Fisher, Joe (1947-2001)

Author, journalist and instructor Joe Fisher was born Andrew Joseph Hilton Fisher in Bristol, England, on 18 June 1947. He immigrated in 1971 to Toronto, Canada, where he became well-known for his publications investigating the authenticity of particular CHANNELING and REINCARNATION cases. During his journalism career, he was an investigative reporter for the Toronto Star and the Toronto Sun.

Turning his focus to the paranormal in the mid-1970s, Fisher produced Predictions (1980), The Case for Reincarnation (1984), Life Between Life: Scientific Explorations into the Void Separating One Incarnation from the Next (with Dr. Joel Whitton, 1986), and Hungry Ghosts: An Investigation into Channelling and the Spirit World (1990). Combined, Fisher’s books, in twenty-two languages, including a novel, travel book, and several other titles, have sold more than one million copies.

Some of his books on the paranormal created controversy, as Fisher appeared to believe in SURVIVAL AFTER DEATH yet the conclusions that he offered following research into specific cases were negative. According to his detractors, he did not offer any strong evidence supporting his views.

In Hungry Ghosts, Fisher documented his efforts to prove the existence of several spirit guides, including travels in Europe and the Near East in search of historical evidence that they really existed. Disillusioned by his inability to substantiate their historical existence through extensive investigation of the claims of one CONTROL and her fellow discarnates, Fisher concluded that the guides were earthbound spirits unable to admit that they were dead, but not highly evolved spiritual guides.

Further Reading:


University of Manitoba finding aid to the Joe Fisher fonds (MSS 148).
If he can get his subject chatting about another matter, he may be able to lead the interview easily into the channel that he wishes it to take. It is wise to take as few notes as possible during an interview of this kind. Often it may be disastrous to take a single note, if the reporter can get his subject to forget that he is speaking for publication, he will obtain much more than if the person is constantly reminded that the interviewer is taking down verbatim what he is saying. Sometimes the interviewee requests the reporter to take verbatim notes. In the majority of cases the interview can be obtained by the reporter's simply sending up his name or by phoning the person's room from the hotel office. If he has called at an inconvenient hour, he can request an appointment later. 1. (to ask) a particular personal question he felt confused. 12. Though (to retain) an interest in theoretical physics the young scientist began investigating the problem of practical application of some physical laws. 1. During the experiment the scientists used the latest recommended methods. 2. Journalists taking part in the press-conference are admitted by a special pass. 3. The paper described a series of carefully controlled experiments. 4. There is a growing demand for the kind of information given in the advertisement. 5. Having passed the examinations successfully students enjoyed their summer holidays. 6. People studying foreign languages can acquire good knowledge if they have regular conversational practice. After he has completed his preliminary survey the photographer may go to work. It is important that the investigator should accompany the photographer, pointing out various objects of possible evidential value. 2. An investigating officer should know of the chances of certain microscopic debris adhering to an object of possible evidential value. 3. Articles found at the crime scene should be moved with the least chance of having such evidence destroyed or contaminated. He was murdered with an Indian dagger stuck into his back as he sat writing at his desk. His old servant, who had been with him for many years, found him and estimated the time of his death at 15.45. The Suspects.