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SPEAKERS

Speaker 5, Speaker 2, Speaker 3, Speaker 1, Speaker 4



00:00

You coming to you from the city of the weird,



Speaker 1 00:18

exploring topics, from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our Reality.



00:30

Welcome to the curious realm.



00:41

Well, hello everybody, and welcome to the curious



Speaker 2 00:44

realms coverage of the International remote viewing Association Conference 2025 here in cloud crop New Mexico, we have the great pleasure of being joined by Joe Franks. Welcome to the show for the first time. Thanks for the invite. Absolutely man. We have been friends on social media since the over cruise last year, I was fascinated by what you and your you and your wife Tammy, do with Diogenes, polygraph services. It's it. I've always been fascinated by polygraph and the idea of the way our body gives us away. I studied quite a bit of body language, things like that in abnormal psychology in college. But how did you first get involved with polygraph services and with polygraph to begin litchell,



Speaker 3 01:29

I was a state trooper. I had had for 29 years. The last 10 years was out of investigations and Oh, four, I'm sorry, in 2006 I requested that they send me to polygraph school down in Austin, Texas, which was Texas DPS, a premier school run by Mike qoqler, and they were nice enough

to allow me to go, and that kind of started my polygraph career. Now, in polygraph school, you not you touch on other basis, other than polygraph for for any any deception or any truth interview interrogation. We're trained in polygraph school for that of course, the school, before you get there, you either have to have a bachelor's degree or you have to have five years of investigative service. I had both at the time. Okay, wow.

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Speaker 2 02:24

And how long did you spend as a trooper, and how long did did you do polygraph while you were a trooper?

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Speaker 3 02:29

Yes, that was a primary. My primary, I guess you'd call it MOS in military terms, okay, but I was we the highway patrol had an investigative division, and let me tell you, I've been retired for quite some time. I earned this shirt, is why I'm wearing it, but I don't represent the highway.

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Speaker 2 02:47

Yes, let's make that very clear before we continue our conversation into more, more divergent topics that converge

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Speaker 3 02:54

with this. I'm still commissioned under Leo so and I can still carry a gun and make a rest, but, and it's a good department. I would never, never say anything, but they were really good to me. But it was a pretty eclectic group of investigators, and we were there weren't a lot of us under 10, even our supervisors had case loads they had to take. But as you get older in police work. Of course, the knuckle dragon days are over. You need to get it's time to ride a desk sometimes. Yeah, it was time. For me, it's either that or to train others.

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Speaker 2 03:33

Now, during your time performing polygraph, what kind of things have you noticed? Let's, let's kind of start veering this toward the world of remote viewing, and how the two are somewhat parallel, because you do have to know how to a how to read a suspect, even even without a polygraph.

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Speaker 3 03:52

Yes, good officers have an intuitive nature to them. As young officers, coming on, are in shape. They can fight the way out of a lot of situations. As you get older, those skills deteriorate simply because of age itself. So your experience, we call it experience, but a lot of its intuition will

eventually cross that as your physical ability deteriorates, your intuitive nature, your wisdom, that that makes you a 20 year old veteran, will all the way, will increase, and you rely on that more and more. So we reach to the intuitive nature of in those experienced officers, and that's, that's what keeps them on the street. Is that intuition? Just, how do I avoid situations? Yeah, how do I get the upper hand on situations?

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Speaker 2 04:44

Well, and you know, that's hugely intuitive, absolutely, because when you're approaching a vehicle, you've even, whenever I taught Junior High in high school, the lesson that I taught my students was feel, feel for the kite string, because you will. Feel a kite string pull at the back of your belly button, good or bad, whatever that is, you need to perk up and pay attention at that point when you like, learn to recognize whatever that it may be your pinky toe that tingles, whatever that sensation is, go with it and follow it. Agreed. So, as an author like you said, a lot of those things just come with experience. But during your time as an officer and on the street, did you see anybody that just had that natural aptitude, even as a rookie coming in?

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Speaker 3 05:34

Yes, I saw several officers that that I thought he's got it. He's going to be here a while. And of course, I trained officers too, sure, but we have the field training officer program, and in the troopers, I was Oklahoma City officer prior to that, and I trained their officers too, but before I became a trooper. As a trooper, we have an FTT program, which is field training Trooper, where the neophytes, the new guys, the rookies, they ride with the old timers and rotate through until they feel comfortable, or till the department we can document that they can do the job. Yeah, and there's always those that that have a little bit more intuition. Now, I believe that there are skills to to that each person has a separate skill. I'm sorry that we share skills, but that each one has a skill that we can capitalize on. Yeah. So if we have an officer that may be lacking in one area, then we might be able to direct him over into another and say, Look, this is going to be your niche. You're really good at working with canine officers, canine dogs or drugs. Some people have this, I never did. Some people have this natural ability to look at a car and say, That's a load of dope. You know, that's this. That's it. I haven't had that, but, but I can, I can intuit other things about danger and stuff. It's pretty common Yes To answer your

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Speaker 2 06:55

question, yeah. And you know, with that in mind, how was there, were there any classes in the academy or even offered after that that helped sharpen those skills? Helped sharpen that I guess that true street smarts. You know, the that intuition,

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Speaker 3 07:12

that's a good term, is street smarts, because the ability to read people, which is that's who we a, protect and B, protect people from is other people. The ability to read people is such a huge advantage, particularly in interview and interrogation, absolutely, then that goes a long way, but there are those that are more desk oriented now with technology, I saw officers raised in

rank because of their technical ability. They can do all kinds of things I can't do. Yeah, yeah. We one of my son in law, who's got my old badge number. He was working out of traffic homicide now, and he uses the drones thing. You know, we used to use a ruler interface. He has a drone now that will map the entire crime scene. Yeah, I was gonna say my dream was, I was the guy that just wanted to wire people up.



08:05

Let me wire up. But

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Speaker 2 08:09

you know that idea of precog almost quite literally, the idea of having that idea, that concept, flash into your mind and following that, even the idea of who in an investigation do you need to put on a polygraph? Yes, you know that that comes down almost to gut instinct. Of like, I think this guy needs a little bit more than just somebody in the room

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Speaker 3 08:31

with him. Yes. And let me add to that, the police cog is, is the hair standing up on your back of your neck? Yeah, the intuition part is to give yourself an out. How can I now that I feel this dangerous feeling, now that I feel this other ability where, how can I get around it? What's going to save my life? Yeah, others around me. So you have to play that out, each of those in your mind so many times, and that's how many options you have. It's just anywhere you want

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Speaker 2 09:04

to go, absolutely and especially that idea of back walking this. It's even just as a technician walking into rooms, walking into hotels all the time. It's one of those, like, where are my exits? Like, immediately as soon as I walk into a hotel, it's like, yeah, put me near a put me near a

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Speaker 3 09:21

stairwell, where's my access and I see my car? Yeah, you know

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Speaker 2 09:25

things like that, just that general presence of mind. You know, like, one of the things I bring up to people all the time, traveling the country and as a as an AV tech, is, Hey, make sure to remove that name badge as you leave the convention center. Most people don't think about it. You're walking around in like a pretty expensive suit with a backpack and probably a corporate credit card and a wad of cash and a bag of bag of swag and and like you're a moving target, and feel the eyes of yourself a moving target, you know, so that idea of self awareness to begin with, and recognizing when something might happen this. I've had this feeling before, but also

how you back walk that situation, like you said, the idea of so we've hit this point now. What are my three options to back walk this what are my three options to de escalate this situation if it moves to the next level?

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Speaker 3 10:15

What about the environment that I can use to my advantage? Sure. Do I need to turn a table over? Do I need to pick up a beer bottle? Sure? Whatever I can do to get through yes, you're exactly right. There is a there's more than the the remote viewing, the intuitive part it is then and now. How do I get out of it? Yeah, so you know

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Speaker 2 10:33

now, what were some of I guess, just during a general interrogation like this, if I was a suspect and you were asking me about the questioning me, not asking me if you were, if you were interrogating me in the room, what would be the tells for you that you would need to take this to the next level, to polygraph.

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Speaker 3 10:51

I come into with a blank slate. And of course, I worked homicides, and I worked shootings, I worked molestations, I worked sexual assaults, and I was able to refine my the difference between an interview and interrogation is simply that an interrogation is pulling information that the suspect is not willing to give to you. An interview you know you you don't really suspect hostility, but sometimes an interview can turn into interrogation like that, and then you realize, like, I got my guy what I do and what Tammy does and what the rest of the family does. We're all polygraph examiners, wow, including my brother, my son and



11:32

wow. We

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Speaker 3 11:34

we use kind of the same process, but we each have a different, oh, I guess you would say ethos about us. You know, I'm a warrior. This is, I'm an old martial artist, so I kind of, I can bulldoze when I need to. My wife has the softest touch ever. My brother's bilingual. He can, he can switch languages if need be. And my son, he's very military oriented, so we usually give him the military guys that we need to run all right? But what we do is we get baselines, okay? So when we come into when an investigator brings me a suspect and says, Joe, I suspect this guy of doing burglarizing a house and also, okay, well, the investigators, the new ones, particularly, they get a little frustrated, because I don't talk about burglarizing the house at all. I talk about the guy. I asked him, I'll say, you know, introduce myself, and I'll say, where do you see yourself in 10 years? And they'll well, they always look and there's a baseline for everybody, both with Kinesics and in and then body I mean, not just body language, but with their

statements themselves, sure. Kinesics, real quick for the audience, body language, that's how they move their hands, yeah, that's how they look. That's what twitches they have. That's in normal conversation. And they will say, Oh, you know, I see myself, you know, owning a business, or in the military, you know. And then I mark it down on my paper. I'm watching them go upper right for creation, because I know that they have to create something that's occurring in 10 years. That's right, it's not a recall. So then I'll ask, you know, what was the best place in your life you ever were? The place that you love to be, you know? Oh, man, I liked California. California is a place, you know, I was surfing and doing all this. Now, I know where they're recalling from. They recall from lower left. They create from lower right. Yeah, because there's not even though you're saying baseline, as opposed to a lot of the things that you learn in body language class, things like that. There is no 100% as far as like, if somebody looks up to the left, they're making it up. Everybody's different Exactly. Now that doesn't mean that they can't attempt to deceive me during the issue, but I watch for those two. Those are generally, they're inconsistent, and they have to be thought through the information they give me is latent, slow to respond. We have to make up lies. So it's slow for us to respond. The truth is easy. You just recall and tell you what it is. So we look for spaces and gaps in that too. Once I get a baseline, or what I call a homeostasis, during the interview. And I am liable to talk about and sometimes I'll tell them where you at now in your life. So I have kind of a three level baseline on kinesics, sure. And during this time, I watch their hands. I watch their eyes a lot of time. It's, it's hard to split your attention. It's, but it's a lot more difficult for them to split their attention into lies. Am I moving the right way? Am I blinking when I'm supposed to? Am I supposed to look in his eyes? Yeah, you're exactly right. So and then I get in just to a general talk, and then I ask him what put you in that chair today? Day. Why are you talking to me here today? And then that's when we start. Sometimes they'll say, I don't know why I'm here. And I'll say, okay, so if I told you, if during this burglary, that some item was taken and you would not know what it was. And they'll say, No, I don't know. So you don't know if somebody took a toolbox? No, I'd have no idea. Well, okay, do you know where it was, where the house was broken into, if it was a back window, or was it a seller job or even a roof job? No, I have no idea. Then it's easy to manufacture questions that target that peak of tension when the suspect and you, and if I run a test, did the burglary? Did the entry to the burglary occur in the backyard? In the front yard? Yeah, and then I look to see where their physiology is focused on the polygraph, particularly with small items, like I had a burglary where a guy broke into a boat and stole a pair of hedge clippers. Now how often are you going to see hedge clippers in a boat? It's just not going to happen. So if he took it, he knew there was head clippers, hedge clippers in that boat. Yeah. So I ran, you know, was there



16:11

other items too, chainsaw.



Speaker 3 16:15

What if weed eater, hedge clippers? And of course, he hit hedge clippers. And as soon as soon as he I asked the hedge clipper question on the polygraph, he said, Okay, I'll tell you where it's at. There it is. The confession was immediate. He knew he could feel his physiology rise to a point of, dude, this thing's about to go off, just because he took a pair of hedge clippers.





Speaker 2 16:38

Now let's start getting into that and the actual physiology in the machine and how it works, because there's, there's a lot of misnomers out there, yes, and of course, don't get me wrong, folks in most states, polygraph is not admissible in court. However, it doesn't mean it can't lead you down a road of investigation. It doesn't mean it can't be used to find other data. It doesn't mean it can't be used to either help exonerate a witness or bring a witness in, yes, to stand on the other side. So even though it's not like most people don't understand that even even eyewitness testimony is the same way treated, almost the same way as polygraph it



Speaker 3 17:18

is, but polygraph, statistically is more reliable than, yeah, than eyewitness testimony. And I, and I've solved a lot of crimes that they thought were solved by eyewitnesses with the polygraph. Wow. Us. Attorney's office called me on one recently. I can't, can't say much about it, but the guy did not do it, and wow, and I witnessed their home invasion. The witness, which was, uh, juvenile male. He said, I know this was the guy. This was him right here. And there were three guys there. They got two of them, and even the two bad guys said, Yeah, the other guy's not it. Wow. So they had already convicted him. That's not going to do this anymore. Great job. Well, I have to put pat the US Attorney's Office on the back too. He's the one that made that clock. He intuitively said, I got a bad feeling, and he already had a conviction. He said, I'm not, not going to do that. I'm going to



Speaker 2 18:07

get a polygraph. And, you know, that's just it. And that physiology, hey, there may be somebody that's just nervous, right? Is there a difference between a let's talk about how the machine picks up your physiology real quick, what signals it's getting, and dispel those myths about like, how you can beat a polygraph?



Speaker 3 18:27

Okay, I can, I know polygraph. I run a lot of polygraphs. I can't beat a polygraph. I can jack with one, but you can tell I'm jacking with So, yeah, if my wife were to put me on a polygraph, please don't do that. But if she were to put me on a polygraph, then I could mess it up. I could mess her physiology up, and she would immediately say, You're messing the physiology up. Why? Why are you jacking with my test? Yeah, that's just it. Like, the old myth of, like, put a tack in your shoe, put a rock in your shoe, and step on it. Like, that's going to show. It's got to show. So what things, what physiological things does the polygraph pick up while it's reading a



19:09

person? Our



Speaker 3 19:11

the introduction to the polygraph for every examiner that we have starts pretty much the same. We explained to them that the polygraph works on their autonomic nervous system. They're that part of your body that you don't think about when you go to sleep that dilates your eyes, temperature control, Nutri distribution. It works on that part that you don't, that you don't concentrate on when you lie. There's a cognitive dissonance, a clash of ideas in your head, those little bells, buttons and whistles that go off when that happens. I can measure, I can quantify those as to their salience or importance to the person sitting with the with the instrument attached when we present our stimuli, did you do this? Or did you do that? Then I can look across the board and I can see those. Peak of tension areas, and I'll give you a quick example of and please try this with me. I usually have them write a number down. We do what's called a blind acquaintance test. I don't know what number they're writing down, and it's a simple lie, lie to the number, sure. But also have them do this prior to it. I'll say, try doing this. Say yes, try it. Yes. It's hard to do. There's a second to think about. That second is all I need. That second is the latent response between a lie and the truth, and we can't control it. It's autonomic. So when that happens, my instrument goes boom, and I can see that tension release onto the instrument, because they know that they've lied about it. And it could be a simple life, but we still seem to get it. So did that explain your question?

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Speaker 2 20:51

Yeah, okay, yeah, absolutely, because it's one of those, once again, we don't have a lot of control. And that's something that I talk about on the show all the time, and even on shows that I guest on, is that we go through most of our day even though we're awake, we are in a state of rote hypnosis. Our body is breathing for by the time you've learned to walk, you no longer have to think. Let me go to the fridge for a bottle of water. You just get a you think I'm thirsty, and you get up and you walk. That's the if you're driving down the road, down the same route to work every day, you're likely in a state of rote hypnosis, yes, which is why frequently you'll be like, Oh, good, bang, I'm already at my exit. You know things we don't think about breathing, we don't think about being upright, we don't think about having our eyes open. Those are all things that our body just automatically does for us to keep us moving so that we can react to the world around us. Even the fact of our dreams comes into like you're processing what your brain was not able to process because it was just going through the day. That's my understanding, you know, so, so the idea, have you ever this is a wild question of, maybe we should do this if you haven't Have you ever hooked up somebody in either a regression session or in a dream state to a polygraph?

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Speaker 3 22:14

I've done it in a meditation state. Okay? With family members? Okay? I've got one. I've got a sister that meditates regularly. And my wife and I were curious, where is her physiology going during this absolutely and Lafayette, I'll give them a heads up. They're the company that makes my polygraph, but they also make biofeedback. And you know what? It's the same thing, pretty much, exactly, pretty much. So Lafayette, that they have both sides of that business going on. So mine's a Lafayette, and I attached my sister, and I could see her physiology completely baseline out during meditation. And I noted that because I have several people that I run that can meditate, they can go into a different state. So we have to keep them in a position that I call of equipoise, where they're not too stressed, but not too calm, either. Otherwise I get weird physiology, and it's going to be an inconclusive test. We don't want an inconclusive that doesn't get us where we want to go on it. Yeah, we want a good, solid pass

test. But we know that we've got all the information from this crime, or even a pre employment, even an infidelity, or what else do we do? Those are our Oh, sometimes security background, yes, all those background checks. We want good, solid information that we can present to to our contracts

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Speaker 2 23:38

well, and see a lot of these topics are a why I wanted to talk to you because, like I said, on the cruise last year, I wanted to have you and your wife on again and again. This is a topic to me that has been fascinating, like since I got into brain waves and binaural beats, sure things like that. But, but in addition to that, the parallels, especially with data collection, things like that. The parallels with remote viewing are are many when it comes to absolute once again, the idea of intuiting who amongst the people you interview needs to be taken to the next step, yes, and even calling that data, you know, and having another polygraph examiner like your wife, yes, look

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Speaker 3 24:19

at the data. Yes, you know, don't actually watch the interview on most instances. Well, yeah, we'll close circuit TV, and if I need, like, if she's, she can take over, yeah,

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Speaker 2 24:27

yeah, precisely, and things like that, where you know you're, you're truly setting up a control in a controlled environment. Yes, that's kind of a lot of the idea that I think people have a misnomer with, with remote viewing, they don't understand that it came out of a laboratory to begin with, yes, and that it at least controlled remote viewing under military protocol. The original means has a very specific way and rote way in which it's done for very specific reasons of data gathering, you know? And that idea. Of data check. Because if, once again, even though you've been doing this for years, you always turn your polygraph results over to your wife or somebody else to review your say, like I'm the

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Speaker 3 25:11

author and Chris, we have a series of algorithms also that verify the information that we just want to make sure there's no major artifacts on Absolutely. So those and those algorithms are very accurate. They've been proven to beat some polygraph examiners on their scoring techniques. So we use a combination of all of it. Certain algorithms weight different physiology differently, but they all work generally the same. They're looking at your your changes in pulse rate, blood volume, your what we call electro dermal effect, or EDA. Also, we think, we think we're measuring acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter during stress, but it's two little plates that fit on your fingers.

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Speaker 2 25:52

Yeah, yeah. You're basically almost detecting the salinity of the body to see, like if you start

mean, yeah. You're basically almost detecting the salinity of the body to see, like if you start well, put

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Speaker 3 26:01

exactly any sebaceous and stuff like that,

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Speaker 2 26:04

yeah, your sebum that seeps out of your body, oil, things

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Speaker 3 26:07

like that, and then you start to sweat. And now we have them seated on motion sensors also. So any push on the foot, yeah, any lower extremity, or even just squirming in the seat, well, then we've got a camera interface.

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Speaker 2 26:24

Let's start getting into that side of things, especially the world of false positive and the world of, like you said, the artifacts that you're looking for that may interfere in a proper reading.

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Speaker 3 26:35

Yes, okay. Artifacts can be anything from a sneeze, a laugh, a cough, talking too much. We you know, we want to keep all movement to a minimum so we can get a pure test. Now, a good test to a polygraph examiner doesn't mean he passes or fails or he or she. It just means we have legible information that we can read and give a definitive answer, yes, he's either telling the truth in this instance or no, we have an obvious deception. Yes, false positives can happen. We there's ways that I can work around some of those. Let's say there is a particular word that as police officers, we say the word illegal a lot. It's part of our vocabulary. It's not a big deal. That's what we do every day. We chase illegal activity, we file charges because someone's done something illegal. So when we say it's nothing, but you give it to a Frito Lay driver that wants to apply for a police officer, you say, Have you done any illegal activity? He thinks that because he's parked his Frito Lay car in a bag, that's illegal. Well, that's not what we're looking at. So I have to change the word illegal, and I generally put it in another spot so I can kind of look at it in a neutral question Sure. You know, unloading it. Have you ever thought about doing anything illegal? Have you ever thought about committing a crime? So that word is in there, crime, that's a good one. That's another one. So I have to kind of think, from their point of view, what is their vocabulary? And then, of course, we can get into statement analysis with that also. So it's it's real important as a polygraph examiner to do a thorough interview first determine your examinees vocabulary and use those words to ask him questions about what he's done or what he hasn't done. Instead of using the word illegal or crime, you know,

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Speaker 2 28:24

no, I was gonna say it's just like we talked about on the cruise last year, and like we talked about in the remote viewing community, the idea of you need a unified language. You need to, you need to be speaking the same language as your person. Yeah, is, does AOL analytic overlay in English mean the same thing in German mean the same thing in

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Speaker 3 28:41

Italian. And I find learning is that it doesn't know exactly. You got to learn their nomenclature things so that you can put it into their frame of reference, and because otherwise they're intimidated by your \$12 word. Chris, people respect that you go to the limit to speak their language like that they I, you know, there's a lot of people out there smarter than me, and I aspire to have the vocabulary some of these doctors and stuff, but I don't. I'm a country kid, you know,

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29:09

I spent eight years in college, no degree. That's why

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29:13

I have it sounds

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Speaker 2 29:16

like my daughter, in all sincerity. It's the idea of that communication point may take you to a point that they feel comfortable enough with you to just spill to begin with, and and you don't even have to get to the point of a polygraph. You don't even have to carry it further.

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29:31

Chris, honestly, investigators, sometimes they

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Speaker 3 29:35

they commit two mistakes. One is they tell the suspect too much, which limits my ability to run a polygraph, that's right, or they never ask them the main question, yeah, did you do it well?

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Speaker 2 29:46

And you know that, once again, parallel to remote viewing this, this comes right into the world of Front Loaded remote viewing, yeah, and have, have people. Have people has, has the person gotten information about? The target in some kind of way or has the monitor even slipped

gotten information about the target in some kind of way, or has the monitor even slipped information about a target, if it's not double blind, yeah, in that kind of way, right? You know, so, and you're with that in mind, because, I mean, you guys do work with remote viewers, stuff like that. At what point in an investigation, at least outside of police work, things like that. Personally, really good question. At what point do you bring in a remote viewer after a polygraph to say, like, hey, let's maybe try and verify a couple of these things in a different way.

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Speaker 3 30:31

Keep in mind, polygraph is at the end of the investigation, at least by our request. It is sure, with the exception of pre employments, they like to put them at the beginning of the background, because it weeds that investigator and frees them of time of driving city to city to check on job to job, if you can simply set them down on the polygraph and make sure that they're giving all the information necessary to be to apply for the job. So we have seen police departments reversed the order of their polygraph. The only reason they were doing polygraph toward the last is because there's not very many polygraph examiners, and his time is very valuable. Yeah. So now with you know, we're getting more of that, and the investigator's time is worth more than contracting out to a good polygraph examiner that has done several before so but in investigation, I always told the investigators that I worked with and for and were on my team that don't call me unless you need me. If you're at a dead end or you have a who done it, I'll come. I'll come singing my song right then, but until then. So polygraph has at the end, and and Chris, that's all we had at the end for many years until now. We've got remote viewing, yeah, we've got some one other step that we can use in conjunction with the investigation, that we can empirically say, Yeah, how did you know that was on the crime scene? Yeah? That nobody knows that the bad guy, the victim, and one investigator well, and especially,

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Speaker 2 32:02

you know, we're mutual friends with Michelle Fried Carl. You've taken their class from vantage point, remote viewing, and one of the things that they get into, especially, is that medical,

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Speaker 3 32:13

the examination of the body, things like that. So, yeah, if you have a victim that's been hurt, or even a perpetrator that you're looking into that maybe has a limp or something like that. Those are all things that can be quantified by a remote viewer in a blind study, or give them that compass for sure. Sometimes you're blind. At the end of that investigation, you're at a dead end. You got a gold case, you got nothing. And honestly, Chris, we talked about how witnesses can be very poor reliable data. Sometimes, not only does your suspect lie to but the victim lies also absolutely they don't want you to know what happened to him. And I respect that, and we have to respect that. So with remote viewing and some intuition, it puts you in directions. It gives you a compass that you didn't have otherwise. It gives you one more tool. And we're always looking for new tools. Exactly,

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Speaker 2 33:06

exactly. It's one of those. It really gives you another place to take the data that you've gathered for possible confirmation from somebody like a PAM Coronado or something like that, and really be able to take the bring more data in that can be used in other ways.

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Speaker 3 33:23

Sure, with with that intuition, with that remote viewing, we found several suspects that committed crimes. I say we, Michelle, call all the really smartly, bring the case. Bring the cases to you. Can you can find where your suspect in this case, that's a cold case, homicide, water is either dead or has gone to prison. And it's, you know, we've accomplished our goal of making sure the public is safe, which is primary public safety is number one. We do not want any more victims out there, if we can help it. Now, we've also got, we haven't touched on the statement analysis yet it's really interesting.

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Speaker 2 34:02

Let's get into that real quick, because that's, that's one of those. Once again, the idea of this is all supporting data that goes toward solving a case statement analysis.

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Speaker 3 34:14

They introduced it to me in polygraph school back in 2006 and it was a quick, hey, this is kind of a tool that we're practicing. We're not sure much about it, and I got hooked immediately when this chief of Red Rock Texas gave us a quick and so I started doing some background on it, and discovered a man called Evian Saphir, who came out of Israel. His original language is Hebrew, and he taught the class. So we went to his, two of his classes. I say we my wife, myself and my son, and then we, we studied under Robert Shaffer out of Colorado Springs. And then we developed our own course for the Highway Patrol that we call the Highway Patrol Statement Analysis course, which takes, we can give a good introduction in a couple of days. It the skill takes a while to set. But what we're. Doing is exactly what you and I were talking about earlier. We listened to someone's vocabulary or allow them to write it down. I like that better, because you have all kinds of time to sit and analyze it and then let them go, let them get honestly on a crime scene. I was my expertise was in interview and interrogation. I had a really good partner that could write a search warrant in his sleep, and I loved him to death, but I used to tell him, I won't say his name, but he'll know what I'm talking about. I'll say you cannot get a confession at a Tourette's conference. There's no way. Yeah, and he would laugh, because he was such a good guy, but if I needed anything technical, he could make it happen. So we were good together as partners, but on crime scenes, I could interview four people by the time he could interview one. Now his interview was perfect, as in technical, it's on paper. I got the WHO white when I didn't care about that. I gave nine sheets of paper, write it down, write it down, write it down. And if it wasn't what I wanted, write it again. Write it again. Write it and I could analyze each of those because of statement analysis, which we're looking for, drop pronouns. We're looking for missing time. We're looking for, we call it time keys, changes in vocabulary, which indicate a change in reality. If I call my wife Tammy. That generally means she knows I'm going to talk about business. If I say honey, she knows it's related to us as a relationship. If I say

Mimi, she knows I'm going to talk about the great kids. Yeah, exactly. And so that vocabulary, even though it's the same person, the way we use it within the context of our observation, absolutely is what brings it out. It's massive. That's when we get in their head

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Speaker 2 36:44

Exactly, exactly. And that, once again, that idea of wind them up and let them go, you know, give them a piece of paper, walk away and let them do your work for you. And if, once again, if you're like, hey, you know, I think, I think there may be a couple gaps here. Would you mind writing it down again? That's where you can start to get into the consistency of the story. That's where you can start getting into once again. Did they change pronouns? Yes, pronouns. Did they drop pronouns? Well, and specifically things like, are they calling them a familiar pronoun?

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37:15

Yes, that's true. You know, like

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Speaker 2 37:18

this lady or, you know, she it indicates distance. Now they indicates close Exactly, exactly. Those kind of things make a massive difference in the way that somebody perceives a situation and what their involvement in the situation is. Even the idea of, you know, I walked by and I saw it laying there on the ground. Or, when I walked by, it was there late, I saw it laying on the ground. Is something very specific. That means, like, you know, you didn't just casually pass by. It means maybe it wasn't laying on the ground, and perhaps, like, You're saying that because you put it on the ground exactly, you know, I

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Speaker 3 37:56

can't tell you how many times I've heard a suspect say and the gun went off.

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Speaker 2 38:01

Yeah, yeah. Like, it was magic. It's no different than every ER nurse, million to one shot. I don't know how that shot. I don't know how that got there. You know, eventually, like, hey, just keep the story, my friend. We have an emergency procedure to take care of here. But it's true. It's one of those, like, when you start seeing those things with regularity, when, when you're examining people's work, when you're examining the work that they've done for you, as far as statement, it really does bring a lot of the subconscious to surface in that kind of yes and and

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Speaker 3 38:38

as I'm talking to you, you can't control all the variables involved that indicate deception, and we as social creatures have learned to read a lot of that. That's why you know the Thinking,

Fast thinking, slow book and all those we have learned to read that socially, some of us are better than others. Some of us make a living out of

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Speaker 2 39:01

it. So some people are utterly mute to the bell being rung when it comes to

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Speaker 3 39:05

a social, emotionally unfortunately, they become a lot of prey when that happens. You have to watch that on, because we're here to protect

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Speaker 2 39:15

with that in mind, what about what about the true sociopath man? What about the guy that just like good can just lie off the top of his head and and like it is in his soul that that is what happened.

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Speaker 3 39:26

I can say we don't see many of those, thank God, yeah, because they are very good at memory. I'm sorry, at mimicking other people's actions since. And I'm not a sociologist or psychologist or sociopath, exactly, but I've never nothing.



39:45

I'll start with socio.

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Speaker 3 39:49

But I've, I have seen several in polygraph and suspects over the years, and they're very good at what they do. I know when I get them because on initial contact. An interview, they're pretty stoic. It's pretty much looking and you can tell that there's not a there's not a lot of soul behind those eyes. But they can lie really well. Most of the time. They just leave things out, which is people's way of lying by omission. But when I get them on the polygraph, and I've never seen one, be able to pass a polygraph? Really? Yes, interesting. That's when, that's when the Rosemary's Baby comes out in it. That's when they, when you get them, they can't stand that. They can't stand it, that they can't beat the polygraph. And their head turns around, all the polygraph exists. Examiners I've talked to say the same thing. Is like, Man, I believed him. I believed then I ran a polygraph and his look, it's like, oh, we were sociopath.



40:53

It's like, there you are.

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Speaker 2 40:54

That's interesting. That's really because, once again, one of the many misnomers about polygraph is, like, Oh, if you're a sociopath, you can get past it all day long. You know, if you're just a really good liar, if you're if you're a professional poker player, you know, you're used to bluffing everybody, but it doesn't mean you still don't have a tell. That's it.

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Speaker 3 41:11

And their tell is real simple. They they're good at lying. They could care less. They lie to everybody, but, but they don't want to get caught just as bad as anybody else.

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Speaker 2 41:21

And once again, this, this leads right parallel to the world of remote viewing when you start talking about things like analytic overlay and nouns, you know, things like that. Because when you start looking at a statement analysis, you can really start seeing like even from my general interview with the person before they did that, were they taking information from that interview and analytic, overlaying it inside of there and putting it in there, changing, changing information from the interview to that so it's a really fascinating path of parallels between the two things.

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Speaker 3 41:58

I think, really, I think it is and when you marry mirror them all together. When you marry them all together, yeah, that's just about an unbeatable role. Your statistical significance of making sure that you have deception or or that you have the truth. Yeah, it's like, I've got it. This is it. Everything matches kinesics. Statements match his interview, matches what, what he told me is, is match with the empirical evidence on scene and the polygraph. And then you got, we got remote viewing. You know, he has told me things that that we can now verify beyond

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Speaker 2 42:33

that. So, yeah, yeah. And once again, that that the just data gathering from beginning to end, that happens with both of them, I think really sets up a lot of parallels and a lot of ways in which they can be used together in the same even using polygraph. Have you hooked people up to polygraph during a remote viewing

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Speaker 3 42:52

session? I haven't, but that's an idea. We will do that, because it will do that. I've got brainwave monitors and stuff.

S**Speaker 2 42:57**

So let's get together. Okay, we can. We can make some stuff happen, because that, to me, is fascinating, and the idea that we can even use that technology to dig deeper into this field of remote viewing and stuff like that. So I want to thank you for the time today. It's been a great conference. The last couple days, I've been looking forward for the last year. I know we think back and forth about when we can make things happen. Big Austin fans, that's all right. Let everybody know real quick before we head off to commercial break where they can go to find out more about Diogenes, polygraph services, if they need polygraph services, rather their business, if they're an investigator that might need something, if they're a private investigator, anything like that,

S**Speaker 3 43:42**

yeah, okay. We work out of Oklahoma. We're licensed out of Oklahoma. Texas is now not a licensing state, so we could go down there if, if our contract indicated So, okay, and just give us a call that we're on the web somewhere I know, try accuracy polygraph, that's another subsection of our business, and they do a lot of work with us, too. So accuracy polygraph out of Edmond, Oklahoma,

S**Speaker 2 44:10**

absolutely well. Thank you so much again for your time. I greatly appreciate it. While you are online, checking out everything from Joe Franks and Diogenes polygraph services, everybody make sure to stop on by curious realm. Curious realm.com is where you can like, follow, subscribe. That is where you can find all the episodes. That is where you can find our events page, which has all of our live coverage from amazing events like this. When we come back from our quick commercial break, we will be continuing our on site coverage of the International remote viewing Association, conference right here in cloud, crop New Mexico, right after this, folks,

S**Speaker 1 44:56**

the key to good science is good research. At the heart. Good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from curious research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squatching in a back room, gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP activity, this easy to carry, pocket size scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the curious research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com forward slash store you



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Speaker 2 46:14

Well, hello everybody, and welcome back to the curious rooms, continuing coverage of the International remote viewing Association Conference Here in cloud trial from Mexico. We have the great pleasure of being joined by Francis Gary power Jr. He is the son of Francis Gary Powers, the famed and to some people, infamous YouTube pilot that was shot down. He's also the author of the Berlin Airlift in enemy territory, two amazing graphic novels made for youth that we'll be talking about, as well as the new book spy pilot, which is all about your journey to really coming to acceptance of your father's story. How old were you when your father was shot down?

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Speaker 4 46:57

Well, I was born in 1965 okay, Dad was shot down may 1 of 60 so I was not born. He was married to his first wife, Barbara. Once he came home from prison, the marriage disintegrated, basically the stress, the anxiety, the notoriety, the paparazzi following his first wife around, she couldn't handle that stress, and so the marriage disintegrated. While he was in prison, he gets home, he's debriefed by the CIA. He gets a job at the agency, at a desk job for a year training agents on what to do if captured, how to go through an interrogation. Wow. He meets my mom in the CIA headquarters. As they're walking around a corridor. He bumps into her, spills his coffee down the front of her great pickup line, right? You couldn't get a better story, and so let me buy you another cup of coffee. How about lunch? How about dinner? They get married in 63. Wow. He moves to California in 63 to be a test pilot for Lockheed. And then I'm born there in June of 65

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Speaker 2 47:54

so you literally grew up with like this entrenched in your life. It's not like an event that happened when you were older. How did it? Was it something that at what point did you become aware of your father's story?

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Speaker 4 48:10

I was always aware that dad had been shot, down, imprisoned, exchanged as a kid, we talked about it. There. He wrote his book about it. People would ask him questions about it. But again, I'm a kid, so from zero to 12, my informative years, I want to go play. I want to go have fun. Oh, that's really cool dad, you know? But I just I didn't really have an interest. At about 10 years old, I started reading this book, operation, overflight, okay? And I would read a chapter or a couple of pages. He'd come into the bedroom, tucked me into bed. I remember the scruff of his beard, you know, kiss me goodnight, and I'd ask a question or two. One of the questions I always like to ask was, how high were you flying on May 1? And he'd always explained to me, Gary, I can't tell you that. Why not? And he said, Yeah, basically, well, if I tell you, and you tell your friends, and the friends tell the parents, and the parents tell someone else, I could put other pilots and other planes in jeopardy, but Dad, you can trust me, I'm your son, right? But no, no, no, no, no, I can't do it, so I pester him day after day, and one day he came home from work, I go up and give him a hug, Dad, how are you flying? Looks at me, scowls. Wasn't high enough that day go to bed. That's one of the few stories actually remember the conversation

with but the reason he was joking about that is, you know, he wasn't high enough to avoid the missile. Yeah. It doesn't mean he descended, yeah. It just meant that he was at his assigned altitude and he wasn't high enough that day well.

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Speaker 2 49:38

And one of the big misconceptions is that the YouTube wasn't actively hit by the missile. It was, it was in proximity of it, and it caused enough damage that that's exactly structural damage happened to the

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Speaker 4 49:49

plane. There were so many conspiracy theories and rumors at the time, Dad defected. He landed the plane intact. Yeah. He spilled his guts. He told the Soviets everything he knew. He didn't fall. Orders, it was sabotage, it was pilot error. All these things were circling around because the American government, CIA, Air Force, could not bring themselves to believe that the Soviets had the missile capability. It was, it was easier to blame the pilot than to publicly admit we were behind the Soviets and missile technology. Yeah, you're behind the arc. Yeah, cold war mentality, yeah, better than them.

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Speaker 2 50:24

Yeah, absolutely, absolutely. And not only that, but it's also the fact like you got into your presentation at the time the CIA was a civilian organization, because to do that would have been an act of war. To fly, to fly a military plane over the border would be a full on active war with Russia. But if you're if you're flying a civilian plane with no markings, with no markings, anything like that, you know it's technically different. That was one of the first and it's interesting that you bring up all the stories about your dad, because that was straight up conspiracy theory. Before conspiracy theory existed like that term didn't come around till Kennedy was assassinated. Oh, yeah, no, yeah. The fact that, like, this was the rumor mill going on in America, and this is what so many people believed, is really fascinating.

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Speaker 4 51:13

That's one aspect of it. There were other people in certain government positions that knew better and knew more information, but the general public. Should I call them armchair generals? Yeah, yeah. He should have done this. He should have done that. Well, if I was doing it, I would have done it this way.

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Speaker 2 51:27

Well, you weren't there. You weren't there. Yeah, exactly. And you know the idea that all of those things, of course, were secret, but that so many people considered him a traitor for so long?

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Speaker 4 51:40

Oh, no. And that's because they believe what they read in the newspaper exactly, just like on the internet today. That's it.

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Speaker 2 51:46

Google tells the truth Well, and that's just it. It really does bring to bear a huge point of we don't change the way, the way humanity takes in data and internalizes it and looks at it through their polished filter of reality, does not change. The only thing that changes is either the narrative being pushed forward or even the fact is it's come out with the latest Leslie Keene articles, things like that that, oh no, they fully used what the community of UFO believers was saying as cover for black bag operations and Black Projects, right? Because why go through the problem like, we don't even need this dude whose job it is to come up with a cover story anymore. You're making them for us. So yeah, it's interesting. And when did you start trade? Was this something that you talked about with your friends at school, things like that? Was this like a badge of honor, because, I mean, of course, you're talking pre Vietnam era, and your dad was a special pilot, things like that. So it's not like he was just a normal pilot. You'd think that would be something that, like on the playground you're playing your dad, you know, things like that, that when you're playing soldiers with your friends, like that would be something that you bragged about. Well, I

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Speaker 4 53:00

didn't really brag about it, sure, sure. I remember like a kid is prone to do. Well, yeah, sure, yeah. But I remember my dad coming into, I want to say my fifth grade or sixth grade class, and it was a school gathering in the auditorium, and he gave a talk. And so I'm 10, eight or nine years old at the time, and I think that was cool. Dad came in to talk. I don't remember what he talked about. Had to be about the YouTube incident, but I was just all excited that dad was in the school. And so they were that type of dynamics where other kids parents didn't come in and give a talk. So that's kind of set me apart a little bit, but I had really good friends in high in middle school, two of which I'm still in touch with today. And then I had two really, really good friends in high school that I'm still in touch with today, and they were really my core group that we hung around and had fun and did kid stuff with. My dad died when I was 12. I'm going into seventh grade, and so all of a sudden, I'm at the school, brand new school, all these different people, a couple of people from my old school with me, but I didn't know anybody, and they the rumor was, oh, that's the kid whose dad had died. So it wasn't really the fact that, oh, that's the spies kid, yeah, yeah. It was just that was the kid that the dads died, and so I was very introverted. In high school, my dad had just died, I didn't know what to do. I was going through emotional correction and healing mourning, and so I just didn't fit in. But I got through school. In high school, people would come up to me ask me questions, oh, Gary Powers, kid, yeah, why did he do this? Why didn't he do that? I didn't know the answers. So in college, I come out on my shell. I'm curious. I want to find out more about my father. Why are there conspiracy theories? Why are there rumors? What is the truth of what he went through and like I emphasized today, what is the truth? That's right? If I knew the truth, I could answer questions. It's and so that's what set me on this path to find out the truth of what took place so I could answer questions correctly and dispel the conspiracy theories

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Speaker 2 55:09

Exactly, exactly, because they come on thick and they come on

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Speaker 4 55:13

and they're and one of the things I've learned over the years of debating with some conspiracy theorists is that no matter what piece of evidence I show them, the original photograph of the wreckage with the shrapnel holes. Oh no, that's photoshopped. The original transcript of my father's debriefing. Oh no. He was told to say that, yeah, it's like, no, you got to take some things for face value

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Speaker 2 55:33

well, and even, even for the fact of you know, but, but this is actual provenance, like from my father,

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Speaker 4 55:41

yes, his debriefing transcripts, yeah, his oral tapes that I had transcribed, where he would call it vocally, talks about what he went through and the shoot down and what happened and how he got out, and how he was treated, how he was exchanged. So I have all that on audio tape that I had transcribed to CD so I can listen to it.

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Speaker 2 56:01

Yeah, yeah. And, you know, it brings about a huge point that happens in a lot of communities, and that's that want of confirmation married with confirmation bias. Yes, you know the fact that, like you're you're looking only at the things that will prove what you believe and what you believe is right, anyway. So and that comes to a hard point with a lot of people, and especially when you're talking about things like this and government secrets, oh yeah, kind of stuff.

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Speaker 4 56:29

Well, it ties into UFOs, absolutely ties into the projects that we were doing to find out our enemy secrets, which include remote viewing satellites, you choose ground agents. It's all one big component to find out the data, to figure out what's going on.

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Speaker 2 56:43

Yeah, yeah. You know it's interesting, because during your presentation, you actually went into an experience that your dad had, yes, and not, not many people are aware of this experience that, like in flight, he actively witnessed a craft. Yeah? So get a little bit

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Speaker 4 57:00

so back in April of 64 My father is a u2 test pilot for Lockheed Burbank, California. He's woken up sometime in the morning. He has to do a high flight. Somebody from Washington, DC probably sent a message, there's a unidentified object over Merced, California. Who can we get up there to identify it? And so my dad says, hey, I can get up in an hour and a half. He takes off at 1130 they vector him in over Merced, California at 7073, to 74,000 feet, and he sees this object above him, and so he makes one pass and radios back, you know, hey, I've seen the object. Blah, blah, blah, goes in, vectors in for another pass, sees it again, and he afterwards, writes down his experiences, what he saw and what happened that day. So the thing that sticks out in my mind is that at one time, the first pass, he's looking at this object above him, and he, you know, it's like 10,000 feet above him, about about this big but then, in hindsight, he's going, Wait a minute, if it was only 10,000 feet above me, it wouldn't have stayed in my vision that long, so therefore it must have been 100,000 feet up there and this big, but you can't figure out the depth perception. So there's no actual size Exactly. But he's documented this, wrote it down, and it's I read it at the UFO Museum in Roswell, New Mexico, and I've read it here at the Irva conference. Wow, those are the only people who know. And now the audience here, yeah,

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Speaker 2 58:24

and you know, it brings about a point that I'm not a big fan of. I'm not a big fan of the way the arrow came about. The all domain, anomaly, Reconnaissance Office, the people, that's basically, it's all agencies where people like your father pilots, people like David fravor, things like that, are able to go and report a sighting without losing wings, without losing flight capability, without losing a 2030, year career, things like that. And the fact of granted, I think him especially being in the Special Access Program to begin with, and being sent specifically to observe that out. Yeah, they knew something. He just came back from a like, hey, training flight. That's what I saw up there. That would have been treated 100%

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Speaker 4 59:12

differently. No, this. They knew something was there and they wanted someone to go investigate. Yeah. So it's not just the pilot sawed it on his own accord. The pilot was tasked to go see what was there. Yeah, very unique part of Cold War

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Speaker 2 59:24

history. Exactly, exactly. And speaking of Cold War history, you're actually part of the Cold War Spy Museum, things like that. How did you become involved with that?

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Speaker 4 59:34

How did well, a couple of different museums. One is the Cold War Museum, oh Cold War, which I founded in 96 to honor Cold War veterans, preserve Cold War history, educate kids on the

I founded it in '90 to honor Cold War veterans, preserve Cold War history, educate kids on the time period. I started to give lectures in the Washington, DC area in '92 to '95 I came out from California. I'm doing my graduate degree at George Mason. I'm starting to get settled in the community, and I'm giving these lectures on the YouTube incident I walk into an A. History class or other history classes, I get blank stares from the kids. They thought I was there to talk about the U2 rock band. So that's what I realized. I have to teach kids about Cold War history, yeah. So combine that with the fact that the Cold War veterans were not being recognized for their service to our country. And I came up with the idea to create the Colera Museum, honor vets, preserve history, educate kids. I thought it was going to take three years, fundraise 3 million. Shouldn't be too hard. Took 15 years to get brick and mortar. Wow. We are located at Vint Hill, Virginia, 45 miles west of DC. We are right next to Gainesville, okay, but it's a Warrenton, Virginia address, and Warrenton is another 20 miles up the road. We're open on the weekends, staffed by volunteers, midweek by appointment. We've hosted CIA groups, we've hosted NSA groups, we've hosted FBI groups, we've hosted kid groups and general public groups that come in and want to see the artifacts that we have. We were able to collect a great collection of Cold War artifacts from '45 to '91 in the 15 years we were getting brick and mortar. We have items from the USS Liberty incident, the USS Pueblo incident, the Iranian hostage crisis, civil defense, Vint Hill, an active military base staffed by CIA NSA and army security agency to monitor it was a listening post. So we've got artifacts from their time period in the museum on the second floor, flags, banners, regalia, uniforms that bring this story to life, where people can go and actually touch Soviet era East German, West German military uniforms and see the difference in the ranks and the file, yes and that, but more information online, coldwar.org

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Speaker 2 1:01:49

that is awesome, man. And the idea that you are bringing these stories, especially with the graphic novels, I got these for my son. He's eight years old and stuff like this is a really, really great way to start getting kids interested in history. It's one of those. I was always fascinated hearing my grandfather's stories, things like that, but it wasn't until I was later in life that I truly got a love of history and really started absorbing that in a different way.

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Speaker 4 1:02:20

No, you're exactly right. This is one of the reasons I did the graphic novels, is I wanted to make sure I could teach students about Cold War events and activities. Yeah, so I've got one on the YouTube incident. I've got one on the Berlin Airlift, and I'm looking to do the my next one on the Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis. Ooh, cool, cool, and envy. And we can also do one on remote viewing and Stargate. Oh, kids would just eat that.

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1:02:45

They would eat

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Speaker 2 1:02:46

that up like crazy. And, you know, especially when you're talking about things like Bay of Pigs,

stuff like that, will you be getting into some of the subterfuge and that kind of stuff involved with the Bay of Pigs?

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Speaker 4 1:02:57

Oh, yeah, we'll do it's got to be at a, at a, you know, fifth grade temperature level, sure. So we will do a general outline of what this event was. Hire the graphic artist to do the cells. I'll start to put in text to go with the the when the submarine was forced to rise up out of the ocean, as opposed to being sunk by a nuclear depth charge or depth charge, the submarine's captain was ordered, not ordered was at his discretion. Could have shot a nuclear tip missile, a torpedo at one of our ships. Had that captain of that submarine done that, there would have been more. They would have been done. But instead he surfaces, and we avert nuclear war. So we were going to be able to put in the theme of the Cold War, a Cuban missile crisis as to what had happened, the theme of the Bay of Pigs as to what had happened. Not a detailed synopsis, not but a synopsis,

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Speaker 2 1:03:49

sure, sure, absolutely. And you know, that is one of those stories that, once again, has conspiracy theory run all about it, you know. And that's just it. The whole Cold War era, in and of itself, is fascinating because of the literal subterfuge under which people lived.

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Speaker 4 1:04:08

Some of your viewers are probably Young. I'm 60. No, we range 24 to 54 so that audience level usually has not heard about the the the YouTube incident, yeah, doesn't know what duck and cover drills are, yeah. And so this whole mindset of the younger generation not knowing this Cold War history, I think it's very important that we do teach Cold War history much more than we do now in high schools, because everything in the world happening today is a direct result of the Cold War or the end, yeah, for example, war in Ukraine, Eastern versus Western in a surrogate country. That's right out of the cold war playbook, Vietnam, Korea, Afghan war. You look at the war in Gaza now, now I understand that Israel and Hamas, Hamas the Palestinians go back biblical. Oh, share that. Sure. But in 1947 Israel became a state. I was

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Speaker 2 1:05:02

going to say, when you're talking you're talking about the actual creation of the border and the setting aside of land, and that, that's something that I bring up all the time, is cultural differences, aside everything else. You have to understand that there's one group of people who, a whole group of countries, said you're going to move over here now, and when they look through the fence, they're like, but 50 years ago, that was my grandfather's goat farm, like, right there on the other side of the fence. Yeah, you know? And yeah, that's, that's just it like, I'm, I just turned 50 this year. I remember things like the fall of the Berlin Wall. That is one of the most memorable things in my life, because, yeah, I remember the stories about, like, machine guns on the wall and stuff like that. Like, I remember hearing that on the news, and

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Speaker 4 1:05:48

people who would escape with a hot air balloon, man made tunnel under the wall, or fitting themselves into the engine compartment of a little car, just, you know, inches away from a fan blade so they could get across the border. Yeah, it's just crazy ways that people were so desperate to escape communist East

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Speaker 2 1:06:07

Germany. Well, and you know, especially when you start looking at history, is just a mirror unto itself. Yes, forever. It's literally, the way I explain it to people, is history is very much like stepping into a dressing room mirror, where it's the mirror, looking at the mirror, looking at the mirror like it is a eternal reflection upon itself, the ways in which we recycle history and

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Speaker 4 1:06:28

and well, one of the things I'm doing also is, in addition to the books I've written and the lectures I give internationally, I'm hosting Cold War espionage tours of Europe. I'm doing my fourth one April 2026, the deadline to sign up with a deposit is December 15, pay in full. January 15, we will fly from Washington, DC to Berlin. We'll stay a few days in Berlin, northern Germany, Denmark to alborg, over to Copenhagen, and then down by ferry back to Germany, to Berlin. So we'll go buy drop points and safe houses. We'll go by atomic fallout shelters. Nuclear fallout shelters. We'll go buy some museums like the Berlin Spy Museum, and do these tours for about a 10 day tour in April of 2026

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Speaker 2 1:07:16

Wow. And that is a that's a fascinating way for families to be able to do. You also do tours in DC.

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Speaker 4 1:07:23

That's right. I do Washington DC spy tours. I look for groups who are coming in. Yeah, so that we have the bus 20 to 30 people take them around to drop points and safe houses in DC. We'll go by alder. James home, Alger Hess home. Wild Bill, Donovan's home, as well as a drop point used by Robert Hanssen to contact his Soviet handlers, plus other stuff, Civil War battle, Civil War spy stories up to modern day. We could do a stop at the Spy Museum. We could do a stop at the Cold War Museum. We could do a stop at the NSA Cryptologic Museum. It all depends on the group's interest and budget.

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Speaker 2 1:07:59

Yeah, and you know, once again, those are great ways for families to be able to talk about this stuff and and to really open your child's mind, not only to the history of it, but to the to the world politic of it. Oh yeah. Because once again, when you understand these histories, you

really do get a much better grasp, and I think, a much more grounded grasp on even the wildness going on in our society right now, you know, and the hysterical mindset that a lot of people in many of these para communities, things like that, get into when it comes to conspiracy theories, stuff like that, like this, is these stories in the Cold War a direct route of those conspiracy theories because they almost once again encourage them because it made their job easier. Exactly.

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Speaker 4 1:08:46

If the parents want to bring their kids to the Cold War Museum, they can learn about the Cold War. If they want to bring their kids to the Spy Museum in Washington, DC, they can learn about espionage from biblical times to modern day, some of which overlaps the Cold War time period. If they like more ciphers and codes, they can go to the NSA Cryptologic Museum, which is a great display on the early civil war ciphers the modern like Enigma in World War Two, and some of the modern ciphers we have today, where the kids can get on the little computer game thing and try to crack codes. Cool. A lot of fun at these places cool

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Speaker 2 1:09:21

now you, of course, help consult on the movie Bridge of Spies. Now this is something that I get into. I got into it with Travis Walton about his experience and the cinema station of his experience, even, even you know, Whitley streamers book and the liberties that were taken. What was it like for you to be able to consult on that film and to at least put the family legacy side of it behind things, to try and try and advise them of like, well, this is what my dad. Was like in the back, because if you understand what he's like at home, sure you can understand different things.

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Speaker 4 1:10:05

It was an honor and a privilege to be a consultant for the Spielberg movie Bridge of Spies came out in 2015 it stars Tom Hanks as James Donovan. James Donovan is the attorney who represents the Soviet spy Rudolph Abel after his capture in the 50s. He's the attorney who brokers the exchange between my father and the Soviet spy in 62 so to be on set, to be interacting with Spielberg and Hanks and the props crew and the makeup artist and the hair stylist and the Wardrobe people, seeing how a movie is made from behind the scenes, was an awesome, awesome experience. The Movie, though you have to remember, and Hollywood in general, absolutely, the big picture might be historically accurate, because there was a Gary Powers, there was a YouTube incident, there was a summit conference. He got shot down, etc, but they did meet on a bridge. Yes, exactly. But the details what was said on that bridge, only the people that were there know, yeah. So Spielberg, with his genius, has to recreate this dialog suspense to keep you on the edge of your seat. Yeah? So you come back for more movies. Yeah. Hollywood does that really well.

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Speaker 2 1:11:07

And that's just it. The idea that, yes, inspired by true events, is what it says, and we have to remember that, we have to remember that, you know, while these events happen, that what

remember that, we have to remember that, you know, while these events happen, that what we're watching is a dramatization, and that all of the things aren't necessarily bad, right? So that may lead to further modern conspiracy stuff like that, with people's misunderstanding of the first conspiracies, and then that being there,

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Speaker 4 1:11:33

it's like, what's that? The game where you tell a secret to somebody, and they tell a secret telephone, and then all of a sudden, it's completely different

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Speaker 2 1:11:39

thing, absolutely, absolutely. And that's just it. It can happen in a heartbeat. So the fact that they that, number one, you reached out to people that were connected to Spielberg, correct, and that they were like, hey, you know this is, this is fantastic that you actually want to be involved with.

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Speaker 4 1:11:56

I wanted to be involved. Well, not really involved. I wanted to make sure they understood the family's concerns exactly that, you know, there is a lot of misinformation. If he bases it off the misinformation, the fake news of the time, they'll be painting him in a negative light. That's right. If they base it off the declassified information that's come to surface, he's a hero to our country, yeah. So I wanted to make sure that that got across some misinformation, some fake news did make it in Sure, but it's what was being told and talked about at the time, absolutely. So it's historically accurate, yes, but it's not truthful.

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Speaker 2 1:12:28

Yeah, it still leaves you, the viewer, to to sort the facts for yourself and go out and find more right right now, like even whenever I taught religion to junior high and high school students for years and years. The last class, my lesson was always, I may have been lying to you all year. Go out and find out. Oh yes, go find out. Go ask questions at the day you stop asking questions, you should stop drawing breath. So I want to thank you number one for picking up the mantle of this story, because I really think that it is one that speaks, speaks a lot to the era and to the hype and heightened sense of the era, and where that communicates to our modern time, but also how we can relate these stories to children. So the fact that you are putting these into context that an eight year old enough could understand is fantastic.

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Speaker 4 1:13:24

Thank you. I appreciate that. Another thing for parents who are watching this, or grandparents who are watching this, talk to your children. Talk to your grandkids. Yeah, share your stories of duck and cover and Civil Defense and the threat of a nuclear war,

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Speaker 2 1:13:38

they can handle it. Yes, they can handle it. That's just it. If you let them see it in a movie, they may not be able to but if you openly talk to them about it, you'd be surprised, like I used to tell people all the time. I taught ages four to 40. The only difference is, by 40, you should know better than to pull people's hair without permission. That's the only difference between a four year old and a 40 year old put in the ink wells. That's right, that's right. So, you know, have those conversations openly about what the world was like back then, because it will come to pass again. So thank you so

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Speaker 4 1:14:11

much. And one other thing is, the parents or anybody would like to contact me. I can be reached through Gary powers.com exactly. I would be glad to host people if they're in the DC area, take them over to the cold, War Museum. Help students with reports. I'd be glad to do that by email and or zoom. I do this around the country, and also through zoom for schools that are studying this period of time. Too Cool.

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Speaker 2 1:14:35

Well, once again, before we let you go, let everybody know where they can get a hold of you, where they can get a hold of your books, where they can come to reserve tours and everything.

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Speaker 4 1:14:42

So you can go to Gary powers.com to find out more about my efforts and what I'm doing. You can go to spy tour.com to find out about my DC spy tours and my upcoming international tour in April of 2026 you can go to. Cold war.org so that you can learn more about the Cold War Museum. On the Cold War website, in the very bottom, in the middle section, there's a button, and I forgot the title of it, but it's like a cold war stories. If you click on that, another page, hundreds of pages come up of actual veteran stories, primary sources that students can do research from

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Speaker 2 1:15:20

amazing that is a beautiful Compendium. I will be adding that to our curious Research website. Thank you, because stuff like that is what I am all about. So once again, thank you so much for your time during this very busy conference, while you are online, checking out everything from Francis Gary Powers Jr at Gary powers.com everybody make sure to stop on by curious realm.com that is where you can find our YouTube channel. It's where you can like, follow, subscribe. That's where you can share the episodes. That is also where you can find our events page with all of our this is now event 26 that we have covered, so stop on by check out all the interviews from that. When we come back from this quick commercial break, we will continue our live coverage here at the International remote viewing Association in cloud crop New Mexico. Right after this, folks,

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Speaker 1 1:16:21

the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from curious research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squashing in a back room, gathering EVPs, or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP, activity this easy to carry, pocket size, scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the curious research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com forward slash store, well,

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Speaker 2 1:17:39

hello everybody, and welcome back to the curious realms. Continuing coverage of the International remote viewing Association Conference here in cloudprop, New Mexico, we have the great joy of being joined by Cindy Miller from Irva, the International remote viewing Association. Welcome back to the show. How are you? Thanks?

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Speaker 5 1:17:56

Thanks for inviting me. It's a pleasure to be here.

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Speaker 2 1:17:59

Absolutely Same here. It's always a pleasure to come out to the over conferences that is probably hands down, my my favorite community that I work with with this show, because it, it really is a community of not only mutual support, but but a community of mutual everybody, put a put the best foot forward for research community out there. It's one of the things I bring up to people all the time. If you're looking into parapsychological, UFO, UAP, anything like that, there are probably more letters and commas behind people's names in the remote viewing community than any of those others, because it actively started in a lab and with data and with quantifiable data. So it's interesting to see that coming up on 50 years now that it is still that way, and that that that is the main protocol is data, data, data. And it's beautiful and amazing. What What brought you to the field of remote viewing to begin with.

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Speaker 5 1:19:03

It was, you know, a little bit of interest in, you know, lucid dreams, astral protection. And then I little bit more into Paul's kind of remote viewing, and took some courses from Pam Coronado. And then they helped, they encouraged me to, you know, get on the Irma board when Pam was president. And so it's, it's just been a path like that.

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Speaker 2 1:19:27

How did you come to, I mean, how did you come to hear about remote viewing or anything like, oh,

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Speaker 5 1:19:32

when it came out years ago, right, when it hit the news? Of course, there was that,

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Speaker 2 1:19:37

yeah, yeah, yeah. I mean, I basically heard it for the first time on coast to coast, whenever they used to come on, and they always had the SRI commercial in the middle. Like, you know, send in for your free video tape shipping only. And somewhere in my garage I still have the video tape. I'm trying to find it, but yeah, it was, it was fascinating to hear about those things, and the fact that our government used this and. Funded it and looked into it.

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Speaker 5 1:20:02

That made it a lot easier coming from a scientific background to accept it, knowing that there was this program, that there was yes, yes, funded interest Yes, and that happened on my spouse too,

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1:20:16

and validating it, let's,

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Speaker 2 1:20:18

let's start getting into that, especially with the scientific background things like that, because there are a lot of protocols when it comes to especially controlled remote viewing. Specifically, there are a lot of, I would say, very laboratory style protocols that you go through with that amongst the different styles of remote viewing. How do you see data coming in. How do you how do you see those data sets coming in? And do those data sets, are they congruent with each other, or do they separate and diverge when given the same target, things like that?

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Speaker 5 1:20:55

So in terms of data, since my focus is pretty much AI, analysis of data, the format of it doesn't matter quite so much. Okay, you know, if you It depends on how you're looking at it. If you're teaching, you know, students and you want a type of emphasis on a particular type of remote viewing, for some, you know, objective, it's going to make a difference, right? It's going to make a difference in how you communicate. But when you're doing computing and developing AI platforms, the format doesn't matter quite as much. You need to program in what they mean

and understand the doctrine behind it, right? With CRV, you need to understand, you probably want to ignore, you know, certain aspects of it that you put in the top right corner where you're writing your name, you're writing the target, and you're writing, you know, things that won't be relevant to analyzing the remote viewing session for what would be actionable intelligence from it, if that's what you're interested in operationally, remote viewing. But if it was the HR, you know the HR, VG, the Hawaiian guild, you know that you need to understand what's going on in order to be able to do any kind of AI analysis on those sessions. Does that

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Speaker 2 1:22:14

make sense? Yeah, well, and I think that's something that a lot of people don't understand about AI. I think most people are just familiar with chat, GPT models, things like that. Would ask a question, it gives you an answer. But when you're looking at actual large language models, like we were saying on my phone call the other night, I have created an offline server that I am training in different paranormal research avenues, things like that. And when you're doing that, you literally have to train that thing like a child, yes. And it's one of those, much, much like, if somebody goes, Hey, what's that thing going down that road with those wings? Well, that's an airplane, okay. Well, who's that in the front? That's a pilot. Well, what's he do? Like, there's going to be a series of questions that come after that. You have to preemptively think about that. You have to give it a data set for like, this is what a pilot is. Pilots also do this. Also the name a pilot is also the name of somebody that captains a ship larger than this on the sea, that kind of stuff. So you really do have to ground up the knowledge base that you are feeding a data set to for it to analyze,

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Speaker 5 1:23:29

right, right, right. You have to be as a researcher. You have to be very competent in your field when you're trying to do discovery learning using a chat bot, because you it is so easy for it to go off absolutely and you're like, wow, that's new. That's a new discovery. Or Wow, my remote viewing target, it was like, 90%



1:23:53

Yeah, probably not, maybe not having

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Speaker 2 1:23:56

consistency. Well, especially, especially if it's the fact of that, that LLM is online and enabled to pull data from other places, right? And, you know, because at that point, is even a regular one offline, without the proper data sets and things like that, will hallucinate and based on the questions that you've been asking, give you an approximate answer of what it thinks you're looking for.

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Speaker 5 1:24:19

This is correct, yes, definitely. But the way that you're doing it, you know, trying to, really, you

this is correct, yes, definitely. But the way that you're doing it, you know, trying to, really, you know, understand the data behind your LLM really, build that data, build the responses. I mean that, you know, that's just a completely different response system. So it'll have your biases. It'll have whatever biases



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you do, but whatever biases are in the data that

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Speaker 5 1:24:43

I've given Absolutely, absolutely, yeah. So how it handles that? Well, it's just things you'll have to adjust to to get the right outcome. Yeah, constantly Well,

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Speaker 2 1:24:53

and, you know, I think a lot of people are really reticent when it comes to AI. I use AI art all kinds. Kinds of things. I use AI software for helping get rid of noise in the background of recordings, all kinds of things.

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Speaker 5 1:25:08

So that makes sense. You know the fear? You know, pam, pam, pam. Coronado and I have taught a couple of courses on that one for practical use of AI. And then we just started seeing a whole lot of social media posts because there are, you know, leaders or people who have followings in the remote opening field that are sort of, you know, encouraging, a little bit of encouraging the fear of fear, fear of AI, right? And, and we felt like that really needs to be addressed, because, as you know, working with LLMs large language models that, you know, it's just the at this point, it's just a tool, right? That's right, and it's not to be feared the way that it's currently designed. I would worry when they start, you know, inputting biological kind of interfaces and things so we're not there when you're talking about chat

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Speaker 2 1:26:05

GPT, or even the idea of, you know, like you got into yesterday, the idea that, like you're it's not going to compete with humanity in that kind of way, because we are made differently.

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Speaker 5 1:26:17

That's true. We have access to this data field that makes remote viewing possible. Yeah, right. So, so there are so many uniquenesses. And was it lordy today, was talking about the interface between the, you know, the importance of the human body in Oh, right, being that interface between the consciousness and subconsciousness? Yeah, I'm trying to think if it was her talk, but it's really that with, you know, the your AI head doesn't have

S**Speaker 2 1:26:49**

that. No, no, it doesn't. It doesn't have subconscious it only has data field fed into it in question. Yeah, it's

S**Speaker 5 1:26:58**

got hardware for the body, and it's got the conscious part. It does not have this subconscious

S**Speaker 2 1:27:04**

part, nor a connection to non local consciousness in that kind of way. Because even though it's connected to the internet and things we are like walking transducers, we are constantly emitting and receiving with our brain, whether we realize it or not true, and taking in data. And yes, sometimes that data is quantum data, maybe data just, you know, like, the example I give all the time is the old time life commercial, you know, like a woman in man was on a bus and she had a thought about her sister. Little did she know her sister was in a car accident in Poughkeepsie, you know, things like that. But that doesn't happen with computers. That didn't happen even though we're quantum entangling particles with computers, and even though we are looking at literally the first silicon quantum processor that they just did, like all of a few weeks ago, announced, like we now have a silicon quantum capability in that kind of way, which is going to be amazing for computing, all kinds of things, coding, and even AI, and where we're going with that. But is it going to get to a point where it's as conscious as we are? I don't, I don't think it's ever going to be that way. I really don't like you would, you would take some leaps to get into the point of like, Asimov and creating a positronic brain man?

U**1:28:28**

Maybe

U**1:28:29**

possible,

S**Speaker 2 1:28:31**

maybe, like, you know, few more 100 years, something like that. But I don't think that the phrase I use all the time is, if you think chat, GPT or other AIs are going to take over the world. You can either look at this as the most assuring phrase or the most frightening. It will be as smart as the average person reading the internet.

U**1:28:53**



They are getting more into PhD level.

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Speaker 2 1:28:56

They're definitely getting better at culling the data and telling those things apart. But even the PhD level ones still have the hallucination that happens here and there, still have the still have the want of pleasing the user asking the Turing Test style question, you know. And that's just it. It really is that Turing test idea of behind a black wall, if you're just typing a question and it's answering you, would you believe it's human?

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Speaker 5 1:29:25

Oh, right. And that's just that. I think we the Turing test, just we need a different one, right? Actually, right? That non local field, you know, is our, is our turning test. Now our modern Turing test,

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Speaker 2 1:29:39

well, and even with that, though, let's, let's get back into the laboratory science of remote viewing and how we can quantifiably show that connection to the quantum in that kind of way. Because I'm sure that's, of course, what most viewers and most doubters of remote viewing out there right now are saying is like, How can you even prove the connection and the entanglement between. Between things, right, right, between you and a target, you know, or even between you and your monitor, if it's not a double blind target, you know the fact that, like you may the data you may be receiving maybe actually be from your monitor. You know, things like that. So how do you, how do you get to a point of data, field and laboratory wise, being able to quantify,