

PSYCHIC CRIMINOLOGY

An Operations Manual for Using Psychics in Criminal Investigations

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Practical and authoritative, this book constitutes a comprehensive manual of operations for using psychics in criminal investigations. The authors base the material on their own experience and on other first-person accounts. The text begins with a short history of psychic criminology and a review of the theories and evidence for paranormal phenomena. It then details the identification, recruitment, testing and use of psychics, with close coverage afforded methods and procedures for investigative work with psychics. The role of extrasensory perception in the everyday life of the investigator also is examined. Throughout the book, the authors intersperse summaries of related cases involving psychics to illustrate and support the topics under discussion. Following the text are sample forms useful in psychic criminology, a glossary of parapsychological terms, and a bibliography of pertinent readings.

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By

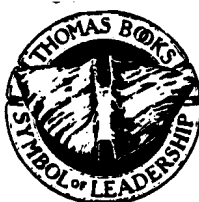
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*For all those unnamed investigators and psychics who
gave us their trust and shared their experiences.*

PREFACE

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

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

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

has been included for the reader unfamiliar with parapsychological terminology.

W.S.H.

R.W.W.

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PSYCHIC CRIMINOLOGY

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

A SHORT HISTORY OF PSYCHIC CRIMINOLOGY

THROUGHOUT the ages man has sought to divine the answers and solutions to many questions and problems, including the determination of the source of ill fortune and ill will, the whereabouts of lost objects and people, and the perpetrators of crimes. Continuing to this present day, men of all races and nationalities have consulted various oracles to peek into the future, examined the stars and planets to determine the forces that influence mens' lives, and visited various seers, psychics, shamans, witch doctors, and practitioners of the occult sciences for information and advice.

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

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

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

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