*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

ISSUE: 15

APRIL 2017

REMOTE VIEWING

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*eight martinis
The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

Daz Smith

> " Intuitive: The word conveys, I think, a diffuse annoyance at our inability to understand how we come by such knowledge. "
>
> **- Carl Sagan.**

Welcome to Issue 15 of eight martinis.

Wow! What an amazing mix of fantastic remote viewing projects and examples we have to share with you this issue.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to everyone in the community who allows us to publish their amazing work within these pages. Without these brave researchers and remote viewers we would have a pretty hard time finding news and articles.

For the first time with this issue I have decided to trial a very small purchase price for the magazine in download version. 8 martinis takes me personally many, many hours to produce and so far in these past fifteen issues the cost for imagery and other things has been all mine. This is just something I can no longer do and am hoping that the community will

be able to help with a very small purchase price towards helping me and us continue sharing this great work in the future.

The printed magazine is still available at production cost if you prefer a paper copy.

Enjoy this issue and if you have any comments then please email me or the individuals who have contributed.

Daz Smith
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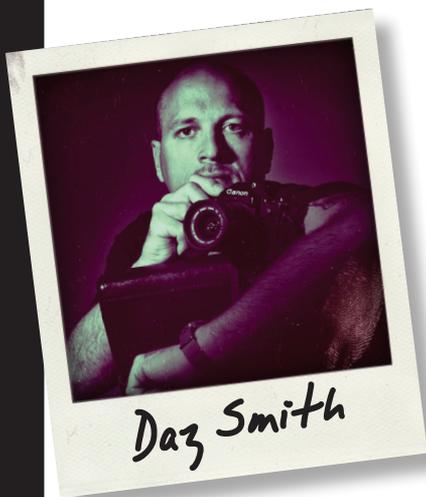
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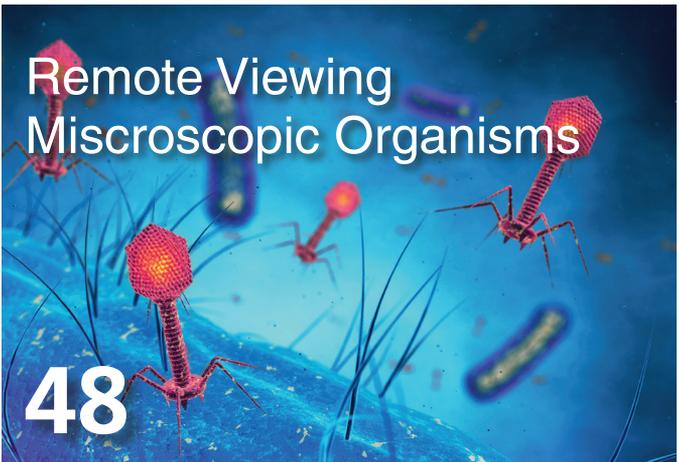
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Predicting the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Using a Double Blind
Associative Remote Viewing Protocol

Debra Lynne Katz & Michelle Freed Bulgatz

Data Analyst: Nancy McLaughlin-Walter

Abstract

In this double blind Associative Remote Viewing Project, 41 moderate to highly experienced Remote Viewers were tasked with describing a feedback photo they would see at a future date. The photo was to be associated with the winner of the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election. Researchers compared the remote viewers written transcripts to a set of four photos – two associated with to the Republican and Democratic frontrunners, one with a third party candidate option and one with an impossible option that served as the control group. A formal prediction was issued for a short period with some viewers being exposed to it and some not, in order to assess whether exposure to a potentially wrong prediction might result in displacement to the wrong photo. Other variables such as viewer preferences and voting behaviors were also assessed. Based on the suggestion to reject the null hypothesis during the hypothesis test summary a Wilcoxon test was conducted to assess the judge's scoring value of viewer transcript across photos. The results indicated a significant difference where, $z = -3.147$, $p<.01$. The mean of the ranks of Hillary (the popular vote front-runner) was 13.71, while the mean of the ranks in favor of Trump (the electoral vote front-runner) was 17.28. Results indicated that rather then describing the photo the remote viewers consciously saw at the future date, they instead tuned into photos they would not see. Why did this happen? Is a large group consensus based approach really the best to use in projects such as these? And what does this mean for the future of Associative Remote Viewing projects that encounter similar incidents of displaced psi despite what seems to be a logical and theoretically sound design?

Background

Predicting the outcome of a presidential election is not just a casual past time, it is serious business for pollsters, statisticians and investors who make financial decisions based on these predictions, although the extent of the impact of these predictions is often debated in the literature. In a client note, Goldman Sacs suggested: "the political stakes in presidential, parliamentary, or legislative elections often translate into changes in policies that can reshape the economic environment. Second, the regularity with which elections take place in most countries may give place to cyclical patterns in government and investment behavior. And third, elections can markedly increase political and social uncertainty. These three factors have the potential to affect all asset classes,

especially equities, given their strong sensitivity to changes in the economic outlook. (Foster, 2012).

Traditionally, presidential forecasters have made predictions based on complex algorithms combining polling, demographics or sophisticated analysis of swing states. Allan Lichtman, a American Political history professor at American University, has successfully predicted the outcome of every presidential election since 1984, often months ahead by using a process he and Russian scientist Volodia Keilis-Borok developed using a series of true/false statements addressing variables including: party mandate, incumbency party, third party, short term economy, long term economy, policy change, scandal, social unrest and charisma of incumbent vs. challenger (Stevenson, 2016).

Statistician and predictive analytics expert Nate Silver successfully predicted the outcome of the presidential election in 49 of 50 states in 2008 and all 50 states in 2012 using big data methods. These included the analysis of multiple factors such as past election results and current polling data. However, 3 days prior to the election that took place on November 4, 2016 between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, in a blog post published on his website, Silver was not confident about his overall prediction due to what he termed, "the uncertainty factor", which consisted of harder to predict variable such as voter turnout in particular states, and the impact of one state's outcome on others in the final hours". He speculated "while Clinton's a 76 percent favorite to win the popular vote according to our polls-only forecast, her odds are more tenuous — 64 percent — to win the Electoral College. (Her chances in the polls-plus forecast are identical.) It would not necessarily require a major polling error for Trump to be elected, though he would have to do so with an extremely narrow majority in the Electoral College" (Silver, 2016).

Silver further compared his own predictive model to other polling-based models giving Clinton a 77 percent chance to 99 percent chance of winning. Actual results of the election as of December 22, 2016 as reported by the associated press showed that Hillary Clinton surpassed Donald Trump in the national popular vote by nearly 2.9 million votes with 65,844,610 votes across all 50 states and Washington D.C., this was 48.2 percent of all votes cast. Trump received 62,979,636 votes, which was 46.1 percent of all votes cast. Clinton therefore had 2,864,974 votes more than Trump, the largest popular vote margin of any losing presidential candidate in U.S. history. Trump won the presidency by clinching 304 electoral votes, whereas Clinton won 227 electoral votes (Silver, 2016).

From the above it's clear that predicting election is tricky business, even with the best analytic models and tools. So, what if there was a way to combat the "uncertainty principal", to override the unknowns, to essentially leap over them, bypassing all surprises, and latch onto only the final outcome, no matter what unexpected twists and turns happened in the immediate days or even hours leading up to the election? The

authors, remote viewers and remote viewing researchers, believe that if there is a way, it is likely not purely an analytic approach, but one grounded in intuitive based processes.

The authors first set out to demonstrate this intuitive process during the 2012 election when Barak Obama and Mitt Romney were vying for the most powerful position in the United States. We choose a double-blind protocol in which 12 experienced clairvoyant readers and remote viewers (defined as those who use their psychic abilities while operating within blind protocols to produce a written transcript consisting of words and sketches) were given a target number that, unbeknownst to them, was attached to the tasking of describing the next presidential candidate. As the article published in IRVA's Aperture Magazine detailed, 8 out of 11 viewer sessions were positive toward Obama winning the presidential election and the results were validated during the election (Katz, 2012).

While encouraging, our effect size was too small to make any definitive statements about the use of psi for prediction purposes. However, we did learn a lot about the challenges that arise from judging humans as remote viewing targets, the most difficult being that two seemingly different humans may be more alike than we might first assume. While the viewers had semi-specific descriptors such as "male", "successful", "driven", "educated", "affluent", or "a public figure with a private and introspective countenance", when the judges set out to match the descriptions with what was publicly known about each candidate, it appeared both candidates fit the descriptors. Additionally, many perceptions shared by the viewers could be considered perceptions of judgment that may have been relative to each viewers subjectivity. For example, the term "lighter skinned" initially seemed like a match for Mitt Romney, until we noticed this came from a remote viewer who was African American and of a darker complexion than Barack Obama. We came across similar instances with height, success, etc, which made using direct targets an obvious research challenge.

For the 2016 election, we decided to use a psi (intuitive) based methodology once again, but adopting a strategy that would circumvent the challenges of having remote viewers directly describe the candidates. Instead, we opted to use an Associate Remote Viewing Protocol, similar to that which was developed by Stephen Schwartz in his own field research (Schwartz, 1977, 1978) and other researchers working within SRI and the United States government military remote viewing programs (May, 2017) starting in the early 1970's (Haray and Targ, 1985).

The main premise of Associative Remote Viewing Projects is that rather then having a psychic or remote viewer focus on the future outcome of an event itself (which can present challenges we outlined above in discussion of our 2012 Presidential Election Project), remote viewers will be asked by project managers or researchers to focus on a photo that is completely unrelated to the event. The remote viewer will

be shown this photo after the event, only once the actual outcome is known. Prior to that, the managers/researchers will pair photos to each potential outcome (such as a photo of a tree connected to one sports team, and a photo of a building connected to another). Since the managers/researchers know that the viewer will only see the photo associated with the final outcome after the event, by reviewing the data from the viewer's remote viewing session and comparing it to each photo *prior* to the event, they will decide which is the best match, often giving scores to each photo. Logically, the viewer will only describe the photo they see after the event, so this means that the best matching photo is the one they are seeing in the future. This allows for managers/researchers to issue a prediction. Regardless of whether the prediction is correct or not, the viewer must only be shown the photo attached to the actual winning outcome. The viewer doesn't need to know anything of this process, other then their task is to describe a single photo that they will be shown in the future.

Over the past decade, formal and informal applied studies using the general ARV model have been carried out by Greg Kolodziejzyk (2015), Smith, C., Laham, D., & Moddell, G. (2014) Dick Bierman (2013), and by those participating under the umbrellas of groups overseen by Marty Rosneblatt such as Physics-Intuition-Applications (Rosenblatt, 200) and the Applied Precognition Project that utilized ARV to conduct thousands of informal, blind trials, over the past several years (Fendley, 2015); (Rosenblatt, Knowles, Poquiz, 2016). These projects did not seek to predict the outcome of an election, but rather sought to predict stock market fluctuations, and outcomes of sporting events and horseracing events. Some were financially lucrative; yielding over a hundred thousand dollars, (Targ, Kantra, Brown, Wiegand, 1995); (Putoff, 1995); (Kolodziejzyk, 2015) while others resulted in losses up to $60,000 (Katz, Grigc, Findley, 2017).

The authors have participated in some of the above-mentioned projects, having served as viewers, projects managers, judges, target selectors or documentarians for several years now, and are well versed in ARV theory and methodology. The authors also share a substantial pool of experienced remote viewers from which to recruit from.

Hypothesis

For the current project, the authors wanted to demonstrate that Associative Remote Viewing can be used to make an accurate prediction in a U.S. Presidential election.

Our hypothesis was that most of the remote viewers would have descriptors and sketches, recorded in "transcripts" from their remote viewing sessions, that would strongly match the photo associated with the winning candidate and have little correspondence to the 3 other photos matching the competitors. We also wanted to demonstrate a greater than small (0.2) effect size. The four competitor categories were

the democratic front runner, Hillary Clinton, The Republican Front runner, Donald Trump, any third Party Candidate, and an impossible option that served as our control group: Debra and Michelle for President.

Participants

We initially sought to recruit 100 participants, which we felt would increase our project's strength and reliability which seemed feasible given our time and budget restrictions (our budget being not having one). Remote viewers were recruited by extending a personal invitation and via social media groups. Viewers ranged from moderate to prominent levels of training, experience and accomplishment.

All communications between researchers and participants occurred electronically. Initially 112 viewers responded to invitations for participation by filling out an online survey. This survey polled each applicant on their level of experience and training, and tasked them with the target number and instructions for the viewing session. Of the 112 viewers who completed the surveys only 41 completed sessions by the given deadline. Each of these viewers turned in a single session.

Responses to the online survey questions

Q6 How long have you been remote viewing?
Answered: 90   Skipped: 22

Q7 How many remote viewing sessions would you say you have completed?
Answered: 87   Skipped: 25

Design

Viewers would be tasked with describing a photo they would be assigned on December 1, 2016. This date was arbitrarily chosen so that it was not too far in the future after the election but not so close that it could tip the viewers off to the nature of the project. This would also allow time for election authorities to sort out electoral based disputes should any arise.

Viewers were kept blind to design of the project or that this was an Associated Remote Viewing involving the Presidential election.

Remote Viewing Sessions were submitted as email attachments to Bulgatz. The viewer emails/attachments were not viewed until the time of the judging.

All viewers transcripts consisted of words and sketches and some included final summaries as well. These transcripts ranged from a single page to as many as 7 pages. Viewers were free to utilize any form of description they chose to fulfill the task that was requested of them.

After sessions were received from all viewers, but prior to judging, researchers chose four photos that were orthogonal from each other, but equal in overall entropy and interest.

Judging Procedure

The researchers as judges rated sessions via a webinar program that allowed for screensharing. Michelle would pull up one viewers transcript on her screen from her home that Debra could see from her computer. Both judges had the set of photo options on their own computers.

The authors opted for a team consensus judging approach and served as raters for the project themselves due to budgeting and time constraints. From our experiences serving as judges during the 2012 election project, we discovered that a team consensus approach immediately reveals discrepancies in judge's perceptions and scoring (i.e., sometimes one judge will overlook information in a transcript, or another may place too much emphasis on one perception and too little on another). Therefore these differences could be brought to light, discussed and worked out before issuing a final score. There has been some support for this method in informal tests performed by ARV researchers Alexis Poquiz and Igor Grigc (Katz, Grigc, Findley, 2017). Also, ARV managers in informal projects usually serve as their own judges and issuers of predictions, although separating roles between researchers and judges and even those issuing predictions would provide for tighter controls as we will address in the discussion section.

Judges utilized the "gold standard" traditional scale in RV/ARV judging which is the 0 - 7 point confidence ranking scale; known as the SRI or Targ scale, to rate each transcript against each photo option. Each transcript was matched against each photo and given a rating of 0 – 7 for best fit, and based on it's own merit, without consideration for what other scores had been already given. Debra kept the score sheet and indicated the responses on her sheet.

If there were no descriptors matching a photo the viewer was given a "0" on that photo and the judges moved on to the next photo until all four photos were given a score against the viewer's transcript.

Once all the transcripts were assigned a score for each photo, the authors proceeded to use a randomization process to match up each photo with one of the four candidates. Photos were randomly paired with the above choices with the help of a third party who did not know the results of the judging or the nature of the project.

Two Modes of Analysis

The goal of this project was two fold: To issue an official prediction regarding the outcome of the Presidential Election per practices and standards common in applied-real life ARV projects; and to formally test certain variables that might be involved in a successful or less then successful prediction. This second mode of analysis involved a more formal statistical approach and was conducted by independent analyst, Nancy Walter. It was take place after the election, and after post survey information was collected.

Issuing the Prediction

Once experimenters had all the CR scores, the scores were divided into three categories: Those with little to no correspondence to any of the four photos; those with stronger correspondence to more then one of the four photos; and those strongly matching only one photo with little to no correspondence matching the others. It was decided that only those transcripts that clearly matched only one photo, receiving higher then a score of 3.5 would go into this later category. Only transcripts in this category would be considered in issuing a formal prediction.

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	PASSES	# used for prediction	
41	22	19	
THESE WERE USED FOR THE PREDICTION:			
PHOTO	CANDIDATE	# Sesssions Pointed to	Total CR Scores per Photo Choice
BEAN	CLINTON	8	32.5
LAVA	INDEPENDENT	8	35
PLATES	TRUMP	3	13.5
GIRL	Deb/Michelle	0	0

Table #1 – Preliminary tallying for Prediction Purposes

In Table #1 you will see the code names of the photos attached to the candidates. You'll see we had a total of 41 viewers whose sessions were judged. These could be divided into two categories, one category is passes-disqualified sessions (including those that didn't match any photo or those that matched more then one; the other category is sessions used towards prediction (those that only matched one photo and not the others).

In all, there were 19 transcripts that we were confident were primarily describing only one photo.

Of these 19 sessions, 8 pointed towards the "bean" photo (associated with Clinton), 8 pointed towards the "lava" photo (associated with an independent candidate), only 3 pointed to the "plates" (associated with Trump). There was not a single

one that pointed to Debra and Michelle as winners. Since this later option was an impossibility, we were encouraged by this. However, it was discouraging to see that there were an equal number of sessions pointing to two different photo options/candidates (Clinton and Third Party Option).

In addition to simply determining which photo matched which candidate, as indicated in the tables we added up the confidence ranking points assigned to each of the 19 transcripts to account for situations where one transcript may have been judged as being significantly stronger then another. (This is based on an approach that we were taught by long time military remote viewer and professional P.A. member, Joe McMoneagle for evaluating ARV sessions). Even in this, where Trumps points went up due to one viewer having earned a 7 out of 7 for his transcript (bringing the points to 13.5 to Trump) this still did not equal half of the points for the 8 sessions matching the photos connected to Clinton (CR points = 32.5) and the 8 connected to the 3rd party option (CR points = 35).

It should be noted that although only three of the 19 qualifying sessions pointed solely to Trump, one of these received a CR score of 7 due to having all correct data and almost no incorrect (See Example #1). Another session received a CR score of 4, meaning a mixture of correct and incorrect data, and the other one received a very low score of 2.5, which means for this one session, there was only slightly data above chance and in retrospect this should have not even been included per our rules sessions needed to be judged as at least 3.5 percent to be included in the prediction. So out of the 19 sessions exclusively matching one photo, only two viewers had scored over 2.5 for Trump.
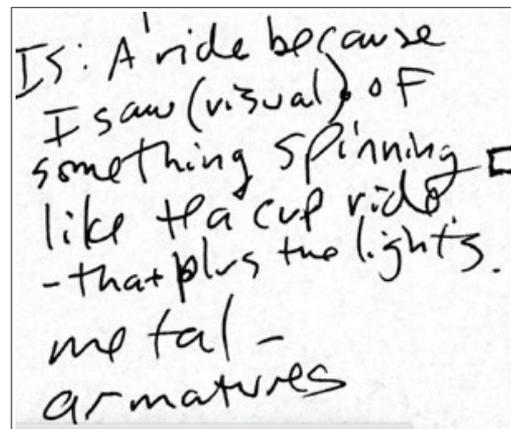
"Subject didn't feel so solid

…Biggest gestalts were plates climbing

 moving together and over each other.

It's a ride because

I saw something spinning,

like tea cup ride, that plus the lights,

metal armature"

Summary: "Subject didn't feel so solid…Biggest gestalts were plates clamping moving together and over each other".

Prediction and initial tallies

As part of our design following an applied (real world) precognition model, we had to issue a formal prediction. Two things seemed clear: First, Michelle and Deb would not win (given none of the qualifying 19 sessions pointing to a single photo pointed to the "girl" photo and this was an impossible choice anyway. Second, that the majority of viewers were not going to be seeing the Plates (Trump) photo on December 1 given so few described seemed to be describing this option. Now we were concerned that one of our viewers did have a stellar session earning him one of the only CR scores of 7 that did clearly describe the Plates photo, however, given we were having 41 viewers all describe the same photo we clearly were

operating within a consensus approach (majority rules) model. We have seen many times in the past, due to what is known in parapsychology experiments as displacement, viewers describing the wrong photo option they would never see so we had to just chalk this one session up to that, theorizing that perhaps the viewer's subconscious found this photo more interesting than the others. (As a long time remote viewer and instructor, he's known as somewhat of a maverick anyway!) So we had higher certainty of who would not win, however, we couldn't say whether the viewers would see the "bean" photo in the future associated with Clinton as the winner, or the "lava" photo associated with a third party as they had similar scores. While some reading this might feel it actually did make sense to go with Clinton given our subsequent formal analysis performed at the completion of the project did show statistical significance in describing the photo associated with Clinton, after being involved in hundreds of ARV trials over the years when the remote viewers transcripts are pointing to two options rather then one we already knew this usually indicates a breakdown in the logical processes of ARV. It indicates the viewer(s) is either consciously or unconsciously going to see more then one photo. Therefore we should have called an overall group "pass", and stated that a definitive prediction could not be made, case closed.

However, we did not do that. Rather, we issued a prediction – one for Clinton.

Why would we do this? Why would we state Clinton was the prediction when the data showed that many viewers were also describing a third party candidate?

Our decision to predict Clinton instead of calling a "Pass" for the prediction seems to have been based on three factors. The first was due to what appeared to be a possible PK event and our emotional response to it. The second was in desiring to have a prediction rather then no prediction. The third was in recognizing the strong likelihood that the democratic or republican nominee would prevail over any third party candidate.

Our choice highlights an important issue in ARV – that at any point there can be a breakdown in the process and even when all factors are controlled for – who ever issues the prediction has choices that may or may not be in accordance with the judging and data itself. We've observed this in other projects manager's decision making processes and now in our own. (Intuition does not make decisions, there is always an analytical mind doing this part of the job). While to date there has not been any formal study regarding decision making processes in precognitive based projects such as ARV, may mirror faulty decision making tendencies in non intuitive based wagering/gambling/investing activities. Clarks work suggests that decision making in gambling is a function of anomalous recruitment of the brain reward system (including the vmPFC and ventral striatum) during two common cognitive distortions in gambling games which he refers to as "the near-

miss effect" and the effect of personal control (Clark, 2010).

Possible PK event and its connection to judge's emotionality.

As noted above, in order to understand what happened next, keep in mind that judges were rating sessions together via a webinar program. Michelle had the transcripts on her computer at her home in Chicago and was sharing these by pulling them up one at a time from a folder on her desktop and sharing via screen share over Zoom.us, a webinar platform Debra uses regularly for her classes and meetings. Debra was keeping track of the data on an excel sheet on her own computer at her home, located in Southern California.

The following account is given by Debra of what happened next:

"We only had a few more transcripts to rate, and it was becoming clear that many of the viewers had done a great job describing the Bean photo while others had described the lava photo equally as well, and I suddenly felt such an overwhelming feeling of disappointment and discouragement. Michelle and I have been friends since high school and we don't hold back our feelings. I started cursing and insisted this was my last ARV project, that I was quitting ARV forever as these consensus oriented projects don't seem to be panning out despite all theoretical notions that they should. Meanwhile, Michelle was just trying to finish our task, and had pulled another viewer's transcript on her screen, this one from Nancy Smith, who just happens to be the manager of the Sublime remote viewing group that Michelle and I have belonged to for several years now.

That's when suddenly, something changed. Instead of a regular white word document, I was now seeing a document with very prominent blue shapes all over it that resembled buildings and a city sky line. It was like the document had just switched before my eyes. The shapes looked to me just like the sky scrapers within "The Chicago Bean" photo, which had been randomly paired with Hillary Clinton. My despair now switched to instant confusion, like something was happening that I couldn't comprehend. "What the heck is that?!!" I asked? (Most of the viewers don't color in their sessions, although one may do so occasionally). How did that blue just show up? Did Nancy do that by hand or computer? It had a digital look to it. Michelle had no idea what I was talking about. She swore up and down there was not a smidgen of blue anywhere on Nancy's transcript. My excited reaction was confusing her. Realizing we were not seeing the same thing (which has never happened before when doing screen share in the years I've been using it thus far) I quickly took a screenshot using the preview program on my Mac Book Air and switched screens over to my yahoo email to send it to her. She agreed this was identical to the same document she had displayed on her screen, but minus the blue color which formed into very structuralized building shapes. When I switched back from my

email page to my screen, the blue shapes were now gone and the document was just a regular white word document with writing and sketches on it as usual. I took a screen shot of that one too".*

Even without the blue coloring, Nancy's session already was a better match for this option then for the others given she had mentioned city and buildings and had an arch shape in the center of her photo resembling the metallic "bean". A couple phases, such as "master illusionist and "man behind a curtain", did not apply to any of the photos, but did seem to apply to this situation.

Non Actualized Photo attached to Clinton Photo "Chicago Bean". (Not the target!).
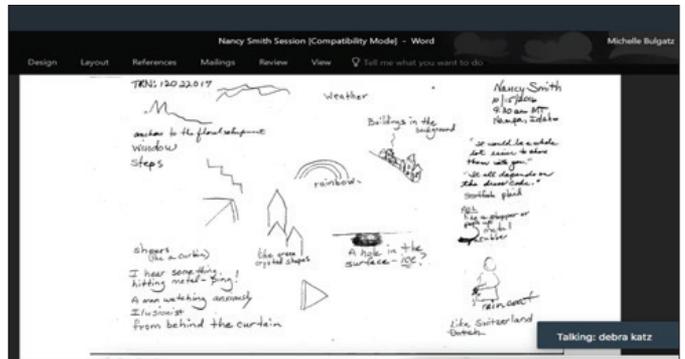
Screen shot taken from Debra's computer of Nancy's Smith session as it was turned in and appeared on Michelle's computer.
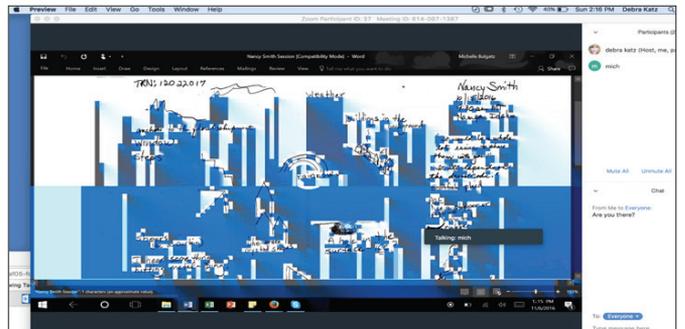
Screen shot taken from Debra's computer of Nancy's Smith session as it mysteriously turned blue before turning back to white.

Following this odd occurrence, Debra contacted Zoom.us customer support, who stated they had never heard of this happening before. Michelle also confirmed no one else had access to her computer during the incident or prior to, and that it is passcode protected. Both researchers felt that there could have been PK involved particularly since PK is thought to happen around high emotion. Therefore we decided to go with this as the tie breaker. Again, in making ARV predictions there should not ever be a tie breaker, if one has to break a tie, one should say there is not confidence that the viewers were describing a single photo and therefore there must be a breakdown in the system somewhere and a "pass" should be called. We therefore violated our own rules and logic.

Issuance of the Prediction – New Hypothesis Testing for Exposure to Prediction

Because our goal all along was to issue a prediction, we posted the prediction on December 1, 2016 on a popular remote viewing Facebook page that has several thousand members. We kept the announcement up for two days predicting Hillary Clinton would be the next President of the U.S. We realized this prediction was not a logical one based on the data (which should have been a "Pass" – a no can make prediction) and decided at this time to make the best of the situation and form an additional test, knowing that some of our viewers had see the prediction while some had not.

We deleted the Facebook post. Those who had see the Facebook post would become our "treatment" group; those who did not would become our "control group". We would survey all participants and ask them if they were aware of the prediction. Then we could compare the two groups with results once the outcome of the election was known and once the viewers received their correct feedback session. We had always wondered whether a prediction (correct or incorrect) could subconsciously cause a viewer to displace to the wrong photo (describe a photo in the set they would never see). Our hypothesis would be that those who saw the prediction if it were incorrect would therefore have had more sessions point to the unactualized photo (that had been erroneously predicted) then those who had not. This is a question that has never been previously tested apart from our own 2012 election study – the retroactive impact of publicly announcing a prediction that ends up being a wrong prediction. This is very relevant for applied ARV projects where quite often managers either make the decision on and closely study the feedback photo.

Election Results and Feedback to Viewers

The election happened as planned on November 8, 2016. Trump was declared the winner due to winning the electoral vote. He didn't win the popular vote but still he was declared the winner.

On December 1, 2016 as promised, the photo feedback (Plates) was sent to viewers within a survey. Viewers were asked to do an extensive feedback session. They were instructed to focuses intently on the feedback photo, and compare their earlier transcript to the photo and to provide a CR score using a 0 to 7 rating scale. The sole purpose of having them do this rating was to ensure they spent adequate time focusing on their feedback. Without doing so we couldn't know if a proper feedback loop would be established which is critical to ARV theory.

Trump was later sworn into office in January 2017, and is the current U.S. President.

Results

Two Independent statistical tests were conducted by two independent statisticians, producing complimentary results. Nancy Walter applied a Wilcoxon Test and Dr. James D. Lane utilized a Sum of Ranks approach.

Results for Wilcoxon Test

A hypothesis test summary was performed to check for assumptions within the data set. The decision was to reject the null hypothesis based on the statistical testing. Please see table below.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distributions of Trump, Hilary Independent and Control are the same.	Related-Samples Friedman's Two-Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Based on the suggestion to Reject the null hypothesis during the hypothesis test summary a Wilcoxon test was conducted to assess the judge's scoring value of viewer transcript across photos. The results indicated a significant difference where, $z = -3.147$, $p < .01$. The mean of the ranks of Hillary (the popular vote front-runner) was 13.71, while the mean of the ranks in favor of Trump (the electoral vote front-runner) was 17.28. The distributions are displayed in the tables below.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Trump	34	1.044	1.7980	.0	7.0
Hilary	34	2.676	1.3811	.0	5.0

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

	Ranks			
		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Hilary - Trump	Negative Ranks	7[a]	13.71	96.00
	Positive Ranks	25[b]	17.28	432.00
	Ties	2[c]		
	Total	34		

Sum of Ranks Results

Using the tabled values from the Solfvin method (Solfvin, 1978) CR scores were turned into ranks by setting the ranks of tied CR scores (such as the 0's) to the mean value.

A sum of ranks was conducted for all four photo-candidate choices.

Trump	115
Clinton	82.5
Independent	83.5
Deb/Mich	119

A distribution was created of the sum of 40 randomly selected ranks for four alternatives, to compare the distribution of random sums of ranks with the actual sum of ranks obtained.

The criterion sum of ranks for p=.05 is 88, for p=.01 is 84.

While results still show that the correct response (Photo associated with Trump) was not viewed, photos associated to Clinton and the Independent Party both had sum of ranks better than chance at p=.01.

Exposure to Prediction Results

12 remote viewers reported having been exposed to the prediction during its two day appearance on Facebook. 8 of these had sessions with CR ratings of 3 or higher pointing to the photo associated with Clinton (5 solely to Clinton and 3 more to Clinton and to others). However, another 2 transcripts pointed strongly to the photo connected to the third party option and one pointed to the photo associated with Trump, while just one matched the photo associated with the impossible option of Michelle and Debra as President.

EXPOSURE TO PREDICTION AND CORRELATION WITH THOSE WHOSE TRANSCRIPTS MATCHED BEAN/CLINTON PHOTO					
	TRUMP	CLINTON	3rd Party	Deb/Mich	
VIEWER	PLATES	BEAN	LAVA	GIRL	Did they hear prediction?
Nancy	0	7	0	0	Yes
Daz	0	4.5	0	0.5	Yes
Jon	0	4.5	0	2	Yes
Ed	0	4	0	2.5	Yes
Michael	0	3.5	0	0	Yes
Angela	0	3	4	0	Yes
Rudu	4.5	3	3	0	Yes
Steve	0	3	6	0	Yes
Teresa	0	2	5	0	Yes
Mike	4.5	1	2	0	Yes
Tom	1	1	0	3	Yes

In light of the above, we'd say there does seem to be some correlation between exposure to a faulty prediction and remote viewers transcripts matching that prediction, but the numbers just aren't large enough to make a definitive statement.

Presidential Preference.

It does not appear there was any correlation between *specific* viewers who preferred/and or voted for a particular candidate and which photo their sessions corresponded with. Even our viewer who received a CR score towards Trump stated in the post survey he did not support Trump.

However, it is clear that the majority of viewers did prefer another option other then Trump. You can see that 13 preferred Clinton and 13 preferred an independent 3rd Party Candidate. We know one preferred not Trump. So that's 27 who preferred someone other then Trump. Only 7 remote viewers preferred Trump total.

Judges Preferences

Debra strongly preferred not Trump and voted for Clinton. Bulgatz stated she did not have a preference and did not vote. While Debra's preference could have impacted issuance of a misguided prediction, there is no way to test for whether this had an impact on results. There is no evidence that it did.

COMPLETE DATA SHEET

Sessions Pointed to more then one photo		Trump	Clinton	3rd Party	Deb/Mich			Did they Hear the
		PLATES	BEAN	LAVA	GIRL	Preference?	Vote?	Prediction?
Viewer	Pass	0	3	4	0	Clinton	Yes	Yes
Viewer	Pass	0	3	2	4.5	Independent	No	?
Viewer	Pass	0	3	3	0	No reply	No reply	No
Viewer	Pass	0	2.5	2.5	0	Clinton	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	0	4	0	2.5	Independent	Yes	Yes
Viewer	Pass	2.5	3	3	0	Trump	No	No
Viewer	Pass	4	2	3	0	Independent	No	No
Viewer	Pass	0	2	0	2	Trump	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	4.5	2.5	4.5	0	Trump	No	No
Viewer	Pass	0	1	1	1	No reply	No reply	?
Viewer	Pass	0	2	3	2	No reply	No	No
Viewer	Pass	0	0	4	1.5	Clinton	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	0.5	4	2	0	Clinton	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	0	2	2	0	Clinton	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	1	2.5	3.5	0	Clinton	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	1	0	0	2	Trump	Yes	No
Viewer	Pass	4.5	3	3	0	Clinton	No	Yes
Viewer	Pass	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	Independent	No	No
Viewer	Pass	1	1	0	3	Clinton	No	Yes
Viewer	Pass	0	0	0.5	0	Independent	Yes	No
Sessions pointed mostly to 1 photo		PLATES	BEAN	LAVA	GIRL			
Viewer	Bean	0	5	0	0	Trump	No	No
Viewer	Bean	0	4.5	0	0.5	Clinton	No	Yes
Viewer	Bean	0	4	0	0	Independent	Yes	No
Viewer	Bean	0	4.5	0	3.5	No reply	?	?
Viewer	Bean	0	4.5	0	2	Independent	Yes	Yes
Viewer	Bean	0.5	4	0	0	Not Trump	?	?
Viewer	Bean	0	0	7	0	Clinton	Yes	Yes
Viewer	Bean	0	4	2	0	Trump	No	No
Viewer	Bean	0	3.5	0	0	Independent	Yes	Yes
Viewer	lava	0	0	5	0	Independent	Yes	No
Viewer	lava	0	0	3.5	0	Not Trump	Yes	No
Viewer	lava	0	2	5	0	Independent	?	No
Viewer	Lava	0	0	3.5	0	Clinton	No	No
Viewer	Lava	0	0	3	0	Clinton	No	No
Viewer	Lava	0	3	6	0	Independent	Yes	Yes
Viewer	lava	0	2	5	0	Hilary	Yes	Yes
Viewer	Plates	7	0	0	0	Independent	No	No
Viewer	Plates	4.5	1	2	0	Independent	No	Yes
Viewer	Plates	4	1.5	0	0	Clinton	Yes	No
Viewer	Plates	2.5	0	1.5	0	Trump	No	No

Discussion

Both our informal analysis performed in advance of the election, and the independent analysis performed by Nancy Walter, a Ph.D Psychology student at the University of West Georgia, following the election, indicate remote viewers were describing a photo associated with one or more of the presidential candidates. The Wilcoxon Test indicated that the viewers did successfully choose the popular vote candidate, but that they failed to describe the assigned feedback photo associated with Donald Trump, who was the winning candidate.

In other words, psi was present, the null hypothesis rejected, and yet the ARV process failed, apparently due to displaced psi. In addressing the obvious question of why a majority of 41 experienced remote viewers would miss the single photo they were assigned to describe and the only one they were given as feedback on the specified future date, it may be helpful to review the causes we can rule out. Criticisms of other ARV studies by researchers such as Ed May, Joe McMoneagle, and Russel Targ have been they used too complex a design. The present study used the most simple design possible: Remote Viewer is kept blind to the nature of the study as far as that this is related to the election or that it is even an ARV task. Remote Viewer is told to describe a single photo he/she will receive on a certain date; Remote Viewer receives the photo on that specific date. Viewer answers some questions.

Furthermore, the usual culprit to displacement, self judging – exposure to the photo options prior to feedback, was not part of this study.

Photos were carefully assessed and reassessed for orthogonally, numinosity, entropy, etc. Rating and Scoring was done using a consensus team approach and then following the completion of the study the experimenters repeated the judging at least 3 more times to ensure they had originally made the right choices. Except for a couple transcripts where judges acknowledged they would have added or subtracted a single CR point, choices remained stable.

Displacement towards the photo associated with the publically predicted candidate has not yet been ruled out given 8 of the 12 remote viewers who reported having been exposed to the prediction during it's two day appearance on Facebook did have fair to strong correspondence (ranging from a CR of 3 to a CR score of 7) to the photo associated with Clinton, and another 4 didn't respond. However, a few of the viewers who were exposed to the prediction had strong CR scores towards other photos rather then the photo associated with Clinton. We do suggest that future projects study this factor further.

When we have explained our results to other remote viewing enthusiasts, not a single one has failed to point out that our perplexing results did mirror events surrounding perhaps the even more perplexing election. While a recounting is hardly necessary for current readers, it may be useful for those future explorers who dig this article out of some dusty archive – that thing they once called "the internet". The following passage is lifted from a Business Insider article, published on the internet, On November 7.

"On the day before the general election, Hillary Clinton remained slightly ahead of Donald Trump in key national polls. Despite a renewed and concluded FBI investigation into Clinton's use of a private email server while she was secretary of state, the final Real Clear Politics average of recent national polls showed Clinton with a 2-point lead over Trump, slightly higher than her average support last week Some of the latest polls showed the former secretary of state slightly above the RCP average. An NBC/Survey Monkey poll of likely national voters released on Monday put Clinton up 6 points over Trump, while a Fox News survey found the former secretary of state 4-points ahead of Trump. An ABC/Washington Post tracking poll released over the weekend showed Clinton with a 5-point lead" (Tani, 2016).

Although only 7 of the viewers preferred Trump over the other candidates, our comparison between individual remote viewer's presidential preferences and the photos they appeared to be describing yielded little correspondence. Is it possible that the power of the large group, coupled with the popular sentiments out in the general popular, and even the judges own voting preferences, could have pulled the remote viewers attention from the correct place and time of feedback (December 1) to another place and time - when experimenters were judging?.

And what of the large group consensus approach that follows the logic that bigger is better. While we don't know if this compounded difficulties, we do know it didn't help.

We went with a large group consensus approach (41 viewers as opposed to a few) and clearly this did not work here with achieving the goal of having viewers only describe the correct photo. One thing we must not forget of course, is there was one viewer who clearly did see and describe the correct photo, John Vivanco. We might therefore say future projects might use a single viewer or just a small number. The problem is which viewer? We had several highly experienced, credentialed and talented viewers who obviously displaced to the wrong photo in this project whereas in other projects they have enjoyed stellar sessions towards the correct photo. For example Daz Smith, who convinced a virologist of the reality of remote viewing in one study (Katz & Beem & Findley 2016) described the wrong photo (pointing to Clinton) in this study. Meanwhile, when Vivanco learned this was an ARV project he expressed immediate irritation to one of the researches, stating he dislikes ARV! When asked why he dislikes it he wrote "because of displacement". When asked if he has personally experienced this he responded, "Yes, I have described the wrong photo with great accuracy" and explained "I have found you can get more accurate data by straight remote viewing, or creative tasking then ARV.

If this study did nothing else, it moved us forward in plucking out the needle size variables common in ARV and other parapsychology experiments that together compound the challenge of understanding the causation of displaced psi – which has been a disruptive nemesis to so many ARV and experimental parapsychology endeavors. So, once the chaff is separated from the wheat, then what? Which other enemies are left lurking in this battle to overcome what could be considered the most problematic issue in ARV?

We can only find one.

Maybe the next thing we remote view shouldn't be another photo. It shouldn't be another football game, or stock trade or election, it should be the nature of time and reality itself, in search of a new theoretical model to replace our seriously faulty and outdated one that sees time as linear, stable, and logical.

While we aren't going to put Associative Remote Viewing to rest for good, we might want to put it out to pasture for a while until we learn a thing or two more about human perception, consciousness and their interaction with time and space. Otherwise, repeating these studies is a little (or a lot) like stabbing oneself in the eye in order to get a really good view of the knife. Makes sense, but Just doesn't work too well.

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THE "ROMANCE OF THE SKIES"

Tasking Expectations and Telepathic Overlay in an Applications Project.

ROMANCE OF THE SKIES
The Mystery of the Lost Clipper

Angela Thompson Smith Ph.D.

Introduction

Expectations that are encountered in operational remote viewing may impact the outcome of a case. Similarly, telepathic overlay, the picking up of information from individuals connected to the case can lead to a similar outcome. Occam's Razor, the theory that the simplest solution could be the correct one, may be the solution to this puzzling case.

Background

On November 8th, 1957, at 11:51 a.m., a Pan Am Clipper, N90944, named The Romance of the Skies, took off from San Francisco, CA traveling to Honolulu, Hawaii. The Romance of the Skies was a Pan American World Airways Stratocruiser. There were 44 persons aboard: 6 crew members and 38 passengers.

Members Of Crew On Missing Plane

Here are four of the eight persons making up the crew of the Pan American Stratocruiser, "Romance of the Skies," missing on a flight from San Francisco to Honolulu. From left are Capt. H. G. Brown of Palo Alto, Calif., pilot; W.H. Fortenberry, Santa Clara, Calif., second engineer; Yvonne Alexander, San Francisco, and Marie McGrath, Burlington, Calif., both stewardesses.
ClickAmericana.com

At first the plane was reported as overdue but was later reported as having crashed into the Pacific. From the wreckage, it was deduced that there had been a severe fire onboard, that occurred sometime before or during the crash, that was located exterior to the cabin on one of the wings. Examination was made of the 72 small bits of wreckage recovered from the Pacific consisting of 500 pounds of metal and wood that included a 4 x 7 section of the bulkhead. The Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, DC announced its investigation of the crash. The last "all-is-well" message to the Coast Guard occurred around 5 p.m. Wristwatches recovered from a few of the bodies had stopped at 5:25 p.m.

Only 19 bodies were recovered and only minimal wreckage was found. The S.S. Philippines, a carrier, recovered the bodies and returned to Long Beach, CA. On examination 14 of the bodies were found to contain excessive amounts of carbon monoxide. This could have happened if the passengers had inhaled smoke; however examination of the wreckage showed no evidence of a cabin fire. Nor did fragments of the wreckage show any results of bomb or gasoline vapor explosion. It was deduced that there was a fire at the time or briefly after

the craft splashed into the ocean. After the fact, information emerged that the crash occurred approximately 2,000 miles west of the Golden Gate Bridge and the plane was probably sitting in 15,000 feet of sea water.

The investigators studying the wreckage indicated that the plane did not "throw a propeller" but that the right wing may have dipped into the water and the plane did not steeply plunge into the water. It was heading straight down and not spiraling. The propeller assembly was found to be shattered.

The Client Tasking

An initial inquiry came from a Client (DP) on January 15th, 2015 asking if Mindwise Consulting was available to carry out a project: Coordinate 48641-1109. An initial tasking packet was received by ATS on August 5th, 2015. On August 9th, 2015 a partially-frontloaded session (photographs of two individuals: later identified as The Navigator and the Purser as seen in the photograph of the crew) was completed by ATS and a follow-up session on October 10, 2015. The frontloading took the form of photographs of a young male referred to as Biologic #1 and an older man identified as Biologic #2.

ATS: Data:

1. There was the indication that the individual was escaping from fire;

2. Resident of the Western world;

3. The location "Alaska" was mentioned;

4. Connections with wartime;

5. The main individual in question was treating what he was doing as a game;

6. Had a container or chest in his vehicle; and

7. Was "on the run".

The Client then formulated blind questions as follows, asking for unknown information regarding Biologics #1 and #2. These questions were hypothetical and not revealed to ATS or to later viewers until they had completed their first sessions: The Client later wrote that he provided these photographs to rule out some individuals and to prompt information about the possible source, motives and identities of an individual or individuals associated with this incident.

Biologic #1:

"What caused Biologic 1's fate?

Biologic #2:

- This individual, Biologic #2 may or may not be connected to Biologic #1.

- What connection if any does he have to the fate of Biologic #1?

- Look for any extreme events from the life of Biologic #2 that might connect this biologic (e.g. by action) to the prime event that caused the end fate of Biologic #1.

- Please look for any general pattern in Biologic #2 that would indicate extreme or unusual thought that is clearly indicative of malevolence.

Theories

Later correspondence from the Client indicated that there was speculation as to the cause of the crash ranging from: a mechanical failure of one of the aircraft's engines/propellers; possible insurance fraud and sabotage of the plane; and even reports of an encounter by the plane with an anomalous aerial event some years earlier.

Mechanical Failure

Mechanical failure was one of the theories put forward for the crash. The Boeing 377 Stratocruiser was driven by 4 Pratt and Whitney R-4360 engines that flew the plane at 360 miles per hour. The engines were so powerful that they had a history of shattering in flight. It was thought that the "Engine was just too big and powerful". Pan Am ordered modifications to all the Stratocruisers, ordering that a key oil tube to the prop housings of all Stratocruisers be more firmly attached to stabilize the propellers. However, no record shows this was done on the Romance of the Skies.

There was an inquiry but there wasn't enough evidence to fix blame, so the inquiry was shelved. Today, nobody knows where the plane debris is located.

Insurance Fraud

Insurance fraud and a deliberate bombing of the plane was another theory. At least one passenger carried an excessive amount of insurance that netted the wife the equivalent of a "fortune" in the late 1950s.

Revenge

Several crew members had grievances against the company and a revenge bombing was one possible theory.

ET Connection/Meteor Collision

On a previous flight in the early 1950s, the Romance of the Skies had been en-route from New York to Miami with the navigator on board (who was also on board the fated Hawaii flight). The crew noticed 6 bright lights in an echelon formation streaking towards them at tremendous speed. There were eight disks in all, 6 in formation and 2 following. They were described as having the appearance of "hot coals" but did not have a greater glow than that. The plane proceeded to fly above the formation.

There was speculation by some, following the later crash, that what the crew may have seen were actually meteorites and that they might have also caused the Pacific Ocean crash. This information is important only in that the ET information found its way into the viewers' blind-tasked sessions including sketches, perhaps as telepathic overlay.

Persons of Interest

At the request of the families of the passengers and crew of the Romance of the Skies, actual names have not been used in this report, just pseudonyms such as The Navigator, The Purser, Dynamite Man, Dynamite Man's Wife, and Dynamite Buddy.

The Navigator (Biologic #1)

This blond, young man was a born-again Christian who attended a local Congregational church, and deeply loved his wife and sons. He was the radio navigator of the Romance of the Skies. He was a resident of San Mateo, CA for a year and a half and his children attended the local church school. His remains were never recovered from the crash and he was not considered a suspect.

The Purser (Biologic #2)

This older individual was the purser on the Romance of the Skies and was considered to be a disgruntled employee. It was reported that he had a suicidal persecution complex and that he had argued bitterly with his boss. He was born in Kansas and was 47 years of age at the time of the crash. He was thought to be a suspect as he had suffered from depression and was in danger of losing his job. He was known to have amended his will prior to the flight. His wife had predeceased him in August, 1957. His remains were recovered after the crash.

However, as will be seen later, the individuals who could have been implicated were actually on the plane when it crashed.

The body of one of them (the Purser) was recovered bearing shark bites. The other (The Navigator) was never located. It doesn't seem logical that someone who placed a bomb would then fly on the plane, ---- unless someone flew in his stead?

Dynamite Man

Dynamite Man, a listed passenger on the fated plane, was a troubled individual who was a retired veteran of 20 years from the U.S. Navy who claimed to have been a frogman as well as being a demolitions expert. He bragged and did demonstrations of "time bombs". There were suspicions that he had connections to "underground activity".

He was described as having a medium build, approximately 5' 10" in height, with brown, slightly balding hair and a round face. He was newly married to the owner of a hunting lodge and, it was later discovered, that the lodge was failing financially.

Dynamite Man had heavily invested in the hunting lodge/resort/bar property near Yreka, CA with gold claim stakes attached to it. He was also involved in a chromite (chromium ore) mining venture. A neighbor, a woman was also mining chromite and their properties adjoined. During a dispute, Dynamite Man shot at the neighbor, taking three shots with a high-powered rifle. He was described by others as a person who acted on impulse and who was unable to accept pressure.

He also blew up a road to keep competitors from working a nearby chromite claim that was near his property. Prior to the crash he was fighting the county in court for damaging a county road. He lost the case and put the lodge up for sale. The lodge was about to be foreclosed on by the bank.

Telling a colleague he was going on a business trip, Dynamite Man bought a one-way ticket from San Francisco to Honolulu, Hawaii: he did not purchase a return ticket. He had previously been on a business trip to Honolulu, the year before.

Prior to the crash Dynamite Man bought substantial flight insurance for $125,000, as well as regular life insurance for $10,000, with his wife as beneficiary with a double-indemnity clause.

A fire insurance inspector with Western Life Insurance of Montana was convinced that Dynamite Man was not on the plane; that he blew up the plane with a delayed timer. However the inspector was overruled about not paying out the insurance money, citing insufficient evidence.

Wife of Dynamite Man

Following Dynamite Man's death, his widow began receiving packages from "abroad" with no sender name or return

address on the parcels. The Wife then moved to Mexico with an escort using the flight insurance and life insurance cash settlements. She also remarried.

A local bank indicated that she took out half of the settlements in cash prior to leaving for Mexico. Her escort was an individual who had been employed by Dynamite Man but this relationship was not explained to investigators.

After the Wife left, the lodge mysteriously burned to the ground in a flash fire. A fire investigator believed it to be arson that was based on finding a box of dynamite with 8 sticks missing. However, there was not enough evidence and the insurance company declined to pursue the matter. The Wife later sued Pan Am for her husband's death. There was local speculation that after the death of Dynamite Man that the widow would remarry.

The Neighbor advised the authorities that she had been shot at and that she considered him (Dynamite Man) to be a very jealous man. She also said that Dynamite Man was very jealous of a neighbor in Seiad Valley. However the Neighbor also speculated that the Wife would marry another neighbor as he was always in the Wife's company.

Dynamite Buddy

Dynamite Buddy was not named in the fire investigation but was a colleague of Dynamite Man and was resident at the Resort and was self-employed. He occasionally worked at the Resort. He was very familiar with mining operations and dynamite.

Dynamite Buddy was described as being between 40-45 years of age and 5' 11" in height with dark brown, graying hair. He had acne-scarred face. When questioned about the fire he said he had been employed blasting chimneys with dynamite at the Lodge but would not answer any more questions.

Phase Two Tasking – Delaware Remote Viewers

On October 10th, 2015 a Nevada-based remote viewer, AG, was tasked with Biologic #1 and Biologic #2 and provided further data about a man who was considered a womanizer who had an extreme temper.

During a Remote Viewing Course in Delaware 4 additional viewers, DM, JRE, RS, and PP, were given the project as their final training sessions on November 6th and 7th, 2015. Students were initially blind-tasked, and then when they were "on signal line" they were shown photographs of Biologic #1 and Biologic #2.

The viewers perceived indications of a fire, gave descriptions of the plane, and perceived an anomalous "someone" watch-ing. In addition, they gave descriptions of an individual and connected technology, emotions perceived at the event, and what happened at the event.

Description of an individual and technology including the cockpit

- There were two box-like, man-made, involved.
- Contained wires and handle, and hexagonal bolt.
- Viewer drew a semicircular structure, hard, blocks, two levels, stone feel.
- Cream color and black
- Circle on end, toggle, switch
- Circles, round with lines.
- Viewer asked to describe relationship between person A, B and Unknown Person
- This was a time-related thing, time was right.
- Viewer describes her sketch numbered 1, 2 & 3
    1. Male, looking to his left
    2. Looking through a doorway to
    3. A square, like a cloth mail hamper on wheels (circles on bottom) cream color.
- Unknown male was watching direction of cloth hamper, the placement of the hamper.
- Viewer was asked to describe the contents of the hampers.
- Boxes (2), metal, dark color, rectangle, size of brick.
- Viewer was asked to describe inside the boxes.
- Red, cord/wire, wire-like, black cord/wire.
- The boxes are not connected to each other.
- "Hexnut" shape, metal, silver color.

Western John

Feedback from the Client indicated that the data matched a male individual, who was given the anonymous name of West-

ern John, who had been implicated in the cause of the crash and who had disappeared possibly with the plane or, speculation, had bribed someone else to take his place on the plane. The question remained who was Western John and where was he?

Phase Three Tasking: NRVG

Thirteen additional viewers from the Nevada Remote Viewing Group (NRVG) were blind-tasked in March, 2016. The NRVG is a volunteer group of trained remote viewers who accept projects whenever their time and day jobs allow. The members of the NRVG are graduates of many different schools of remote viewing and are located mostly in the Continental United States. Many have contributed to multiple applications projects.

The viewers provided data on the appearance and character of the individual known as Western John. They also provided descriptions of a possible location for the individual that were remarkably similar. Later a viewer who was also an accomplished artist (TW) was able to do a composite sketch of the potential location, and another viewer a skilled dowser (LM), was able to scan a provided map and came up with a potential location that matched the viewer' perceptions. An additional viewer, a forensic sketch artist (CB) provided drawings of "Western John" that matched earlier photos of a potential perpetrator.

Tasking the NRVG:

Twenty-two viewers were emailed an invitation in March, 2016 with the following "blind" tasking: "Are you interested in (and available) for a remote viewing project?

Of the 22 NRVG viewers: 9 declined; and 13 viewers returned their sessions for blind-coordinate 621 IPD, including summaries. Some viewers were re-tasked to look for a target male: location, description, or any other information. The viewers who returned their initial session summaries were: MM, DK, MB, PW, KB, JC, PC, RB, FT, SI, GB, AP, and DM.

New Analysis (including 5 original viewers)

"Western John" (WJ) and Others - Summary

WJ is described as a male with dark or brown hair and wearing a plaid shirt with dark trousers, boiler-type overalls, sensible shoes, and sometimes shorts. He is described as sick and maybe on oxygen or on an assisted-breathing device. He is not alone but with others: at least one woman, and children. The local people are described as having dark complexions, with straight dark hair. Obviously someone is caring for him. WJ is described as a dangerous man. The woman with him is very protective and possibly armed; she warns people that the area is off-limits. The male smokes and may trade with Mexico. The male may have been parachuted into the location. He is sick

and may have had a heart attack. He is described as anxious about "being attacked". It is unclear whether WJ is still alive but if he is, he is very sick probably having had a heart attack and with a lung disorder needing oxygen.

Viewer Profiles – Western John

Three viewers perceived additional aspects of Western John.

DM: Intellectual and educated, athletic. However, a sociopath with a chameleon personality. Detached and professional. Makes friends easily but private about inner, true life. Was in the military but he is now dead. It was an accident or murdered. Had a certain charisma and strong, he was disciplined but a rebel.

JE: Perceived him as educated. He had a rigid, no-nonsense personality. Was angry, straight-forward but could be fun loving. He was also protective and fatherly.

PP: Described Western John as religious, controlling, non-accepting and judgmental. He had a mean streak.

Emotional Impact – Data

In remote viewing, viewers often pick up the emotional states of individuals at the target site. The overwhelming ambiance from viewing Western John was like something out of a murder-mystery story.

DM: Intense sadness, something not right, and a feeling of foul play. There is a level of detachment. An accidental murder, perhaps a fight. Extreme anger, murderous rage.

JE: Feelings of being scared, panic and screaming. Pain and feeling trapped.

Location – Summary

Many of the viewers perceived, wrote about and sketched a very similar location. Basically it has several levels. At the base level is water, described by some as the ocean, by others as fresh water. The beach area or leading up from the beach is rocky with rounded boulders. This leads to an area that is habitable with structures that are described in the next section. Behind the habitable area are steep cliffs, leading to an area that is volcanic, with at least one active volcano. There are roadways and paths and tunnels in the mountains, possibly mines. Nearby are more mountains and several viewers mentioned a nearby waterfall. The waterfall is not within viewing distance of the structures. The location is hot and green. In the habitable area are trees, plants and green grass.

1 sheer rock brown, gray rocks bottom
2 house or small structure w dirt road
3 waterfall in distance
4 manicured green

Structures and Manmade at the Site – Summary

The general consensus is that this area in the habitable zone is a small settlement or community with one or more, one and two storey cabins. The areas around the cabins is laid down in grass or lawns. The area is rural and old. There are other structures in the neighborhood that resemble a church, a disused factory or ruins from an earlier time. Other structures at the site, mentioned by several viewers, are a tall structure composed of girders or struts, that moves at the top, similar to a well or a windmill. There is a similar structure topped with a straw roof that appears to be on a floating platform. One of the flat-topped structures appears to be covered with dirt. There are paths and roads between these structures.

Man-Made Objects at the Site – Summary

The main features at the site that appear to be man-made are several cylinders: some metal, some of a rubbery material. They can be filled or packed with something. They have a flanged foot for standing them up. Another round, tubular object could be a storage tank of some kind. It is painted red and white in color. The moving, metallic manmade that moves back and forth may be connected to the tower of girders. Perhaps it is a pump of some kind?

Functions of the Site – Summary

In addition to this site being a residential location, it is possible that there is mining in progress. Several viewers mention openings into the hillside that remind them of a mine. However, the mine, if it is that, is not very productive or active. Also, from previous data, there are indications that some sort of biological, such as tobacco or marijuana, is grown, dried and sold from this location to Mexico.

Sabotage or Accident?

Apart from who or what brought down the Romance of the

Skies, the question remains was it an accident or was it sabotage? The viewers gave mixed perceptions about this question.

The viewers reported: Not an accident, they caused it, the perpetrator was a male, the perpetrator did not know that man who died, the victim wasn't the target – he just happened to be on the plane. Individual was watching – they were having a conflict. Individual took advantage of this time and situation. Want to move away, evil, something is wrong. Not natural engine failure, sabotage. Somebody did something to this plane. Not noticeable, could not be questioned. Front of the plane had to be destroyed, hit hardest.

They also added: It started with someone who couldn't make it happen. The target was him, he knew secrets, and they got rid of him.

Other said: Feeling panic, mishap, accident, natural engine failure, flaw with the plane - manmade.

My feeling is that it could have been both: sabotage and as the plane came down the faulty propeller destructed.

Hear rattling, creak, creak, not proceeding smoothly and grinding. People talking and checking instruments.
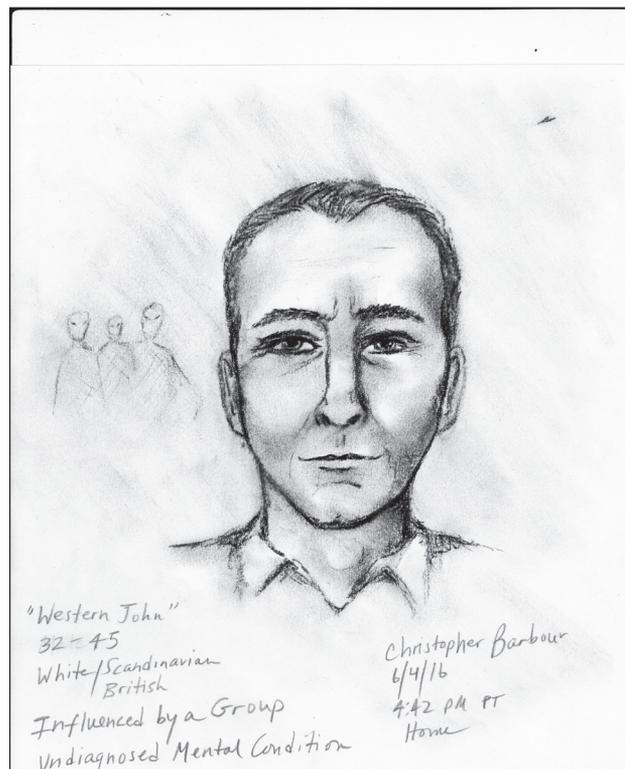
Artist's Sketch of Western John

In June, 2016, CB, a skilled intuitive artist who has worked with other remote viewing groups and has provided accurate sketches of criminal suspects, agreed to sketch Western John.

CB wrote the following: Synopsis: As my tasking during my meditation protocol, I used ''I will draw the man nicknamed ''Western John'' who is suspected of downing a plane in the Pacific in the 1950's, and I will draw him as he looked at the time the plane went down.''

I drew an older plane in water as a cartoon, to use as my point of focus as ''the victim'' to hold in my hand, tap with my pencil, and refer to as the plane you mentioned, to ask questions of my intuitive system about the person responsible for what happened.

During the meditation process, a face flashed in as quick images... not looking as one might expect with a name like "Western John".

As I began to draw his eyes, the first thing I always draw for a suspect's face, I began to see, feel and sense undiagnosed mental and emotional issues. I came close to writing right on the paper, ''mild schizophrenia and borderline personality disorder''.

This person of interest is a white male, slightly exotic looking, of British and Scandinavian ancestry. I feel he is in his mid 30's but will give him the range of 32--45."

"As I drew his left cheek and touched the paper to smudge, add shading and tapped with my pencil, I felt swelling near his left cheekbone that may have been the result of a fight from several days earlier.

As I was drawing, my pencil fell out of my hand (this virtually never happens) and it caused a mark on the page on the upper right that from a distance resembles an unidentified object. This may be nothing but I left it in

This sabotage and this person feels aligned with a group and that this aircraft situation is their doing, though your person of interest may have been the one who actually carry out the deed.

I have no memory of drawing the three figures in the background on the left...this type of information that sometimes comes out in my drawings may be symbolic or literal and may just represent ''the group'' I mentioned, perhaps Asian, and may not represent interdimensionals literally.

Though I could have sent you the drawing yesterday, my instincts told me to wait 24 hours and allow myself the opportunity to sleep and possibly dream.

Glad I did this as I had a very vivid dream last night in which I watched a man, not unlike my drawing, walking around a house that I didn't recognize, which had a lot of older furniture, setting fire to pieces of paper and setting several rooms in the house on fire. Committing sabotage and destruction and he was doing it for someone else."

The Client then provided three photos of an individual that he named "Mystery Man" (possible Dynamite Man or a relative) The Client asked of CB: "Does he bear any resemblance to the sketched face." The photographs were of the similar forties-something man, slightly aging, receding hairline, with European features, possible Caucasian. He was of average build, unknown height.

CB noted that the mouth and nose appeared similar and hairlines similar before he began losing hair. He likened his sketch to the photos as the "world behind the eyes" of the man in the photo and his inner life. But he could not call a direct match.

Instrument Dowsing

On April 11th, 2016, the Client had asked the group to "triangulate on the end point for Western John": where did he end up? Initially viewer LM, using Extended Remote Viewing (ERV), reported that he had perceived the location of Western John possibly along the coast of Peru, Southern Colombia, or Ecuador (60%). LM, who is a remote viewer and dowser, among many other talents, then set up a unique practical session.

April 28, 2016

LM, a skilled remote viewer/instrument dowser was tasked with the last known location of an individual only known as WJ. Using an Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) method LM described a location that was wet and damp with palm trees, and a breeze. The ambiance was calm with a sense of loneliness. There were few people. There was laughter and a feeling of content. The area was dark when viewed. There was an idyllic living existence, no worries. The intent of the location was to cover identity. The location was narrowed down first to Peru, then southern Colombia, then to Ecuador with a 60% probability.

April 29, 2016

LM continued with a dowsing project as follows:

"Thanks for the maps (South America and Ecuador) but I managed with Google and Google Earth. First, I set up an arrangement with tape in the backyard to represent Ecuador. It's a rough approximation but that's all I needed to dowse the approximate location. The picture is attached and it's looking almost directly south". Then I printed out a map of Ecuador and dowsed for a refined position using the backyard model as a guide."

ATS Analysis of Coordinates

Independent to LM's dowsing, and using a front-loaded exploratory method: looking for features that matched the viewers' data, the location known as Pisayambo Laguna (Pisayambo Lake) was found to be a close match to the viewer data and loosely matched LM's coordinates.

LM: Dowsing
Latitude: 1°13'0.96"S - Longitude: 79°28'59.32"W

ATS: Laguna Pisayambo:
Latitude: 1 degree 05' 00" S - Longitude: 78 19.00" W

While these coordinates are both within Ecuador they do not match exactly. Laguna Pisayambo is a good match because:

- Nearby large body of water
- Rounded rocks or boulders litter the beach area
- Very steep, almost vertical, cliffs rising up from the beach area
- Plateau-like grassy areas between lake and cliffs
- Habitable areas between lake and cliffs
- Local mines and caves – mining of gold and other minerals
- Nearby waterfalls draining Lake into river
- Chute-like waterfall into lake
- Nearby volcanic area with active volcanoes

Correlation does not always imply Causation

"Correlation does not imply causation" is a phrase used in statistics to emphasize that a correlation between two variables does not imply that one causes the other. For example: many violent prisoners have been found to have had a traumatic childhood: however there are many individuals who also had a traumatic childhood who are not violent or incarcerated.

The fact that the dowser obtained geographic coordinates close to the location of Laguna Pisayambo does not prove that this is the location. Only by locating information that ties Western John to the location would this correlation be proven. Also, there could be a backwards propagation of information to the viewers resulting in the close matches between their data and the Laguna Pisayambo location. Again, finding ties of Western John to the location would be of great interest.

Telepathic Overlay

Telepathy is one of the more robust types of paranormal capabilities and has even been cited by skeptics as the reason for psi functioning. According to Ingo Swann "In the context of remote viewing, telepathic overlay would induce into the responses of a remote viewer as kind of "dirty-data" contamination originating in the mind of someone else. The pathway for the contamination probably would not be a conscious one, but a subconscious one."

The major similarities in the viewers' perceptions of the possible location of Western John caused concern about telepathic overlay between the Client and the project manager who had ongoing knowledge of the case. Interestingly, information known only to these two individuals began being seen in the viewers' sessions. However much information is shielded from the viewers, information knows no time or distance, and can be just as easily perceived from the next room, across the country or across the world. Very often I would not read the Client's feedback and speculations until I had tasked and received data from the viewers, hoping to reduce the amount of telepathic overlay.

However, as can be seen in the artistic work of CB, the earlier encounter by the Romance of the Skies with aerial phenomena may have expressed itself in his session. These three figures in the background have the ambiance of "watchers". Similarly, many viewers reported the sensation of "being watched" during their sessions.

Client Expectations

From the beginning of the project the Client was excited and enthusiastic about the work and over two years contributed reams of feedback related to the crash from the media, fire investigator, military discharge information, National Archives and Records Administration, FBI, and Social Security Information Office. There was almost an overload of information and, eventually, I had to construct an Excel spreadsheet of all the known information to compare to the viewer data. There were many matches.

In addition the Client expressed his thoughts on what might

have happened to the Romance of the Skies and these speculations were expressed as blind tasking for the viewers. All the viewers were initially blind-tasked but some were given minimal feedback after-the-fact.

As the individual we were calling Western John was unknown to me and the viewers (and to the authorities) this was basically a blind search, exploring many avenues in the search for information. As the Client expressed in one of his emails, the Romance of the Skies wreckage debris might be found and studied in the next twenty years, providing answers to this puzzle.

The Cabin Heater Clue

The Tuesday before my talk at IRVA 2016, I had coffee with a colleague (who was also the dowser LM). I gave him some preliminary feedback on the case and he announced that he had another theory about the crash.

LM was an airline captain for many decades prior to this retirement. He flew with Pan Am during the 1950s and flew planes of the same type as Romance of the Skies. He mentioned that the interior of the cabin was warmed by a cabin heater similar to the commercial ones in many homes. The heater was located in an area behind the cockpit and close to one of the wings. He also mentioned that these often developed cracks in the metal and would leak carbon monoxide into the cabin. If this happened, the pilot, crew and passengers would have lost consciousness and this could have crashed the plane. LM was shown the schematics of the plane and further clarified his theory.

Occam's Razor and Probabilities

Cause of the Crash?

Probability #1: Failure of the onboard cabin heater that was situated in the location near the wing where a fire was theorized to have started. A faulty or cracked cabin heater would have created an atmospheric carbon monoxide that would have incapacitated the crew and the passengers. The incapacitated captain and crew would not have been able to continue flying the plane and crashed.

Probability #2: Sabotage that could have damaged the on-board cabin heater creating the situation in Probability #1.

Probability #3: Problem with the engine/propeller that should have been corrected prior to the flight. Engine was too strong for propeller: other flights had the propeller replaced. The fire could have been caused as the propeller shattered when the plane entered the ocean and also damaged the onboard cabin heater.

Probability #4: Sabotage could have damaged the wing and propeller creating the crash and resulting fire from the cabin

heater as the plane hit the ocean.

Probability #5: Meteorite (unidentified flying objects) collision and damage to the plane that might have created the crash.

Western John

Probabilty #1: There was no saboteur but a faulty cabin heater and unstable propeller that could have created the conditions that caused the crash. There were Persons of Interest but no saboteur.

Probability #2: This unknown individual, known as Western John, could have been the saboteur that brought down the Romance of the Skies through a controlled time bomb.

Probability #3. Western John was not the Purser or Navigator but another individual, possibly Dynamite Man (or Dynamite Buddy who travelled on Dynamite Man's ticket).

Probability #4: Dynamite Man was on the flight and died in the crash and Dynamite Buddy or another unknown individual travelled with Dynamite Man's wife to Mexico/South America, benefiting from the insurance money and setting up a new life together.

Location

Probability #1: The descriptions of the location of Western John by the remote viewers along with the correlation between coordinates provided by LM and ATS validated the location of Laguna Pasayambo as the last known location of Western John.

Probability #2: The similarities in the viewers' descriptions and locations could have been a strong indication of telepathic overlay, similarly the correlation between the dowsed geographic correlations and that of Laguna Pisayambo could have also been the result of telepathic overlay.

Conclusions

Definitions of the term Romance have historically meant a tale based on legend, chivalric love and adventure, or the supernatural: and a prose narrative treating imaginary characters involved in events remote in time or place and usually heroic, adventurous, or mysterious. In other words was the viewing of the Romance of the Skies a result of over-riding expectation despite the blind-tasking: telepathic overlay, or actual data?

These questions can only be answered when the remains of the Romance of the Skies are located and retrieved from the depths of the Pacific. Also, if information about someone matching the description of Western John is located in Ecuador or surrounding locations is found in the Laguna Pasayambo area, this would add credence to the data.

Angela Thompson Smith Ph.D. has 30 years experience in the psychology, parapsychology and remote viewing fields including 5 years working at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR) Laboratory and 20 years in the RV field as a trainer, researcher, and in consulting. Dr. Smith is also a published author, an ordained shamanic practitioner, and currently lives and works in Boulder City, NV. Her new book SEER: 30 Years of Remote Viewing is available from Amazon.com and from Angela T Smith.

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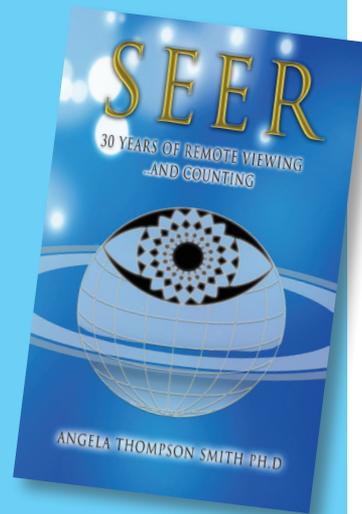
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REMOTE VIEWING ALPHA CENTAURI
The hunt for the third planet – Update!

Tunde Atunrase

"Those with the courage to explore the weave and structure of the Cosmos, even where it differs profoundly from their wishes and prejudices, will penetrate its deepest mysteries."

- Carl Sagan

Wednesday, August 24th 2016. It's late in the evening and I'm alone, watching a TV reporter on SKY NEWS break one of the biggest astronomical news stories this year. I already knew about the press release surrounding this historic event several days earlier, but like everything on social media these days, it was hard to confirm whether the story was true or false. I didn't want to risk getting my hopes dashed. Was this the news we have long waited for? Could it be true? The headlines flashed across the screen in bright red and white letters;

"A new Earth like planet has been discovered"

I listened eagerly, taking in every word the guest astronomer was saying as my mind went back to **April 2013**, when I received one of the most astonishing remote viewing reports I had ever read.

On 24 August 2016 a team of 31 scientists from all around the world, led by Guillem Anglada-Escudé of Queen Mary University of London, finally confirmed the existence of Proxima Centauri b through a peer-reviewed article published by Nature. The measurements were done using two spectrographs, HARPS on the ESO 3.6 m Telescope at La Silla Observatory and UVES on the 8-metre Very Large Telescope[1].

Readers of my book, Remote Viewing UFOS and the Visitors first came to the attention of Joe McMoneagle's remarkable

RV data presented in the book back in July 2015, but I had been sitting on this information for over two years before the book was published. For those not familiar with the extraordinary work produced by one of the world's best remote viewers (if not 'the' best), you can read more about his work and findings in the book and how his expert remote viewing skills performed under double blind conditions, led to revealing the possible location of an extraterrestrial civilization living in the Alpha Centauri system.

Our journey started with a basic double blind tasking of the famous Travis Walton UFO encounter back in November 1975. Readers will recall Joe traced the origins of the craft Travis and his fellow co-workers witnessed, all the way back to the **Sirius** star system. However, we still had no clue concerning who was responsible for the craft.

Published below is the actual report as presented to me by Joe, all done double blind.

Target 12913:

"The most intelligent beings from the Sirius Star System currently interacting with Earth beings"

Question: Please describe target

TARGET 12913
Describe the Target within the envelope.

Description of the target is:

I'm getting a description of a human figure which is very much like what one would imagine a Viking to look like; very Nordic, perhaps originating from the extreme north of Sweden,

Norway, or maybe even the Finland area. I get the impression that this is a very old or ancient culture that goes back many years from today.

If I were asked about the differences that I might notice between the males and females in this race of people, I'd have to say that it is almost non-existent. This leaves me with an impression of a more androgynous race of people. If it were not for light colored facial hair on the males, it would be difficult to distinguish between them as to their sex. This is a beautiful race.

They average rather small in stature, something between five feet and five feet three inches in height; between 140 pounds and 170 at the heaviest. The females are not that much different in either height or weight from the males – both having very strong muscular features, with very little body fat. They have powerful hands and wrists, and are very well developed across the chest area. Their hair is a very light brown to very blond, almost white in some cases, especially with the females. Both male and female wear their hair very long and loose; sometimes restricting their hair at the forehead with a small band that looks metallic. This metallic band may in fact denote rank or stature amongst them.

Their cheek bones are very high and their faces are somewhat angular. They have flat foreheads that angle back in a more pleasing way; thick and sensual lips; their nose is somewhat smaller than one would expect for the kind of facial characteristics; and their ears are small, well-formed and close to their head. Their eyes are angled upward toward the outside, with a slight curl at the inside corner, reminiscent of the Asian fold but not quite. They have very large irises that are very light in color, like very light blue sky to very faint green. Some have eyes that have a slight red or pink tint to them as well. The iris is interesting, in that it is slightly oval top to bottom, and if it were more so, they would have cat like expressions – intelligent but a slight hint of fierceness to them. Their skin is pink to cream in color, with some rosiness to specific areas exposed to weather. They are prone to burn if exposed to too much Sun light.

My sense is that these are not very gentle people, but have the ability to deal with threats easily and with much speed and whatever strength may be necessary for survival. I get the impression, that much like Vikings, they travel far across oceans of dark seas, and do not fear going where most have not been before. They are very courageous and have an ability to survive however tested. They could be good friends, but equally a difficult enemy.

TARGET 12913 [Continued]

Follow up Questions:

1.Please describe home world, in detail, including its location, structures, and technology advancement; like in transportation, etc.

2.Is this a physical being or from some other dimension?

Questions Continued:

1. Describe the home world – as follows:

The world is very much like Earth, except they have only about half the water Earth supports. The planet is a little bit smaller and lighter than Earth, and is one of 12 other planets circling their star. The Star system is known formally by us, as Alpha Centauri – B. The specific planet we are talking about is the third planet of the 12, and circles the star at about 156 million kilometers radius. It is the third planet out from the Sun, and this planet has three moons; one approximately half the size of ours which is in a fairly rapid and erratic orbit, and two others approximately half the size of the first which are of equal size to one another. The two smaller moons have very stable orbits which are perhaps half the distance from their planet as is our moon. Temperatures are also stable on this planet and run between -19 and +36 degrees Celsius. The planet has really bad storms. These storms can sometimes rage for as long as a week at a time. They are fairly stationary and very destructive to above ground facilities. My sense is that most of the people of this planet probably live underground, and live very comfortably. They are approximately 750 – 1,000 years older than our race and subscribe to a traditional culture quite similar to ours – e.g., they like and appreciate music, art, medicine, etc. As for their abilities with technology advancement such as transportation, these things are impossible to describe, because I lack the knowledge to explain any of it.

2. Is this a being which is physical or other dimensional?

These are **physical beings**, but they are also beings capable of understanding multidimensional aspects to space travel. In other words they are capable of bending time/space to serve them; not only in transportation, but in many other things, such as food production and in the manufacturing of many other products. These beings are just too far ahead for me to understand most of what you are asking.
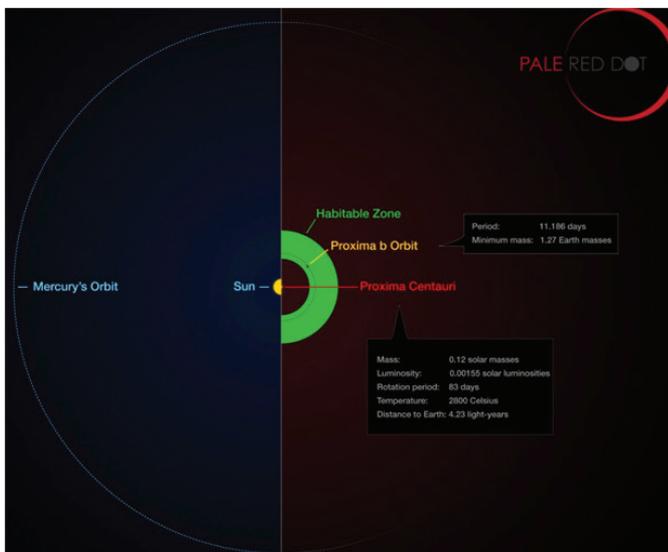
RV 1.5 hours/April 10-15/JWM (2013)

This was mind blowing stuff. I was not sure what to make of it all. Joe describes another humanoid species living within the Alpha Centauri Star system. If we take the remote viewing data at face value, despite the lack of feedback at this stage of the project, this particular race of beings have mastered the secrets of Interstellar space travel; seemingly being able to move from the Sirius star systems to their home world/s of the Centauri system. For all we know, they may even have colonized star systems all across the galaxy and perhaps maybe even to other galaxies?[2]

Fast forward to August 24th 2016 and the announcement by the ESO (European Southern Observatory) astronomers of the confirmed and now fully verified discovery of a 'twin Earth'

located in Alpha Centauri/Proxima Centauri system called Proxima b and also referred to as Alpha Centauri Cb, GL 551 b, and HIP 70890 b.

After analysing the available data on Proxima b, it's pretty clear that this is **not** the same planet Joe describes in his report. This is important to clarify because I have received a lot of questions via email asking whether this is the same planet. It's easy to get confused and get caught up in the excitement of a newly discovered world but thankfully Joe McMoneagle's data is so precise and clear, it makes it very easy to explain what the remote viewing data actually refers to and more importantly what it does not.
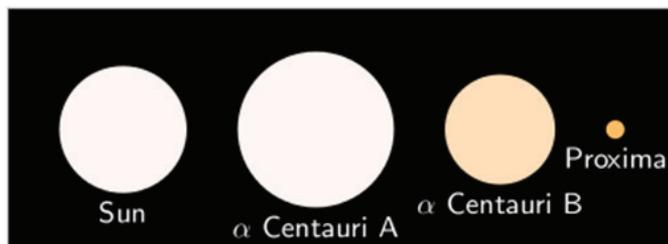
The Alpha Centauri system comprises of three stars. Alpha Centauri A, B and C (Alpha Centauri C is also known as **Proxima Centauri**). It is a triple star system

Proxima b, the newly discovered planet, orbits **Proxima Centauri**. Joe's extraterrestrial planet according to his remote viewing data orbits **Alpha Centauri B**.

The relative sizes and colours of stars in the Alpha Centauri system, compared to the Sun

The planets radius from the star as described by Joe, is vastly different to Proxima b. Joe has his planet circling the star at **156 million kilometers** radius compared to a **7 million kilometers** radius for Proxima b. For comparison, see the Astronomical Unit AU for Earth and the distance to the Sun

Closest: 147 million km (.98 AU) - Furthest: 152 million km (1.1 AU) **Average: 150 million km** (1 AU)

Also Proxima b's estimated temperature is 234 K (−39 °C; −38 °F),[3] compared to Joe's -19°C to 36°C. In fact, given the close proximity of Proxima B to its host star, I'm very surprised astronomers even think this is a potential habitable world for us or anyone else for that matter.

However, what this does tell us is that there can be no doubt that there will be quite a few planets orbiting the other two main stars Alpha Centauri A and B, two stars relatively close to each other and similar to our own Sun in size, age and temperature.

This is where it starts to get interesting with regards to Joe's remote viewing data.

We already know Joe has stated quite categorically, that the extraterrestrial planet of interest lies **third** from its host sun Alpha Centauri B, and is one of 12 planets.

As previously mentioned in Remote Viewing UFOS and the Visitors, astronomers seem pretty certain additional earth-type planets will eventually be found within Alpha Centauri B.

"Astronomers have already ruled out the existence of Neptune-sized planets or larger in the Alpha Centauri system. However, because of its proximity, stability and lower mass than the Sun's, **astronomers believe that Alpha Centauri B is one of the best possible candidates for the detection of an Earth-like planet by Doppler spectroscopy**. *Statistical analysis of results from NASA's Kepler Mission indicates that low-mass planets tend to form as members of multi-planet systems,* **so the discovery of Alpha Centauri Bb means that it is likely that there are additional low-mass planets in orbit around Alpha Centauri B.**

These hypothetical companions are likely to have wider orbits, and would be difficult to find with current instruments. The HARPS spectrometer can only detect changes in radial velocity of about 30 centimetres per second, whereas Earth's gravitational influence on the radial velocity of the Sun is a mere 9 centimetres per second. An astronomer in the Alpha Centauri

system looking toward the Sun with this equipment could not find Earth. **Detecting additional planets in the system will become easier when the ESO's next-generation spectrometer ESPRESSO comes online in 2017.** *ESPRESSO is specifically designed to look for Earth-like planets, and will provide radial-velocity measurements several times more precise than those used to find Alpha Centauri Bb.*

Of particular interest are planets within the habitable zone of Alpha Centauri B, estimated to lie between 0.5 and 0.9 AU. In 2009, computer simulations showed that planets were most likely to form toward the inner edge of that zone. Special assumptions are required to obtain an accretion-friendly environment farther from the star. For example, if Alpha Centauri A and B initially formed with a wider separation and later moved closer to each other, as might be possible if they formed in a dense star cluster, the region favourable to planet formation might extend farther." 4

Observational complications of the system still leave theoretical room for additional large planets to orbit Proxima Centauri. Calculations suggest that another super-Earth planet around the star **cannot be ruled out** and that its presence would not destabilize the orbit of Proxima Centauri b.[1] A second signal in the range of 60 to 500 days was also **detected**, but its nature is still unclear due to stellar activity.[1] v

These are exciting times for astronomers around the world and 2017 hopes to bring even more spectacular news with regards to the hunt for new earth type planets.

If Joe's planet is eventually found approximately within the radius measurements predicted, there is no doubt in my mind it would be seen as one of the most remarkable psychic as well as astronomical predictions ever made. It will also prove once and for all that there is no limit as to how far our minds can reach out within the known universe.

We are intellectually as well as scientifically focused on the sole belief contact between intelligent life on other worlds can only be detected via radio signals or physical observation. Remote Viewing may well be the paradigm shift that shatters the current prevalent ideas and theories on how best to search for life beyond the stars.

As a great man once said;

> *"In the deepest sense, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence is a search for ourselves."*
>
> **– Carl Sagan**

The search continues.

Notes:

1 *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxima_Centauri_b#cite_note-nature_paper-1*

2 Remote Viewing UFOS and the Visitors – Tunde Atunrase; Chapter 14 – The Sirius Mystery Page 250 - 255

3 *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxima_Centauri_b#cite_note-nature_paper-1*

4 Wikipedia on Alpha Centauri B and The possibility of more planets being detected - *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_Centauri_Bb*

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PUTTING SUARV TO THE TEST

Remote Viewing Future Emotions

Jon Knowles, Elisa Lagana, Alexis Poquiz

"Box. Contained space. Wall, ugly yellow paper. Feels like there is something on the walls & I want to touch the walls. I feel like I am in a casino. Single life form. Male. Casino. Feels like he is jumping off the chair and pumping his fist, saying "Yeah, yeah, yeah". Papers fall out of his hands. Celebrating. Chubby. Pot belly. Middle age. Bar. Red hat. Bird on hat, Cardinals or something. Amateur bettor or maybe just drunk. Dominant emotion: Yeah! Yeah! Yeah!"

This is the majority of the data produced by a viewer in an Associative Remote Viewing task using a method I call **Strict Unitary ARV (SUARV)**. The objective was -

TARGET (8 digit number)

Cue: Focus on the person in Las Vegas who is the ideal bettor for Elisa Lagana to view to know how this bettor feels about his or her heartfelt bet on the Oakland Athletics to win their Major League Baseball game on Saturday, July 23, 2016. Focus on this bettor after the game at the peak moment of their feeling about how their bet turned out.

The viewer is asked to peer into the future and sense the emotions of an "ideal bettor" who has a strong interest in the outcome of a game, in this case the A's Major League Baseball game on July 23. You might wonder – Is this really doable?

Yes, it is - the viewer was in fact able to identify not only the emotions which indicated the A's would win – they did – but also the kind of person who had them - an anonymous bettor. It takes a very good viewer, but it is definitely doable.

In this form of ARV, there is only one objective – the emotions of a person or persons in the future – and the viewer knows that going in; she is frontloaded to that extent. But she does not know if it is a player, fan, announcer, coach, vendor, bettor, security person, bat boy, trainer, owner, etc. nor whether the person is at the game, watching on TV somewhere, in a casino or elsewhere. In operational remote viewing, as opposed to the lab, some frontloading may be used (and in some cases is necessary).

For each event in these series, the viewer was tasked with not one but three different individuals who had an interest in the result of the game. For this game, the other two people were an (anonymous) avid, emotional female fan of the A's and the final pitcher for the Tampa Bay Rays. The view-

er sensed that one of these two was in fact a happy female fan in the crowd (totally correct) and that the other person was a very disappointed male close to the Tampa Bay players (the viewer's impression was consistent with this). In other words, the viewer's data about the emotional state of three separate individuals, two wishing the A's to win and one wishing Tampa Bay to win, was correct. The impressions lined up and clearly pointed to an A's win. The bet was made and the A's did win.

To readers of "8 Martinis", this scenario may sound familiar. In fact a similar approach was discussed in Don Walker's article in Issue #2 and in an article that I wrote for Issue # 4: "Trail Markers in the Forest".[1] In that article I presented details of a series that we did in 2006 and 2007. Some of these viewers were sensing emotions in the future, while a few used other methods.

BINARY ARV

Ordinarily, in the great majority of experiments and informal efforts, binary ARV is utilized – there are two targets, most often two photos. One photo is associated by the tasker with one outcome (Dodgers win) and the other with the other possible outcome (Nationals win). A judge (or the viewer herself) decides which photo the session best matches and assigns a score to it. If the score is high enough, then a bet is placed on that outcome. In the Applied Precognition Project [2] (which the SUARV participants take part in), the minimum score for a bet is 3.5 on the SRI/Targ scale of 0 to 7. This binary ARV method is the basic one used in almost all of the games and financial trades in the APP.

This method of using two targets (or even more targets) can produce satisfactory results. In fact the most significant financial gains with ARV have used such a multi-target method. Further, APP's statistics show that overall, using a great variety of viewers and group managers, the success rate is at 57% since 2003, at odds of many billions to one.[3]

Further, the APP Institute was recently formed for viewers who have compiled exceptional track records. Marty Rosenblatt has released figures indicating that four of these viewers have hit rates at 75% or above and 7 of 8 such viewers are making money.[4] These are exceptional results.

STRICT UNITARY ARV

With some viewers achieving such excellent results, why SUARV?

Well, for one thing, very few viewers have achieved a high level of success over a substantial period of time. Is 57% really the best we can do for large numbers of viewers? That is 2-4% above what professional sports books and touts can achieve over time, but is that an upper limit? Many have initial success with standard binary ARV, but, apparently without exception, a decline effect sets in. Repeated displacement is probably the

main factor leading to reduced participation or simply dropping out.

Why not try ARV with just one target and see how we do? I have long had the feeling that unitary ARV will eventually be found to produce better rates than binary ARV. The main reason is that in binary ARV you posit two objectives (usually photos) and the viewer may get data from both photos or produce a session which better describes the wrong photo (the one that corresponds to the result which does not occur).[5]

If you have only one objective, as in SUARV, there is no second target to displace to. Of course, it is possible, if using three targets for each event as in the above SUARV series, that the viewer could displace to another person, rather than the one designated by the cue. In the limited series that have been done so far, though, this does not appear to have happened.[6]

Further, in the 2006 series mentioned above, using a single target and focusing on future emotions, we did achieve satisfactory results and in fact when all three viewers agreed, we had 9 hits in a row – which is pretty rare in ARV. A good deal of money was also made.

THE CURRENT SUARV SERIES

Now, 10 years later, I wanted to try another single-target series. I wanted to implement lessons from the 2006 series and also follow some of the recommendations of leading researcher Ed May and #1 viewer Joe McMoneagle. They have achieved remarkable success, albeit using custom software - with two photos but with both the viewer and the tasker seeing only one photo. Their main lesson could be summarized as "Eliminate all feedback loops!" That is, cut down or eliminate all arrangements in which knowledge of the target, the game, session data, betting, etc. can circulate among the participants.

Hence, the guidelines for this Suarv series included having a small team with well-defined and limited roles, no cross-talk during the series, a designated bettor, and other measures and safeguards. Three series were conducted. In the first two, Elisa Lagana was the viewer, I was the tasker, and Alexis Poquiz was the bettor. For the third, the viewer and tasker remained the same, while the bettor was RVT.

I decided to go with one viewer, rather than three, which we had done in the 2006 series, since there were indications Elisa was exceptionally good and Ed and Joe's efforts used only one viewer.

I also decided to have three targets (anonymous individuals) per game as in 2006. The one time we had just one target in 2006, we had a significant miss – one that ended the streak of 9 hits in a row.

Another change was that in 2006 Don and Roma did self-

judging. For these SUARV series, the viewer did not judge; the tasker (me) did the evaluation and made the pick. On a couple of occasions I did solicit the opinion of the viewer since I was not sure.[7]

emotions of people with a strong interest in the outcome of an event. It may be that larger numbers of people can surpass a 60% hit rate using this approach and I sincerely hope others give this a try.[8]

Here are the results of the three SUARV series:

Team	Series	Hit	Miss	Pass	%Hit	%Pass	Prospective hits by mix			
							3-0 Hit	0-3 Miss	2-1 Hit	1-2 Miss
EJA	Trial	1		1						
EJA	Series1	5	1	1	83.3%	14.3%	3	1	3	
EJA	Series2	1	2	3	33.3%	50.0%			3	2
EJR	Series3	4	2	1	66.7%	14.3%		1		1
TOTAL		10	5	5	66.7%	25.0%	3	2	6	3

The hit rate was 66.7% for predictions made - which in the world of ARV is quite good. Elisa's hit rate exceeded that of the two viewers using emotions in the 2006 series (those rates were 28/50= 56% and 36/61 = 59%). Her hit rate was the same as the third participant in 2006, a talented psychic from Australia who used team colors, logos, etc. (Good viewers all!)

"Prospective hits by mix" shows the hits and misses IF these had been bet based on whether the data was uniform/consistent (3-0 and 0-3) or was not consistent (2-1, 1-2), including passes where the mix was 2-1 or 1-2. The 3-0 (unanimous impressions) hit rate would have been 60% (3 out of 5). The 2-1 (mixed impressions) hit rate would have been 67% (6 out of 9). However, with so little data no firm conclusion can be drawn. This should be tracked in future SUARV series.

The Trial/pilot results were not included in the totals. The preparatory trial had 1 hit, 1 pass, and 1 NA due to protocol error.

While the hit rate was more than satisfactory, although not as high as one would wish, by now you are no doubt wondering – Well, did you make any money in these series? The answer is that unfortunately we did not. In Series 1 we had a high hit rate (80%) but bet a quite small percent of our investment. We upped the bet rate for Series 2 but had only 33% hits so lost money then. For Series 3, there was one event where the prediction was correct but the Sportsbook did not pay because the outcome occurred during a shootout, not during regular time and this had a major impact on our balance. So overall, we lost a little money even with a 67% hit rate. Lesson: One has to be extremely careful with the betting!

CONCLUSION:

The hit rate for these SUARV series is very encouraging, but there is not enough data overall to be statistically meaningful – only 15 events for which a prediction was made. However, coupled with the results from 2006, the success rates achieved indicate this is a promising approach – viewing the

Notes:

1. Each issue of Daz Smith's 8 Martinis is available as a free download. http://www.eightmartinis.com/

2. APP is probably the largest ARV group in the world, with about 1000 members.

3. Links to several monetarily successful ARV efforts may be found in the ARV section of my web page 120+: http://www.mprv.net/one20.html
APP stats over the years using primarily binary ARV are far above chance, at odds of billions to 1.

				APP 2003-June 2016					
Years	# Events	# Pred.	Hits	Misses	Passes	Methods	Hit Rate	p_tail	Odds vs. Chance
								(= or > Hits)	(1-p)/p
2003 - 2004	926	535	325	210	391	Binary ARV	61%	0.0000	2,651,415
2004 - 2011	1186	865	448	417	321	Binary ARV	52%	0.1539	5
2011 - 2013APP	358	233	137	96	125	Wild Card I	59%	0.0043	231
2013APP - 2014APP	297	181	113	68	116	Mix	62%	0.0005	1,963
2014APP - 2015APP	581	329	190	139	252	Mix	58%	0.0029	346
2015APP - 2016APP	495	287	163	124	208	Mix	57%	0.0124	80
Sums	3843	2430	1376	1054	1413		57%	0.0000	28,662,071,421

4. APP Startistics (Fall 2016)

4 APPI statistics (Fall 2016):

Professional Precoger Partnership Summary

Partnerships	Hit Rate	Profit/Loss	ROI	Comments	invest
	75%	$ 2,775	139%	APPI	$ 2,000
	82%	$ 2,561	128%	APPI	$ 2,000
	80%	$ 1,567	78%	APPI	$ 2,000
	86%	$ 1,311	66%	APPI	$ 2,000
	65%	$ 4,900	49%	Private	$10,000
	62%	$ 155	8%	APPI	$ 2,000
	<50%	$ 34	2%	APPI	$ 2,000
	<50%	$ (560)	-28%	APPI	$ 2,000
		Total $ 12,743			

5. APP has experimented with several forms of Unitary ARV which I discuss briefly in an APP webinar titled SUARV: Strict Unitary Associative Remote Viewing: http://www.appliedprecog.com/full-archive.

6. Displacement of this kind (between two photos) occurs in virtually every ARV series. In APP we are more than familiar with it. However, there can also be displacement in time, to tomorrow's target, for example. This was first noted and commented on by Whately Carington in his book "Telepathy", p. 31. We have not tracked this in APP and I haven't seen any data on time displacement – just an occasional comment that such displacement has occurred.

7. One further change I made was suggested by a participant at an APP Conference – Why not insert the word "ideal" into the tasking? So I did that – in one of the three taskings for each event, the word "ideal" was incorporated. However the cue with that wording would have generated 3 hits and 3 misses if used by itself as the indicator for a bet so it may not add value to the cue.

8. I would be happy to assist anyone wishing to implement SU-ARV.

Note: *These SUARV series used emotions as the objective. It is also possible to do SUARV with a single photo. You do one session and if it scores well against the photo – which stands, say, for Warriors win – you bet it. If the Warriors win, you show the viewer the photo as feedback. If the Warriors lose, you do not provide any feedback. One person posted on FB about this and said his results were no better than with binary ARV. but little other work, if any, has been done with this method.*

Jon Knowles

Alexis Poquiz

Elisa Lagana

Jon Knowles is a viewer and a Group Manager with the Applied Precognition Project (APP). He was a viewer and Training Coordinator with TransDimensional Systems (2000-2003), and a viewer and project manager with the Aurora Remote Viewing Group (2006-2010).

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Alexis Poquiz is the developer of the Dung Beetle System, a tool for comparing ARV sessions and projecting probable outcomes, using algorithms, based on historical data. He also introduced an ELO-based skill rating model for calculating the relative skill levels of remote viewers.

Elisa Lagana is a surgeon and author who is new to remote viewing, having studied the TDSRV methodology. She is an accomplished natural psychic who has done extensive client work.

TASKING RV TARGETS

Guidance on tasking Remote Viewing targets.

Daz Smith

So you are now a remote viewer. You've been doing it for a while. You have the 'I am a god' badge and you've been exploring all kinds of targets from all kinds of angles. Now you have to start thinking about how to set up targets for yourself or others and BANG it hits you. No one has ever discussed this. What works? And how do I get the best from the remote viewer?

Well that's where I guess this small article comes into play.

Over the last twenty one years and through much experimentation, I feel that one of the MOST important components of the remote viewing process is an accurate and solid tasking of a target.

Why? Well first we still don't know how Remote Viewing works, or the mechanism that allows us to access anything with the mind. What we do have is theories – and some of the best involve non locality, quantum and holographic theories. In basic terms – these say that everything in the universe is connected and interacts/influences each other. Some of these theories and experiments hint that the people conducting the experiments are part of the process.

With this in mind and from experiences and examples over the years – it's clear to me and others that everyone IS involved in an RV project, including the target tasker, the analyst and the remote viewers. These are all connected and that each can and do impact the project and its data.

With this is mind, over the years we have evolved target tasking, which seems to produce consistant RV data. This is a concise method that accurately presents the target to the viewer's subconscious. To follow, it also records the tasker's intent and need and because it's all presented and written down it presents a solid definition of what 'is' and what is 'not'

the target, for use when later evaluating the remote viewer's data.

So how do we do this?

Our target taskings have three main parts and an optional fourth part (sketch or photograph).

These parts are:

1. Identifier
2. Outline
3. The Cue
4. Image/Photograph (optional)

1. An identifier.

Everyone knows this – it's a random number assigned to the target for the remote viewer to focus upon and also it's useful as an identifier for the project – if it needs to be discussed later.

Some people (like myself) just use the date of the tasking as an identifier. Therefore, August 3rd 2010 becomes: 0308 - 2010. We try not to use letters at this stage as this can get the mind thinking too much if the letters start to look like words or acronyms (i.e. UFO1 – 2010). We don't want the mind to get busy – so best to not use letters.

2. The Outline.

This component is made up of three parts.

[a] State simply and exactly what the target is that is to be viewed.
[b] Determine the timeframe and the location of the target that is to be viewed.
[c] Determine the Overview or the Gestalt of what the target is (an event, a location, a life aspect, a subject, a structure, etc)

So an outline would look like this - comprising of the three elements:

John F Kennedy assassination | Dealy Plaza, Dallas, Texas November 22 1963 12:20 onwards | event

Obviously you don't need to color code your outline – this is just to show the A,B,C components. The outline sets the WHAT and WHERE part of the target.

3. The cue.

This is very important as it sets the parameters of what the tasker wants the remote viewer to focus upon at the target. Essentially it records the taskers intent on paper and sets the parameters of what the remote viewing data is assessed against for accuracy. If we didn't use cues detailing this then for the example above, anything and everything that happened on that day could essentially be part of the target - everything from the people watching to the shooting, to the arrest of Oswald and so on. But in reality a tasker will want more consise information.

The cue should always be as brief and consise as possible as theory denotes that this recorded intent from the tasker - MAY drive and guide the remote viewing session. The viewer does NOT get to see the cue until the entire process is complete.

An example cue for this target could be:

Cue. The remote viewer is to go to the optimum time and position to describe and sketch any activity from the location known as 'the grassy knoll' – only – and in full detail.

Another could be:

Cue. The remote viewer is to go to the optimum time and position to describe and sketch any activity from the location known as 'the school book depository' – (fourth floor window) – only – and in full detail.

As you can see – this identifies **exactly** what information the tasker wants (their intent). It also becomes the 'yard stick' against which to measure the accuracy of the viewer's data.

When creating cues it's best to only have one objective/task for the remote viewer per tasking. Any more than this and I have seen and experienced confusion when doing session work. More accurate data can be achieved when working on one question at a time. A viewer can always be asked to do another session on another question later on.

4. Optional image.

You can also add an image to the tasking. But this is just for aesthetic reasons really and to help the viewer with immediate feebacks. See below for an example target tasking.

2907 - 2010

JFK assassination | Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, 12.30 onwards | Event

Cue:

The remote viewer is to move to the optimum position/location and to describe and sketch any activity at the location known as 'the grassy knoll' in full detail - ONLY.

There are many things you can change and add to the cue:

– As the tasker, I always like to use the word 'optimum' just in case this component is the map the viewer's subconscious uses to get data. If I say 'optimum', then the viewer's subsconcious or whatever it is that gets the data actually uses the optimum route/place or position (i.e. optimum location, optimum position, etc, etc.)

- As a tasker, I always use 'ONLY' at the end of my cues. This is to remind the viewer's subconscious that although the target may be more interesting and much larger in scope, this is the 'ONLY' data that I require.

The cue also registers my intent as a tasker. The data from the viewer's session will ONLY be measured against this. In the example case above, the session data ONLY on/from the grassy knoll will be measured for accuracy.

Well that's about it really. For me, this seems to have worked very well over the years. It makes it absolutely clear to me what the target is and what its boundaries are, and exactly what the tasker wants to know, and then acts as the measure to gauge the accuracy of the data received.

Hope this helps...

WORDS AS EGGS
VISTAS OF LINGUISTIC AMBIGUITY

DR. DAVID SHAVER, N.C.Psy.A.

Rather than starting, as Socrates does, with an argument that mind must be rational, and then wondering how irrationality can be tacked on, psychoanalysis, when properly understood, begins with the idea that mind must be sometimes irrational. This possibility of disruption is built into the very idea of mindedness. This becomes especially clear if we think of the mind as a differentiated unity capable of growth.[1]

Jonathan Lear, Ph.D.
Psychoanalyst and Faculty, Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis

In the late 1800s and early 1900s Sigmund Freud developed the field of psychoanalysis which was both a theory of the mind as well as a treatment technique for individuals suffering with various forms of mental distress. In the second half of the twentieth century the New York City clairvoyant, Ingo Swann, developed a technique of applied intuition, which enabled individuals to acquire information regarding other persons, objects, or events even though this information was not available through the ordinary physical senses. While the broad fields of psychoanalysis and remote viewing have different operational methods, they do have a mutual goal in common – that of developing awareness of unconscious material that resides outside of conscious awareness. Or as Freud put it in the language of psychoanalysis, "Where id was, there ego shall be."[2]

Due to the extreme differences between the structure and functioning of the conscious and unconscious minds, the idea that the conscious mind can develop any awareness of unconscious material almost defies belief. From a structural perspective, the conscious mind and the unconscious mind function in entirely different ways. While the conscious mind relies heavily upon both language and logical reason to understand and adapt to the world, the unconscious mind functions entirely without the use of language. This fact often surprises remote viewers who might, subsequently, ask how verbal descriptions of remotely viewed objects or events can be harvested from the unconscious mind if the unconscious does not utilize language.

To be fair, perhaps the primary reason supporting the misconception that language operates in the unconscious is due to the number of references in psychoanalytic literature where the topic of language is discussed. For instance, in his book *On Dreams* Freud used such terms as "unconscious thoughts" and "dream thoughts."[3] In his *Psychopathology of Everyday Life* Freud addressed the issue of forgetting words, mistakes in reading and writing, and such parapraxes as slips of the tongue and slips of the ear. Later he would write *Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious* which included sections devoted to the relationship between wit and the unconscious. In spite of this, we shall discover that Freud, and subsequent psychoanalytic research, reveals the complete lack of language extant within the unconscious.

The way through which both psychoanalysis and remote viewing are capable of developing conscious awareness of unconscious material is broadly described as "working through." From a clinical perspective psychoanalysis understands the progression of psychological healing as a three-part process: repeating, remembering, and working through. Repeating refers to any so-called individual who unknowingly repeats, and often inflicts upon others, the trauma that was experienced in that individual's earlier life. Remembering signifies the analytical work whereby these past traumas are brought into consciousness. Working through represents the

integration of an appropriate analytical interpretation which has a transformative, and healing, effect upon the patient. This last part is important because the interpretation cannot be just any interpretation, it must produce the clinically correct meaning so that the transformation is effected and healing is accomplished. It's easy to give examples of unsatisfactory attempts at "working through." For instance, an individual who experiences recurring nightmares may notice a handbook on dream interpretation in the grocery story check out line. After buying and reading the handbook the individual wonders why the same nightmare continues to reoccur in spite of "knowing what the dream symbols mean." From a Jungian perspective, another individual might experience a mild, but interesting, coincidence and become convinced that the coincidence is actually a synchronicity. The individual then contacts friends and relatives and endlessly talks about the possible philosophical meanings of the so-called synchronistic event. Thirdly, an amateur hypnotherapist, with only a high school level of education and no training in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorders, gives "power of positive thinking" affirmations to a hypnotized subject who suffers with a major depressive disorder. Within a few hours or days following the hypnotherapy the subject commits suicide. All of these examples are instances of what the psychoanalytic community calls "wild analysis." Wild analysis is the result of miss-applied cognitive strategies that completely miss the meaning and importance of the unconscious material.

"Working through" also has strong application for remote viewers. Not just any cognitive strategy is effective for remote viewing. Ingo Swann developed a specific six-step process dedicated to harvesting remote viewing information. Again, wild analysis occurs when the remote viewer attempts to apply philosophical reasoning to the acquired remote viewing data. An example of which is a remote viewer taking the following remote viewing information, "red, round, bouncy" and logically deducing that the object viewed is a ball. Ingo Swann demonstrated that logical reasoning is not effective (indeed, most often is a detriment) to the remote viewing process and should, subsequently, be labeled as an Analytical Overlay (AOL) and discarded. In addition to logical reasoning, the other form of Analytical Overlay that can negatively affect the remote viewing process are nouns. Until Stage 4 nouns are not admissible as remote viewing data and, until that stage is reached, remote viewers are directed to label nouns as AOLs and set them aside. Perhaps what makes nouns more frustrating for many remote viewers is that Stage 5 is provided to unpack (work through) nouns to more fully explore their meanings (primarily through the generation of word associations) but, then, the remote viewer is prevented from using this information in the descriptive report of the assigned remote viewing target. Some remote viewers have described the process as "cracking an egg but not being allowed to eat the yoke." Consequently many people don't make use of Stage 5 and wonder why it was even developed.

To understand the importance of nouns for remote viewers

(even though we have to throw them away in the early stages of the viewing) one has to appreciate the phantasy creating aspect of the psyche. According to the University of Chicago philosopher and psychoanalyst Jonathan Lear, "It is phantasy which preserves the possibility of elemental forms of mental activity which are themselves meaningful but are not themselves the formation of judgments or other propositional attitudes."[4] What he means by this is that while the psyche creates associations between words and ideas these associations are opaque to the conscious rational mind. Before these words and ideas reach consciousness they are often displaced or condensed as the psyche expresses creativity and imagination. In the remote viewing process these displacements and condensations are often associated with nouns and Ingo Swann has given us Stage 5 as a wonderful tool that allows the remote viewer to understand the meaning of these displacements and condensations. To understand how this process actually works requires understanding how the unconscious transfers information that eventually impacts consciousness in the form of words.

EMERGENCE & MANIPULATION

In 1901 Sigmund Freud published the result of his clinical investigation regarding the contents of the personal unconscious.[5] His conclusion was that the personal unconscious consists of only pictorial representations and was completely void of all language content. He based his conclusion upon the observation of unconscious symbols as they presented themselves in dreams. He acknowledged his use of the term "unconscious thoughts" and "dream thoughts" but also insisted that these terms should be understood only as pictorial representations. To clarify his perspective he used the example of dream symbols as being nothing more than a series of pictures made understandable to the dreaming ego through the process of "dream work." He wrote:

> The manifest content of dreams consists for the most part in pictorial situations; and the dream thoughts must accordingly be submitted in the first place to a treatment which will make them suitable for a representation of this kind. If we imagine ourselves faced by the problem of representing the arguments in a political leading article or the speeches of counsel before a court of law in a series of pictures, we shall easily understand the modifications which must necessarily be carried out by the dream work owing to considerations of representability in the content of the dream.[6]

Freud concluded that the two important aspects of unconscious symbols are (1) their pre-language nature, and (2) their function of directing energy in ways that manipulate an individual's conscious mental state as well as behavior.

Addressing Freud's discovery of the lack of language extant in

the unconscious the French hermeneutical philosopher, Paul Ricoeur, further revealed, "if one takes the concept of linguistics as a 'science of language phenomena' embodied in a specific and organized language, one finds that the symbolism of the unconscious is not, in a strict sense, a linguistic phenomena."[7] This is why Freud does not take language into consideration when he writes about the unconscious. Language's role is restricted to the pre-conscious and conscious portions of the mind. This is precisely the reason why philosophy (and cognitive science in general), while restricted to the use of language to define and understand phenomena, does not cut "deep enough" into the psyche to make valid statements about unconscious processes. Ricoeur further writes:

> The signifying factor which (Freud) finds in the unconscious and which he calls the "instinctual representative" (ideational or affective) is of the order of images, as is evidenced moreover by the regression of the dream-thoughts to the fantasy stage. Here we must bring together several lines of thought that remain unconnected in Freud. The form by which an instinct reaches the psychism is called a "representative"; that is a signifying factor, but is not yet linguistic. As for the "presentation" properly so-called, this is not, in its specific texture, of the order of language; it is a "presentation of things," not a "presentation of words." Secondly, in dream regression, the form into which the dream-thought dissolves corresponds to the mechanism which Freud calls regression to "pictorial representation". Finally, when he treats of the derivatives substituted for one another and for the instinctual representatives, and when he explains remoteness and distortion, he always relates them to the order of fantasy or images, and not of speech. In these three different circumstances Freud focuses on a signifying power that is operative prior to language.[8]

While Freud's emphasis was upon the symbols found in the personal unconscious, the Swiss psychiatrist and analyst, Carl Jung, also established the pre-language nature of primordial (archetypal) imagery found in what he termed the collective unconscious. Jung emphasized how the primordial image is a universal antecedent to conscious linguistic ideas, is void of language, and requires ego's reason to later develop it into a concept:

> The primordial image is the precursor of the idea, and its matrix. By detaching it from the concretism peculiar and necessary to the primordial image, reason develops it into a concept – i.e., an idea which differs from all other concepts in that it is not a datum of experience but is actually the underlying principle of all experience.[9]

Freud's and Jung's discovery of the pictorial, or imaginal,

representation of unconscious symbols completely rules out the possibility that conscious language somehow constructs unconscious images. Unconscious symbolism, common to various cultures, irrespective of their language, functions as a "net" which captures and contains unconscious energies. Precisely because these "nets" do not (indeed, cannot) enter into consciousness,[10] they are not bound by the phonemic or semantic articulation rules of language. Rather, the form by which unconscious energies reach the conscious mind is through a signifier or pictorial (imagistic) representation.

It was not just the psychoanalysts that were discovering the imagistic aspect of unconscious imagination. The French philosopher of science (and chair of philosophy of science at the Sorbonne) Gaston Bachelard has been acclaimed as one of the most influential philosophers in modern history as well as one of the most significant thinkers of France. From 1929 to 1962 he authored twenty-three books focused on his dual concerns, the philosophy of science and the analysis of the imagination of matter. In his book *Water and Dreams* Bachelard comments on the two different sorts of imagination: a formal imagination and a material imagination. Imagination arising from the feelings of the heart manifests in a written work through a variety of verbal forms and are known as "images of form." Notice the importance that Bachelard places upon these images of form as they are pre-linguistic structuring principles that operate upon conscious language and provide the imaginative material needed to graft unconscious image and conscious language together into an artistic expression. According to Bachelard, these pre-linguistic structuring principles compel "the seedling to bloom, and gives substance to the (metaphorical) flower. All metaphors aside, there must be a union of dream-producing and idea-forming activities for the creation of a poetic work. Art is grafted nature."[11]

The lack of unconscious language was also discerned by the American linguist Benjamin Whorf. Whorf developed the idea of linguistic relativity based upon Einstein's theory of relativity. Linguistic relativity reveals that the linguistic differences in grammar and usage influence speakers of different languages to conceptualize and experience the world in different ways. He based this idea upon his research of the Hopi Indian language as well as his study of the historical linguistics of the Uto-Aztecan languages.

Building upon the idea of pre-linguistic structuring principles in language, in 1934 Benjamin Whorf completed an essay on "A Linguistic Consideration of Thinking in Primitive Communities" and indicated in a note on the manuscript that a reprint was to be sent to Carl Jung. In the essay posthumously published in 1955, Whorf demonstrates through a comparative analysis of English, Navajo, and Hopi languages that no individual is free to describe nature with absolute impartiality but it is constrained to certain modes of interpretation even while he thinks of himself as most free.

We are thus introduced to a new principle of

relativity, which holds that all observers are not led by the same physical evidence to the same picture of the universe, unless their linguistic backgrounds are similar, or can in someway be calibrated.[12]

Whorf's theory of linguistic relativity, simply stated, is that the picture of the world shifts from tongue to tongue. The language we speak radically organizes and biases the cosmos we speak about. Whorf notes:

> This organization is imposed from outside the narrow circle of the personal consciousness, making that consciousness a mere puppet whose linguistic maneuvers are held in unsensed and unbreakable bonds of patterns.[13]

Addressing Whorf's concept of unconscious and imagistic structuring of each speaker's language, the Jungian analyst Paul Kugler states:

> If as Whorf suggests, language is pregnant with unconscious patterns (images), then the speaker of a particular language will be unconsciously biased by the images in his or her language. An individual will be constrained to speak to the world to the collective psychic distinctions afforded by the images embodied in language. One of the most striking features of language acquisition is that in the process of acquiring linguistic competence the speaker remains completely unconscious of the bias imposed on his or her worldview by the language itself.[14]

In describing how a particular unconscious structure actually influences the speaker's worldview, Whorf stated that, "The psyche is the psychological correlative of the phonemic level in language.[15] Further he distinguished two types of meaning that simultaneously coexist in each language. The first (or service) level of meaning, Whorf designated as the "phenotype" and it deals with the lexical meanings of each word. Through an analysis of Hopi verb morphology, he demonstrated the existence of a second submerged layer of meaning, the "cryptotype." He thus demonstrated how the totality of meaning is a joint product of both the phenotypic and cryptotypic factors. Whorf writes:

> I believe I am the first to point out the existence of this submerged layer of meaning, which in spite of its submergence functions regularly in the general linguistic whole. . . . The resemblance of the cryptotypes to the concept of the unconscious of Freud, and still more perhaps of Jung, will no doubt strike you. . . . [16]

His knowledge of Jung's work can be seen in the following excerpt from a footnote of his in that essay: "A distinctive feature in Jung's viewpoint is that his four functions are distinguished not merely qualitatively but as separate energy systems of operation of an energic principle, the Jungian libido, which feature contrasts them with mere processes and complexes. (They are relatively closed systems.) In other words, if I understand Jung rightly, none of the libido or energy available for thinking can pass over into the form of feeling or sensation and vice versa, except by going into the unconscious and receding so far therein that it reaches the primitive undifferentiated state. This libido concept has proved itself of psychiatric value, and it may also have significance for the 'linguistics of thinking' if it is true that the psychic energy available for linguistic processes (included in the thinking function) is a differentiated energy, entrained in a closed system and not transferable between such systems."[17]

Realizing how this unconscious linguistic structure extends even to configuring narratives in literature, the great literary theorist Northrup Frye concentrated on Gaston Bachelard's "images of form" and addressed the issue of this underlying structural principle configuring literature. In writing the preface to Bachelard's book *The Psychoanalysis of Fire*, Frye states:

> The scientific procedure normally begins empirically, with reality thought of first of all as "out there," after which it gradually becomes incorporated into an intellectual construct. The arts, on the other hand, begin with a constructing power, generally called imagination, and embody it in forms with a clarity of communication that makes them objects of perception to others. The units of this constructing power are analogy and identity, which appear in literature as the figures of simile and metaphor.
>
> The proper place for all such analogy-making is literature, or, in earlier times, the mythology which eventually develops into literature. Bachelard does not explicitly say that mythology, considered as a body of stories, is potential literature, but the whole trend of his book is towards that principle. He quotes some of the myths about the origin of fire which include the theme of a woman's hiding fire in her belly. This feat is known to be anatomically impossible by those who are telling and listening to the story, so why should it be told? We recalled that many similar stories are told about water, that there are more highly developed stories of the Jonah type, where a human being disappears into a monstrous belly, that the conception of a hidden interior world of fire is the basis of Dante's Inferno – in short, the story illustrates a structural principle of story-telling, and its study eventually falls into the area of literary criticism.[18]

This unconscious structuring of language and literature also extends into the area of religious narratives. Dr. Robert Alter, Professor of Hebrew and Comparative Literature at

the University of California at Berkeley, reveals how the unconscious structure of Creation manifests in a variety of different Biblical narratives including such recurring themes as the concepts of the garden (or oasis) versus the wasteland, the promised-land versus the wilderness, and homeland versus exile.[19]

Another recurring narrative in Biblical literature is that humankind, itself, is the instantiation of the hidden image of God. Hebrew scripture reveals that God's image has found expression in human form as humanity was created in the image of God.[20] However, the redactors of the Bible wisely never defined the term, "image of God," but left it as an undefined symbol revealing how each individual is a new flesh-and-blood creative expression of the hidden image of God. The Yale emeritus professor of Hebrew Scripture, Brevard Childs, reveals how much scholarly effort has been devoted through the centuries to understanding what "created in the image of God" actually means for humans. Childs discloses that the major exegetical problem associated with the phrase is that Hebrew Scripture provides virtually no explanation of its meaning.[21] However, perhaps a slight glimpse of the meaning in provided in Psalms 8 which imparts the attribute of majesty to the creator as well as dignity to humans. The psalmist writes in verse one, "O LORD, our Sovereign, how majestic is your name in all the earth!" In verses four and five the psalmist places great emphasis upon both the unique position of humanity within the created order as well as the mindful image from which humans originated. The psalmist writes, "(4) what are human beings that you are mindful of them, mortals that you care for them? (5) Yet you have made them a little lower than God, and crowned them with glory and honor."[22]

PRE-LINGUISTIC MEANING AND PHONETIC IMAGINATION

We come now to perhaps the most interesting question confronting the intersecting fields of depth psychology and linguistics: if the unconscious is void of language then what is the meaning of the phrase "the meaning of unconscious contents"? Since both psychoanalysts and linguistic theorists agree that unconscious symbols have meaning, then how does meaning exists without the use of language?

Meaning at the unconscious level exists as pre-linguistic being, similar to a Platonic "World of Forms" seeking expression into conscious awareness. Void of any conceptual vocabulary it translates the human situation in cosmological terms. The world famous mythologist, Mircea Eliade, explains the operation of this function: "The symbol reveals a pre-systematic ontology to us, which is to say an expression of thought from a period when conceptual vocabularies had not yet been constituted."[23]

Since language doesn't exist in the unconscious then neither

does logical reasoning. Freud demonstrated how, "the logical laws of thought do not apply to the id, and this is true above all of the law of contradiction."[24] The Law of Contradiction asserts that, "no statement can be both true and false."[25] Freud wrote:

> The attitude of dreams towards the category of antithesis and contradiction is most striking. This category is simply ignored; the word "No" does not seem to exist for a dream. Dreams show a special tendency to reduce two opposites to a unity or represent them as one thing. Dreams even take the liberty, moreover, of representing any element whatever by the opposite wish, so that it is at first impossible to ascertain, in regard to any element capable of an opposite, whether it is to be taken negatively or positively in the dream-thoughts.[26]

Consequently the cognitive function of the unconscious symbol, from the perspective of the unconscious, is to demonstrate how seemingly divergent meanings (pre-language representations) can be united into a single equivalence. Freud discovered this when he studied the presence of symbols appearing in dreams. Chief among these functions, for Freud, was the process of displacement whereby one important element can be represented by a less important element.[27] However, displacement is not the only psychological divergence displayed by symbols in the personal unconscious. Freud explains:

> The dream thoughts (pictorial representations) which we arrive at by means of analysis reveal themselves as a psychical complex of the most intricate possible structure. Its portions stand in the most manifold logical relations to one another: they represent foreground and background, conditions, digressions and illustrations, chains of evidence and counterarguments. Each train of thought is almost invariably accompanied by its contradictory counterpart. This material lacks none of the characteristics that are familiar to us from our waking thinking. If now all of this is to be turned into a dream, the psychical material will be submitted to a pressure which will condense it greatly, to an internal fragmentation and displacement which will, as it were, create new surfaces, and to a selective operation in favor of those portions of it which are the most appropriate for the construction of situations. If we take into account the genesis of the material, a process of this sort deserves to be described as a "regression."[28]

Exploring the contradictory nature of symbols, Freud investigated the contradiction of sacredness and dreadfulness in his 1913 publication of *Totem & Taboo*. Writing in regard to symbols of the personal unconscious, Freud described

the ambiguous combination of sacredness and eeriness associated with religious experiences. Freud revealed that taboo includes:

> (a) the sacred (or unclean) character of persons or things, (b) the kind of prohibition which results from this character, and (c) the sanctity (or uncleanliness) which results from a violation of the prohibition.[29]

As illustration one can consider for a moment is the uncanny ambivalence that some people experience while walking alone past a graveyard at night. On the one hand, the graves may be experienced as sacred (and clean) but there is also a sense of fear and loathing associated with the site of the dead. This combination of conflicting feelings reveals the contradiction of sacredness and dreadfulness.

Another interesting contradiction found in many religious symbols is the fact that sacredness is often expressed through profane imagery. A sacred phallus, for instance, was carved from a fig tree and carried in the procession of honor for the Greek god Bacchus. Some cultures in Polynesia credit the female genitalia with supernatural influence. Vaginal forces, they maintain, are strong enough to frighten both gods and evil spirits. A maypole represents the sacred phallus of God inserted into the sacred vagina of Mother Earth. The profane aspect, however, is not restricted to just sexuality. In America, a cow might be profanely viewed as nothing more than just a provider of milk, or meat to be consumed. In India, however, the cow is sacred and wanders unmolested. The bull is associated with the ancient Greek god, Zeus, while doves are associated with Aphrodite, owls with Athena, monkeys with the Indian god, Hanuman, and so forth and so on. In reviewing these symbols, an important point begins to emerge. Rather than sacredness and profaneness existing separately, once the sacred symbol impacts conscious awareness, one finds that sacredness is often both revealed and disguised through profane imagery. That which is often rejected as being too common, or even ignoble, can be the carrier of the most holy.

While Freud explored the process of fragmentation, displacement, and illogic of dream symbols associated with the personal unconscious, it was Carl Jung who discovered how symbols from the collective unconscious are also characterized by conflicting logical perspectives. He wrote, "The symbol unites antithetical elements within its nature. . . . "[30] An example provided by Jung was his reference to the *stella matutina*, the morning star (a well-known symbol of both Christ and the devil [Lucifer]).[31] This inner symbolic and contradictory imagery associated with the actual morning star remains intact and reconciled while still contained within the unconscious.

Because an unconscious symbol can display multiple and seemingly contradictory meanings it creates vistas of ambiguity. These vistas of ambiguity associated with an unconscious symbol contribute to the symbol's magnificence.

Like an exquisitely cut jewel the symbol emits a radiance of meanings that shine into conscious awareness. As with a lotus, these vistas of ambiguity represent the myriad of perfect petals surrounding the delicate heart of the flower. Grappling with the question of interpreting multiple meanings encased in a single symbol, in his 1961 Terry Lectures at Yale University, Paul Ricoeur revealed: (53)

> A symbol exists, I shall say, where linguistic expression lends itself by its double or multiple meanings to a work of interpretation. What gives rise to this work is an intentional structure which consists not in the relation of meaning to thing but in an architecture of meaning, in a relation of meaning to meaning, second meaning to first meaning, regardless of whether that relation be one of analogy or not, or whether the first meaning disguises the second meaning.[32]

As unconscious symbols emerge toward consciousness they undergo two distinct (but related) transformations. As the symbols move into the pre-conscious they become linked with conscious language through the process of linking picture representations with word presentations. Freud demonstrated how this happens:

> ...if, therefore, this is the way in which something that is in itself unconscious becomes preconscious, the question how we make something that is repressed (pre)conscious would be answered as follows. It is done by supplying Pcs. intermediate links through the work of analysis. Consciousness remains where it is, therefore; but, on the other hand, the Ucs. does not rise into the Cs.[33]

And:

> I have already, in another place, suggested that the real difference between a Ucs. and a Pcs. idea (thought) consists in this: that the former is carried out in some material which remains unknown, whereas the latter (the Pcs.) is in addition brought into connection with word-presentations. . . . The question, 'How does a thing become conscious?' would thus be more advantageously stated: 'How does a thing become preconscious?' And the answer would be: 'Through becoming connected with the word-presentations corresponding to it.'[34]

However, as the unconscious material begins to link with word presentations it no longer exists outside the rules of logic. While the symbol's divergent (even contradictory) meanings exist while the material is still within the unconscious, once it breaks into consciousness it loses its vistas of ambiguity. How the psyche progressively unfolds, or how the conscious mind differentiates one thing from another, is often described through the use of the term "splitting." Splitting describes the separation (splitting) of unconscious material as it

emerges into consciousness and becomes subject to logic's Law of Contradiction. Vistas of ambiguity collapse as logic's antithetical contradictions rip the lotus blossom of multiple meanings to shreds.

This not only happens with unconscious material seeking expression in the psyche of adults but is also associated with child development. Developmentally, the process of splitting is necessary for the growing child's ego to discern differences within the self, between self and others, and to make differentiations between objects in the external world. As the child matures, the ego gradually develops from an inchoate ability to mentally split to a more and more refined capacity to distinguish distinctions. The Freudian psychoanalyst James Grotstein, M.D. referred to this ever-increasing ability to use language and logical thinking to distinguish differences and diversities as "turning on the lights of life." He wrote:

> Nondefensive splitting is useful in establishing perceptual and cognitive differentiations, and it represents adaptive, maturation of growth in so far as it allows the infant to "bite" into the percept, so to speak, sort out the bits, and commit them to the digestive enzymes of internal experience, the forerunner of thinking. This active experience in the service of thinking and maturation probably follows the passive infant's inchoate experience of discontinuities of, or corruptions into, a harmonious sensorium-experienced, that is, as passive splitting or rents imposed upon the smooth so much of contour of the pre-birth harmony. This is the forerunner of consciousness and attention. Disturbing perturbations awaken the infant to the awareness of need and the necessity to adapt. It is a "turning on of the lights of life," so to speak, and of life's consequences.[35]

Just as the Freudian James Grotstein illustrated how splitting (the growth of consciousness) is developmentally linked to both the physical and psychological stages of childhood in general, the Jungian analyst Erich Neumann emphasized how the development of consciousness is rooted in universal archetypal stages and is played out in both personal and collective ways. He writes:

The development of consciousness in archetypal stages is a transpersonal fact, a dynamic self-revelation of the psychic structure, which dominates the history of mankind and the individual. Even deviations from the path of evolution, their symbology and symptomatology, must be understood in relation to the prior archetypal pattern.[36]

Since unconscious symbols translate human situations in cosmological terms, we find the archetypal pattern of bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness revealed in creations narratives found throughout the world. The narratives reveal a developmental sequence that includes the following factors:

1. The narrative assembles together such elements as light (conscious development), water (the unconscious), land (the ego), and wind (the creative activity).

2. Many of the above elements are acted upon by the destructive forces of ripping, tearing, or separating. This is the mythological equivalent of the process of psychological splitting described by Grotstein.

3. The process, itself, is not haphazard nor is it taking place merely by chance. To be truly archetypal the process must be orchestrated by a powerful director through the use of applied force or energy.

To demonstrate Neumann's point we will look at the well-known Hebrew creation story found in the Book of Genesis of the Bible. Notice how in Chapter 1 Verse 2 the redactor of the story reveals a state of complete amorphousness; that is, everything is formless and void. One is immediately reminded of the lack of consciousness in an unborn child. However, a fructifying wind from God swept over the waters. The result of the fructification is the initial creation of consciousness by God who turns on the lights of life (thus creating distinctions out of the original formlessness) by declaring, "Let there be light." Immediately one can observe the psychological process of splitting, tearing, and separating as more and more distinctions are created. For instance, the light is separated from the darkness, horizontal waters are separated from other horizontal waters, vertical waters (above the dome of the sky) are separated from waters below the dome, waters are separated from the dry land; lights (presumably the sun and the moon) are placed in the dome of the sky to separate day from night. One can imagine a great tearing and ripping apart as waters are violently clashed together and then snatched apart. Masses of land are shredded from other land-masses, ripped from the bottom of the ocean and then elevated above the waters of the world. Creation seems to be as much an act of destruction as the initial formlessness is split apart and distinctions are created.

By verse 11, however, things begin to calm down. It's as if the initial stages of creation had to make use of violence in order to create distinctions, Beginning in verse 11 divisions can be created without the use of violent force. Just as an individual's primitive instinctual life is often symbolically represented by vegetation, the earth begins to bring forth different kinds of plants and fruit trees. Complex distinctions are made by verse 20 where different swarms of living creatures are created and by verse 24 higher-level mammals are created. Finally by verse 26 God creates humans and further divides them according to sex. By verse 28ff, humankind has acquired rudimentary consciousness as witnessed by their ability to handle nouns as they, themselves, distinguish the different kinds of plants and name the various animals.

THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF EVERYDAY WORDS

Another way that the unconscious influences everyday language is through symptomatic manipulations. In 1901 Sigmund Freud wrote *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* in which he applied his newly developed psychoanalytic theory to an exploration of faulty linguistic substitutions such as the phenomena of parapraxes: slips of the tongue, misreadings, hysterical forgetting, and symptomatic verbal behavior in general. Four years later, Freud extended his study of linguistic disturbances to the realm of verbal humor in his *Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious* (1905). The research into linguistic anomalies revealed a kind of psychic reasoning whereby unconscious material actively disturbed the speech of the conscious mind. In Switzerland, through the use of his Word Association Test, Jung discovered that apparently "faulty" verbal associations, that conflicted with the "meaning" of the stimulus word, had particular value in understanding the unconscious fantasies of individuals. His experiments verified Freud's findings and indicated an unconscious psychic factor (which Jung later called a complex) that exerts an extraordinary influence on the formation of dreams, symptoms, and linguistic associations.[37] Jung later described a complex as an "autonomous group of associations" connected by a common feeling-tone at the core of which is a psychic image.[38]

CONSCIOUSNESS AS GLIMPSES OF MEANINGFUL EXPRESSION

In one of his many teachings to apprentice Carlos Castaneda, the sorcerer don Juan Matus explained, "conclusions arrived at through reasoning (have) very little or no influence in altering the course of our lives." [39] We have examined the reason for this as both language and logical reasoning are unable to plunge into the depths of meaning and are forever restricted to the superficiality of ego processing. For the mind to make meaning it must first engage in symbolization and make associations among ideas. These associations must be obscure to the rational-thinking mind as the unconscious must make strange leaps and connections as well as make use of such mental activities as displacement (the making of associations through the linkage of ideas) and condensation (the making of associations by superimposing displacements). As unconscious material moves toward consciousness, it is only in the latter stages of the process (when it moves through the lens of the pre-conscious mind and finds expression through language) that it "explodes" by disclosing dimensions previously unthought by the conscious mind. This is the process of the true creation of consciousness. It lies outside the confining limitations of ordinary cognitive science (i.e., the confining limitations of language and logic), as the eternal beauty of the symbol lies outside of space and time and therefore is free of any particular language or culture.

These glimpses of meaningful expression are also moments in the creation of consciousness. The reality of the symbol always seeks and finds fresh representation in myth, religious scripture, literature, and works of art.

We have also seen that the process of bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness requires an orderly process of "working through" the material in order to avoid the wild analysis often resulting from applying logical thinking to remote viewing data or to other synchronistic phenomena. One important tool created for remote viewers to help them "work through" and understand the deeper meanings of nouns (or any other descriptor term that the viewer finds interesting) is Stage 5 of the remote viewing protocol. Stage 5 is a Perception Analysis tool and not an actual remote viewing stage. It is used to clarify and differentiate the deeper meanings of data acquired in the earlier stages of the viewing. Since it is a perception analysis tool it can be used during or following any stage of viewing and does not necessarily have to follow Stage 4. Additionally, Stage 5 does not have to be used at all unless the viewer desires to do so.

Let's see how Stage 5 functions as a "working through" Perception Analysis tool. Stage 5 is ordered into four columns across the page. These columns are labeled:

Attributes   **Objects**   **Subjects**   **Topics**

The Attributes column is used for previously viewed descriptor terms associated with a word or phrase that requires clarification. The Objects column is used for previously viewed objects (tangibles) associated with the word or phrase in question. The Subjects column is used to describe conceptuals that the target word generates. The Topics column is composed of those categories that encompass the word or phrase in question. Reviewing this information one sees that the first three columns perform basic word associations, while the fourth column is designed to determine the origin of the word or phrase in question.

The process is accomplished by structuring each column into four parts: The word or phase requiring clarification; A header; Tasking a specific question; A list of appropriate responses. The viewer begins working the columns from the left to the right and each column is exhausted before moving to the next column. Once one has moved to the next column, one is not permitted to return to any previous column. To illustrate the process, let's assume that the viewer wished to "work through" the previously viewed word "building." The viewer then writes the word "Building" and immediately underneath writes the heading word "ATTRIBUTES." Underneath the ATTRIBUTES heading the viewer writes the word "Emanations?" Below the word "Emanations" the viewer then quickly writes all the descriptive associations. The result might look like this:

P5:
Building

ATTRIBUTES
Emanations?
Tall
Big
Hard
Prominent

Once the viewer's Attributes associations are exhausted, then its time to move to the OBJECTS column. The viewer then writes the word "Building" and immediately underneath writes the heading word "OBJECTS." Underneath the OBJECTS heading the viewer writes the word "Emanations?" Below the word "Emanations" the viewer then quickly writes all the tangibles associations with building. The result might look like this:

Building

OBJECTS
Emanations?
Glass
Steel
Concrete

If the viewer repeats a word, or uses words with no obvious relationship to the word in question, the rule is to continue writing anyway. Those definitions and relationships will be sorted out later.

When the OBJECTS column is exhausted, the viewer then moves to the SUBJECTS column. The viewer then writes the word "Building" and immediately underneath writes the heading word "SUBJECTS." Underneath the SUBJECTS heading the viewer writes the word "Emanations?" Below the word "Emanations" the viewer then quickly writes all the conceptual words that come to mind. The result might look like this:

Building

SUBJECTS
Emanations?
Industry
Education
Business

Lastly comes the TOPICS column. Again, this column represents the categories from which the word in question is derived. The viewer writes the word "Building" and immediately underneath writes the heading word "TOPICS." Underneath the TOPICS heading the viewer writes the word "Emanations?" Below the word "Emanations" the viewer then quickly writes all the category words that encompass the word in question. For the word "building," an example of these words might include, "tabernacle," "construction," or "edifice":

Building

TOPICS

Emanations?
Tabernacle
Construction
Edifice

A completed Stage 5 may look something like this:

P5:
Building

ATTRIBUTES
Emanations?
Tall
Big
Hard
Prominent
Building

    OBJECTS
    Emanations?
    Glass
    Steel
    Concrete
    Building

        SUBJECTS
        Emanations?
        Industry
        Education
        Business
        Building

            TOPICS
            Emanations?
            Tabernacle
            Construction
            Edifice

In summary, with the first three columns one performs basic word associations, but the last column assesses the origin of the word in question. One must remember to write one's responses quickly until no other words come to mind. Once the viewer arrives at a pause in the associations, then that column is completed.

Notice the vast amount of information that is allowed into conscious awareness from working through a single word. It's as though some unconscious symbol, while emerging into consciousness, functions very much like a "golden egg" waiting to have its treasure of inner meanings harvested. While the direct results of the Stage 5 harvesting are not usable as remote viewing data, once the egg is broken, so to speak, its inner meanings are released and often emerge, again, and again, once the remote viewing process is resumed. Following Stage 5, once the information emerges as genuine remote viewing data then it can be used, if desired, in writing a description of the assigned target. This is why it is important to use Stage 5 to crack that "golden egg" and a remote viewer

that is highly experienced with Stage 5 will often switch back and forth from any remote viewing stage to Stage 5 in order to "work though" any noun or other interesting word encountered in the remote viewing process.

Stage 5 is special in the remote viewing process, for by freeing lexical terms from the constraints of logical reason and operational definitions, we open ourselves to the fullness of symbolic imagery, to the soul in our words. This is a fullness and richness of which we are mostly unaware as we have forgotten how unconscious symbols are the elemental forms of mental activity; elemental forms which are themselves meaningful but are not the formation of judgments or other propositional attitudes. Stage 5 reveals this richness of symbols as well as provides a means of harvesting that richness.

ENDNOTES

1 Jonathan Lear, "Restlessness, Phantasy, and the Concept of the Mind," in Open Minded: Working Out the Logic of the Soul (Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 1998), p. 90.

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3 Sigmund Freud, On Dreams, ed. James Strachey (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1952), p. 61.

4 Jonathan Lear, op. cit., p. 107.

5 Über Den Traum (On Dreams) was first published in 1901 as part of a serial publication, Grenzfragen des Nervenund Seelenlebens, edited by Löwenfeld and Kurella (Wiesbaden: Bergmann). A second edition was published as a separate brochure by the same firm in 1911; and a third edition in 1921. Cited in Sigmund Freud, On Dreams, ed. James Strachey (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1952), "Translator's Note," p. 7.

6 Sigmund Freud, op. cit., p. 61.

7 Paul Ricoeur, Freud & Philosophy: An Essay on Interpretation (New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1970), p. 399.

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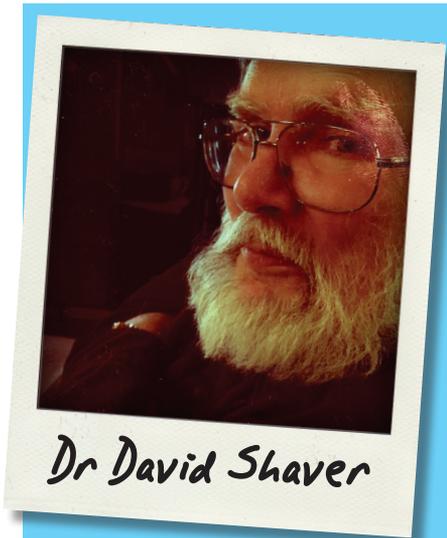
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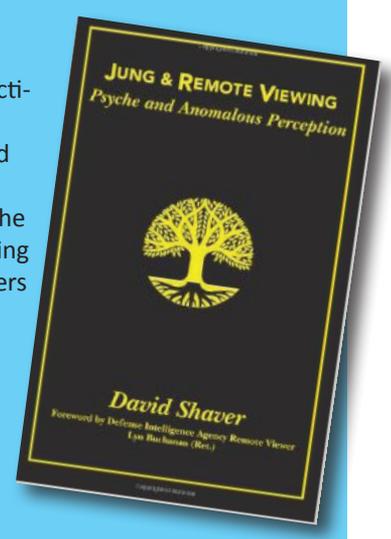
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Both The Prophet Archetype and Jung & Remote Viewing are available through Amazon.com.

The Russian translation of Jung & Remote Viewing is out of print but a pdf of the book can be obtained by contacting Dr. Shaver at drdavidshaver@gmail.com.
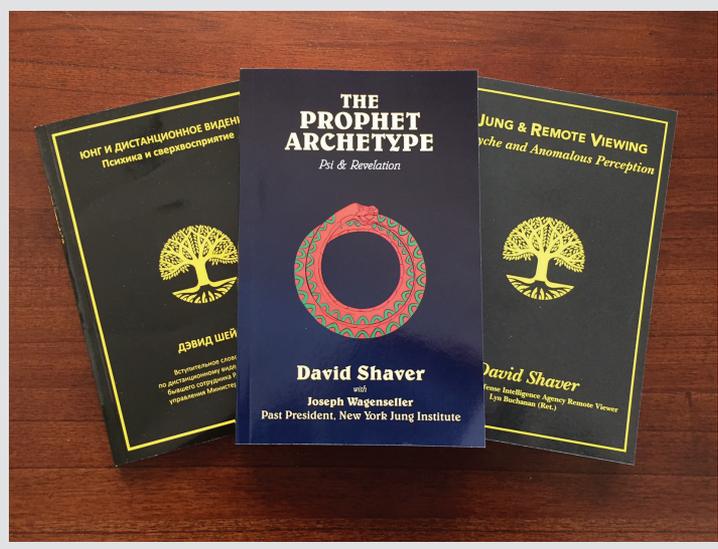
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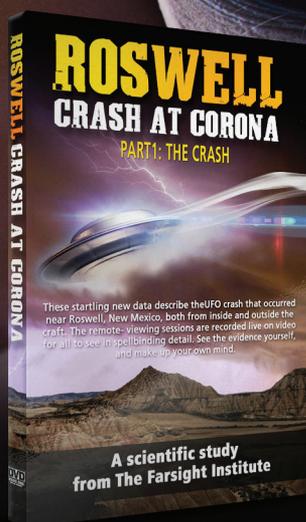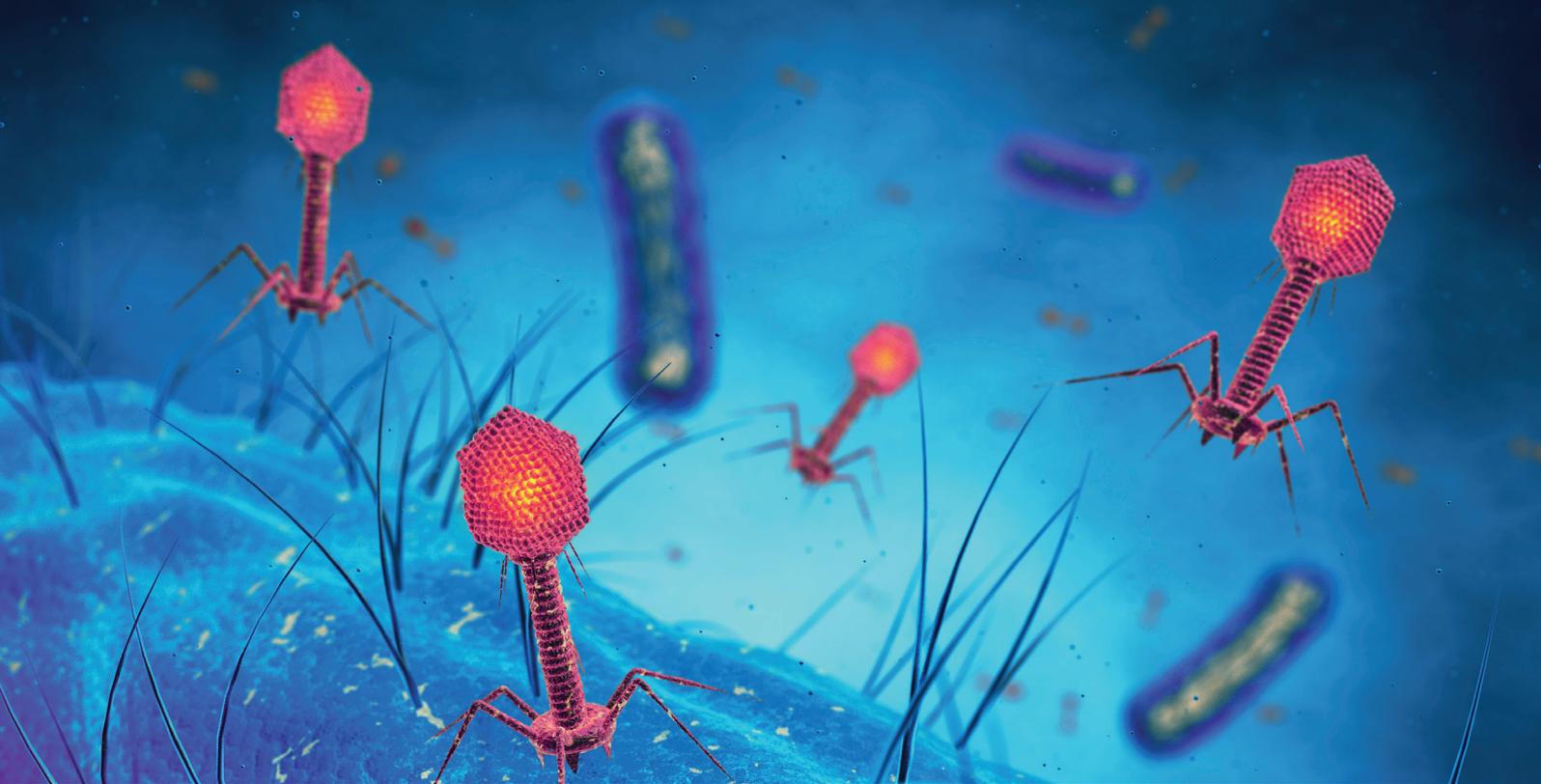
Explorations into Remote Viewing Microscopic Organisms ("The Phage") and the Effects of Biological Scientists' Exposure to Non Local Perception within a Multidisciplinary Approach

By Debra Lynne Katz, Lance William Beem, T.W. Fendley

In this double-blind, free-response, exploratory experiment, 39 remote viewers used their intuitive skills and training to describe a Bacteriophage, which is a virus that attacks bacteria. Viewers submitted 83 sessions, producing 3,263 descriptors to be analyzed through the use of four methods and levels of analysis, including an innovative "big data" method of adding all perceptions together to find the top repeating words with the idea that this might provide insights into the undisclosed research question: "What triggers replication?" Remote Viewers also provided dozens of detailed sketches containing high correspondence to known models of Phages. Researcher 1, Lance Beem, is a biologist specializing in plant pathology, physiology, entomology, and nematology for the past 30 years, in addition to being a remote viewer himself. He recruited expert virologists over a two-year period and reported his interactions with them. Five of 16 virologists who were personally approached agreed to participate as raters. Additionally, all 39 viewers participated in an extensive biographic survey evaluating past experience, methodologies, preparation techniques, number of words used in a session, time spent on sessions, etc. This project's proposal was the first recipient of the IRVA/IRIS Warcollier Award (2011). It was preceded by two years of preliminary experiments involving thousands of double-blind forced-choice trials in which remote viewers attempted to identify the presence of the Tomato Mosaic Virus in plants. The entire project operated with a budget of only $2,000. In all, about 60 people were involved.

Background

Over the years, prominent scientists have publicly asserted information gleaned in visions and dreams contributed to the development of inventions that have had far-reaching implications for science, medicine, and humankind.

Friedrich August Kekulé von Stradonitz claimed to have discovered the tetravalent nature of carbon molecules and Benzene structure through a series of dreams, which he revealed during a talk at the German Chemical Society:

"I fell into a reverie, and lo, the atoms were gamboling before my eyes! Whenever, hitherto, these diminutive beings had appeared to me, they had always been in motion; but up to that time, I had never been able to discern the nature of their motion. Now, however, I saw how, frequently, two smaller atoms united to form a pair; how a larger one embraced the two smaller ones; how still larger ones kept hold of three or even four of the smaller; whilst the whole kept whirling in a giddy dance. I saw how the larger ones formed a chain, dragging the smaller ones after them, but only at the ends of the chain. . . I spent part of the night in putting on paper at least sketches of these dream forms. This was the origin of the Structural Theory."

He went on to describe yet another dream:

"...I was sitting writing on my textbook, but the work did not progress; my thoughts were elsewhere. I turned my chair to the fire and dozed. Again the atoms were gamboling before my eyes. This time the smaller groups kept modestly in the background. My mental eye, rendered more acute by the repeated visions of the kind, could now distinguish larger structures of manifold conformation; long rows sometimes more closely fitted together all twining and twisting in snake-like motion. But look! What was that? One of the snakes had seized hold of its own tail, and the form whirled mockingly before my eyes. As if by a flash of lightning I awoke; and this time also I spent the rest of the night in working out the consequences of the hypothesis." (Roberts, 1989)

In 1927, Dr. Otto Loewi, a German-born physiologist, used a series of dreams to help him find a way to prove a hypothesis that went against the prevailing beliefs.

"It occurred to me at 6 o'clock in the morning that during the night I had written down something most important, but I was unable to decipher the scrawl. The next night, at 3 o'clock, the idea returned. It was the design of an experiment to determine whether or not the hypothesis of chemical transmission that I had uttered 17 years ago was correct. I got up immediately, went to the laboratory, and performed a single experiment on a frog's heart according to the nocturnal design." (Loewi, 1960)

In 1936, Dr. Loewi was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on the chemical transmission of nerve impulses.

At a 1922 physics conference, Albert Einstein described how he used images to solve his problems and found words later (Pais, 1982). According to Max Wertheimer (1959), Einstein once told him he never thought in "logical symbols or mathematical equations, but in images, feelings and musical architectures." Einstein (1931) wrote, "I believe in intuition and inspiration. Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited, whereas imagination embraces the entire world, stimulating progress, giving birth to evolution. It is, strictly speaking, a real factor in scientific research."

A 1973 survey of mostly working scientists and technicians revealed 67 percent of nearly 1,500 respondents considered ESP (extrasensory perception) to be an established fact or a likely possibility, and 88 percent believed the investigation to be a legitimate scientific undertaking (Evans, 1973).

A perception among many within the field of parapsychology and elsewhere is that scientists are skeptics and doubters of all things having to do with psychic functioning. One doesn't have to look further than an online search to discover the internet swarms with passionate skeptics (some of whom have even achieved celebrity status) belonging to numerous societies claiming to be "scientific." However, an underwhelming number of recently published studies in scientific journals have sought to explore the question of whether scientists across a broad range of disciplines (or even within a field) use intuition or information gained through nonlocal perception in their own work or lives.

The single exception is in the field of nursing. In 1997, roughly 45 research articles published in nursing journals contained the word "intuition" in the title and/or abstract, and intuition was a major term analyzed. A systematic review of literature about intuition in nursing practice and education found "most studies are descriptive, exploratory in design. Nurses affirm that intuition is salient to expertise in clinical practice and should be carefully taught to students and novice nurses." (Rew and Barrow 1997)

A review of the nursing literature published in 1997 revealed 96.9 percent of U.S. nurses were female, compared to 91 percent in the U.K (Evans, 1997). Another study the same year compared female managers' use of intuition with their male counterparts' and found -- contrary to popular opinion -- women's intuitive decision-making processes were no different than men's. They were, however, more inclined to share their intuitive experiences (Allinson, et al, pg. 403-417).

Psychic functioning as a data collection method that can be learned and acquired.

An army of books continues to infiltrate bookstore shelves since the declassification of the U.S. government's clandestine remote viewing programs, which operated from 1975 to 1995. The programs had two facets: The research/funding/program assessment unit, which operated out of Stanford Research Institute (SRI), and the military unit, in which officers, enlisted, and civilian personnel were trained to access information sources blocked from ordinary perception (Buchanan, 2014).

Remote viewing is a scientifically studied methodology that

uses intuitive perception for data collection (Targ and Puthoff, 1975). The information can then be validated (or not) and acted upon by others through logical and rational processes. A variety of approaches and methodologies fall under the category of remote viewing. Controlled Remote Viewing (aka "Coordinate Remote Viewing" and "Scientific Remote Viewing"), and Extended Remote Viewing are methodologies/systems developed for the U.S. military by Ingo Swann and other researchers (Smith, et al, 1981-2007). These methods have been passed down by former military remote viewers and are now practiced, in one form or another, by many remote-viewing enthusiasts to gather and disseminate information to solve crimes, find lost items, make financial and sports predictions, as well as for research projects and self-development.

In 1988, Ed May completed an analysis of all the experiments at SRI from 1973 through 1988. This included 154 experiments consisting of more than 26,000 individual trials. One thousand of these were laboratory remote-viewing sessions, and the rest were forced-choice experiments. Dr. Jessica Utts' analysis of Mays' study found it "so overwhelming that results that extreme or moreso would occur once in every 10^{-20} such instances if chance were involved, rendering the possibility of chance almost impossible."

Her assessment found methodological flaws were corrected in later experiments and continued to uphold these results, that free-response tests were far more successful than forced-choice response tests, and that a group of six selected remote viewers' performance "far exceeded that of unselected subjects," suggesting that both natural ability and experience were factors (Utts, 1996).

Research conducted from 1983 to 1989 at the Psychophysical Research Laboratories (Princeton, NJ) compared results for novices and experienced subjects. The overall effect size for the novice remote-viewing group was 0.17, while the effect size for the experienced group was .385. The effect sizes for novices and experienced subjects at SRI proved similar (Goslin, et al, 1995).

According to CIA-released documents involving the U.S. government's remote-viewing program at SRI and SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation), the early years focused on accessing information about physical locations, which included objects and activities (May). A review of literature written by the military's remote viewers and trainers revealed their daily RV activities also included accessing the intentions, objectives, and state of mind of people of interest or people in need of rescue. According to the program's database manager, Lyn Buchanan, very little, if any, attention was paid to medical applications (1992).

Can nonlocal perception replace a microscope or diagnostic test?

The authors of this paper were only able to find one study in the past few decades that sought to examine whether intuitive information-gathering processes could be used to glean information about biological organisms at the microscopic level. This study was conducted at SRI in 1985. SRI's former director, Ed May, shared the declassified paper with the authors; it makes up part of the yet-to-be-released Star Gate files (Humphrey, 1985).

The study by May and Humphrey looked at Salmonella bacteria and hypothesized that "individuals are able to identify psychically—from a set of test tubes with a normal statistical spread of mutation rate—subsets of test tubes either with slightly higher or slightly lower average mutation rates than the overall mutation rate for the entire set." It further sought to test whether individuals could influence either a predetermined increase or decrease in a sample's mutation rate by somehow "mentally" causing physical changes in the bacteria. Weak statistical evidence was found for the intuitive sorting of bacteriological samples according to mutation rate.

While a literature review found some studies related to the use of remote influencing on biological systems, only one other published study – done more than 100 years ago – focused on using intuitive processes to describe these systems (Braud and Schlitz, Vol. 2). In 1896, a study by Annie Besant and Charles Leadbeater featured Leadbeater's work in which he used clairvoyance to perceive hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen from their basic structure down to the atomic level. Leadbeater's perceptions were compared to what was already known by leading scientists at the time. His work was further confirmed with the development of new technologies (Besant and Leadbeater, 1896).

The Core Group - Preliminary Experiments

In May 2009, a core group of researchers interested in discovering and improving remote-viewing applications in real-life settings came together to: 1) Investigate whether remote viewing could be used to describe the structure of a microscopic organism such as a virus; and 2) Discover if remote viewing might be a useful diagnostic tool in medical applications for determining the efficacy and timing of treatments applied to those suffering from viruses such as HIV or hepatitis.

The group consisted of a plant biologist, a pediatrician, a former federal probation officer turned clairvoyant, and two remote-viewing instructors who trained the rest of the group in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV). Following training and initial tests, which indicated some members of the group could describe a virus when blind to the target, they begin a series of informal trials using double-blind protocols.
A third party took a number of healthy tomato plants and infected half of them with the Tobacco Mosaic Virus. Plants not infected served as a control group. The design used a

binary protocol to determine whether each viewer, using a modified form of CRV stage one and two, could accurately identify whether a virus was present. The group also wished to test the efficacy of various methodologies that could be carried out efficiently.

In all, 23 viewers completed 819 trials, with 497 of these being accurate, for a 60.68 percent accuracy rate and a Bernoulli's P Test of 3.73667985442694E-10. A couple of viewers did markedly better than the others, which partially accounted for this success rate.

Despite somewhat promising results, researchers felt remote viewing was not a practical substitute for laboratory diagnostic testing. Much like the impact of repetitious trials with Zener cards, repeated attempts at forced-choice activities -- such as requiring a viewer to determine whether a virus was present or whether a plant was healthy (as in the later tasking that yielded slightly stronger results) -- led to early viewer fatigue (Tart, 1963). Repeated attempts, particularly when doing more than ten trials in a row, resulted in a viewer's tendency to simply guess rather than apply the particular methodologies being tested. The final assessment was this type of activity did not make the best use of remote viewers' abilities, which can be highly descriptive in both words and sketches. Instead, it would be more beneficial to use remote viewing as a free-response activity to assist virologists and pathologists in their work.

The Current Project – 39 remote viewers infiltrate "The Phage"

Purpose of Current Study:

• To determine whether viewers' perceptions match a current model of known information of the Phage.

• To understand whether (and how) scientists and remote viewers can work together to achieve a common objective.

• To demonstrate whether remote viewers can obtain useful information to advance the scientific fields of virology, and specifically of viruses that attack bacteria - "Bacteriophages" aka "Phages."

• To understand which remote viewer characteristics, behaviors, methodologies, and levels of training are correlated with the highest-rated and most useful sessions.

Additional Objectives:

• To understand how viewers perceive a microscopic target as opposed to other types of more commonly viewed targets.

• To understand the optimal way to task viewers, while keeping them blind, when it comes to viewing microscopic entities.

• To determine which method of analysis is most useful to experts.

Hypothesis

Remote viewers using a free-response type, double-blind protocol, will have the ability to describe a Bacteriophage in enough detail to provide useful information to scientists.

Viewer Selection

Remote viewers of varying experience, training levels, and approaches were recruited through remote-viewing and intuitive-development group lists, forums, and social networking sites, through personal email invitations, and through word of mouth. Recruitment of 39 remote viewers as volunteers took place during a one-week period. Viewers participated in extensive pre- and post-surveys, polling them on biographical data, levels of experience, training, methodology, etc. These will be presented toward the end of this article, where survey data is compared with performance levels within this particular project.

Researchers

Lance William Beem was the lead researcher and scientist (Researcher 1). Beem has more than 30 years' experience, specializing in entomology, nematology, and plant physiology. He has a B.A. degree and M.S. degree in plant pathology from California Polytechnic State University and the University of California, Riverside, respectively. He is the owner of Beem Biologics, Inc., and founder of the Kari Beem Research Foundation.

Debra Lynne Katz (Researcher 2) had no biological science background but had gained research experience in the behavior sciences while receiving a B.A. degree in psychology from the University of Montana and a Master's Degree in social work from the University of Utah. She is currently a Ph.D. Student in Psychology at the University of West Georgia. As a former federal probation officer, she conducted extensive investigations and made pre-sentence recommendations for the federal courts. She is the author of three popular,

published books on psychic development and has been a research subject herself in remote-viewing and psi-related experiments. Researchers had already received training in various remote-viewing methodologies along with other clairvoyant-related approaches, prior to the start of this experiment.

Target Selection and Assignment

Researchers decided the target would be assigned using double-blind protocols, with no frontloading.

They had already determined viewers would be tasked with describing a microscopic organism, per their proposal that won the 2011 IRVA/IRIS Warcollier Research Award. However, the exact subject matter was selected only by Researcher 1 and kept secret from Researcher 2 until all sessions had been received. Furthermore, to decrease the possibility of experimenter telepathic contamination, only Researcher 2 contacted viewers during the recruitment, tasking, and feedback processes, via structured email correspondence.

Researcher 1 thought it would be interesting and useful to understand Bacteriophage development, life history, population dynamics and evolution, and their unique structure.

A Bacteriophage (aka Phage) is a virus that infects bacteria. These are often referred to as "Bacterial Viruses." Phages are widely used in many countries instead of antibiotics. In the U.S., they receive far less attention, despite being the world's most numerous and very possibly oldest organisms (Milliard, et al, 2011).

About half of all bacteria are killed daily by Phages. Phages can carry virulence and antibiotic resistance genes or pathogenic diseases, such as diphtheria, cholera, and scarlet fever. Phages can also be used therapeutically against pathogenic bacterial diseases in place of antibiotics (Carlton, 1999).

A Bacteriophage is too tiny to be studied directly in its natural environment; it can only be seen with the use of an electron microscope. This makes it an ideal subject for remote viewers, who might be able to observe it in its natural environment within the bacteria, without the need to destroy or alter it for observation.

One of many questions concerning the Phage that continues to perplex virologists has to do with the trigger for replication. Phages can reproduce by one of two methods, having to do with the lysogenic cycle or the lytic cycles. It's not well understood what initiates or dictates reproduction via one cycle or the other (Getet, 1999).

First Target Assignment:

Researcher 1 selected this as the first target question/secret tasking: DESCRIBE A BACTERIOPHAGE AND INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE USEFUL IN UNDERSTANDING IT. This sentence was placed in a sealed envelope and hidden in his desk at home.

A statistician without knowledge of the target's nature generated a series of random target numbers and sent these to Researcher 2. Each viewer was assigned an individual target number to avoid "stacking," however, all viewers' numbers pointed to the same target noted above. A copy of the target numbers was sent to Researcher 1, who separated the numbers onto small, individual pieces of paper, and placed the numbers in the envelope with the secret tasking question.

Researcher 2 assigned the randomly generated numbers to each viewer based on who contacted her first, so the first viewer who agreed to participate was assigned the first number on the list.

In early February 2012, Researcher 2 emailed each viewer an instruction sheet with a specified deadline, an initial survey form with 27 questions, and the specific target number assigned to them. This target contained no "frontloading", which means no information provided about the nature of the target whatsoever. Viewers were to complete their sessions at home, using their preferred method.

Viewers emailed their sessions and surveys back as they completed them. All sessions were returned by mid-March 2012.

All sessions/surveys were uploaded to a central database hosted by Yahoo Groups.

A total of 39 sessions were received.

Researchers, assisted by several volunteers, then broke down the sessions into lists of individual descriptors, lists of summaries, and collections of sketches.

Retasking

Some viewers did not provide enough data and needed retasking. About 10 sessions were selected for retasking. Some sessions contained detailed sketches with no written descriptors attached, while some sessions contained detailed descriptions of images "seen," but no sketches. Retasking is a common practice in many operational remote viewing projects. It must be done carefully to avoid polluting viewers with unnecessary information or leading them in any particular direction. The accepted method is to select an aspect the viewer themselves mentioned in their session, while not giving them any feedback about their previous session (Firsch,

2010).

Researcher 1 either selected a viewer's sketch or a viewer's word/sentence from the first session and sent it to Researcher 2, who then emailed the viewer asking them to do the retasking, stating more information was needed, and to use the sketch or word as a starting point. A few viewers asked for advice on how to proceed, and they were simply advised to "set aside" whatever they could remember from the first session and treat the retasking as if it were a brand new session.

Of the 10 viewers retasked, nine viewers completed the assignment.

Final Target (microscopic) Selection/Assignment

Once all retaskings were turned in and uploaded to system, Researcher 1 selected a final undisclosed secret target that would be more specific, focusing on a particular aspect of the Phage:

"WHAT IS THE PHAGE'S TRIGGER FOR REPLICATION IN A BACTERIA? (i.e. What causes it to make the choice to replicate via the lysogenic cycle or the lytic cycle?)

After consulting with remote-viewing experts, it was decided to give viewers the frontloading of "microscopic," although they would still be blind to the specific replication question. This decision was made for the following reasons:

• Many viewers had only viewed location- or activity-based targets.

• Traditionally, in operational targets, viewers will either inadvertently be frontloaded by the client or will need it to focus their sessions if they are working as individuals and not as a team. Researchers sought to emulate a real-life situation.

• Researchers wanted to assess if session scores were higher with or without frontloading.

• Researchers were interested in assessing whether a viewer found frontloading to be helpful or detrimental, and whether that assessment matched the actual outcome (how well their sessions turned out).

Researcher 1 then repeated the procedures for the first target by hiding the envelope in his home. An independent party who was unaware of the target's nature generated a new set of random numbers. These were sent to Researcher 2, who followed the same procedures to assign targets. The difference was that viewers were frontloaded with the word "microscopic." Viewers were also sent a shorter survey asking them to disclose the amount of time their session took and

methodologies used. They were told this was a brand new target. At this time, they were not given any feedback about the nature of the first target.

Once all sessions and surveys were received, viewers were sent a final survey in which they were asked about their science/medical background and profession.

One viewer -- Lori Williams -- was never frontloaded, but was tasked with only the final session. She was the only viewer to work with a monitor, as far as was reported. Her experienced monitor (husband) assured researchers he never disclosed to her the target was microscopic. To avoid any concerns that leading or telepathic monitor-viewer communication occurred, her session was treated as if she had been frontloaded with the word "microscopic" and, therefore, her session would fall into this category.

Only four viewers of the 39 who turned in an initial session declined to turn in a second session. A total of 35 sessions were received for the final tasking. One viewer, a friend of the researchers, was later disqualified after her blindness was compromised.

Viewer Surveys

Viewers were given a series of survey questions and required to submit the survey when they submitted their first sessions. Upon completing their final session, they were surveyed about their level of education in the biological sciences. Although all participants completed each survey, not all responded to every question.

Viewer Debriefings/Feedback

No viewers were given feedback between the first and second sessions, so at the time they did the second session, they had no idea it was related in any way to the first.

With the exception of one viewer who lives outside the U.S., viewers were debriefed at least a month after completing their final sessions, toward the end of May 2012. Disclosure of the target's secret tasking and subject matter was provided in a short paragraph without any photographic or artistic renderings as feedback. Because the project's goal was for viewers to provide information useful to scientists trying to understand the trigger for replication in a Phage, the researchers felt it would be counterproductive and potentially distracting to provide a photo of something that was not the actual target but merely a representation from an artist's imagination. Even a photo of a Phage taken with an electron microscope would not be an actual representation because the microscope distorts the information.

As promised, researchers continued to stay in contact with

the remote viewers, providing updates on the status of presentations and write-ups, and seeking permissions to share sketches.

Recruiting Scientists

The overall project goal was to use remote viewing to generate knowledge that would enhance another area of science – in particular, the fields of microbiology and virology -- and to further understanding of replication initiation and behavior within a Bacteriophage. To achieve this, the researchers needed to interface with experts who had the ability to analyze information and ultimately be open enough to learn from it or pass it on to colleagues who could make use of the information at some point. They also hoped to increase awareness of remote viewing as an information-gathering tool for scientists in other disciplines.

Of the 19 scientists who were personally approached by Researcher 1 (Lance Beem), only five agreed to participate in any way. Two expressed a slight interest in the project and offered to lend out/refer their students. In fact, Rater #1 was referred this way. Another scientist had not been in the field for several years and declined on the basis of not feeling qualified. One scientist turned out to not be a Phage expert, but was a graduate of the same clairvoyant school Researcher 2 attended and was extremely enthusiastic about the project. He met with Researcher 1 for several hours, and they had several subsequent conversations. He referred his college roommate--Dr. Julian Roberts (Rater #3). One scientist (Dr. Stephen Butler), is Researcher 1's brother-in-law. Eight of the ten university pathologists Researcher 1 approached refused to continue talking with him when he began explaining the project involved remote viewing. Most didn't know what it was and expressed a mixture of confusion and fear--and an obvious desire to end the call as quickly as possible. One came straight out and said he would have nothing to do with "pseudo science." This surprised Researcher 1, who started all conversations by explaining his own credentials as a scientist. Researcher 1 had studied and practiced remote viewing on and off for at least five years and was confident and competent discussing the subject, but he felt he was not given the opportunity to explain enough to make an impression or to show examples of sessions.

While recruiting 40 plus remote viewers took only a few days, efforts to recruit Phage experts continued over a two-year period. In addition to doing everything possible to establish direct contact with the top Phage experts, Researcher 1 posted on numerous forums, boards, email lists, etc., of several Phage-related organizations and societies, to no avail. Consequently, every list and every session could not be evaluated to the desired extent .

Analysis

One of the goals was to understand which method of analysis was most beneficial for rating sessions and extracting data for real-life applications, as opposed to laboratory experiments. The project was also unique because so many remote viewers were tasked with the same open-response target question, researchers used a variety of analysis methods, and all four methods were reported upon regardless of the results.

Analytic Approach #1 - Big Data Corroboration Method of Analysis

This innovative method essentially called for the breakdown of all transcripts submitted by each participating remote viewer to determine which words repeated the most frequently. Researchers were not able to find reference to its use in the remote-viewing literature, nor in general RV practice, however "Big Data" is used in other industries when a collection of data is so large and complex it becomes difficult to process with other traditional tools (ArXiv, 2013). It's based on the concept of data mining of online content that is used to draw conclusions about current trends and to aid in predicting future outcomes. For example, when Google launched its flu search terms (approximately 2009), the search volume of certain terms was correlated with levels of flu activity. The increased usage of flu-related terms happened days before healthcare authorities reported a rise in flu cases. Recent literature suggested "computational analysis of large text archives can yield novel insights to the functioning of society (Leetaru, 2014)."

For the current project, researchers theorized the top repeating words would not only have very close correspondence to the known models of the Phage, but could possibly provide insight into the undisclosed tasking question regarding the trigger for Phage replication that continues to elude experts. The hypothesis was expert raters would initially (and rightfully) reject individual descriptors that didn't fit into their current understanding of the subject matter. However, viewing the

top repeating words might get them to reconsider the data they were marking "unknown" or even "incorrect" moreso than if they simply rated individual sessions.

This spoke to the paradox (and inherent challenges) of the entire project: using scientists to evaluate sessions while attempting to use those sessions to teach the scientists.

Method:

Upon receipt of all sessions, volunteers (friends and family members of the researchers) broke down each viewer's transcripts into descriptors. If a viewer repeated a word, that word was only listed once. All descriptors, sketches, AOLs (analytical overlays), and summaries were extracted. Not all sessions contained sketches or summaries, but all but one had verbal descriptors. This data was then compiled into a master list. An analyst, Alex Poquiz, using MS Excel added up all occurrences of matching words and synonyms to determine the highest level of repeating words and calculated the percentage of times they repeated.

Four different lists were generated:

A). Percentage of corroboration out of first/retasking session only (32 sessions, 1,656 unique words) (LIST A)

B). Percentage of corroboration out of second session only (35 sessions, 1,462 unique words) (LIST B)

C). Percentage of corroboration of first/retaskings and second combined (77 sessions total, 3,263 words). (LIST C)

D). Percentage of corroboration of all 39 viewers – Perceptions were only counted once per viewer. If a viewer reported the same perception on session one or retasking, and the same perception on session two, the perception was only counted once per viewer.

Compilation of Corroborating Words from combined 1st and 2nd Sessions of All Viewers – Total Analysis of 3263 Words

67%	"Light"... light, lighting, lightened, bright, brightened, luminance, luminescence, shiny, shimmer.
62%	"Motion"... motion, movement, moving, rapid movement, velocity
56%	"Biological"... biological, biological organic, alive, contain life, intelligence, intelligent, life, lifeform, lifeforms, live, living, organism, conscious, sentient, organic, organic material, organism, organisms
38%	"Heat"... heat, hot, warm
	"Energy"... energy, energetic, energies, energy can survive, energy fields, energy transfer, release of energy
33%	"Water"... water, water-like, watery, ocean air, air space, airy, airborne, air-like, breezy, breeze, fresh air
31%	air, air space, airy, airborne, air-like, breezy, breeze, fresh air

(LIST D)

Ideally, multiple scientists would have rated all four lists and carefully examined their responses and each others,' but

that proved unfeasible. Researchers encountered so many challenges related to rater willingness, availability, and ability to work with the survey system to input the lists that even having a couple of lists rated by a few scientists proved to be a monumental task, particularly given the project's $2,000 budget. Ultimately, three scientists rated only two of the lists.

The top percentage of corroboration of descriptors out of all first/retasking session and second sessions combined (List C)

The top percentage of corroboration of descriptors out of all first/retasking session and second sessions combined (List C) was input into an online survey score sheet and scored by two scientist raters who did not know what the list consisted of, other than it came from viewers' sessions. This list contained 151 words to be assessed. Words repeating less than 30 percent of the time were not included. These scientists included Scientist Rater #1 - Celeste A. Gilbert, M.S. (Plant Pathology), University of Florida and B.S. (Plant Science), Cornell University. She completed three additional years of graduate-level course work at the University of California-Davis in the areas of plant pathology and plant science. The other Scientist **Rater #2** Stephen Butler M.I.M. (Finance & Accounting), B.S. (Physics), teaches basic physical sciences and statistics at international schools in foreign countries.

Both scientists indicated they had a strong familiarity with Phages, but did not go so far as calling themselves "experts."

The percentage of corroboration for all second "microscopic" sessions only (List B)

Scientist Rater #3 – Dr. Julian Charles Roberts (Liverpool, UK), holds a Ph.D. (Molecular Medicine) from the University of Essex, an M.S. (Biochemistry and Molecular Biology) from University of Hull, Yorkshire, and M.S. in Biotechnology (with Distinction) from De Montfort University Leicester. He did his postdoctoral research at Liverpool John Moores University, and has served as a member of the Biochemical Society and Bacteriophage advisory group. He evaluated List, B, the percentage of corroboration for all second "microscopic" sessions only. Descriptors that repeated in less than 3 percent of all sessions were not included and not rated.
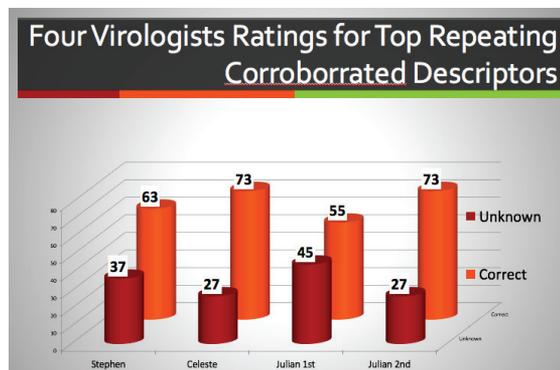
Results of Big Data Perception Testing

From the chart above, you can see that of the 151 big data perceptions from the top percentage of corroboration of descriptors out of all first/retasking session and second sessions combined (List C), Stephen judged 63 words to be correct and 37 words to be unknown or incorrect. Celeste judged 73 words to be correct and 27 to be unknown or incorrect. The chart combines Julian's two sets of ratings, from list B.

Percentage of corroboration for all second "microscopic" sessions only (List B). Researchers asked Julian to repeat his judging after one of the data sheets appeared to be lost. They provided him a new data sheet, not mentioning it was the same sheet he had completed about a week earlier. He turned this one in and soon after, the original sheet was found. He was not aware he was rating the same perceptions again. This provided an opportunity to assess consistency in judging. In his first judging session, of 153 perceptions, he rated 82 correct, 51 incorrect, and 14 unknown. When he repeated the exercise, for the same 153 perceptions, he rated 112 correct, 16 incorrect, and 25 unknown .

Discussion

One of the challenges arose from asking the raters to compare viewers' perceptions to their personal knowledge set, while also hoping the raters would learn something to aid in their scientific endeavors. For example, given the top repeating words found in the remote viewers' transcripts had to do with "light" and "heat," researchers theorized those words might provide valuable clues into the mechanism behind replication. But what were the researchers supposed to do with those words at the time of rating if that wasn't part of the current knowledge base? The words went into an "incorrect" or at least "unknown" category. Some viewers' data involved sensory information such as smells, colors, and feelings that could not be confirmed, nor could various conceptuals, e.g. origin, history, etc. The scientists sometimes were uncertain whether to mark these perceptions as "incorrect" or "unknown." They were asked to perform the judging procedures twice. While perceptions marked correct remained stable, those marked incorrect or unknown fluctuated. Some of this uncertainty may have been affected by the expert raters' lack of knowledge about bacteriophages. Researchers combined the incorrect and unknown categories together for two researchers whose responses fluctuated between inaccurate and unknown.

When Dr. Roberts was asked why he thought his second set of scores reflected a substantially higher level of correct perceptions, he said it was not intentional. He said the one thing that had shifted was his growing understanding of remote viewers and their potential expanded perceptual awareness. He realized they may not be not restricted to looking at Phages in the same way that artists who draw models do (under an electron microscope). He also broadened his focus from thinking he was only supposed to specifically evaluate the known Phage structure to a more holistic view, which included the Phage's connectivity to its bacterial host. He realized if you ask a remote viewer to describe a fish, you can't say they are wrong when they also describe the water the fish is swimming in. His first judging had excluded the environment the Phage existed within, and his second had included it. This was not unusual. Inconsistencies within analysis and between analysts have been noted in the parapsychology literature since 1970, when Honorton first observed fluctuations in raters' scores when comparing session data to photographic targets. Ed May and others have written extensively about this as well (May, et al, 1990)

Analytic Approach #2 - Initial Session of Merit Ratings

Researchers 1 and 2 performed initial ratings to make data analysis more feasible for the expert raters who were unwilling to evaluate all viewers' 80 sessions due to time and budget constraints. After an initial session of merit ratings, only those scored 3 or higher would be rated by the virologists. Sessions had to receive a 3 in the initial non-frontloaded sessions and a 3 or 4 in sessions where viewers were frontloaded with the word "microscopic."

Researchers 1 and 2 independently developed a five-point scale (0 – 5). This scale could be considered a modified version of the SRI seven-point Confidence Ranking Scale. The scale, referred to as the Beem-Katz Rating Scale, was one of the first of its kind to include consideration of the rater's emotional impact. It is based on the following criteria:

Rating 0 – Viewer fails to turn in a session.

Rating 1 - Less than 25 percent of data is correct or seemingly applicable. However, that which is may still be useful. Most of the data is incorrect or incomprehensible, or seeming not applicable to the subject matter. Not enough details, descriptors, sketches; possibly poorly organized.

Rating 2 - Between 25- and 50-percent correct, some helpful information and/or sketches, but some data that is not applicable to the subject matter and not as comprehensive or useful as sessions deserving a 3.

Rating 3 - Between 50- and 75-percent correct, contains information that seems applicable to the subject, is descriptive and useful and has strong correspondence with known models of the subject matter. Some information is incorrect or incomprehensible. Session contains detailed information/and or sketches, but not quite as comprehensive as sessions deserving a 4. If the rater is having a hard time deciding whether the session should be a 3 or a 4, the general rule is it should stay a 3. If the rater feels strongly it would be a shame for it to not receive a 4, it should be declared a 4.

Rating 4 - Between 75- and 100-percent correct. Most, if not all, of the information either corresponds with known models, the information that is not known could reasonably be applicable. Very little obvious incorrect data. Session is well organized and is seen as potentially very helpful and highly descriptive. Session contains data or sketches that create an "aha moment" in the viewer and a feeling of excitement in the rater, and enthusiasm to share it as an example of what remote viewing can do.

Researchers 1 and 2 performed the judging themselves using a team-judging consensus approach. This required the two researchers to compare and discuss each viewer's individual transcript until arriving at a combined score.

These scores were rechecked as the researchers' understanding of the subject matter (related to Bacteriophages) increased. Over the course of a year, two viewers' scores were upgraded to the next-higher score. One of these had only provided sketches and no written descriptors. However, the sketches corresponded so closely to known models of Phages that he was upgraded from a 2 to a 3. Another session was upgraded from a 3 to a 4 because it matched the quality of sessions given a 4, and the researchers felt very enthusiastically about it, per the above scale. However, this session was upgraded after the original sessions were selected to be scored by scientists, so it was not included in all of the analysis.

As noted on the table below, 39 viewers completed the first session, and 33 viewers completed the second session. This included one who only did one session, one who was disqualified, and four who declined after several requests to submit second sessions. Of the 33 who completed two sessions, 100 percent either stayed the same or improved when they did the second session with the prompting of "microscopic"-- 23 improved and 10 stayed the same. The greatest number of improved scores occurred for those who received 3s and 4s for the second session. Three of those who received the lowest scores of 1 did not seem to improve. Viewers only received a zero if they did not turn in their second session; every session included at least one descriptor researchers felt could be considered a hit.

Discussion:
As has been aptly noted in other studies going back to the early research done at SRI, free-response remote-viewing activities and free-response analysis (as opposed to forced-choice) come with their inherent challenges (May, et al, 1990). These challenges were apparent when sorting the sessions into four categories and when assessing the ratings provided by the experts. Under ideal circumstances, those providing the viewers with initial ratings of merit would have been both Phage/virology experts and experienced remote-viewing project managers. Instead, Researcher 1 was a plant pathologist with a basic understanding of the Phage and remote viewing, and Researcher 2 was, at the time, a moderately experienced remote viewer/project manager with very little knowledge of the biological sciences. Preferably the reseacher and judge roles would be split, with outside judges recruited to evaluate the sessions. However, given the highly complex technical subject of virology, plus budget constraints, it was unfeasible to find someone versed in these subjects and in evaluating remote-viewing sessions who would be willing to rate 80 sessions, some close to 20 pages long. Again, the goal of this project was not simply to prove that remote viewers could describe a Bacteriophage, but to gain new knowledge about a trigger for replication. Anyone analyzing these sessions would need to clearly understand what was being looked for in order to meet the project's applied goals.

Because these ratings serve as a foundation for some of the other assessments, particularly that of the qualitative one discussed later in this paper, a certain amount of valuable material from some of the sessions may have been overlooked or under-assessed. However, as noted above, both researchers re-evaluated sessions over the course of two years, and only two viewers' scores were upgraded to the next-higher level. Overall, sessions rated 1s and 4s were vastly different from each other in terms of number of descriptors, sketches provided, and the quality of information supplied. Many of the sessions rated 3s were very close in quality to the 4s. Only a particular number of 4s could be assigned because the expert raters were unwilling to evaluate more due to budget constraints. Had this not been the case, some 3s were exceptional and would have been rated 4s. Some sessions scored as low as a 1 contained an element or two with very close correspondence to the target.

Analytic Approach #3 – Expert Virologists' Free-Response Scoring Method

Descriptors from each of the top-rated sessions receiving a score of 4, under Approach #2, were individually entered into a spreadsheet. Scientists did not have an opportunity to rate the sketches, which in retrospect should have been included. Scientists provided independent scores, which were then averaged to compute the final results in the bar graph (next page).

Raters included: Dr. Richard Woodward (Rater #4) holds a Ph.D. (Plant Physiology and Plant Pathology). He discovered a Phage that would control Erwinia (bacterial disease on cucumbers). He is the Director of Research and Development for Stollar Enterprises in Houston, Texas. Scientist Rater #5 (Anonymous) was a graduate student working under Dr. Ryland Young at Texas A&M University. He was a Ph.D. candidate biology at the time, majoring in the study of Phage genes.

Combined virologists ratings for four viewer's session
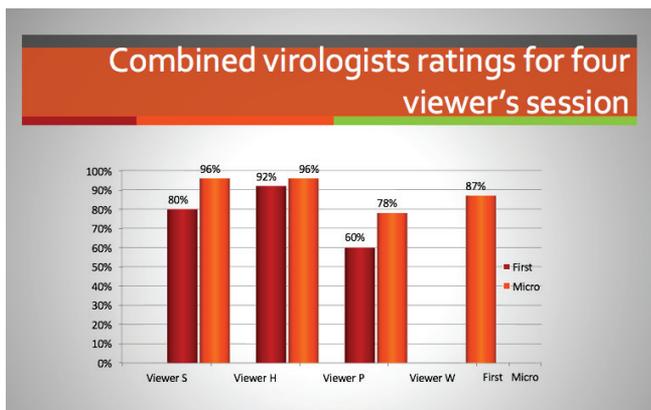
From the chart below, you can see the percentage of perceptions and sketches scored as correct for the first, non-frontloaded sessions (shown in blue and marked "first"), and then the perceptions and sketches scored as correct from the second round of transcripts produced after the viewers were frontloaded with the word "microscopic." Although it's clear and to be expected that the frontloading of "microscopic" assisted with increasing the scores for the second taskings, the scores for the first sessions were still high, with Viewer S having an 80-percent hit rate (correct perceptions subtracted from incorrect), Viewer H having a 92-percent hit rate, and Viewer P having a 60-percent hit rate.

Viewer	1st Session Word Count	2nd Session Word Count	Total Descriptors Assessed
DS	46	46	46
DH	48	55	103
LW	0	193	193
PP	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable

Analytic Approach #4 – Qualitative Independent Analysis

Dr. Julian Charles Roberts (Rater #3) from the U.K. was hired to do a thorough assessment of sessions. He holds a Ph.D. in microbiology, with emphasis on Bacteriophage. He has published in several journals and worked professionally as a microbiologist. He was provided all six sessions from the viewers who scored a 4; additionally, he was sent six sessions from viewers who scored a 3 and whose sessions included either a comprehensive summary and/or detailed sketches. Ideally, he would have evaluated all sessions from viewers who scored a 3, but due to time and financial constraints, he requested to receive no more than 10 sessions (researchers sent him 12). Roberts was unfamiliar with remote viewing before starting his evaluation and asked a lot of questions about how it worked. He considers himself to be "a lucid dreamer" and said he is open to the subject of ARV, although he was concerned about how being involved in this project might affect his career.

During a telephone interview, Dr. Roberts said viewer Daz Smith's session contained sketches so identical to the Phage and bacteria, and the interactions between the two, and to

artists' rendition of a Phage, that if he hadn't had known remote viewing was involved, he would have thought an expert virologist had created the sketch. He felt the descriptors following the sketches were coming from the perspective of someone inside the bacteria looking at the Phage and then moving over to the Phage and describing it from over there. He further stated: "This is blowing my mind. How is this possible?!...it's scary."

Dr. Roberts wrote the following formal written statement: "At first appearances, these data appear to show nothing more than some musings. On further inspection, however, I am convinced that they describe Bacteriophage, and the uses of Bacteriophage. This is my professional opinion as a scientist and a professional and impartial observer."

Official Statement

"At first appearances these data appear to show nothing more then some musings. On further inspection, however, I am convinced that they describe Bacteriophage, and the uses of Bacteriophage. This is my professional opinion as a scientist and a professional and impartial observer"
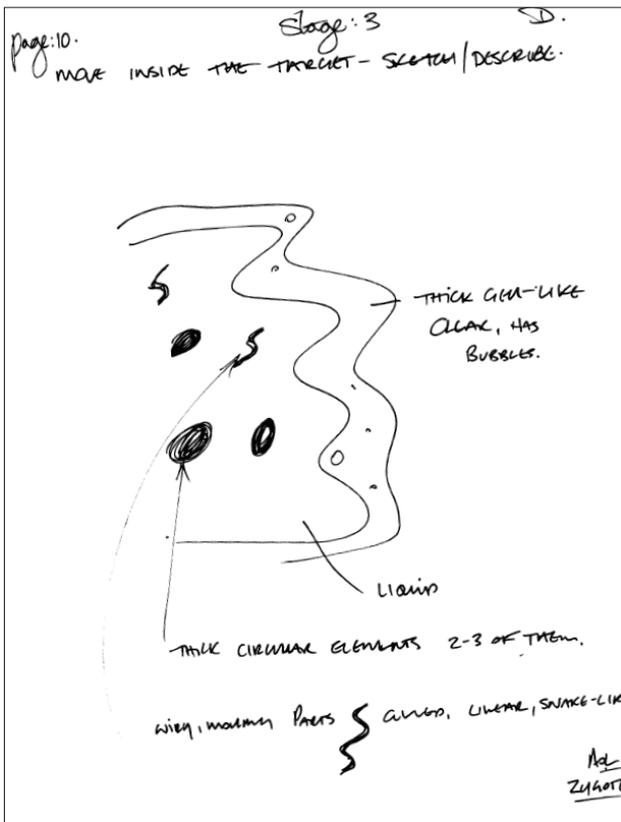
Dr. Julian Roberts.

Unofficial Statement

"This is blowing my mind. How is this possible?!...it's scary".

Dr. Julian Roberts.
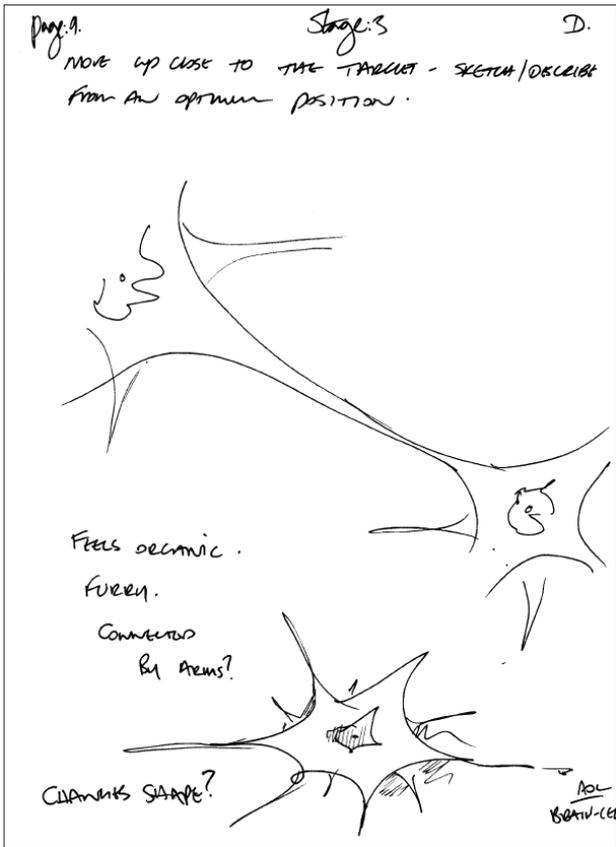
From Daz Smith's Second Session – Page 9 of his Second Session. He tasked himself with: "Move up close to the target. Sketch and describe at the optimal position".
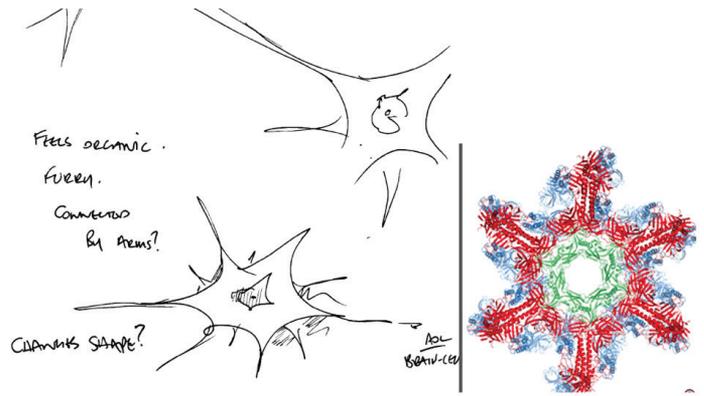

Anthropologic Data from surveys

All data from the viewers' surveys (comprising 27 questions) were compiled into a single spreadsheet.

Of 37 viewers who reported their ages, all were over age 30, and all but four were over age 41. Twenty-four were over age 51, and five were over age 61. Of 39 viewers, 20 were female and 19 were male. Of 39 viewers, 33 were Caucasian, one was African-American, one Hispanic, and four were listed as unknown. Of 39 viewers, six had been viewing for less than a year; of the six, three had never performed a remote-viewing session before. About one-fourth had been viewing for two to four years, one-fourth had been viewing for five to ten years, and one-fourth had been viewing for 10 to 15 years. Of 39 viewers, 49 percent had completed fewer than 50 sessions prior to the start of this project, while 51 percent had done more than 100. Viewers were polled after the study about their experience with describing microscopic organisms. None of the participants had ever viewed a microscopic organism prior to this project, per their own reporting.

Years Viewing
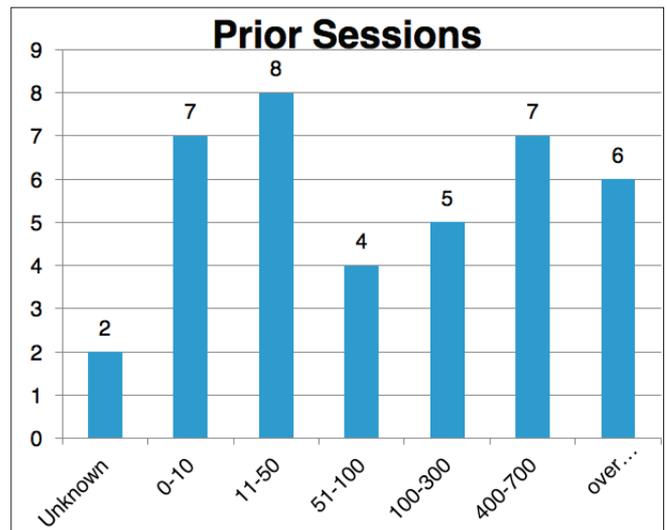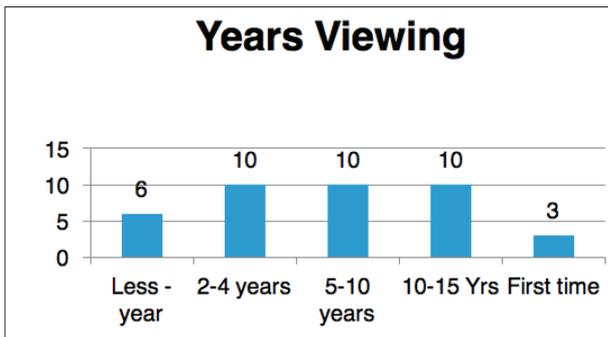
Differences between viewers who were in higher and lower spectrums of performance.

As noted above, viewers were separated into groupings based on their initial ratings of merit from Analytic Approach #2. While this was primarily done to identify the most useful transcripts to pass along to the experts to rate individual sessions (in Analytic Approach #4), researchers now could explore which characteristics, level of experiences, methodologies, time spent on sessions, etc., could be attributed to those with the highest ratings.

Viewers Given Initial Ratings of 4	Years Experience as a Viewers	How much time/Sessions on average a week	Apx # of sessions reported completed in lifetime	Methods Used for Sessions for this particular study	How much time spent on targets? First/Final
Viewer MB	4 months CRV, 2 years RV Professional Medium	21 hrs a week mediumship of clients/ daily meditation of 30 minutes	21 plus sessions	CRV	42 Min / 59 Min
Viewer DH	14 years as a remote viewer	Times vary greatly	between 500 to 1000 rv sessions	CRV/Clairvoyant/dream states combination	1 hr and 4 min / 1 hr 10 min
Viewer DS	15 years	10 or more in CRV sessions, psychic development class	Thousands	CRV	1 hr, 6 min / 1 hr, 15 minutes
Viewer KS	8 years	n/a	apx. 40	CRV	34 Min / 40 Min
Viewer LW	15 years	Professional RV and Intuitive Work. 20 to 30 hours a week intuitive work, 12 are CRV hours.	Over 1000 session and lost count long ago Lets just say lots and lots.	CRV	TOTAL SESSION TIME: Over 4 hours
Viewer PP	6 years	7 to 14 hours per week RV training sessions, mediumship sessions, psychic lessons	apx 300 to 400	CRV	1 hour and 13 min / 4 hours with breaks

TABLE A

This table (Table A) contains information about viewers who scored 4s on their final sessions.

Rating	< 30 min	> 30 min	>60 min	> 120
Four	0	2	2	1
Three	2	2	0	1
Two	4	1	2	2
One	2	1	0	0
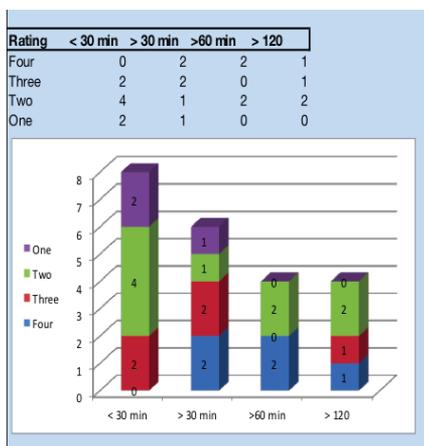
This graph shows how much time viewers spent on their sessions. Viewers were color-coded by their final session.

Those who scored 1s took the least amount of time for their sessions. The 2s were evenly split, with half spending less than 60 minutes and half spending more, although not all viewers reported their time. The six who scored 4s spent at least 30 minutes on their sessions, two took longer than 60 minutes, and one took longer than 120 minutes. The one who took the longest was a CRV instructor who worked with a monitor; she provided a detailed, typed summary in addition to her raw data.

Of the viewers who fell into the 1 category, most reported having previously done very few sessions. One had given a number of clairvoyant readings and an undisclosed number of remote-viewing sessions (researchers later determined under 50 sessions), although he was practicing his abilities on a regular basis. One of the viewers wrote he had performed 700 sessions, but most were ARV (associative remote viewing), which involved providing a sketch and less than a page of descriptors so a rater could distinguish between photos in a given set. The viewer provided only a single page for this current project.

In all, the six individuals rated in the 4 category had previously completed 3,500 remote viewing sessions. Contrast this with those who were in the 1 category, who had done fewer than 800 sessions. If you remove the one viewer who did 700 ARV sessions, that number decreases to fewer than 60 sessions.

Method Used for Session
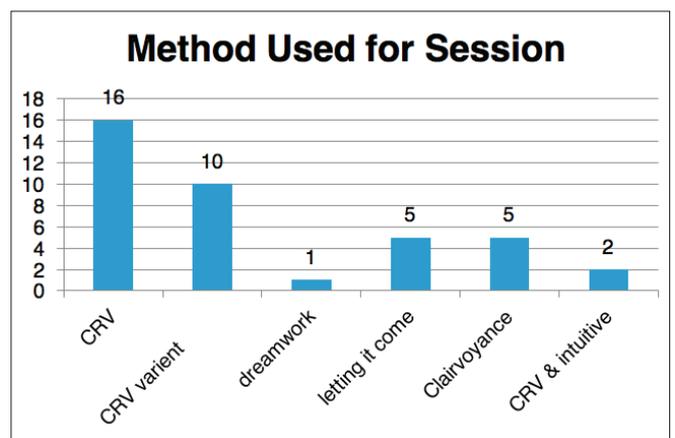
Every viewer who received a score of 4 used the Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) methodology. Some had practiced CRV for many years, and some for a shorter time. One of the top viewers had taught CRV for 10 years, one had just published a book on the subject, another went through at least a basic and intermediate course involving six days of training, and at least two others had attended in-depth courses. This methodology has a set structure and specific terminology easily recognized by those reviewing the sessions who were familiar with CRV.
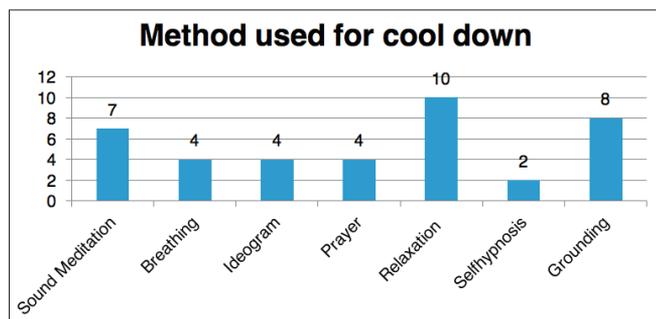
Among those who scored a 1 was a student who had been

studying CRV for two years. Another stated that he used it a bit and had taken one basic CRV class a while ago. Those who were viewing for the very first time did not do so well. Three were brand new clairvoyant students of Researcher 2's class on reading and healing people, but they had very little practice doing that. One was also a professional tarot card reader.

Additional assessment needed of those receiving 2s and 3s.

Many viewers belonged to organizations focused on remote viewing. While some of Researcher 2's newer students who participated were not familiar with remote viewing, other than those who called themselves "remote viewers," there was no recruitment of psychics, mediums, or experienced clairvoyants with a proven track record.

Therefore, this study cannot assess whether those with a high level of experience and/or training in other areas of the psychic arts would have been less or more effective with using nonlocal perception to describe a microscopic target than remote viewers who were experienced and trained in CRV. It does suggest, however, that those trained in CRV may have had an advantage over other remote viewers in this particular study. While past remote-viewing experience didn't result in strong performance by all viewers, it appeared to have been a contributing factor for those who did. The only person who had done fewer than 20 remote-viewing sessions was a self-reported professional medium, who had extensive experience in the realm of psychic functioning prior to this project.

Method used for cool down

Method	Count
Sound Meditation	7
Breathing	4
Ideogram	4
Prayer	4
Relaxation	10
Selfhypnosis	2
Grounding	8

"Cool down" is a remote-viewing term used in both CRV and Extended Remote Viewing (Morehouse, 2011). It means "relaxing, getting focused, and getting prepared to do the session." Most viewers indicated they do some form of preparation work prior to a session. The methods may be indicative of where they were recruited. An assessment of which method of relaxation may have contributed to results was not performed. Considering all the different variables already discussed, it's unlikely doing so would offer much insight.

What viewer characteristics correlated with the most highly rated and useful sessions?

The best sessions strongly correlated to the viewer's level of experience--how many years one had been viewing and

how many sessions one had completed. When experience was paired with the use of CRV methodology, the results were sessions with a high level of accurate descriptors, and descriptive sketches with close correspondence to known models. Finally, taking at least 30 minutes to do a session contributed to better outcomes.

Snap Shot of viewers who scored 4's

- All viewers were trained in CRV methodology.
- 3 had over 15 years experience, 2 had over 6 years, one only had a year but was a professional medium
- 3 had over 1000 hours of prior session experience. 2 had over 300 hours.The only one with less then 40 hours was the medium.
- All spend 10 to 30 hours in psi activities a week
- Lori Williams, Daz Smith, Dan Hoffacker, Michelle Beltran, Patsey Posey and Karen Staley scored 4's.
- All but one viewer took an hour or more to complete sessions. 2 of them took close to 4 hours per session.

Discussion

This was an exploratory project that demonstrated, at least to the participating scientist who had the most knowledge in the field of virology, that remote viewers can provide information regarding an organism such as a Bacteriophage. However, the hypothesis that remote viewers have the ability to describe a Bacteriophage in enough detail to provide useful information to scientists was naive and largely unmeasurable within the time constraints of this study. It was naive because the researchers already knew from other applications of remote viewing, such as crime-solving, that sharing unsolicited intuitive-based information seldom works out well, especially if the intended recipient doesn't understand anything about psychic functioning. Often just locating and contacting the person in charge is challenging, while getting the investigator to review the information is impossible. Even in cases where an investigator solicits the help of an intuitive, that investigator

already has a set of options he/she is considering and may be emotionally attached to one. The further the intuitive's information veers from those options, even if correct, the less likely it is to be considered. If you substitute the word "investigators" with "scientists," that is exactly what occurred in this project. Had the researchers started with a scientist who was actively doing research and requesting the help of top remote viewers to work out a problem he could act upon, it may have been a different story, but also quite a different research design.

Would Friedrich August Kekulé von Stradonitz, who dreamed about the motion of carbon molecules, have been as open to the dreams or intuitive descriptions of others as he was to his own? It begs the question of whether it might prove more fruitful to encourage scientists to become remote viewers themselves, particularly since this study demonstrated many of the higher-rated viewers had extensive training in the field. One criticism of the project's design centered on the varied methods of analysis. Researcher 2 found using more than one method of analysis allowed comparison and additional insights, which a single method would not provide. While other researchers suggest this may lead to "cherry-picking" results, the researchers challenge that assertion since all results were openly and equally reported in this study.

The glaring problem with this particular project was the inability to have all the data assessed. Analytic approach #2 was a systematic, scale-based sorting process that identified the sessions with the most descriptive data and sketches. Those were then passed on to expert researchers to analyze (approach #3). This sorting primarily focused on addressing the problem of having too many transcripts and too few judges. Even so, too few raters were willing to review all the transcripts that had been identified as the strongest (receiving scores of 3s and 4s), particularly because they were longer and more detailed. Consequently, each scientist received only three of the sessions that received 3s and 4s, not every high-ranked session.

In this paper, all ratings completed by the expert raters were reported. These hit rates (correct vs. incorrect/unknown) were in the higher percentiles, even for the viewer's first sessions prior to being frontloaded with the word "microscopic." This is promising. However, no formal statistical analysis was done beyond calculating the hit rates because of the above-mentioned issues and because the sample size was not large enough to calculate significance.

The researchers—new to the field of remote viewing research at the onset of this project in 2011--seriously under-estimated the time and effort it would take to rate sessions, particularly ones involving such a technical subject. They had no idea how challenging it would be to find expert raters. Nor did they understand not just the importance, but the absolute mandate, of having a detailed plan for analysis prior to initiating the study. Some aspects had to be "improvised," which is not acceptable when applying the scientific method.

Consequently, in subsequent projects, they not only have a review board (as they had in this study), but also hire a statistician prior to the commencement of any experiment, rather than afterward. Unfortunately, finding statisticians to work on remote-viewing projects is turning out to be as challenging as finding virologists.

Finally, some have questioned the frontloading of the word "microscopic" for the viewers' second sessions. One reviewer felt this "gave away" too much, so all information that followed was suspect. The researchers knew that many of the viewers were trained to visit locations and move around the locations, changing focal points from far away to close up. They were taught to avoid moving too close for fear of what Lyn Buchanan calls "door knobbing," or getting too focused on one numinous thing, object or aspect, such as mistaking the door knob for the whole building. In this case, the researchers were concerned viewers would focus on the whole lab or microscope rather than the creatures being studied within. They needed a way to say, "look over here." Only one of the remote viewers had previously been tasked with anything microscopic. After sessions came in, to help determine if the frontloading might have skewed results, the researchers did an informal test to see if the sessions could match ANY type of microscopic entity, such as a nanorobot or a dust mite as opposed to a Bacteriophage. Some of these microscopic entities were biological and living, and some were not. Researchers compared some of the previous top rated sessions from analytic approach #2 with these others types of microscopic sized items. Other than having descriptors addressing small size (words which discarded when assessing the second, frontloaded sessions), those sessions did not seem like strong matches for these other types of microscopic items. Researchers performed these informal tests to satisfy their own concerns about the effect of frontloading and once satisfied, didn't keep a record of the results, which, in retrospect, would have been interesting to share.

Despite these challenges, the researchers believe this study demonstrated that remote viewing has the potential to be used as a tool to gain information about microscopic organisms, which might ultimately aid scientists in diagnosing and treating various diseases. It also offered some insights into the approaches scientists can use to analyze and evaluate session data, as well as criteria to use when selecting remote viewers for scientific projects.
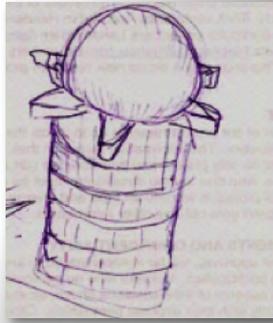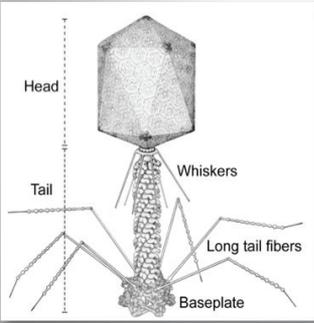
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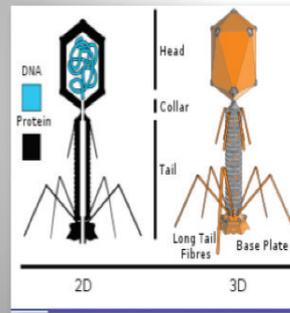Wertheimer, Max. (1959). Productive Thinking. Enlarged edition. New York: Harper and Brothers. 213-228.
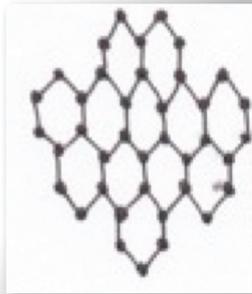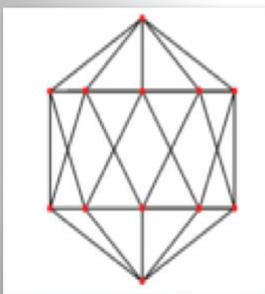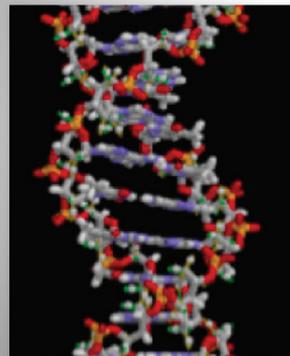
DNA Artists Rendition | **Remote Viewer's Sketch**

Flexible Tubing/Piping

switch lysine
ATP lid

switch lysine
ATP lid
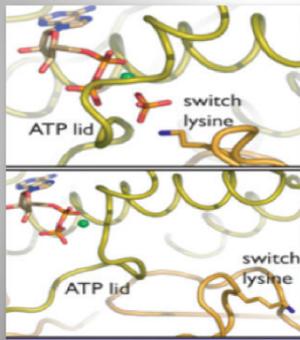
Thank You Remote Viewers!

Michele Beltran	Paul Hennessy	Catherine Bisgono	SonnyStevenson
Dan Hoffacker	Debbie Hite	Rene Fulsome	Fran Theis
Daz Smith	Bennet Kobb	Thomas Giovannoni	David Beatty
Lori Williams	Gary Kilpatrick	Tyron Michieli	Josephina Vizcaine
Karen Staley	Jon Nobel	Lori Mitchell	Theresa Schnellman
Tunde Aturase	Patsey Posey	Natasha Remoe	Catherine Zukowski
Mike George	Bernard Roth	Suzie Wright-Kerr	Kathy Davenport
Chiris George	Berl Koffman	Michele Schultz	Kelly Simon
Tom Atwater	Tina Salee	Ursula Ferrero	Michael Bonnet

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I again feel and sense that this target is Intelligently thought out and designed. The material/materials that this target is made of I sense/feel is unknown to me. I feel and sense how orderly and compact everything is. Some type of shell, some type of covering, some type of armor, some type of casing, some type of membrane, some type of barrier, netting or coating. WoW!, what created this, who made this??

End session 5:15 pm. 4-14-2012

Daniel LeRay Hoffacker III

Daniel LeRay Hoffacker

Lance + Debra

TW Fendley

Lance William Beem is founder and CEO of Beem Biologics (http://www.beembiologics.com). He has been a plant physiologist and is a 35 year veteran of the crop protection industry. He holds a Master's of Science from the University of California, Riverside. He has been the Market Director and Publications Chair for the International Association of Near Death Studies. He has been trained in controlled remote viewing and clairvoyant reading.

Debra Lynne Katz, M.S.W., is a current doctoral student in Psychology at the University of West Georgia. She is a remote viewer, clairvoyant and researcher and two time recipient of the IRVA/IRIS research award. She is founder/director of the International School of Clairvoyance. She is author of "You are Psychic"; "Extraordinary Psychic" and "Freeing the Genie Within". She is a former Federal Probation officer.

T.W. Fendley is a long time remote viewer, group manager and webmaster with the Applied Precognition Project. She hosts a blog on Associative Remote Viewing (www.arv4fun.com). Fendley is also the author of two fantasy novels and numerous shorter works. (www.twfendley.com).

Canadian CRVer, Coleen Marenich, resumes her CRV training with a new approach

Newcomers with a keen interest in CRV, and long-standing CRVers who seek post-grad training, have been recommended to Coleen by retired CRV trainer, Lyn Buchanan. Those who have enjoyed her courses and mentoring have reaped the benefits of her 15 years as a CRVer, CRV Project Manager, trainer, mentor and session analyst. Over time, Coleen has developed a new approach to CRV training to deal with the stumbling blocks commonly associated with traditional 3-day workshop training courses. Her CRV courses hold true to the traditional methodology while her students undertake a full immersion into Controlled Remote Viewing. And they love it!

There's nothing out there to match her unique program. Students now have a choice to be trained - intensively - in all the traditional CRV protocols without the overwhelming experience so many students go through in traditional CRV training. Check out her website for more information:

WWW.CRVTRAINING.CA

EMAIL: MARENICHC@GMAIL.COM

ROSWELL
CRASH AT CORONA

Interview with the
Farsight team of
Courtney Brown &
Dick Allgire

Daz Smith

Courtney, why did you decide to task the Roswell incident?

In general, Dick Allgire and Daz Smith were always adamant about never wanting me to give them an extraterrestrial target in any of our Farsight projects. Such projects seemed too "woowoo" for them, and they wanted people to focus on the scientific side of showing that remote viewing is real. So, in order to get them to do Farsight projects, I had to promise never to give them such targets. Of course I was lying, since the viewers can never have a say in the target selection. They must be blind to all targets. But when I finally did decide to give them an extraterrestrial target, I had to pack three targets into one project: (1) Cydonia, Mars, (2) the Phoenix Lights, and (3) a photographic anomaly on Iapetus, one of the moons of Saturn. I was convinced that they would quit working at Farsight after I gave them an extraterrestrial target, so I thought I better get three in one go before they quit. Farsight pays them per target, so I ended up saying that it was a project with four targets (Cydonia had two targets), end of story. Well, those targets went really, really well, and many people like watching those sessions. Probably because everything went so well with the results, Dick and Daz yelled at me mightily, but they did not quit. But after that, I had to promise never to do that again or they would never again work at Farsight. Of course, I was lying. But I had to wait a long time, involving Farsight with other projects, such as our Hitler project, the re-do of

our Atlantis project, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. project, and then our monthly Time-Cross Project. If you consider all of these things together, especially the ongoing Time Cross, then that is a lot of remote viewing. So finally, I sensed that I could sneak Roswell into the mix. I figured that the worst that could happen is that they would quit on me again. (It sort of happens a lot. When you're a member of the very elite club of the best remote viewers on the planet, you can get a bit temperamental.) Also, the time seemed right. Some months prior, I ran across an interview that Daz gave, and he was asked if he was ever tasked with the Roswell UFO crash. He said no, and he voiced how disappointed he was that this had never happened over the past 20 years. Mind you, Daz has said such things about many targets that he was eventually tasked at Farsight, like 9/11 and the JFK assassination, so this was not unusual. But it stuck in my mind that we might eventually do that Roswell target, and maybe, just maybe, he would not be too upset.

Can you give us a summary of the project, its scale, and the amount of work involved in creating a tangible project like this from start to finish?

All Farsight projects involve much more work than most people are aware. First, there is the careful preparation of the viewers, by involving them in all sorts of other projects

that have no relation to the new project under consideration. They have to be caught totally off-guard. This sometimes takes years. The viewers have to be convinced that such and such a target is nowhere near my drawing board. If they ever bring up a target as a possible Farsight project, then I cannot do that project for years. I do ask them not to discuss possible future Farsight projects with me for that reason. The next step is for me to convince myself that there is sufficient verifiable evidence of the event to warrant a Farsight project. In the case of Roswell, there are detailed published investigations, such as the book by Stanton T. Friedman and Don Berliner, Crash at Corona. And then we have the account of a military officer at the scene, Jesse Marcel, as told by his medical doctor son in The Roswell Legacy. And also there is The Day After Roswell by Colonel Corso, a book that was never refuted by the U.S. military, and also the statements about the Roswell incident by the former CIA officer, Chase Brandon. In total, I decided there was more than enough testimony from serious sources to warrant a Farsight project. At that point, I had to create the targets for the project. For the Roswell project, there were two targets, the actual crash, and the prior origins of the beings involved in the crash. Then I need to recruit the remote viewers. In this case, I asked Dick Allgire, Daz Smith, and Aziz Brown to remote view for the project, and this happened during November 2016. Then the paper sessions began, followed by the video sessions. The timeline was such that all of the remote viewing, paper as well as the video sessions, needed to be completed by the end of January 2017. After that, I had to assemble the video, which turned out to be three hours long, a very spine tingling three hours. The Roswell project was released during the third week of February.

What was your personal opinion for the Roswell Event - before and then after seeing the remote viewing data?

Based on the evidence of the event as presented in the books and statements mentioned above, I assumed that something unusual did happen near Roswell in July 1947. But I always keep an open mind as to what actually did happen. So I had no real prior conclusions one way or the other. If you look at the exact wording of the first target, it shows how I was open to anything. The exact wording is this: "The viewer will remote view the event at Corona, New Mexico, commonly referred to as the 'Roswell UFO crash' that occurred in July of 1947. The viewer will perceive all aspects of the event, including the object involved in the event immediately prior to the incident that caused the crash (when it was still in good condition), the incident that caused the object to crash, the crash itself, as well as the immediate aftermath of the crash." So I am targeting the event that is referred to as the 'Roswell UFO crash,' but I am not saying that a UFO actually was the cause of the event. As far as the target wording is concerned, it could have been a weather balloon.

Do you feel that there is enough feedback

to be able to properly evaluate the RV data for this project?

Yes, as outlined in the answer to the previous question. I relied on published and respected investigations and accounts.

What if anything stood out for you in the RV data for this project?

One of the things that is so amazing in these data is how human the extraterrestrials are. This is not to say that they are human, but that they have human flaws and strong points. For example, I cannot help but look at the session that Aziz did for the actual crash without saying that those guys in the ship needed to wear seat belts. I almost felt like a police officer should have pulled up on a motorcycle to write them a ticket. What also stood out is the sense that the subjects in the craft were not hostile to humanity or Earth in any way.

The combination of white board and video documenting of RV sessions seems to be working well for Farsight projects - what are your thoughts on this process, and how it presents RV to the masses?

Video is the present and the future. The days when people could show remote-viewing data using only pieces of paper is past. Viewers need to engage the audience by describing what they see in their sessions using their own voices. They need to have solid presentational skills, and these skills need to be included in the training for remote viewing. It is OK for a person to do only paper sessions if the purpose is limited to personal enrichment. But if one is to use remote viewing to change the world to be a better place, then the paper sessions need to be accompanied by video sessions. Also, and this is important, it invariably happens that viewers report much more during their video sessions than they do with their paper sessions. Paper and pen can be very limiting. You need to write everything down, and that slows down the perceptual and recording process. But with video, the viewer just needs to talk, and the words come much more easily and naturally when one does not have to write everything. Finally, video sessions can be really fun to watch. It is a new genre of remote-viewing film making.

Do you feel that your personal and long term interest in UFOS/Aliens may hinder acceptance of this data, as people may just say "it's just another Farsight 'alien' project"?

No. At Farsight we do mostly physical and totally verifiable projects. For example, the Time-Cross Project is monthly, and we have been doing it for nearly a year, and that is totally

physical and verifiable. If we were to limit Farsight projects to only Earthly verifiable targets coming from the mainstream news, then we would be restricting ourselves. Remote viewing is supposed to remove restrictions. So any target is fair game for us. But again, remember that most of our projects involve normal Earth-based stuff. In addition to the monthly Time Cross where we predict major news events, there is also 9/11, JFK, Hitler, and Martin Luther King, Jr. And the fact that we found alien influence in the building of the Giza pyramids was a total surprise to me. That Giza project started out with the assumption of no esoteric content whatsoever.

From the RV data are there any data that tells us the 'intent' of the life form within the Roswell vehicle?

No. Some questions remain with all of our projects. We still do not know why those subjects were flying over Earth before the crash.

Did the data give any hint of where the Roswell crash material is now?

No. There were two targets for the project. The first target had to deal with the actual crash. After that, there was a choice of whether to move forward or backward in time. I decided that moving forward was not going to be as interesting as moving backward. So I abandoned the idea of pursuing what happened to the craft and its occupants after the crash since that has been discussed so extensively in written accounts, and instead went after where they came from. No one new where they came from, so that information would be totally new and interesting.

Courtney, how do you feel that remote viewing on classic UFO cases like this could help with UFO investigations, and would you like to do more, maybe working with some of the top researchers?

To be honest, I am not too interested in pursuing more UFO cases, at least not right now or in the foreseeable future. There is lots of stuff on Earth that can be usefully examined using remote viewing, including scientific questions relating to the remote-viewing phenomenon itself. But again, you never know if I am lying about our future target interests. Nonetheless, if you look at all of Farsight projects, you will see great variety. So if you are trying to predict what we will do next, don't look at what we have done in the past. Expect the unexpected. So if remote viewing is to be done to work cooperatively with some of the top UFO researchers, it would probably have to be done by someone else.

What is next for Courtney? Where would you like to see Farsight go? What would

you like to achieve with all these video projects?

First and foremost, we are creating a new genre of remote-viewing film making. We are developing new techniques for presenting RV data, and we are building a new audience for remote viewing. Also, we are building our own presence on YouTube, Vimeo, and Amazon. We are no longer dependent on other people to show our work to the world. Gone are the days when we hope for some movie studio to call us and offer to show our work to the world. We have our own distribution channels. And if you look at the mainstream, they are increasing following our model as well. Even the new Star Trek: Discover series that is to be launched later this year (2017) is going to be offered as a monthly subscription by CBS. That is, the producers are direct marketing their series to their viewing customers over the Internet. Forget the movie theaters. Forget the mainstream television networks. Everything is moving in the direction of direct marketing to interested audiences. Eventually our YouTube channel will have millions of subscribers, and when that happens, the world will be tuned into what we do. We are building for that really exciting future. And one more thing. We are now focusing on the younger demographic. The youth will truly inherit the Earth. If we don't focus on telling our story to young people, then the future is lost. People of all ages are important in this world. But young people will make most of the critical changes that will effect how our species evolves.

What do you need to achieve any of your goals and aims?

We at Farsight need to continue doing what we are doing. We will continue our ongoing monthly Time-Cross project, and we will do at least three Mysteries Projects a year. In addition, we will publish videos of young people during their training in our Young Masters series. And we will engage people of all ages with our weekly vlogs. We need to be self sustaining financially in order to do this. So our Mysteries Projects are crucial in this regard. But also, as our YouTube audience continues to expand, we will have more resources from that end as well. Rest assured that as we grow, we will plow all of that growth back into Farsight to generate new growth with new projects and new ideas. The goal is to make the planet a better place. Nothing else matters, except that we have fun while we are making the planet a better place.

Courtney, do you need any help, need any viewers or admin, can anyone if interested get in touch or work with you on projects or suggestions? And if so how would they do this?

How can people help us the most? Honestly, by watching our projects they are helping enormously. Spreading the word to

others helps. We live in a world of social networks, so using those social networks to tell people about us is the future. This world will be changed one person at a time. That is how social networks operate. This can be blazingly quick, or it can be slow. But it is still one person at a time, and we need people to be engaged with this. In terms of other help, it is essential to remember that we are an all volunteer organization. No one is on salary. The viewers get paid for remote viewing, but that is mostly to help cover their expenses. Also, short-term help is of little use to us. We need people who are with us for the long run. That is also why we are not trying to get a movie studio to do something involving us. If a movie studio did a Farsight gig, then it would be a one-off. They would do their thing and then move on to something else. We would be abandoned as quickly as they picked us up. We want resources to be with us longer, for the duration, and that requires that we do everything ourselves. That is one reason why we are so selective about who we train with remote viewing. We want to know that there is a high probability that the person with whom we invest nine months of intensive training will want to stick with us after the training. It is not an issue of money. With us, it is an issue of long term stability. Remote viewing is not something that will change the world in a day or a week. We think only in terms of the long haul. There is no short haul.

Questions with Dick Allgire.

Dick, before participating in this project, what was your exposure to the Roswell event and how much did you know about it or believe in it?

Well, I'm certainly no expert on the Roswell incident. I remember when I first heard about it. I was working in a newsroom in Honolulu in 1986. This was before Art Bell, before the Internet, long before YouTube, so you really had to go looking for this type of information, and I just wasn't into it. One day the subject of UFOs came up and a video editor told me an interesting story. This was a woman who had lived in El Paso, Texas. She said, "Oh, UFOs are real! One crashed in New Mexico. I know people in El Paso who heard all about it. They had friends and relatives from Roswell who witnessed it. Everyone in this town knows about it. The government covered it up."
That was the first I'd heard about it. I remember being incredulous. I said, "You're telling me a UFO crashed, and the government recovered it, and people in some town witnessed the whole thing? I doubt that." She said, "Oh, it happened. There's a book about."

So I went to a bookstore and found a book – I can't even remember the name- and sure enough, there was a book about it. I think it was the one by Charles Berlitz.

In the 1990's I heard a few late night radio interviews with Don Schmitt and Kevin Randall. I don't think I read their books, but I enjoyed their interviews and they seemed credible. Then

there was the big hype over the alien autopsy, which turned out to be fake. So that's pretty much a rundown on my experience with Roswell.

What are your thoughts now, after reviewing all the viewers data?

Well I think the data is pretty clear that a flying disc crashed at Roswell. We know that remote viewing is real. We've proved that. It's pretty straight forward in the work produced by the three viewers that something did crash out there and that something was a disc. I'm one of the few people in remote viewing that's been actually trained to conduct a form of analysis on remote viewing data, and what was interesting to me -looking at all three viewers work – I would say what crashed was part of a larger fleet, because all of us drew a number of these objects. When three remote viewers working independently all produce the same data you can pretty much take that to the bank.

Do you have an idea from your rv data of what eventually happened to the Roswell wreckage or where it may be today?

I saw whatever is was laid out and reassembled, in a way that reminded me of the TWA Flight 800 wreckage, sort of a forensic re-creation in a hanger. It looked to me like they hauled whatever they had into some hanger somewhere and put it up on blocks and stood around scratching their heads saying, "What the hell is this?"

The life inside the vehicle - do you know what happened to these?
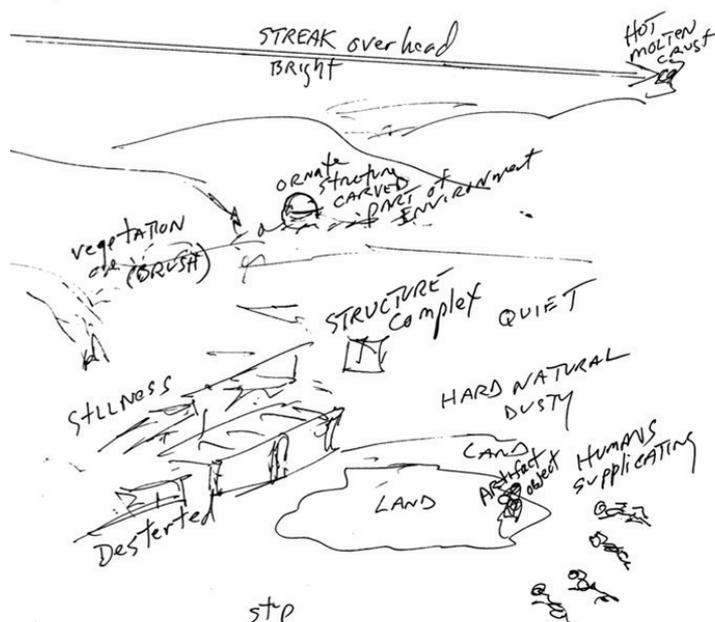
Oh, I hate to admit this, but since this is a post-project debriefing, I'll tell you. This was actually a failure on my part. If

you look at my first paper session, my S-3 Site Sketch, I drew a crumpled object with four little life forms on the ground next to it. And in all the work I did I never followed up on that data. You have to understand- no one is allowed to communicate with me about the target in any away. There is no monitoring, no one can say, "Hey you drew these little guys on the ground, what about them?" I was working on my own, and I either didn't trust that, or I got involved in other aspects, so that crucial data sort of faded away. I wrote "supplicating" (I don't remember why) but I think it was the bodies of aliens.

There was a point in the project where I thought at least one of the targets probably involved Roswell, or something similar. In my conscious mind I was going, "Oh don't tell me I'm going to see bug-eyed Grays." So going into the last target in the project I just avoided that. I was afraid it wouldn't be legitimate remote viewing; it would be me expecting to see the inhabitants of this disc that we all know from the lore of UFO community. So I made it a point to look at everything but those guys. And sure enough, I never saw them. I produced stuff I had never heard about, things that I don't think I would ever have imagined. My second video session is pretty far out there. It's interesting me to me, like, "How did I come up with all that?" That's when you get an eerie feeling when you see the final feedback.

On revealing, was this project a shock to you?

The process of recording LIVE remote viewing, how does this feel/work for you, it looks daunting, are you not worried that you may bomb live on film in front of your peers and the public?

There are probably some people out there who are saying 'these people keep hitting targets', 'they must be cheating or something'. What would you have to say to these people or comments like this?

Let me weave all these questions into one answer. Was the feedback a shock?

No. When you remote view at this level there comes a point where you are no longer "blind" to the target. You can see on the video where I wrote ROSWELL? on the board. In order to

answer this I have to explain how remote viewing works for me. It's not like you instantly become omniscient on target. You don't plug in a DVD and see the whole thing and know everything about it. On this project I worked for weeks and weeks, doing paper sessions, ERV sessions, and white board sessions. In the middle of all that I worked other projects, other targets. So I was in and out, and in and out, and I had no idea what it was about for the longest time. There are times when I probe an ideogram and close my eyes and get a two-second flash of a visual that is fleeting, hazy, blurry, and indistinct. And that is often accompanied by an idea or "knowing." There are other times when I get a little longer look. There I times when go into an ERV-type state where I black out briefly and "come to" in a sort of a lucid dream state, where I'm at the target. I can sometimes hold this for a few precious moments. (Those are moments I recreate as full-color sketches in the video.) Then I go to the whiteboard and start telling all of this as a story, and when I get rolling, when I forget about the camera, and let the Theta track in my earphones carry me away, I can jump off and start getting complex conceptual ideas. I just start talking and it sort of cascades.

When you watch the video, you can see where I almost went off in the wrong direction. I'd had a full-on experiential bilocation to the land. I stood there on a dirt road looking around in full color reality for about 6 seconds, so I really trusted that. Then I sensed people looking for pieces of something that they believed to be involved with another civilization. For a while, working the target, I thought it was going to be an archeological target, or a hidden treasure, something like that. Then I got the energetic thing streaking overhead, and again I had a really clean bilocation, a "You-Are-There" moment underneath this metallic disc.

At that point some viewers would get all scared and go OH NO! AOL! AOL! But I was taught in my methodology not to be so concerned with the dreaded AOL. I mean, what's the point of this? You want to get high-level data. If you're right, it's not an AOL, it's good target data.

Now in this particular project I did a very good, successful example of remote viewing, so it's published and we've polished the presentation and held it up for the world to see. I've had some utter failures. It's never 100%. I could show you plenty of sessions where you would look at my data, and see the feedback and say, "Wow, that was a spectacular fail!" Someday I'll publish a couple of those. If you look at the current Time Cross project you'll see that I'm 'on' some of the time, and 'off' some of the time. That's true of all remote viewers. That's just the

way it is. In regards to these Mysteries projects, while Courtney Brown is not allowed to comment on our work until the project is finished, we're fairly confident he wouldn't let us do several long video sessions if we were off target. Once I turned in a video clip and Courtney emailed me back. He said, "Let's talk about that later. Why don't you go on to a different aspect of the target?" Your mind starts going in circles. "Talk about that later?" What's that supposed to mean? Was I totally off? You just have to say, "Screw it, that's what I got. Take it or leave it. That's my session, it's what I got." I can get pretty cranky, as Courtney knows.

Dick, do you feel that there are already too many alien/UFO type projects associated with Remote viewing? If not, why not?

Yes, remote viewing has been joined at the hip with UFOs and I think that's a bad thing. Let me explain why. I believe UFOs are real. There is alien life, and it has interacted with life on earth for a long time. But there is a lot of disinformation, a ton of crazy bullshit that has been seeded in the UFO culture, in order to discredit the whole field. I don't want any of that to rub off on remote viewing, which is simply a natural, advanced communication skill, nothing magic. There has also been a psychological warfare tactic used against ufology, where they interject the "giggle" factor. "Oh, UFOs, ha ha ha. Crazy people." That's not necessarily true, but it is a finely crafted response that has been trained into the public. So when remote viewers do UFO targets, it prompts this Pavlovian response, "ha, ha, ha, crazy people." I think remote viewers should do mostly verifiable validation targets. If you go off on esoteric targets too often, your skills degrade.

We all know that you had some very public break ups with your former colleagues in Hawaii. How is this situation now? What's next for Dick? What would you like to do with remote viewing? And what are your dreams?

I want to say that the guy who trained me, gave me free – no charge- a priceless skill and knowledge that has changed my life, and I'll forever be indebted for that. I think it is a superior method of remote viewing, and I try my best to stay true to that method. Beyond that, I don't think I'll ever speak publicly about what happened.

The one thing I see that is lacking in remote viewing today is any proper analysis. As part of my training, I was taught how to take remote viewing sessions and extract the valid data and meaning from several sessions. The problem is, CRV-based RV data does not allow for this type of analysis. My dream, my goal, is to train a few remote viewers who use the techniques I learned, and then put the data through proper analysis. That's not done. Nothing we do at Farsight involves any structured analysis. That's okay. Courtney just puts all the data out there at face value. But sometimes it has more value if you do real analysis. Analysis, by the way, is not interpretation.

As for teaching, I have two private students right now. They're doing very well. I'm working on a method of teaching private classes via streaming video over the Internet. You watch a private video, then get a lecture, then work a target and get feedback. The problem is this. Remote viewing can't be taught in a week, or a month, or even a few months. I would say a diligent person needs to work six months to a year just to get the basics. I trained for 19 years! So I might be accepting some students later this year, but they will be hand picked and they will have to accept that it requires more work than most people are willing to endure.

Contact me at dallgire12@yahoo.com

Roswell - Crash at Corona

This was a Farsight Institute project that was started in Decmber 2017, and extended into March 2017. Tasked by Courtney Brown to three remote viewers: Aziz Brown, Daz Smith, Dick Allgire. The only information the viewers had was that this was **Target 15.**

Initial remote viewing was done as a warm-up on paper and then the viewers were told to go to a white board where they video recorded their remote viewing sessions LIVE.

The following pages show one of the remote viewing paper sessions done as a warm-up for this project, before moving to the white board to expand the session work on video.

Cue/Feedback

This was supplied to each participant <u>AFTER</u> all the remote viewing sessions were done on paper, and then on video.

Target #15a: The viewer will remote view the event at Corona, New Mexico, commonly referred to as the "Roswell UFO crash" that occurred in July of 1947. The viewer will perceive all aspects of the event, including the object involved in the event immediately prior to the incident that caused the crash (when it was still in good condition), the incident that caused the object to crash, the crash itself, as well as the immediate aftermath of the crash.

page:1   Stage:1   D.

TARGET: 1912.   4.1.17.
PI: 25 MIN MEDITATION TO MUSIC - FEEL GREAT!   2:00pm
ORV.
BLIND
SOLO.

1912

STRUCTURES.

SMOOTH   —   SURFACE.
SHAPED
CURVED
DOMED.
GRID
HARD
ETCHED.   METALLIC

VIBRATING
SOUNDS
MOVEMENT
— FEELS ALIVE — ENERGY.

Page:2   Stage:2   D.

A: HUM., REPEATING. RUSHING - SWOOSH.
T1: HARD. COLD.
T2: COOL.   AIR.
V - Colrs: GREY.
Lum: BRIGHT.
Con: HIGH.
T3: METALLIC
O: OZONE.
ES: WILD, ALIVE. MOVEMENT.
Sub: VIBRATION - HERE THEN NOT.   AIR DIMENSIONAL
D.
H.
V.
D.
MO SU: SINGULAR, SHAPED. CURVED, DOMED

Ai FEELS SCARY, EXCITING, ENERGIZED.
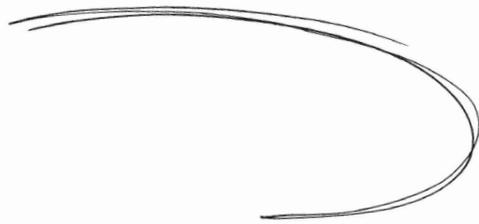
1912

FLOWING, CURVED
SHAPED FORM.
DESIGNED FOR SPEED - MOVEMENT.

1912.
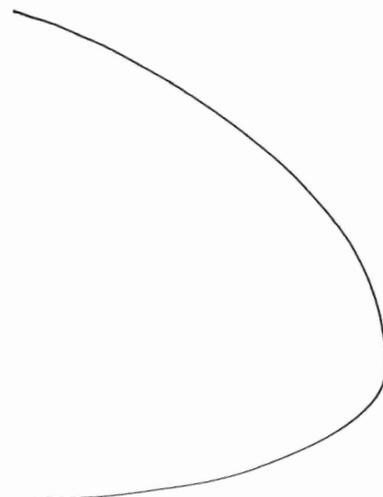
THIS FEELS LIKE A SMOOTH, CURVED, ARCED
STRUCTURE. /SURFACE.

MANMADE
ARTIFICIAL.
COOL TO TOUCH.
COLD
SILKY.
— VERY. TOUCHABLE.

FLOWING SHAPE

AERODYNAMIC

page:5　　　　Stage:3.　　　　　D.

MAYBE TO THEN SKETCH / DESCRIBE THIS STRUCTURE IN DETAIL

ONLY:

(A) ————————→ (B)
　　　　　1912
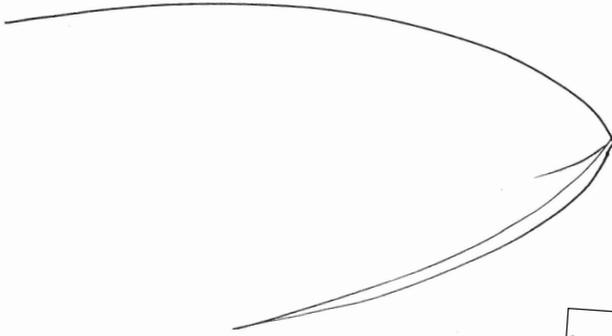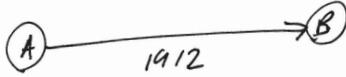
THIS FEELS BOTH CURVED
BUT ALSO WITH AT LEAST
ONE AREA OF MULTIPLE CURVED
FLOWING SHAPES.

60 - 100 ft IN DIAMETER

20+ ft HIGH.

page:6.　　　　Stage:3　　　　D.
1912

- THIS FEELS LIKE A STRUCTURE BUILT TO MOVE.
ITS SHAPE / FLOWING FORM - CRIES OUT FOR MOVEMENT.

ITS SURFACE OR SKIN FEELS METALLIC - BUT FEELS LIKE
IT HAS EMBEDDED PARTICLES - SOMEHOW CRYSTALLINE IN
NATURE - PROBABLY A COMPOSITE OF MATERIALS.
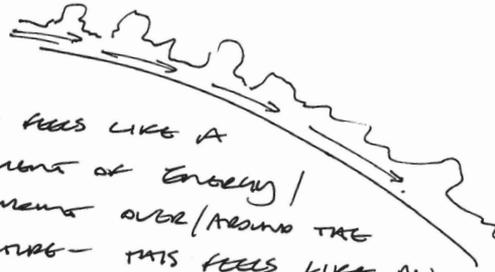
THERE FEELS LIKE A
MOVEMENT OR ENERGY /
ENVIRONMENT OVER / AROUND THE
STRUCTURE — THIS FEELS LIKE AN
ENERGY - FEELS ALIVE - ACTIVE / VOLITILE

THIS BUFFERS OVER / AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURES
SURFACE.

THIS FEELS VERY SCIENCE / ESOTERIC / BASED.
EXOTIC IN NATURE. THIS FEELS CONTROLLED FROM
WITHIN.

Page:6a.   Stage:3   D.

THIS LOOKS/FEELS LIKE A STRUCTURE PURPOSELY
BUILT FOR MOVEMENT - BUT I CANNOT SEE ANY
AREAS- DEVICES THAT LOOK/FEEL LIKE CLASSIC
ENGINES. ITS VERY AERODYNAMIC.

THIS FEELS AS THOUGH ITS BUILT FOR VERY SPEEDY.
TRAVEL - LIKE CONTAINED WITHIN ITS SHAPE.

THE SHAPE FEELS LIKE IT SOMEHOW DISTORTS OR APPEARS
DISTORTED WHEN IN MOVEMENT.

A DEFINITE FEEL OF A DISSIPATING ENERGY SOURCE
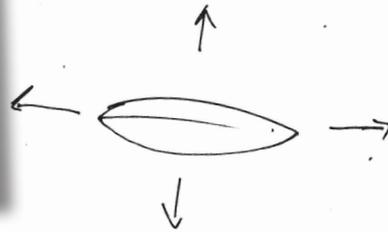FROM WITHIN AND ALL AROUND THE STRUCTURE -
AS IF ITS LEAKING ENERGY.

THIS DOES NOT FEEL LIKE CONVENTIONAL MOVEMENT
BASED ON PETROL/ENGINES.

MORE ELECTRICAL- POWERFUL. FLOWING - THERE IS MORE
OF AN INTERACTION WITH THE LOCAL SPACE AROUND THE
STRUCTURE AND THE ENERGY.

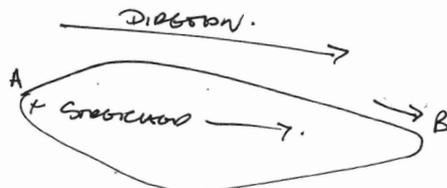Stage:3   D.

1912

WHEN STARTED - MOVEMENT FEELS LIKE ITS NATURALLY
360° IN ANY DIRECTION.

I FEEL THIS STRUCTURE COULD TRAVEL   AOL
UNDER WATER OR IN AIR.   SUBMARINE

MOVEMENT FEELS BOTH PROPELLED AND ALSO.
PULLED OR STRETCHED.

IT FEELS LIKE AN ELASTIC BAND STRETCHING TO A
POINT FORWARDS THEN THE BACK BEING PULLED
TOWARDS THE FRONT MOVEMENT.

MOVEMENT.

THIS FEELS LIKE PLOTTED POINTS.
WITH THE STRUCTURE BOTH PUSHING AND PULLING
TO EACH POINT

BUT I DONT FEEL ANY
SLOW-DOWN/STOP BETWEEN THE POINTS IT ALL
FEELS NATURAL/SMOOTH. FLOWING/VERY WOBBLY/
FLUID IN MOTION- LIKE ON WATER SENSATION OF
MOVEMENT/WOBBLE.

MOVEMENT-

→ DIRECT.

PLANNED
INITIATED
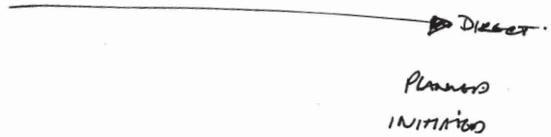
FEELS
ORDERED.

FEELS LIKE IM ABOARD A SHIP- THERE IS A CREW.
WORKLIKE.
FOLLOWING ORDERS/PLAN.

MANY
3-10. OFTHEM.

VERY FOCUSSED ON DRIVING -VERY MENTAL PROCESS.
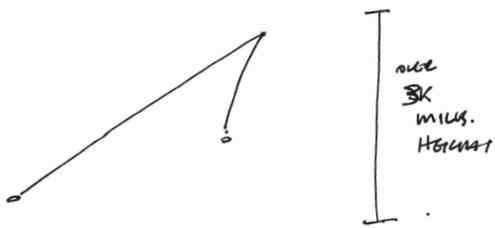DRIVING USING HANDS + THEIR MIND.

MORE THAN ONE
DOING THIS.

THIS FEELS AERIAL IN NATURE- IN THE SKY.
BUT I FEEL THIS STRUCTURE DOES ALSO TRAVEL THROUGH
WATER AND FEELS IS THROUGH LAND ALSO?
CRASH.

S2   D   AC   EC   T   I   AOL   AOLS.

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A HIGH ALTITUDE ZIG ZAG MOVEMENT.

OVER   1K MILES.

OVER
3K
MILES.
HEIGHT

I ALSO FEEL THAT THE STRUCTURE DOES A VERTICAL
MOVEMENT. AND CAN/DOES GO VERY HIGH AT A
POINT —

AOL
ORBITAL

LIKE.

                              INSIDE.
                          MALE
                      SAMURAI

SLIM
FIT.

                  UNIT
                  TEAM.

S4½: FEEL OF DETACHED, WORK-LIKE- MATTER OF FACT-   SUGGESTIO
ALL BUSINESS- LIKE TO THEM.

                  BUSY.
                  SITUATION

                                          ACCIDENTAL

S4½: THIS FEELS LIKE AN ACCIDENTAL EVENT.

THE LIFE FEEL REGIMENTED, STRICT, COLD.
WEAR UNIFORMS, FADED ORANGES.
THIS FEELS LIKE WORK TO THEM.
THEY FEEL WORRIED/HIDING SOMETHING.
'THIS SHOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED'.

                              SITUATION.

S2   D   AC   EE   T   I   AOL   AOL/1
_____

LIFE

VERY GUARDED.

S4/2: I FEEL THAT LIFE IS VERY BUSY WITH THE STRUCTURE
AND A SITUATION. LIKE A CONTROLLED OCD PANIC.
OUT OF THE ORDINARY - SITUATION.

AOL
CRASH.

THE LIFE IS WORRIED ABOUT THE STRUCTURE AND
SOMETHING TO DO WITH ITS PROPULSION - SKIN?
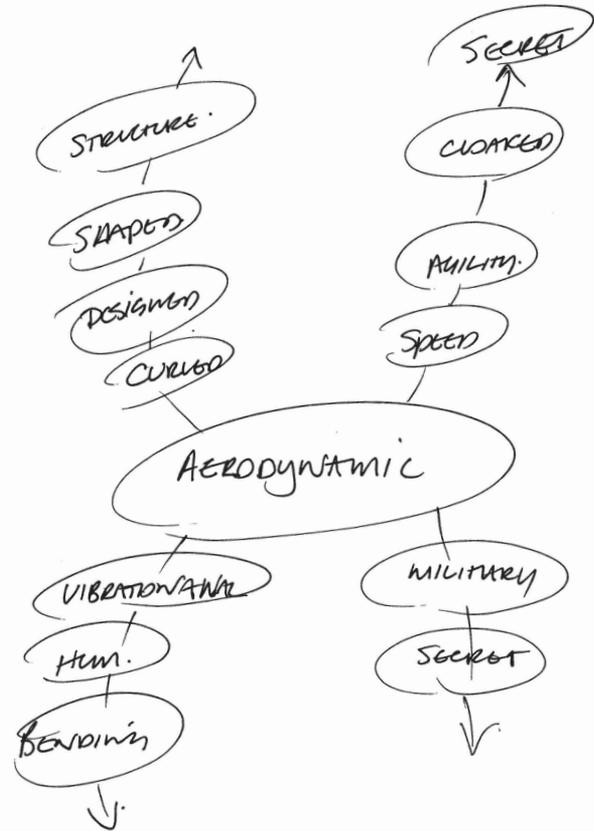A FEEL OF AN INTERRUPTION/LOSS OF POWER/DRIVE.

DOWNWARDS MOVEMENT.
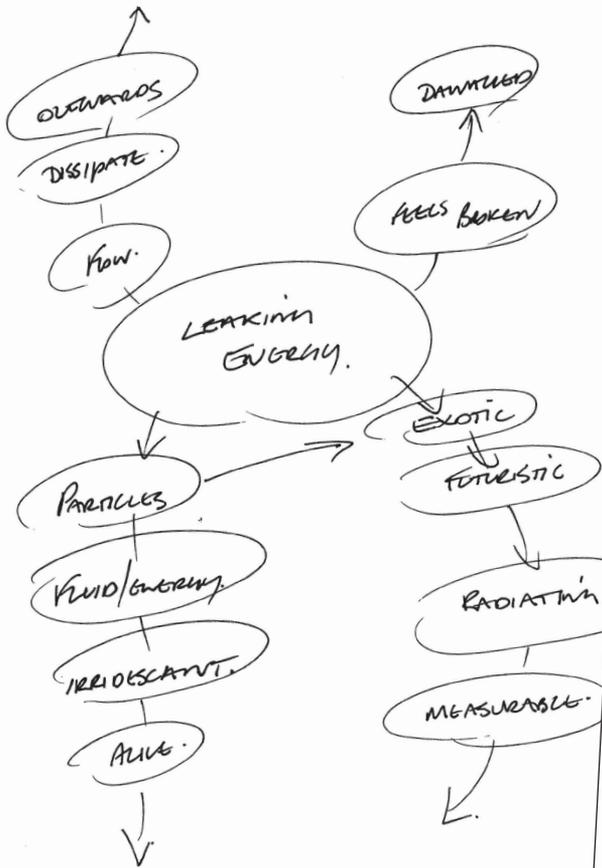
THEY ARE WORRIED ABOUT EFFECTS - LOCAL ENVIRONMENT
AND INTERACTION - LOSS OF SECRECY.

NOT PLANNED.

THIS ALL FEELS PAST TO ME - A PAST EVENT.

page:13   Stage:5
                                              D.

BENT

ALIVE
ORGANIC   TIME   SPACE
GROWING
ENERGY   UPWARDS

DIMENSIONAL.

MOVING   TRAVEL   SPEED
FLIP IN - OUT.   MOTION
BLINKING.   CRAFT   BLUR.

VEHICLE

page:15.   Stage: 5   D

OUTWARDS
DISSIPATE.
FLOW.
LEAKING ENERGY.
FEELS BROKEN
DAMAGED
PARTICLES
FLUID/ENERGY
IRRIDESCANT.
ALIVE.
EXOTIC
FUTURISTIC
RADIATING
MEASURABLE.

page:16.   Stage: 5   D

WEIGHT
VAST.
SPACE
CREW
MISSION
VEHICLE
SHIP
HARSH ENVIRONMENT
SUBMARINE
UNDER WATER
FLUID
TRAVEL
DENSE
MOVEMENT
ENERGY
MOVEMENT
COVERT
SECRET

3.15pm
END
DAZ :)

VISIONARY ARTIST · WRITER · COSMIC PSYCHONAUT

OFFICIAL
SELECTION
THE PHILIP K. DICK
FILM FESTIVAL
U.S.A.
2017

INGO SWANN
A LIFE GONE WILD

DIRECTED BY MARYANNE BILHAM–KNIGHT "INGO SWANN: A LIFE GONE WILD"
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER SWANN RYDER PRODUCTIONS LLC PRODUCED BY ROBERT M KNIGHT MARYANNE BILHAM–KNIGHT NICK COOK JOHN STAHLER EDITED BY ALBERT OH
www.alifegonewild.com

The Estate of Ingo Swann is excited to announce "A Life Gone Wild" the short film is part of the official selection at the Philip K Dick Film Festival in NYC, May 25th to 30th.

Directed by Maryanne Bilham-Knight, Editor Albert OH, Produced by Swann-Ryder Productions LLC, Robert M Knight, Visionaire Studio, Nick Cook and John Stahler.

The film screening is followed with a prestigious panel of scientists and practitioners including:

Jacques Vallee, high-tech investor, noted for his works on the early Internet, who served as the "French researcher "in Steven Spielberg's "Close Encounters of the Third Kind"; Harold Puthoff, theoretical and experimental physicist and creator of the government's Stargate Remote Viewing Program; Tom McNear, former Stargate Remote Viewer; and, Blynne Olivieri, Head of Special Collections at the University of West Georgia.

For more details go to:
http://www.thephilipkdickfilmfestival.com/program_17_2.html

ALGW FB page
https://www.facebook.com/psychicextroadinaire/

TITLE: A LIFE GONE WILD
Director: Maryanne Bilham-Knight
Country of Origin: U.S.A
Length of Movie: 18.33

Synopsis:
A mini biopic of the Telluride-born, New York-based visionary artist and writer, Ingo Swann, the 'father of remote viewing', the CIA's paranormal spying program.
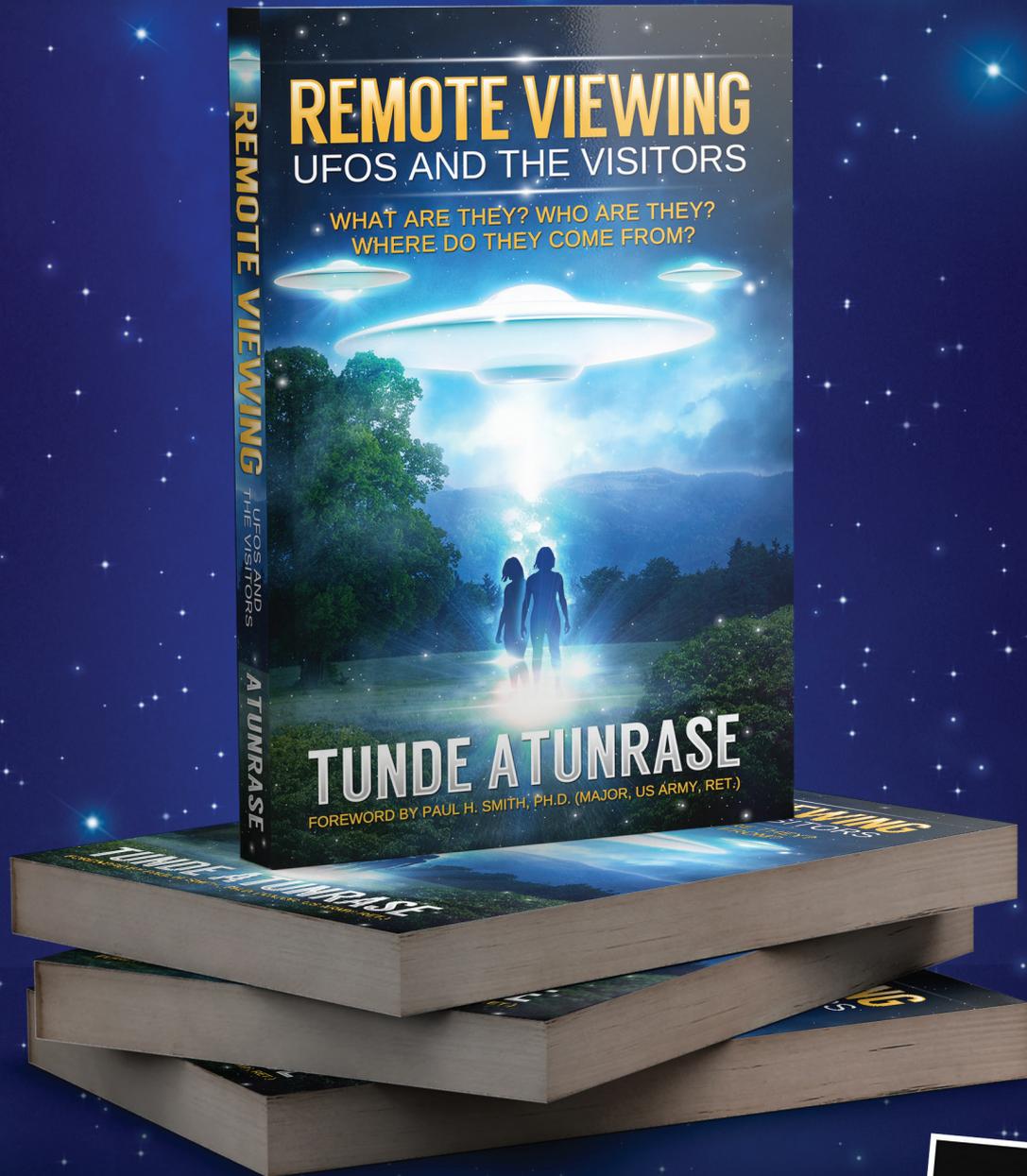Ingo's life on the frontier of the paranormal included 'psychic probes' of Jupiter, Mercury, the Moon and Mars, detailing many features that came to be verified years later by NASA.

Drawing on new interviews and archive, the film is also an exploration of the nature of reality as perceived via the six senses of the world's most-tested psychic.

www.alifegonewild.com

Remote viewing Resources
Ten Thousand Roads [TKR] - RV resources - www.dojopsi.com/tkr
Remoteviewed.com (RV examples, documents) - www.remoteviewed.com
Firedocs - massive RV resources and files - www.firedocs.com
Biomindsuperpowers - The Ingo Swann website - www.biomindsuperpowers.com
Jon Knowles 120+ Rv links - www.mprv.net/one20.html

Remoteviewed RV biliography - www.remoteviewed.com/remote-viewing-bibliography.html

Remote Viewing Targets
RV Targets.com - www.rvtargets.com
Ten Thousand Roads - www.dojopsi.com/tkr
Target Monkey - www.remoteviewed.com/target/

Lyn Buchanan's Target of the week - www.crviewer.com/TARGETS/TargetIndex.asp

Remote Viewing Groups
The Farsight Institute - www.farsight.org
IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association - www.irva.org

N.Y. RV Practice Group - www.rvpgnyc.com

Remote Viewing - Individuals
Ingo Swann's Biomind website - www.biomindsuperpowers.com
Joe McMoneagle website - www.mceagle.com
Russell Targ website -www.espresearch.com
Daz Smith news/blog - www.remoteviewed.com
Intuitive Recon - www.intuitiverecon.com
Pj's Red Cairo Rv blog - redcairo.blogspot.com
Dean Radin website - www.deanradin.com
Marty Rosenblatt website - www.p-i-a.com
Jon's 120 RV links blog - mprview.blogspot.com
Alexis Champion - IRIS I.C. - www.iris-ic.com

Remote viewing training & trainers
RVIS - Paul H Smith (CRV) - www.rviewer.com
P>S>I - Lyn Buchanan (CRV) - www.crviewer.com
Angela T Smith (CRV) - www.remoteviewingnv.com
Stephan A Schwartz (Natural) - www.stephanaschwartz.com
Ed Dames (LearnRV/TRV) - www.learnrv.com
David Morehouse (CRV) - www.davidmorehouse.com
Australian Remote Viewing Unit - www.remoteviewingunit.org
The Farsight Institute (SRV) - www.farsight.org
Intuitive Specialists (CRV) - intuitivespecialists.com
Aesthetic Impact Informational Services (CRV) - www.aestheticimpact.com
Coleen Marenich (CRV) – www.crvtraining.ca

REMOTE VIEWING

Predicting the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Putting SUARV to the Test

Remote Viewing Alpha Centauri

The Romance of the Skies

WORDS AS EGGS
VISTAS OF LINGUISTIC AMBIGUITY

Tasking Targets

Roswell crash at Corona

Explorations into Remote Viewing Microscopic Organisms

Remote Viewing