

RV describes Saddam's capture before it occurs

Edgar Cayce's clairvoyance is a remarkable example of remote viewing, but how well can ordinary people perform the task? Those who took part in the November 2003 Atlantic University remote viewing seminar, conducted by researcher Stephan A. Schwartz, discovered the real-world answer.

On November 3, students were asked to "remote view" the future to solve what was then one of the most pressing challenges facing the United States: Where was Saddam Hussein?



Stephan Schwartz

Schwartz is the internationally recognized author of *The Secret Vaults of Time*, *The Alex andria Project*, *Mind Rover*, and *Remote Viewing: The Modern Mental Martial Art*, and others. After teaching the basic skills, he asked students to "describe the location of Saddam Hussein at the time of his capture or discovery by U.S. or Coalition forces."

The session was conducted as an authentic double-blind experiment, as neither Schwartz, the viewers, nor anyone else in the U.S. knew the whereabouts of the former Iraqi leader. This same consensus protocol was used by Schwartz in previous experiments, in which lost archaeological sites and shipwrecks were found.

The sense impression data produced by the seminar students was photocopied and distributed to several people, and

the originals turned over to an independent third party – in this case, Atlantic University Administrator Herk Stokely, who



Figure A. A drawing of Saddam's hiding place created during Stephan Schwartz's remote viewing experiment, November 3, 2003.

placed the session documents in an envelope, which was then sealed before a notary and placed in the A.R.E. vault.

After being collected, the students' data was analyzed, and two categories of impressions were given particular consideration: (1) points of consensus concerning Saddam's physical location; and, (2) "low a priori" observations (hard-to-predict details, such as his appearance) about the day of his capture.

"This consensus analysis technique is analogous to that used by police detectives when reconstructing an event based on eyewitness observations," he said. "Each person provides independent data. Not everyone will see every aspect, and not everything they say will be correct, however sincerely they mean it."

By comparing the individual impressions, patterns can emerge, and certain observations stand out. Through the use of this consensus approach, a reasonable approximation of what actually occurred was constructed. The remote viewing data is used in the same way, though it describes an event that has not yet occurred.

Analysis of the sense impres-

sions of the 47 participants yielded the following future scenario:

·Saddam Hussein will be

with cavalry engineers, artillery, aviation, and special operations forces, prepared to move on two locations.

"In terms of the remote viewing information," Schwartz said, "it is ironic that even with reliable information provided by an informant, U.S. forces initially failed to grab Saddam in the Tikrit area."

The following day, in that same area, U.S. troops finally captured

Saddam beneath a building in a "spider hole," disveiled, and with money and a gun.

Comparing the remote viewers consensus with published newspaper accounts of Hussein's capture revealed some striking correlations (quotes are from various news sources):

"Inside that shack, a Styrofoam plug closed Saddam's subterranean hideaway. Dirt and a rug covered the entryway to the hole."

"U.S. forces encountered no resistance during Red Dawn."

"Saddam was armed with a pistol, but showed no resistance during his capture."

"He was a tired man and also a man resigned to his fate," said Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, commander of U.S. forces.

"Soldiers also recovered two AK-47 rifles, \$750,000 in \$100 denominations... in

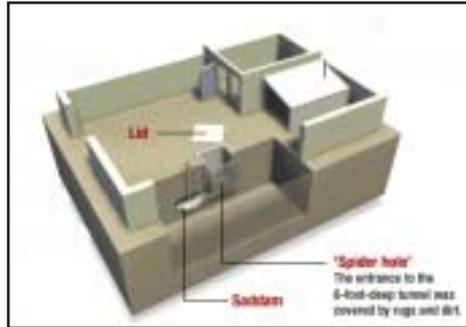


Figure B. A diagram of the building where Saddam was captured on December 16, showing his hiding place in a tiny crawlspace.

found crouching in a subterranean room or cave, which is reached by a tunnel. It will be beneath an ordinary-looking house on the outskirts of a small village near Tikrit. The house will be part of a small compound that is bordered on one side by a dirt road and, on the other, by a nearby river. There will be vegetation, including a large palm tree in the area.

·Hussein himself will look like a homeless person, with dirty rough clothing, long ratty hair, and a substantial and equally ratty salt-and-pepper beard. He will have only two or three supporters with him at the time of his discovery. He will have a gun, and a quantity of money with him. He will be defiant but will not put up any resistance; in fact he will be tired and dispirited.

On November 7, the Pentagon announced that a special "covert commando force to hunt Saddam Hussein" had been established. On December 15, hundreds of soldiers from the Raider Brigade, along



Saddam Hussein

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the raid."

"Troops took two other unidentified Iraqis affiliated with Saddam into custody."

As impressive as the written descriptions of the capture were drawings that accompanied them. A few examples make this clear. Compare a remote viewed drawing of the capture house (Figure A) with the schematic of the site provided by the military (Figure B).

"This was just an experiment," Schwartz emphasized. "We had no access to military forces, and, without that, there is no way to operationalize such information. People often forget that remote viewing is just a piece of a complex puzzle, not some magic bullet that alone solves the problem. However, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, had we been able to get it to someone in the command structure who was prepared to act on it, this data might have been quite useful."

Schwartz said that in addition to archaeological sites, remote viewing has been used in the past to describe sites in the former Soviet Union, and to locate a downed aircraft important to National Security, a fact acknowledged by President Jimmy Carter. Schwartz also says that literally hundreds of cases are documented in which remote viewing has helped in solving crimes.

Schwartz will again teach the techniques used in the Saddam Hussein remote viewing in a three-day Atlantic University seminar, April 3-5. For information, call 1-800-428-1512, or e-mail registrar@atlanticuniv.edu.

Dr. Schoeb joins Cayce/Reilly School team

In January, chiropractor and Reilly-trained massage therapist Peter Schoeb, D.C., L.M.T., joined the Cayce/Reilly School of Massotherapy as a part-time instructor.

Prior to joining the school, Schoeb taught for eight years at Logan College of Chiropractic, Chesterfield, Missouri, where he had achieved the position of assistant professor, and for nine years taught at a massage school in St. Louis. He has been a practicing chiropractor since 1995 and a massage therapist since 1981.

Dr. Schoeb's journey in the healing arts has been long and varied. A native of Switzerland's Zurich region, he grew up in a home where spirituality prevailed.

"My parents were very spiritual people. They enrolled me in yoga school and read spiritual texts to me, such as the Upanishads and the Egyptian Book of the Dead," he explained. "We'd have regular Sunday meditations. I've wanted to be a healer as long as I can remember."

As a child, he attended a Waldorf School, an education system created by Austrian mystic Rudolf Steiner. This was followed by a period of work in electronics and international travel.

In his mid-20s, Schoeb trained and worked as a nursing assistant in hospitals and operating rooms, during which time he continued to study healing, including chakra work and medical astrology. However, in 1980, he was given two books by his mother that changed the course of his life.

The first was *The Edgar Cayce Handbook for Health Through Drugless Therapy* by Harold J. Reilly and Ruth Hagy Brod. The second was *Edgar Cayce: The Sleeping Prophet* by Jess Stearn, which he read first.

"I didn't read just that book," he laughed. "I consumed it."

The books prompted him to contact Dr. Reilly, the founder of the Cayce/Reilly School, for instruction in massage and the Edgar Cayce therapies.

"The books switched on my interest, and it has never

therapy, clinical nutrition, and spirituality."

He currently teaches anatomy and physiology at the Cayce/Reilly School and anticipates conducting student clinical evaluations and teaching post-graduate course work.

"What Cayce saw in his day has turned out to be so true from a physiological standpoint," said Schoeb. "Research in allopathic medicine is bearing it out, and will eventually arrive at the same conclusion."

Through A.R.E.'s Health and Research Center (HRC), Dr. Schoeb offers a new health service, "Integrative Cayce/Reilly Therapy," which includes consultation, examination, and treatments that can include chiropractic adjustments. He is also available for workshops, seminars, and retreats throughout the U.S. and abroad.

For information about the Cayce/Reilly School of Massotherapy, call 757-457-7270 or visit the Web site http://www.edgarcayce.org/health/crsm_index.html. For information about integrative therapy, call HRC Day-Spa Services, at 757-437-7202 or visit the Web site www.edgarcayce.org/hrc/. To request Dr. Schoeb for a massage-related seminar or workshop in your area, please contact the Cayce/Reilly School at 757-457-7270. To request Dr. Schoeb for a seminar, contact Toni Romano, Outreach Services Manager, at 757-457-7185.



Dr. Peter Schoeb and Nancy Halling-Smith

stopped," he said. "They made me want to be a healer who uses all natural means."

After the conclusion of his studies with Dr. Reilly in 1983, Schoeb was driven to help people through therapeutic massage, which he has practiced and taught all over the world.

In the early 1990s, Schoeb decided to further his healing skills by attending chiropractic school. He now integrates his spiritual practice with the healing therapies.

"My approach to healing is based on four pillars," he said, "manipulation, massage