

APERTURE

SPRING/SUMMER 2022, ISSUE 34

MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING ASSOCIATION (IRVA)

APERTURE #34

3	EDITORIAL Jana Rogge	34	INVESTIGATION OF ARV SESSION-EVENT DELAY AND JUDGING PROTOCOLS FOR HORSE RACE PREDICTIONS T.W. Fendley & Tom Atwater
5	A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT Debra Lynne Katz	44	CAN WE HEAL THE EARTH WITH INTUITION? Julia Mossbridge & John Vivanco
10	IRVA OFFICER'S MESSAGES Dale Graff, John Cook, Pam Coronado	67	FRAGMENTS OF THE BOOK ANOMALIES Sandra Hilleard
12	50 YEARS REMOTE VIEWING HISTORY Hal Puthoff	70	THE WINDY SONG Angela Thompson Smith
13	50 YEARS AFTER Russell Targ	73	PENETRATION SPECIAL EDITION—UPDATED Tom McNear
14	NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS	74	THE INGO SWANN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP 2022 Blynne Olivieri
16	A 50 YEAR HISTORY OF APPLIED REMOTE VIEWING PROJECTS Debra Lynne Katz	76	THE FOUNDATIONS OF CONTROLLED REMOTE VIEWING Charles Peltosalo
26	IRVA RESEARCH UNIT – IRU Debra Lynne Katz	79	IRVA WEB GUIDE
28	THE 2021 IRVA REMOTE VIEWING CONFERENCE Vance West	80	MEET THE NEW IRVA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
		84	IRVA MEMBERS HONOR ROLL



www.irva.org

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.

Aperture is a publication of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). It is distributed to persons and institutions holding membership in the Association. Print copies are available from irva.magcloud.com. IRVA is a (c)(3) nonprofit organization devoted to the encouragement of research, education, and public information in the field of remote viewing. Letters and contributions to *Aperture* are invited and should be sent to the Editor at aperture@irva.org. Submission of materials does not guarantee its publication. © 2022 International Remote Viewing Association.

50
years

EDITORIAL

by Jana Rogge

While Psi phenomena in general have often been explored rigorously and scientifically, this has not always been true of practical applications of PSI, which are often left to practitioners to dabble in through the imprecision of trial and error. Remote viewing occupies a special place among all applications of extrasensory perception due to its scientific context. In the first two decades of empirical research in this field, an incredible amount of basic work was done to get to the bottom of the phenomenon of non-local perception.

We owe to this research not only the certainty about many details that seem self-evident to some of today's users, for example the independence of the phenomenon from either distance to the target in space or time, as well as there being no need for either physical carrier waves or special abilities that only a gifted few are allegedly blessed to have. We also benefit from strong statistical evidence for the existence of this particular PSI phenomena, which provides compelling evidence that we seem to be dealing with a natural human ability. This totality of work on and with remote viewing is both a milestone and at the same time just a small piece of the puzzle in our struggle

for understanding consciousness, space-time and our universe.

This year, 2022, marks the **50-year anniversary of RV research** since the start of the first federally funded ESP research program at the Stanford Research Institute in 1972. What followed was not only the spectacular research findings mentioned above, but also the development and military practical use of what is now known as remote viewing. For two decades during the Cold War, "Psi espionage" was used by U.S. intelligence and military in the so-called Star Gate program, with the method finally becoming publicly available in 1995. Since then, the research has been taken up and continued in many places. In the meantime, through permanent publications in a scientific context, we are also advancing the gradual acceptance of worldwide parapsychological research field in scientific society.

The possibilities for practical application of ESP in the civil sector are enormous and could change the world in many ways, as more and more people recognize, integrate and apply its potential. Remote viewing is therefore valuable in both its facets—its application for information gathering as well as being the subject of further research.

Dedicated to being not only a trusted chronicler, but also supporter, promoter and honest broker for the future of the remote viewing discipline and practice, IRVA also strives to advance the scientific study of remote viewing through programs such as the annual Warcollier Prize, and the IRVA Research Unit (IRU), which was founded in 2020.

We therefore dedicate both of this year's issues of *Aperture magazine* to this special anniversary. Be inspired! ■



Jana Rogge

Jana Rogge is a German remote viewer, author, RV-researcher and graphic designer. She started as an artist, studied visual communication and graduated with a diploma as a graphic designer. She is running a communication and design agency and a publishing house. For many years she held a teaching position at the Bauhaus University in Weimar and taught the basics of visual design and perception theory.

Prepared by around ten years of personal experience with non-local perception, Jana came across Remote Viewing in 2019, and since then got training in TRV and CRV from several sources, such as Manfred Jelinski, David Morehouse, Gunther Rattay and Paul H. Smith.

She is co-founder of PSI-unit.com, PSI Core and the PSI.vision Institute. Her publishing house Eckhaus Verlag is currently establishing a series of scientific and historical publications on remote viewing. This issue of *Aperture* marks Jana's debut as editor of an English-language magazine.

IRVA

Our deepest Sympathies
and Blessings go out to
Murleen S. Ryder & her family

born March 2, 1941
departed January 15, 2022

IRVA

**IRVA ED
2022
LAUNCH**

JOIN US!

SEEKING VOLUNTEERS &
EDUCATORS AND GROUP
FACILITATORS!

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D. — *Incoming President*

WWW.IRVA.ORG



When I was invited to join the IRVA board of directors two years ago, I accepted the position for two reasons. First, IRVA had played a substantial role in my own development as a remote viewer, project manager, public speaker, and researcher. Winning the IRVA Warcollier award twice set me on a path that would cumulate in returning to school for a Ph.D. in Psychology at UWG, where Ingo Swann's archives just happened to be located. Just as importantly, the friendships and contacts I made through attending IRVA's conferences greatly enhanced my knowledge and skills set, led me to meeting friends and mentors, and fueled my imagination and passion for all things remote viewing. I therefore wanted to give something back.

Second, as an IRVA member, there was much I loved about the organization and yet there was also some areas of improvement I felt were needed. If someone was going to be an agent of change, I decided it might as well be me.

Soon after coming onto the board, I discovered that my fellow directors were already looking at how to enact some necessary changes. A former longtime IRVA member and short-term board member had performed a thorough assessment of the organization's needs. He recommended the establishment of

sub-committees; creating venues for greater participation by the membership at large; improvements in membership communications and relations; and establishment of a much stronger social media presence.

While these changes did take some time and much work, the board with the help of other members worked remarkably well together and we launched several new programs that are in various stages of taking root, and even blossoming.

IRU. The first new program we launched was the IRVA Research Group, which is designed to provide a common forum for all those interested in research and to assist members in developing their projects. We have been meeting once a month for over a year and usually have between 10 and 20 participants on our Zoom calls. There is a longer article about the IRU's intent, work, and successes to date on page 26 in this issue. Additional info here: www.irva.org/research/iru

IRVA Volunteer Program. The next program we launched this last year was the IRVA volunteer program—recognizing that there is just no possible way an organization can grow and prosper with

just a small group of unpaid directors running everything. We put out a call for several positions, asked volunteers to fill out a questionnaire of which positions they would be interested in, asked them to submit resumes and from there recruited several people. One such person was Patty Gallagher, another was Kristin Dodd, both helping with IRVA's social media and who showed themselves to be so competent and dedicated to the field of remote viewing and to their work for the organization that we invited them to join the IRVA board. From this we went from having a social media presence that was barely non-existent to one that is thriving. We also put better systems in place so we can get a regular newsletter out each month from here on out. Still, there is much more work to do.

We continue to seek volunteers to run our TikTok and YouTube pages, and others to help with other SM formats. Those interested in applying can do so by filling out a survey. If anyone has applied and didn't hear back from us please reach out and send us a reminder as in the early stages of initiating this program there were a few glitches with our application system.

IRVA-ED. Another program we launched just this year is the all-new IRVA Education initiative. We kicked this off in a big way with Dr. Julia Mossbridge teaching a 6-month operational precognitive remote viewing class. She has 70 students participating, with the aid of 6 IRVA member assistants helping out. The remarkable thing is students are given a new precognitive practice target once a week, every week. While this course is for more seasoned viewers with at least a basic remote viewing course under their



belt, we will be offering some courses for brand new students as well in the months to come. Our aim is to provide learning opportunities that won't compete with other instructors who are long time IRVA members, but that will supplement and compliment courses they may be taking elsewhere, or perhaps inspire them to continue to seek out mentorship and practice opportunities from within and outside the organization as well. Further, we'd like to create opportunities for newer remote viewing instructors or those who wish to facilitate practice groups, discussion groups or themed RV groups. Everyone has to start somewhere and not all of IRVA Ed's programs have to be as intensive as the current one we are sponsoring. Some may just be single events, spanning just an hour or two. Our Focal Point Program under the directorship of Jon Noble will also continue. Those who are interested in applying to teach a course under IRVA Ed can do so here: www.irva.org/events/irva-ed

IRVA International Programs Initiative. IRVA has many international members, some who actively participate in our programs. For example, in recent months we've had members join our IRU create team meetings live from Taiwan, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, as well as the UK, Canada and Australia. *Aperture's* new editor lives in Germany and our new proofreader lives in Mexico. (IRVA's outgoing President is Canadian.) But we recognize there is still much more the organization can do to live up to the "International" in its name, especially to help promote remote viewing in other countries, amongst non-English speaking people.

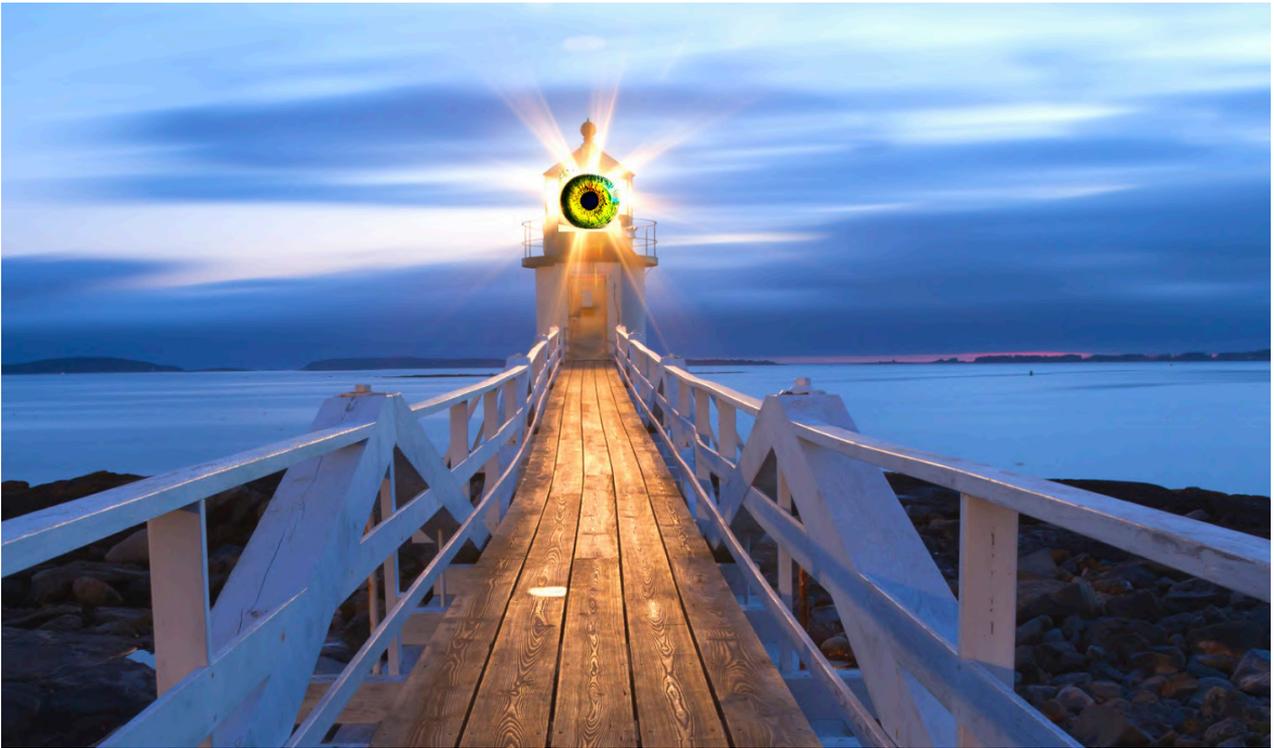


The IRVA board for close to a year now has been working on an initiative that would involve volunteer outreach coordinators from different countries to organize localized gatherings for remote viewing enthusiasts in their regions. These groups could be organized by locality, or by language. We have recruited two managers of this overall international outreach program—Cindy Miller and Jenifer Prather, who have been in conversations with interested future coordinators from countries such as Australia, Netherlands, South Africa, Brazil, Germany, Mexico. We have also secured legal counsel to ensure these efforts are in compliance with non-profit law. As a result, we are now very close to fully launching this program although we are still working out the exact titles, labeling and language for this.

APERTURE. IRVA's publication *Aperture* started off as a small newsletter. Over the years Cheryl Hopton as IRVA's editor developed it into a polished, classy magazine. Since she has retired, we've had an interim editor and now have the pleasure of working with Jana Rogge, a highly experienced German publisher and graphic designer whose experience will no doubt show. She is assisted by Pili Torre as proofreader. *Aperture* continues in its de-

velopment to grow into a publication that will have a mixture of informal pieces and scholarly articles, including formal experimental write-ups. (In this issue alone we have three such articles.) Further, we are moving towards launching an advertising program that will serve as a fundraiser for IRVA and help promote remote viewing related businesses and services.

IRVA—A Beacon in a Sea of Skepticism. While there were several structures and models the founders of IRVA could have chosen to promote remote viewing history, education, and research, the one they ultimately went with was a membership-based organization. I believe this was the right choice because remote viewing is largely a social activity. While it is certainly possible to practice remote viewing on one's own, quite often remote viewers work as part of teams and groups. Further, we are social beings living in societies largely governed and controlled by institutions. Even though remote viewing was birthed within U.S. governmental and research institutions, many of these (such as our churches and universities) are still not very amenable to those who are openly engaged in psi-based study and practices.



IRVA serves as an institution in its own right. It serves to legitimize the intuitive-based work that not only its members are engaged in, but also the experiences of the millions around the world who may never go as far as to become members, but whom will nevertheless have at least one organization to point to that is made up of individuals who understand the reality and importance of their experiences and set out to study and discuss these in a thoughtful and diligent manner. It is for this reason when I think about IRVA and its role within the smaller remote viewing community, larger intuitive community, and society at large—I see an image of a lighthouse with a giant eye shining out from the top. Even if the lighthouse is not perfect—it sways in the wind and has some older bricks that need replacing—it still is a welcome beacon out there for wayward ships seeking their first signs of solid ground.

Without memory and a solid historical record, knowledge and progress too easily erode into the sands of time. While there are presently a growing number of active social media groups doing lots of interesting projects with strong member engagement at this time, their survival and longevity

may be dependent on the ongoing interests of their creators—whereas IRVA’s founders designed the organization to withstand such personnel changes.

Still, as a membership-based organization, the financial health of IRVA is dependent on membership dues and other donations and endowments. Less apparent, but equally important, is the need for membership participation. To be honest, when coming onto the board, I had no idea how much time and effort being a director would take (especially given I had rather large ambitions for the organization). Of course, I had already been dedicating much of my practice, research, and writing time to remote viewing efforts, but I still didn’t realize how much work it takes to run a non-profit organization. I’m sharing this because it truly does take a village and so I’m putting out the call to all villagers—especially those who have equally grand visions for what this organization and field can be and how far we can really take this marvelously mysterious work.

Please consider joining me, the other IRVA directors, and present volunteers in donating some time to the above efforts. If not now, then perhaps in the future. ■

Support the Future of Remote Viewing Become a Member of IRVA Today

	Student	Associate	Tasker	Sustainer	Lifetime
	\$0 ¹	\$45	\$100	\$500	\$1000 ²
FOCAL POINT target practice group	●	●	●	●	●
Private Remote Viewing forum	●	●	●	●	●
CIA's Remote Viewing Archives and companion guide	●	●	●	●	●
Streaming video from past IRVA Remote Viewing Conferences	● ³	● ³	● ⁴	●	●
Discount on IRVA Conference registration	10%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Access to IRVA Research Unit (IRU) Creative Team meetings	●	●	●	●	●
Access to IRVA virtual education programs ⁵	●	●	●	●	●
Special live and recorded online meetings including opportunities for Q&A sessions with remote viewing luminaries ⁶			●	●	●
Invitation to private in-person gatherings during physical IRVA Conferences			●	●	●
Honor roll listing on the IRVA website About page			●	●	●
Honor roll listing in <i>Aperture</i> magazine				●	●
Complimentary access to IRVA conference video livestream ⁶				●	●

1 first year free

2 once

3 except past 3 conferences

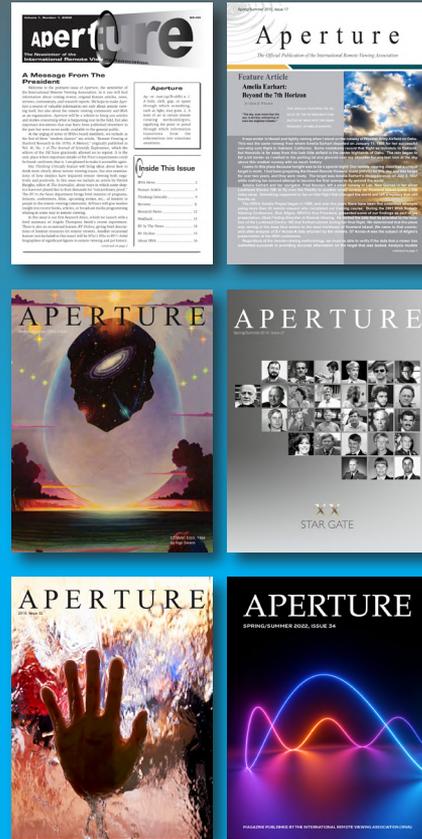
4 except the most recent conference

5 Some complimentary for members, some with a registration fee (discounted depending on membership level).

6 as available

APERTURE

online library



In keeping with our mandate to promote accurate information about remote



viewing both to our members and to the world at large, the Board has decided to release *all* back issues of *Aperture* into the public domain, and new issues (like this one) will be similarly available. The entire set is now available at www.irva.org/library/aperture For the print-copy fans, it is still possible to order physical copies via MagCloud.



Dale E. Graff — *Incoming Vice President*

IRVA OFFICER'S MESSAGES

Serving on the IRVA Board of Directors for the past 5 years has given me valuable experience for understanding details of the IRVA activities. As Vice President, I will build on IRVA's accomplishments and will strive to help IRVA move forward.

Although I was not one of IRVA's founders who in 2000 developed the IRVA Charter and set forth its goals, I have been a strong supporter of the IRVA mission in many ways, including frequent presentation at conferences and writing articles for *Aperture* and other journals. As Vice President I will encourage IRVA members to share their remote viewing activities and insights at conferences, on social media, and in *Aperture's* articles and interviews.

My technical background includes systems engineering for complex space systems, where I experienced the value of open communication and team work for problem solving and accomplishing mission goals. I am open to suggestions from the IRVA Board and other IRVA members for continuing IRVA effectiveness.

The 20 years since IRVA's origin have been filled with great advances in technology and in all scientific areas. As Vice

President, I will strive to keep IRVA current in new discoveries that may have significance for better understanding the remote viewing process and phenomenology. My involvement as co-director of the IRVA Research Unit (IRU) has already led to several ideas for research projects for the IRVA-iRiS Intuition Warcollier Award and for consideration by research organizations.

I will encourage constructive communication with others who have different ways of understanding remote viewing and other experiences that may relate to remote viewing. These interactions provide insight for how IRVA can best respond to requests for assistance that will occur, as IRVA becomes more visible through increased media connections.

In summary, I intend to fulfill the role of the IRVA Vice President by listening to others, writing articles, integrating ideas and suggestions, and recommending actions for consideration by IRVA President, Debra Katz, and the IRVA Board of Directors. ■

John Cook — Outgoing President



My time with IRVA has been an exciting and challenging adventure. The first conference I attended was in June, 2001. I'd become fascinated with remote viewing after seeing an interview with Dale Graff during his book tour for *Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness* in 1998. The experience of attending a conference was a revelation. So many people who "got" what I "got," all in one place.

In 2014, I became more directly involved, running live social media outreach during the conference itself, and then in the following year, launching our first live streaming participation option. I'm especially proud that IRVA has continued to provide this option every year since. At our June, 2015 conference in New Orleans, Paul Smith & Pam Coronado invited me to Join the Board, and I was excited to accept.

Over the six years that I have been President, I've been grateful for the support & collaboration of some wonderful fellow directors, which has allowed us to move IRVA forward on a number of important fronts. We've expanded our educational offerings, seen the launch of a new research-focused arm, and have grown our partnerships with other organizations—all while ensuring our long-term financial health as a non-profit. Although it's now time for me to step aside, I look forward to the ongoing success of IRVA under the leadership of Debra Katz, Dale Graff, and the rest of the Board.

My history with remote viewing goes way back to a conference in Mesquite, New Mexico in 2001 when I presented Alan Vaughan's last paper after he passed. I met Paul Smith, Lyn Buchanan, and my mentor Bevy Jaegers in person for the first time that year. I continued to study this fascinating process called remote viewing and spoke at many conferences over the years. The remote viewing community felt like home and I continued to meet fascinating people and grow as a viewer.

The first time I walked into an IRVA board meeting was June, 2012. In 2013 I was elected President and after a two-year term, I stepped down in 2015 but remained on the board. When John Cook took over the presidency in 2017, I agreed to

serve as his Vice President for the duration of his term. Little did I know he would become the longest serving President and continue for 6 years!

This year I stepped down from my role as Vice President and will be leaving the board in June, marking 10 years with IRVA leadership. Dale Graff will be replacing me and I couldn't be more pleased. I am so proud of all we have accomplished and in particular overcoming the challenges of the past two years. We've hosted conferences in Vegas, New Orleans, back in Vegas with the SSE, Online and at Omega. We have a new website and are financially solvent. It's been a fun and exhausting ride. I've met some incredible people on this journey and feel honored to have worked with so many giants in the field.

Debra Katz and a team of volunteers have been working hard to expand our reach into the community and I am pleased to have her take the helm at IRVA to continue that expansion and growth.



Pam Coronado — Outgoing Vice President



by Hal Puthoff

📷 Courtesy,
Paul H. Smith

50 YEARS REMOTE VIEWING HISTORY

On the 6th of June, 1972, I had no idea that what I was about to do would create history. Accompanied by artist and parapsychology researcher Ingo Swann, whom I had just barely met, we had traveled to the Varian Physics Building at Stanford University. Within a short time Ingo had not just significantly affected a sensitive and sophisticated, well-shielded scientific instrument with his focused intention, but had also accurately remote viewed its inaccessible interior. My report of Swann's achievement reached the ears of the Central Intelligence Agency and resulted in the launching of a 50-year enterprise that continues to this day. In a few short weeks after the event I was joined at SRI by Russell Targ and together we partnered in creating a government-supported research program that lasted for a quarter of a century. We were joined in our efforts

by a host of capable remote viewers, to include Ingo Swann, Pat Price, Hella Hammid, Gary Langford and many others too numerous to mention. Each of them share a piece of the credit for contributing to what has become a profound movement in exploration of the human potential.

For more than two decades of these 50 years, the International Remote Viewing Association has been an important part of that history. I was privileged to be a participant in IRVA's founding, and I share my gratitude with the organization for helping to preserve the legacy of what I and my colleagues set in motion now five decades ago. I fully expect our remote viewing descendants will gather in celebration after the next 50 years have passed, ready to embark on yet another 50 years beyond.

I am happy to join with IRVA and all those who are cheering remote viewing's success into the future in commemorating 50 years of remote viewing history. ■



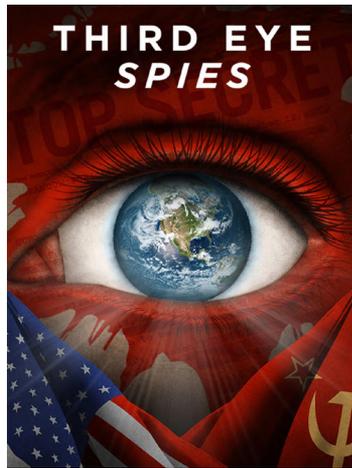
50 YEARS AFTER

by Russell Targ



After a lifetime of doing pretend magic, I have now been successfully teaching people, for the last fifty years, how to get in touch with their genuine psychic abilities. This began in 1972 when I co-founded the CIA sponsored ESP research program at Stanford Research Institute. This program described a secret Russian weapons factory in Siberia, identified the ring-leader of the Patty Hearst kidnaping, and located several kidnapped U.S. officials including Richard Queen, the U.S. ambassador to Iran. I also trained six army intelligence officers to create an army psychic corps that became known as Star Gate, which provided many hundreds of useful remote viewing tips until 1995.

I am now writing a book, *Third Eye Spies: Learning Remote Viewing from the Masters*. This book will introduce people to the most successful and gifted remote viewers in the world, some of whom had never done anything like this before. Remote viewing is the opportunity to describe and experience objects and events in the distance, past and future. I hope to give a wider audience that experience in this book. Another purpose of this book is to correct the misconception that psi is weak and unreliable. On the contrary, in the SRI laboratory experiments and classified operational tasks, psi was found to be surprisingly reliable, accurate, and useful.



never done anything like this before. Remote viewing is the opportunity to describe and experience objects and events in the distance, past and future. I hope to give a wider audience that experience in this book. Another purpose of this book is to correct the misconception that psi is weak and unreliable. On the contrary, in the SRI laboratory experiments and classified

operational tasks, psi was found to be surprisingly reliable, accurate, and useful.

Warm regards, Russell ■

Third Eye Spies (Full Movie) on YouTube



NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CEDAR MOUNTAIN 2022

REMOTE VIEWING SUMMIT

www.remoteviewingsummit.com

**Enhance. Expand. Explore. Engage.
Connect. Confirm. Bond. Breakout.**

Do all this when you join us for the Cedar Mountain Remote Viewing Summit. We envision the 2022 Cedar Mountain Summit as the first in a series of future retreats focusing on the consciousness-based skill known as remote viewing.

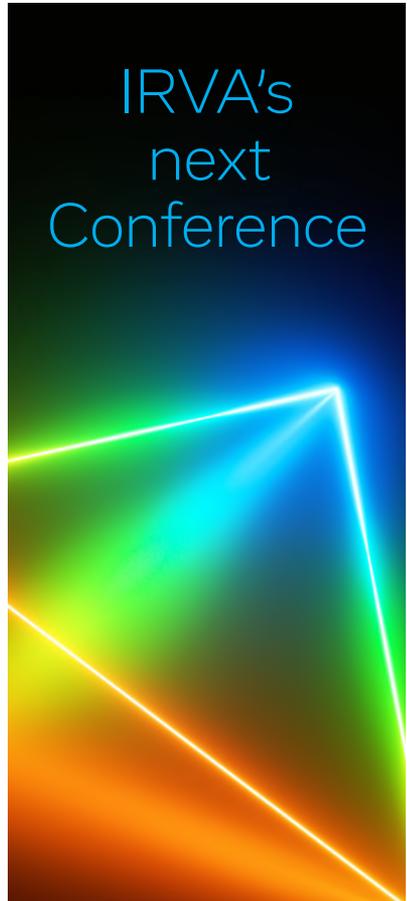


*Organized by
Paul H. Smith*

Our limited-attendance event will bring you together with an intimate group of other remote viewing devotees. We will learn, discuss, brainstorm and network, all on the subject of remote viewing and consciousness. Well-known RV and consciousness experts will serve as your guides. But you, too, will be part of the program. Expect not just to listen and learn, but to be part of the discussion, interact in the process, engage as experiences unfold, and participate in exercises to enhance the reach of your remote viewing understanding and skills. **For more information and for the Summit newsletter visit our website.**

23 –25 Sept. 2022 | Cedar City, Utah

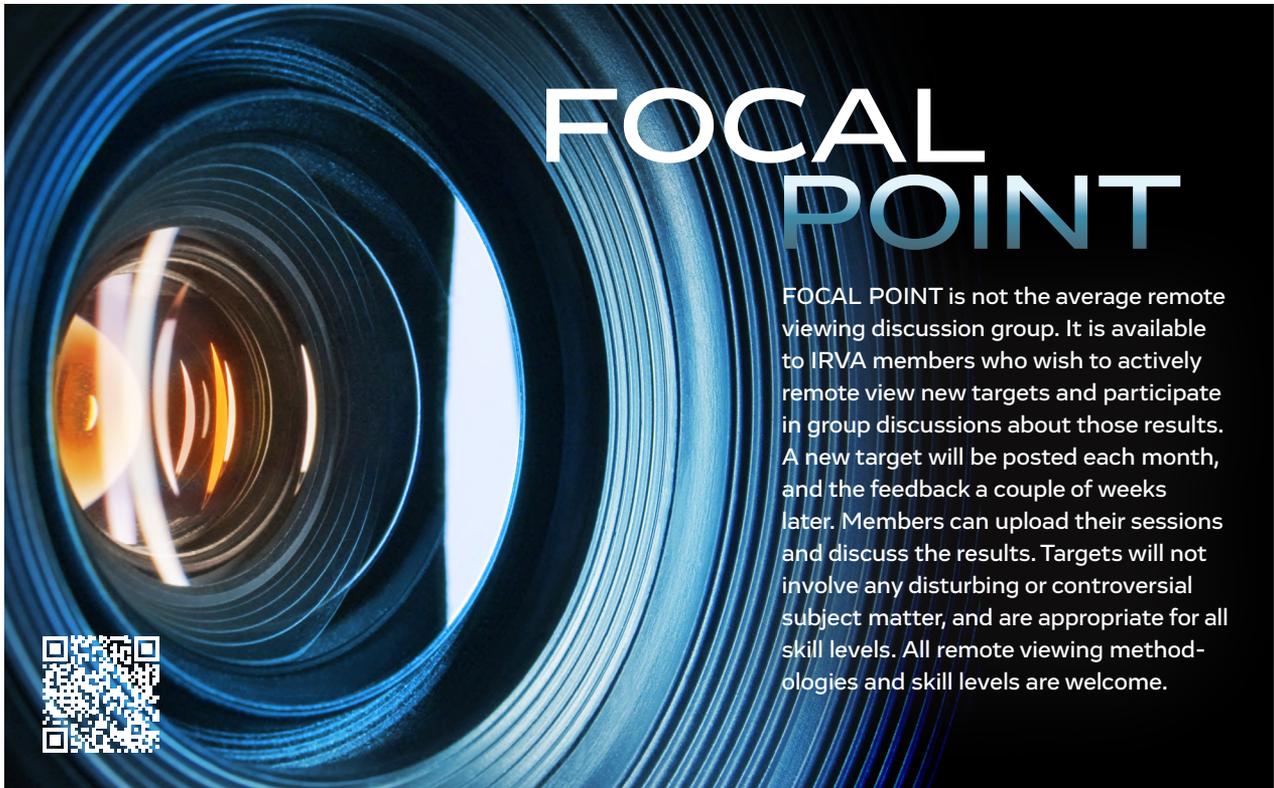
IRVA's
next
Conference



to be
announced
soon



www.irva.org/news



FOCAL POINT

FOCAL POINT is not the average remote viewing discussion group. It is available to IRVA members who wish to actively remote view new targets and participate in group discussions about those results. A new target will be posted each month, and the feedback a couple of weeks later. Members can upload their sessions and discuss the results. Targets will not involve any disturbing or controversial subject matter, and are appropriate for all skill levels. All remote viewing methodologies and skill levels are welcome.



CALL FOR PROPOSALS

CHECK THE WEBSITE FOR UPCOMING DEADLINES

In January 2022, a request for remote viewing research proposals of the 2022 Warcollier Award prize competition was announced on the IRVA website and on social media venues. This award is provided by the international Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) in partnership with iRiS Intuition, Paris, France for the purpose of advancing the understanding and development of remote viewing and the promotion of the highest standard in remote viewing research. The 2022 prize includes a sum of \$ 3000 USD to the winning scientific experimental proposal. Visit for more information.

For more Info visit:
www.irva.org/research/warcollier



50 YEAR HISTORY

by Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D., M.S.W.

1972

INTRODUCTION

Applied Remote Viewing is a term that is synonymous with *operational remote viewing*, which was the term used in the U.S. government sponsored programs to denote projects in which remote viewing was not simply being used for experimental purposes, but rather for practical ones in which information was truly needed by the requesting agency or client.

I have been an active participant in IRVA, the Applied Precognition Project, and several remote viewing related social media groups. At the same time, I have been heavily involved in parapsychological research communities. Even though both these have an interest in remote viewing, I became aware of a growing divide in perceptions and beliefs about the present status of remote viewing. From my own observations and participation as a remote viewer, project manager, instructor and researcher, remote viewing communities and the efforts flowing from these are robust and thriving.

2022

However, those who engage in more formal, scholarly research have pointed to the lack of published RV related studies in formal journals as evidence that RV is not what it used to be. When private discussions with the most ardent naysayers did not budge them from their positions, I decided that a more systematic approach to exploring the state of remote viewing today was needed—not an experimental study, but rather one that would be in alignment with other sociological/anthropological projects that seek to understand the practices, norms, behaviors, products, relationships, and outputs of social groups.

METHOD

In service of this goal, I set about to conduct a case study/literature review of previously published articles discussing applied remote viewing projects. Even though there are so many books on the subject of remote viewing, I decided to narrow my focus to articles. These could be published in formal journals such as the *Journal of Parapsychology (JP)*, the *Journal for the Society of Scientific Exploration (JSE)* and the *Journal for the Society of Psychic Research (JSPR)*, or informal RV themed magazines such as IRVA's *Aperture*, Daz Smith's *Eight Martini's* state-of-the-art RV magazine, the PA's *Mindfield* magazine or the JSE's magazine *Edge Science*. While I decided I wasn't going to include social media posts, I did allow for inclusion of blog posts if the post was written in article form and published on a website. Still, most of these were in magazines

which would reflect that at least one editor, if not a more formal editorial board, needed to see merit in the project. I also decided to include abstracts from formal conference presentations, such as those presented at the IRVA conference, the Applied Precognition Project conferences or any of the parapsychological conferences. My research method was to personally scan the table of contents of all available issues of RV magazines, or the entire body of abstracts from past conferences going back 20 years, with a refined focus on specifically collecting titles, abstracts and citations for projects that emerged more recently.

The literature review below kicks off with a synopsis of operational projects that many readers will already be familiar with, moving to a summary of applied projects that Ingo Swann was involved in, which I discovered along with a co-researcher, Jon Knowles, during time spent together in the Ingo Swann Archives at University of West Georgia.

After that, one will find the summary of applied projects spanning the past 20 years that have been written about since the declassification and disbandment of the government programs. This is followed by a synopsis of the RV Applications survey study of professional remote viewers that Dr. Patrizio Tressoldi and I conducted together. As synchronicity would have it, he approached me to do this project without even knowing of my growing joint interest in surveying the field of remote viewing.

FINDINGS ►

A 50 YEAR HISTORY OF APPLIED REMOTE VIEWING PROJECTS

with an emphasis on the past 20 years

Applied Projects within the Military Declassified (from 1970s through the 1990s)

Since the defunding of the U.S. Remote Viewing Government programs in the mid-1990s, many books and documents have been released by both remote viewers themselves who worked out of Ft. Meade Army Base, and by those who were involved in the research arm of the psycho-energetics program at SRI and SRI-International (Targ & Puthoff, 1977; Targ & Harary, 1984; May & Marwaha, 2018). While many of the projects still remain classified and have not been included, these materials at least demonstrate some of the types of operational targets that were utilized. These included describing a Russian military installation that unexpectedly revealed existence of a previously unknown type of Typhoon Russian submarine (McMoneagle, 2014), and searching for the Pan Am Flight 103 that crashed in Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988 (Morehouse, 1998). Buchanan (2009) revealed other operational targets included drug interdictions cases in alliance with the U.S. Navy Air Stations joint task force;

and collecting intelligence on foreign military leader's plans and tracking their activities. These included Muammar Gaddafi, Saddam Hussein and General Manuel Noriega. Other applied tasks involved searching for missing hostages such as Col. Rich Higgins, who was kidnapped by Hezbollah terrorists in Lebanon; William M. Buckley, who was kidnapped by Shiite guerrillas; and General Dozier, taken hostage by Red Brigade terrorists. Viewers were also tasked with describing Chernobyl nuclear incident.

External Field Work Projects

Swann and other remote viewers participated in a variety of applied projects financed by independent investors and researchers, outside of the purview of the government. These were referred to as "field work" involving hidden items as the target material.

Some of the most highly publicized projects were sponsored by the Mobius Group, established in 1977 by Stephan Schwartz. The first of these was Deepquest—a submarine RV experiment jointly conducted by SRI International. From 1979 to 1981

Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D.

Debra has been training in, practicing and teaching numerous PSI based methodologies for 25 years. She is a two-time winner of IRVA-IRIS Warcollier Prize, which launched her into the path of formal research and eventually into a Ph.D. program at University of West Georgia, where she has been studying the Ingo Swann Archives at the Ingram Library's Special Collections. She holds a Ph.D. in Psychology. Debra is the Director of The International School of Clairvoyance, and author of three books on intuitive development. She holds a Master's Degree in Social Work and is a former United States Probation Officer. Debra is co-director of the IRVA Research Unit (IRU).



Stephan Schwartz spearheaded the Alexandria Project, a remote viewing archaeology project in Egypt involving buried artifacts (Schwartz, 2013). Another project was the Columbus Caravels Project, which was designed to locate and excavate the remains of the last two Columbus missing ships from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica (Schwartz, et al., 2019).

Other less publicized projects discussed in the Swann archives were under the file names Ft. Huachuca Treasure Project and the Robert Jones Buried Treasure Project. Several projects involved oil explorations; these were classified under the file names: the Halbouty Oil Exploration Project; the 1976 Ghana Exploration; the 1976 Coppermine River Exploration; the 1981–1985 Washburn Oil Exploration, and the Ada Oil Company Sites (Knowles & Katz, 2019).

Founding of IRVA—1999

The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was organized on March 18, 1999, by former SRI researchers, military remote viewers and other RV practitioners at a meeting in Alamogordo, New Mexico, in conjunction with the first professional conference on remote viewing in Ruidoso, New Mexico. IRVA's primary goal is to provide an unbiased approach relative to information, training, research and education regarding remote viewing.

As IRVA's president, Atwater (2002) wrote in an early newsletter:

Applications now involve remote viewing in areas as diverse as commercial forecasting and the development of successful business strategies, medical diagnosis, criminal investigation and forensics, financial investing, scholarly inquiries, historical explorations, and much more. The 'reality' of remote viewing is no longer in question, except in the most determinedly skeptical circles. (p. 2)

A review of applications-based projects published in remote viewing related publications, and conference proceedings spanning the past 20 years, revealed that remote viewers have been active in a number of areas:

Locating Downed Aircraft.

For example, Mindwise Consulting searched for the downed plane of Amelia Earhart and crew using remote viewing (Thompson-Smith, 2014).

Crime Solving.

Coronado (2018), former IRVA president and current board member, dis-

cussed her numerous experiences working with 50 police departments across the United States as well as international agencies and the FBI.

Healing and Medical Applications. Husick (2018) reported a project in which remote viewing was used to understand and help twins with autism. Calabrese (2002) presented on use of RV for remote diagnosis and healing; Klieman (2004) demonstrated how RV can be used for healing by utilizing the whole human consciousness; and Atunrase (2013) discussed a project in which viewers were tasked with a cure for cancer.



Preprint version of the full article at Researchgate.net

(© Nov 2020)



Copy of the survey and a more complete report

The write-up for this survey was accepted for publication in the *Journal of Parapsychology* published through the Rhine Research Center, and will be released sometime in 2022. It was also translated to German and published in *PSI.vision series in Remote Viewing*, Vol. 1.

Humanitarian Work. Remote viewing has been used to assist an adopted son understand the circumstances of his adoption by helping him locate his birth mother (Husick, 2017). In the Project Blind Awareness, blind children learned to use remote viewing to locate their parents on another part of the campus (Liaros, 2004). Angela Thompson-Smith (2015) reported on *Remote Viewing in Humanitarian Aid Work in Haiti*, an inter-group effort to form a team to locate missing men.

Presidential Elections. Katz and Bulgatz (2013) designed a project to determine whether 11 remote viewers, utilizing a double-blind protocol, could describe a human subject in enough detail so raters could choose between 2 potential candidates in order to predict the outcome of the 2012 United States Presidential Election. In 2017, Katz, et al. conducted another double-blind Associative Remote Viewing project, in which 41 experienced remote viewers were tasked with describing a feedback photo they would see at a future date.

Scientific-Based Projects. In 2012, Hitomi Akamatsu went to Hawaii for on-site, intensive training with the Hawaii Remote Viewers' Guild. She demonstrated a remarkable ability to see, sketch and describe things that were physically distant, without any foreknowledge of the target. During her advanced training she was given a blind tasking, the creation of the Higgs-Boson subatomic reaction, the so-called "God Particle." Hitomi went into a room alone and worked for hours, assembling more than 40 pages of sketches

and descriptions (Allgire & Akamatsu, 2013).

Morse, et al. (2011) as researchers acting as viewers, completed hundreds of binary trials to see if they could consistently determine whether tomato plants were healthy/unhealthy or contained a virus/did not contain a virus.

Katz and Beem (2015) reported on a double blind free-response, exploratory experiment, where 39 remote viewers used their intuitive skills and training to describe a bacteriophage, which is a virus that attacks bacteria.

Other projects have attempted to use remote viewing to explore matters of concern to remote viewing projects. Several have attempted to demonstrate whether viewers are directly tuning into the reality of a target, or rather to the "taskers intent" (Allgire, 2009; Smith, 2020).

Business Consulting. Alexis Champion, CEO of IRIS Consultancy Services, at the 2020 International Remote Viewing Association reported that his company has had over 90 clients since 2008 and been involved in more than 120 projects and interventions. Clients included banks, industries, museums, energy, nuclear, transportation, police & tribunal, traders, think tanks, universities, artists. Their work has been featured in over 25 European media companies. He defined different situations he felt applications were best suited to: emergency situations, innovation, art, archaeology and history, communication, human resources, finance, entrepreneurship, industry, crime solving and judiciary (Champion, 2020).

Creative Projects Using Employees and Artists as Viewers Through Training and Project Development. More recently, IRIS's projects have involved consulting with companies to train their own staff in using intuition to come up with creative solutions and innovations. For example, in the Watch Project their customer was a major French bank: La Société Générale, who was seeking to design and build a prototype for a watch that could do micropayments. Facilitators trained staff how to remote view and then tasked them to describe a mystery object as it would be on December 31, 2015. In another collaborative project with the cultural administration of the city of Bourges, IRIS facilitators taught artists to use their own intuition to create works of art related to an archaeological site (Champion, et al., 2019).

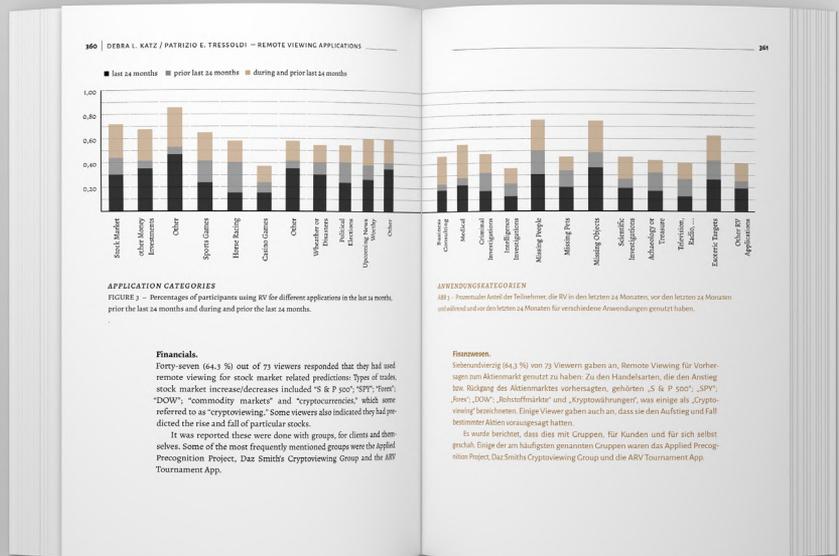
Music Composition. Nancy Smith was a remote viewing group manager. Her husband, Sam Smith, was Associate Principal Cellist of the Boise Philharmonic Orchestra and music professor at College of Idaho. Together with the aid of Marty Rosenblatt, founder of the Applied Precognition Project, they created Music from the Fringe. This effort was a three-day collaboration of composers, artistic directors, remote viewing directors, analysts, and four cellists who were taught remote viewing skills as part of a creative process to compose music (Smith & Smith, 2014, 2016). The music would go on to be featured in the documentary *Third Eye Spies* (Mungia, 2019).

Planetary Targets. Many remote viewers have been tasked with planetary targets. While Sherman and Swann's 1973 experiment had them describing unknown aspects of Jupiter (but knowing that it was Jupiter they were describing), many others involved complete blind tasking where the viewers only received a target number and other simple frontloading that the target was a location. Thompson-Smith (2014) reported on viewing the

ring anomalies of Saturn. Brown (2012) conducted a study that explored the creation of the asteroid belt. Most recently, McNear (2020) presented a compilation of 18 remote viewers' transcripts describing Mars. They had been tasked for different projects, by different managers, spanning the past 40 years, yet displayed remarkable correspondence.

Esoteric Targets. An esoteric target is one that would be an exploration of a spiritually oriented, unexplained or exceptional experience. Atwater (2001) and Smith (2005) explained occasionally esoteric targets would be given to viewers at the Ft. Meade unit in order to break up the tediousness and seriousness of their operational targets. Sometimes this was done out of personal interests by the taskers. Williams (2019) explained esoteric targets can be controversial and should only be given to viewers once they have established a track record for accuracy with verifiable targets. More recent projects involved exploring the possibility of life on the Sirius star system and UFO sightings by a 747 freighter flight crew (Atunrase, 2015). Brown (2020) has done extensive work in this area covering projects such as Area 51 and the Phoenix Lights.

Stock Market and Forex Trading Predictions. Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) is a particular application of remote viewing that utilizes a protocol involving the pairing of associated photos, objects or sensory input with potential outcomes of a future event. Viewers tune into that which has been associated with the final outcome in order to allow for a prediction to be made about it, rather than the outcome itself. ARV dominated the remote viewing scene for the past two decades in terms of the number of projects formerly reported on in peer reviewed scholarly journals, as well as informal research and applied use of it being done by groups and individuals. This is most likely because of earlier reported successes by the early



remote viewing researchers from SRI and others that would follow.

In his recent article discussing the origins of remote viewing, Schwartz (2020) stated he had turned \$5,000 into \$150,000 over the course of 42 weeks. In 1982, Keith Harary and Russell Targ used ARV to forecast changes in closing prices of the silver futures market. They made nine consecutive correct forecasts, which yielded earnings of more than \$100,000 (Harary & Targ 1985). Harary and Targ repeated the experiment the following year but were unsuccessful on all nine trials. Some speculated that shortening the time interval between trials, which resulted in viewers having to perform a subsequent trial before receiving feedback for the preceding one, may have impaired performance (Targ, 2012; Houck, 1986). Also in 1982, Harold E. Puthoff used ARV to predict the daily outcome of the silver futures contract for 30 consecutive days. Seven remote viewers conducted from 12 to 36 trials per person over the entire series. Each day, predictions were made using consensus judging. Twenty-one of the 30 trades were profitable, yielding profits of \$250,000 (Puthoff, 1984). Katz, et al. (2018) reported on a yearlong endeavor by the Applied Precognition Project involving to create wealth by predicting FOREX currency moves with

ARV. More than 60 remote viewers contributed 177 intuitive-based ARV predictions over a 14-month period. Investors, many of whom were also participants (viewers and judges), pooled investment funds totaling \$56,300 with the stated goal of “creating wealth aggressively.” However, rather than meeting that goal, most of the funds were lost over the course of the project.

Most recently, Müller, et al. (2019) won the IRVA-IRIS Warcollier Prize for an ARV related proposal. This provided them with \$3000 of funds, which helped to finance their subsequent wagering attempts. The main research objectives were to determine the hit rate for predictions of the German stock index DAX (Deutscher Aktienindex) with Associative Remote Viewing (ARV); to test the hypothesis whether feedback is a necessary requirement for predictions with ARV, and to explore factors which might influence the quality of the viewer’s perceptions in ARV sessions. In addition, they wanted to “identify a design for subsequent studies in the sense of a proof of principle study” (p. 2).

Sporting Event Predictions. In 2015, Samuelson recruited several members of the Rosenblatt’s Applied Precognition Project and attempted to replicate Smith, Laham, and Modell’s project (Samuelson 2016). Performing a conceptual replication of

◀ Katz, D. & Tressoldi, P. (2021). Remote Viewing Applications: A historical overview and a new survey. In J. Rogge & T. Fischer (Ed.), *Von Star Gate bis heute—CRV nach 3 Jahrzehnten*. [From Star Gate to today—CRV after 3 decades] (p. 318 ff.). Weimar: Eckhaus Verlag.

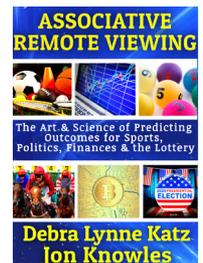
the University of Colorado's project, group predictions were rated using a simple judging method. Samuelson's group predicted professional sporting events rather than stock market fluctuations. The goal of exceeding their 65 percent hit rate also differed from the University of Colorado group's goal of making money. After 26 trials, the group had 13 hits, 7 misses, 4 passes, and 2 pushes—maintaining, but not exceeding, their 65 percent accuracy rate.

Most recently, Katz, et al. (2019) conducted a yearlong, double-blind study using dreaming as a precognitive tool developed by Graff, within an ARV protocol. With 56 trials, 28 group predictions yielded 17 hits and 11 misses, which a binomial test showed to be at chance levels. Nevertheless, the overall monetary gain was almost 400 percent of the initial stake. Two dreamers had high individual hit rates (76 percent on 17 trials and 64 percent on 25 trials).

RV Applications Survey

In 2020, I was invited by Dr. Patrizio Tressoldi to conduct an RV applications survey of professional remote viewers. The IRVA board of directors agreed to allow for the organization to sponsor the project. The primary purpose of this exploratory survey of experienced remote viewers was to discover which types of projects they are engaged with today, and to what extent, and to understand their backgrounds, methods, approaches, practices, philosophies, beliefs, and phenomenological experiences related to this work. Another goal was to discover whether (and if so to

what extent) the original definitions and tenets of remote viewing defined within its specific historical context have changed. One-hundred-six remote viewers participated in the survey, although not all responded to every question. We consistently had between 70 and 73 responses per each question. Responses were analyzed through the use of a mixed methods approach, which included an ethnographic examination of reported remote viewing applications work over its 50-year trajectory, a quantitative assessment of multiple-choice survey responses, and a thematic analysis of the open-ended responses. The main findings are that remote viewing applications are wide, spanning from business to scientific and intelligence applications, and for the use of personal, corporate and public agencies. Twenty-three percent of the participants declared that their remote viewing job was paid but with a range from 0 to 100%. The range of the training and experience with remote viewing was expansive, and the majority used mixed methods, depending on the project. We found that most respondents expressed both awareness of and respect for the scientific principles related to blinding and separation of roles, yet there was a range of views regarding the practicality of adhering to these for application purposes.



▲ Some of this article's content was also shared in a book on ARV that has been released recently, co-authored by Jon Knowles.

Katz, D. & Knowles, J. (2021): *Associative Remote Viewing: The Art and Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Politics, Finances & the Lottery*. Living Dreams Press.

Conclusion

Compiling and categorizing the above articles across multiple sources has reminded me of how it used to feel when as a kid I'd gather up all my coins scattered across my house, purse, piggy banks, junk drawers and back seat of our family station wagon. The jar full of coins was much fuller than I ever imagined it would be, and sticking it in those paper rolls, lugging them to the bank, and swapping out

the coins for a single crisp twenty-dollar bill or two couldn't have been more satisfying. Likewise, what has been collected here is a treasure trove of documented RV applied projects that demonstrate—yes, applied/operational remote viewing is in fact alive and well 50 years after it was birthed in a research lab. ■

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IRVA RESEARCH UNIT



by Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D.

The IRVA Research Unit (IRU) was launched in 2020 by the IRVA board, under the co-directorship of Dale Graff & myself. IRU was designed to provide a collaborative forum for all those interested in research and to support members in their project development. Remote viewing is essentially defined as a scientific protocol that utilizes intuitive processes (involving set-ups related to blinding, separation of roles, documentation, analysis, and reporting). Therefore, many individual remote viewers and teams are already carrying out informal or quasi-scientific projects that are discussed in social media forums.

We recognized that with some basic adjustments, many of these projects could rise to the status of formal scientific experiments with potential of being published in peer-reviewed journals. When a study is published in an established scientific journal, there is greater likelihood that scientists from other areas of parapsychology, or other scientific and academic domains will see it, recognize its legitimacy, and eventually be able to build upon its findings through replication of some sort.

Therefore, one of IRU's goals is to help move more viewers' research into this more formal arena. Further, we felt that remote viewers acting as scientists them-

selves are often best equipped to come up with innovative project designs that move beyond the need to prove psi and instead demonstrate how to best make use of it. However, we also recognized that learning how to do proper research requires a lot more than remote viewing skills—therefore those who are already accomplished in these areas, such as academics and other scientists should be encouraged to take on remote viewing projects as well. The problem here is one could have already published numerous studies, but if they are new to remote viewing they can, and often do, make very newbie mistakes that can totally derail an RV project.

So, part of IRU's mission is to provide input for experienced researchers who are in the preliminary stages of writing up proposals. Additionally, we can help connect both budding and experienced researchers with many valuable resources such as participants (from IRVA's membership) raters, analysts, and statisticians, along with relevant articles, etc. Another goal is to share such resources and liaison with other parapsychological organizations.

Much of this work is carried out during our once a month "IRU Creative Team Meetings" which are overseen by IRVA's new VP, Dale Graff and myself, with the assistance of Jenifer Prather as IRU's secretary (who is going for her Ph.D. at the moment) and Jimmy Akin (radio show

host) who stands in at times. In addition to our regular IRVA members, we have had researchers join us from the Windbridge Foundation, TILT: The Institute for Love and Time, The Rhine Research Center, and the Monroe Institute, and members of the Applied Precognition Project. While much of our discussion centers around experimental ideas and design and implementation, often times our conversations move to how this work relates to applied RV work, and personal and meaningful experiences we've had in our own lives as well. We also really try to be action oriented, getting those who present ideas to identify action items to be reported on at our next meeting.

We also invite those who wish to submit proposals to the IRVA/IRIS Warcollier Prize to join us for input prior to submitting.

So far, we have been meeting since August 2020. We tend to have between 10 to 20 attendees on our zoom calls. A sample of research topics and questions discussed have included: Remote viewing (RV) and the relationship to attention deficit disorder; does smoking marijuana help or hinder RV tasks; does timing of feedback make a difference in ARV trials; how to use RV to Locate Hermetic texts showing overlap of Christianity in the first century used by Coptics; how much beliefs and attitudes affect RV results; whether remote viewers can tell when they are on target; decline effect using binary ARV; Ingo Swan's concept of "lumps" in repeated alphanumeric trials; using RV to read license plates; the impact of radiation on remote viewing; whether the energy

of love makes a difference in RV; using Ideograms for cryptocurrency ARV predictions; RV and Dream targets similarities and differences; can remote viewers distinguish between real and imaginary targets; factors in successful horse racing predictions using ARV; brain centers between lucid dreamers & remote viewers; and trance states of medium/channelers/healers vs. remote viewers. Other topics have been discussed of concern to citizen researchers such as whether all projects need Internal Review Board (IRB) authorization, and how those outside academia can obtain such a review, as well as how to access parapsychology articles when one doesn't have access to university libraries and how many trials are needed in any experimental design to achieve statistical significance, and what to do if viewers and raters are experiencing burnout prior to all planned trials being completed?

We hope all IRVA members and potential members and guests will consider joining us for future meetings. The meeting link can be found here: www.irva.org/research/iru



Daily Live Blog by Vance West

THE 2021 IRVA REMOTE VIEWING CONFERENCE



MC William "Bill" Ray

DAY 1

Friday
10 Sept

My travel ability changed last minute this week and I cannot attend the IRVA Remote Viewing Conference 2021 in person, however I am attending virtually and providing a daily recap and “almost live blog” here. The IRVA Remote Viewing Conference 2021 is being broadcast live via Zoom for special pricing for those unable to attend in person. A few days after the conference, live-stream registrants will be granted access to recordings of the talk live-streams, which will be available online for 14 days. This is a great option if you cannot attend. Kudos to IRVA for providing a virtual option again this year.

“What is Remote Viewing”

0900hrs Eastern

- **Bill Ray** IRVA Remote Viewing Conference 2021 opening and Paul Smith intro presentation on “What is Remote Viewing.”
- Great to hear **Paul Smith** talk briefly about “GRV” or generic remote viewing results from back in the day prior to things becoming “CRV” centric.
- Special thanks to **Pam Coronado** for stepping in last minute to handle additional duties as IRVA president John

Cook prevented from attending due to border travel restrictions.

- Excellent breakdown and insights of RV history, military’s timeline, research statistics and some inside stories, Paul Smith speaking candidly and engagingly as only he can on these topics. Some more superb military unit insights and examples. Amazing.
- Presentation concluding with live remote viewing experiment, feedback and Q/A. Thanks Paul!

“Opening Remarks and Extended Remote Viewing From the Field”

1120hrs Eastern

- **Pam Coronado** opening remarks on IRVA Remote Viewing Conference 2021. President **John Cook** online, Pam covering for absence. *Some announcements:* Lyn Buchanan grant winners for young scholars/students to get involved with IRVA/RV introduced.
- **Bill Ray** slaying it as MC, very enjoyable and lively.

Vance West

A martial science practitioner, investigator, remote viewer and open source nerd—Vance West is the founder of Trinity Science International (TSI, www.vancewest.com), currently works within the IT industry and previously spent a decade in the private protection and investigation world. He has subject expertise in surveillance, undercover operations, digital systems forensics, HUMINT/PSIINT intelligence collection and defensive tactics.

Vance West discovered remote viewing in 1998, and has since received training in both CRV and ERV from many sources, including: PsiTech, the Farsight Institute, Ed Dames, FM Bonsall, David Morehouse and the Hawaiian Remote Viewing Guild. Vance coined the terms “openRV” and “oRV” to describe his eclectic approach to operational remote viewing as well as its application, training and teaching.



- **Pam Coronado** and **Bill Ray** “Extended Remote Viewing From the Field” presentation. What it is, history, some unit stories, differences from CRV, pros/cons, field stories, Q/A.
- Fascinating, Pam’s experiences are similar to some of my experiences with missing persons although my methods are different. Thank you Bill and Pam.

“Asking the Right Question: The Key to Accurate Results”

1400hrs Eastern

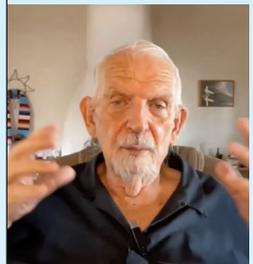
- **Lori Lambert Williams** (with *Lyn Buchanan* virtually via pre-recorded video) presenting “Asking the Right Question: The Key to Accurate Results.”
- How to improve and find your life’s purpose by asking the right questions. Lori is such a great speaker and presenter. Breaking down critical aspects on how to form well stated questions and tasks not based on subjective perspective. End goal vs. means to an end, getting to the heart of the question.
- These video clips from **Lyn Buchanan** are absolute gems—I believe these all will be made available.
- Lori on point reinforcing the basics of who, what, when, where, why & how. Doing crowd participation with volunteers on breaking down their questions, great attendance PDF handout, Q/A. Amazing presentation Lori!



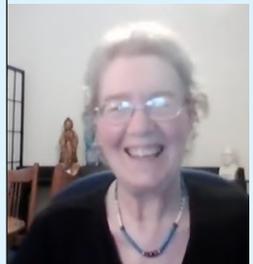
Pam Coronado



Lori Lambert Williams



Lyn Buchanan



Dr. Angela Thompson Smith

“Decoding the Nuraghi of Sardinia”

1600hrs Eastern

- Pre-recorded presentation by **Dr. Angela Thompson Smith**, “Decoding the Nuraghi of Sardinia” and possibly a live Q/A, technical options permitting.
- In depth presentation of session data for this NRVG project, that was done in three phases of detail progressing taskings, going from basic gestalt data, history, construction, timelines, purpose and who built these structures.

Great session data examples. Great to see Stage 6 use of clay modeling.

- Superb presentation and excellent live Q/A. Thank you Dr. Smith!

That's a wrap for Day One. On-site social tonight, sorry I'm missing that, but will pick up again tomorrow ...



- **Elly Molina** with her presentation “Psi Kids—Psychic Development (Remote Viewing) in Education and Why It Matters.”
- Wow, great to hear about this sort of psi exposure to young children in school. Quick, active exercise to direct focus and awareness that can be taught to children or anyone. Great examples of other types of focus practice. Updates on some of these children who were exposed to psi development early on and are now grown adults.
- Quick interactive RV exercise to perceive what's in the treasure chest with feedback. A 16 page downloadable brochure available at Psi Kids Academy site above with exercises for children. Q/A. Thank you for what you do Elly and your passion!
- Bill Ray and Paul Smith quick wit banter comedy podcast in 2022.

DAY 2
Saturday
11 Sept

“Psi Kids—Psychic Development (Remote Viewing) in Education and Why It Matters”

0915hrs Eastern

- Good day attendees from around the world, welcome to IRVA Remote Viewing Conference 2021 Day Two! MC **Bill Ray** on point with moment of silence to acknowledge and honor all those affected by 9/11 and day's introduction.

“Time and Remote Influencing, Developing Protocol and Methods”

1020hrs Eastern

- **Patty Gallagher** with “Time and Remote Influencing, Developing Protocol and Methods” presentation.
- Background on the Signal Line Remote Viewers group, around past two decades, methods and targets. Historical context of remote influencing. Reference to RV “future stages” documentation.



Elly Molina

- Project outline, logistics, tasking, scheduling, record keeping, data examples and templates. Heavy thought-provoking subject matter, samples, results and conclusions.
- Q/A. Whoa, a lot to consume from this, great presentation and work, thank you Patty!



Patty Gallagher

“Research into Altered-State Consciousness via Electroencephalography”

1130hrs Eastern

- **Nancy McLaughlin-Walter** present combined work of Dr. Ross Dunseath with The Division of Perceptual Studies at University of Virginia and Monroe Institute on “Altered-State Consciousness via Electroencephalography.”
- EEG and brain electro affects during remote viewing. Explanation of experiment setup, software used, photos that participants were to remote view and/or OBE perceive. Example data, templates, scoring. Heavy scientific process being explained and how it affects peer reviewed publications.
- Trial statistics, breakdown of case data collected, cool photos of participants with electrodes attached, (reminded me of scenes from *The Matrix*). Default-mode network of the brain when not actively engaged in something, that’s interesting. Heavy neuroscience stuff here. Reference to prior studies. Q/A. A lot to process, thank you Nancy.



Nancy McLaughlin-Walter

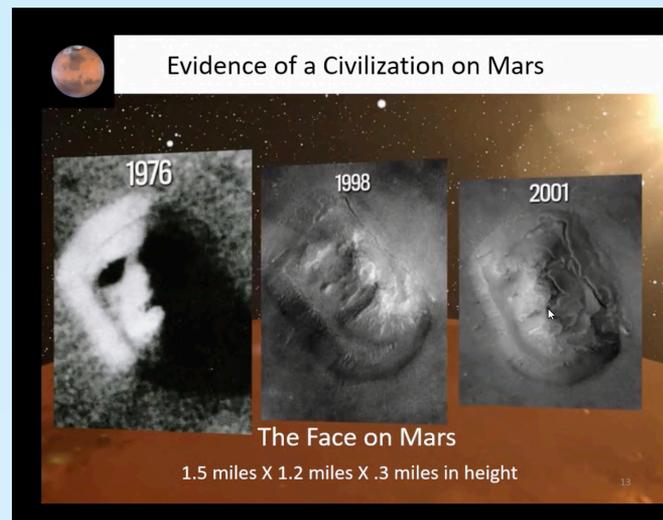


Tom McNear

“Mars Through the Eyes of Science and Remote Viewing”

1400hrs Eastern

- **Thomas McNear** needs no introduction, huge applause and welcome, keynote speech and “Mars Through the Eyes of Science and Remote Viewing.”



- Thomas McNear keynote, cannot wait, let’s go! The entrance and welcome was akin to Steve Jobs at an Apple event. What the science knows about Mars, what we currently know, later what 17 remote viewers say. Current data from landers and rovers, NASA photographs. The pyramids and face on Mars, oh man ... Pyramid structural alignment comparisons, discussing *Death of Mars* by John Brandenburg, Ph.D and isotopic analysis of destruction event on Mars 500M BC, timeline, total absolute attentiveness by online and on-site attendees. Various Mars photos and information from international space agencies

and missions, success/failures. Discussing Nasa ingenuity mission and future endeavors from the eyes of remote viewers ...

- Ingo's data from 1973, Tom McNear's data from 1984. Oh snap, 17 remote viewers, breakdown of dates, sites and taskings. Joe McMoneagle's data, Ingo's team, Tom is holding court here, captivating. Laying out who was on Ingo's team, timeline and laying out some mysteries about the team still existing today. Other teams and viewers, Debra Katz team, Will Murray, Marty Rosenblatt, a few others, some front loaded. Collective responses and data from 17 remote viewers on physical environment, structures, function of structures, significant event, entities, description, communication, viewer's feelings, viewings of entities on Mars ... holy heck ... entities message to us.
- Oh my, special presentation of data here. On to Tom's own data and his experience remote viewing Mars. Fascinating information on Tom's taskings and data. Another personal mystery revealed from his Mars data, wow. A bit on Ingo Swan's Moon data. Full blown summary of all viewer data correlation along with Nasa's known data, broken down by experienced, professional, blind data, etc. Wowza of a presentation, and potential Mars summary. Mind blown. Q/A.
- Absolutely amazing presentation, thank you Mr. McNear!



Outbounder team: Joffre, Christina and Knacke

DAY 3
Sunday
12 Sept

Outbounder Remote Viewing Activity

1600hrs Eastern

- Paul Smith running and coordinating an outbounder remote viewing activity. Last year's was really fun.
- Outbounder team (Joffre, Christina and Knacke) is going to a site randomly selected from pool of potential sites. Participant viewers will remote view the site the outbounder beacon team is interacting with at a designated time. Paul explaining the process and guidelines. Here we go.
- Discussion, outbounder beacon team feedback of where they were at, sharing examples from on-site participants, Q/A and daily wrap-up with a few announcements for on-site attendees.

Concludes Day Two, catch everyone for Day Three tomorrow ...

"Phonetics: Discovering CRV Stage Seven"

0915hrs Eastern

- Opening day remarks by MC Bill Ray, then **Thomas (Tom) McNear** with his presentation "Phonetics: Discovering CRV Stage Seven." Really looking forward to this and how it may relate to my own experimentation with phonetics.
- Starting with a brief overview of stages CRV 1-6, then a look into stage 7 as Tom experienced and understands it and as it was started to be developed. Everything discussed

by historical archives. Tom breaking down how to locate remote viewing archives on CIA FOIA website. What Ingo taught, what does the official archives say, Tom's ideas on how to train it and his proposals. Tom breaking down how Ingo monitored sessions. Fascinating look at mirror viewer and monitor transcripts that would be produced, archived notes on Tom's training with Ingo. Quick overview of stages 1-6. Fascinating breakdown of these stages 1-6 from Tom and historical context. Wow, intense breakdown of a stage 5 layout.

- Mind blown, Tom discussing breaking down vowels. What is stage 7 and Tom requesting feedback and ideas. This is a brilliant presentation. Ideas on how this process may work and how to train stage 7. Personal notes from Ingo's archives on phonetics. Proposed definition for stage 7. Discussion and Q/A.
- Amazing thought provoking presentation and proposal for stage 7 phonetics, thanks Tom!

"Confusion in the Ranks: Remote Viewing and Consciousness"

1100hrs Eastern

- **Paul Smith** brings the conference to an end with his presentation "Confusion in the Ranks: Remote Viewing and Consciousness."
- Consciousness, what is it, being conscious, being self-aware, is it necessary for machine AI and how remote viewing fits into the picture. Defining consciousness and differences between the idea of everything being energy.
- Discussing chains of causation. How ESP factors into consciousness. Q/A, thanks Paul.
- Pam and Debra Katz wrapping things up for the conference, providing some IRU and Warcollier Award updates, contest buttons found.



Paul H. Smith, Ph.D.

That's all folks. A great conference, thank you IRVA for another great event and the on-site tech folks making the virtual event possible. See y'all next year!

2 S-4 Training: 13 Mar 84, St Patrick's Cathedral

Tom's Transcript	Ingo's Transcript
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What Can We Learn From These Sessions?

Kariba Dam	St Patrick's Cathedral	Stanford Linear Accelerator	Bunker Hill National Monument	Tulum Pyramid, Mexico	Arkansas Nuc. Pow Plant
S-4, 10 Feb 84 (25)	S-4, 13 Mar 84 (27)	S-4, 22 Mar 84 (31)	S-6, 18 Apr 84 (1)	S-6, 19 Apr 84 (2)	S-6, 24 Apr 84 (3)
Karib *	WH First Time * WES Ingo WH Tired to Help M LL MA HA TH M BARN MA O ST BON BON TURE SA BARTH SAINT HIM Gibberish-Name	All Pa *? An C Stanford Linear Accelerator	Ba tok * E K Bu E Bak Baker	LA DO * TO DO TOLOO	ah * Wa kin AK ARK ARKO ARKUS ARKIA ARKUS
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Grand Coulee Dam Washington S-6, 15 May 84 (9)	Oral Roberts Uni. Tulsa, OK S-6, 16 May 84 (10)	Alachua Gen Hos. Gainesville, FL S-6, 18 May 84 (12)	Oconee Nuc Pow Plant Seneca, SC S-6, 26 Jun 84 (13)	Bridal Veil Falls, NY N/A, 16 Jul 2011	* Syllabic Experimentation *** Knowing • Name? • Location? • Did I recognize the site?
Grand *	Oral Roberts University *	S-7 R. M. C. KILL CU. AL CA CU *	S-7 E. CONTE * ADL Break Pim. Cone *	Bridal Veil Falls ***	
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Phonetics: Discovering CRV Stage Seven



2021
WARCOLLIER PRIZE
WINNER

INVESTIGATION OF ARV SESSION-EVENT TIME DELAY AND JUDGING PROTOCOLS FOR HORSE RACE PREDICTIONS

by T.W. Fendley and Tom Atwater, Ph.D.

Principal Investigator

Tom Atwater

Tom has been doing Associative Remote Viewing since 2006. In addition to horse racing, Tom has compiled much data as a viewer, self-judge and formerly with APP, for horse racing, sports events and the stock market. He is currently working on other psi research projects for publication.



Co-investigator

T.W. (Teresa) Fendley

Teresa has been an active participant in Marty Rosenblatt's ARV group (now the Applied Precognition Project) since 2009. She is a co-researcher and co-author of various published remote viewing formal research projects and has participated in research and operational projects as a professional remote viewer. Teresa is an award-winning speculative fiction author (www.twfendley.com), and she hosts an ARV website www.arv4fun.com



Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) is the process by which predictions of future events are made by associating something unrelated with defined possible outcomes. It is widely used for monetary gain in sports events and financial predictions, yet almost no formal ARV studies have used horse racing to test hypotheses. As the 2021 winners of the IRVA/iRiS Warcollier Prize, we took steps to remedy that oversight with our “Investigation of ARV Session-Event Time Delay and Judging Protocols for Horse Race Predictions.”

In this study, we wanted to use ARV and horse racing to bring a new level of scientific rigor to the study of two issues commonly believed to be true within the remote viewing community—that predictions made closer to the event time are

more successful and that you get more hits with independent judging than with self-judging. These became our hypotheses (formally stated below).

Both had practical applications. If sessions completed closer to the event time were more successful, one would want to schedule ARV sessions as near to that time as possible. Similarly, if using an independent judge who did not have a bias one way

or the other about the outcome gave better results than asking remote viewers to judge their own work, that would suggest ARV protocols might be modified to exclude self-judging where feasible.

Many prominent researchers, such as Ed May (1990), have used independent judging, while various notable ARV practitioners, such as Greg Kolodziejzyk (2012), have used self-judging successfully.

An extensive literature search yielded only one journal article commenting on both judging types, which concluded that any effect of self-judging “cannot be determined” due to the many variables affecting that financial project’s success (Katz et al., 2018, p. 44).

To make any effect of self-judging easier to ascertain, we kept our experiment

**2021
WARCOLLIER PRIZE
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simple, with only one judging protocol used by all judges. We limited the taskings to one race per week to avoid possible overload that might adversely affect the performance of the viewers/self-judges and independent judges. Furthermore, our study focused on individual predictions, not group predictions. Wagering was not part of this experiment.

Methods

Participants

The research participant pool included 10 experienced viewers with between one and five years of horse racing ARV experience.

The two independent judges were former Star Gate viewer Tom McNear, who created the Harsh Analysis with Gestalt (HAG) judging protocol, and his colleague Donna Gatlin-Tanner, also an experienced HAG judge. The HAG protocol was partially based on input from another former Star Gate viewer, Joe McMoneagle, and Applied Precognition Project (APP) co-founder Marty Rosenblatt.

Viewers and independent judges were paid for their work from Warcollier Prize funds.

Procedure

We used a simple binary ARV protocol to predict outcomes for 13 races, one per week. Many researchers and commercial enterprises have used this protocol to predict the outcomes of events with exactly two possible outcomes. Splitting multiple potential outcomes into two sides to enable a standard binary ARV protocol like the one in this ex-



periment is less common. These events are set up with one side specified (e.g., MLF [Morning Line Favorite horse]) and the second side inclusive of all other possibilities (e.g., Not MLF [all other horses in the race]). The MLF is the horse designated by a track employee as the horse most likely to have the most money bet on it at post time for the race. In any case, to the ARV viewers and judges, the choice was a binary one; it made no difference how the association with event outcomes was defined.

To make predictions, 10 viewers self-judged photo pairs, which APP software randomly selected from more than 800 photo pairs (<https://www.appliedprecog.com>). All viewers had unique coordinates and photosets for each race.

Viewers attempted to describe the target photo they would be shown following the event as feedback; the photo would be the one that previously had been randomly associated with the outcome of the event being predicted.

Two independent judges (IJs) also judged all 10 viewers' transcripts to make independent predictions for each race. All judges used the Harsh Analysis with Gestalts (HAG) judging protocol. This was the first formal research project to use the HAG protocol, which was introduced to APP viewers by McNear and Rosenblatt in 2020. It consists of two component scores: the First Impression Gestalt (FIG) and the Percent Correct.

The FIG is an overall measure of how the judge felt the photo matched the sketch, so is more of an intuitive measure. Values of FIG are between 0 and 1 in tenths.

The Percent Correct is the fraction of individual elements of the transcript that, in the judge’s estimation, were a good match to the photo, so is a more logical measure than the FIG. If an element in the photo is significantly present in the transcript, it receives a score of 1; if present in a minor way, 0.5; otherwise, 0. The total of these scores, divided by the total number of elements, is the Percent Correct score. The sum of the FIG and Percent Correct, multiplied by 3.5, is the total HAG score, which ranges from 0 to 7. Only elements associated with either or both photos are included in the assessment process.

Fig. 1 (below) shows an example of an ARV session transcript from which the self-judged HAG data were derived, with elements numbered by the viewer after the ARV session ended but before transcript submission. All judges used the same transcript to make their predictions. The left part of the figure is an example of the judging sheet viewers accessed from within the APP database. Viewers emailed screenshots of these worksheets to the Tasker.

Fig. 2 is a screenshot of the scoresheet created in 2020 by McNear, which the Tasker and Independent Judges used to input session data into Google Sheets. Viewer Shane Stone adapted the form to automatically calculate the HAG confidence rankings.

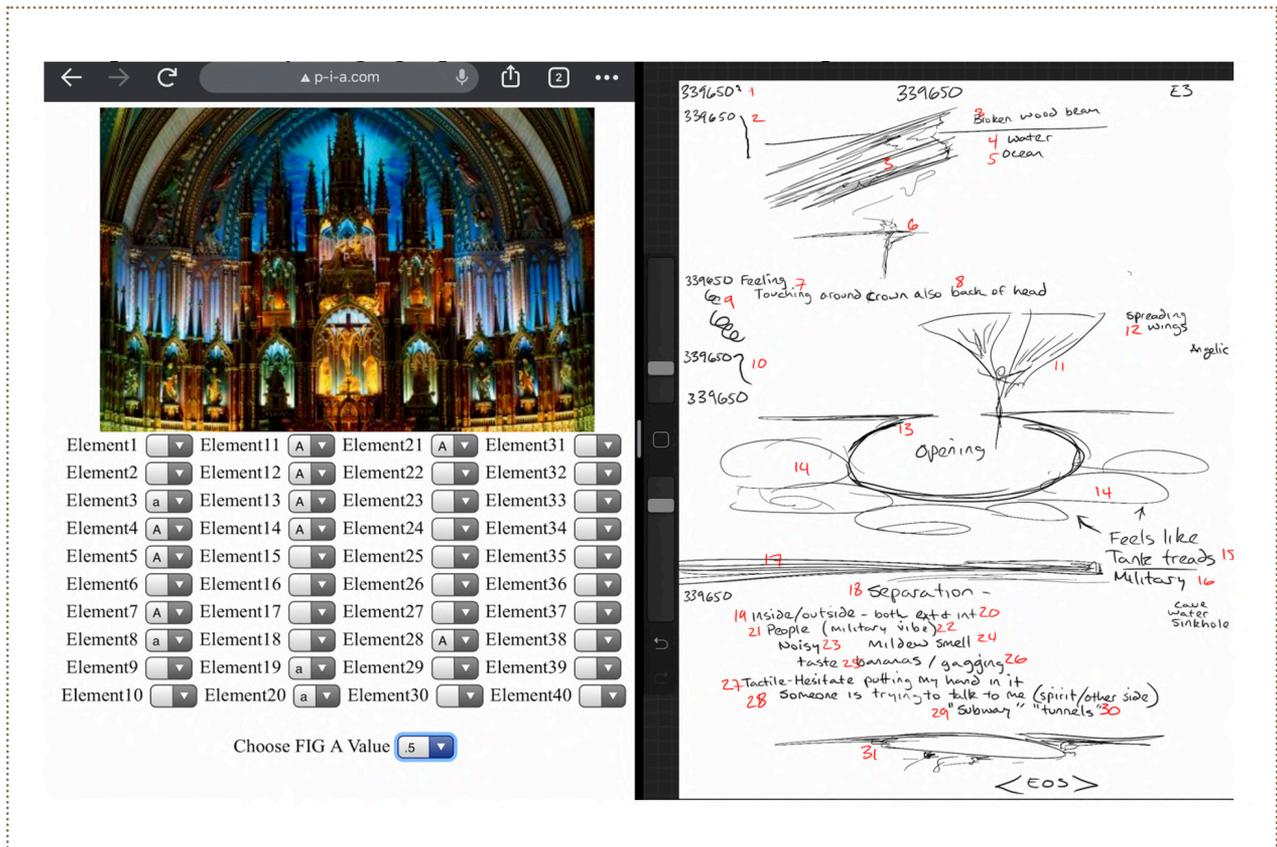


Figure 1. Example Viewer Self-Judging Input Form and Session Transcript

sulted in a spread in time delay for individual race predictions; the spread was not uniform due to our attempt to optimize session and judging time windows for viewers and judges across six time zones, including US/EDT, CDT, MDT, PDT, Great Britain/BST and Australia/AEST.

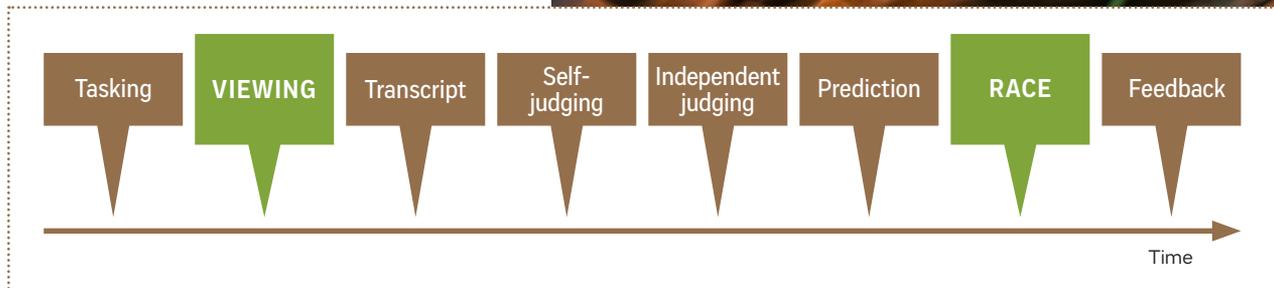


Figure 3. ARV Timeline for Horse Race Outcome Predictions

Note: Fig. 3 is a schematic of the timeline for a single horse race event. The time between the Viewing and Race being run (highlighted in the graphic) is the Time Delay—the independent variable for Hypothesis 1.

Data Collection

One of the independent judges was unavailable for one week; only one viewer missed one viewing session of the 130 scheduled. Judging scores were used to test both hypotheses.

The 377 overall judging scores (129 self-judged by viewers, 248 by the independent judges) resulted in 279 predictions of the horse race outcomes; 98 passes had judging scores that did not meet the prediction criterion. The larger score of the two judging scores had to be at least 3.5 on the 7-point ranking scale for it to be a prediction; otherwise, it was a pass. If the race outcome Side (MLF or not MLF) was associated with the predicted photo, it was classified as a Hit. Table 1 shows the distribution of predictions across the judges for the 129 ARV sessions.

Table 1. Numbers of ARV Predictions and Passes

Judging Type	Sessions	Predictions	Passes	Pass Rate
Self-Judging	129	91	38	29 %
Independent Judge #1	119	80	39	33 %
Independent Judge #2	129	108	21	16 %
Total	377	279	98	26 %

Hypothesis 1: Time Delay

There is a negative correlation between time delay and success predicting horse race outcomes.

To investigate this hypothesis, we separately examined the data for the three sets of judging (self-judging by viewers and the two independent judges). For each Time Delay bin, we calculated the Hit Rate as the number of Hits (successful predictions of the horse race outcome) divided by the number of predictions (excluding passes, as defined above). Fig. 4 shows the result for all 13 races.

While the independent judging and self-judging all showed increases in Hit Rate as the Time Delay approached zero, which supported Hypothesis 1, all also showed increases for large Time Delays, which did not support the hypothesis.

We checked to see if predictions that all judges agreed upon for a given ARV session would show a better correlation of Time Delay with Hit Rate. Figure 5 shows the 43 predictions for which all three judges agreed (two judges only for the week when one judge was absent). We called these “unanimous predictions.”

While the Hit Rate increased as Time Delay went to zero, it also increased for large Time Delay, contrary to Hypothesis 1, very similar to what was observed in Figure 4.

To see if there was a difference in the Time Delay distribution depending on the viewers, we separated them into two parts: Top Half—the five viewers with 50% Hit Rate or more, and Bottom Half—the five viewers with a Hit Rate less than 50%. Fig. 6 shows the distribution; data for all

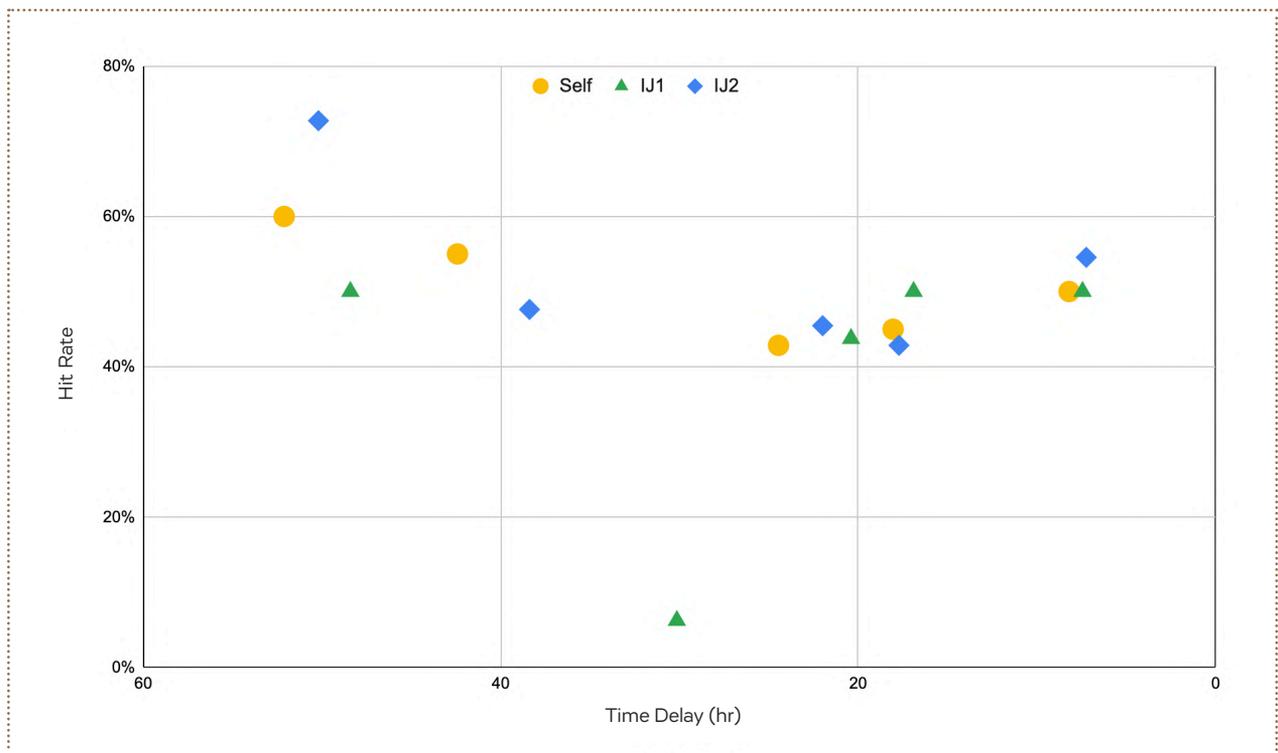


Figure 4. Hit Rate vs. Time Delay by Judge for All Races | Note. Self—Self-judged Predictions, IJ1/IJ2—Independent Judges 1 & 2 Predictions. N=279. Each data point represents a bin of 16 to 22 predictions.

Figure 5. Hit Rate vs. Time Delay for Unanimous Predictions, All Judges | Note. N=43. Each data point represents a bin of 8 to 9 predictions. All judges were combined to get better statistics.

three judge types was combined for better statistics.

Interestingly, the Top Half viewers had a very high Hit Rate near zero Time Delay, which supported Hypothesis 1, while the Bottom Half had a very low Hit Rate there, which did not. But the Hit Rate of the Top Half viewers again increased for large Time Delays, contrary to Hypothesis 1.

Although Figs. 4, 5, and 6 (Top Half) all showed an increase in Hit Rate success as Time Delay went to zero, all also showed an increase as the Time Delay approached 50 hours. Therefore, over the 5 to 56-hour range of Time Delay in this experiment,

the data do not support Hypothesis 1’s prediction of a negative correlation between Time Delay and success predicting horse race outcomes, as observed in Figures 4 and 5.

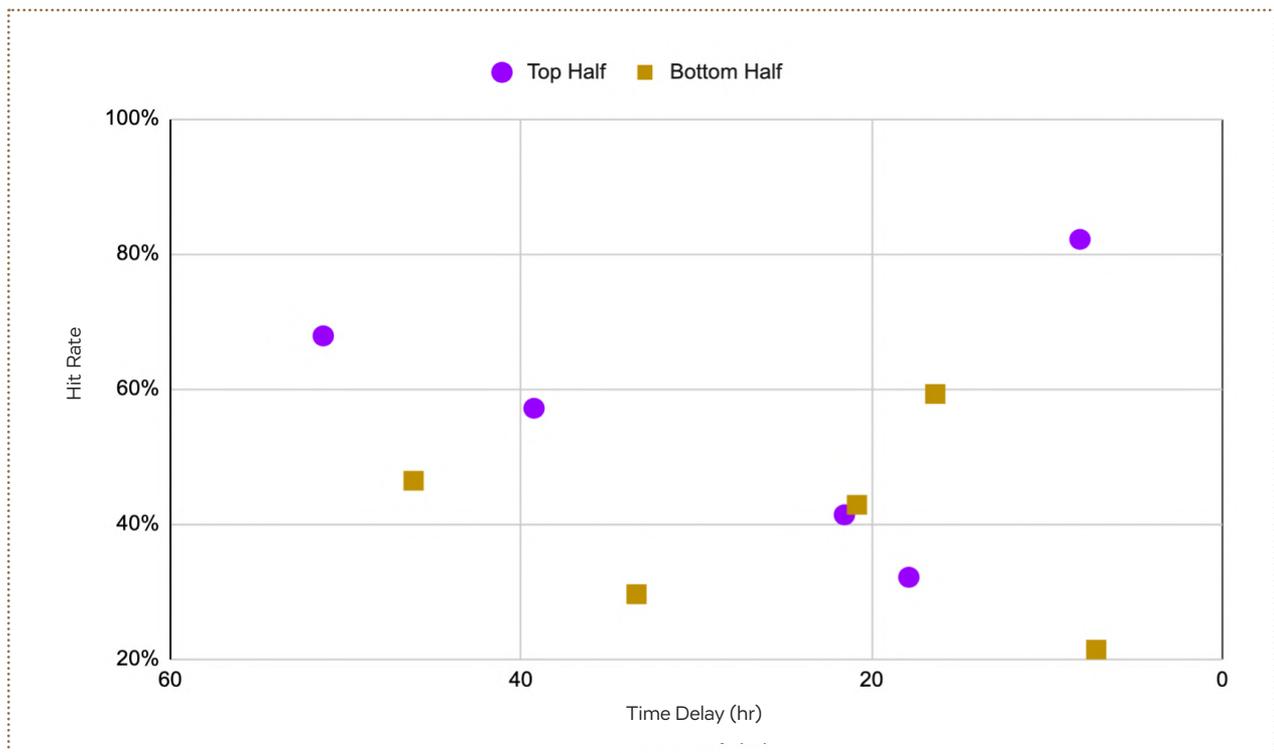
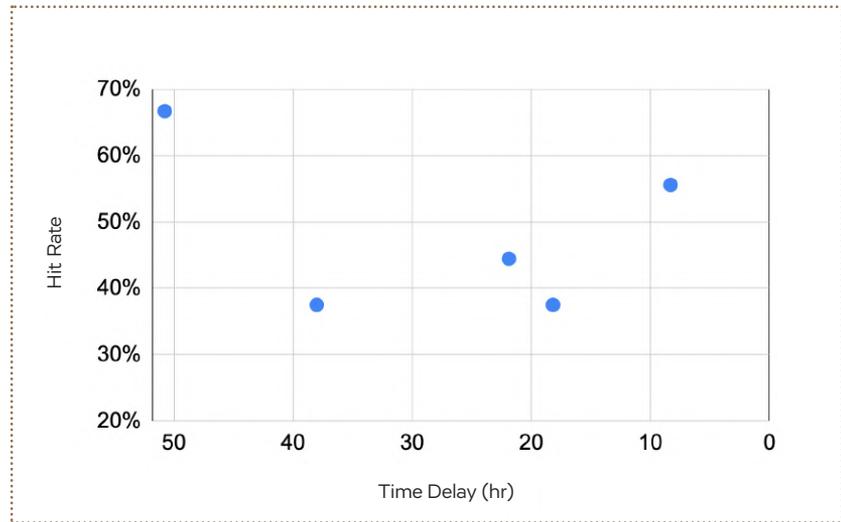


Figure 6. Hit Rate vs. Time Delay for Top and Bottom Viewers, All Judges | Note. Top Half—Hit Rates for viewers with 50% or more Hit Rate. Bottom Half—Hit Rates for viewers with less than 50% Hit Rate. N=279. Each data point represents a bin of 27-29 predictions.

Hypothesis 2: Self-Judging vs. Independent Judging

Independent judging will result in more successful outcomes for predictions than self-judging.

Table 2 gives the results for the different judging scenarios: Self-Judging, Independent Judge 1 and Independent Judge 2.

For Hypothesis 2 (judging type vs. accuracy), we used a chi-square test to compare the number of correct vs. incorrect predictions for each judging type (self and independent for $\alpha = .05$. Since passes were not used to make predictions, we removed passes from the dataset to make Pearson’s χ^2 determinations for Hits-Misses (H-M) only, i.e., for the predictions. We computed the χ^2 for the three judges in two ways: with the three judges separately—Self & IJ1 & IJ2—and also with the two independent judges’ scores first combined, then compared to Self—Self & (IJ1 + IJ2). The result was:

Self & IJ1 & IJ2: $\chi^2(2, N = 279) = 3.11, p = .21$
 Self & (IJ1 + IJ2): $\chi^2(1, N = 279) = 0.11, p = .74$

Since the p-value is larger than $\alpha = .05$ for both comparisons, there was no statistically significant difference between self-judging and independent judging in this experiment. Hypothesis 2 was not confirmed—the data do not show that independent judging will result in more successful outcomes for predictions than self-judging.

We also compared the two independent judges to each other. An assumption

Table 2. Results of Different Judging Scenarios

Judging Type	Hits	Misses	Hit Rate	Passes	Total
Self-Judging	45	46	49 %	38	129
Independent Judge #1	32	48	40 %	39	119
Independent Judge #2	57	51	53 %	21	129
Total	134	145	48 %	98	377

implicit in the protocol was that the two IJs would be fairly consistent with each other, so a comparison of their combined results could be used to test Hypothesis 2 against the self-judged scores. When we compared the two independent judges to each other, we found that assumption was valid, but marginal. There was not a statistically significant difference in Hit Rate success between the two of them.

IJ1 & IJ2: $\chi^2(1, N = 188) = 3.01, p = .083$

As the two versions of comparing the three judges shows, none were statistically significant.

Discussion

Some of the Warcollier data (Figs. 4, 5, 6) indicated an increase in Hit Rate for Time Delays of one day or less, but also indicated a similar increase for Time Delays of two days or more. This was contrary



sylvaine thomas © AdobeStock.com

to Hypothesis 1; **we conclude that Hypothesis 1 was not supported by our data overall.**

Increase in Hit Rate for short Time Delays occurred for both independent judges' predictions, for predictions where all judges agreed ("unanimous"), and for the Top Half of the viewers in terms of Hit Rate across all judges. Hit Rate decreased for smaller Time Delays for self-judging by the viewers, and for the Bottom Half of the viewers across all judges.

The data also showed an unexpected result: Hit Rates increased in many cases with the largest Time Delays measured here, on the order of 50 hours. This and the increase near zero Time Delay gave the "U-shaped" distribution in some of the plots. Julia Mossbridge (2021) reported a similar U-shaped distribution for success as a function of Time Delay, though for smaller time intervals than investigated here (less than one hour).

Data for Hypothesis 2 did not show statistically significant correlations among the judges for the Hits and Misses that make up the predictions. Therefore, **Hypothesis 2 was not confirmed**, and no significant difference between self-judging and independent judging was found in this experiment.

For future experiments, our results for Top vs. Bottom Half of viewers for Hit Rate suggest that viewers be selected carefully, emphasizing past success. We also recommend that ARV investors in general consider doing their sessions as close to event actualization time as possible to increase success rates, since there was some indication of an effect for small time de-

lays, in spite of the overall time delay statistically non-significant difference. For experiments similar to ours, we suggest experimenters arrange a more uniform distribution of time delays, avoiding gaps, in order to better see the trend, if any.

Although determining the cause of rating variance between judges was not within the scope of this study, we recommend its inclusion in future ARV projects. One of our independent judges (McNear) is currently doing an in-depth analysis of the judging differences in the data intended for future publication. ■

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Acknowledgements

Remote Viewers/Self-judges: Julie Beaman, Brett Carstens, Karen Cavalli, Carla Fox, Lory Golden, Patsy Posey, H. Podmore, Shane Stone, Bob Shuman, and one anonymous viewer.

Independent Judges: Tom McNear, Donna Gatlin-Tanner

Reviewers/consultants: Dr. Julia Mossbridge, Dr. Patrizio Tressoldi, Dr. Debra Lynne Katz, Kirsten Cameron



CAN WE HEAL THE EARTH WITH INTUITION? CASE REPORT OF AN INTUITION-GUIDED APPROACH TO ENHANCING EXPLORATION IN CLIMATE SCIENCE

by **Julia Mossbridge and John Vivanco**

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank Geoff and Leslie Oelsner, who contributed to the development of this project in many ways, including by providing financial support. We also thank the Positive Precog Consortium, the team of intuitives who worked on this project, including those who go by the names: Butterfly 1, Coyote, 4M, RID, Spark, Whalerider and Woody. Finally, we thank the anonymous reviewers of this paper, who contributed comments that helped to improve the manuscript.

Julia Mossbridge

Dr. Mossbridge is an affiliate professor in the Dept. of Biophysics and Physics at University of San Diego, a fellow at the Institute of Noetic Sciences, the co-founder and executive director of the nonprofit TILT: The Institute for Love and Time, and the founder of the for-profit Mossbridge Institute. An author and co-author of multiple books and articles related to precognition and informational time travel, Dr. Mossbridge also invented and patented Choice Compass, a physiologically based decision-making app, and was the project lead for and creator of the Loving AI project with Hanson Robotics' humanoid robot, Sophia. She completed her Ph.D. in Communication Sciences and Disorders and her postdoc in Psychology at Northwestern University; her MA degree in Neuroscience is from UC San Francisco, and was awarded her BA in Neuroscience with highest honors from Oberlin College.



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While it is clear that climate change is affecting many species including humans, it is not clear whether humankind could or should try to remedy Earth's warming climate.

The situation requires cross-disciplinary, out-of-the-box thinking. Here we describe the use of a novel, qualitative, collaborative approach to developing creative hypotheses related to climate change through the use of case study methodology. In this case report, we used a topic of interest to us (intuition) to explore new ways of inspiring science. We explored how using an *intuition-guided research approach* might help address several questions pertinent to climate science. Seven intuitives who were not climate scientists were asked to use their intuition and remote viewing skills to address questions they would be shown in the future, most of which currently do not have clear answers. The content of the questions, which we called “objectives,” was informed by a collaboration between the project leads and two atmospheric scientists. To respond to the unknown objectives, the intuitives used a technical form of psychic functioning called remote viewing. This project was strictly intended to spark creativity and new ideas in climate science. Thus we used an interpretation-heavy process, similar to Rorschach blot interpretation, that offered insights, ideas, hypotheses, and motivations to examine new directions in climate science. Based on what we learned within this project, we provide very tentative suggestions for understanding climate change and its mitigation as well as suggestions for those considering using an intuition-guided research approach to stimulate new scientific ideas.

General Approach

The question of whether we can mitigate the impact of the Earth's warming climate has taken on compelling significance for humanity. Rising sea levels, changes in temperature and precipitation, and extreme weather events threaten vulnerable people, particularly in heavily populated coastal areas (Hansen et al., 2011; IPCC 2012; Javeline, et al., 2019; Kantameni et al., 2020; Scholze et al., 2006). Approaches to working on this problem are limited by an incomplete understanding of all the factors that can influence climate (Muradov, 2014; Robock, 2008). Therefore, we believe that rapid generation and testing of innovative ideas has become urgent.

Further, although the traditional scientific approach using intuition, logic, and serendipity to define falsifiable hypotheses is powerful, it can be limited by preexisting ideas and frameworks that may be incomplete or incorrect (e.g., Kuhn, 1970). We wanted to explore whether the scientific discovery process could be accelerated by an influx of new ideas generated by a team of people with expertise in using their intuition to solve problems with no known solutions at the time they practice their intuitive skills. Thus, we created an exploratory, applied project using case study methodology to qualitatively test this *intuition-guided approach* to climate science research. Here we carefully report emerging themes that may guide the design of future controlled experiments, applied projects, or both. We describe

the processes that we used during the project and the outcomes resulting from them, then discuss the tentative suggestions derived from this cross-pollination between intuitives and scientists.

Similar intuition-guided research approaches have been used previously in attempts to inspire revolutions of understanding in the mental health field (Grof & Kautz, 2010; Husick, 2019) or give seismologists insights about how earthquakes are triggered (Kautz, 2012).

The approaches used in these studies were somewhat successful, as judged by comparing intuitives' insights with scientific discoveries made later (Grof & Kautz, 2010; Kautz, 2012). In two of them (Grof & Kautz, 2010; Kautz, 2012), interpretations of intuitives' insights were made retrospectively, making it possible to pick and choose data consistent with sub-

*We need to make
the world safe for
creativity and intuition,
for it is creativity and
intuition that will make
the world safe for us.*

— Edgar Mitchell, Apollo 14 astronaut

sequent scientific discoveries without risking incorrect conclusions. Our project was more along the lines of Husick's work (2019), in which she reported suggestions based on blind remote viewing of the mechanisms underlying autism without waiting for scientific confirmation for these suggestions.

However, that case report was not designed to stimulate research ideas; research ideas originated from it regardless. Due to the urgency of bringing new understanding to climate science, our project was designed specifically to foster collaboration with experts in a subfield that informs climate

Shortly after the declassification of remote viewing in 1995, John Vivanco was trained in this esoteric method of information retrieval. Because of his skills, he quickly became a professional Remote Viewer and Director of Operations for one of the few successful civilian remote viewing think tanks to date: Trans Dimensional Systems. He remote viewed and ran teams of remote viewers on client projects, from the technology and financial sector, to counter-terror for the FBI, and mysterious projects for other alphabet agencies. Much of his work is application based, exploring the unknown, and developing novel methods for the purpose of remote viewing. He is the author of *The Time Before the Secret Words*, and runs a training school at righthemispheric.com.



science, atmospheric research. These atmospheric scientists and the project leads formed the project's objectives and interpreted the insights obtained from a team of intuitives.

Instead of waiting to determine which insights will lead to useful progress before reporting them, we report them all here and provide all remote viewing transcripts for those interested. Our goal is to stimulate further creativity among a larger

group of researchers—both climate science researchers as well as intuition researchers—who disagree with some or all of our suggestions, and who wish to perform experiments to examine and evolve hypotheses.

Our approach was not seeking to establish quantitative proof of intuitives' remote viewing skills (Vivanco, 2016) or their psychic abilities. Rather,

Julia Mossbridge, Ph.D.^{1,2,3,4}
and John Vivanco⁵

Corresponding author:
jmossbridge@gmail.com

- 1 University of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110, USA
- 2 Institute of Noetic Sciences, Petaluma, CA 94952, USA
- 3 TILT: The Institute for Love and Time, Sebastopol, CA 95472, USA
- 4 California Institute of Integral Studies, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA
- 5 Right Hemispheric, White Salmon, WA 98672, USA

our focus was on interpreting intuitive insights to stimulate creativity in climate science, not on creating rigid controls or documentation. The spirit of this project echoes applied precognitive remote viewing approaches that are currently being used, for example, to predict global shifts that may occur by the year 2060 (Schwartz, 2018), describe a bacteriophage in sessions later evaluated by biologists (e.g., Katz et al., 2015), and predict stock market fluctuations as well as other financial indices (for a popular press review of recent finance prediction efforts, see Tait, 2019).

Teams

We used three teams in this project; some project members served on more than one team.

Intuitive team (remote viewers): Note that we call our remote viewers “intuitives” because none of them strictly used remote viewing as their intuitive modalities, though remote viewing was the modality used here. Intuitives were asked to provide the following for this article: name, gender, age, amount of experience remote viewing prior to the start of this project, level of familiarity with basic science and climate science (general, greater than average, high), field of work, and Myers-Briggs personality type (Myers & McCaulley, 1985). Some intuitives felt comfortable only answering a subset of the questions to maintain their privacy. Since it is understood that some remote viewers appreciate being acknowledged for their work in the same way that researchers do, they were given the option to have their names included along with the description of their demographics. Information shared by the intuitives is included here, in alphabetical order by last name.

Intuitive team (remote viewers)

Anonymous. Male, 45 years old, with 5 years’ experience. Greater than average familiarity with basic science and climate science. Works in education.

Myers-Briggs type: INFJ/INTJ split.

Anonymous. Male, 59 years old, with 6 months experience. General familiarity with basic science and climate science. Works as a writer.

Myers-Briggs type: ISFJ.

Michelle Freed Bulgatz. Female, 54 years old, with 9 years’ experience. General familiarity with basic science and climate science. Works as a producer/publicist in entertainment.

Myers-Briggs type: ENFJ.

Julia Mossbridge. Female, 51 years old, with 2 years’ experience. High familiarity with basic science. Greater than average familiarity with climate science. Works as a scientist, technology creator, professor and author.

Myers-Briggs type: INFJ.

Monica Summers. Female, 46 years old, with 1 year’s experience. General familiarity with basic science and climate science. Works in sales, outreach and account management.

Myers-Briggs type: INFJ.

Brooke Vivanco. Female, 41 years old, with 6 years’ experience. General familiarity with basic science and climate science. Works as a cranial-sacral therapist. Myers-Briggs type: INFP.

John Vivanco. Male with 23 years’ experience. Greater than average familiarity of basic science, general familiarity with climate science. Works as a full-time remote viewer.

Atmospheric scientists: Members of this team were two atmospheric scientists, both interested in the influence of clouds and aerosols on climate change. One is interested in exploring the mitigation of global warming by solar radiation management, and the other is a geoengineering skeptic. They discussed ideas for objectives with the project lead team, analyzed transcripts with the project leads, and helped to write/edit this article. They remain anonymous to maintain their privacy.

Project lead team: Mossbridge and Vivanco (see *Intuitive team*, for descriptions) created the project and participated in all aspects of the project: selecting intuitives, planning the strategy, leading a remote-viewing retreat, performing some of the remote viewing sessions, monitoring sessions, working with the atmospheric scientists to hone objectives, analyzing intuitive transcripts, writing/editing this article.

Analyzing the Transcripts

Once transcripts were arbitrarily assigned to each objective, we analyzed the raw data to draw conclusions appropriate for each objective. Each intuitive had their own unique way of communicating their experience in a session, including everything from drawing cartoons and technical diagrams to writing song lyrics. Our working assumption was that intuitives were trying to communicate something of value, so as we analyzed the transcripts we asked, “What is this intuitive trying to communicate, and does it match with what the other intuitives seem to be trying to communicate about this objective?” This is a pragmatic approach that has been used previously in applied projects (Knowles, 2017; May et al., 1990; May & Marwaha, 2018; McMoneagle, 2015; Smith, 2019; Targ, 2019; Vivanco, 2016). In terms of what mechanism could explain why transcripts arbitrarily assigned to particular objectives seemed to show similarities in their content, we have no explanation, except to say that this kind of post hoc transcript assignment has been very useful in our exploratory work in the past.

The analysis proceeded in three stages. First, each of the project leads independently examined the transcripts assigned to each objective. They each subjectively culled the data to find thematic concordances across sessions as well as anything that felt important or surprising to them. Second, they discussed findings with one another and chose

an initial conclusion that they together planned to relay to the atmospheric scientists. Third, in separate conversations with each of the climate scientists, the project leads relayed these conclusions and offered to show the climate scientists the transcripts from which the conclusions were obtained. Several times in these conversations the climate scientists would make observations that helped interpret the raw data more completely. Sometimes questions about the raw data would prompt the project leads to request clarifications from other intuitives on their handwriting or sketches recorded in the original transcripts. In all cases, intuitives responded promptly to clarify their transcripts still without knowing the objectives to which they had been assigned. In this way, transcript analysis became a collaborative process that evolved from independent project leads to the entire team. We believe each step was important to the apparent success of the project.

Conclusions for Each Objective and Highlights

Table 1 lists the objectives, the project leads’ initial conclusions, the final conclusions that emerged from discussions with the two atmospheric scientists, and selected highlights from the analysis discussions with the atmospheric scientists. To understand the ideas behind the climate mitigations described in some of the objectives, it is worth knowing that some climate scientists would argue that neither *decarbonization* (i.e., greenhouse gas emission reduction) nor *negative emissions* (various means of removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere or from emissions) are likely to avoid the predicted overshoot of the global mean temperature change thresholds described in the Paris agreement, which are 1.5 °C and 2.0 °C relative to preindustrial times (Ricke et al., 2017). To stay within the bounds of these thresholds over the

next few centuries, a type of geoengineering called *solar radiation management* or SRM has been discussed by some as a solution. SRM is an approach that some climate scientists believe could reduce several of the impacts of climate change by slightly altering the earth's radiation balance to cool the planet (Lawrence et al., 2018). Because we were collaborating with atmospheric scientists and not, for instance, marine scientists, we discussed in detail an approach to SRM that consisted of influencing the creation of clouds of various types in particular atmospheric layers and at certain latitudes. To understand this approach it is useful to know that clouds often form around cloud condensation nuclei (CCN), which can be dust particles, ice, anthropogenic chemicals and even small organisms

ble that intuitives could describe technology that might be currently unknown or out of reach while still accurately addressing this objective. During the sessions that were eventually associated with objective 3, both project leads acted as monitors for other intuitives by helping them detail their impressions, and thus did not provide viewing sessions for this objective. Here we briefly describe examples of correspondences across the raw data recorded in the 5 transcripts available for this objective.

Intuitives reported that they were sensing something natural and alive, colorful, potentially glowing, and with geometric structure (see examples from multiple intuitives' transcripts in Figure 2). These descriptions suggested to the project leads

Table 1. Results—Objectives, timing/number of intuitives, and conclusions.

(Novakov & Penner, 1993; Spracklen et al., 2008; Sun & Ariya, 2006).

According to our interpretations of the intuitives' transcripts or the four objectives related to SRM geoengineering, none of them seemed to be well-supported approaches. In Table 1 we rank these four objectives from least to most harmful, according to our analyses. All transcripts are available online (https://figshare.com/articles/Climate_Science_and_Intuition_Project/11782290).

Example: Interpreting the Transcripts Assigned to Objective 3

One of the most intriguing sets of transcripts were the five transcripts obtained for objective 3, which we considered a particularly interesting objective because in it we made no assumptions about specific future technologies or future approaches to climate mitigation. Thus we thought it possi-

ble that the raw data might be describing diatoms or dinoflagellates, which the project leads knew could be bioluminescent depending upon the species (Orellana et al., 2004; Sweeney, 1963). Intuitives also described flexible, flat or tubular matrices in which smaller light-based things seemed to be embedded; one intuitive used the word “silica” in this context (Figure 3), supporting the interpretation that the creatures in question are diatoms and/or dinoflagellates. The project leads knew that diatoms have cell walls made of silica (Medlin, 2002) and discovered subsequently that some dinoflagellates have interior skeletons rich in silica (<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/GeolSci/micropal/dinoflagellate.html>). Multiple transcripts seem to convey the idea that a human-produced substrate or matrix containing marine diatoms/dinoflagellates could be used as an energy source, potentially put on houses like a solar panel. This idea was exemplified in

Table 1. Results—Objectives, timing/number of intuitives, and conclusions.

1

Describe the temperature change of the tropopause as the tropical cloud top height increases (calibration objective).

Timing:	Sessions performed at the retreat.
Intuitives:	5 (excluding project leads)
Initial:	Overall impression of a process like a cooling system—one side is cold, the other is hot. There is an impression of increases in air pressure with chemicals like benzene evaporating and increasing the cloud height, according to our interpretation of the intuitives’ raw data, this heats things up but cools down other locations. There is a sense of a temperature inversion caused by this uplifting of water, air, and chemicals.
Final:	Increasing convective cloud top height cools the tropopause region, increasing the temperature inversion gradient that naturally occurs here (Kiladis et al., 2001; Tseng and Fu, 2017). However, the global effect on climate is warming, because the net longwave cloud forcing increases with height (Baker & Hartmann, 2002; Voigt et al., 2019). Local temperature gradients depend on the strength and height of intense convective clouds. It is possible that intuitives were seeing this dynamic. Although “evaporation of benzene” would not be expected to increase the cloud top height, the atmospheric scientists felt that trace gas transport across the tropopause is worth examining because chemicals crossing into the stratosphere (including water) can be radiatively active or can destroy ozone (Solomon et al., 2010).
Highlight:	This was the calibration objective, and the intuitive response could be interpreted as local heating and environmental cooling, the opposite of the correct answer and potentially therefore void. However, the fact that multiple sessions from different intuitives addressed temperature dynamics and inversions, not common topics among their transcripts, suggests they were getting some good information relevant to the objective and project leads were interpreting their transcripts reasonably well. In a side note, multiple intuitives described anthropogenic chemicals related to this objective.

the raw data shown in Figure 4. Finally, some of the intuitives described something elongated that uses some kind of electromagnetic energy, which upon analysis we thought was perhaps to activate the structure containing the diatoms/dinoflagellates (Figure 5). Neither the project leads nor the atmospheric scientists understood how this kind of technology would work, or why this would be necessary.

Table Key: Timing = timing of sessions; Intuitives = number of intuitives and additional notes about which of the intuitives contributed data for each objective; Initial = conclusion made by project leads prior to discussing with the atmospheric scientists; Final = conclusion made after discussions with both atmospheric scientists; Highlight = selected aspect(s) of the data or interpretations that interested the project leads and/or atmospheric scientists. For the four objectives directly referring to SRM geoengineering possibilities, a *geoengineering ranking* is given based on the analyses (1=least harmful; 4=most harmful).

Describe what happens when cloud height shifts so that we can understand if this process is an important contributor to climate change or its relief.



Timing:	Sessions performed at the retreat.
Intuitives:	7; two intuitives performed a shared session.
Initial:	While many intuitives' descriptions seemed to focus on the hypothesis that when cloud height shifts it changes the angular momentum of the earth, many of the same intuitives also described a scientific community that would dismiss this hypothesis out of hand, and also that would need to watch carefully to see any shift in rotation.
Final:	Cloud particles do not have much mass, so it is unclear if increases in cloud height could cause measurable changes in earth's angular momentum or could potentially alter climate as a result of slight changes in the earth's spin. Cloud top height increase in convective storms does increase the warming cloud longwave radiative effect (Voigt et al., 2019).
Highlight:	Multiple intuitives described natural or human-made structures, apparently in the atmosphere, that oscillated or "flapped" periodically. These could be types of molecules or larger assemblies of molecules, but neither the project leads nor the atmospheric scientists were sure what they might represent.

Recommendations for Intuition-Guided Research

1. Be aware of the analysis-bias tradeoff as well as your own biases

Two previous intuition-guided research projects used an unblinded method that produced intuitive data requiring little analysis beyond corroboration across intuitives (Grof & Kautz, 2010, Kautz, 2012). In those projects, intuitives were shown the questions that they were being asked to answer. In contrast, for this project and in the Husick (2019) project as well, heavy analysis was required to interpret metaphorical and sensory data in a way that was meaningful for each objective. There is a clear trade-off here. The risk of using an unblinded method is that the biases and beliefs of intuitives can influence their responses to the objectives, and

new ideas may be set aside in favor of these biased responses. Meanwhile, precognitive abilities often operate without conscious awareness and can be impeded by conscious thought (Mossbridge & Radin, 2018a), a fact that supports the usefulness of a precognitive approach if one is attempting to avoid bias among intuitives. But it's also possible that an entirely precognitive approach like ours, where the answers to the questions themselves are largely unknown, may simply push the bias into another part of the process. That is, the biases of the project leads and collaborating scientists could influence their interpretations of the intuitives' raw data. Further, it is highly speculative but perhaps possible that an unintentional intuitive target might be whatever the project leads think about or discuss in the future with the collaborating scientists; in other words, a causal loop might exist in

Assuming we solve climate change in the future, describe the most crucial piece of information or technology needed to do so, so we can potentially take action in this direction.

3

Timing: Sessions performed at the retreat.

Intuitives: 5 (excluding project leads)

Initial: It appears that the transcripts describe two changes: 1) in the future, a critical number of climate scientists will agree that the best approach is to develop a biological solution to address climate change, and 2) the use of potentially bioluminescent diatoms and/or dinoflagellates embedded in some kind of flat but flexible gel-like substrate to create an energy source.

Final: It makes sense that biological feedback will be important for regulating the future climate, especially atmospheric/oceanic interactions. Diatoms/dinoflagellates live in oceans and these are a reasonable possibility for climate mitigation (Bopp et al., 2005; Hinder et al., 2012). While methane could be produced by these organisms it will need to be harnessed for them to be a useful energy source (Moore et al., 1996).

Highlight: One of the atmospheric scientists mentioned that if diatoms secrete dimethyl sulfide (DMS), this could brighten marine clouds, reflecting more sunlight and cooling the ocean, an idea originally presented by Charlson, Lovelock and Andreae in 1987. Later the idea of a natural thermostat was found to be more complex than originally thought, although cloud particles do form more efficiently with DMS as a cloud condensation nucleus (for review: Galí et al., 2018).

which the future discussions cause the intuitive team's data to support the interpretations revealed in those discussions (e.g., Wargo, 2018). If such a thing occurs, this is unavoidable when there is discussion with collaborating scientists about how they interpret the intuitives' data, but it is worth mentioning. Further, such a causal loop may not be undesirable. We mean this in the sense that the discussion that was stimulated by the transcript, which would have been stimulated by the discussion itself, could be the thing that sparks a new hypothesis.

In any event, all efforts at interpreting human thoughts, experiences and ideas is influenced by the biases and beliefs of those performing the interpretation. The two differing approaches to intu-

ition-guided research that we have described here (i.e., unblinded versus blind and precognitive) place bias in two different parts of the process (i.e., intuitive versus analytical). What determines which approach is best used in a given intuition-guided project? We believe a blinded precognitive approach like ours is best when: 1) the team is exploring future solutions that may have no current analogue and therefore require that present-day opinions about these solutions do not get in the way of insights into future solutions, 2) there is at least one objective with a partially known correct response to calibrate the team's functioning, and 3) the project leads' and scientists' conscious biases are documented clearly (see Documenting our Biases box).

4

Describe the influence of increasing cirrus cloud coverage in the Arctic on high-pressure ridge formation and how any potential change might affect stratospheric warming events.

Timing: Sessions performed at the retreat.

Intuitives: 7

Initial: Up and down movements of clouds seem important in some kind of beneficial way, especially in the southern hemisphere, and there seems to be some kind of involvement of quantum and/or electromagnetic effects in the clouds that influence temperature variability. Also there is the idea of a branched or split flow of something that occurs in the equatorial region.

Final: Satellites show a lot of variability in cirrus cloud coverage over the Antarctic, and polar stratospheric clouds may be an interesting place to look for influences on climate (Hong & Liu, 2015). The chemistry and physics of the upper atmosphere is not trivial and needs to be better understood.

Highlight: Multiple intuitives provided what seemed to be pointers to the south pole, suggesting cirrus cloud coverage in the Antarctic would be more important to examine and potentially manipulate than coverage in the Arctic. One of the atmospheric scientists stated that this result was supported by results from their atmospheric global climate modeling study that found -0.26 W/m^2 more cooling in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern Hemisphere when the cirrus cloud formation mechanism was altered to optimize outgoing longwave radiation (i.e., thermal radiation emitted from Earth out to space; Mitchell et al., in prep).

2. Allow a diversity of intuitive approaches

Those attempting to use a similar intuition-guided strategy to inform research in any field ought to consider that intuitives are likely to work best with their own methods. In this project we required a somewhat standardized method of recording information: all intuitives had to record the “tag” for each session in their transcript and to record as much of their perceived sense, thought, and feeling data as possible. But beyond that, members of the intuitive team were treated as experienced professionals who understood their own best ways of obtaining information during a remote viewing session. So while recording a transcript of each session was required, the method

used to gain the information reported was left up to each intuitive—and could include movement, channeling, meditation, drawing, painting, storytelling, etc.

3. Focus on providing useful outcomes, not on proof or mechanism

As mentioned previously, it is perfectly reasonable to use a precognitive strategy like the one described here without assuming precognition is actually occurring. If what is desired is to stimulate creativity among subject-matter experts in a given field, the method used simply needs to accomplish this goal. This line of thinking would place the transcripts associated with each objective in the same

Describe the major cause of Arctic amplification.
(Note that arctic amplification is the much more rapid warming of the Arctic compared to the warming rate of the rest of the globe.)

5

Timing: Sessions performed at the retreat.

Intuitives: 7

Initial: Pumping movements are beneficial and the loss of this rhythm is a problem. Hydrocarbons from the equator moving to the Arctic can clean the air somehow, shifts in magnetic poles are a part of the story as well. We are at the peak of Arctic amplification and it will go downhill after this. The problem that causes the amplification is part of the cure for it.

Final: The intuitives seem to be referring to sudden stratospheric warming, which may be linked to Arctic amplification (Cohen et al., 2014). Cosmic radiation and high energy particles are important to the structure of the upper atmosphere (Carslaw et al., 2002; Markson, 1981). There is a complex relationship that is not completely understood between the earth's magnetic field, charged particles, and climate.

Highlight: Multiple intuitives cited the importance of flapping, rhythmic movements in keeping a process working well; one atmospheric scientist thought this might be reminiscent of movements of the atmosphere that could be required to keep the polar vortex in place. One atmospheric scientist wondered if Arctic amplification could be Earth's way of cooling off.

category as a Rorschach blot, in that without any special psychic ability, creative scientific ideas that stimulate subject-matter experts' own creativity could be obtained with minimal time spent by the subject-matter experts.

While the Rorschach model may be an accurate interpretation of what happened in this project, based on previous unpublished work with these intuitives, we have anecdotal knowledge that an excellent intuitive ability to address objectives about which they have no information is common amongst them. Without attempting any proof of this point, we think it is possible that the correspondences between some of the sessions and their related objectives, as well as concordances across intuitives, may support the idea that some sort of psychic process was occurring.

Regardless of the means used to describe and analyze the information obtained through remote viewing in this project, the project was judged by all involved to be successful in the sense that it stimulated discussion of modeling, data interpretation and climate change mitigation ideas (see Intuition-Guided Suggestions for Climate Scientists box). Our team looks forward to building on and formalizing the intuition-guided research approach as well as using this method to address additional questions about climate change and different forms of SRM geoengineering.



Describe the impact on climate change of altering cirrus clouds, so we can understand if the eventual outcome from a future perspective would be seen as beneficial to humanity and other life on the planet. (Note: Changes in cloud optical thickness, geometric thickness, and altitude are possible outcomes that might in turn change the earth's radiation balance.)

Timing:	Sessions performed at the retreat.
Intuitives:	7
Initial:	Altitude would be the easiest parameter to manipulate, but it would not work well. It is good we will not go in that direction, because it would interfere with something that seems quantum mechanical in nature in some way that we do not understand.
Final:	This is a surprising result, because to our knowledge, atmosphere scientists do not know how to alter cloud height. Regardless, this seems to be another example pointing away from SRM geoengineering. Further, it is possible that making clouds higher would increase the cloud warming effect, which can contribute to global warming (Voigt et al., 2019).
Highlight:	After describing that this strategy was not a good idea, several intuitives suggested an approach to sustainable energy that seems like it could be related to the quantum void but neither the project leads nor atmospheric scientists could interpret this.
Geoengineering ranking:	2 (1 = least harmful, 4 = most harmful)

Intuition-Guided Suggestions for Climate Scientists

Overall suggestions from the collaborative interpretations of the intuitive dataset are listed here. The interpretation process included the project leads and both atmospheric scientists; thus expert interpretation was required to produce these suggestions. Due to the exploratory nature of this project, the suggestions below can be described as ideas but not as formal recommendations.

► Be very skeptical of any geoengineering approach that does not use biological means to perform the geoengineering. The intuitive data

also suggest that most outcomes of direct solar radiation manipulation are poor. The scientific literature suggests that there is much uncertainty as a result of cloud microphysics and climate feedbacks that we don't yet understand (IPCC 2014; Kärcher, 2017). If choosing between fertilizing oceans or seeding clouds (Boyd & Vivian, 2019), fertilizing oceans would be the better bet, except when compared to natural CCN that might result from a biological process, such as increasing the population of diatoms by reducing pollution in the oceans.

► Bayesian models of inference in climate science models show some poorly understood, unpredicted and counter-intuitive outcomes

Describe the effects on the earth's temperature of putting aerosols in the lower stratosphere, so we can understand if this is a beneficial manipulation to impact climate change in a way that is helpful for humans.



Timing: Sessions performed prior to the retreat.

Intuitives: 2; project leads each did 2 sessions for this objective, 4 sessions total.

Initial: Only certain compounds, like those with molecular structures shaped like a “Y” (project leads suggested sulfuric acid) would be at all helpful as CCN, but it is very tricky. The transcripts suggest there's a right time and a right place for this kind of manipulation, and scientists would need to discover that time and place and understand why it is better than other times and places. The equator may be the right place.

Final: CaCO₃ has a similar structure (“Y-shaped”) and is being examined for use in this way by the SCoPEX project at Harvard (<https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/keutschgroup/scopex>). Injecting CaCO₃ into the tropical lower stratosphere could impact surface temperatures in the polar regions because these regions are connected by the stratospheric circulation (Holton et al., 1995). There was general agreement across the analysis team that the transcripts suggest there might be collateral damage that could produce loss of human life and thus get in the way of the success of this approach.

Highlight: Both intuitives sketched something that looked to the atmospheric scientists like a zonal cross-section of the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere.

Geoengineering ranking: 1 (1 = least harmful, 4 = most harmful)

of climate manipulation (Hanea et al., 2018); these conclusions are supported by the current project and suggest caution and humility in approaching geoengineering.

- ▶ Consider differences between southern and northern hemispheres, in terms of both magnetic activity as well as the influence of cloud microphysics.
- ▶ Consider that even if Arctic amplification slows down, other factors may continue to speed up climate change.
- ▶ Examine the relationship between solar and cosmic high energy particles and radiation in

Arctic amplification; there may be a critical relationship here that is being overlooked.

- ▶ Don't ignore the major contributions that diatoms and dinoflagellates make to the atmosphere, including the data suggesting that diatoms in Arctic ice release the climate-influencing compound dimethylsulfide (DMS) as the ice thaws (Levasseur et al., 1994); and marine dinoflagellates are major producers of DMS (Keller et al., 1989). Diatoms themselves have been used in solar cell research and have been shown to boost efficiency, potentially due to their light-scattering properties

8

Describe the effects on the earth's temperature of increasing heterogeneous nucleation in clouds, so we can understand if the eventual outcome from a future perspective would be seen as beneficial to humanity and other life on the planet.

Timing:	Sessions performed at the retreat.
Intuitives:	5 (excluding project leads)
Initial:	This is not a good idea. Several intuitives were very stark and clear about this; the problem is first it would go as planned and then an unexpected and surprising chain-reaction event would occur that cannot be turned off. Heat leaves the earth, but in a way that causes death and desolation.
Final:	It looks like the intuitives are warning that artificially creating CCN could cause some kind of chain reaction that we don't anticipate—it's not clear how this would happen. In general, the most salient piece of information is that the intuitives feel there would be a global impact on the food supply and thus death could follow.
Highlight:	This outcome matches the predictions of some climate scientists that solar geoengineering (solar radiation management) could produce unstable and harmful effects, like droughts occurring where people grow food (Robock, 2008).
Geoengineering ranking:	3 (1 = least harmful, 4 = most harmful)

(McMillon-Brown et al., 2017), and research on “milking” diatoms without killing them to obtain biofuels while sequestering carbon dioxide is promising (Vinayak, 2015).

- ▶ Another possible use of diatoms that was suggested by one of the atmospheric scientists is to spray diatom-rich sea water into the atmosphere to form tiny droplets that eventually increase the amount of radiation reflected by low clouds. In addition, diatoms released into the atmosphere could get entrained into storm systems, especially at high latitudes, that transport the diatoms to the upper troposphere where cirrus clouds occur. The diatoms could then nucleate ice crystals, resulting in larger ice crystals that fall faster, reducing cirrus cloud coverage and optical thickness (Knopf et al., 2011). This is likely to allow more heat to escape to

space, and to allow the brighter low clouds to reflect more sunlight, both cooling the planet. Still, such an SRM approach has the risk of changing rainfall patterns that might impact food security and/or cause flooding (see Table 1, objective 10).

- ▶ It is important to note that there can be variable impacts of aerosols (including dust or diatoms) on cloud properties, and this variability is one reason cloud/aerosol effects are often mentioned as the largest source of uncertainty in predicting climate change (IPCC 2014, 2017). The sign and the magnitude of impact on the radiative balance would likely depend on the amount of water vapor, aerosol type, temperature, altitude, etc.; this is an active area of research and by no means settled.

Describe the most useful and pertinent information to extract from the climate model _____ (name of one of the atmospheric scientists) is integrating with the satellite data.



Timing: Sessions performed after the retreat.

Intuitives: 5 (excluding project leads)

Initial: The intuitives describe a lack of a coherent theory to hold the components of a model together, and a need to re-examine dynamics—especially of radiation levels. There was a suggestion that this re-examination was important due to aliasing as a result of slow sampling rates. Without this approach, important oscillations in radiation may be missed. Dynamics underwater or in the ocean, including something that seems like underwater volcanoes, seem to be missing from the model.

Final: It might be a good idea to integrate atmospheric data with the Community Earth System model (Marsh et al., 2013), and to examine changes in dynamics and potential impacts to rainfall distributions more carefully.

Highlight: One of the intuitives wrote the following research questions as being central, “What are qualities that hold elements together in a state? What can be removed from them that sends them out of balance?” And another summarized, “All the pieces fit together into something that’s alive.” These questions seem to allude to the Gaia hypothesis (Doolittle, 2019; Lovelock, 1990; Lovelock & Margulis, 1974; Rubin & Crucifix, 2019).

- ▶ Of two general types of geoengineering (carbon dioxide removal or CDR, and solar radiation management [SRM]), from the intuitive data it appears that the stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI) method, which would be covered under objective 7 and is an SRM approach, looks like the least harmful of the SRM approaches. Interestingly, ranked the most harmful was objective 10, “manipulating the earth’s radiation balance.” This may seem contradictory, but keep in mind that from the intuitives’ perspective, objective 10 would include all methods of manipulating the earth’s radiation balance and is therefore a much more general objective than objective 7. If we trust the data and both interpretations, from this we can conclude that there may be much more de-
- structive methods of manipulating the earth’s radiation balance, or that there is an as yet unknown benefit to some form of SRM.
- ▶ Overall summary: If we attempt SRM geoengineering approaches at all, we ought to consider partnering with other biological species that make or can make major contributions to the climate and that will also benefit from mitigating climate change. In general, we ought to be very wary of unanticipated effects of SRM geoengineering, such as rainfall changes that might cause drought or flooding (and starvation).

Describe whether the eventual outcome from a future perspective of manipulating the earth’s radiation balance would be seen as beneficial to humanity and other life on the planet.

(Note: this objective tacitly includes all forms of radiation management including those not invented yet, and therefore is a very general objective.)



Timing: Sessions performed after the retreat.

Intuitives: 5 (excluding project leads)

Initial: Intuitives seem to have understood the objective from the point of view of direct manipulation of the radiation imbalance without an intermediary, suggesting it is not a good idea to try to use non-biological means to directly influence the earth’s radiation balance. If we went in this direction it would be a very narrow path to success, and therefore likely fail. Diatom-like creatures or other biologicals that can influence the earth’s radiation balance as a result of their biological functions within the context of their ecosystems would be more beneficial.

Final: If we directly manipulate the earth’s radiation balance, we would be doing so at a time when we don’t fully understand the impacts of cloud microphysics on atmospheric dynamics (Kärcher, 2017). The cloud radiation feedback is a large source of uncertainty, and so is the potential for changing rainfall patterns (Robock et al., 2008). Because the potential effects on regional food supplies, flooding, and other important outcomes aren’t fully understood, intentional SRM is dangerous because we don’t have the ability to make ethical decisions about who lives and who dies.

Highlight: There was a sense of unreality in response to the objective, which project leads interpreted as meaning this geoengineering approach is a possibility that humans don’t actually end up pursuing. One intuitive wrote, “I am sensing this as a story of survival with no singular image.” Another said in a post-interview about his session (still not aware of the objective), “You know the phrase ‘well begun is half done?’ Well, this is ‘woe begun.’” These feelings seem related to attempts to directly manipulate the radiation balance using some chemical or non-biological means.

Geoengineering ranking: 4 (1 = least harmful, 4 = most harmful)

Documenting Our Biases

Here are the known conscious biases on our team, all of which we attempted to take into account when analyzing the transcripts from the intuitive team. Note that by definition we were not aware of any unconscious biases, but these certainly would have influenced our interpretations as well.

- ▶ The project leads had used remote viewing operationally in the past, and had experienced both successes and failures in these efforts; in this project, they were biased toward believing that the experienced intuitives on the team could provide meaningful data.

- ▶ One atmospheric scientist is against geoengineering by solar radiation management, because we don't know how such engineering will impact the complex Earth's environmental system and could end up killing people. We don't have an ethical system to decide who lives and who dies in a future world on our planet. This scientist is also an expert on making and interpreting observations in the earth's atmosphere.
- ▶ The other atmospheric scientist feels that certain forms of geoengineering may be used someday and wants to understand how to do it well. This scientist is also an expert at climate modeling and interpreting model results.
- ▶ Both project leads did not know much, if anything, about any form of geoengineering. One project lead was against geoengineering at the start of the project, the other was more open to it. Their opinions shifted by the end of the project to supporting biologically-based geoengineering.
- ▶ Both atmospheric scientists perform research focused on atmospheric effects of and contributions to climate change.
- ▶ One project lead felt unsure that climate change needs to be addressed at all.
- ▶ The other project lead felt sure that climate change has human-produced components and needs to be addressed urgently.
- ▶ Both project leads had biases toward weighting their own remote viewing data, where it existed for a given objective, more heavily than data from other intuitives, and they both attempted to balance this bias.
- ▶ One project lead had been impressed with diatoms in a high school biology course, though this project lead did not remember this experience until seeing the sketches for objective 3. Both project leads felt that this passion could have influenced their interpretation of the data, and they revealed this to the atmospheric scientists in their discussions.
- ▶ By the end of this project, both project leads and both atmospheric scientists agreed that there was evidence that diatoms and potentially dinoflagellates both influence and are influenced by climate change, and that understanding their contributions could potentially help. ■

Thank You

to Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D. for her editorial assistance.

To learn more about John Vivanco, visit righthemispheric.com

To learn more about Julia, visit loveandtime.org

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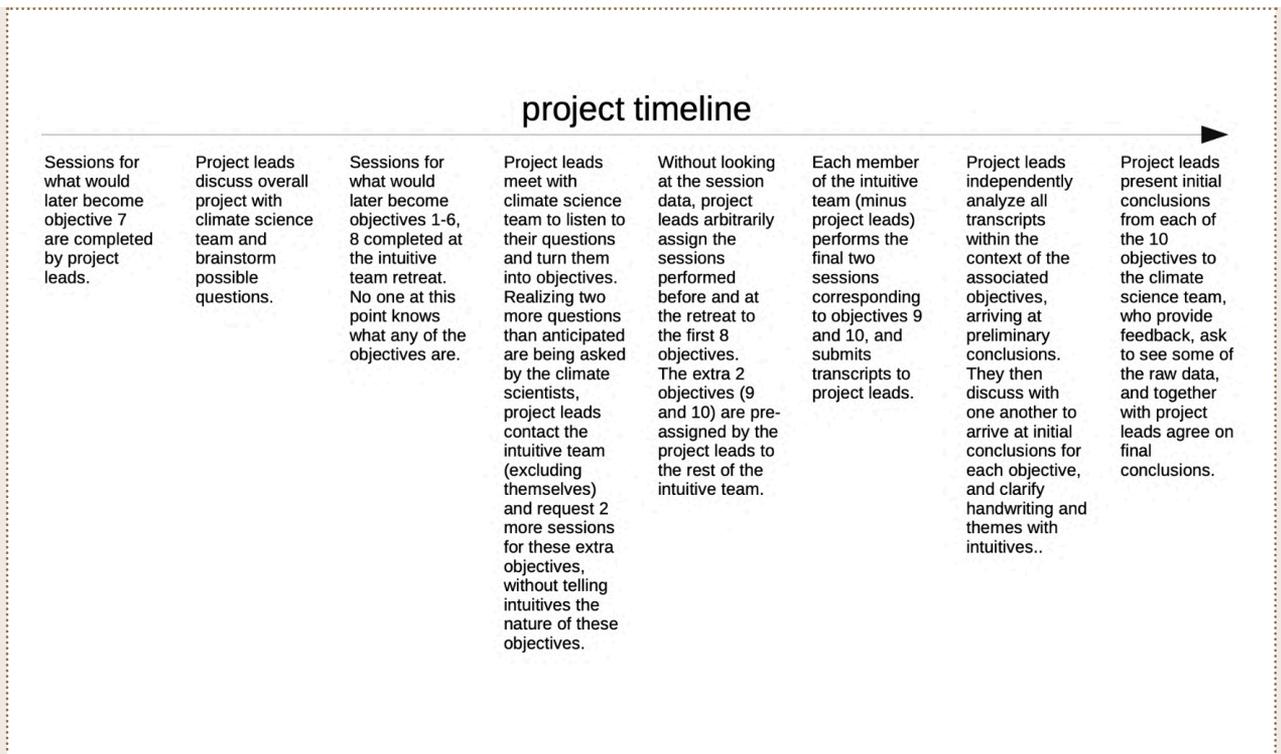


Figure 1. Project timeline describing the teams (see Teams box) and their actions throughout the project (time proceeds from left to right).

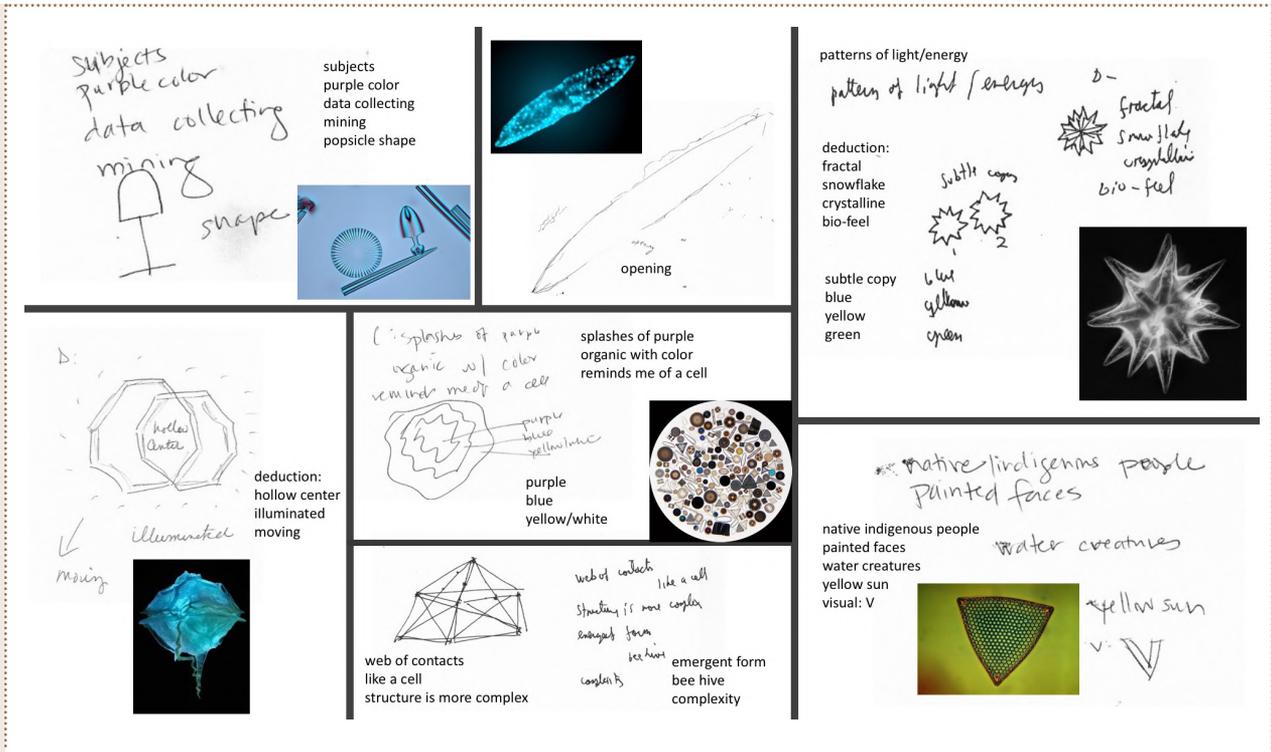


Figure 2. Examples from the sessions for objective 3 suggesting to the project leads that intuitives were attempting to convey the involvement of bioluminescent diatoms and/or dinoflagellates, and photos of same.

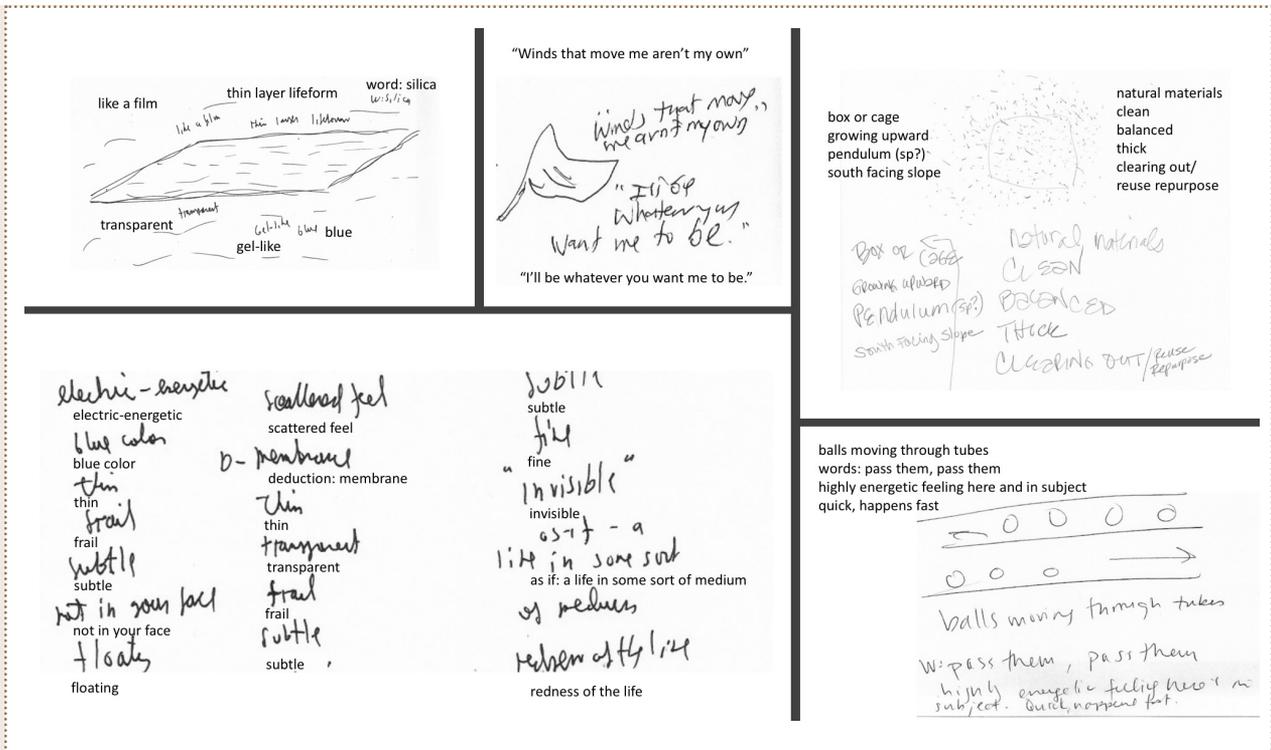


Figure 3. Examples from the sessions for objective 3 suggesting that intuitives were trying to describe flat sheets or tubular human-made structures containing light or cells. One of the atmospheric scientists felt that the top middle image was reminiscent of diatoms seeding cirrus clouds, potentially indicating the coastal mountains of northwestern N. America, with a strong upwelling immediately west where the sea water is rich in diatoms (Knopf et al., 2011).

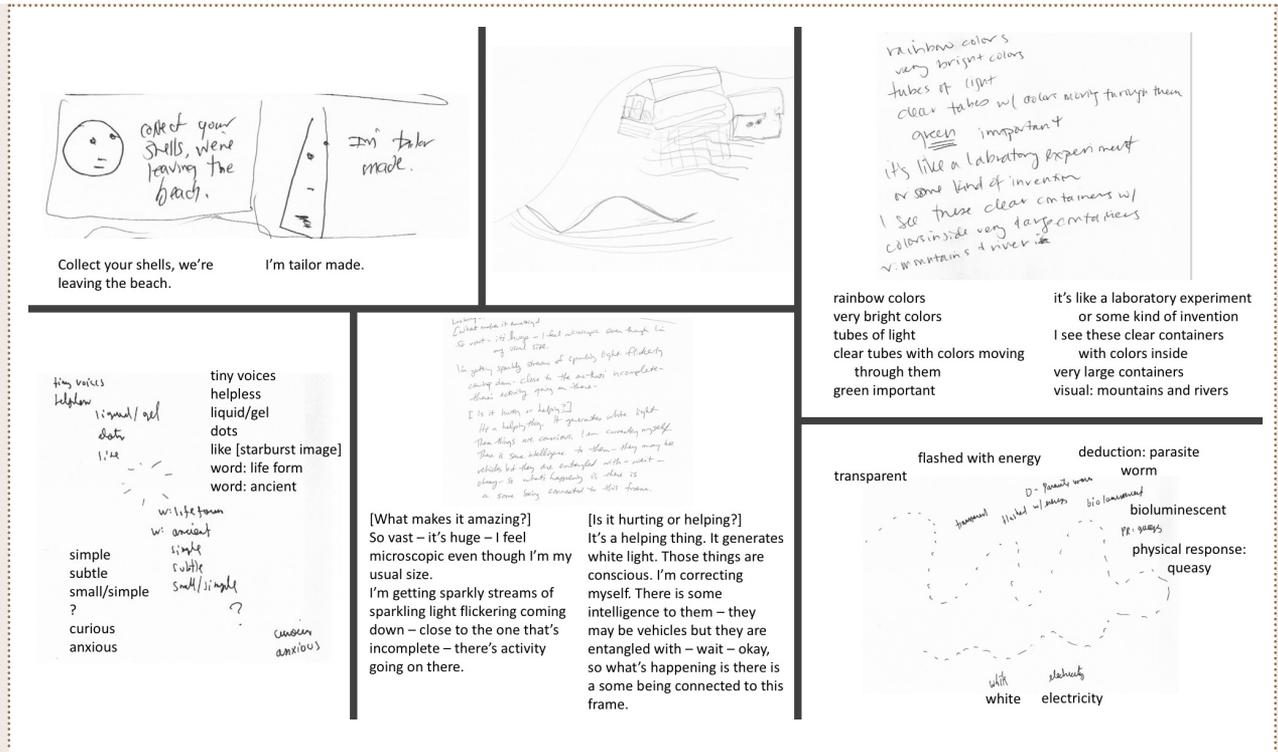


Figure 4. Examples from the sessions for objective 3 suggesting that the intuitives were trying to describe the idea of using marine diatoms/dinoflagellates to create a solar-panel-like energy technology.

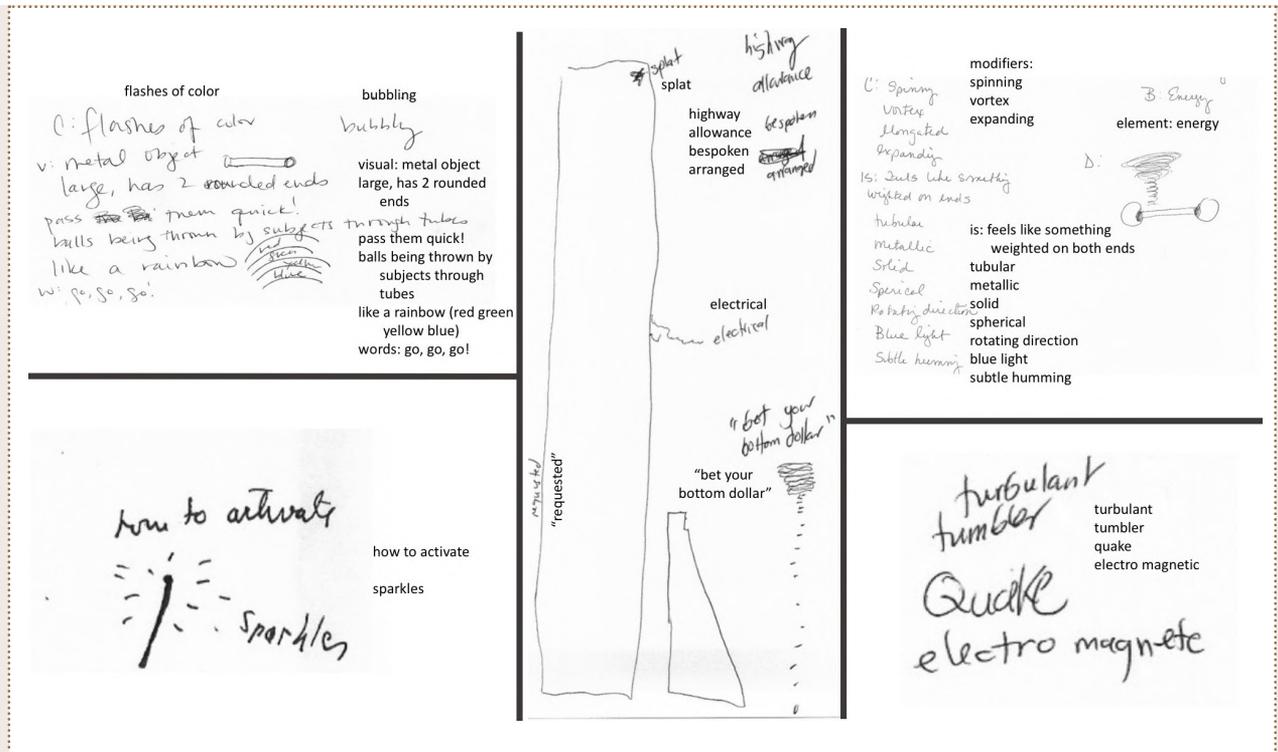


Figure 5. Examples from the sessions for objective 3 suggesting that the intuitives were trying to describe a rod-like form of electromagnetic activation, potentially of the technology described in Figure 4.

FRAGMENTS OF THE BOOK *ANOMALIES*

by Sandra Hilleard

I grew up in the Netherlands in the 70s and 80s. My father, an electrotechnical engineer, was always applying science to make things work. He said: “It is simple; nature has a set of rules, and if you understand how these rules work, you can apply them to create tools.” In a practical sense, we applied these rules to build things like transistor radios, an electronic random dice, and we would experiment with other things such as using a multimeter as a lie detector. It was great fun!

From those experiences, it became my belief that science holds the answer to every question; as long as we can understand the rules nature is applying. Science to me, was creating “Practical Magic” by applying the same logical set of rules developed by mother nature. I started to question everything; even the randomness of our electronic random dice! As a nine-year-old, I spent several days writing down each number it produced, to

prove to my father that the dice was not truly random and that it was really just a very large pattern! Eventually, I gave up on my experiment after several days, concluding that the pattern was probably too large for any human to perceive.

Yet, no science book could prepare me for what I was about to experience over the next couple of years. The experiences resembled what I knew of folklore tales and science fiction movies. Obviously, these stories were the product of someone’s imagination!

At the age of 15, I experienced something remarkable. I was at home, putting dishes in the dishwasher, when I suddenly saw a picture in my mind of one of my schoolteachers. I saw him on the side of a long straight road. He was standing next to his car and promptly kicked the front tire of his little orangey-brown Lada. I could see this situation from above, almost like I was up in a tree watching this all unfold. When I looked around, there were green fields surrounding the area, he was parked right next to a ditch and in the far distance there appeared to be a village with a large windmill. The road was deserted and it was getting dark. Again, I looked at my teacher and he was so angry



Sandra Hilleard

Sandra is an author, speaker and a qualified vocational education trainer in Australia. She has been a Remote Viewing trainer since 2009 and she is a member of the Australian Institute for Parapsychological Research.

www.sandrahilleard.com
s.hilleard@gmail.com

and frustrated! Then, I snapped out of my vision, daydream or whatever it was.

I thought: “Why do I see this motion picture of my teacher in my mind, showing me he is stuck in the middle of nowhere with car trouble?” I never had such a clear vision before. It felt like I was there! Of course, that was nonsense! I was in the kitchen, and I could not possibly be in two places at the same time.

The next day in school, I approached the teacher and asked him what happened to his car the previous evening. He was surprised to hear that I knew of his car breaking down and asked me how I knew that. I explained in detail what I had seen in my daydream when I was at home that evening. As it turned out, while I was at home filling the dishwasher, he was eighty kilometres away and I had described not only the situation he was in, but also the exact location where he was stranded! I told him that he was so angry that he kicked the front tire of his car. He confessed that he actually did that! I could not possibly have known that, unless I had been there!

How was this possible? Perhaps it was just a weird coincidence?

Over the years I experienced several more of these “weird coincidences,” but how many times should something happen before we no longer consider it to be a coincidence? Was there a pattern? Was it something science ignored because it was just too difficult to find the answers?

Eventually, I got tired of having this “psychic stuff” randomly happening to me. It really shocked me when in 2003 I had a lucid dream, in which I was told I was going to the house of a serial killer. In my dream I thought it was a joke, probably a very old famous place that is now a museum like Jack the Ripper. I crossed a road up to a place with two pillars, surrounded by hedges, and it had a grindstone path leading up to a white house with

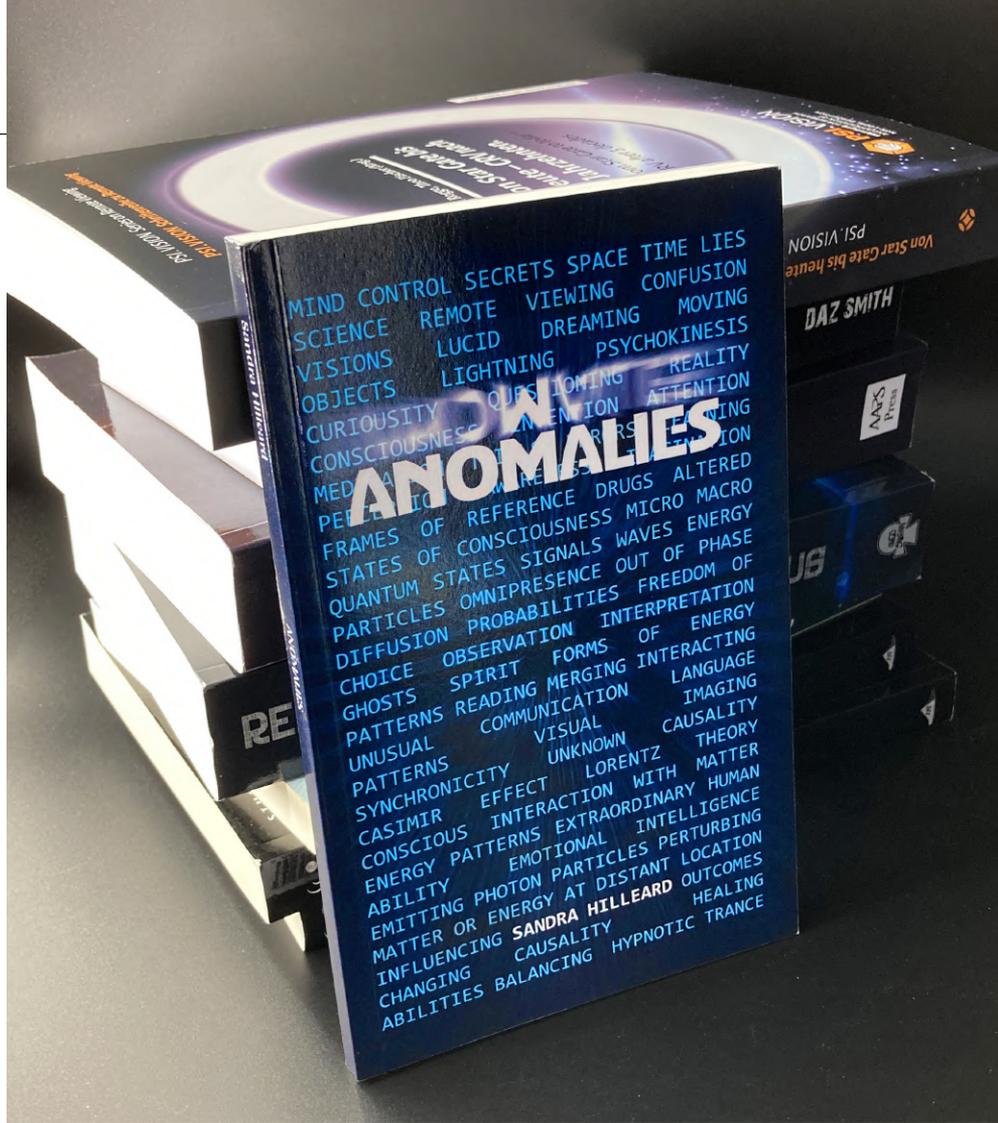
side entrance steps. I entered the house in my dream and there was nothing there, it was completely empty. Then black light lit up blood stains and I freaked out. I left the living room and stepped in a hallway, suddenly there were two pair of green Wellington boots. I looked back at the living room and it was furnished with old-style furniture and pictures of a family on an old-style dresser. I left in a hurry, and on my way back to the gate I noticed a man mowing the lawn on the right side, but on the left side I noticed a hole in the ground the size of a grave. The man looked at me as if to say: “You know too much!” I sped up the pace, and just outside the gate, I was desperately looking for a bus or a train station. I remember thinking: “Why am I looking for a bus or a train station? I have a car!” I started running and came across the wall of a monastery, I ran and ran! Then I thought: “If I can only find the swimming pool, then I know where I am!” It didn’t make sense to me! I didn’t have a house with a swimming pool. I kept running and got lost in a forest. Panting and perspiring, I woke up from this crazy dream! I told my then husband about the weird dream and joked that I must have been watching too much CSI on TV.

Two weeks later, I was in my backyard and stepped inside to get something to drink from the fridge, the TV was on and it played a new report that a serial killer had been arrested in Belgium. I looked and saw the white pillars, the hedges and the road I was on when I was told I was going to the house of a serial killer! I totally freaked out! I had been in that house in my dream and I realised it was not a joke, it was very, very real! My husband urged me to tell the police, but I remarked: “Do you know how crazy this sounds! They will never believe this! I don’t even believe this just happened to me! I want this to stop! No more visions, no more wondering if dreams are just dreams or if they actually happened somewhere!”

My husband urged me to go and see a regression therapist, but I didn't believe in past lives at all! I finally agreed to go, since no ordinary doctor could help me. The moment I walked into this Dutch gentleman's office, I told him that I had this psychic stuff going on in my life and asked him if he could help me get rid of it. He looked at me and said: "Do you normally go to a doctor and ask to get a healthy arm amputated? The trouble you have young lady, is not that you have the ability, but that you have not learned to control it. Like an untrained arm that is just dangling there, you need to learn to flex your muscles! That is not going to happen if you keep denying you have an arm or not wanting to have an arm!"

From that point on my research focussed on controlling Extrasensory Perceptions and I came across the SRI studies and the Star Gate project, where they trained military personnel to become psychic spies. Obviously, these people had found a way to control the ability and to use it in a practical sense. I needed to learn how to do that! In 2009, I travelled to Carlsbad California for training in CRV and ERV by David Morehouse Ph.D.

Training helped me gain more control over the natural ability of Extrasensory Perception through the CRV and ERV training and I now assist Private Investigators and Law enforcement agencies around the world with information on some of



their most challenging cases. In addition, I manage a group of trained, professional remote viewers who work on projects for businesses, and I also run online CRV courses via Zoom several times per year. I collaborate with researchers around the world and collect remote viewing practice data, via a program I developed, to assist them with their research studies.

I published some of my anomalous experiences over the years in my book *Anomalies*. This book was self-published in 2014 on CreateSpace (now KDP) on Amazon. ■



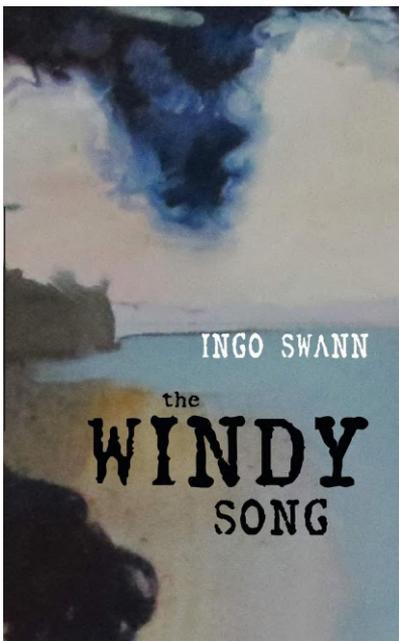
Hilleard, Sandra (2013). *Anomalies*. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. ISBN: 978-1-49479864-2 Language: English Paperback: 132 pages, Kindle eBook



*THE WINDY SONG—
A Story of Reincarnation*
by Ingo Swann. 2020.
Swann-Ryder Productions LLC.
ISBN: 978-1-949214-80-2
Paperback: 142 pages,
Kindle eBook

THE WINDY SONG – A Story of Reincarnation by Ingo Swann

Book review by Angela Thompson Smith



Ingo on Panel: IRVA Conference 2002
(With Dale Graff, Hal Puthoff, Russel
Targ & Skip Atwater.)

Introduction

Sometimes I like to begin reading a book from the back, to see how it ends and if the book is worth reading! This time I read the back cover first: with a familiar photo of Ingo reclining while smoking his ubiquitous cigar! The cover art is Ingo's too: *Reflection* by Ingo Swann (copyright Swann-Ryder). Above Ingo's relaxed photo is a quote from him:

There are truths for which today scientific proof is not yet possible or even feasible. Yet hints of them lie practically on all sides and these can be, and often are, perceived by many, even examined deeply and with conviction, truths which reveal themselves by other than the exact methods required by science.

Publisher's Note

So how did *The Windy Song* come about? The Publishers, Swann-Ryder Productions, LLC, explain that *The Windy Song* is a work of fiction written by Ingo Swann in 1976.

Elly Flippen, Ingo's niece, writes:

For a long time, this work was a rather dusty collection of typewritten pages and handwritten notes sitting in a box high upon a shelf in Swann's office. As the years went by, he would at times glance in the box's direction, wistfully, all the while leaning back in his chair, puffing away at a cigar contemplating.

The Windy Song (WS), it was one of four unfinished manuscripts I was aware of when Ingo was alive, and one of two that was actually



Ingo Swann

Ingo Swann (1933–2013) worked with Dr. Harold Puthoff at the SRI lab to create the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) methodology, which has provided the foundation for the majority of remote viewing methods in use today. He was a widely collected artist, an accomplished intuitive, and a prolific author.

An Allegory?

ready for publication—**Psychic Literacy (PL)** being the other. Unlike **Psychic Literacy**, however, **The Windy Song** was something we held back from the archives. Of the other two—**The Psychic Child (PC)** and **The Astrology of Serial Killers**—we published the first and give the second to UWG. We wanted to publish *PL*, *WS*, *PC* for Ingo as he was never able to do so with a publisher during his lifetime. I guess he could have self-published them but by then he had moved on to his bio-mind superpowers website and was concentrating on material related to that.

Elly continues: *In listening to Ingo’s interview regarding **Purple Fables** on 21st Century Radio with Dr. Bob Hieronymus, Ingo says that he wanted to write simple stories and for a brief second mentions that he wrote a story about reincarnation—he was talking about **The Windy Song**.*

Eventually, after his passing, Ingo’s archives were donated to the Ingram Library Collections at the University of West Georgia. [Ingram Library | UWG \(westga.edu\)](http://westga.edu).

The book, *The Windy Song*, follows Ingo’s known interests in anomalies in time and space, and his Publishers write:

Serving as a transcendental channel to portraying timelessness and the psychological analogy of the heart, these pages are Swann’s heartfelt narration about the meaning of memory and reincarnation.

As I was reading *The Windy Song*, I had the feeling that Ingo might have meant the whole book as an allegory, much in the manner of his *Purple Fables*. According to *Webster’s College Dictionary*, 1991, Random House, an allegory is: “The representation of spiritual, moral, or other abstract meanings through the actions of fictional characters that serve as symbols.”

The main characters in *The Windy Song* are: Alina, a young 12-year-old Nebraskan girl; Richard, her stern, authoritarian father; and Julia, his nurturing and long-suffering wife; Oakley—Alina’s skeptical, inquisitive friend; and Margaret—Alina’s intuitive and supportive aunt, who are challenged by the introduction of Old Doc Thompson—who tries to explain spiritual dilemmas in terms of established medical knowledge; the young Reverend Matthews—representing a more modern approach to religion, and knowledgeable about psi research; and the rigid and controlling psychiatrist—Doctor Wollen, who has been brought in to “explain” Alina’s behavior.

Lastly, there is Baby Richard, Alina’s younger brother who comes along, almost as an afterthought, and who is often ignored and neglected by the family as he cries and frets. The only person who can calm him is Alina, who sings a wordless song, the Windy Song, that calms him and opens up the dialog about Native American wisdom and reincarnation.

Reincarnation and Science

I remember meeting Dr. Ian Stevenson at the conferences held by the Society for Scientific Exploration (SSE): a tall distinguished-looking Canadian, he often lectured about his research on reincarnation in children. Dr. Stevenson was the Head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Virginia, and then Director of the Division of Personality Studies at the University of Virginia. He presented “scientific data that appeared to provide scientific proof that reincarnation is real.” Instead of relying on hypnosis to verify that an individual has had a previous life, he instead chose to collect thousands of cases of children who spontaneously remember a past life.

Dr. Stevenson “used this approach because spontaneous past life memories in a child can be investigated using strict scientific protocols.” These protocols included identifying the deceased

person the child remembers being, and the verified facts of the deceased person’s life that match the child’s memory. “His strict methods systematically rule out all possible ‘normal’ explanations for the child’s memories.” He had over 3000 cases in his files before he retired and passed over (possibly to his

Angela Thompson Smith

IRVA Director

Originally trained in the U.K. as a registered nurse and social worker, Dr. Angela Thompson Smith worked in medical research. She was eventually hired by the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory and served for five years as a member of the staff, participating in almost every part of the Lab’s functions. In the mid-1990s she trained in CRV with Paul H. Smith and Lyn Buchanan, and was one of the Founders of IRVA. Since then she has been training others and consulting through her Mindwise Consulting company, and writing. Her books include *Seer*, *Tactical Remote Viewing*, and *Scribe*.



own reincarnation?) Current researchers at the University of Virginia are continuing this line of research.

Conclusion

In *The Windy Song*, Alina persuades her family to explore her remembered past as a wife and mother in a nearby town, and continues to calm Baby Richard with the Windy Song—with a surprising twist at the end!

At the conclusion of his book Ingo writes:

In this way then, in a prairie place where the winds come and go, and in different directions, did the young girl babe whose birth was at first fretful become a young girl and know herself also as a woman before her natural time to do so, and she knew this womanhood from her soul’s time before. None of this was talked of very much, and so these events came and went like the various winds,

which come and go from and to no one knows where.

But, among these various winds are the currents of love which blow, too, in the realm of souls. And these currents, like a song to those who can hear them, link together those souls, who truly love each other, even though no one knows why or how.

Many in themselves know and understand this, of course, and know as much whether they speak or tell of it or not.

Angela Thompson Smith, Ph.D. | 02/22/2022
Written on a very windy day! ■



Scientific Proof of Reincarnation:
Dr. Ian Stevenson
(reluctant-messenger.com)

PENETRATION SPECIAL EDITION—UPDATED

The Question of Extraterrestrial and Human Telepathy

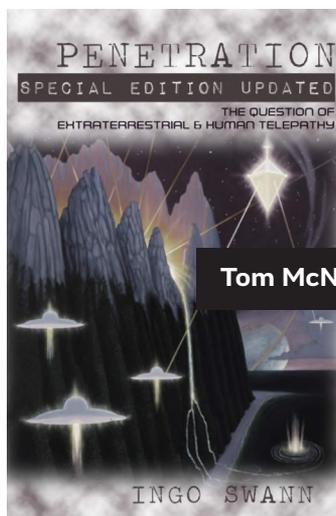
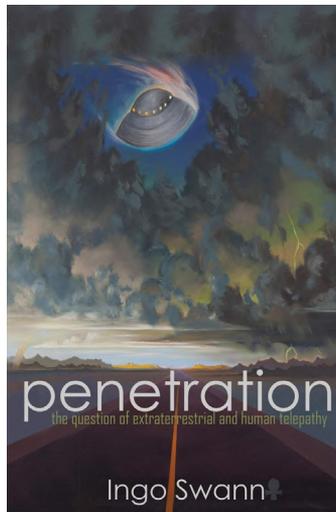
Before Ingo Swann’s passing in 2013, *Penetration* was his bestselling book—selling for as much as \$1,000 (it has since been eclipsed by *Everybody’s Guide to Natural ESP*). For twenty-one years there was only one edition of *Penetration*, then, within two years (2019–2020) two additional editions were released, *Penetration Special Edition*, and *Penetration Special Edition—Updated*. Why? What new and interesting information could have been found six years after Swann’s passing, and why were the two editions released within months of each other?

Penetration included Swann’s momentous remote viewing of the “dark side” of the Moon, but what did *Penetration Special Edition* and *Penetration Special Edition—Updated* have to say about the remote viewing of Mars?

In the Fall edition of *Aperture*, Tom McNear, a member of Swann’s 1984 five-person Mars remote viewing team, will reveal the background that caused the publication of these two additional editions of *Penetration* and will discuss some of the surprising information about Mars that was reported by Swann’s team. Who were the members of the five-person team? What did they report about structures on Mars? What has been omitted

from Swann’s written report *The Psychic Probe of Mars*? In fact, *Penetration Special Edition—Updated* contains copies of three reports personally written by Swann documenting his three psychic probes of Mars conducted between 1975 and 1984.

Penetration Special Edition—Updated: read it for yourself and be prepared to learn the rest of the story in the Fall edition of *Aperture*. ■



PENETRATION: SPECIAL EDITION UPDATED: The Question of Extraterrestrial and Human Telepathy, 2nd edition, November, 2020. Swann-Ryder Productions LLC. ISBN: 978-1-949214-64-2 Paperback: 282 pages, Kindle eBook

Tom McNear



THE INGO SWANN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP 2022

Announced by Blynné Olivieri

Dear all,

It is my great delight to announce that the University of West Georgia's Ingram Library is now accepting applications for the 2022 cycle of the Ingo Swann Research Fellowship.

Please consider this your invitation to apply! Please, also, share this announcement! With the availability of funds from missing a fellowship cycle because of the COVID-19 pandemic (no fellow for 2020), up to 2 fellowships may be awarded.



Applications should be emailed to special@westga.edu, or sent via regular mail to the attention of the Ingo Swann Research Fellowship Committee at:

The official announcement

The University of West Georgia Ingram Library invites applications for the 2022 Ingo Swann Research Fellowship.

The Ingo Swann Research Fellowship was established in honor of artist, author, practitioner and teacher of remote viewing, Ingo Swann, to advance scholarship in the field of parapsychology and to encourage use of the human consciousness collections in the University of West Georgia, Ingram Library's Special Collections in unique and creative ways.

Those who are engaged in graduate-level, postdoctoral, or independent research are invited to apply. Members of the general public are not eligible, nor are students enrolled in undergraduate degree programs. Applica-

tions from women, people from traditionally underrepresented groups, and persons with dis-

abilities are particularly encouraged.

Up to \$3,500 of support per Fellow will be awarded to help cover travel, living, and research expenses.

The deadline for applications and letters of support is May 2, 2022. Notice of awards will be made June 15, 2022.

Fellows will work with Blynné Olivieri to determine a mutually agreeable time for their research visit during the period of August to December 2022. Please note that the University of West Georgia campus may be closed parts of the year for holidays.

Fellowship information is also posted online:



Ingram Library, Special Collections

Attn: Blynne Olivieri, Chair of Ingo Swann Research Fellowship Committee

University of West Georgia

1601 Maple Street,

Carrollton, GA 30118-2000



UNIVERSITY OF
WEST GEORGIA

As a requirement of the Fellowship, the Fellow will give an on-campus presentation on the subject of their research.

Applicants must provide the following information:

- A cover letter (not to exceed one page) including the project title; a brief summary; estimated dates of on-site research within the timeframe of the fellowship (August to December 2022).
- A brief budget for travel, living, and research expenses during the period of on-site research.
- A research proposal not to exceed three double-spaced pages. Applicants should explain why the project cannot be conducted without on-site access to the original materials and the extent

to which Ingram Library's Special Collections in human consciousness are central to the research.

- A curriculum vitae no longer than two pages.
- Two letters of support from academic or other scholars. References may be sent with the application or separately.

More information on Ingram Library and its holdings can be found online at:
<https://www.westga.edu/library/>

A direct link to searching archival finding aids in Ingram Library's Special Collections:
<https://uwg.galileo.usg.edu/>

McNear, Tom & Smith, Paul H. (2022). *The Foundations of Controlled Remote Viewing*.

Eckhaus Verlag

ISBN: 978-3-945294-98-7

Language: English

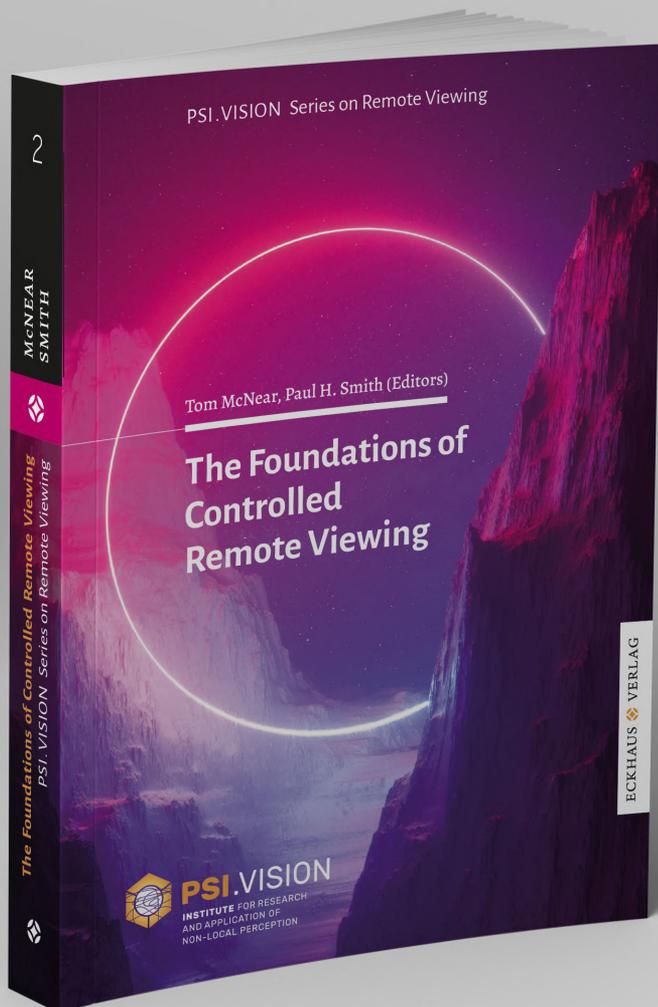
will be published mid-2022



THE FOUNDATIONS OF CONTROLLED REMOTE VIEWING

Editors: Tom McNear, Paul H. Smith

Book review by Charles Peltosalo



Volume 2 in the PSI.VISION series brings together a collection of articles, documents, histories, and commentaries that detail the development of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV, formerly known as Coordinate Remote Viewing until revised by CRV legend Ingo Swann in 1996). Routinely, all the various methods of RV are mixed together in descriptions of this fascinating field, but now for the first time, CRV is the sole focus of the work.

This volume is compiled by former Star Gate legends Tom McNear and Paul H. Smith, two long-term Ft. Meade viewers who were part of the original cadre of officers trained in CRV by Ingo Swann himself. Both of their Manuals for CRV Stages I—VI are included in the text and describe the step by step methods one follows to perform a viewing session plus very helpful glossaries defining the specific vocabulary and concepts used in CRV. These manuals are informational for specific guidelines in RV methodology and not to be used as directions in performing a session. They portray the structure one adheres to in order to get the maximum result in this type of information gath-

Charles Peltosalo

Charles Peltosalo began college at the University of the Americas, Cholula, Mex., and finished at the University of Montana, Missoula with a degree in languages. Competing in tennis at both schools, he later taught the sport nationwide before transitioning to database editing and indexing in the D.C. area.

He has trained in CRV with RVIS since the early 2000s and has an active interest in the growing field of consciousness studies. He has returned yearly to a ceremonial site in the Black Hills in SD since the early 1980s for traditional renewal purposes begun with native friends. He currently resides in the SC Lowcountry near Hilton Head and crosses paths with gators, eagles and dolphins in his daily treks to the Atlantic coast.



ering. I studied downloads of these manuals myself prior to beginning instruction in the early 2000s. I wanted to learn as closely as possible the techniques taught by Ingo Swann to this particular group of students.

In articles by Dr. Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ, we learn the early history, research, and applications at Stanford Research Institute of remote viewing as tasked for study and development to these “cleared physicists” (along with physicist Ed May) by the U.S. CIA. Our security services had learned of the significant headway the Soviets had made in that Cold War era in psychic espionage and

its applications, and we were backed into a corner to assess the threat and come up with countermeasures or an active program of our own. A net was cast for experts and sensitives in remote perception and SRI soon was deep into very sobering experiments with the likes of former intuitive California police detective Pat Price, well-documented clairvoyant and artist Ingo Swann, Army Warrant Officer Joe McMoneagle and photographer Hella Hammid. These early efforts proved very

fruitful with astounding results, complete with eerily accurate drawings and descriptions of remote subjects and events. Once reliably proven as dependable to a high degree in providing actionable intelligence as part of an information package, the research team (who included CIA’s on-site physician, Christopher “Kit” Green) proceeded to fine-tune their methods and protocols to deliver as accurate a reading as possible of targets during sessions. The results were a system of remote perception named (by Ingo Swann) Coordinate Remote Viewing, later revised to Controlled Remote Viewing.

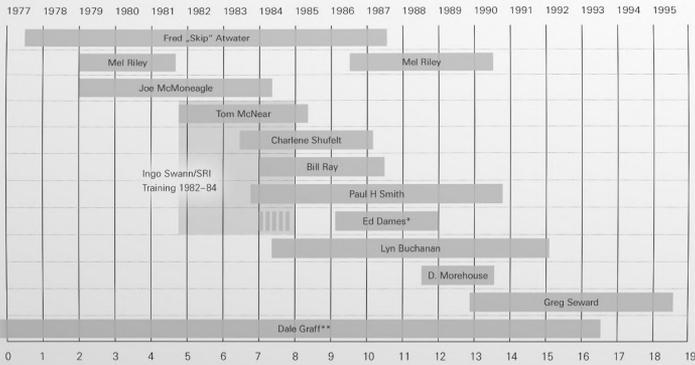
Part of the ongoing research was Mr. Swann’s determined efforts to lessen the signal-to-noise ratio where frequently self-generated input by the viewer would contaminate extrasensorily-obtained information. Another interfering source would become termed “telepathic overlay” and he describes in one of this volume’s articles this pitfall to a good psychic signal. Measures in the RV method and tasking of targets themselves were woven into a system that would block as much of this interference as possible.

Editors Smith and McNear also include articles concerning the topic of ideograms as taught by Swann. An ideogram is a graphic subconscious response to the gestalt or overall import of a target that autonomically generates with a drawn pen-to-paper flourish once a target’s coordinates are announced. This automatic calligraphy is taken as a bookmark of the moment on-site and on-signal that directs the viewer’s attention at the target. Differences as to methods of execution of ideo-



* Though not officially assigned to the organization, Ed Dames also trained for 26 weeks in 1984 with Star Gate personnel.
 ** Joe McMoneagle went on to serve for almost 12 more years as a research associate at SRI and later SAIC until the close of Star Gate.

This chart shows the approximate chronological start, length of service, and end point of each of the more public members of the government's Star Gate program. This will hopefully resolve some of confusion surrounding precedence and experience of the various participants. (Source: Paul H. Smith, *The Essential Guide to Remote Viewing*)



* Ed Dames was assigned to another unit in 1984 and was only assigned to RV training. He participated in training for a total of 26 weeks that year, 2 weeks at a time with an equal break in between.
 ** Dale Graff's involvement in RV began in 1975 in the earlier Air Force program.

Time table about the length and years of service of the more public viewers in the Star Gate program.

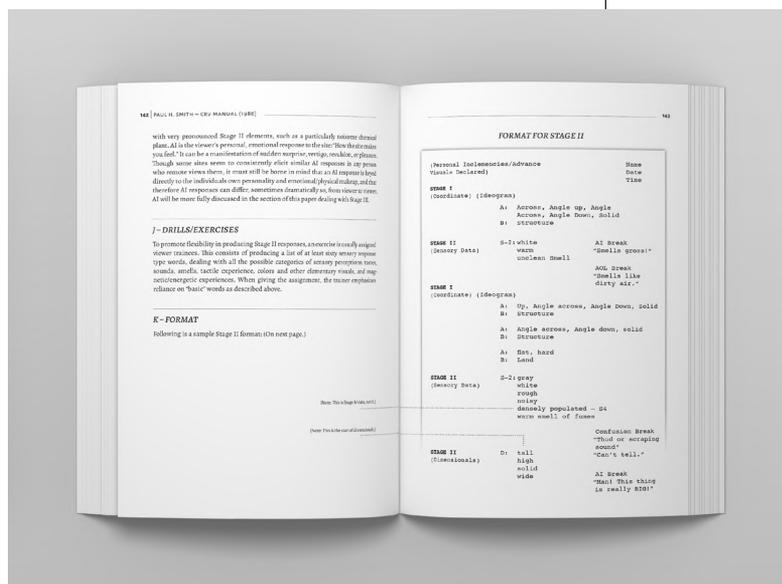
grams and their interpretation are discussed also by the German PSI unit team in a contributing article about this initial element in a Controlled Remote Viewing session.

Particularly helpful are timelines and time-maps of the historical development of Controlled Remote Viewing specifically and other remote viewing techniques as they have evolved through time. There is an IRVA timeline that follows major events in the field with key institutions and characters involved in the progression of the discipline.

Definitions of Controlled Remote Viewing's specific vocabulary are provided by editors McNear and Smith in several glossaries and indexes that articulate precisely how a term is used. As a resource and reference this volume answers virtually all questions about this fascinating cor-

ner of the rapidly expanding field of consciousness studies and its contributions to humanity past, present and future. *The Foundations of Controlled Remote Viewing* is a valuable addition to any personal collection or library as a guideline, history and explanation of this exciting element of the ongoing human story. ■

The book is expected to be published in mid-2022. Pre-orders are accepted by the publisher.



WEB GUIDE



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Aperture past issues available online as a PDF download

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CIA Star Gate Archives

CIA Star Gate Archives available online

www.irva.org/library/stargate



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RV Research

The IRVA Research Unit (IRU), Warcollier Prize for RV Research and more

www.irva.org/research



Merchandise

IRVA Merchandise Store

www.irva.org/shop



Bibliography

Collection of RV related articles, papers, books, video, etc.

www.irva.org/library



RV Methodologies

Overview of remote viewing methodologies and schools

www.irva.org/remote-viewing/methodology



RV Related Links

List of RV instructors, scientists and RV related organizations

www.irva.org/resources/links



[facebook.irva.org](https://www.facebook.com/irva.org)



[twitter.irva.org](https://twitter.com/irva.org)

The logo for the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) features the letters 'IRVA' in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The letters are set against a black rectangular background. Behind the letters, there are colorful, wavy lines in shades of blue, green, and purple, suggesting a sense of movement and energy.

MEET THE NEW IRVA



President | Director

Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D.

Debra Lynne Katz has a Ph.D. in Psychology and holds a Master's Degree in Social Work. She is the founder and Director of the International School of Clairvoyance. She is the author of the landmark books: *The Complete Clairvoyant*; *A Trilogy*; *You Are Psychic: The Art of Clairvoyant Reading and Healing*; *Extraordinary Psychic: Proven Techniques to Master Your Natural Abilities*; *Freeing the Genie Within*, and *Associative Remote Viewing: The Art & Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Financials, Elections and the Lottery*. Debra is an accomplished remote viewer, clairvoyant, medium, energy healer and parapsychological researcher. She is the incoming President of the International Remote Viewing Association. She's a former Federal Probation Officer and TV show host. She believes that everyone holds intuitive potential and is dedicated to helping people discover this to levels they never imagined were possible.



www.debrakatz.com



Vice President | Director

Dale E. Graff

With degrees in Aeronautical Engineering and Physics and an extensive background in research and applications of psi phenomena, Dale became involved with remote viewing research in 1976 as the Department of Defense contract manager for RV research at the Stanford Research Institute and then eventually a director of Star Gate, the military remote viewing program. Currently Mr. Graff presents seminars and workshops for individuals through Psi-Seminars-Initiative. His dream seminar focus is on precognition and healing potential. His published books include *Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness* and *River Dreams*. www.dalegraff.com



BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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Kristin Dodd

Kristin Dodd holds a Bachelor's degree in Mass Communications and has worked in the advertising industry for just over a decade. With experience in account management and strategy, she has worked with well-known national and international brands & agencies alike. As a child she was interested in all things psi & the paranormal, and she was 16 when she first learned about remote viewing. Her passion for the subject has grown significantly in recent years and she is a student of Lori Williams. Kristin has a specific interest in Controlled Remote Viewing and she believes the methodology is a powerful tool for self-development and spiritual evolution.



Treasurer | Director

William F. Higgins

Bill is a businessman from New York City, a former Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a Naval Reserve officer who has been associated with remote viewing and psychokinesis research since 1989. As former director of PEAR Inc., he assisted in the funding of their process patent on the effect of intention on random events. He is a former vice president of IRVA, and currently a director and vice president of the Rhine Research Center.



Director

John Cook

John has been entangled with remote viewing since 1998. He holds a bachelor's degree in Theology, but has worked in information technology and as a business analyst for 24 years, most of that time at a multinational pharmaceutical company. As a viewer, he has contributed to both research and operational RV & psi projects, and has a keen interest in the intersection of the physical & non-local aspects of consciousness—in particular how they relate to topics as diverse as precognition, synchronicity, art, artificial intelligence, and personal growth. John Cook is IRVA's former president.



Director

Pam Coronado

Pam is the star of the popular television series, *Sensing Murder*, and has been involved in psi criminal work since 1996, consulting as a psychic detective to government and private agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on some of the nation's highest profile crimes. A constant advocate for victims and their families, she is also search and rescue certified and volunteers with the Fowler-O'Sullivan Foundation. Pam also provides training for those interested in assisting with psychic detective work. Pam Coronado is IRVA's former president and vice president. www.pamcoronado.com



Director

Patty Gallagher

Patty holds a Master's degree in Social Work from the University of Pittsburgh and has worked in clinical settings with both outpatient and hospitalized developmentally disabled adults. She later turned to an art career and was trained at Pittsburgh Filmmakers, receiving a certificate in graphic arts/digital media/and photography. Her interest in remote viewing began when the U.S. Government Remote Viewing Program was declassified, and she has been extensively involved in a continuing remote viewing practice since then. She established a remote viewing group, Signal Line Remote Viewers, in 2000. She publishes an online remote viewing education page and monitors an online weekly target practice group. Patty was featured in *Eight Martinis Magazine Vol. 14 "Trainers,"* and presented at the IRVA Conference in 2021.



www.pattygallagher.com



Director

Jon Noble

After first experiencing remote viewing during a conference with RV pioneers Russell Targ and Stephan Schwartz, Jon has made it a mission to promote the practice and introduce it to others. To that end, he ran a practice group from 2011 to 2019 in Manhattan, NYC, with the goal of providing an open, friendly environment in which to discuss and practice remote viewing. Based on the conversations and the training approaches formed in these meetings Jon wrote *Natural Remote Viewing—A Practical Guide to the Mental Martial art of Self-Discovery* a concise guide to non-CRV remote viewing. Further training was taken with Skip Atwater at the Monroe Institute, and later with Paul H. Smith in the art of Controlled Remote Viewing. Jon runs Focal Point, IRVA’s online target practice program.



Director

Angela Thompson Smith

Originally trained in the U.K. as a registered nurse and social worker, Dr. Angela Thompson Smith worked in medical research. She was eventually hired by the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory and served for five years as a member of the staff, participating in almost every part of the Lab’s functions. In the mid-1990s she trained in CRV with Paul H. Smith and Lyn Buchanan, and was one of the Founders of IRVA. Since then she has been training others and consulting through her Mindwise Consulting company, and writing. Her books include *Seer*, *Tactical Remote Viewing*, and *Scribe*. www.mindwiseconsulting.com



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Advertising in *Aperture*

Advertising Space is available in *Aperture* for any products or services that pertain in some way to remote viewing. By offering such space, not only does IRVA defray some of the costs of this publication but readers are introduced to commercial offerings that may enhance their experience, skills, or understanding of remote viewing. If you are interested in placing an advertisement in the pages of upcoming issues of *Aperture*, please send an e-mail to the Editor at aperture@irva.org for rates and guidelines.

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 should generally be between 500–1500 words, but is negotiable. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to aperture@irva.org.

#34

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RV web references

Authors of this issue



University of West Georgia

Ingo Swann Research Fellowship
westga.edu/library



Debra L. Katz, Ph.D.

The International School of Clairvoyance
debrakatz.com



Pam Coronado

Intuitive Investigations
pamcoronado.com



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Mindwise Consulting
mindwiseconsulting.com



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iRiS Intuition Consulting
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ARV4fun
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PSI.vision Institute
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INTERNATIONAL
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The International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) was organized on March 18, 1999 in Alamogordo, New Mexico, by scientists and academicians involved in remote viewing from 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.

Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate