hypothetical life force believed to animate living matter. Also known as "ki," "chi," "odic," "orgone," and "bioplasma."

- PSI.** A general term used in reference to all psychic phenomena and abilities.
- Psychokinesis (PK).** The direct influence of mind over matter in the absence of any direct physical contact.
- Reading.** The act of paranormally obtaining information. A sensitive will do a "reading" to answer a question posed, evaluate an event, assess a personality, etc.
- Reincarnation.** The doctrine or belief in the rebirth after death of the spirit in another human body.
- Spiritualism.** A religious movement with doctrines and practices based on the belief that the dead survive as spirits and can communicate with the living, especially through a medium.
- Supernatural.** That which exists and occurs outside the normal experience and knowledge of man and is caused by other than the known forces of nature.
- Trance.** A mental condition in which one's overall mental functioning is qualitatively different from one's normal waking consciousness. Trance, of which there are several varieties and degrees, is generally characterized in one of the following ways: (1) a state resembling sleep in which consciousness may or may not be lost, but voluntary control over movement is inhibited or lost, (2) a condition of selective awareness and intense concentration, and (3) a state of unconsciousness in which the person appears to be animated by an outside non-physical force or entity. Trance may be either induced intentionally by oneself or another, or it can be spontaneous. If used properly, trance has a therapeutic and educational potential for allowing access to levels of mind and reality not ordinarily experienced.



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