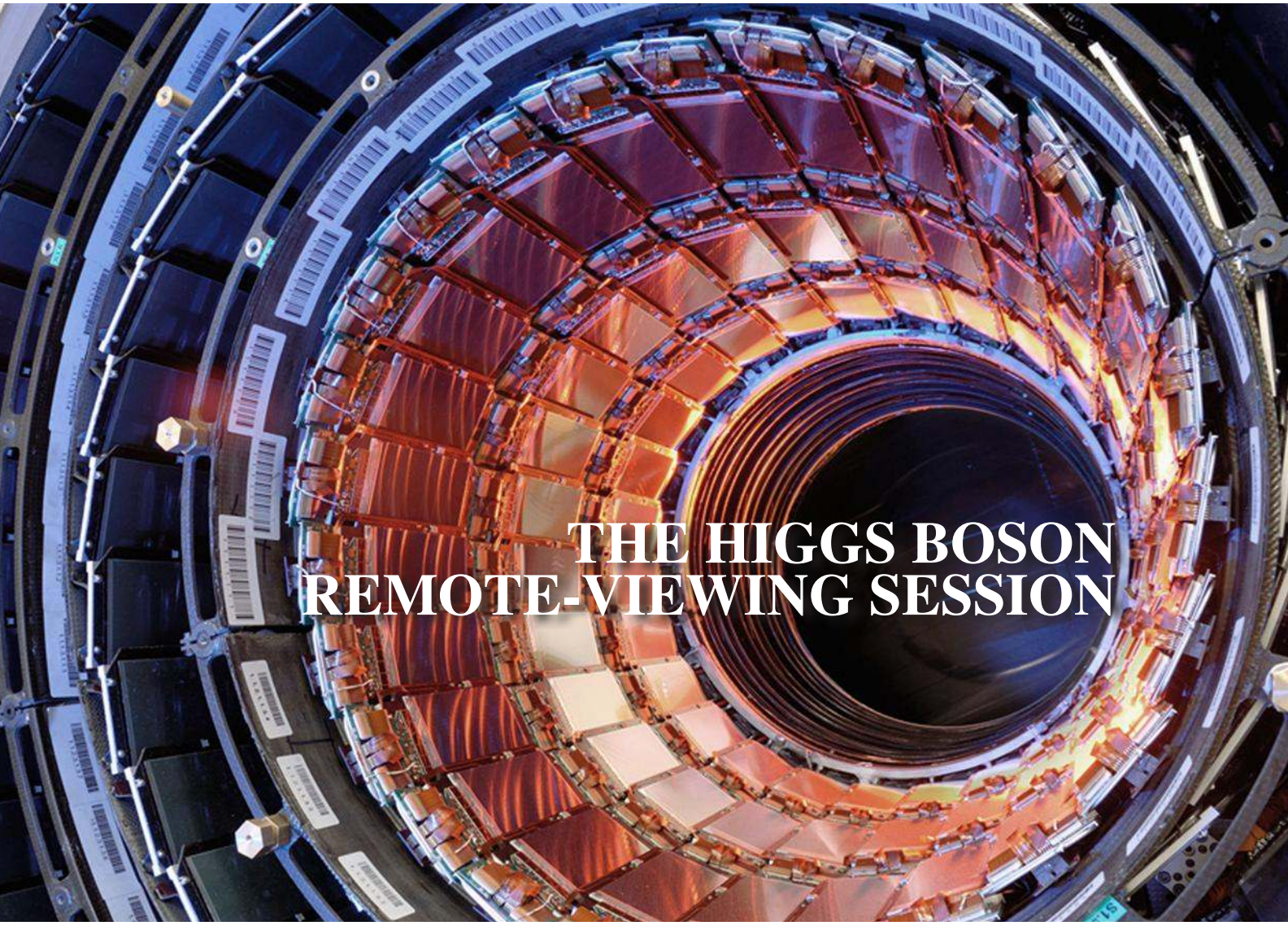
# APERTURE

Spring/Summer 2013, Issue 23



## THE HIGGS BOSON REMOTE-VIEWING SESSION

APERTURE

*Ap - er - ture* (ap'er-cher) n. 1. A hole, cleft, gap, or space through which something, such as light, may pass. 2. A term of art in certain remote-viewing methodologies, signifying the point or portal through which information transitions from the subconscious into conscious awareness.

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**FEATURE ARTICLE**

# THE HIGGS BOSON RV SESSION

## Searching for the GOD Particle

*by Dick Allgire*

On July 4, 2012, physicists at the European Council for Nuclear Research, CERN (Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire), announced that they had used the Large Hadron Collider in Geneva, Switzerland to find an elementary particle that appears to confirm the existence of the Higgs field that was originally theorized in 1964. The particle is a previously unknown subatomic speck of energy called the Higgs boson or "God particle," believed to be the particle that gives mass to matter.

Scientists hailed the discovery as one of the great *Eureka!* moments in all of physics and a peek into the creation of the universe -- the code of the physical world.

It was the climax of a half century of research that encompassed the largest, most complex experimental facility ever constructed (CERN) and the smallest particle detected by science, whose energy is measured in trillions of electron volts.

Try remote-viewing that!

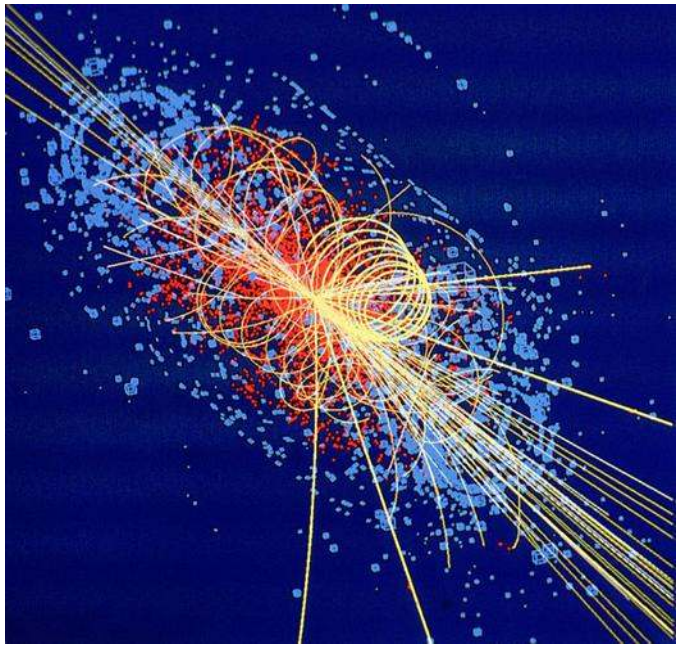
**A Remote Viewer Tackles The God Particle**

In the summer of 2012, a young woman from Japan, Hitomi Akamatsu, visited Honolulu for intense in-house training with the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild (HRVG).

A practicing psychotherapist and doctoral research scholar in Japan with a degree in psychology, she has been active in researching consciousness and cognitive sciences; she is also trained in other remote-viewing protocols, including Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) with former U.S. Army remote viewer David Morehouse.

During Akamatsu's training, as she increased her grasp of and proficiency in HRVG's methodology, she was introduced to "HRVG S-5 Isolation" and tasked with an advanced target. In accordance with HRVG's blind protocol, the instructor told her nothing about the nature of the target and only provided her a small manila envelope with the target ID: DCRV-GGFK.

Hidden inside the envelope was a photograph depicting colorful streaks and specks produced by the Higgs boson experiment at CERN.



*Target Photo: DCRV-GGFK*

Target cue: *Creation of the Higgs boson particle / Large Hadron Collider, Switzerland / Photographic Timeline*.

The session was completed in one day, lasting nearly six hours and generating more than forty pages of data. The viewer did not have access to any type of feedback or influence during the session.

**Notes of the Mission Manager**

Initially, the significance of this remote-viewing session was not understood.

I tasked the target on July 4, 2012, when news of the Higgs boson discovery was announced. Nor-

mally, HRVG does not give viewers current-event targets, but I felt safe tasking it because the viewer was working in a secluded location, in a home high up the mountain in the Tantalus forest above Honolulu. She had not been watching television, had limited internet access prior to working the session, and had earlier been given a steady diet of standard validation targets.

*Hitomi Akamatsu (Image: Dick Allgire)*

I spread out the pages of her session on a large table as she was given her feedback. Some sketches and descriptions were pretty good, but I discounted many of the pages and actually set them aside. The news of the Higgs boson discovery had just hit the news that day and, even with my limited knowledge of physics, I was familiar with the blue and red dots and the yellow streaks used as the target cue; I had also seen photos of the tunnel-like structure below ground at the accelerator site, as well as the huge, round, complex magnetic array.

I thought the session was good, but not *that* good. At the time, many of the collateral images used in this article had not been widely published, and I had not seen them prior to tasking the target or when the viewer was provided with feedback. And, I did not search for supporting photos/graphics until after the session was scanned and filed away.

The session was eventually shown to HRVG's president, Glenn Wheaton, and he suggested that it be reviewed by a physicist. Some months later, physicist Thomas Campbell (author of *My Big Toe* [Theory of Everything]), was contacted and asked if he would comment on the session. He pointed out the significance of much of the imagery.

Remarkably, several of the feedback images used in this article did not become associated with the target or the session work until *after Aperture's* managing editor, Cheryle Hopton, read our submission and then located them on CERN's website while preparing this article for publication.

*Dick Allgire*
*HRVG Mission Manager*

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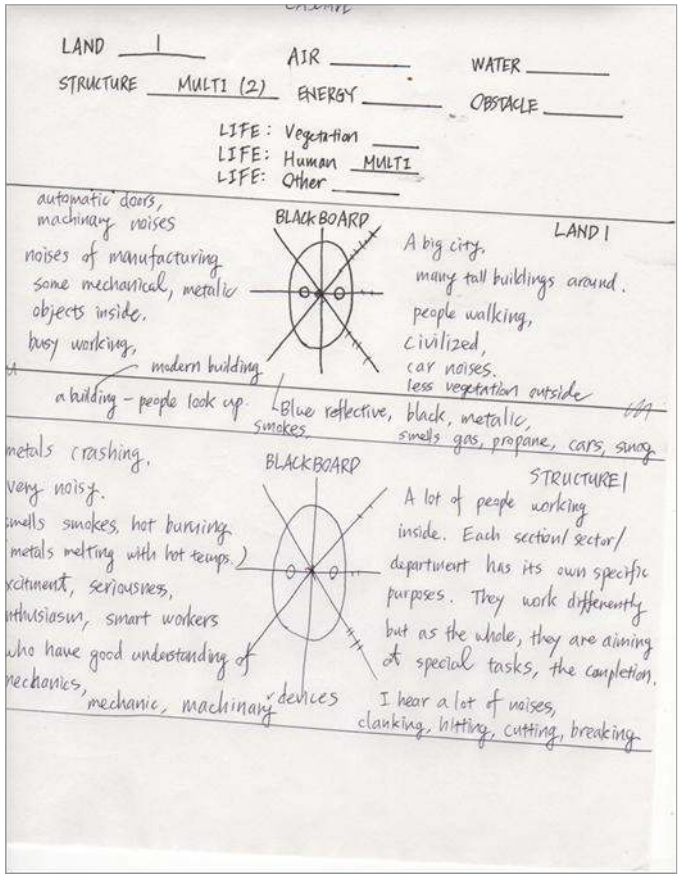
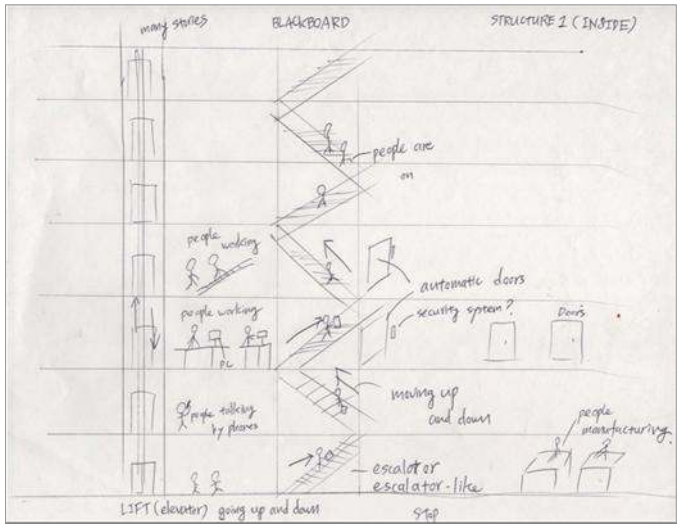
**The Session**

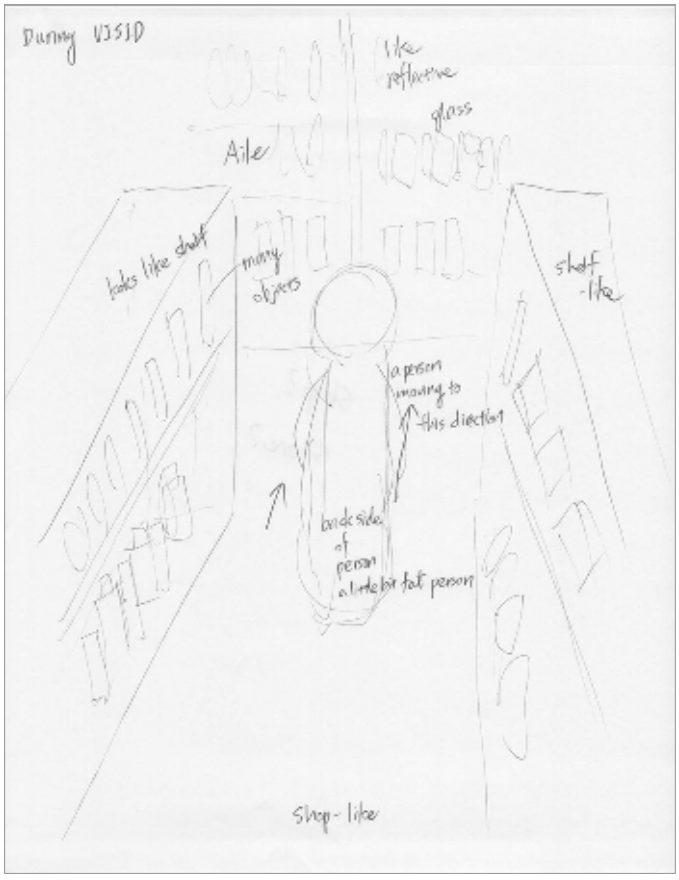
The initial contact with the target described complex machinery and people working.

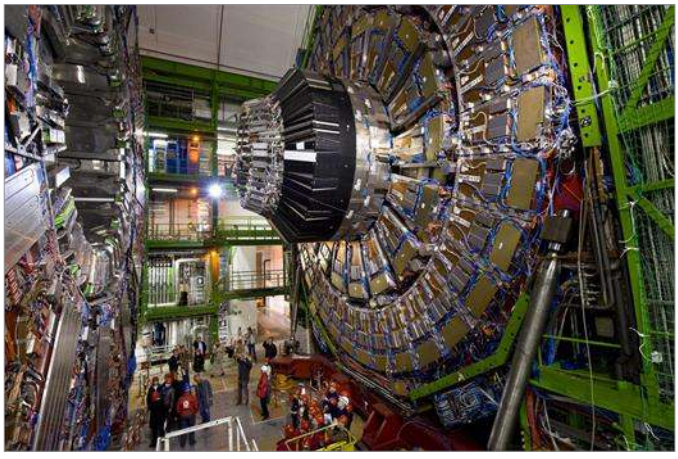



The visual imagery captured in stage S-2 correctly shows the design and function of the unique equipment at the site, and described many of the technicians and workers.

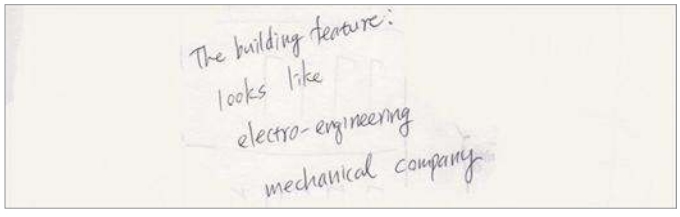
*Electronic circuits record the passage of each particle through a detector as electronic signals, and then send the data to the CERN Data Center for digital reconstruction. (Image: CERN)*

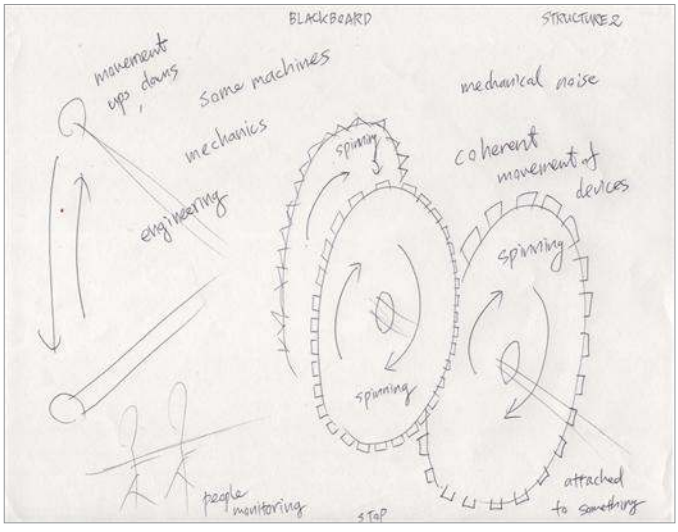


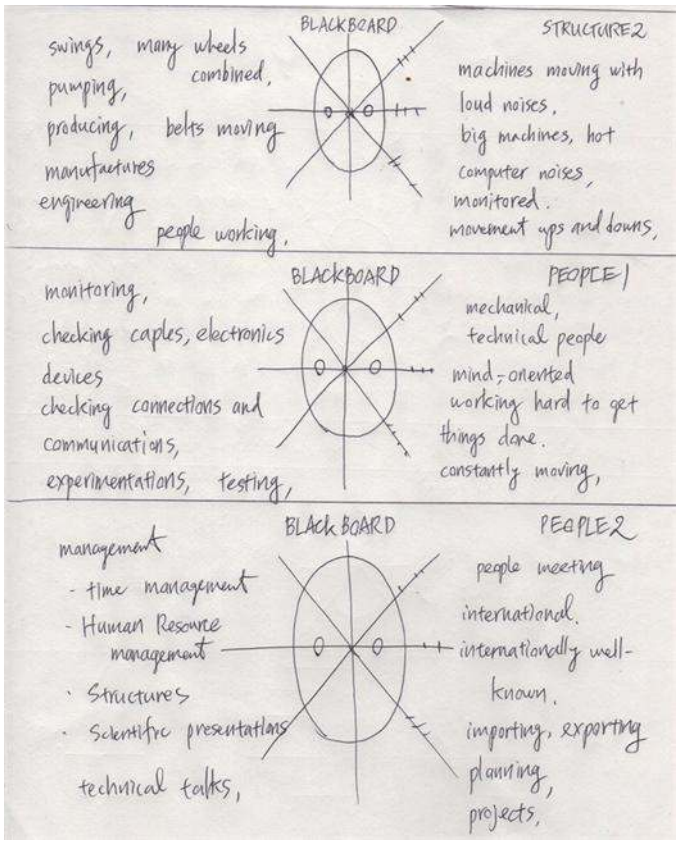



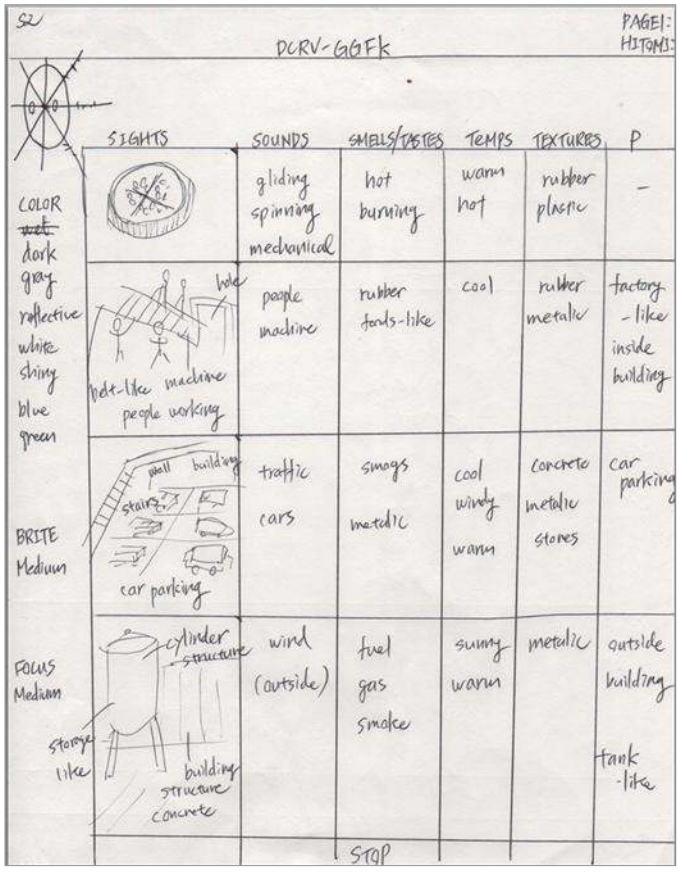



*The huge Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) detector dwarfs technicians working alongside it. (Image: Maximilien Brice/CERN )*



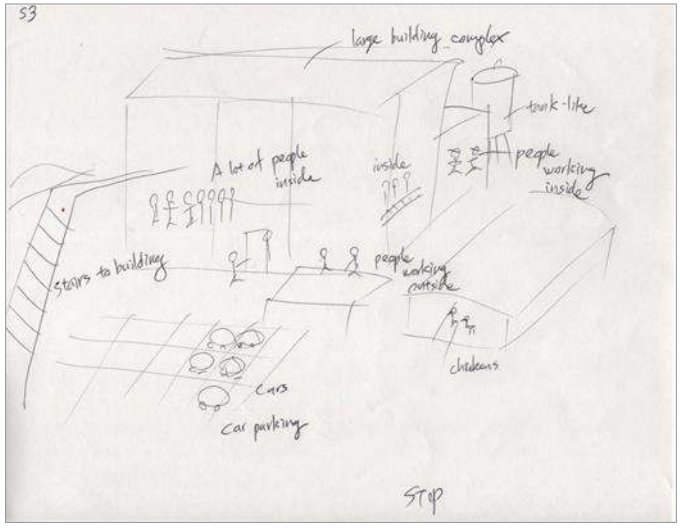





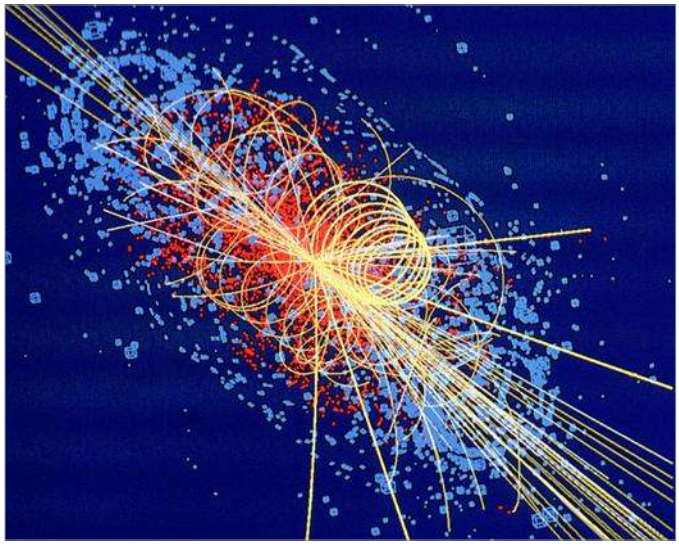

The stage S-3 sketch was an accurate representation of the buildings at CERN, complete with the vintage *Bubble Chamber* on the lawn of the facility.

*CERN Microcosm Garden and Facility. (Image: Seth Zenz/CERN)*

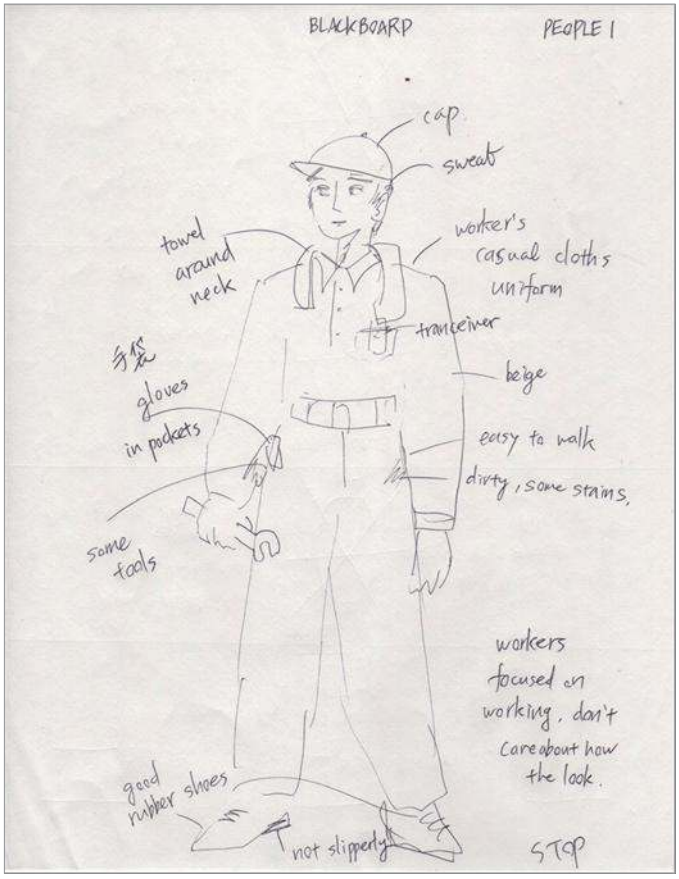



At S-3, the viewer showed good target contact, correctly identifying major gestalts including complex moving machinery, a large structure, and people working within the structure. As the data collection continued through S-4 (Cascade) and S-5 (Theta Isolation), the viewer's imagery and description became more detailed and specific. In an HRVG advanced session, the viewer is to examine each gestalt individually, looking at every aspect and producing several pages of sketches and probes for things like structures, energy, and humans that were collected in the earlier stages.

*Men working on the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). (Image: CERN)*

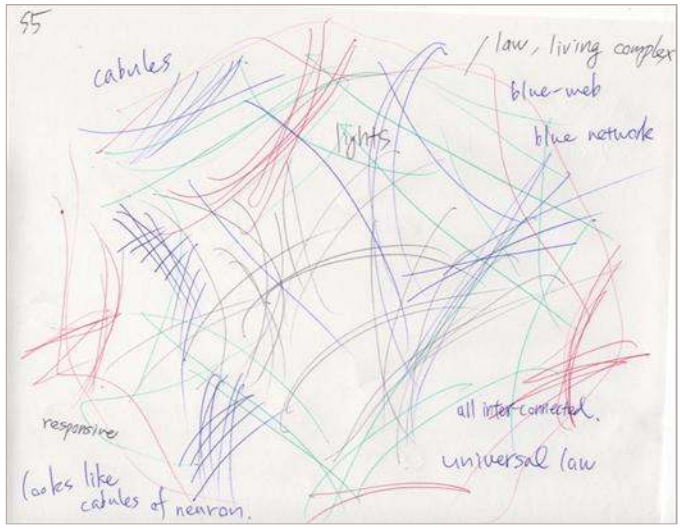


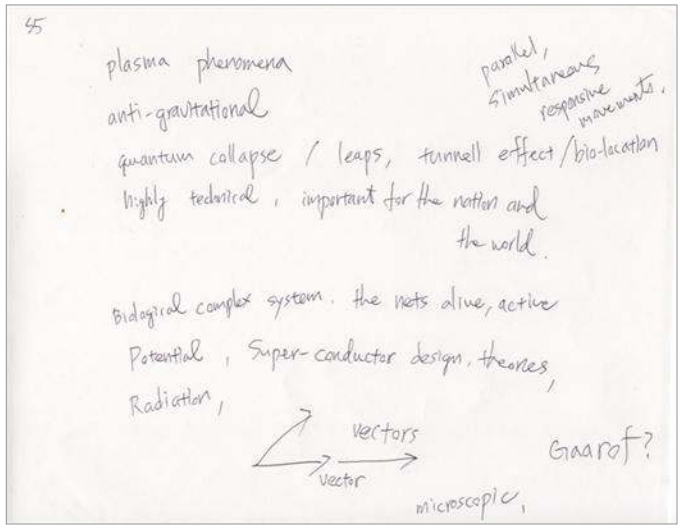
*Protons collide forming four muons in this simulation of a collision in the CMS detector on the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. (Image: CMS/CERN)*

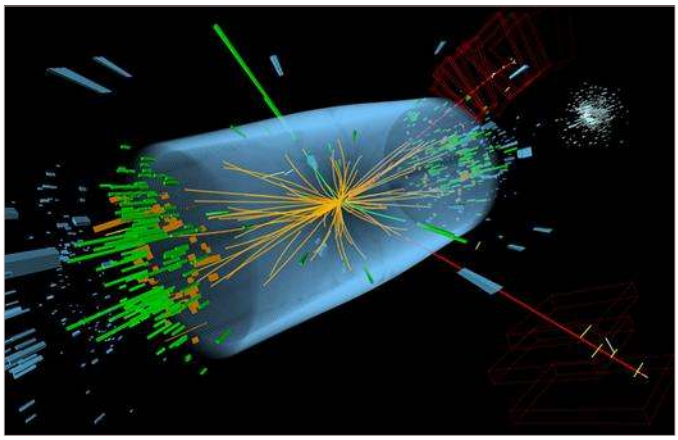



CERN workers wear different-colored uniforms; some are beige or teal. An additional sketch (not shown) describes a square metal "emergency kit tool" on the hip of one of the workers.

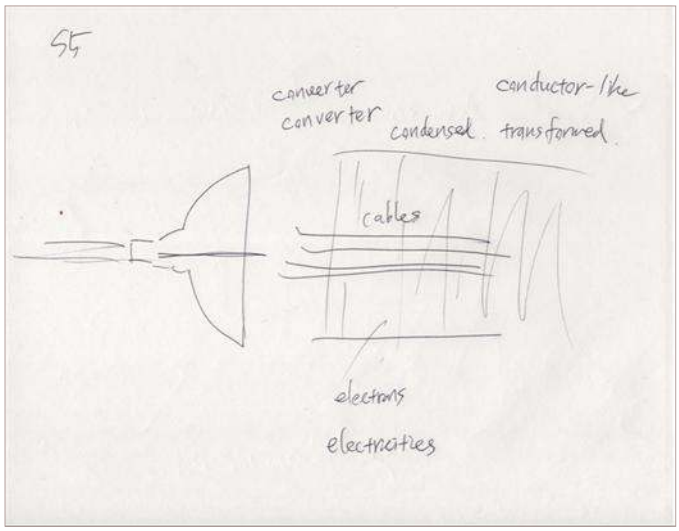
The next colored drawing of the moment of the particle's creation, as depicted in the computer-generated graphic used in the tasking, is uncanny.

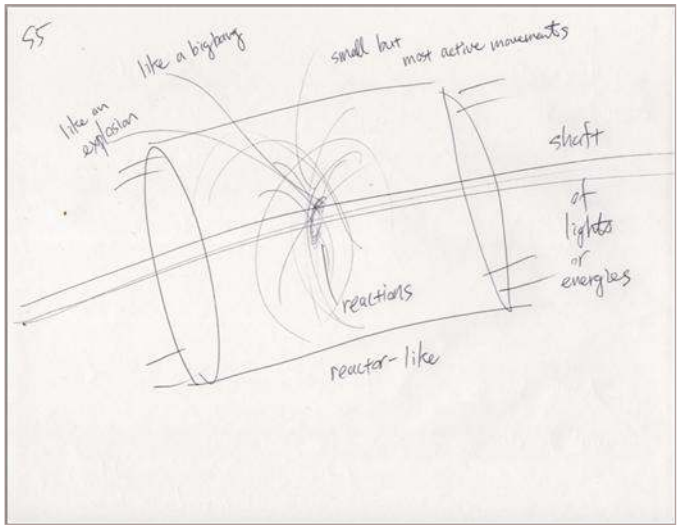


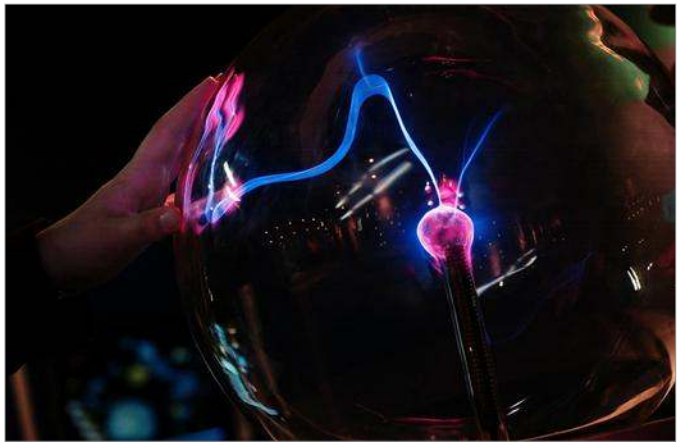





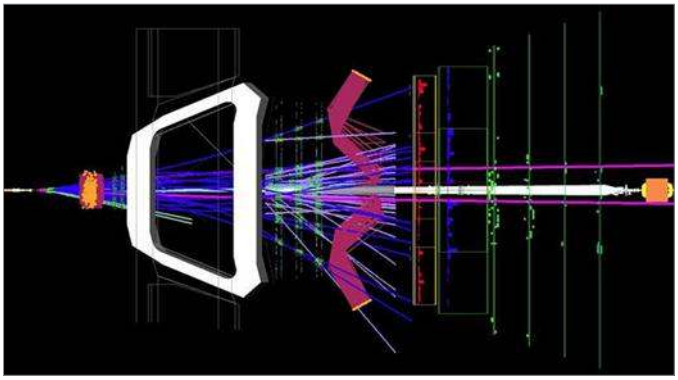
*A candidate event in the search for the Higgs boson, showing two electrons and two muons. (Image: CMS/CERN)*



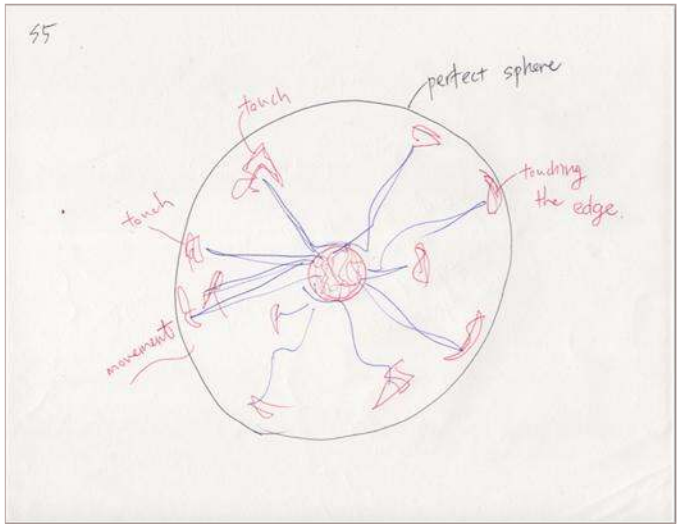



*The Plasma Ball displayed in the Microcosm Exhibition at the CERN Visitors' Center. (Image: Maximilien Brice/CERN)*

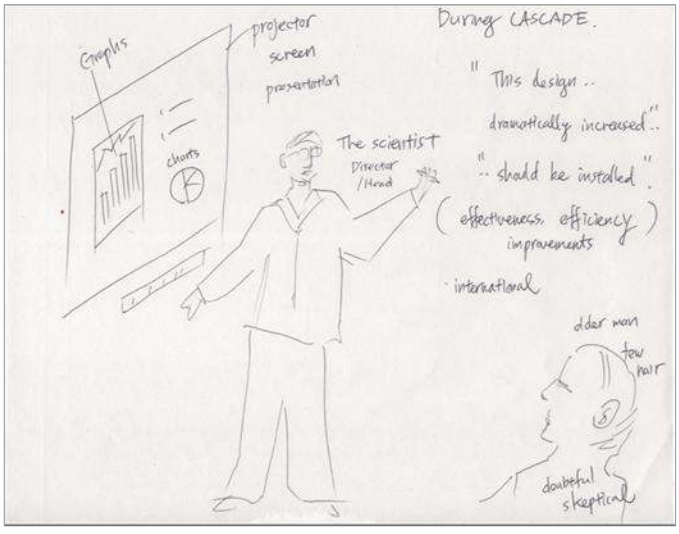


*A beam of protons enters the LHCb detector on the left, creating a B0s particle, which decays into two muons. (Image: LHCb/CERN)*



The sketch below shows a scientist explaining the experiment.


*British physicist Peter Higgs prepares to deliver the latest update in the search for the Higgs boson at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Meyrin, near Geneva. July 4, 2012. (Image: Reuters/Denis Balibouse)*

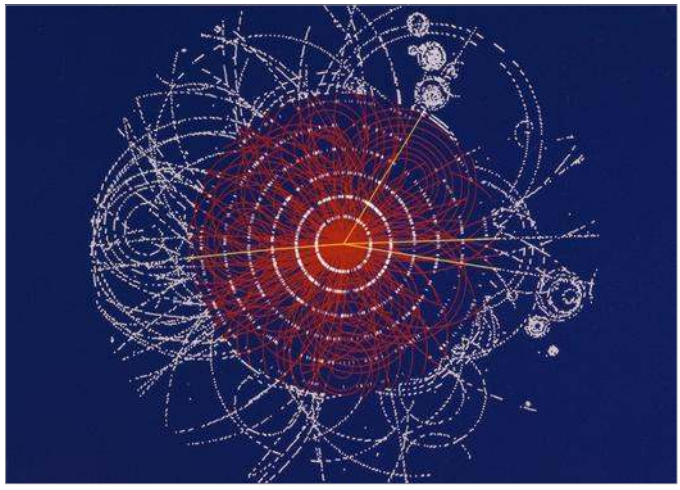



It was a stunning session on a difficult and incredibly complex target, especially because remote viewers often report being stymied by perceptions that fall outside of their personal knowledge base.

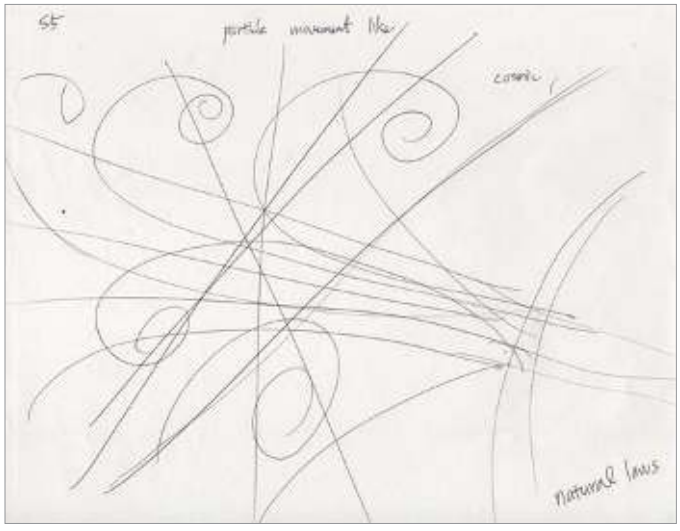
Physicist Thomas Campbell reviewed Akamatsu's session data, stating, "She did a marvelous job. It's an excellent example of remote-viewing technology and capability, especially with such a difficult non-specific target."

Campbell pointed to various pages in her session and shared his interpretation of the data:

*Page 40 shows a particle physics "bubble chart" of tracks of collision products.*



*Simulated Higgs tracks decaying into four muons. (Image: CERN)*

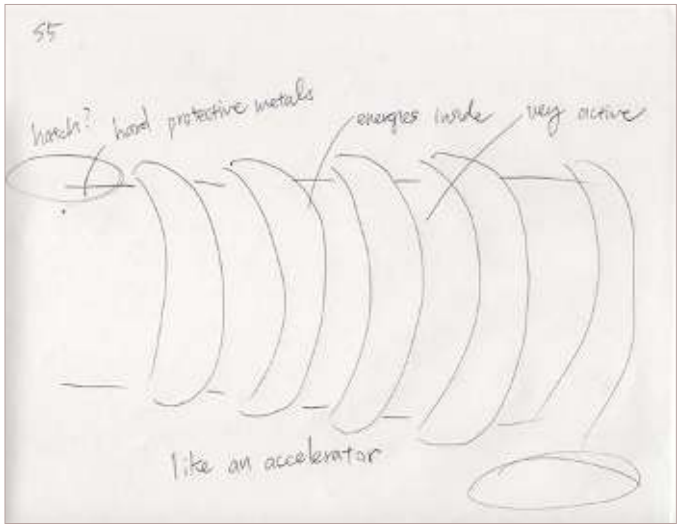



*Page 40*

"Page 42 shows a section of evacuated tunnel that carries, bends, and accelerates a high-energy particle beam that creates the collisions. Both pages represent the physical physics-research part."

(See photo and sketch on next page.)

*The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest and most powerful particle accelerator. (Image: CERN)*

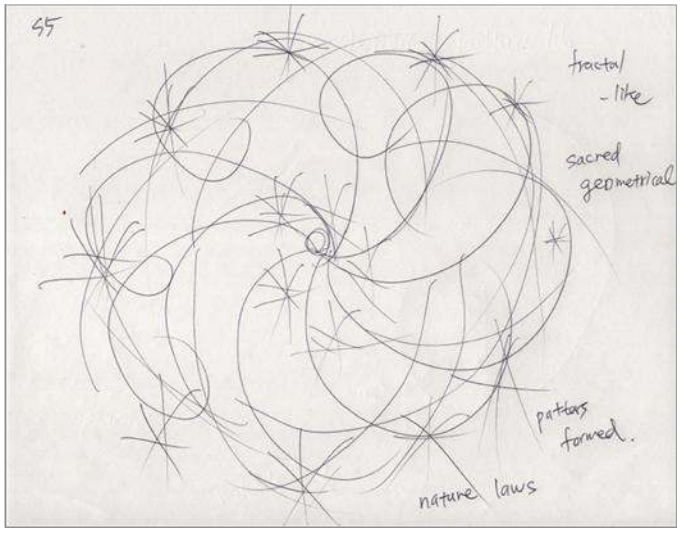



*Page 42*

"Pages 44, 46, and 47 represent the fundamental nature of reality -- complex, but natural and ordered, with its basis in rules of natural laws (p.46) that inform an information-based reality in terms of mathematical patterns and processes."

Campbell was impressed with the references to sacred geometry, Fibonacci series (p.46), and fractal geometry (p.47). From these simple natural laws evolves and flows all growth and creation (p.48).

The physicist seemed to imply that the session had tapped into or was guided by some higher consciousness:

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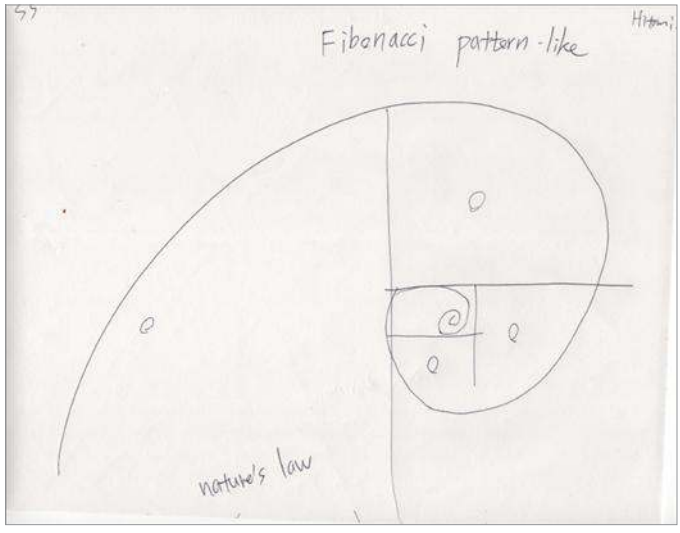


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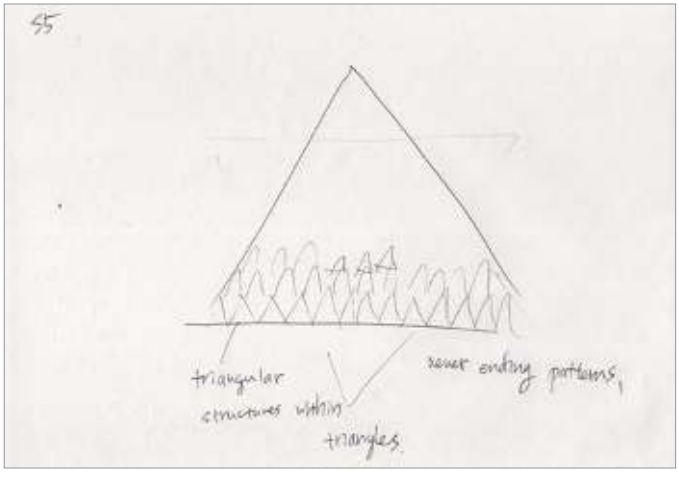
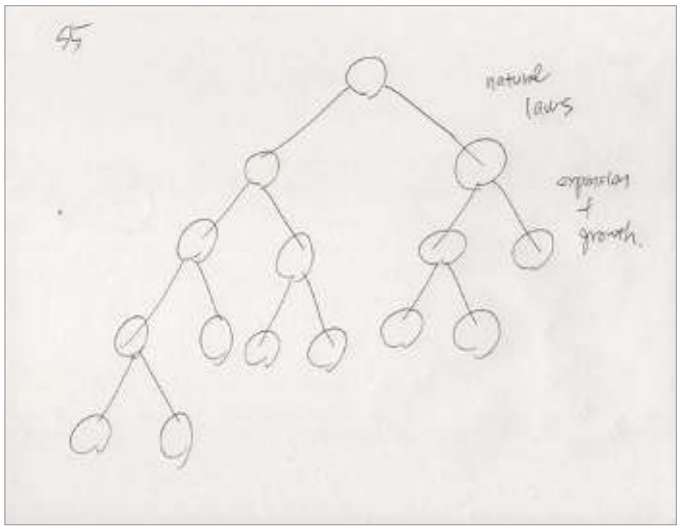
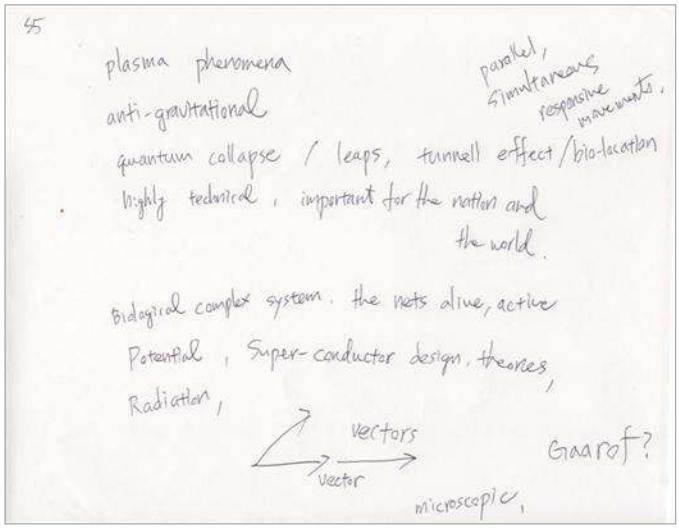



*Page 47*




*Page 48*

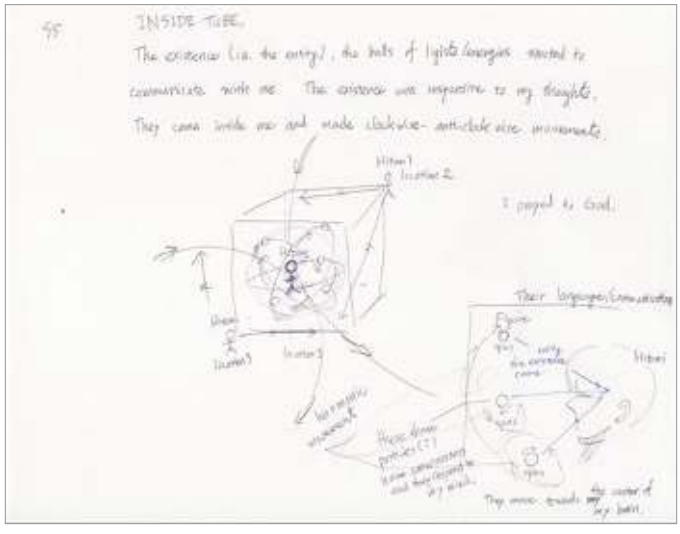
"To show Akamatsu how this worked -- and how physical elementary particles, the biological (living) system, and all creation were evolved out of the same understanding of natural law based upon consciousness -- she was given an image of the subatomic particles being conscious, interacting with her, and moving toward the center of her brain."

**Conclusion**

After being given feedback on the session, Akamatsu related how she felt while working the target:

"It was awe-inspiring, the vast nature; I felt almost like crying. Each particle seemed to be communicating with each other, even though they have a distance between them.

They had such a perfection, in distance, space, and time. Perfect harmony. I almost felt like I was listening to orchestral music."




As is often described by advanced remote viewers, she reported more information "catching up" to her even after she ended the session. Her final comment in the post-session interview could be interpreted as an intriguing suggestion for the scientists at CERN:

"At the end of S-5, even after the session was over, my mind kept going. Out of nowhere, for no apparent reason, I wrote, 'They should study consciousness. They have to understand Mind. Otherwise, they'll never get there.'"

---

***Dick Allgire**, vice president of the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild, is a skilled remote viewer and HRVG-certified instructor who has trained with Glenn Wheaton in Honolulu for over 14 years. Allgire has lectured and trained students in the U.S. and internationally at scientific symposia. A musician and a veteran television journalist with over 27 years of experience as a reporter, anchor, and producer, he has worked in Hawaii since 1985. HRVG can be contacted at [www.hrvg.org](http://www.hrvg.org).*

RV TRAINING & TECHNIQUES

# PROBING IDEOGRAMS

## Tapping the Signal Line

*by Nancy C. Jeane*

Tools known as "probing," "retracing," and "prompting" are very useful to remote viewers in helping to decipher ideograms in the first stage of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) sessions, as well as in later stages during a session.

An ideogram is the spontaneous graphic representation of one or more major gestalts, formed by the motion of the remote viewer's pen on paper. This motion is produced by the impingement of the signal line on the viewer's nervous system and the resultant reflexive transmission of that energy through the muscles of the viewer's arm and hand to the pen and onto the paper.

Some in the remote-viewing community have been heard to say, "I just don't get what ideograms are for. That 'scribble' is a mystery to me, and I get nothing from it." In time and with adequate practice, however, that "scribble" can become a storehouse of useful information for the viewer about the target.

To begin with, a viewer needs to recognize and respect the fact that launching each new session requires that he or she call forth assistance from the subconscious mind to produce the ideogram. This is essential if the viewer is to connect firmly enough with the signal line, which, after all, is the source of all remote-viewing information. In other words, the ideogram is at least partially a product of the viewer's subconscious mind, and it is the viewer's responsibility to unlock the information which the ideogram contains. Fortunately, there are some tools that can be learned that are useful to achieving that end. While such tools are typically part of any good CRV training course, they can be applied to any form or method of remote viewing.

"Probing" is the most common method for unlocking the informational content of a viewer's ideogram, in those frequent cases where the viewer did not recognize the available information as the ideogram was being drawn. By using the tip of one's pen or finger to touch different points of the ideogram, the viewer is actually asking for more information from his or her mind about the target. Probing can be used in the session to:

1. Determine the consistency (feeling) of the target. (Stage 1)

2. Distinguish between gestalts when there is ambi-

guity. (Stage 1)

3. Re-establish contact with the signal line if it becomes lost. (Any stage)

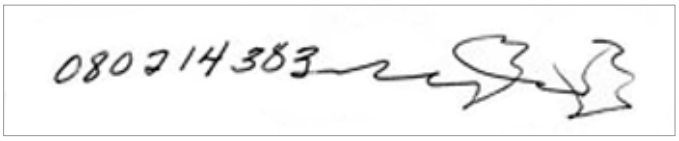
4. Reinforce the strength of the connection with the signal line, especially when working with sensory descriptors. (Stage 2)

Probing can also be used with sketches made in Stage 3 and beyond, to focus the viewer's consciousness at various points in and around the target. This helps a viewer to gain more sensory and dimensional information about the target.

"Retracing" is another tool available to the viewer. In retracing, a viewer physically retraces the contours of his or her ideogram(s) (and/or later sketches), either in whole or part, with the tip of his or her pen after the ideogram has been spontaneously drawn. The act of tracing over the line(s) already produced will often serve to restart the flow of new data from the signal line.

In the Stage 4 matrix (as well as in Stages 5 and 6), probing is invaluable for extracting more data from the various columns in categories like sensory descriptors, emotional data, tangible items, and intangible items, as the signal-line aperture widens and target information becomes more available. This is known as "prompting" because it serves the purpose of prompting more information from the signal line. Placing one's pen tip into a column encourages the viewer's subconscious mind to provide more of the kind of information that is indicated by that particular column's heading. Prompting can also serve to bring a viewer's attention back to the target if his or her attention has wandered.

By way of example, below is an actual ideogram from a basic-target practice session.



By probing this ideogram several times throughout the session that followed, the author was able to produce many helpful descriptors, including "pointed," "reflective," "glassy," "white," "busy," "noisy," and "towering." Two instances of AOL ("*A*nalytical *O*ver*L*ay," a form of mental noise) occurred too, of "tourists" and "pyramids." In Stage 4, the following ideas came: "like nature and man-made combined," "glass structure," and "pathways." Probing the ideogram throughout the session helped to produce more information each time. (It should be noted that the architect of Denver's International Airport -- the sessions target -- intended its peaked structures to symbolize the snow-capped peaks of Colorado.)

By using these tools, a viewer can not only increase the quantity of information, but also produce information about the target that is higher in both quality and accuracy. And, no viewer should be shy about writing down whatever comes into his or her mind as these valuable tools are being used. One of the biggest errors that beginning remote-viewing students make is to not write down data because they do not "believe" them. If viewers write everything down, they will learn that some of what they put down is wrong, but some of it will be right. Paying attention to the difference as one practices, and over time a viewer will find him or herself being right much more often. With time and practice, viewers will learn to trust the process, and with trust comes success.

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RV RESEARCH

# VIEWING THE FUTURE
## A Pilot Study with an Error-Detecting Protocol

*by Russell Targ, Jane Katra, Ph.D. Dean Brown, and Wenden Wiegand*

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**Abstract**

This paper describes a precognition experiment in which two researchers took the part of viewers, and worked with two judges to design and implement an experiment in associative remote viewing. We used a redundant protocol to eliminate some of the problems experienced by many of us who have tried to harness *psi* for real-world applications. We carried out nine weeks of remote-viewing trials, in which the viewer was to describe the target that he or she would be shown two days in the future. At each trial, the viewers had their own target pools of two targets about which they knew nothing. A total of eighteen viewings were carried out at the rate of one per person per week. Targets were randomly assigned "up" or "down" status by the judges previous to the viewing. If the viewers both accurately described targets of discrepant directions, then the trial was considered a pass. Additionally, if a viewer's target description failed to be awarded a rating of 4 or more on a 0-7 point rating scale, his or her call was declared a pass. Of the twelve viewings that were not rated pass by the judges, eleven correctly described the object that the viewer was shown at a later time ($p$ = 0.003). The objects shown to each viewer corresponded to the direction of the one-day change in the price of May silver futures. Of the nine trials carried out, two were passed for various reasons, and seven were recorded as traded in the market, although no purchases were actually made. Six of the seven trade forecasts were correct.

**Introduction**

This participant-observer report describes the trial-and-error examination of the *psi* process in a group setting. The inspiration for our present research into *psi* abilities (extrasensory perception) derives from our continuing concern with the effects of consciousness on our relationship to space, and time, and to each other. Our purpose for publishing the detailed protocol is to encourage other researchers to replicate these simple and successful experiments.

The remote-viewing protocol for eliciting psychic functioning has been investigated for more than twenty years since it was first developed by Targ and Puthoff at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the early 1970s (Targ, 1974; Puthoff, 1976). Since our original publication of remote-viewing (RV) studies, twenty-four attempted replications have been conducted, with more than half of these being reported as successful and statistically significant (Hansen, 1984). In 1982, we developed an extension of the remote-viewing protocol that incorporated precognitive remote viewing. We made nine forecasts, four days

in advance of changes in the price of silver futures on the COMEX commodity exchange. All nine predictions were correct, but, for a variety of reasons, we were unable to replicate that success the following year (Harary, 1985). In these precognitive experiments, we are endeavoring to make a forecast about a future event that is unequivocally outside the control of any of the experimenters. This paper describes a different precognitive protocol than was previously used.

In this experiment, two viewers with separate target pools were used to increase the reliability of applied *psi* by achieving error-correcting redundancy. This work reflects a continuation of our concern with the often neglected issues of mutual trust and consensus of purpose in experimental *psi*, as described in the 1990 Parapsychology Association Conference panel on "Increasing Psychic Reliability" (Targ, 1991). Accuracy is often excellent; the goal here is to increase reliability.

**What Do We Know about Remote Viewing?**

We have shown that remote viewers can often experience and describe hidden objects blocked from ordinary perception, or contact a remote natural or architectural site, based on some target demarcation that we call an "address." Such demarcations have included the presence of a cooperative person at the location or geographical coordinates. It has been found that it is not necessary for someone to know the correct answer at the time of the viewing. For example, in precognitive remote viewing, the target may not even be chosen at the time of the experimental trial. In the experiment described here, the viewers were shown the correct feedback at a later time, because the feedback is the putative source of the *psi* data. We have previously shown that feedback is not a prerequisite for successful real-time remote viewing (Targ, 1983).

One of the hallmarks of the remote-viewing process is that shape, form, and color are described much more reliably than the target's function or other analytical information. In addition to visual imagery, viewers sometimes describe other sensory data such as associated feelings, sounds, smells, and even electrical or magnetic fields. As a viewer, I (RT) have learned that if I see a color clearly and brightly, or something silver and shiny, then that is the aspect of the target which I am most likely to describe correctly. Several others have reported these unusual and personal responses to target data as well.

Viewers can sense both present and future activities at target sites. There is no evidence to indicate that it is more difficult to look slightly into the future, than it is to describe an object in a box in front of you. Blueprint accuracy can sometimes be achieved, and reliability in a series can be as high as 80 percent (May, 1995). Unlike card-guessing or other forced choice experiments, more than two decades of remote-viewing research have shown no decline in performance. Quite the contrary, practice allows people to become increasingly skillful in their ability to separate out the psychic signal from the mental noise of memory and imagination.

We have shown that accuracy and resolution of remote viewing targets are not sensitive to distance of up to 10,000 miles, as demonstrated in our trials with Djuna Davitashvili in the 1984 Moscow-San Francisco remote viewing (Targ, 1984). Targets and target details as small as 1 mm can be sensed. Hella Hammid successfully described 1 mm x 1 mm microscopic-picture targets in an experimental series at SRI in 1979, and she once correctly identified a silver pin and a spool of thread inside an aluminum film can, as part of a successful ten-trial series with tiny objects (Puthoff, 1979).

Faraday-cage screen rooms and underwater shielding have no negative effects on remote viewing. In fact, some viewers prefer to work in an electrically shielded environment. The well known psychic Eileen Garrett used such a room that she had built for her own use in her offices at the Parapsychology Foundation on 57th Street in New York City.

Visual or audio distractions, or anything novel in the working environment may appear as noise or erroneous impressions on the viewer's mental screen during the remote-viewing session. Additionally, numbers are usually much more difficult to perceive than pictorial targets. It seems to be harder to guess a number from 1 to 10 than it is to describe a location chosen from an infinitude of planetary locations that one has never seen before. In looking for geographical targets, viewers search their interior mental landscape for a

surprise, and this will usually be the correct answer. With a numerical target, there are no surprises since one is already familiar with all the possibilities and is apt to try to use analysis to rule out the various choices. A prior knowledge of target possibilities, absence of feedback, and use of mental analysis all tend to make remote viewing more difficult.

Factors that enhance remote viewing are seriousness of purpose, feedback, heart-to-heart trust among all participants, and acceptance of *psi*. Experienced viewers learn to improve their performance by becoming aware of their own mental noise from memory and imagination, filtering it out, and by writing down their impressions and drawing their mental pictures. Drawing is especially important because it gives one direct access to his or her unconscious processes.

The use of several viewers can bring additional information of remote-viewing targets. However, sometimes the viewers all describe the same wrong target. It was hypothesized that if individual viewers each had their own target set, the problem of redundant missing might be circumvented. The present experiment was designed to test this theory, as well as our idea that mutual trust among all experimental participants, and commonalty of purpose, are necessary prerequisites for reliability in *psi* experiments.

**Experimental Protocol**

Our plan was to re-examine the "December Silver" experiments in remote viewing carried out by Targ, White, and Harary in 1982. We were also influenced by the work of Puthoff, who carried out another associational-remote-viewing series of trials in 1984 to raise money for a school. He used several viewers in a majority-vote approach and was quite successful in more than thirty trials. (Puthoff, 1985).

In this experimental series no actual purchases were made, and the trials were at the rate of one per week. The viewer's task was to describe the object that they would be shown in two days' time. Each week on Sunday evening, both viewers made "up" or "down" forecasts for changes in the price of silver. If the viewers agreed on the direction of their forecasts, then a simulated order was placed Sunday night to buy or sell at the Monday opening. The forecasting was for the change in price for a contract of May silver, from the time of the Monday opening to the close on the same day.

The protocol used two viewers, each describing objects that they would be shown on the following Tuesday evening. The percipients in this case were physicist Russell Targ and health educator Jane Katra, each of whom has extensive experience in *psi* research and other sciences as well. Our idea is that, if we are to gain an understanding of the *psi* process, we should do it ourselves rather than rely on passers-by to tell us about their experiences. For example, the biologist doing a critical experiment would not think of asking an inexperienced undergraduate to look through her microscope to collect the data; she would do it herself. In experimental science, that is how we discover what is going on.

For example, we shortened the time between our viewing period and the feedback session from four days to two days because we found it easier to describe a target shown to us two days in the future than it was to describe one that we were shown four days in the future. The time frame presented psychological and subjective effects for us. By the time our feedback had been delayed by four days, we had somewhat forgotten what the process of describing the object during the viewing session had felt like to us. As a result, the feedback -- which is hypothesized to be the source of that earlier perception -- had less of an impact on the viewers at feedback time. Our experience was that our viewing was not as sharp as it had been for real-time remote viewing. The hypothesis here, of course, is that a later event is the cause of an earlier perception. Therefore, the strength of the emotional or sensory impact of the event is an important precursor of precognitive-viewing success.

Each viewer had his or her own pair of objects in the target pool. For example, DB chose two objects for JK's viewing session, and WW chose two for RT. The objects were chosen in pairs, to be as orthogonal to each other in their various attributes as possible. On each Sunday evening, DB interviewed RT (concerning targets selected by WW), and WW interviewed JK (concerning targets selected by DB) about their impressions of the object that they were to be shown on the following Tuesday evening.

We know that mental analysis, memory, and

imagination constitute a kind of mental noise in the *psi* channel and, therefore, the closer we can get to raw uninterpreted imagery, the better. We always try to report raw perception ("what am I experiencing now? what am I seeing that makes me say such and such?") rather than analysis, since the former tends to be "on target" while the latter is often incorrect. Memory and remote viewing seem to share a similar property in that, for both processes, one scans the subconscious looking for data. In memory, one looks for associations, whereas in remote viewing one looks for surprises. For example, if one were trying to remember the name of the great baseball slugger on the New York Yankees, he might remember that his first name was Joe. But he can't quite remember his last name. Could it be Joe A? No. Joe B? No.... Joe D. That's it! Joe Dimaggio!

This analytical strategy is ineffective for the purpose of remote viewing. In this *psi* activity, one is looking for the essence or the minimum describable elements of a target. We talk about scattered data bits which we must synthesize into a target only at the end of the viewing. It is as though there are analysis, memory, and imagination noise levels, which are high above the *psi* information data. Only momentarily can we quiet this noise, open the trap door, and plunge down into the stillness where the *psi* data reside. Then we can grab a *psi* data bit, or two if we are lucky. It appears that visual artists, other creative types, and experienced meditators are often the most adept at coaxing out the state of passive volition which seems to be so attractive to the ellusive *psi*.

In our analytical society, remote viewing tends to be a difficult task for many people. It appears to be similar to the process of perception of subliminal stimuli in that it requires the full attentive powers of the remote viewer. Both the environment and the procedures are designed to be as natural and comfortable as possible, in order to minimize the diversion of attention to anything other than the task at hand. No hypnosis, strobe lights, sensory-deprivation procedures, or drugs are used, since in our view such (novel) environmental factors would divert some of the subject's much needed attention. Our experience suggests that a person following these simple procedures will be able to develop their psychic abilities without having to give up their mind or eat porridge at the feet of their guru.

The interviewer arranges ahead of time to have a bound notebook for recordkeeping available, together with pen and paper for drawing. The room lighting should be subdued to prevent after-image highlights, shadows on eyelids, and so forth. Before each trial, we believe it is important to take about a half hour to establish, or re-establish, a feeling of trust, rapport, and seriousness of purpose between the viewer and the interviewer.

When the agreed-upon remote-viewing time arrives, the interviewer simply asks the viewer to describe the impressions that come to mind with regard to the target object that he or she will see in two days. At first, the viewer must debrief (rid his or her thoughts of) the mental images that he or she brought to the session. The interviewer does not pressure the remote viewer to verbalize continuously; if he were to do so, the remote viewer might tend to embroider descriptions to please the interviewer, which is a well known syndrome in behavioral studies of this type. If the viewer becomes analytical in reporting the data she perceives ("I see a doll. It must be Raggedy Ann."), the interviewer gently leads her into description rather than analysis ("You don't have to tell me what it is, just describe what you see."). This is the most important and difficult task of the interviewer, but it is necessary for good results, especially with inexperienced remote viewers. It is also useful for the interviewer to "surprise" the remote viewer with the introduction of alternative viewpoints ("Go above the object, hold it in your hand, tell me about the weight and texture."). The remote viewer's perception appears to be mobile and able to shift rapidly with a question like this; it is as though the data bits come through before the viewer's defenses activate to block them out. Some shifting of viewpoint also circumvents the potential problem of the viewer's spending the entire session time giving meticulous detail of a relatively trivial item, which, even if correct, will generally be of little use in assessing the session. Once the viewer feels he sees something, he tends to hang on to this perception rather than commit himself to a new viewpoint.

It is important to recognize again that, with the divi-

sion of labor between remote viewer and interviewer, it is the *interviewer's* (not the remote viewer's) responsibility to see that the information necessary to permit discrimination among the range of target possibilities is generated. The remote viewer's responsibility is confined to exercising the remote-viewing faculty (describing his mental pictures).

Sometimes the viewer draws a mental blank and does not have any mental pictures to describe. He says, "I close my eyes, and it's dark." Under these conditions, an intrepid interviewer might say something like the following: "In two days you will see the target. Can you look into your future and tell me now what you will be experiencing then?" We have found that this approach is often surprisingly successful. It corresponds to our data suggesting that *psi* has a non-local nature and that there are no known space-time limits to *psi* abilities. Similarly, time appears like a river, on the average, with causes preceding events. However, if we look closely at the fine structure of the stream, we will see eddies in the flow, in which the effect may come before its cause. Physicists, these days, are calling this situation "stochastic" or "probabilistic causality," which is like a temporal uncertainty principle.

Often, a viewer will say, "I see something *like* a fire hydrant." What she is conveying to the interviewer is that she is *not* seeing a fire hydrant. It is then a good time for the interviewer to ask the viewer, "What are you experiencing (seeing) that makes you think of a fire hydrant?" The remote viewer is encouraged to sketch and write down everything she sees, even over her objections that she is not an artist, cannot sketch, etc. She may do so throughout, or wait until the end of the session if intermittent drawing would distract her concentration. Since drawings have often tended to be more accurate than verbalizations in our research, they are an extremely important aspect of the process for generating positive results.

**Choosing Targets**

The choice of appropriate targets is also an important part of successful experiments. In order to limit the universe of images, the target object should be bigger than a match box and smaller than a bread box. It should be geometrically interesting, and extended rather than compact. For example, a Raggedy Ann doll is easier to describe than an ivory Buddha figurine; a pineapple would be easier to describe than a peach; a hair brush is better than a nail file.

Psychic Ingo Swann used to say to us, "Don't trivialize the ability." By this, he meant that a remote-viewing object should be attractive, aesthetically pleasing, and experienced by the viewer as equal to the effort involved in describing it: no lumps of coal or #2 pencils. The target should possess a variety of sensory aspects, or what we call "psychic handles." Nothing should be used that might be perceived as frightening or distasteful to the viewer. This is an essential point since you would not want to violate the viewer's unconditional trust of you or the process. Above all, the viewer should not feel a sense of disappointment when he or she is finally shown the target. The feedback session should arouse the interest and satisfaction of the viewer. One does want the viewer to be disgusted, or be thinking, as Hella Hammid once facetiously exclaimed, "You asked me to separate my body from my consciousness for this?!" In the end, a good target is largely a subjective preference of each viewer. In this experiment, the target objects were chosen in pairs for each viewer just before each trial, to avoid the possibility of "displacement" into a target pool. There was no large pre-existing target pool for this experiment.

**Judging Viewer Responses**

At the conclusion of each remote-viewing session of the experiment we are discussing, the interviewer/judges, DB and WW, returned to their home to do the judging. Together they decided which, if either, of the two objects had been described by each viewer. They accomplished this by carefully reading the transcript from the viewer and comparing it, through a process of analysis and intuition, with each of the two objects in that viewer's target pool. They assigned a score from the 0-7 point rating scale shown in Table 1 to each viewer's transcript. A judging decision was made in favor of a given target if there was at least a 2-point difference in scores between a viewer's descriptions of his or her "up" and "down" objects, *and* one of the object's descriptions scored at least 4. This judging of binary targets requires much less precision on the

part of both judges and the viewers than previous RV series, where as many as nine transcripts and targets had to be matched. Also, we have learned to believe an experienced viewer when he indicates that the picture he has drawn is "noise" or analytical overlay (AOL) rather than perception of the true target. These items in the transcript are then given much less weight than others. In the present experiment, the judging session was the first time that the judges saw each other's chosen targets.

The following Tuesday, both viewers received feedback on their own correct object, which corresponded to the actual movement of silver prices. The judges discussed the transcripts with them, and the viewers often took this opportunity to express their opinions about the appropriateness of the targets

TABLE 1
0 - 7 Point Rating Scale for Target Transcript Correspondences

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | Excellent correspondence, including good analytical detail (e.g. naming the target by name), and with essentially no incorrect information. |
| 6 | Good correspondence with good analytical information (e.g. naming the function of the target), and relatively little incorrect information. |
| 5 | Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements, but some incorrect information. |
| 4 | Good correspondence with several matchable elements intermixed with some incorrect information. |
| 3 | Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate that the viewer has made contact with the target. |
| 2 | Some correct elements, but not sufficient to suggest results beyond chance expectation. |
| 1 | Little correspondence |
| 0 | No correspondence |

**Applying the *Psi*-Derived Data**

If the two viewers are correct 70 percent of the time and wrong 30 percent of the time (as we found to be the case during our previous two years of informal trials), they will agree on the wrong target 9 percent of the time (0.3 x 0.3), and agree on the right target 49 percent of the time. This suggests that, out of nine days' trials, approximately five will be traded and four will be successful.

We actually used a different trading strategy to give more trading days, based on the idea that misses (30%) are half displacement to the wrong target (15%) and half random output with no *psi* associated with any target (15%). If that is true, then we can trade either when both people see targets of the same direction, or when one sees a target direction with a score of 5 or greater and the other passes (no target is seen). In this case, we will get a miss when both people see the wrong target (0.15 x 0.15 = 2.25% of the time) or when one person sees nothing and the other displaces (2 x 2.25% = 4.5% of the time). This assumption gives a 6.75 percent miss rate. We trade when both agree, which will likely be 49 percent of the time, as stated before, plus when either viewer sees a target and the other passes (0.7 x 0.15 = 10% of the time). For the two people, this gives 2 x 10% = 20% additional trading. With these assumptions, we trade 75 percent of the time we have a trial, and have a 9 percent error rate on those trials. It is as though every trial is a "confidence call" by the judges. If they do not like the quality of a viewer's description in their blind matching, they declare it a pass. If they are unable to successfully match either viewer's transcript to a target, they declare the whole trial a pass. In our experiment, two of the trials were passed by the judges, and seven trials of the nine were hypothetically traded. Six of the trades would have been successful. The possibilities are enumerated in Table 2.

TABLE 2
The Tabulation of Trading Possibilities.

| Viewer A | Viewer B | % | D = Displacement, H = Hit, and P = Pass |
|---|---|---|---|
| H | H | 49 | TRADE WIN (.7 x .7) |
| H | P | 10.5 | TRADE WIN (.7 x .15) |
| H | D | 10.5 | NO TRADE - disagreement between viewers |
| P | H | 10.5 | TRADE WIN |
| P | P | 2.25 | NO TRADE - two passes |
| P | D | 2.25 | TRADE LOSE (.15 x .15) |
| D | H | 10.5 | NO TRADE - disagreement between viewers |
| D | P | 2.25 | TRADE LOSE |
| D | D | 2.25 | TRADE LOSE |

**What Really Happened**

The protocol section of this paper has described the experiment as it was designed; now we will relate what actually occurred. In general, we will describe only the correct target object, since that is the only one that was shown to the viewers. In the following, we will present some of the more interesting and correct RV comments by viewers about their targets. Needless to say, the viewers also had incorrect things to say in each transcript, but, in order to receive a score of 4 or greater, there had to have been a strong majority of correct items.

**Trial I** Hit: The first target object was a silver and gold pendant made of flattened wire; it showed two intertwined dancers. RT described it as a "wire sculpture, pink and silver, maybe black" and made a matching sketch which was scored a 5, largely for the "wire sculpture" aspect, and a zig-zag shape in the

drawing. Trials 1 and 2 each had only a single pair of target objects for the viewers whereas trials 3-9 provided an independent target pool for each viewer.

**Trial 2** Pass: The target was a small steel wood screw. JK successfully described an elongated, hard, tapered, and pointed object like a carrot with tendrils coming out of it. She also drew a four-pointed star which corresponded to the Phillips-head groove on the screw head. She scored a 5. RT, unfortunately, described the other (down) object with great clarity. As a result, the viewings canceled each other and the outcome was a pass.

A problem occurred here. It is important for the targets to be of equal psychic valance. Of course, we do not know exactly what that means, but we now think that one should probably not balance a wood screw with a jewel-encrusted golden box, because the person who likes sparkly things will likely be drawn preferentially to the jeweled box. We know, after all, that a psychic has perfect access to both objects, and it is only the emotional significance or charge derived from the feedback that allows discrimination.

**Trial 3** Miss: This was a blown protocol. The viewers had excellent descriptions of the "up" targets: a ceramic sculpture of peas in a pod and a large douglas fir cone. The judges, that day, obtained the silver data for feedback from the television news rather than the newspaper. They did this because they were so confident that the viewers had the correct answer, based on exceptionally clear target descriptions in the same direction by both of them. Unfortunately, silver futures prices are often different from "spot" silver prices on TV. On this particular day, they traded differently by five tenths of a cent. The result was that we were shown the targets we so aptly described, but they were the wrong targets, as determined by the trend in silver. Since a viewer is asked only to describe the target that he will be shown, this should not be counted as a miss. On the other hand, silver went against us, so it surely was not a hit. We will call it a pass for the viewers, and a miss for the trading protocol.

**Trial 4** Hit: RT's target was a pink marble sculpture of a flamingo. RT was feeling depressed over the possible closing of his laser research laboratory and the loss of his job. As a result, he had nothing to report during his RV session. JK, on the other hand, gave a fine description of a toy glass bubbler of the type you hold in your hand to make the ether rise into a fountain. She said, "It is like a champagne glass.... It's tubular.... There's an elongated stem-like part.... Something like a fountain comes up and out." The judges said, "Give that woman a 6." This, together with RT's null result, allowed a decision, and it was correct.

**Trial 5** Pass: No *psi*. RT's target was an orange flower. RT again drew a blank on his trial. JK did not do much better with her three-inch disc-shaped temple bells from Tibet, and the trial was declared a pass.

Our experience thus far did not appear to be a great beginning for researcher-based *psi*. However, our efforts provided us with useful learning, and we made some procedural changes. We shortened the forecast time duration from four days to two days for the reasons described above. We moved the viewing from DB's house to RT's, because the judge's house was full of novel and psychically interesting objects. These appeared to be a noise source for RT, in addition to his other problems. RT's house also has many attractive objects, but they are all entirely familiar, and therefore not a source of psychic noise and enticement. They no longer have any charge for him.

**Trial 6** Hit: RT's target was a plastic rattle. RT described, "[a] child's toy made of blue and red plastic, with light coming out of the edge of the plastic.... Also something silver.... There is motion associated with this thing, like a top." He drew a top and lattice-like crossbars, which resembled the openwork of the plastic rattle. The rattle had a silver bell in each end, and the iridescent red and blue plastic was as described. That scored a 6. JK described her wooden box target correctly as a smooth, handmade ornamental container. In addition, she drew the unusual shape of the handle on the lid, which looked like two candy kisses.

**Trial 7** Hit: The target for RT was a wooden child's chair. It was described as wooden with vertical things like fireplace matches. There was a fairly good drawing of a chair. Good enough for a 4.5. JK had a target that she described as being delicate and commanding respect. "There is an elongated cylindrical part with something on the end of it that attracts attention... another part has different properties...something rotates... two pointed cones intersecting... This thing has to do with light refraction," said JK. The target

was a microscope. JK scored another 6, and the descriptions by both viewers were correct in their correspondence to the silver market changes.

**Trial 8** Hit: Target for RT was a small New Mexican Indian clay pot with a red design. RT said, "It's a dish," and very accurately drew the design. JK's target was a wooden Indonesian mask of Prince Shiva. She said that this is "a religious object...not Christian.... It is regal." She accurately drew its carved textures and the very complex crown of the figure, which greatly resembled the ridged dome of an orange-juice squeezer. Both viewers were correct.

**Trial 9** Hit: RT's target was an Art Deco bowl with a round base and square upper portion. It is china with hand painted flowers around the top and a cross design on each side. RT said it is a "polygonal glass container," which he drew. "It is like a circular cake cover," also drawn. "It is like stained glass; I can feel the pebbly surface on the glass." The cross decoration was also drawn. Very close to a 7. This was undoubtedly RT's best viewing. When the bowl was handed to RT on Tuesday evening, he was struck by the retrocausal link, that Sunday's perception of this beautiful object seemed to be caused by his experience of it two days later.

On the other hand, JK was visiting family and friends in Seattle and was having such a stimulating time that, during her RV session, she filled two pages with pictures. None of them greatly matched either target, so she was given a pass.

In summary, we had three passes for the viewers and two for the forecasts: One was due to little or no *psi* from either viewer. One was the cancellation of an "up" description by a "down" description, and the third pass was from a blown protocol. The hits came from two instances of little or no *psi* by one viewer balanced by a good hit from the other; and four cases of both viewers agreeing on the correct target with good to excellent descriptions of the objects. In order for a viewer to be credited with a miss, he or she must have received a rating of at least a 4 on the incorrect target. Otherwise, the transcript would be considered a pass. Thus, in a sense, the protocol was as important in preventing errors as were the judges and the viewers.

The probability of six out of seven successful forecasts of binary events, such as we produced, is p = 0.054. And the probability of 11 individual binary hits out of 12 trials is 3 in 1000. The data are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Summary of Associative RV Results

| Trial # | Viewer JK | Viewer RT | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 2 | Hit | Displacement/Miss | Pass |
| 3 | Blown Protocol | Blown Protocol | Miss |
| 4 | Hit | Pass | Hit |
| 5 | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| 6 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 7 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 8 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 9 | Pass | Hit | Hit |
| Totals | 6 Hits, no Misses | 5 Hits, 1 Miss | 6 Hits, 1 Miss |

**Post Hoc Analysis**

A second way of parsing this data was suggested by a reviewer who was justifiably troubled by the changes in protocol during the first three trials. It was correctly pointed out to us that the actual protocol did not stabilize until the fourth trial. For trials 1 and 2, each had a single target pair for the two viewers, raising the stacking-effect problem, even though the viewers went in opposite directions on trial 2. Trial 3 was a blown protocol in that the viewers were shown both sets of targets for feedback. Also, at the end of trial 3, the feedback time was set at two days rather than four days. We could therefore consider describing this experiment as three trials in a pilot series, followed by six trials with a fixed protocol. The authors do not necessarily favor this interpretation, but it accurately mirrors the events as they occurred. The results would be as shown in Table 4. This yields eight independent binary hits by the viewers and five correct binary forecasts by the team. More trials are clearly called for, but we believe that the protocol is sufficiently inventive to be presented, even though we have only a handful of trials.

**Conclusions**

Two years ago, RT gave a paper at the 1993 Parapsychological Association Conference in Toronto entitled, "What I See When I Close My Eyes."

In that presentation, he described a "friendly telepathic protocol" created by a group of San Francisco

Bay Area researchers investigating *psi*. This present paper addresses the concerns of many skeptics in the parapsychological community who thought that we were deluding ourselves with sloppy protocols and sensory leakage from subliminal perception. This experiment demonstrates that multiple viewers, each with their own target pool, can be used in an associative-remote-viewing protocol to overcome the problems of displacement that have plagued researchers in this area. We, of course, do not know if this is a universal solution, but it is clearly a step in the right direction.

TABLE 4

| Trial # | Viewer JK | Viewer RT | Trade |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PILOT TRIAL | PILOT TRIAL | PILOT TRIAL |
| 2 | PILOT TRIAL | PILOT TRIAL | PILOT TRIAL |
| 3 | PILOT TRIAL | PILOT TRIAL | PILOT TRIAL |
| 4 | Hit | Pass | Hit |
| 5 | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| 6 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 7 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 8 | Hit | Hit | Hit |
| 9 | Pass | Hit | Hit |
| Totals | 4 Hits, No Misses | 4 Hits, No Misses | 5 Hits, No Misses |

We believe that trust and openness among the participants in the experiment are essential to the process that elicits reliable *psi*. Fear of *psi* often results from fear of uncontrolled intimacy. We think that descriptions from viewers such as “polygonal glass container,” “wire sculpture,” “regal... rather than religious” object, and “has to do with light refraction’’ show remarkable flashes of *psi*. We believe that most of the insights derived from this experiment would have been lost if the viewers had been undergraduate psychology students signing up for an ESP experiment. The researchers here bring both their passion for understanding *psi*, as well as their intellectual abilities, to bear on the experiments that they carry out. Based on our experience, the following are our suggestions and reservations to anyone wishing to carry out remote-viewing experiments of the type we have described here.

**Proposed Guidelines for Remote Viewing**

- Use selected viewers with a proven track record.
- Pay attention to each viewer by giving consideration to his or her mental state at the time of the experiment.
- Provide trial-by-trial feedback of only the correct target and do it as soon as feasible.
- Create trust by full disclosure, and no hidden agendas.
- *Psi* is a partnership, not a master/slave relationship.
- Seriousness of purpose provides motivation to both the viewer and the experimenter.
- Targets should be attractive and uniquely different: No tarantulas for viewers who do not want to experience them.
- Do not create large target pools -- two to four items at most.
- Take enough time to achieve rapport, plus ten to thirty minutes for a trial. One trial per day is plenty.
- Practice allows viewers to recognize mental noise and separate it from the *psi* signal.

It is possibly because of this humanistic approach, emphasizing rapport, that the remote-viewing protocol appears to be the most reliable (largest effect size) of the various parapsychological paradigms being examined today.

Through a cooperative effort, the four co-authors dodged numerous bullets throughout the experiment we have described here. We consider the rapport among experimenters to be paramount throughout the process. We took the time, when necessary, to solve discordant moods of participants in an honest and intimate fashion. Through it all, an imaginative and rigorous protocol and an enduring community of spirit prevailed.

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# IRVA News

## IRVA 2014 Conference

IRVA has chosen to postpone the next remote-viewing conference until June 2014. We thank you for your continuing support of IRVA activities and look forward to welcoming you to Las Vegas in June 2014.

## IRVA Member Honor Roll

### IRVA Founders

Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D.
David Hathcock
John Alexander, Ph.D.
Leonard “Lyn” Buchanan
Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.
F. Holmes “Skip” Atwater
Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.
Marcello Truzzi, Ph.D. (dec.)

### Lifetime Membership

Robert Dorion
Ronald D. Kuhn
Christer Lofgren
Marshall Payn
Dr. Kaz Stevens
Karlie Stevens

## IRVA President

Pam Coronado, current board member, has been chosen as IRVA’s new president. Coronado assumed her new role on April 1, 2013. If you would like to learn more about her you can visit her website at www.pamcoronado.com.

## The Warcollier Prize 2013

IRVA will not be awarding a Warcollier Prize for 2013. The 2014 prize will be awarded to that year’s winner at the 2014 IRVA Remote Viewing Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada.

## Welcome Home to Bill Ray from Afghanistan

William “Bill” Ray (Maj. USA, Ret.) recently arrived back from a tour of duty overseas on August 20th.

Ray first retired as an Army intelligence officer, later retired again as a Department of the Army intelligence civilian, and became a contracted senior instructor at the Army Intelligence Center and School at Ft. Huachuca, AZ. Then, last year, he headed to Afghanistan at the Army’s request.

Ray trained with Ingo Swann, the originator of the protocols of Controlled Remote Viewing, and was commander of the U.S. Army’s Remote Viewing Unit at Ft. Meade from 1985 to 1987. Sandy Ray, IRVA’s former treasurer, is Ray’s wife of almost 46 years.

**ARV CONFERENCE**

# APPLIED PRECOGNITION CONFERENCE

*by Tom Atwater, Ph.D.*

*Marty Rosenblatt introduces the APP Conference*

The Applied Precognition Project (APP) held its first conference on June 19-23, 2013 in Las Vegas, Nevada. Speakers included renowned former military remote viewer Joe McMoneagle, long-time remote-viewing researcher Ed May, Ph.D.; Dean Radin, Ph.D., chief scientist at the Institute of Noetic Sciences; and Marty Rosenblatt, who is the chief operating officer of APP.*

The conference focused on Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) and its application to predicting the outcome of two-choice events.

Participants chose one of two workshop tracks, Remote Viewing ("RV Track") or Analyst/Judge ("AJ Track"). McMoneagle led many of the RV Track talks, while Dr. May participated in the AJ Track presentations; Rosenblatt addressed both tracks. All participants came together for the more general ARV talks by these speakers (plus Dr. Radin), which were also streamed on the Internet as "webinar talks." Participants used ARV to make predictions about the Over/Under for the total score of three baseball games during the conference, using several different remote-viewing and judging techniques. Details of both the predictions and outcomes appear below.

* APP is a for-profit company that was formed in December 2012 to research and apply precognitive methods, including remote viewing, to predict future event outcomes in the areas of financial investing and wagering.

**RV Track: McMoneagle on Remote Viewing**

On the first day, McMoneagle presented recommendations for doing ARV for wagering predictions, stating that proper ARV protocol requires that everyone directly involved in both viewing and judging be blind to the target (to ensure that the information is coming from the source of psychic functioning, whatever that may be). He noted that he obtains his best results when he self-edits his sessions based on his experience in differentiating between signal and noise; he strives to omit the latter from his transcripts. He stated that the remote-viewing data transfer rate is very slow, on the order of one bit per second.

McMoneagle emphasized that ARV failures should be viewed as a learning tool, e.g., what is known as "displacement" (viewer attention displacing to the wrong feedback photo) is really a lack of discipline on the viewer's part. Viewers thus learn that self-discipline is essential for successful ARV. In his experience, RV taskings are sometimes muddled by client issues, and so his intention is simply, "I'll view exactly what makes everybody happy, no matter what the task is." What is most important is that ARVers devise a protocol they are comfortable with; tasking details are not as important.

He reminded everyone that binary ARV is really much simpler than operational taskings or remote-viewing missing persons, because all that viewers need to do is to remote-view well enough for the judge to distinguish between two photos. Sessions can be short and need only focus on gestalt, color, and/or outline.

**AJ Track: Analysis/Judging Protocol**

Rosenblatt discussed the basic issues in judging ARV sessions.

*Marty Rosenblatt (l) with Joe McMoneagle (r).*

**Webinar: Precognition -- What Does It Mean?**

In his first webinar talk, McMoneagle asserted that precognition is the only form of remote viewing there is. To him, feedback is only needed for training purposes; otherwise, it has no influence on viewers' "hit" rates. When it is used, feedback must be very clear; however, what is really important is that viewers need to know that they are doing a good job in viewing.

Regarding whether a viewer's intention should be to view the feedback photo itself or the actual place in space and time when the photo was taken, the U.S. military's first remote viewer emphatically came down on the side of the former. The primary reason is that the judge cannot know what information is not in the photograph and so has no basis for judging data outside the photo's frame. McMoneagle further suggested that viewers edit out information that would be of no use to the judge, such as data not in the photograph. It takes experience, however, in knowing what is and what is not relevant.

In McMoneagle's experience and that of his fellow researcher Dr. May, synesthesia -- defined by Wikipedia as "a neurological condition in which stimulation of one sensory or cognitive pathway leads to automatic, involuntary experiences in a second sensory or cognitive pathway" -- is an important phenomenon and key element in remote viewing. It is experienced when a viewer, for example, "smells ice."

**RV Track: Wild Card Preview for ARV Sessions**

Nancy Smith of APP introduced her Wild Card Preview (WCP) variant of Marty Rosenblatt's 1ARV protocol.*

* 1ARV attempts to eliminate the displacement phenomenon, where viewers displace to the incorrect photo instead of the photo associated with the actualized outcome of the event to be predicted. See *Aperture*, Fall/Winter 2012, Report on IRVA's 2011 Remote Viewing Conference, at p.20.

The 1ARV protocol utilizes a "wild card" or open target associated with the *non-actualized* outcome of the event, for each individual viewer. Under Smith's WCP variant, each viewer previews the wild card before the event is actualized. Because the wild card is associated with the non-actualized (i.e., losing) side, the intention is that the WCP will support the prediction for the actualized (i.e., winning) side by pointing to the losing side first.

Smith instructed participants on how to do ARV for the WCP protocol. Viewers paired off to select wild cards randomly from a pool of photos in sealed envelopes. Overnight, viewers did ARV sessions, turning in their transcripts the next morning. Pairs of viewers traded WCP photos and selected one of the two photos as the better match. The viewers repeated this process nightly for all three of the games predicted during the workshop.

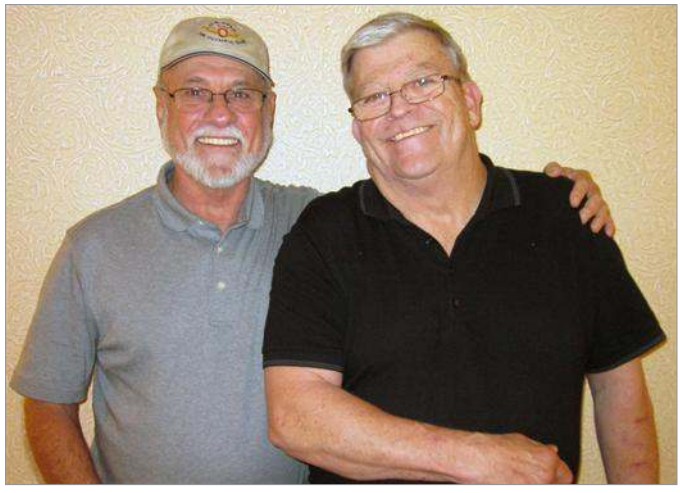
**RV Track: Computer-Assisted Scoring (CAS) ARV Sessions**

Meanwhile, Dr. May selected three conference participants to do sessions for which his Computer-Assisted Scoring (CAS) software was to do the bulk of the judging. He informed the viewers that the tasking was to "access and describe a photograph that you will see at 8:00 pm tomorrow." He instructed the viewers to "de-crud" their minds by writing any current issues or concerns on a piece of paper, then crumple it up and toss it in the corner. He informed them that photos in his target set have no people, animals, transportation devices, small man made objects or artifacts, indoor scenes, or weird camera angles, and that they should edit out all such items from their transcripts. Other than those exclusions, his targets could depict anything. Dr. May used a trigger word or clap of the hands as a signal to viewers to begin receiving session data, and had them repeat the trigger several times and then record impressions in the transcript. He came around to watch as the viewers wrote, and did a limited amount of coaching; e.g., to one viewer who drew a man made structure, he asked, "Sit on top of that thing -- what do you see?"

Three "coders" were selected from the audience to enter the resulting data into the CAS system, under Dr. May's direction.

**How Good Does The RV Have To Be?**

In discussing how he works, McMoneagle believes that the most important item in an ARV session is the gestalt, which comes at the start of each session. He then sets his intention to return to the same place, to get more information about the photo. Repetitive patterns, in particular, tend to come through more strongly. But, he feels strongly that gestalts have more power than anything else he puts in his transcripts.



*Dr. Ed May (l) and Joe McMoneagle (r)*

McMoneagle lists only the strongest impressions in his transcripts, not everything; there is one place in his head from which the impressions come. One of the hardest things to learn as a remote viewer is what to leave out; one has to pitch logic out the window for psychic functioning to work. The best ARV response is a quick drawing of the gestalt, plus a couple of comments; ARV transcripts need not be any more elaborate than this. The least amount of data the judge has to analyze, the better.

Importantly, ARV target photos must be as different as possible, i.e., be "orthogonally different." Targets should have a lot of information in order to "peak" over the noise; hence, both targets need to have equal entropy, i.e., the same amount of information in them.

McMoneagle believes that any ARV protocol should be minimal, in that the smallest amount of data produces the smallest amount of noise. In particular, only two photos are required; using additional ones just enables more displacement. He noted that

"practice viewing" was tried in the military's remote-viewing program to test the idea that more viewings would give better results, but that turned out not to be the case: no viewing supported another.

He asserted that, to deal with displacement, one needs to look for flaws in the protocol, such as the feedback mechanism or target selection. In his experience, one does not get displacement if the protocol is correct.

In McMoneagle's opinion, the optimal sports ARV protocol requires at least three people: the tasker (who picks the game, defines the targets, decides which game outcome is associated with which target, and makes the bets); the viewer (who is blind to all of this until the game's outcome is actualized); and the judge (who is likewise totally blind to the event until it is over; his only exposure is the transcript and the photos). Such a protocol eliminates any possibility of external noise or bias about the event or the betting.

He noted further that research shows in general that motivation appears to be a more important factor than innate ability in the development of expertise. In summary, McMoneagle feels that viewers should keep the viewing as simple as possible. Both viewers and judges should be motivated and have a clear intention for the outcome, be blind to the event, and fully understand the protocol.

**RV/AJ Tracks: Viewing, Judging, and Predicting Baseball Game Outcomes**

To enable a prediction of the first baseball game by the 1ARV-WCP group, Rosenblatt led AJ Track participants in group-judging of the viewers' transcripts, by pairing off and assigning Targ Confidence Rating (CR) scale ratings to each transcript for each of the associated photos. He then led the group to consider the ARV sessions' Targ CR ratings together with the WCP selections to make a prediction for the baseball game.

The game was the Tampa Bay/New York Yankees baseball game of Thursday, June 20, 2013. The prediction was for the total runs scored in the game to be either "Over" or "Under" the "Totals Line" established by the Green Valley Ranch (GVR) sportsbook at the time of the prediction -- the 1ARV-WCP group's actual prediction was "Over 8 runs." The WCP scores supported the transcripts' Targ CR scoring for this game (i.e., the WCP results pointed to the Under side), lending confidence to the Over prediction.

The prediction of the CAS judging group was officially "Pass." Although the three viewers' sessions were judged by the CAS software to indicate the Over side, the computed Figures of Merit (see description below) were not considered to be high enough by Dr. May to bet.

The first game outcome that was actualized later that day had a total of 14 runs, so the Over side was actualized. The 1ARV-WCP group therefore scored a hit.

*Participants wait in line at Green Valley Resort sportsbook to bet.*

The next day's game was a Minnesota/Cleveland baseball game, Over/Under total runs. The RV Track 1ARV-WCP groups again did their sessions overnight; the AJ Track participants again did the judging as a group. Overall, they judged the Under side a Targ CR rating of 4, the Over side a 2, and so their prediction was Under. Because Dr. May had left the event with the CAS software by this time, McMoneagle had six viewers do "quickie" sessions, randomly selecting photos from the sealed envelopes that were on hand, and did the judging himself. He judged them individually as three Passes and three for Under (with high confidence for two of those three), and so his prediction was for Under, with a 66 percent confidence level for a hit. As a result, all groups predicted Under 9 runs for that day's (Friday's) game.

The result of the second CWW prediction was a hit

for all groups. The game total was 6 runs, Under the line of 9 runs. All participants received their feedback – and many cashed their bets!

*Participants display winning tickets.*

The third game was the Boston/Detroit baseball game of June 22, 2013. Transcripts for the 1ARV-WCP groups indicated an Over prediction, with a Targ CR rating of 4 versus a Targ CR rating of 2 for Under. But this time, the WCP data indicated that Under was the likely actualized outcome, that is, the wild card previews pointed to the Over outcome. As a result, the official prediction as determined by a vote of the judges was Pass.

McMoneagle's informal group using simple binary ARV had five viewers. His judging indicated a 55 percent chance of Over actualizing, but he did not consider this likelihood to be strong enough to make a wagerable prediction. And so, officially, it was a Pass for this group also. However, many participants (including McMoneagle) decided to bet on the Over anyway and were rewarded when the outcome was 13 runs total, above the line of 9 runs.

Overall, the total official results were: 1ARV-WCP: 2 predictions, 2 hits, 1 pass; CAS Binary ARV: 0 predictions, 1 pass; and McMoneagle's informal Binary ARV: 1 prediction, 1 hit, 1 pass. For all of the passes, several participants saw enough to persuade them to make bets anyway, all of which were on the winning side.

**RV/AJ Tracks: Feedback Sessions**

The 1ARV-WCP team provided its viewers with their photo feedback for each of the three games, which was the same for all viewers for a given game.

Dr. May provided feedback to the CAS viewers, which was different for each viewer. Both Dr. May and McMoneagle were very encouraging to these viewers, opining that the sessions were all good. McMoneagle provided feedback to his informal Binary ARV group, also being very encouraging and complimentary to the viewers.

**Improving Precognitive ARV: How Good Can It Get?**

Dr. May gave a summary of the management, oversight, and funding of the Star Gate project. It had consisted of three main types of work: intelligence collection, foreign-threat assessment, and research (basic and applied). Total funding over 22 years had been $22 million, small by defense standards, but the project had more oversight than projects with a hundred times more funding. Politics was a major issue throughout the project's existence.

Dr. May's CAS system is based on a fixed target set of 300 photos, which took fifty man-years to construct from an original set of 20,000.*

*Viewer Debra Katz gets her feedback from the CAS judging team I to r Joe McMoneagle, Debra, Jon Knowles, Dr. Ed May and Alexis Poquiz.*

The 300 photos are required to be so distinctive that one from any of their twelve categories is "orthogonal" (i.e., as different as possible) from one in any of the other eleven categories, all to facilitate easy judging of one target against another.

* May, E. C., L. V. Faith, M. Blackman, B. Bourgeois, N. Kerr, L. Woods, *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, Vol. 76.2, No. 907, April 2012.

Possible categories include canyons, bridges, and waterfalls. The images within a category are as much like each other as possible, although they are of different scenes.

Dr. May took the audience through the steps in his CAS judging process. Independent "coders" do the data entry. From a list of 24 attributes (the Universal Set of Elements or USE) that might be found in a transcript (e.g., "water" or "textured"), the coder rates the match of the transcript to the photo on a "fuzzy set" scale of 0 to 1 in 0.1 increments. The CAS software then does the actual ARV judging, computing as output both "Accuracy" (the fraction of the target that was correct in the response) and "Reliability" (the fraction of the response that was correct) metrics on a scale of 0-1. The Figure of Merit (FoM) is defined as the product of the two metrics.

*IRVA board member Bill Higgins (l) with Joe McMoneagle (r).*

A FoM of 0.1 indicates a chance-level result. The very best predictions are those that exceed the FoM threshold, a predefined number based on past results for Dr. May's long-term viewers and coders. FoMs above the threshold occur by chance only 5 percent of the time, that is, such predictions are expected to be 95 percent accurate.

In fifty trials of a three-state ARV system for predicting stock-option outcomes with a chance hit rate of 33 percent, using CAS produced an overall hit rate of 64 percent (binomial $p = 2.4 \times 10^{-6}$), effect size [ES] = 0.65), while the best-bet FoMs above threshold produced ten hits in twelve trials, eighty-three percent ($p = 4.6 \times 10^{-5}$, ES = 1.13). In thirty trials of a two-state ARV system for predicting baseball-game outcomes with a chance hit rate of 50 percent, using CAS produced an overall hit rate of 67 percent ($p$ = 0.028 ES = 0.35), while the best-bet FoMs above threshold produced eight hits in nine trials, or an 89 percent hit rate ($p$= 0.018, ES = 0.70).

Dr. May's conclusions are that the "judge-free" CAS method produces significant results and that computers are better than humans at applying ARV decision criteria. He is now making his system available to APP for experimentation, and several new APP groups have been formed.

**AJ Track: Analysis and Judging from a Viewer's Perspective**

McMoneagle emphasized that the viewer is in charge of his or her session; he or she must feel good about it and keep a positive mindset. It is best to do clear, quick ARV sessions with a single feedback loop. If the level of detail is raised, accuracy goes down.

As an aside, McMoneagle mentioned that he has trained his left eye to dowse a map: it does not blink until it comes to the correct place on the map. He also uses his fingers to dowse on a map. McMoneagle sometimes combines dowsing and remote viewing for his operational taskings.

**Webinar: Computers versus Humans as Analyst and Judge**

Rosenblatt opined that, as conscious nonlocal beings, we humans have incredibly more capabilities by far to learn and judge than any existing computer; notions of nonlocality, entanglement, and zero-point energy are all involved in explaining his viewpoint. Dr. May and McMoneagle countered, claiming that these terms are being used loosely and are not of much relevance -- nonlocality seems imprecisely defined, entanglement only operates at extremely low temperatures and cannot convey information, and zero-point energy seems completely irrelevant. For these two, their data show that computers do better at judging than humans.

Concerning the "decline effect" -- the observed drop-off in the quality of a viewer's ARV results over

time after getting excellent results initially -- Dr. May noted that he had never seen such an effect in his laboratory in the last 30 years; McMoneagle, in particular, has not gotten any better or worse remote-viewing results over the years. In Dr. May's opinion, the decline effect happens when viewers try to do too many viewings too fast; therefore, he recommends no more than two viewing sessions per week. McMoneagle believes the effect is due to viewers becoming bored with the tasking. ARV is more robust because a viewer gets a new photo every time, thus avoiding boredom.

**RV Track: Is there a "best" protocol for precognitive ARV?**

McMoneagle says "yes": Keep things as simple as possible, always. Every level of added complexity makes it more difficult to get to a decision about the outcome. He therefore suggests that:

*(l to r) Debra Katz, Alexis Poquiz, Dave Silverstein, Dr May, Nancy Smith and Joe McMoneagle*

•All participants must be completely blind to the targets.

•Judges particularly need to be blind to the targets.

•Having all viewers do the same target invites problems; therefore, each viewer needs a different target set.

•Participants must have a clear intention as to the outcome.

•Participants must fully understand the protocol.

•Participants must understand what the intended outcome is.

McMoneagle discussed his protocol for remote viewing the lottery: He views the time and place where a big lottery ticket will be won. Although it takes a lot of work, he claims that he has won a lot of money this way. He knows of people who have paid to have a lottery machine installed in their homes and who bet the same block of numbers each day. One can win a lot of money this way, he claims, without any ARV protocol.

**Webinar: Consciousness and Time -- Is Consciousness the Fundamental?**

Dr. May asserted his materialist view that consciousness is an emergent property of the brain and any interconnection between consciousness and physics is uncertain. He does not know how precognition works, as a result. As for time, he stated that physics knows nothing about the present -- it is an infinitesimal point sliding in history; light needs time to travel, so anything we see has already happened.

To McMoneagle's mind, what makes people conscious is their ability to think in a way that keeps one "foot" in the physical world and the other "foot" in the imaginary/spiritual/magical world. For him, "duality" means that the same mind operates in both the real and the unreal. Time is an illusion; in the future, anything can happen, but the only thing that actually "really" happens is the thing that does happen. Because the present is so fleeting, remote viewing is almost always an act of precognition; humans have no grasp of what reality is other than that what they experience.

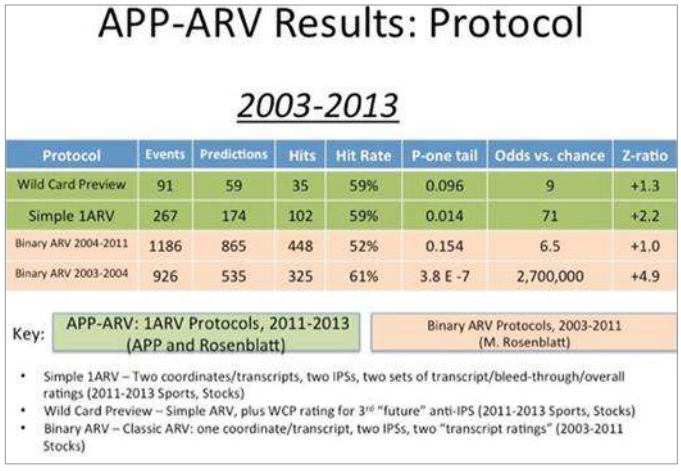
For McMoneagle, humans are like eggs who exist in a shell: our senses bring information into the egg, while the other part of our humanness is what we learn from the outside world. But, we have little way of judging this information other than the quality of the source, so it is all an act of faith. The sum of all of this is simply experience. He sees himself as both a dualist and a materialist ("I'm a fuzzy set"); however, he leans to the materialist side because he perceives himself primarily as a material being living in a material world.

Rosenblatt averred that consciousness is the fundamental, the core of our existence. Somehow he feels our present "now" is connected to (i.e., en-

tangled with) past and future "nows" -- and that makes all humans nonlocal beings. As such, all of us are "conscious quantum, self-programmable, living beings." Applied to ARV, feedback and ARV sessions are entangled in space-time.

McMoneagle asserts that self-judging almost never produces a significant effect. When it appears to do so, it may be due to the fact that the real feedback is the viewer's financial success rather than the feedback photos.

As to the question about whether viewers are remote viewing an actual fixed event in the future (thus seeming to preclude free will, such as a baseball player's, from affecting the outcome) or only the maximum-probability outcome, he stated that remote viewing has nothing to do with probability. The viewer is viewing his or her target, which is a photo that will be shown to the viewer when the game is over. That's it.



APP-ARV Results: Protocol

2003-2013

| Protocol | Events | Predictions | Hits | Hit Rate | P-one tail | Odds vs. chance | Z-ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wild Card Preview | 91 | 59 | 35 | 59% | 0.096 | 9 | +1.3 |
| Simple 1ARV | 267 | 174 | 102 | 59% | 0.014 | 71 | +2.2 |
| Binary ARV 2004-2011 | 1186 | 865 | 448 | 52% | 0.154 | 6.5 | +1.0 |
| Binary ARV 2003-2004 | 926 | 535 | 325 | 61% | 3.8 E -7 | 2,700,000 | +4.9 |

Key: APP-ARV: 1ARV Protocols, 2011-2013 (APP and Rosenblatt) | Binary ARV Protocols, 2003-2011 (M. Rosenblatt)

- Simple 1ARV – Two coordinates/transcripts, two IPSs, two sets of transcript/bleed-through/overall ratings (2011-2013 Sports, Stocks)
- Wild Card Preview – Simple ARV, plus WCP rating for 3rd "future" anti-IPS (2011-2013 Sports, Stocks)
- Binary ARV – Classic ARV: one coordinate/transcript, two IPSs, two "transcript ratings" (2003-2011 Stocks)

Rosenblatt noted that the Penrose-Hameroff model of consciousness, based on quantum coherence of brain microtubules, would appear to confirm these types of theory.

**Webinar: Displacement**

For Rosenblatt, simple binary ARV (as used by Dr. May and McMoneagle) is flawed because the judge must see two photos, which fact the viewer can acquire and then possibly displace to the incorrect (i.e., non-actualized) photo.*

According to McMoneagle, viewers should not receive feedback for any targets except the one that actualizes in fact; only one feedback loop is necessary. In his view, WCP just sets up more feedback loops, which will actually create the undesired displacement.

* The 1ARV-WCP protocol is an attempt to correct for this tendency by using a "wild card" instead of a second photo for the viewer to focus on. By having the viewer preview the wild card before the outcome actualizes, it is hoped that the wild-card photo will not match the transcript, which is supported by conventional judging.

McMoneagle further asserts that, if a judge notices items in a viewer's transcript that are not part of the target -- and then later notices the same items somewhere else, the judge should never tell the viewer about it. In contrast, if a judge sees incorrect things in a viewer's transcript, the judge should not call it "displacement" and share it, but instead call it incorrect and discard it, unacknowledged to the viewer.

For McMoneagle, if a viewer experiences overwhelming displacement, it absolutely is an error in protocol. For example, viewers should not be wagering because doing so can easily interfere with a clean feedback loop for them. As such, only a third party (neither the viewer nor the judge) can make any bets. Any change to a clean protocol can lead to undesired displacement. If viewers do multiple consecutive sessions, they should receive their feedback in the order of the sessions in order to avoid such displacement.

Further, according to McMoneagle, one's whole belief system affects the outcome of an ARV tasking. For example, if five viewers are working a tasking but only one of them has interest and/or a strong intention for the outcome, then the project is only running at twenty percent of its potential. One can counteract a negative belief system if one has a strong intention to do so. For example, when he performs remote viewing before people who totally disbelieve in him, he changes his primary intention to "I will blow these people away!" For McMoneagle, it is his personal expectation that rules. He therefore recommends that positive reinforcement and belief be created in a remote-viewing group; indeed, that should be made part of the protocol!

**Webinar Talks: APP Presentations**

Various APP officers and members gave talks about what the organization is, how it works, and the kinds of research that are being done.

Chris Georges, APP's, chief financial officer, gave an informal talk regarding why APP was formed and what its mission will be, going forward. Sports betting by a limited liability company is not legal, but stock market-investments are, so APP will focus on stock-option predictions in the near future.

APP member Jon Knowles gave two talks about his current research projects, one of which is on "The 'Pictolanguage' of Psi Sketches from the 1880s to the APP", and the other on "ARV Sketches from Six Viewers in Relationship to Photosite Attributes". Knowles also presented the results of a viewer questionnaire about how transcripts were done and judged, and their content.

*Presenters and attendees get together for dinner.*

Tom Atwater, APP's chief information officer, presented "APP Data, Access, and Results". The APP database consists primarily of ARV data compiled since APP's inception, plus heritage data from Rosenblatt's company Physics-Intuition-Applications (P-I-A), since 2011. Nearly all the data were generated with the 1ARV basic and 1ARV-WCP protocols. Some of the newest data were generated with a combination of ARV and sports-handicapping protocols ("ARV-logical"), and some data are non ARV, using a variety of protocols such as pendulum dowsing ("Direct Psi"). There are also some data generated with a basic binary ARV protocol similar to the one Dr. May and McMoneagle detailed during the conference.

APP member Alexis Poquiz spoke on "A Supervised Machine-Learning Approach to ARV", in which he described his *Dung Beetle* system for ARV binary-choice judging. He has taken a subset of one hundred APP predictions and done multiple regression and machine-learning calculations to come up with a predictive model for ARV hits. His full conference presentation is available at www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWknEzGm0O0 and the *Dung Beetle* system is available to the public at http://goo.gl/oHbq5.

**Webinar: Precognition in the Laboratory (Predicting the Unpredictable)**

Dr. Dean Radin presented on the subject of precognition, a common occurrence but a phenomenon difficult for many people to grasp and acknowledge. He opined that not only can precognition be studied but that it needs to be studied if the nature of time is to be understood.

Dr. Radin reviewed the four classes of tests used to study precognition in the laboratory:

1. *Forced-Choice Tests* Historically used by researcher J.B. Rhine (e.g., Zener cards), such tests are marked by easy methods and statistics, but are abstract and boring. Also, test subjects tend to start thinking and guessing, as there are only five choices of card symbol that can be made. However, meta-analysis of all such experiments yields a z-score of 11.4, which indicates that the odds against chance are 1 trillion trillion to 1.

2. *Free-Response Tests* These tests involve multiple targets. A viewer sketches where he or she thinks he or she will be taken the next day; the viewer is then taken there the next day. Thereafter, the judge makes a match if the sketch is good. Such tests require a very long experimental run with single data points, hit or miss, being created. Z-scores were generated at Stanford Research Institute (770 sessions; $z$=+5.8); Scientific Applications International Corporation (445 sessions; $z$=+4.85); and Princeton University ($z$=+5.42).

3. *Psychophysiological Methods* These methods rely on the bodily sensing of reactions to perceived precognitive experiences (presentiment arising from a "pre-feeling" versus precognition generated by a "pre-knowing"). For example, a test subject will view a series of pictures, one of which, randomly, will be shocking or very stimulative of one or more

of the viewer's physical senses. The data show that, approximately six (6) seconds before viewing such stimulus, the viewer's physiology is already reacting! It appears the person's unconscious mind perceives the stimulus that length of time ahead of his or her conscious awareness. In four experiments conducted, a z-score of +4.04 was realized, with other artifacts or possibilities ruled out.

In another test, the viewer's pupil dilation and eye movement were measured. Again, a significant physiological effect was noted six (6) seconds before the fact of the viewing of stimulative pictures.

In a further experiment, eight meditators (with more than 20 years of experience) and eight control persons (with no experience) were subjected to a simple stimulus (a random light flash or beep). The result was that the meditators had a dampened physiological response after the stimulus, but some elevated response before the stimulus. This experiment has been duplicated 41 times in the United States, Europe, Australia, and Iran; meta-analysis yields a 1 billion-to-1 odds against chance ($z$=8.7 - 6.07). From the first experiment conducted in 1997 until 2013, the z-score has progressed significantly and the results get more and more repeatable statistically, confirming the reality of the results.

4. *Implicit Decisions* Daryl Bem, Ph.D., utilized known social-psychology experiments but reversed them in time, e.g., if a test subject is shown a Coca Cola can and then asked to make a decision between two cans, that subject will be more likely to choose the one he or she has seen before. In Dr. Bem's version, a subject is shown two pictures that are equally likable and then asked to make a random decision. Did that decision go back in time? In nine different experiments, overall results were extremely good, with a z-score of +6.6, ES=0.22. Odds against chance were calculated to be 1 billion to 1. Dr. Bem's method has been replicated 81 times; the z-score is increasing smoothly, with overall results being 15 quintillion to 1 against chance. Thus, a real effect is evident – and a radical result reflecting a likely retrocausality phenomenon.

Because the effect size is sufficiently large, even long-time skeptics such as Richard Wiseman, Ph.D., and Ray Hyman, Ph.D., have expressed that such phenomena (including remote viewing, in Dr. Hyman's case) are now noteworthy.

In the arena of precognition, Dr. Radin does not believe that the future is fated to occur. Rather, he believes that there are probable futures; only tendencies are picked up in the present, rather than the actual future occurrences. Events do not have to occur. Still, he acknowledged there is some evidence that the closer one gets to a future event in time, the greater the likelihood that predictive results will be more accurate. In the actual world, unlike with random-number generators, he opined that possible events often have a lot of inertia or momentum, and so are headed in a particular direction already, all of which should make it easier to measure precognition in real life than in the laboratory.

As an example, in predicting the outcome of a baseball game, there may already be an "imbalance" in the probabilities between the two teams in that sports event – one team may be much better and so much more likely to win. That is, there is already momentum towards that probable outcome.

For questions or a DVD containing APP's June 2013 CWW audio and slides, send an e-mail: info@appliedprecog.com.

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***Tom Atwater, Ph.D.**, is APP's chief information officer, data person, database manager, remote viewer, and group manager for* From The Heart *group. He does consulting work, writing technical sections of proposals for companies vying for NASA, NOAA, and USGS government contracts. He specializes in science data processing and archives, and received his Ph.D. in cosmic-ray physics from the University of Minnesota in 1986.*

*He thanks Jon Knowles, Teresa Schnellman, Robert Narholz, and Russ Evans for providing notes on the conference, and Alexis Poquiz, Dave Silverstein, Marty Rosenblatt, and Debra Katz for providing additional photos. Visit the APP website at www.appliedprecog.com*

**RV IN THE NEWS**

# IRVA Directors, Founders Featured in International Media Productions

*by the Editors of* Aperture

Over the past few months, several IRVA directors and former directors and officers, as well as IRVA founding members, have contributed to important media projects, two of which were international in scale.

**Uri Geller Documentary**

Academy Award-winning documentary director Vikram Jayanti brought his crew to Austin, Texas last October to interview IRVA cofounders Harold E. Puthoff, Ph.D., and Paul H. Smith, Ph.D. Jayanti was working on a major documentary for the BBC about internationally known Israeli psychic Uri Geller. Former IRVA president and board member Russell Targ, former board member John Alexander, Ph.D., and 2012 Remote Viewing Conference keynote speaker Christopher "Kit" Green, M.D., were also interviewed for the documentary.

*Uri Geller (Image: Neil Atkinson / Sunday Mirror)*

Geller is famous for his mind-over-metal abilities, showcasing his skills at bending silverware, keys, and other metal objects on TV and at live events around the world; he has claimed other psychic skills as well. He has been a lightning rod for scientific scrutiny and controversy over his nearly 50-year career. In the fall of 1972 and again in the spring of 1973, Targ and Dr. Puthoff worked extensively with Geller in researching the psychic's reputed abilities. As a scientist working for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Dr. Green was also involved; he was particularly interested in finding out whether Geller's powers could prove useful for the CIA's missions. The Targ/Puthoff findings were published in 1974 in the prestigious science journal *Nature*. Although they observed some remarkable phenomena associated with Geller outside the lab, Targ and Dr. Puthoff were not able to verify his alleged psychokinetic abilities under strict scientific protocols; they were, however, able to document and confirm Geller's remote-viewing and telepathic abilities in a laboratory setting.

The documentary *The Secret Life of Uri Geller: Psychic Spy?* premiered in June of this year at the Sheffield Documentary Festival, and soon afterwards a shorter 60-minute version aired on BBC-2 in the United Kingdom. There will be a U.S. release of the film sometime in the future.

**Joe Rogan Questions Everything – Psychic Spies**

*Joe Rogan reacts to the news that the government actively recruited Paul Smith to be a psychic spy. (Image: JRQE website)*

SyFy Channel has a new hit series featuring Joe Rogan, the former host of NBC's "Fear Factor" reality show. Episode 6 features IRVA board member and former president Paul H. Smith, Ph.D., as he tells a skeptical Rogan about the military remote-viewing program and how remote viewing is done. The remote-viewing portion of the episode was filmed at a private ranch and former movie set in the hills northeast of Los Angeles. After a brief introduction to basic remote-viewing procedures by Dr. Smith, Rogan attempted an outbounder-style remote-viewing experiment against a randomly selected target in the vicinity. The episode -- the season finale -- aired on the evening of August 28th. www.syfy.com/joeroganquestioneverything/episodes

**Japanese National Television**

A film crew headed by producer Akira Kanda from NHK (in English, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation) came to Austin, Texas on August 19, 2013 to spend the day interviewing Dr. Hal Puthoff about SRI International's remote-viewing research program.

The next morning, the Japanese crew, along with Dr. Paul Smith, flew from Austin to El Paso and then drove further to Alamogordo, New Mexico to link up with IRVA cofounder and board member Lyn Buchanan for a reunion of the two remote-viewing pioneers. The next three days were filled with interviews interspersed with remote-viewing sessions in which Smith and Buchanan traded the monitor and remote-viewer roles back and forth.

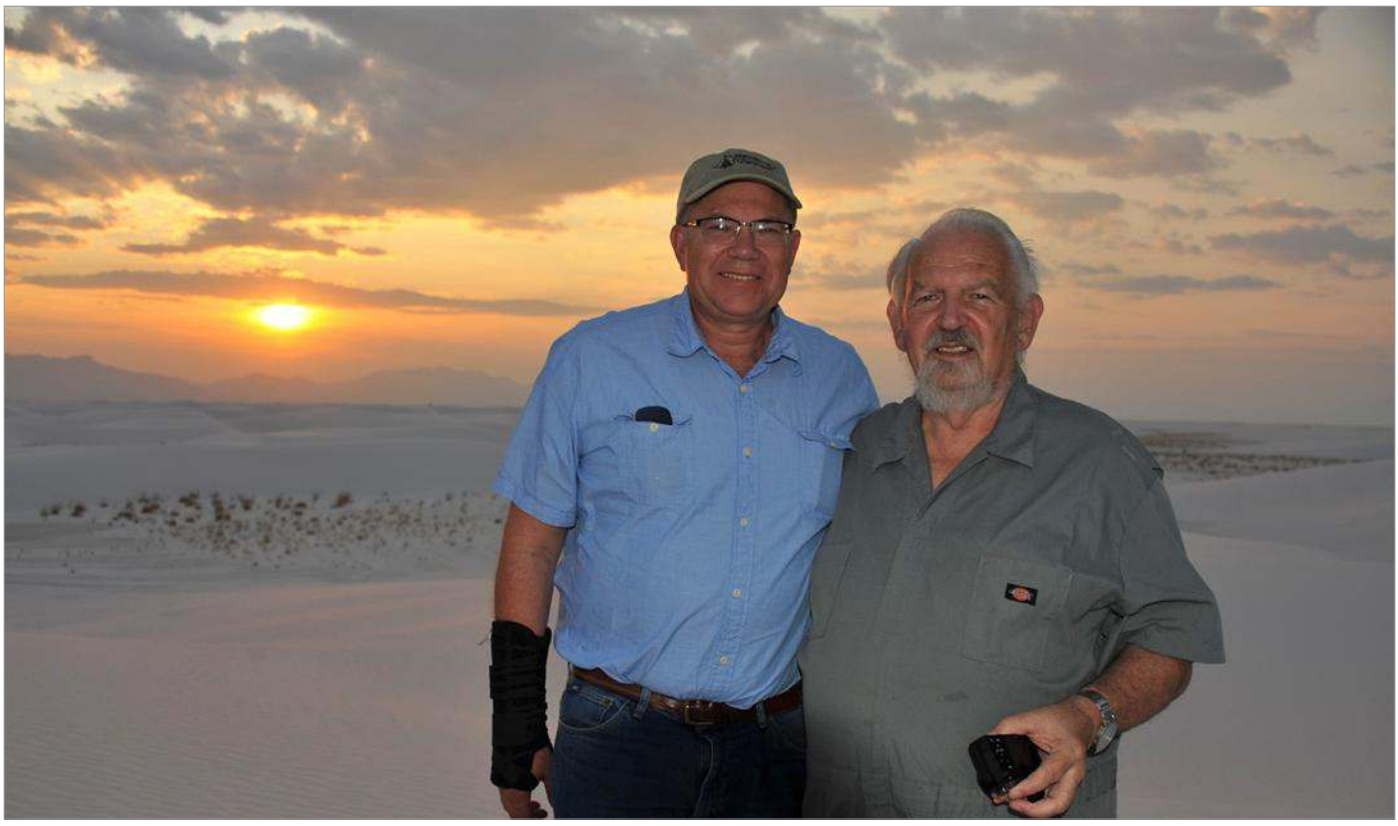
*Dr. Hal Puthoff (r) explains remote-viewing results to NHK producer Akira Kanda (l). (Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.)*

*Dr. Paul H. Smith (l) and Lyn Buchanan (r) preparing to do an on-camera RV session. (Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.)*

One unrelated highlight of the trip was a visit to the White Sands National Monument (west of Alamogordo) at sunset. The Japanese found the scenery breathtaking and said they had never before experienced anything like it.

*Cameraman Masaki Watanabe and members of the NHK crew arriving at White Sands National Monument (Image: Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.)*

For everyone, it was a mystical moment as the sun slipped behind the western mountains, flitting in and out of spectacularly fiery clouds. The surrounding sand took on many-hued shadows as dusk approached.



*Dr. Paul H. Smith (l) and Lyn Buchanan (r) at White Sands National Monument at sunset. (Image: Masaki Watanabe)*

The NHK production will be a 90-minute exploration of contemporary parapsychology research, to include interviews with Dean Radin, Ph.D., and Roger Nelson, Ph.D. (both of whom have featured prominently at IRVA's annual conferences), among other notable researchers. The next stop for the film crew was to be the annual Burning Man celebration, held on an isolated lakebed in the northern Nevada desert, where they will observe the excitement while strategically placed random-event generators monitor the week long event for any detectable consciousness effects that may occur.

The completed program will be broadcast on Japanese national television sometime in January 2014; there is also some discussion being had about the offering of an English-language version to American networks and the BBC.

**_APERTURE_ GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES**

The editors of *Aperture* would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit relevant and well written articles about remote viewing for possible publication in future issues. All submissions must pertain to remote-viewing research, applications, protocols, skills, or experimentation. Article length is negotiable depending on the importance to and interest level of our readership, and the quality of the presentation. All articles will be edited for content and style. Submissions should generally be between 500-1500 words. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to contact@irva.org.

**RV ONLINE**

# *APERTURE* LIBRARY

*by the Editors of* Aperture

## Conference Video List and Links

**IRVA recently added close to 70 hours of streaming conference videos from the years 2000-2004 to our member's online benefits. The videos from each year are listed below for your convenience, and also provided is a link to the member log-in page, which will direct you to the *Remote Viewing Conference Video Library*.**

***IRVA Conference 2000 -- Mesquite, Nevada***

**Charles T. Tart, Ph.D.**
*Learning to Use ESP*

**John B. Alexander, Ph.D.**
*Secrecy and the Other Things You Need to Know*

**F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater**
*Military Training in Remote Viewing Skill*

**F.M. Bonsall**
*The Application of ARV in the Context of Structured Remote Viewing*

**Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan**
*The Assigned Witness Program: The Future of Applied Remote Viewing*

**Jack Houck**
*Mental Access Window (MAW) and Partial Access (PA)*

**Bevy Jaegers**
*Psychic Research: Challenge of the Future*

**Deno Kazanis, Ph.D.**
*A Scientific Model for Remote Viewing*

**Greg Kolodziejzyk**
*Predicting the Future with Associative Remote Viewing (ARV)*

**Marty Rosenblatt**
*Online Associative Remote Viewing with the AVM Project*

**Stephan A.Schwartz**
*The Power of Ten*

**Azra Simonetti**
*What Do the Brain Waves of a Remote Viewer Look Like?*

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**
*Feedback After the Fact in an Operational RV Session: The Antoine de Saint-Exupery Project*

**Paul H. Smith**
*RV101: A Brief Introduction to Remote Viewing*

**Russell Targ**
*A Conversation with Russell Targ*

**Marcello Truzzi, Ph.D.**
*Fundamental Errors*

**Skye Turell**
*Operational Remote Viewing: A Reality Check*

**Jessica Utts, Ph.D.**
*From Private Knowing to Public Knowledge: A Scientific Confirmation of Remote Viewing*

***IRVA Conference 2001 -- Las Vegas, Nevada***

**John B. Alexander, Ph.D.**
*Remote Viewing, Science, and You; A Paradox for our Times*

**Dick Allgire**
*Remote Viewing and Direction Finding*

**F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater**
*Hemi-Sync® and Remote Viewing*

**Lyn Buchanan**
*How to Succeed at Not Failing: Selecting Training and Practice Targets to Give You the Edge*

**Pam Coronado**
*The Best Techniques for Successfully Remote Viewing the Future*

**Deno Kazanis, Ph.D.**
*The Scientific Basis for Remote Viewing and Mystical Phenomena*

**Bevy Jaegers**
*Psychic Research: Challenge of the Future*

**Jerry Livesay, Ph.D.**
*Phenomenological Methodology for Personality Profiling*

**Patrick Marsolek**
*Developing Sensory Awareness for Facilitation of Remote Viewing*

**Jean Millay, Ph.D.**
*The Ability of Couples to Establish EEG Phase Coherence and Their Ability to Do RV Successfully*

**Jeffrey Mishlove, Ph.D.**
*Remote-Viewing Training: Does It Work?*

**Gabrielle Pettingell**
*Remote Viewing: Martial Art for the Mind*

**Elizabeth A. Rauscher, Ph.D.**
*The Speed of Thought: Investigation of a Complex Space-Time Metric to Describe Psychic Phenomena*

**Marty Rosenblatt**
*An Online Associative Remote Viewing Workshop*

**Stephan A. Schwartz**
*Remote Viewing in Egypt: A 22-Year Case Study in Applied Remote Viewing*

**Nick Seferlis**
*Intuitive Therapy: Remote Viewing and Healing*

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**
*Detection of Nonlocal Consciousness: Catching Remote Viewers in the Act*

**Paul H. Smith**
*Remote Viewing's Biggest Bugaboo: How We Come To Think We Know What Really Isn't So*

**Hoyt A. Stearns, Jr.**
*A Techie Looks at the Nonphysical Universe: Physical Reality from a Nonphysical Perspective*

**Russell Targ**
*Why I Teach Remote Viewing*

**Atwater, Riley, Smith, and Targ**
*A Meeting of the Minds: The Development of Remote Viewing and Government-Sponsored Programs (Roundtable Discussion)*

***IRVA Conference 2002 -- Austin, Texas***

**Ingo Swann (Keynote Speaker)**
*Remote Viewing Viewed from the Outside - Part I*

**Ingo Swann (Keynote Speaker)**
*Remote Viewing Viewed from the Inside - Part II*

**John B. Alexander, Ph.D.**
*The Ultimate Conspiracy*

**F. Holmes (Skip) Atwater**
*The Role of the Monitor in Remote Viewing*

**Cleve Backster**
*Hypnosis Experiments Involving a Practice Similar to Remote Viewing*

**Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan**
*The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Scoring Remote-Viewing Sessions*

**Prudence Calabrese**
*Remote Diagnosis and Healing*

**Dale E. Graff**
*Air Force RV; Psi Connections; Distance PSI Experiments; and Learning from Illusions*

**Hal Puthoff, Ph.D.**
*Remote Viewing: Classified Beginnings*

**Mel Riley**
*'Remote Viewing' and the American Indian: An Historical Overview*

**Marty Rosenblatt**
*ARV, Precognition, and What We Learned From Our Five Protocols*

**Nick Seferlis**
*Remote Viewing, Remote Healing, and the Life Force*

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**
*Thinking Outside the Box: Remote Viewing as an Intelligence-Gathering Tool*

**Paul H. Smith**
*Operational Failure: Why It's Hard to Remote View Photos and What You Can Do About It*

**Russell Targ**
*The Real "Real X-Files": Remote Viewing at Stanford Research Institute*

**Atwater, Riley, Smith, Swann and Targ**
*The Oral History of Remote Viewing (Roundtable Discussion)*

## *IRVA Conference 2004 -- Las Vegas, Nevada*

**Ingo Swann (Keynote Speaker)**
*A Conversation with Ingo Swann*

**John B. Alexander, Ph.D.**
*Stepping Back: Discovering the Nature of Phenomenology*

**Dick Allgire**
*A Demonstration of Consensus Analysis and Reduction of Remote-Viewing Data*

**Daryl Bem, Ph.D.**
*Valid and Fraudulent Claims for ESP: How Can We Tell the Difference?*

**Daryl Bem, Ph.D.**
*Recent Experimental Evidence for Precognition*

**Leonard (Lyn) Buchanan**
*It's About Time*

**Pam Coronado**
*Remote Viewing High-Profile Crime Cases*

**Melodie Kleiman, J.D.**
*Remote Viewing as Part of Healing by Utilizing the Whole Human Consciousness*

**Carol Ann Liaros**
*Project Blind Awareness: A Humanitarian Application of Remote Viewing*

**Patrick Marsolek**
*Remote Viewing as an Awareness Practice*

**Melvin Morse, M.D.**
*Near-Death Experiences and RV: Evidence that Our Minds are Biologically Linked to the Universe*

**Marty Rosenblatt**
*Precognition Applications and Free Will*

**Stephan A. Schwartz**
*Explorations with Remote Viewing*

**Stephan A. Schwartz**
*Outbounder Remote Viewing*

**Nick Seferlis**
*Remote Viewing and Intuitive Healing*

**Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D.**
*Predictions? What's The Point?*

**Paul H. Smith**
*Associative Remote Viewing: Introduction and Exercise*

**Paul H. Smith**
*The Smoking Gun: Extraordinary Claims vs. Exceptional Proof*

**Russell Targ**
*Why Bother with ESP?*

**Simon Turnbull**
*The Future of Remote Viewing*

**IRVA MEMBERSHIP**

IRVA is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the interests of remote viewing. We are an independently formed organization of scientists, remote viewing professionals, students, and other interested persons.

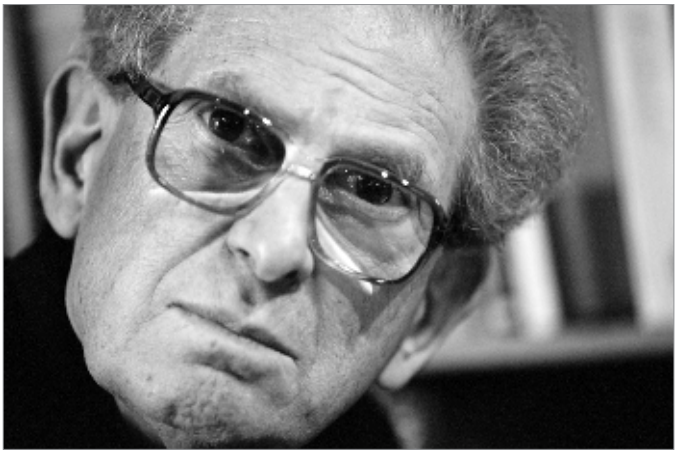
We would like to thank all our members for helping to support IRVA by renewing their membership each year. Those members who give on an ongoing basis have a long-term impact on IRVA because their dues provide a significant amount of the operating funds needed to keep the organization strong.

Please visit the IRVA website to review the member benefits and programs and learn about your renewal options: *www.irva.org/join/index.html*

**TASKINGS & RESPONSES**

# AN INTERVIEW WITH Russell Targ

*by Jed Bendix*



*Russell Targ*

***Ed. Note: This is another in a continuing series of interviews with remote-viewing luminaries conducted by Jed Bendix.***

*Jed Bendix [JB]: How did Padmasambhava from the eighth century influence remote viewing?*

Russell Targ [RT]: The great Buddhist teacher Padmasambhava who lived in the eighth century developed the concept of "naked or timeless awareness." In essence, he said, if you don't like the suffering you are experiencing, you should move from living in a world where you spend your time defending your ego and defending what is said on your business card, which is what he called "conditioned awareness." Padmasambhava then invites you to move from conditioned awareness to naked, or timeless, awareness where you experience the world as it really is -- where you can see into the distance and see into the future, because there really is no time. In order to move from conditioned awareness to timeless awareness, you have to give up the desire to name and to grasp the things you're experiencing. This is what we teach in remote viewing. Padmasambhava is not easy reading; his book "Self-Liberation through Seeing with Naked Awareness" is a meditation or transmission more than a textbook.

*JB: Would you describe the universe as multidimensional or holographic?*

RT: More multidimensional than holographic. Many people say the world is like a holograph; what they mean is, each piece contains connectivity to all the other pieces. I agree with that, but I don't think it's actually holographic. To be actually holographic, it implies a lot more; it requires other things which are not there. In a hologram, there is not the actual connectivity we have. In a nonlocal space-time, modern physics believes the universe is actually interconnected nonlocally. [Physicist] David Bohm called this "quantum interconnectedness." In many cases, separation is a complete illusion. The idea of the complex space-time called the "Minkowski Complex Space-Time" says we live in the real plane. Minkowski's theory states that, between you and me, there is indeed 2000 miles of separation on the real plane; however, there will always be a path off the "real" plane into the complex plane so I can find a path from you to me which has zero distance. The idea is the universe is a complex space-time; "complex" is a mathematical term, of course, and indeed there is a real physical distance.

I give a little Hindu metaphor which demonstrates an ancient concept of the universe, where Indra's net is thrown over the universe. Indra's net has a jewel at every intersection of the infinite net. From every polished jewel, you can see every other polished jewel. An observer looking at any point on the net can see all the other points.

*JB: How would entropy and synchronistic events materialize in a multi-dimensional universe?*

RT: Well, entropy is the idea that randomness increases with ongoing time. So, I don't see the connec-

tion between entropy and synchronicity. For example, if you take a video film of an egg and the egg breaks, you can definitely tell which way the event went. This is called "increasing entropy." If a film starts with a whole egg and it ends up as an omelet, it is easy to see the whole egg came before the omelet.

However, there is strong evidence that our consciousness is able to experience things which happen in the future. If you're sitting here quieting your mind, you can experience the egg frying in the frying pan even though it is in your future. We would say: your experience of the egg frying in the future may be the cause of what you are experiencing at an earlier time. The evidence for precognition is very strong; there is no doubt we are able to experience the future before it occurs.

*JB: Do you have an explanation why [SRI remote-viewing test subject] Pat Price was able to psychically read headlines from newspapers in the future?*

RT: Pat was the first highly capable psychic we worked with—not counting Ingo Swann, who taught us all how to do remote viewing. The only thing I ever saw Pat psychically read while remote viewing was the file cabinet at the NSA [National Security Agency] facility in Virginia. He was able to read file documents and name the facility in Virginia. Pat demonstrated his ability to psychically read, but we did not explore his ability. He was the only person we ever found who was able to psychically read while remote viewing. You might consider us negligent not to have pursued his ability further, but we were new to the game.

*JB: Your daughter Elisabeth [Targ] researched distant healing.*

RT: Yes, she did a famous experiment in which she had experienced healers send energy or healing intentions to thirty of her AIDS patients in San Francisco; Elisabeth was a very astute woman and psychiatrist. For the study, she randomly chose sixty of her AIDS patients in San Francisco -- thirty of them would be controls and thirty others would have prayers said for them. The thirty who had prayers said for them had much better outcomes than the controls: the thirty men for whom prayers or energy were sent had fewer opportunistic illnesses, fewer days in the hospital, fewer trips to the hospital, and much better psychological health altogether.

Her experiment was a double-blind. The men in the group did not know if they were in the healing group or the control group; neither did Elisabeth. Her experiment was highly significant, with the results published in 1999 in *The Western Journal of Medicine*.

*JB: How did she differentiate between professional healers and non professional healers?*

RT: Elisabeth's work was with very experienced healers. She had twenty healers from all over the country -- Native American healers, energy healers, Barbara Brennan healers, Reiki healers, Christian spiritual healers. What these people had in common is they all had been doing distant healing for more than a decade. I don't think of anybody as [being] a professional healer, because people cannot make a living being a healer. Generally, healers do not charge.

*JB: Does proximity or distance to the patient matter?*

RT: Elisabeth's healers were from all over America. There is no evidence [that] being closer to a patient is better than being farther away. It's a nonlocal ability. If you ask a Reiki healer what she is doing, she'll say, "I'm sending energy from my hands to the patient." OK, can you do that if the patient is in Chicago? She'll say, "Oh yes, the distance doesn't make any difference; I can heal independent of distance." This makes it sound as though it is not an energetic ability but a nonlocal ability.

*JB: Can you describe the difference between discursive thoughts and those of intuitive thought?*

RT: In teaching remote viewing, for example, if I am doing a remote viewing with someone on the radio, they'll say, "Can you show me something psychic?" I'll say, "Well, it would be more exciting if you do it."

*JB: Can you do that now and give us the answer at the end of the interview?*

RT: OK. I am holding an object in my hand now, a fairly unusual object. I invite you to quiet your mind and tell me about the surprising image that shows up in your awareness. Do not guess what I have, just tell me right now what's the new image that shows up in your awareness. If you close your eyes, do you see something interesting or surprising? What pops into view as you suddenly close your eyes? I invite you to quiet your mind and describe or draw the surprising images that pop into your awareness. Don't try to

guess or name my object, just draw something -- the shape or form that shows up on your mental screen. I will tell you the answer at the end of this article.

*JB: For your initial ESP research, how and from whom did you get the funding?*

RT: In the 1960s, I built an ESP teaching machine, which was a four-choice random-number generator. Later, in 1972, I was invited to attend a NASA conference on speculative technology to give a talk on Russian and American ESP research. My goal was to start a NASA ESP program at SRI. [Rocket pioneer] Wernher von Braun happened to be at the conference; he tried my ESP teaching machine and did extremely well.


*iPhone App - ESP Trainer*

As a result, NASA awarded us with $80,000 and we were able to fund our program. The money was to go towards my ESP teaching machine and also an EEG [*E*lectro*E*ncephalo*G*raph] experiment to show how the brainwaves of one person will respond to the experiences of a distant person. In the experiment, we would shine lights into the eyes of one person (usually me) and, in a different room, another person's brainwaves would be knocked out of alpha. I did this with my friend Hella Hammid. This same experiment, using identical twins, was earlier published in the 1960s in *Science* magazine; we replicated the experiment again in '73 and '74 and published the results in *Proceedings of the IEEE*. The experiment showed [that] lights shined into the eyes of one person can affect the brainwaves of another person in a shielded room.

I am now offering my ESP teaching machine as a free "app" for the iPhone; it is called "ESP Trainer," and it can be downloaded to an iPhone at no cost.

*JB: Richard Bach (author of Jonathon Livingston Seagull) donated financially to keep remote viewing going during the early years.*

RT: Richard Bach's agent, Eleanor Friede, was a good friend of mine. Richard Bach wrote about a psychic bird. I invited Richard to come to our laboratory, where I taught him to remote view. We did an "outbounder" trial with him, where someone would go and hide; Richard gave his psychic description of the place where the person was hiding. Richard said, "I see what looks like an airport check-in counter, with this white, smooth counter. Behind the counter on the wall is the logo of the company. The building he is in has a tall, pointy roof." The outbounder, or person hiding, had gone to a Methodist church with a tall, pointy roof inside of which there was a white, marble altar. Behind the altar was the "logo of the company," which was a large wooden cross.

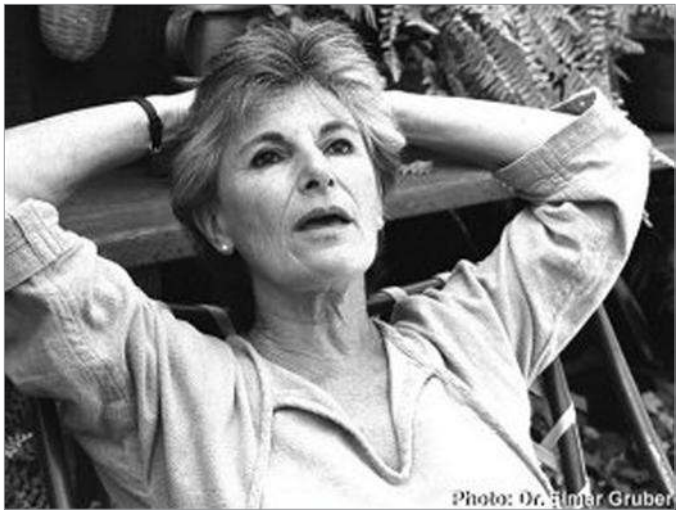
Richard is a very enthusiastic airplane flier; the fact [that] he saw an airport building is not surprising. We felt his description of a tall, pointy building with a white counter with the company logo behind the counter was a very good description. The results impressed Richard so much [that] he gave significant financial support for our program at SRI.

*JJB: Uri Geller was a part of the early research. Can you describe some of your thoughts about the experiments with him at SRI?*

RT: Geller was brought to us by his mentor, Andrija

Puharich, whom I knew from New York. Puharich was a physician-scientist who had patented a radio-frequency hearing aid which could be directly used to stimulate the eighth auditory nerve. Puharich was an inventive guy and psychic researcher; he found Geller in Israel.

Geller came to our lab, and we were eager not to be deceived by him as he was also a magician. I was a magician, and we did not give Geller a lot of room to fool us. He came to SRI to bend metal, which he was not successful in doing. Geller did do some successful mental-telepathy experiments. A typical experiment with Geller would be for an artist and me to be in a shielded room; Geller would be outside with the other experimenters. The artist with me would randomly choose a picture from a dictionary, then draw it; Geller was quite successful in copying the pictures. We published the results in *Nature* magazine.



*Hella Hammid (Image: Gruber)*

*JB: Do you have a lesser known operational session you're able to share which yielded results – perhaps something like an out-of-body experience?*

RT: The most remarkable session I was involved in was with Hella Hammid; this was a demonstration-of-ability experiment. Every couple of years, the CIA would forget that ESP really works; they would ask us to describe something they could verify. One time, the CIA asked us to describe "[Soviet premier Leonid] Brezhnev's office in the Kremlin." Hella and I sat down with cups of coffee in our nice, gray remote-viewing room; I told her the target was Brezhnev's office in the Kremlin.

Hella took a couple of deep breaths and said, "All right, I am walking down the hall and see a red door at the end of the hall. The red door curves at the top and is covered with red leather; the leather is held in place by brass upholstery tacks." That's so unusual that it sounded to me like a good psychic description, totally surprising both of us. I said, "OK, let's go inside. I'll open the door." She said, "It's dark inside." I said, "I'll turn on the lights; now, what do you see?" Hella said, "There is a great big wooden desk on the right covered with glass and, on the left, there are windows looking out onto Red Square." I said, "OK, is there anything else to describe?" She said, "There is a door behind the desk." I said, "Well, let's open the door; what do you see?" She said, "A flight of stairs going down." I said, "Let's go downstairs and see what you find."

So, we went downstairs to what looked like a computer room, where there were old-fashioned tall panels and bays of computer equipment. I began to feel uneasy and creepy about having penetrated this far into the Kremlin. To me, it began to feel dangerous. So, I said, "I think this is a good enough description; if we are correct, we have told them enough." I did not want to penetrate farther, getting us into psychic danger by going into the basement of the Kremlin.

Two years later, I was in Russia talking to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and they asked me, "Now that you are in Moscow, is there anything you would like to see?" I said, "Yes, I would like to have a glimpse of Brezhnev's office. I don't need to talk to Brezhnev, but if I could get a peek of his office, it would be very nice." They obliged and I got to see [that] the red door was upholstery with brass tacks; there was a switch on the left, the window to Red Square, the big desk with glass. I did not go down into the computer room, but there was a door behind the desk. Everything Hella gave the CIA for a description was correct.

*JB: Hella, Pat, and Ingo have all passed.*

RT: I am afraid so. Joe McMoneagle is still alive; Joe came along in 1978. [Dr. Harold] Hal Puthoff and I chose the original six from Fort Meade. We interviewed thirty people from a group of Army intelligence officers and picked six; the six included Mel

Riley, Joe McMoneagle, and four others who have not surfaced to the public. We did six remote-viewing trials with each of them. Our thirty-six-trial series was highly significant: With an expectation of six first-place matches, we had nineteen first-place matches.

*JB: I imagine [that] you had some remote viewers who performed better than others.*

RT: Joe and Mel Riley were the best. Four of the six people were independently significant. The six as a group were significant at odds of better than 4 in 100,000. Four of the remote viewers were significant; Joe was significant at odds of 0.002. Three of them were significant at odds of 0.003. Two were non-significant.

*JB: When you talk of "0.002" and "0.003," that's odds of two or three in a thousand?*

*RT:* The odds for the whole experiment were 1 in 25,000; the probability for the series was $4x10^{-5}$.

In my new book, I write about the proof of psychic abilities; what I am claiming is proof or evidence so strong [that] it would be statistically unreasonable to deny it. After forty years of research, the laboratory data for ESP is so strong [that] it would be unreasonable to deny it, which is what we mean by "proof."

In comparison, the National Institutes of Health investigated the success of aspirin in preventing heart attacks; there were several thousand men in the NIH study. When the statistical effect size got up to a level of 0.06, they stopped the experiment because the evidence was so strong [that] it was not fair to deny the benefits of aspirin to the control group. As far as the NIH was concerned, aspirin was proven to prevent heart attacks when the effect size got up to 0.06. The effect size for the Army soldiers was 0.67, so our experiment was more than ten times more significant than the NIH experiment; that is why we say we have proven psychic ability. In my book ,"The Reality of ESP," I give a lot of evidence from ESP experiments.

*JB: Were there any other experiments with good effect sizes?*

RT: The experiments with Hella Hammid and Pat Price were even more significant: the experiment with Pat had an effect size of 1.3 standard deviations ($p$=$4x10^{-5}$), and Hella's effect size was 1.5 standard deviations ($p$=$4x10^{-6}$). Though Hella was brought into the experiment as a control, her overall results were even stronger than Price's. A standard deviation is a measure of the expected deviation from chance expectation.

And: the object that I was holding in my hand was a three-inch-diameter round magnifying glass in a black plastic frame with a four-inch black handle.

*Russell Targ is a physicist and author, a pioneer in the development of the laser and laser applications, and a cofounder of the Stanford Research Institute's (SRI) investigation of psychic abilities in the 1970s and 1980s. Called "remote viewing," his work in the psychic area has been published in* Nature, the Proceedings of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), *and the* Proceedings of the American Association the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

*He has received two National Aeronautics and Space Administration awards for inventions and contributions to lasers and laser communications.*

*As a senior staff scientist at Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, Targ developed airborne laser systems for the detection of wind shear and air turbulence. Having retired in 1997, he now writes books on psychic research and teaches remote viewing worldwide. His website is www.espresearch.com.*

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***Jed Bendix*** *has worked at a regional hospital in west central Minnesota for 25 years. He is currently taking his advanced remote-viewing training, and his desire is to work on remote-viewing projects that assist others.*

**_APERTURE_ ARTICLES**

The opinions and views expressed in *APERTURE* are those of the writers. They do not necessarily reflect the position of the International Remote Viewing Association. We invite your letters and comments on all matters discussed herein. contact@irva.org.

RV RESEARCH

# REMOTE VIEWING THE OUTCOME OF THE 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

*by Debra Lynne Katz*

***An expedition into the unexplored territory of remote viewing and rating human subjects as targets within a binary protocol.***

**Introduction**

In early October 2012, Michelle Bulgatz and Debra Lynne Katz designed a project to determine whether remote viewers could accurately predict the outcome of the then-upcoming presidential election on November 5, 2012. With the primaries completed, the two candidates in the general election would be the incumbent, Barack Obama, and Republican challenger Mitt Romney. Polls indicated that it would be a very close race.

*Barack Obama (l) and Mitt Romney (r) (Image: Associated Press)*

This experiment set out with the following questions:

1. Can remote viewers from a variety of backgrounds, even with little experience viewing human targets, predict the outcome of a presidential election when utilizing a double-blind protocol.

2. How does a project involving a human target differ from those utilizing objects and locations?

3. Is the use of human targets in remote-viewing-related research projects or applied-precognition projects involving binary outcomes, something that researchers or project managers may want to consider in the future?

4. Which method/system of rating/judging sessions is most helpful when evaluating sessions with human subjects as targets?

5. How strongly will a viewer's candidate preference affect their session?

While this modest study was not intended to produce a huge data set (and therefore statistical significance cannot be calculated), its value lies in the knowledge gained and lessons learned about remote viewing and the rating of human targets within a binary blind protocol; this has the potential to be useful to those designing and implementing their own remote-viewing projects in the future.

**Background and Participant Selection**

Remote viewers utilize intuitive yet structured protocols to obtain information that lies outside their analytic mind or current knowledge base; that information comes to them in the form of images, words, sounds, smells, physical sensations, and emotions.

Several viewers participating in this project were trained and experienced in a variety of methods such as Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) and Extended Remote Viewing (ERV), methods originally developed for and utilized by researchers and remote viewers serving in various secret U.S. military and government programs. Some viewers were also trained in clairvoyant-reading methods described in two of this writer's books, "You are Psychic: The Art of Clairvoyant Reading & Healing" and "Extraordinary Psychic: Proven Techniques to Master Your Natural Abilities."

A couple of the viewers were new to both methods, having only done one or two remote-viewing sessions prior to this study.

**Why Choose a Human Target?**

Unlike other intuition-related disciplines, human subjects are the least utilized targets in remote-viewing practice and applied-precognition projects. Although some viewers participating in this project have done hundreds of sessions, most of those trained in CRV or ERV have little experience with viewing human targets directly. This is not to say these viewers have not had experience describing humans; on the contrary, when one is tasked with viewing a location or activity at a location, humans are often present whom the viewer will successfully describe. However, most of the time, the main tasking is to describe a location or object, or activity the human is engaged in, as opposed to the more personal aspects of that human. In most remote-viewing practice sessions, given that the surrounding environment is the focus, the human is often explored by the viewer more as a means to an end rather than the end itself, i.e., the human's emotions, actions, clothing, demeanor, and words can shed light on what is going on around him or her.

In contrast, those trained in clairvoyant-reading methods primarily do "read" people rather than locations or objects, although there is some crossover as people are impacted by or are curious about their locations.

**Project Methodology**

In mid-September 2012, eleven viewers responded to a request to participate in this project. The viewers ranged from having over 10 years' experience and hundreds of remote-viewing sessions to a fairly new clairvoyant student having only a few sessions completed. Most of the eleven viewers had little experience with human targets.

An e-mail was sent out to the viewers with only a randomly generated target number that had no significance to the target, as follows: "The target number is 91752183. Describe the target." The viewers were not told this was a human target. Still, the first three viewers' sessions only described locations and made no mention of people whatsoever. Whereupon, the researcher team revised their tasking after consulting with experts in the remote-viewing community.

Lyn Buchanan, a recognized teacher of CRV, advised that it would be acceptable to provide tasking of "the target is a person; describe the person," explaining that, while traditional psychic research calls for both viewers and those assigning them targets to remain completely blind to the target, in operational projects viewers are often given taskings that narrow down what needs to be focused on in their sessions.

Such tasking does not significantly diminish how blind the viewers are to the target, given the number of people in the world alive now, and throughout history, and those who exist as no more than a concept (e.g., Superman, Harry Potter, etc.), even though some researchers who have not run operational projects might find this approach less valid. However, an examination of a variety of studies of high scientific validity from other disciplines indicates that the "blindness" traditionally required in remote-viewing research projects far exceeds the level mandated in other fields, even on projects where people's lives are dependent on the findings.

In light of the above, the same target number was sent to the eleven viewers, but with the changed tasking of "the target is a person; describe the person." Three viewers who had earlier provided sessions containing no information about a human subject were asked to repeat their sessions, disregarding whatever information had emerged during their first attempt.

**Session Evaluation & Scoring**

The viewers' sessions were evaluated and scored using an analytical method recently developed by Alexis Poquiz for use in Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) projects; his goal was to automate a modified interpretation of the 0 - 7 Point Rating Scale for Target Transcript Correspondences, in an attempt to generate more consistent judging scores.

Applying the 0-7 point rating scale has been challenging because the different scale levels are not precisely defined. Instead, they are stated using broad and subjective terms, e.g., a Level 3 confidence ranking is defined as a "mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate that the viewer has made contact with the target,"

whereas a Level 4 confidence ranking has "good correspondence with several matchable elements intermixed with some incorrect information." Such similarity in definitions has led to wildly differing judging scores between multiple viewers.

Because a preliminary review of the eleven viewers' sessions showed few sketches and many descriptors that needed careful analyzing, it was decided that the 0-7 point rating scale would not be sensitive enough and that Poquiz's more sensitive judging tool (which scores every individual word and sketch as either a "hit", a "miss", or "undetermined") would be better and should be used alone.

**Challenges to Viewing and Judging this Human RV Target**

Both judges began this project with the naive assumption that the two candidates were quite different: One candidate was African-American, an incumbent, and a Democrat with strong liberal ideals, while the other was Caucasian, a very wealthy conservative Republican from a devout Mormon background. However, many of the descriptors in each session applied to both men:

- male
- middle-aged
- expensive house
- wears suits to work
- public figure
- accomplished speaker
- fixated on money
- has a staff
- seems suburban
- residential area
- fit
- smartly dressed
- muscular
- tall
- dark hair
- contemplative
- health good
- girly-like hands
- approaches work like duty
- people pay attention to him
- hair is short
- enjoys reading
- enjoys learning
- went to expensive schools
- is smart
- sometimes feels lonely and sad
- father
- on hot seat, like in court
- being grilled by a panel or like on a panel

Some descriptors, such as those pertaining to race/coloring/religion, were also not easy to assign given that Obama's mother was Caucasian and he is lighter-complected than many people of African-American descent:

- appears Caucasian-like
- golden-tan person
- light skin
- wavy hair
- the thought, Jesus Christ popped in my head.

For words and phrases over which the judges had prolonged debate and discussion, a "Q" was assigned and they were placed in the Question/Unknown category.

On some words and phrases recorded, the judges had differing opinions based on the TV networks they had watched:

- gives money away
- generous
- caring
- loving
- kind
- appears to be a thinker

Problematic words that could be relative to the viewers' perception of themselves included:

- short
- tall
- thin
- large
- old
- young

- muscular

Determining the accuracy of factual information also became a source of contention in the judging, such as:

- has 7 brothers
- they all do similar work

Other descriptors simply could not be verified either way:

- perspires a lot
- sometimes feels lonely or sad
- sometimes wears a tennis band on head
- man teaching girl to tap dance
- lives west of a museum ("Y" for Obama, "Q" for Romney)

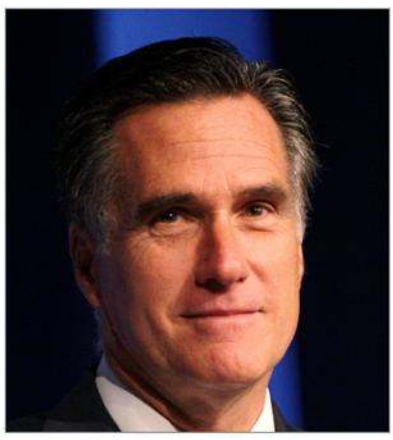
Out of eleven viewing sessions, only three contained a sketch of a face. One was not detailed enough to show a resemblance to either candidate; another detailed set of sketches resembled a religious figure. Given that Romney had been a bishop for several years, this was scored as a "yes" for him. The final sketch, at first glance, appeared to both judges to be a close match to Obama; however, upon learning the nature of the target, the viewer felt at first that it resembled Romney, but then changed his mind! It was ultimately judged as Unknown.

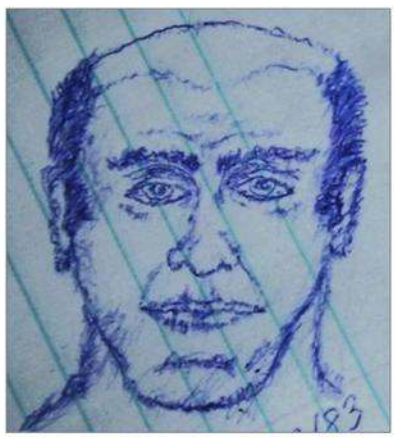
This last viewer's session also focused in minute detail on every aspect of the target's physical health and makeup, more so than any other viewer; unfortunately, many of these details also fell into the Unknown category.

**Analysis**

Once session scoring had been completed, two spreadsheets were created for each viewer that included the list of descriptors and sketches along with the ratings given by the judges when they were compared to each candidate. Percentages were calculated for those that matched ("Correct %"), did not match ("Wrong %"), and that were Unknown ("Q %") for both candidates; these were listed in two tables showing which viewer's session pointed to which candidate.

See Tables 1A and 1B.





*Sketch by Viewer 7 - Session pointed to Romney, but there was a high number of "Q"s.*

**TABLE 1A** - Calculation of scores for all viewers' sessions compared to what could be known of presidential candidate Mitt Romney by the judges.

(See table on next page.)

| Target Romney | Remote Viewer | Y | N | Q | Correct % | Wrong % | Q % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Romney | Viewer 01 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 73% | 27% | 38% |
| Romney | Viewer 02 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 23% | 77% | 24% |
| Romney | Viewer 03 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Romney | Viewer 04 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 50% | 50% | 11% |
| Romney | Viewer 05 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 67% | 33% | 29% |
| Romney | Viewer 06 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 75% | 25% | 27% |
| Romney | Viewer 07 | 16 | 9 | 28 | 64% | 36% | 53% |
| Romney | Viewer 08 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 42% | 58% | 42% |
| Romney | Viewer 09 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 54% | 46% | 28% |
| Romney | Viewer 10 | 48 | 9 | 19 | 84% | 16% | 25% |
| Romney | Viewer 11 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 24% | 76% | 9% |
| Romney Averages | Group | 13.18 | 7.27 | 8.82 | 60% | 40% | 26% |

**TABLE 1B** - Calculation of scores for all viewers' sessions compared to what could be known of presidential candidate Barack Obama by the judges.

| Target Obama | Remote Viewer | Y | N | Q | Correct % | Wrong % | Q % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obama | Viewer 01 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 56% | 44% | 33% |
| Obama | Viewer 02 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 79% | 21% | 18% |
| Obama | Viewer 03 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 50% | 50% | 0% |
| Obama | Viewer 04 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 75% | 25% | 11% |
| Obama | Viewer 05 | 25 | 5 | 12 | 83% | 17% | 29% |
| Obama | Viewer 06 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 78% | 22% | 18% |
| Obama | Viewer 07 | 8 | 13 | 32 | 38% | 62% | 60% |
| Obama | Viewer 08 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 50% | 50% | 33% |
| Obama | Viewer 09 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 71% | 29% | 22% |
| Obama | Viewer 10 | 48 | 8 | 19 | 86% | 14% | 25% |
| Obama | Viewer 11 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 36% | 64% | 4% |
| Obama Averages | Group | 13.09 | 6.36 | 8.45 | 64% | 36% | 23% |

**Results: A Prediction Made**

Table 2 shows the predictions from each viewer. Note the "Lower Q%" column that shows which target has a lower percentage of unknowns. The assumption was: the fewer unknowns for a particular target, the more indicative that the session is leaning towards that target.

From the first column in Table 2, it can been seen that out of eleven viewers, eight had a stronger match for Obama, with three matches for Romney. The "Lower Q%" score yielded an overall group prediction for Obama, changing one vote from Romney to Obama, changing another vote from Romney to a tie, and changing three of the votes from Obama to a tie, with one vote for Romney remaining the same.

**TABLE 2** - Viewer Predictions Based On Higher Correct Percentage and Lower Q% Scores.

| PREDICTIONS | Higher Correct % | Lower Q% |
|---|---|---|
| Viewer 1 | Romney | Obama |
| Viewer 2 | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 3 | Romney | Tie |
| Viewer 4 | Obama | Tie |
| Viewer 5 | Obama | Tie |
| Viewer 6 | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 7 | Romney | Romney |
| Viewer 8 | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 9 | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 10 | Obama | Tie |
| Viewer 11 | Obama | Obama |

**Viewer Preference Comparison**

Only after the election were all viewers informed, via e-mail, that they had been tasked with viewing the candidate who was elected in November 2012, Barack Obama.

One factor this project wanted to consider was whether a viewer's preference for a particular candidate may have had correlation with their session. One week after being given feedback, the viewers were surveyed for their preference between Obama and Romney, which one they voted for or which one they had preferred to win. Even if there were total correspondence here, it would not serve to prove that viewers' unconscious preferences had played a role; rather, it would only suggest the likelihood of this more so than if there were little correspondence.

Table 3 shows the viewers' preferences compared to their adjudged predictions. From this table, seven out of eleven viewers indicated a preference towards one candidate, even though some of these did not vote, for a variety of reasons. Two viewers did not respond to repeated inquiries regarding their preference, and two others indicated they had no preference.

Out of the seven who did respond, all voiced a preference for the candidate to whom their session pointed! While it cannot be stated with certainty that their preference did have a retrocausal impact on their session, this possibility has to be given consideration in the same way that the possibility of telepathic influence is traditionally considered and controlled for in most parapsychology research. Even if this experiment's data set had been large enough to determine

statistical significance, it still could not be said with any certainty that the viewers were strictly viewing the winning candidate, as they may have been simply viewing their retrocausal preferences -- which, in six of seven cases noted here, just so happened to turn out to be the winning candidate. Future research might explore the potential problem of subconscious viewer preference within a binary protocol and in projects involving the prediction of future outcomes.

**TABLE 3** - Viewer Preference and Prediction Comparisons.

| VIEWER | CANDIDATE PREFERENCE (Self-reported) | SESSION PREDICTION (Higher Correct %) | Lower Q % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viewer 01 | None | Romney | Obama |
| Viewer 02 | Obama | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 03 | Romney | Romney | Tie |
| Viewer 04 | Obama | Obama | Tie |
| Viewer 05 | Obama | Obama | Tie |
| Viewer 06 | Unknown | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 07 | None | Romney | Romney |
| Viewer 08 | Obama | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 09 | Obama | Obama | Obama |
| Viewer 10 | Obama | Obama | Tie |
| Viewer 11 | Unknown | Obama | Obama |

**Conclusions**

1. *Will remote viewers be able to predict the outcome of the next presidential election when utilizing a double-blind protocol?* Yes!

2. *How will a project involving a human target differ from those utilizing objects and locations?* Human targets offer a number of challenges for judges, as there are aspects of people that cannot be known or verified, or are subjective, conceptual, or paradoxical. Both viewers and judges tend to evaluate humans in relation to themselves. When a viewer says a man is "tall" or "active and energetic," judges do not necessarily know what the viewer means by "tall" or "active/energetic."

3. *Is the use of human targets in remote-viewing-related research projects or applied-precognition projects involving binary outcomes, something that researchers or project managers may want to consider in the future?* From this experiment's outcome, human subjects should not be in both target options in a binary protocol, if possible, as they are non-orthogonal. Rating humans as targets is time-consuming and prone to subjective decision-making; there are just too many aspects of a human that a remote viewer may access but which cannot be verified.

4. *Which method/system of rating/judging sessions is most helpful when evaluating sessions with human subjects as targets?* The traditional 7 point scale could not be easily applied to this experiment's sessions to produce a prediction, whereas the Poquiz system could. While this relatively new system is a superior tool for a project such as this, it is both more laborious and time-intensive. It filters sessions down to single perceptions or very simple phrases, which means context can be lost in the process. Sessions should therefore be on hand for review, even when all descriptors have been entered onto spreadsheets.

5. *How strongly will a viewer's candidate preference affect their session?* As a majority of viewers (six of eleven) indicated a preference for Obama, and one of the viewers whose sessions pointed to a description of Romney also voiced a strong preference for Romney, the possibility that participants remote viewed their own preferences rather than the desired target should not be ruled out.

**Project Remote Viewers**

Michelle Beltran, Jon Noble, Deborah Sherif, Laura Shelton, Paul Hennessy, Patsy Posey, Dolphin, David Beatty, Dan Hofficaker, Jason Brown, Russ Evans.

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***Debra Lynne Katz*** *operates the International School of Clairvoyance. She is author of* You Are Psychic: The Art of Clairvoyant Reading & Healing *(Llewellyn Worldwide, 2004);* Extraordinary Psychic: Proven Techniques to Master Your Natural Abilities *(Llewellyn, 2008); and* Freeing the Genie Within *(Llewellyn 2009). She is one of the recipients of the 2012 IRVA/IRIS Warcollier research award. She has studied and practiced remote viewing for several years. Her website is www.debrakatz.com.*

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# About IRVA

*Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate*

**The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was organized on March 18, 1999 in Alamogordo, New Mexico, by scientists and academicians involved in remote viewing since its beginning, together with veterans of the military remote-viewing program who are now active as trainers and practitioners in the field. IRVA was formed in response to widespread confusion and conflicting claims about the remote-viewing phenomenon.**

**One primary goal of the organization is to encourage the dissemination of accurate information about remote viewing. This goal is accomplished through a robust website, regular conferences, and speaking and educational outreach by its directors. Other IRVA goals are to assist in forming objective testing standards and materials for evaluating remote viewers, serve as a clearinghouse for accurate information about the phenomenon, promote rigorous theoretical research and applications development in the remote-viewing field, and propose ethical standards as appropriate. IRVA has made progress on some of these goals, but others will take more time to realize. We encourage all who are interested in bringing them about to join us in our efforts.**

**IRVA neither endorses nor promotes any specific method or approach to remote viewing, but aims to become a responsible voice in the future development of all aspects of the discipline.**