APERTURE

INTERNATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING ASSOCIATION SPRING 2026, ISSUE 39

A FOCUS ON RESEARCH & INNOVATION IN REMOTE VIEWING

CELEBRATING OVER 25 YEARS OF REMOTE VIEWING EXCELLENCE!

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

Aperture is a publication of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). It is distributed to persons and institutions holding membership in the Association. Print copies are available from irva.magcloud.com. IRVA is a 501 (C) (3) nonprofit organization devoted to the encouragement of research, education, and public information in the field of remote viewing. Letters and contributions to *Aperture* are invited and should be sent to the Editor at aperture@irva.org. Submission of materials does not guarantee its publication.

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

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES

The Editors of *Aperture* would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit relevant and well written articles about remote viewing for possible publication in future issues. All submissions must pertain to remote viewing research, applications, protocols, skills, or experimentation. The article length should generally be between 500–1500 words, but is negotiable. Please submit any additional questions regarding submissions to aperture@irva.org.

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INTERNATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING ASSOCIATION IRVA

Expand Awareness, Research, & Educate

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

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

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

IRVA 2025 CONFERENCE AND RESEARCH LAB: A POST-EVENT REFLECTION

by Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D., Former President of IRVA

Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D.

Debra is a past president of the International Remote Viewing Association. She holds a Ph.D. in psychology and a master's degree in social work. She founded the International School of Clairvoyance and has been the lead instructor since its inception. Her remarkable literary contributions include *The Complete Clairvoyant: A Trilogy; You Are Psychic: The Art of Clairvoyant Reading and Healing*; *Extraordinary Psychic: Proven Techniques to Master Your Natural Abilities; Freeing the Genie Within*; and *Associative Remote Viewing: The Art & Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Financials, Elections, and the Lottery*. Debra is an accomplished remote viewer, clairvoyant, medium, energy healer, and dedicated parapsychological researcher.

The 2025 International Remote Viewing Association Conference, held October 2–5 at the historic Lodge at Cloudcroft, offered a remarkable blend of research, experiential learning, community connection, and mountain atmosphere. Returning to New Mexico, where IRVA was founded, brought a sense of homecoming that shaped the tone of the entire gathering.

The Lodge at Cloudcroft

The Lodge's character and setting played an important role in the conference experience. Its wooden staircases, creaking hallways, panoramic views, and haunted reputation created an ambiance unlike any other venue. Many attendees stayed onsite and enjoyed the abundant and well-received meal plan, which quickly became a highlight in its own right.

Cloudcroft's wildlife added another layer of charm. Throughout the weekend, participants spotted elk, deer, skunks, and other mountain creatures moving through the forested grounds. These moments of natural beauty provided a memorable backdrop for the event.

On Sunday evening, the Lodge's history became the subject of a group ghost investigation. Dozens of attendees explored the building with EMF detectors, audio devices, and night-vision tools. Whether or not any spirits made themselves known, the shared sense of curiosity and adventure made the experience particularly enjoyable. Prior to the formal investigations, several people staying at the hotel reported seeing apparitions out of the corner of their eye, unusual sounds in their rooms at night, and unusual disappearances of their objects, something that is a common theme reported to hotel staff, who believe it is the spirits causing these to disappear and reappear in odd places.

Research Lab Highlights

Before the main conference began, IRVA hosted a three-day research lab to complete trials for a project funded by the BIAL Foundation that brought researchers, technologists, and experienced viewers together for hands-on exploration. Twenty-two intermediate viewers participated in five intensive days of structured trials, completing eight RV sessions and eight monitoring sessions, alternating roles to ensure balanced experience and high-quality data.

The lab also continued the development of IRVA's BIAL Foundation–funded study on remote viewing, dreams, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence. Some participants described this year's lab as one of the most methodologically rich and productive gatherings IRVA has hosted, with new ideas emerging from cross-disciplinary collaboration.

Conference Experiences

The conference opened with an unexpected change in plans when the White Sands Missile Museum closed due to a government shutdown. Attendees instead visited the New Mexico Museum of Space History, an excursion that aligned well with the weekend's themes of exploration and inquiry. Paul H. Smith's Thursday evening seminar and a western-themed reception helped set a warm and welcoming tone for the days ahead.

Over the next three days, attendees experienced a full schedule of presentations, workshops, and demonstrations. Speakers addressed scientific research, creative processes, historical context, intelligence applications, and the expanding role of technology in remote viewing.

Friday Sessions

Welcome to the 2025 IRVA Conference—Debra Lynne

Katz, PhD

Beyond the View: Advancing Remote Viewing Through Research and Practical Applications—Debra Lynne Katz, PhD

Powering RV Research With AI: Insights and Lessons From IRVA's Research Lab—Cindy Miller, PhD

Social RV: Reporting on Crowdsourcing: Statistical results from 3000+ Public Remote Viewing Sessions—Chase McCarthy

Remote Viewing and the Act of Creation—Henry Gilroy

Psychometry Workshop—Stone Stories: Accessing Environmental Imprints Through Object Perception—Pam Coronado

Remote Viewing and the World of Intelligence—Gregory C. Radabaugh

Exploring the Intersection Between Remote Viewing and the UFO/UAP Phenomena—Kelly Chase and Jay Christopher King, moderated by Cindy Miller, PhD

Saturday Sessions

Receiver Operating-Characteristics Analysis in Remote Viewing Transcript-Target Matching—Daqing Piao, PhD

Analytic Overlays—Lyn Buchanan

Spy Pilot: Francis Gary Powers, the U-2 Incident, and a Controversial Cold War Legacy—Francis Gary Powers Jr.

The Art and Science of Controlled Remote Viewing—Lori Lambert Williams

Remote Viewing and UFOs—Paul H. Smith, PhD

The Application of Remote Viewing Principles in Coaching Sessions—Christian Wieser

CRV in the Context of German New Medicine: Getting to the Root Causes of Diseases—Timo Féret

Normalizing the Paranormal—Jeffrey Mishlove, PhD

Dream Activity Overview—Dale E. Graff and Nancy Smith

Sunday Sessions

A Return to the Valley of Fires: The F-5 and Other Intriguing Searches—Dale E. Graff

Remote Viewing and AI: Grok 3 as a Remote Viewing Partner—Debra Lynne Katz, PhD

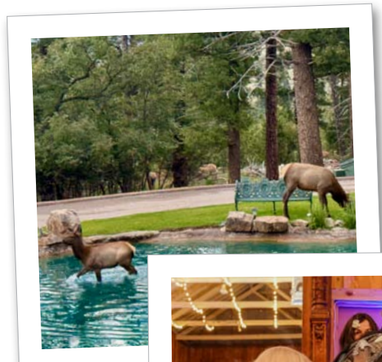
Lessons From the PSI Games—Debra Lynne Katz, PhD

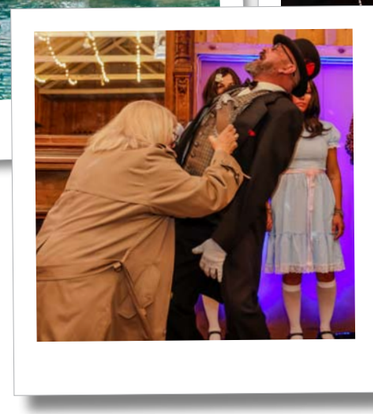
Group RV Outbounder Competition—facilitated by conference leadership

Social Events and Evening Activities

Social activities played an important part in building community throughout the weekend. Attendees enjoyed a BBQ and stargazing gathering at Lyn Buchanan's ranch, a lighthearted talent show, spoon-bending experiments, and a banquet featuring a mystery-theater experience.

The theatrical performance blended the familiar characters of *Clue* with the unsettling atmosphere of *The Shining*. Theon Filippini and Jessica Williamson, cast as the eerie twin sisters, quickly became audience favorites. Michael Green and Dave Silverstein gamely volunteered to be





"murdered off," while Nancy Smith stepped into the role of detective, guiding the investigation with playful humor. It was one of the most memorable evenings in IRVA's recent history.

Community and Closing Reflections

The Group RV Outbounder Competition brought the weekend's learning into practice and encouraged both new and experienced viewers to work collaboratively. The conference closed with reflections on research advancements, new professional and personal connections, and IRVA's expanding role in fostering rigorous and responsible remote viewing practice.

A Meaningful Gathering

This year's conference and research lab stand out as one of IRVA's most vibrant and successful gatherings. The combination of scientific inquiry, experiential learning, natural beauty, historic ambiance, and community connection made the event exceptional.

We extend sincere thanks to all presenters, volunteers, organizers, and participants who contributed their time, expertise, and enthusiasm. IRVA 2025 was an outstanding success, and we look forward to gathering again next year. ♦

APP TRANSITION BEGINS NEW CHAPTER FOR FOUNDER

by T.W. Fendley

T.W. Fendley

T. W. (Teresa) Fendley is an IRVA Board member and award-winning speculative fiction author of four novels, including *Chasing Time, Zero Point, and Relativity*. She is also a longtime practitioner and researcher in Associative Remote Viewing (ARV) and a recipient of the IRVA-iRiS 2021 Warcollier Prize for her co-authored study on time intervals in ARV horse-race prediction. Fendley has been deeply involved with the Applied Precognition Project (APP) for more than a decade. Her ARV work has produced documented successes in horse racing, sports prediction, and FOREX trading. She is currently engaged in ARV research on time-series momentum strategies and unidentified anomalous phenomena (UAP).

For Marty Rosenblatt, the decision for the Applied Precognition Project (APP) to join IRVA in September 2025 began a new chapter in a story that began more than two dozen years ago when he came across an article about the Monroe Institute.

Intrigued by the article, he traveled to the Monroe Institute's retreat center near Charlottesville, Virginia, widely recognized as a leading center for exploring expanded states of consciousness. It was during the Gateway Voyage program that he "became convinced remote viewing was actually real, and that I wanted to do it myself."

That experience also led to Marty meeting Joe McMoneagle, Remote Viewer #001, in the program now known as Stargate and one of the most influential figures in the history of remote viewing. McMoneagle remains one of Marty's inspirations.

In 1998, Marty founded Physics-Intuition-Applications—APP's forerunner. Over the next 18 years, he published 38 issues of the online magazine, *Connections Through Time*. A physicist, Marty explored topics from predicting the future to zero-point energy and dark matter to nanotechnology to the Big Bang and consciousness.

In November 2012, Marty, Chris Georges, and Tom Atwater created the Applied Precognition Project. It soon became the largest and most active organization devoted to the practical application of precognition and exploration of consciousness via Associative Remote Viewing (ARV). ARV is a form of remote viewing that allows viewers to make predictions by selecting from potential targets—like colors, tastes, smells, or images—that are associated with unrelated possible outcomes.

Over the years, Marty encouraged APP members to form groups to predict the future outcomes of everything from sports and stock market events to business applications. Some used the APP's image database for target selection, while others used colors, dreams, kinesthetics, dowsing, and other psychic arts or emotions.

Marty cited his greatest accomplishment as educating people about the reality of remote viewing and precognition. For many years, APP has offered two conferences featuring experts in the field. Since 2012, Marty has also hosted more than 400 educational and informative webinars, many of which are available for free on YouTube and will soon be accessible on the redesigned IRVA website.

Stepping down as APP president, Marty said, "My intention is to remain involved with APP and IRVA, with particular focus on initiatives regarding precognition and consciousness." He also feels passionate about the "eGARV" prediction groups he manages. The computer-assisted protocol for Group ARV (eGARV) is designed to decrease viewers' predictions of the wrong target, known as *displacement*.

APP acquisition expands access for IRVA & APP members.

In September 2025, the Applied Precognition Project (APP) became the newest program within IRVA, joining the IRVA Research Unit (IRU), IRVA International, and IRVA Ed.

"Given APP's size, history, and membership, it is already the largest of these," said IRVA's former President Debra Katz.

Like the other IRVA programs, APP maintains its leadership, identity, and activities while benefiting from IRVA's nonprofit infrastructure, accounting, membership portal, legal oversight, and shared resources. Katz envisions APP will continue to offer:

- Individual and group practice opportunities, including informal projects and formal research.
- Expanded online resources.
- In-person and online gatherings will be held either as stand-alone events or integrated into IRVA conferences.
- The Talk With webinar series will continue, providing members with the opportunity to interact with leaders in the field.
- Support for researchers, media, and new participants, ensuring APP remains a hub for practice and discovery.

What does the merger mean for current APP members? Full APP members automatically became IRVA associate members. This includes access to:

- Streaming video from most of the past IRVA remote viewing conferences.
- CIA's remote viewing archives.
- IRVA Research Unit (IRU) meetings.
- FOCAL POINT target practice group.

What does this mean for IRVA members? In addition to accessing APP's free online videos, IRVA members can also participate in FirstGroove, the color ARV horse racing prediction group. The quick and easy protocol uses color targets rather than photos to make predictions each Friday, alternating between races in the US and Australia. To join, contact Shane, the FirstGroove group manager, at shane.stone@carvedfromstone.com.

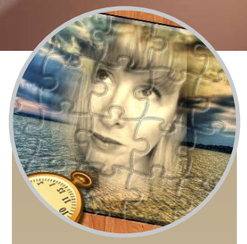
When the redesigned IRVA website launches, a new community page will coordinate access to other new and existing APP groups. The revamped website will also enable all IRVA members to access APP's member-only archives of conference videos and Talk With videos since 2016. The Talk With webinar series has featured experts in psi, physics, psychology, and related fields, including Greg Kolodziejzyk's Dec. 1 presentation about the results of his Time-Machine experiment.

To foster the creation of new remote viewing groups and research projects, APP is collaborating with the IRVA Research Unit (IRU), which meets on the first Sunday of each month. At the December meeting, Chris Pienta announced his rvarchive.com platform, where viewers can independently practice Associative Remote Viewing (ARV), start their own ARV groups, or join Chris' group to make "live" predictions for multiple horse races on Saturdays. If you want to remote view the Florida Pick 5 Lottery, that's coming soon, too. Just register to get started! Chris will demonstrate the platform and answer questions at a free webinar on Sunday, Jan. 18, at 4 p.m. EST/1 p.m. PST. (https://us06web.zoom.us/j/83267091045?pwd=ODXidob219lTFb9G67qnKUTP69K1eC.1) ♦

IRVA AT PSI GAMES 2025:

OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT AT THE PSI GAMES BOOTH

by Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D., Former President of IRVA



Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D.

Debra is the former president of the International Remote Viewing Association. She holds a Ph.D. in psychology and a master's degree in social work. She founded the International School of Clairvoyance and has been the lead instructor since its inception. Her remarkable literary contributions include *The Complete Clairvoyant: A Trilogy; You Are Psychic: The Art of Clairvoyant Reading and Healing*; *Extraordinary Psychic: Proven Techniques to Master Your Natural Abilities; Freeing the Genie Within*; and *Associative Remote Viewing: The Art & Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Financials, Elections, and the Lottery*. Debra is an accomplished remote viewer, clairvoyant, medium, energy healer, and dedicated parapsychological researcher.

As part of our outreach efforts, IRVA had an active public-facing presence at Psi Games 2025, held in Charlottesville, VA, in early August. With a dedicated IRVA booth on the conference floor, the organization engaged directly with attendees interested in remote viewing, applied precognition, and the growing intersection between consciousness research and real-world decision-making. Throughout the event, IRVA representatives shared information about the association's mission, research initiatives, educational programs, and upcoming conferences, while answering questions from both newcomers and experienced practitioners. The booth served as a hub for outreach, networking, and public education, reflecting IRVA's ongoing commitment to advancing ethical standards, scientific inquiry, and community building within the field of remote viewing and related disciplines.

Hosting a booth at Psi Games proved highly effective for IRVA's outreach and recruitment goals. Attendees were notably well informed about psi phenomena and remote viewing, enabling deeper and more substantive conversations than those typically encountered at mainstream public events. Through the booth, we recruited several new participants and collaborators, including winners of Psi Games competitions and leaders from other parapsychological organizations.

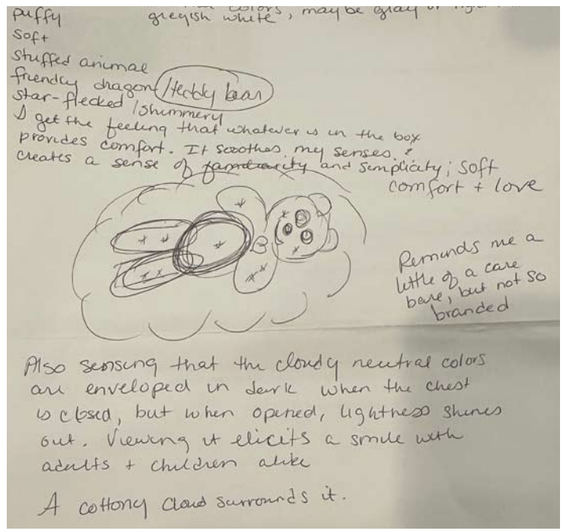
A central feature of our booth was the "What's in the Box?" remote viewing competition, which provided an accessible entry point into structured remote viewing practice. Approximately 45 entries were submitted. First, second, and third place awards were offered, with prizes designed to encourage continued engagement. First place received a future entry to an in-person conference, second place received entry to an online program, and third place received an IRVA membership. The winners were Pilar Doughty (first place), Adam Lockitz (second place), and Maya Whitner (third place).

A few of IRVA's board members, who were attending the event, evaluated the entries. Pilar Doughty's session was selected for first place due to a specific and verifiable detail in her transcript, where she noted that "a cottony cloud surrounds it." The actual target image depicted a Minion, one of the familiar yellow animated characters, lying in and surrounded by a distinctly cotton-like cloud. This level of specificity closely matched a defining target feature and made her session particularly compelling.

Pilar's Background and Continued Engagement

Pilar Doughty brought a rich interdisciplinary background to the competition. She is a graduate of Duke University and a United States Air Force veteran, where she managed environmental programs during her service. She later earned an MBA in marketing from the Wharton School of Business and worked in both public and private sectors before shifting her focus toward nonprofit leadership, wellness, and spiritual development. Pilar is a Reiki Master Teacher, a certified Chopra Meditation Instructor, and a Chopra Yoga certified practitioner, and she is currently pursuing advanced Ayurvedic studies.

Reflecting on her experience, Pilar described winning the



competition as the beginning of a larger journey. After Psi Games, she enrolled in a 10-week remote viewing course and was continually surprised by the volume and clarity of information she accessed through what she described as collective consciousness. In recognition of both her demonstrated ability and her enthusiasm, I awarded Pilar a scholarship to my remote viewing class, supporting her continued growth in the field.

Research Activities and VR Targets

In addition to booth activities, IRVA secured a suite as part of our on-site accommodations at Psi Games. This suite served as a gathering and demonstration space for several participants involved in our ongoing research

work. These activities are part of IRVA's current BIAL Foundation-funded research project, which examines how different feedback conditions influence remote viewing performance. A primary component of this work involves immersive virtual reality targets delivered through Meta Quest 3 headsets.

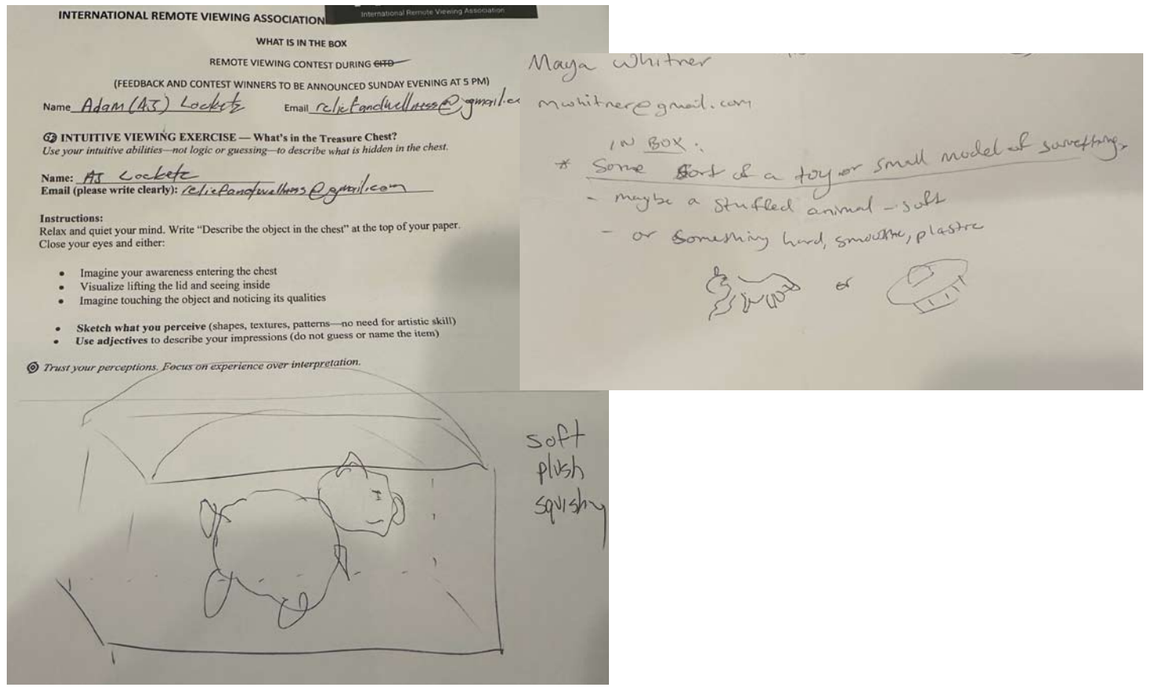
Participants experienced VR-based targets designed to enhance sensory richness and experiential realism. Several described the experience as highly immersive, including targets that emulated riding a real-life roller coaster and swinging from building to building as Spider-Man. Some targets combined augmented reality with virtual reality, allowing participants to still see themselves in the hotel room while the ceiling and walls appeared to break apart, revealing a fantasy world outside with colorful puffball creatures crashing through the space. It was striking to observe participants swaying and reacting physically as if they were experiencing these environments in real time. For many, this was their first exposure to VR-based feedback in a remote viewing context, sparking thoughtful discussions about embodiment, learning dynamics, and how feedback modalities influence perceptual performance.

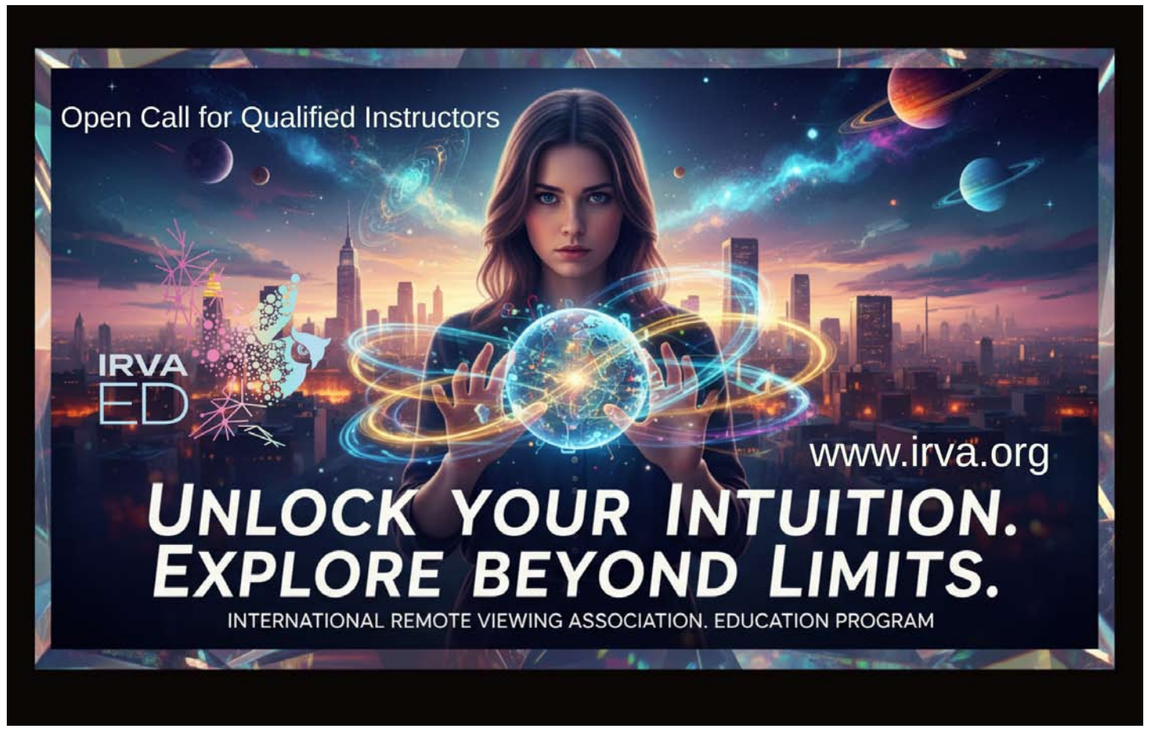
Community, Talent, and Celebration

Throughout Psi Games, the IRVA team rotated between staffing the booth, attending talks, and observing competitions, remaining fully engaged with the broader event. We also enjoyed reconnecting with other remote viewing colleagues and met for informal social gatherings with staff from DOPS and others in the field. One evening was dedicated to a gathering for IRVA research participants, providing an informal space for reflection, connection, and community building.

The cost of securing a booth at Psi Games proved to be a meaningful investment given the depth of engagement, recruitment outcomes, and alignment with IRVA's mission, especially since Hakim offered us a discounted rate. IRVA Vice President Dale Graff served as both a featured speaker and a judge at the event, further reinforcing IRVA's visibility, credibility, and leadership role within the psi research and practitioner community.

IRVA will likely attend the 2026 Psi Games event and host a booth again. The event is scheduled to take place in Charlotte, North Carolina, in July 2026. We may also consider participating directly in the games next year. ♦





INGO VIRGO JUPITER

by Patty Gallagher

Patty Gallagher, M.S.W., Director

Patty holds a Master's degree in social work from the University of Pittsburgh and has worked with outpatient and hospitalized developmentally disabled adults. She later pursued an art career studying at Pittsburgh Filmmakers, receiving a graphic art, digital media, and photography certificate. Her interest in RV began when the military programs were declassified. Since then, she has been active in practice groups, establishing the Signal Line Remote Viewers in 2000. She publishes an RV webpage and monitors a weekly target practice group. Patty was featured in *Eight Martinis* Magazine Vol. 14 , "Trainers" and has presented at the IRVA Conference.

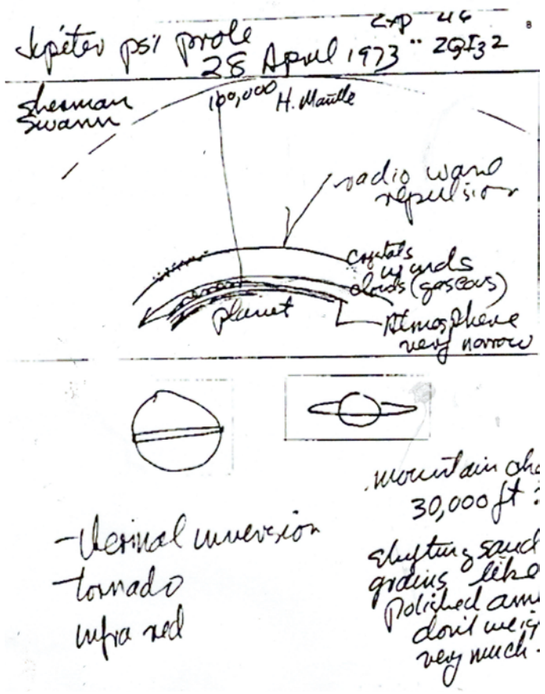
In 2025, IRVA created and celebrated the first International Remote Viewing Day! The date of the celebration, September 14, Ingo Swann's birthday, makes reference in part to the backstory of an annual birthday party—a gathering of Virgo pals and others investigating the non-local held annually by his great friend Zelda Suplee. Let's let Ingo set the scene…

In Ingo's *Remote Viewing. The Real Story: An Autobiographical Memoir*, he wrote,

> *In the way of small beginnings which turn into big things, the next circumstance-event along these lines now commenced when Zelda threw a Virgo Birthday Party on September 9, 1971.*
>
> *She was, of course, a Virgo, as was I, and we both knew many others. Virgos are the only sign of the zodiac which really like to be with each other. But they tend to sit quietly together without much fuss. This permits them to people-watch. Virgos are the great observers and voyeurs of the zodiac and will watch just about anything watchable…But a lot of people who weren't Virgos came to the Virgo Party, and among them were two who had recently become luminaries,* ***Robert Monroe and Cleve Backster****.*
>
> *Zelda's Virgo Party was quite mobbed and fully packed with everyone guzzling cheap wine. Infrared photos of psychic energies [of Ingo's] were again being passed around—stimulating appropriate oohs and aahs, and so I found myself something of a luminary, albeit quite lesser than Monroe and Backster. But what I wanted to do was see plants responding to human thoughts. A mob was congregated around Backster in Zelda's little kitchen, and he had been backed into a small space by the refrigerator and a corner.*
>
> *I wedged myself into the Backster groupies, sipped wine and listened to the talk. Finally I had the courage to ask if I could come to his lab to see. He said "Yes."*
>
> *And with this, the direction of my life changed forevermore—although I had not a clue at that innocent moment…*

In a very real way, International Remote Viewing Day marks not only Ingo's birthday but also remembers Zelda's annual Virgo birthday party, the beginning of Swann's psi career and eventual great success as a highly regarded psychic and experimental subject, the emergence of remote viewing, and later his career as a participant co-director of remote viewing research.

Being the admin and creator of IRVA's Remote Viewing Practice Group (on Facebook) and an ardent remote viewer and proud Virgo myself, I wanted to create an event on the group that would note International Remote Viewing Day, honor Ingo, and continue to stretch the



Ingo's two drawings of the session.

parameters of the group's exploration of remote viewing.

The practice group has done scores of traditional, good-protocol remote viewings with full sessions and all manner of boundary-stretching sessions and studies, but Ingo's birthday and the inaugural International Remote Viewing Day required something quite grand.

We may have all heard of Ingo's amazing and well-documented Jupiter session, "The Jupiter Probe" of 1973. Happening a mere two years after the Virgo Birthday Bash, when his career as a psychic took its first steps, it shows a remarkable, almost superhuman advance in his level of accuracy and the development of his skills, connections in the field, and the level of his challenging work.

In the session, he was able to describe shifting ice crystal sands on the surface, a mantle of hydrogen, high-speed swirling winds, rainbow auroras, orange dust clouds, extremely high mountains, and most surprising of all, a Saturn-like ring around the planet. None of this data had been known before the session, and it would take years before the Pioneer and Voyager missions (1979), Voyager and Galileo (1995), and Juno (2016) verified all the data. The session proved that remote viewing could provide scientifically accurate data long before scientific verification.

This Jupiter session was my inspiration for the group challenge.

Session Design

We would attempt to remote view the Jupiter session, but with a twist. Our target would be a viewing of the Jupiter session, as well as **a viewing of Ingo doing the session**. In a sense, we would be viewing the planet alongside Ingo and also perceiving his emotional state and attitudes while he conducted the session. We would be viewing a remote viewing session. It would be an exploration. Would the group's descriptors be in accord with Ingo's perceptions? Would they view his emotional status and experience and react to the descriptors as he perceived them?

Target, Tasking, and Process

The target was written as "Ingo Swann's Jupiter session, April 1973." The tasking was written as, "Describe the data Ingo collected during the session as well as his emotional status during the Jupiter session."

The session was presented as a blind target, the viewers having no idea they were being tasked with such a unique target and approach.

A sample template was offered to the viewers and suggested for their use. The template is a written session outline format that took the viewers through the header, ideogram, initial sketch, sensory data, magnitudes, and emotional ambiance. I was directing the viewers, in a very premeditated way, to perceive the type of information we were seeking.

The reveal was not posted until all sessions were submitted to the group.

I gathered feedback from Ingo's one-page written session as well as the two drawings he submitted along with audio notes.

Other sources included:

Remote Viewing. The Real Story: An Autobiographical Memoir https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/vision_remota/rv_story/Real_StoryTitle.htm#menu

CIA FOIA Reading Room, *"Ingo Swann Jupiter Session, April 27, 1973."*

Ingo's Session Results

> *The atmosphere of Jupiter is very thick. I mean … There's a planet with stripes. I hope it's Jupiter. I think that it must have an extremely large hydrogen mantle. If a space probe made contact with that, it would be maybe 80,000–120,000 miles out from the planet surface.*
>
> *So I'm approaching it on the tangent where I can see it's a half moon, in other words, half lit and half dark. If I move around to the lit side, it's distinctly yellow toward the right. Then I came through the cloud cover; the surface looks like sand dunes. Beneath that is the surface, which I saw was, well, it looked like shifting sands made out of some sort of slippery granulated stuff. I mean, if I get the feeling that if a man stood on those sands, I think he would sink into them (laughing); maybe that's where that liquid feeling comes from. I seem to be stuck, not moving. I'll move more towards the equator.*

He described his movement over the surface and his control of his positioning as he viewed.

> *Now I'll go down through. It feels really good there (laugh). If I look to the right, there is an enormous mountain range. I guess, to the East, is a very high mountain chain—30,000 feet or so, quite large mountains.*

Looking around, he added, "I see something that looks like a tornado."

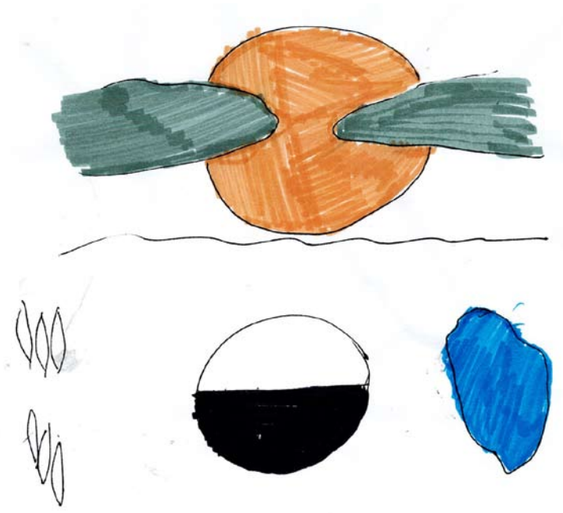
> *There are bands of crystals, kind of elements. Very high in the atmosphere there are crystals; they glitter. Maybe the stripes are like bands of crystals, maybe like rings of Saturn, though not far out like that, very close within the atmosphere. They're also pretty close to the surface. I feel these crystals will probably bounce radio waves. They're that type. Beneath that is the surface which I saw was, well, it looked like shifting sands made out of some sort of slippery granulated stuff. Liquid with large structures like icebergs, but not icebergs…*

Ingo described the crystals as having polished surfaces and looking something like amber or like obsidian but yellowish and not as heavy. He describes a flowing wind.

> *The wind blows them; they slide along. I get the impression that that must be a band of crystals similar to the outer ones, kind of bluish. They seem to be sort of in orbit, a permanent orbit down through another layer farther down, which are like our clouds but moving fast.*
>
> *The horizon looks orangish or rose-colored but overhead it's kind of greenish-yellow.*

Rainbows were noted. The planet appeared "half dark and half lighted."

The emotional ambiance was "it feels good…viewing it." He comments several times during the session on his enjoyment, and he laughed several times in the session. He comments during the session on his frequent laughter. There was discussion between Ingo and his monitor, which was recorded Ingo also describes his movement over the surface, which seems free and instantaneous, and his effortless control of his positioning as he viewed. He says again, "Now I'll go down through. It feels really good there" (laughing).



Facebook Practice Group Viewer's Sketches

Practice Group Viewers' Session Results

IRVA practice group members are trained to recognize the importance of good feedback analysis of their sessions. They learn that feedback review, often, is the best opportunity to learn remote viewing and develop insight into oneself. Here we are drawing from group and individual results to present session similarities among the descriptors and perceptions of our remote viewers and Ingo Swann.

A large number of our group's viewers' perceptions were similar to Ingo's.

IRVA drawings included a sideways tornado, bands of swirling colors on the surface, half-light and half-dark spheres, and spheres with cloud cover. There were many perceptions of angular and pointed crystal-like, amber-colored shapes that slid and flowed in the wind over the surface, circular, layered bands of color, spheres inside concentric circles, large areas of irregular shapes resembling bodies of water.

Sensory descriptors in common with Ingo were pink and red and yellowish and glowing colors. "A yellow haze." Energetics were described as vibrating, pulsing, penetrating, and wave motion. Radio waves were perceived by the viewers, a feeling of sinking in water or the crystal perhaps. Ingo's own movements were described as "sideways, up and down, turning around, and intermittent" as he moved across the planet during his session. Another said, "Ascending and descending To handle oneself way

up high and balance." "A feeling of sinking." An IRVA viewer described Ingo's movement to and from Jupiter as a "whoosh," an immediate motion to and from the target, a floating, independent, drifting, instantaneous movement.

Of interest is that IRVA viewers perceived more sounds and smells from the target location… Smoky, acrid smells were reported in common with chirping, whistling, clicking, and singing sounds. And above all, the sound of the wind.

Magnitude descriptors in common with Ingo's session were very high (mountains), circular bands above, deep, vast, long, flat, and open, sloping curves, rounded, angular, pointed, a large void, airy, and huge. Angled, grainy, slippery, gritty, prickly, flat, and pointed were also noted.

Viewers described Ingo's emotional and physical status as happiness and joy "(laughter), it feels good here," drawing, speaking and whispering (a microphone was present), spinning, more laughter, quick movement over the target, floating, voices, walking on rocks, and an immediate return to the planet.

I think we can say that our viewers did have, in the brilliant way that remote viewing affords us, an experience of perceiving Jupiter with Ingo. ♦

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IN THREE SECONDS TO REALITY

by Marcus Boldt, DeepMind Institute

Marcus Boldt

Marcus Boldt is a Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) expert and founder of the DeepMind Institute. He was among the pioneers who introduced TRV in Germany in 1996. As editor and contributor to *Transition 3000*, he published numerous articles on perception, consciousness research, and societal engagement. Following his TRV training in 1997, he acted as consultant, project leader, instructor, and TRV trainer, guiding early research projects and overseeing the methodical application and dissemination of TRV methodology. Between 1997 and 2002, he served as scientific advisor, project manager, and educator at the Institute for Brain Research, Science & Future Studies. Building on the original TRV protocols, he developed Advanced TRV and the independent DeepMind Investigation Profiling (DMI). He also serves as IRVA CSI Coordinator, Austria.

1. What is Remote Viewing Overall?

Remote viewing (RV) is a method to perceive information about a distant or hidden target without the need for sensory aids or physical proximity. It is a structured form of extrasensory perception (ESP) that was originally developed in the 1970s by the U.S. military (as part of the Stargate Program).

Remote viewing means: immediate awareness or experience of distant places or events in space and time that are removed from ordinary perception by distance, shielding, or time and are generally considered safe from such access by any known physical means or logical inference.

The viewer sits in a quiet room and receives only an abstract target reference number (also called target coordinate or Target-ID, e.g., "A123-B456" – "7491-2210" or "240368-001003").

This purely arbitrary sequence of numbers or letters serves as a mental anchor: it was previously linked by the tasker (the person who selects the target) to the actual target—i.e., a specific place, person, event (past, present, or future), object, or question. Originally, actual geographic longitude and latitude coordinates were used—hence the name Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV). The viewer himself does not know this target ("blind viewing"). As soon as he consciously perceives and writes down the target reference number, his subconscious automatically establishes the connection to the actual target—regardless of whether it is a place at the other end of the world, a historical event, or a future scenario.

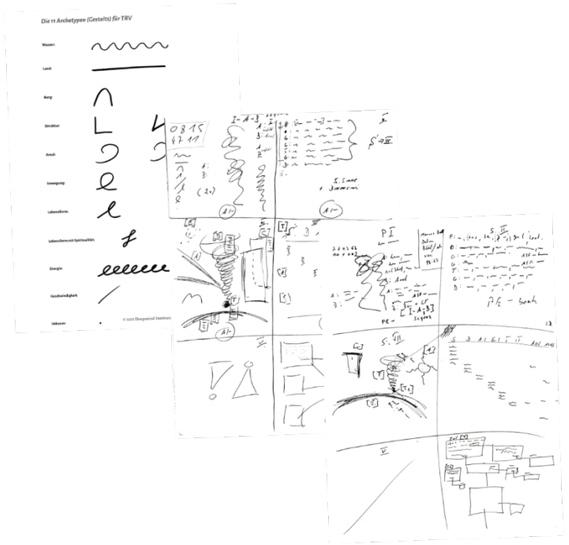
He now records, through free associations, sketches, and ideograms, what he mentally "sees," "feels," or "experiences." The underlying protocol (especially in Technical Remote Viewing) consists of six progressively structured stages—Stage I to Stage VI—which ensure that subjective impressions are gradually filtered and validated objectively. RV is therefore not based on fantasy but on this disciplined, reproducible method.

As a protocol-based procedure, remote viewing must be planned, not spontaneous. There must be a defined and recorded target. The viewer must be blind to the target. The remote viewing data must be recorded in some way. There must be an element of feedback. Some form of data analysis must be included.

The goal is to describe hidden realities—such as places, people, events, or objects—precisely.

2. What Is Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) Specifically?

Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) is a highly structured variant of RV that was refined in the 1980s and 1990s by former military viewer Ed Dames. In contrast to freer RV approaches,



TRV follows a rigid, step-by-step protocol with fixed stages (e.g., ideograms, sensory dimensions, and sketches). The viewer works blind (without knowledge of the target), uses standardized forms, and records every perception in real time. TRV minimizes influences such as prior knowledge, imagination, or analytical thinking through strict rules—e.g., immediately interrupting at "analytical overlay" (AOL). It is like a scientific experiment: reproducible, trainable, and measurable, with success rates that increase with practice.

3. How Does TRV Involve Constant Movement—Mental and Physical (Through the Pen)?

The core of TRV is the constant, rhythmic movement (often in the range of about three seconds per microcycle) in order to keep consciousness in a dynamic flow and prevent analytical thinking.

Mental movement means the viewer works within each protocol phase (stage) with the respective intended perception channels (e.g., in Stage II mainly tactile, visual, temperature, and smell; in Stage IV additionally auditory, olfactory, and emotional). He remains in the current stage until the data clusters are complete or a clear transition signal occurs (e.g., dimensionals or Aesthetic Impact).

TRV comprises six stages (I–VI) that build progressively on one another: each stage deepens and expands the previous one by weaving raw sensory data (Stage I/II) into complex concepts and models (Stage VI)—from the spontaneous impulse via sensory details to narrative synthesis in order to create a complete, verifiable picture of the target.

Brief Overview of the Stages:

- **Stage I:** Spontaneous ideograms and rough categories (e.g., land, water, structure)—the first "flash" contact. (What aspects of the target am I dealing with?)
- **Stage II:** Simple basic sensory perceptions in a fixed order (colors, textures, etc.)—builds sensory depth on Stage I.
- **Stage III:** Dimensional and spatial details (size, shape, movement)—expands the sensory data into 3D structures. (Sketches similar to a storyboard)
- **Stage IV:** Conceptual and emotional layers (feelings, abstract ideas, objects, concepts)—connects sensory data to emotional context.
- **Stage V:** Narrative interrogation (questions/answers about the target)—deepens Stage IV through dialogic exploration.
- **Stage VI:** Synthesis and modelling (complete description, sketches, tools for analysis)—integrates all previous stages into a coherent overall picture.

In Technical Remote Viewing, for example, in Stage II one works strictly according to the sequence with the simple sensory perceptions:

- first **colours & brightness** (red, yellow, dark, light, radiant ...)
- then **surfaces & textures** (rough, smooth, soft, hard, sticky, wet ...)
- then **smell** (sweet, foul, chemical, fresh ...)
- then **taste** (sweet, salty, bitter ...)
- then **temperatures** (hot, cold, warm, moist ...)
- then **sounds** (loud, quiet, crackling, humming, silence ...)
- and finally **dimensions/basic shape & size** (large, small, round, angular, tall, flat ...)

The viewer does not "jump" around arbitrarily but goes through one sense after the other in order. Only when nothing new really emerges for the current sense ("data cluster complete") may he consciously move on to the next item in the list—or to the next stage as soon as a clear transition signal (e.g., strong aesthetic impression (AI) or real dimensionals) appears.

Physically, the movement is performed by the pen: as soon as a perception appears, it is immediately recorded on paper—a line, an ideogram, a note—and the viewer immediately lets go again to receive the next impulse.

Imagine: You are sitting with pen and paper in front of the target coordinate. The typical microcycle works like this:

- Impulse (approx. 1 second): A spontaneous perception flashes up (e.g., "curved line" or "cold and wet").
- Fixation (approx. 1–2 seconds): You draw or note it lightning-fast—the pen moves without thinking.
- Letting go (immediately, usually < 1 second): You let go mentally, exhale briefly, and open yourself to the next perception—no lingering, no analyzing!

These micro-movements create a natural, rhythmic "pulse" that activates the subconscious and filters out interference signals. It feels like a dance: perceive—fix lightning-fast—let go immediately—continue until the respective stage is complete. Without this constant movement, the mind would stagnate, and fantasy would overlay reality.

The Three-Second Rhythm in Detail

In the context of Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) and the related method Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV), the three-second rhythm is applied differently depending on the viewer's level of experience. For beginners, strict adherence to the protocol is crucial to master the fundamentals of remote viewing. In the early stages, such as Stage 1 and Stage 2, the untrained focus on capturing and objectifying basic sensory data such as colors, surfaces, and dimensions.

The Science Behind Technical Remote Viewing

Why the Three-Second Rhythm Is Decisive in Remote Viewing

TRV practitioners know how important it is to adhere to the TRV protocol. Among other things, this protocol stipulates that essentially only information that rises spontaneously from the subconscious within a maximum of three seconds is considered relevant. Scientists from the Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Behavioral Research, and others dealing with so-called universal patterns—thought and behavior patterns that apply to all humans—clearly show in their findings: "Humans live in a three-second rhythm."[1]

This insight is of central importance for Technical Remote Viewing (TRV), because it explains how and why this method works.

The remote viewing theory postulates a non-material matrix in which all information about factual and non-factual things is contained, which can be accessed with the help of a hypothetical signal line. The viewer, who is at the centre of this process, perceives the signal line psychically, decodes it according to a specific procedure—hereafter called protocol—and objectifies (writing, drawing, and speaking) the information obtained in this way. These concepts of the "matrix" and "signal line" are central elements of the remote viewing theory as developed by practitioners, but there is currently no empirical evidence for their existence in the scientific literature.

The three-second rhythm illustrates why a remote viewer must remain constantly in motion while working through the protocol. It also becomes clear that humans are accustomed to allowing information to flow into their consciousness within three seconds.

Left and Right Brain Hemispheres: Different Functions

In the 1960s, researchers at a Californian laboratory discovered that the two sides of the brain are associated with different types of activity and information processing. According to these research results, the left hemisphere is responsible for logic, language, judgement, numbers, linearity, analysis, and inference—the so-called academic activities. The right hemisphere—the unconscious side of the brain—is responsible for rhythm, music, colour, spatial perception, gestalt (overall picture), imagination, daydreaming, face recognition, patterns, surfaces, and dimensions. Without these functions, orientation in the physical world would not be possible. Modern neuroscience, however, regards this strict separation as an oversimplification, as the brain works in a highly integrated manner and functions overlap.

It is therefore obvious that the TRV protocol ideally uses the right hemisphere to obtain data. By working through the protocol, the left hemisphere is increasingly occupied with it until it finally "shuts down," and primarily only the frequency ranges necessary for this process remain active.

Günter Haffelder on the Three-Second Rhythm

Günter Haffelder from the Institute for Communication and Brain Research states, "The switching off of the left hemisphere or consciousness should take place in a three-second rhythm so that the information from the deeper areas of the right hemisphere, which normally never reach consciousness at all, can flow in. Only by adhering to the three-second rhythm it is possible to penetrate into these deeper right-hemispheric regions."

More detailed statements on this were already made by Günter Haffelder in the third German-language film on remote viewing: *Erkenntnisse aus dem Unsichtbaren* [Insights from the invisible]. In general, he states, "A brilliant method of letting the two hemispheres work separately."

These observations are based on Haffelder's practical

experience with remote viewing, but scientific studies directly confirming these specific statements are currently unavailable.

The Signal Line in Focus

The remote viewer perceives the impulses via the theoretically assumed signal line (according to the Remote Viewing Standard Model of the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) – International)—in German, *Signal-Linie*—psychically. He then decodes and objectifies the information obtained. This central process is explained in detail below using the following perception model in connection with the step-by-step preparation of information.

The Physical World as Projection

Our entire physical world is based on a kind of three-dimensional projection. The eye as periphery does not receive the waves that a physical object absorbs and assimilates but only those that this object reflects, re-radiates, or repels and that do not penetrate the physical body of the object. This physical body, therefore, does not appear to the eye itself but only as a projection of the waves not absorbed by it. In the application of remote viewing, according to practitioners, the stimuli and information do not come from a physical object but from the non-physical matrix—a concept that has not yet been scientifically verified.

Preattentive and Conscious Perception

The analysis of the signals sent from the receptive fields of the sensory receptor is the continuation of the filtering functions of the sensory system, through which the many sensory qualities are selected before the actual act of seeing can take place. This preconscious, preattentive (reality-creating) analysis precedes the first storage of information of every conscious perception. The signals are sent via the lemniscal nervous system (mainly for emotional processing) from the spinal cord via synapses to the sensory fields of the cortex (cerebral cortex) for analysis.

Preattentive attention is a process that still takes place unconsciously at the level of the nervous system. Only with sensory perception (focusing) does attention open up information as its object on which it can align and with which it can operate. We call this type of alignment within TRV focusing—i.e., the dedication or alignment of consciousness resources towards the information. Only through this does preattentive attention become conscious attention of the cognitive system. Such cognitive structures must be applicable to the most diverse tasks. However, this requires the interconnection of a wide variety of brain regions (sensory integration) and promotes it at the same time. The structuring and interconnection of various brain regions is accomplished by the disciplined and routine application of the TRV protocol. In this context, the structuring of incoming information under targeted use of the right hemisphere is at stake.

The Role of Preattentive Sensory Excitation

The preattentive sensory excitation also has the task that the stimulus is unconsciously analysed by the sensory system with the involvement of the cortical sensory fields so that the sensory system (left-hemispheric) can be adjusted to filter the stimulus and to project the filtered sensory qualities onto the stimulus. This stimulus adjustment of the sensory system is similar to a calibration or an ongoing learning process. Preattentive attention precedes conscious sensory perception; it is the focusing, concentration, or increase in excitation or activation of a sensory area with sensory or motor functions. Within remote viewing, according to the theory of practitioners, the unconscious part of the psyche is precisely the part that perceives and receives the signal. From here it is passed on to the autonomic nervous system.

As an interaction of the transmitted signal components, the information acting on the nervous system is converted into a motor, reflex-like reaction of the muscles via the corresponding nerve pathways. In this way, the initial ideogram and, as a remote viewing session progresses, words and sketches or drawings are brought to paper.

Günter Haffelder adds, “Not only the reflected portion that a physical object radiates is perceived, but the right hemisphere also perceives the portion that the object radiates directly. This information is normally filtered out by the three-second rhythm of consciousness. This explains why a remote viewer also perceives the directly radiating holographic connections.” This statement reflects the perspective of remote viewing practice but remains scientifically unconfirmed.

Information Transfer in TRV: A Simplified Model

The following example simplifies the complex process of information transfer, filtering, and acquisition. Information transfer of the senses takes place similarly to the transmission of a television picture, in which the information carrier as well as the neural code change several times. In the normal waking state, both hemispheres are involved in this process. Normal waking consciousness, however, poses a certain problem for the process of remote viewing, because linear, analytical thinking processes are predominant in the waking state. The information passes through numerous filter instances during perception. The evaluation of the data into information that is coherent for us largely takes place through analogies. Holistically, all information has a symbolic or metaphorical character.

The symbolic information therefore originates from the interaction of two material systems, namely that of the physical stimulus and that of the sensory system. According to remote viewing theory, the viewer perceives the signal line psychically and objectifies the information obtained in his sensory system. In the course of evolution, both systems have assimilated or adapted in interaction and thus developed into two complementary systems. Both the physical stimulus properties and the filters of the sensory systems are matched to each other. During the process of remote viewing, a minimization of the filters in the sensory system is achieved through trained behavior and adherence to the protocol. Günter Haffelder makes it clear: “This is a kind of ‘switching off’ of these filters. As a result, perception extends into the areas separated in daytime consciousness.” This session-related orientation to the protocol enables—if adhered to—the perception and objectification of target-relevant information, as reported by remote viewing practitioners.

Ordinary Orientation and the Three-Second Rhythm

Ordinary orientation, for example, is based on the simultaneity of perceptions. It means the ability to locate one’s own person in relation to the surrounding environment and to obtain an idea of the way to a destination. A mental map of the environment is created in the brain. However, these impressions are often far apart in time. The former perceptions have long been “forgotten”; they must first be consciously recalled and linked to form a mental hologram. Only impressions within three seconds are fused by the human brain into an overall impression; the time unit for the now of our present is therefore three seconds.

Rhythmic Patterns and the Island of the Present

Furthermore, almost all bodily processes are coordinated by a rhythmic pattern. These patterns create an “own time” and thus determine the cycle in which humans think, eat, wake, sleep, or generally act. This period is also referred to as the action unit or “island of the present.” All events that reach our brain within three seconds of biological presence are combined into a current picture of reality. If one equates events with images, they are “fused” or transferred and made into a “story.” However, the truth is that we all become part of the past within this universal three-second rhythm and must return to the present each time by opening a new event window (every three seconds) and perceiving reality anew. An irony of our system: We are quasi unable to perceive our present in the now but always “lag” three seconds behind.

The Time Unit of Consciousness

Three seconds is therefore the time unit in which our consciousness experiences the present, our reality. Our brain is forced to reconstruct the world for itself every three seconds because it cannot summarize and decode all the information reaching it in a shorter period of time. Immediately after these three seconds, consciousness accesses its database and attempts to evaluate or classify the constructed reality. Our fantasies and imagination set in and help consciousness to comprehend its information as reality. In fact, this process is much more complex and subject to different cycles that take place within thousandths of a second.

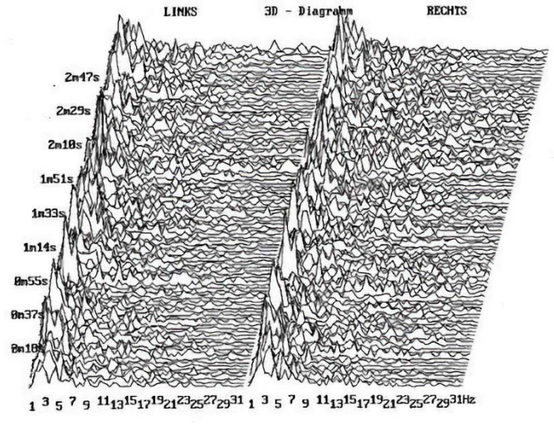
This finding explains why the remote viewer must remain constantly in motion while working through the protocol: he must quasi-interrupt the process of comprehension in order to obtain raw data. It also becomes clear that humans are accustomed to allowing information to flow into their consciousness within three seconds. In order to relate the different, fast, and numerous pieces of information and signals to each other, a backdating and a so-called oscillation additionally occur in the brain, in which all nerve cells suddenly fire in the same rhythm and synchronize their action potentials.

Researchers suspect that the three-second rhythm is necessary to find a common interpersonal denominator, as most people need exactly 2.9 seconds for each action unit. Our brain imposes an internal structure on all other rhythmic structures that is only valid within a three-second interval. Apparently, our short-term memory also functions in the universal three-second rhythm, which underlines the importance of this rhythm for the perception and processing of information.

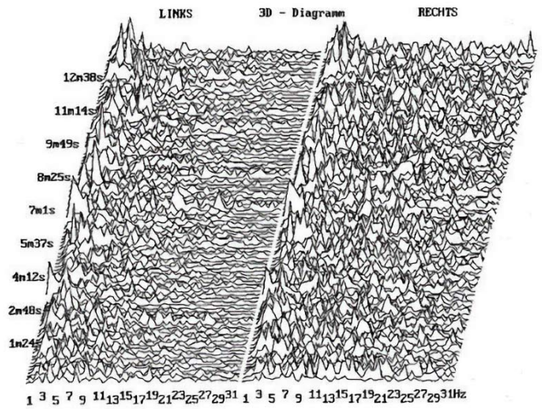
Differences Between Beginners and Experienced Viewers in Handling the Three-Second Rhythm

In the context of Technical Remote Viewing (TRV) and the related method Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV), the three-second rhythm is applied differently depending on the viewer’s level of experience. For beginners, strict adherence to the protocol is of central importance in order to master the basics of remote viewing. In the early stages, such as Stage 1 and Stage 2, the untrained concentrate on capturing and objectifying basic sensory data such as colors, surfaces, and dimensions. This process requires a disciplined approach, as beginners often tend to produce analytical overlays (AOL) because their left hemisphere—responsible for logic and analysis—is still too dominant. To avoid this, it is essential for beginners to strictly adhere to the three-second rhythm so that the raw data from the subconscious remains undistorted. In this phase they benefit from the support of a monitor (trainer) who guides them through the protocol, corrects possible errors, and ensures that spontaneous perception remains in the foreground.

Experienced viewers, on the other hand, who work in



Brain scan before a TRV session



Brain scan during a TRV session

higher stages such as Stage 5 or Stage 6, have developed the ability to capture more complex information such as emotions, intentions, or abstract concepts. Through years of training, they are able to control their perception precisely and use the right hemisphere—the intuitive side—more effectively, reducing the production of AOL to a minimum. Experienced viewers react faster and more intuitively to the signal line, which makes the whole process more fluid. At this advanced stage, the three-second rhythm can be extended accordingly for experienced viewers in order to obtain deeper and more complex information from the matrix without the data quality being impaired by analytical distortions. This flexibility allows them to push the boundaries of perception further and to objectify the information obtained with the highest precision.

Why a Remote Viewing Session Cannot Be Reduced to Three Seconds. Short "flashes" of information (within the three seconds) are only the starting point—they serve as raw data that are gradually built up through the iterative protocol (e.g., from ideograms in Stage 1 to detailed sketches and analyses in higher stages). This makes it possible to minimize bias (such as AOL) and develop usable, coherent results from fragmentary impressions. Without this build-up, the session would remain incomplete and impractical; the rhythm serves initial capture, not the entire processing.

Scientific Foundations of the TRV Protocol

These scientific findings and connections are of great importance for the functioning of Technical Remote Viewing (TRV). Bearing this in mind, the entire remote viewing protocol is designed according to these findings:

1. The information impact (sensory perception or signal) takes place via the limbic nervous system and passes through numerous filter instances in our brain that are switched off by the protocol (the more advanced a remote viewer is, the fewer active filters hinder the flow of raw data).

2. Brain function: According to the TRV protocol, the correct use of the right hemisphere allows the remote viewer to penetrate into deeper layers. Deeper penetration is not yet desired at present, as various necessary control instances must be preserved. However, this is scientifically disputed and based on anecdotal EEG observations.

3. The internal time unit of the brain for recognition is approx. three seconds.

4. Practical application: The differences between beginners and experienced viewers illustrate how the protocol can be adapted to the respective level of experience, whereby the three-second rhythm is strictly observed for the untrained, while experienced viewers can flexibly extend this rhythm in order to obtain more complex information.

The left side of the data sheet shows the left cerebral hemisphere, and the right correspondingly shows the right cerebral hemisphere. Before a TRV session (I.), the right one—compared to its activity during a session—is relatively "quiet." The serial working through of the TRV protocol was constructed in such a way that the waking consciousness, due to the high load (adhering to the protocol, writing, drawing, and speaking), must give room to the subconscious.

During a TRV session, the left brain hemisphere, which represents rational waking consciousness, slightly reduces its activities and is continuously downregulated ("put to sleep") by filling out special protocols—the right brain hemisphere, now less controlled by the left, rationally thinking hemisphere, markedly increases its activities by more strongly promoting intuitive and creative processes that are decisive for the perception of non-local information.

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REMOTE VIEWING MOVED INTO THE MAINSTREAM IN 2025

In 2025, remote viewing experienced a level of public visibility unprecedented in its modern history. Once largely confined to classified government research, small academic circles, and specialized practitioner communities, remote viewing and closely related forms of anomalous cognition entered mainstream media, popular culture, and even graduate-level education. Across podcasts with massive global audiences, investigative journalism programs, bestselling fiction, and university curricula, the subject appeared repeatedly and seriously, suggesting a broader cultural reassessment of consciousness and human perception.

One of the most consequential moments came when physicist and longtime remote viewing researcher Hal Puthoff appeared on *The Joe Rogan Experience*. Joe Rogan's platform is among the largest in the world, with an estimated 11 million listeners per episode, more than 14 million followers on Spotify, and over 20 million subscribers on YouTube. Few media outlets offer comparable reach, particularly for long-form interviews that allow complex scientific and historical material to be explored in depth.

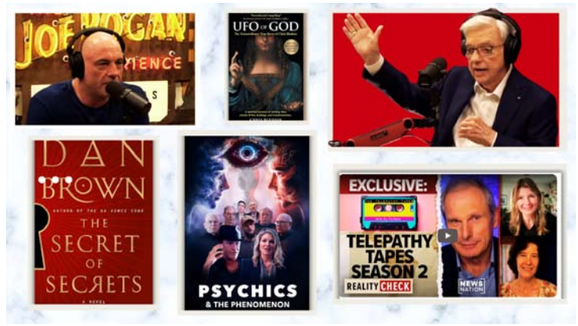
During the nearly 3-hour-long interview, Hal Puthoff discussed the origins of remote viewing research at Stanford Research Institute in the 1970s, the development of controlled experimental protocols, and the reasons U.S. intelligence agencies funded the work for more than two decades. The conversation emphasized methodology, oversight, and empirical results rather than speculation, introducing millions of listeners to the idea that remote viewing was studied under laboratory conditions by physicists and engineers. For many in Rogan's audience, this marked a first exposure to the documented history of remote viewing as a research program rather than a fringe belief. Puthoff's interview, over the course of 7 months since it first aired, has been viewed 2.4 million times according to the YouTube stats!

At the same time, remote viewing and related phenomena were discussed within the context of investigative journalism and neuroscience. Cognitive neuroscientist and remote viewing project manager/viewer/researcher Julia Mossbridge appeared alongside Ky Dickens, with investigative journalist Ross Coulthart on *NewsNation's Reality Check*. Coulthart has become a prominent figure in contemporary investigative reporting, particularly in coverage of UAPs and government transparency, with a program that reaches millions through cable television and digital platforms.

In their 2025 discussion, Mossbridge addressed consciousness, intuition, and nonlocal cognition from a scientific perspective, drawing on experimental research rather than anecdote. The exchange framed questions about anomalous perception as legitimate subjects of neuroscientific inquiry, not simply matters of belief. This appearance further normalized discussion of psi-related topics for a mainstream audience accustomed to Coulthart's rigorous investigative approach.

Remote viewing also entered popular culture on a massive scale through fiction. In September 2025, bestselling author Dan Brown released *The Secret of Secrets*, the sixth novel in his Robert Langdon series. Brown's influence is global; his novels (including the *The Da Vinci Code*) have sold more than two hundred million copies worldwide and are translated into dozens of languages. When his work engages scientific ideas, those ideas are instantly introduced to a vast international readership.

The Secret of Secrets weaves themes of consciousness science, noetic research, and anomalous cognition into its narrative, centering on a scientist whose work challenges conventional understandings of the mind. Although fictional, the novel draws inspiration from real research areas and institutions, prompting widespread discussion about the scientific basis behind the story. Brown expanded on these themes in public conversations, including a widely viewed ConnectIONS Live event with Dean Radin of the Institute of Noetic Sciences, where



the boundary between fiction and empirical research was openly discussed. For many readers, this represented an accessible introduction to ideas closely related to remote viewing, framed through a familiar literary genre.

Along with newer, higher profile shows, those that have supported remote viewing for years continued to do so. *New Thinking Allowed* produced by Dr. Jeffrey Mishlove aired multiple interviews that discussed remote viewing with luminaries such as Lori Williams, IRVA's VP Dale Graff, Daz Smith, Pam Coronado, Julia Mossbridge, IRVA's Treasurer Cindy Miller, Nancy Walter, and one soon to be released with Jon Knowles.

Remote viewing also received renewed attention in 2025 through documentary film. That year, filmmaker Darcy Weir released a feature-length documentary focused on the history and modern implications of remote viewing within the broader context of UAPs, intelligence research, and consciousness studies. The film features interviews with several founders and past directors of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA), including Paul H. Smith and Lyn Buchanan, both of whom played central roles in the U.S. government's Stargate-era remote viewing program.

The documentary revisits the origins of government-sponsored remote viewing research, explores how protocols evolved over time, and situates the practice within contemporary disclosure-era discussions about anomalous phenomena. Distributed through major streaming platforms and reaching Weir's established international audience, the film further extended public exposure to remote viewing, particularly among viewers already engaged with UAP and consciousness-related media. Its release added another significant media vector to what has become a remarkably visible year for remote viewing.

In parallel with these developments, figures emerging from the contemporary UAP (Unidentified Aerial Phenomena) movement have contributed to renewed public discussion of remote viewing and related consciousness-based capacities. One prominent example is Jake Barber, who has appeared on major media platforms discussing his experiences within classified military and intelligence contexts. In interviews, Barber has referenced "psionics" and human perceptual capabilities as part of broader conversations about UAP interaction, intelligence gathering, and non-conventional forms of awareness. While these claims remain controversial, their visibility has brought renewed attention to historical and contemporary research into non-local perception, including remote viewing.

Remote viewing also surfaced this year in the continuing public impact of *UFO of God* by Chris Bledsoe. The book opens with an account in which Bledsoe describes being asked by John B. Alexander, a retired U.S. Army colonel associated with intelligence and UAP research, to assess a potential disaster using a remote viewing–like perceptual process. That framing places remote viewing in a contemporary intelligence context rather than as metaphor or fiction.

Although published earlier, *UFO of God* remained highly visible in 2025 through Bledsoe's extensive speaking engagements and media appearances. The book has become one of the most widely discussed titles in current UAP discourse, further reinforcing how remote viewing continues to appear organically within mainstream conversations about anomalous phenomena.

More broadly, the current wave of UAP disclosure media—spanning television, podcasts, documentaries, and public expos—has created a cultural environment in which previously marginalized topics such as remote viewing, telepathy, and consciousness research are being discussed more openly. UAP researchers, experiencers, and educators are increasingly incorporating workshops and panels on psionics and intuitive perception into conferences and expos, exposing new audiences to these ideas. This convergence has significantly expanded public awareness and curiosity, drawing individuals who may not have previously encountered remote viewing through scientific, educational, or historical channels alone.

Beyond mass media and popular fiction, 2025 also marked an important academic development. Parapsychologist Dr. Jeffrey Mishlove established a new Parapsychology division at the California Institute for Human Science with the help of their new president Jeffery Martin and provost Dr. Stacy Gomes, signaling a renewed institutional commitment to the formal study of psi phenomena within accredited higher education. As part of this initiative, I taught the institute's first graduate-level course devoted specifically to remote viewing. The course approached remote viewing as a structured methodology and research design, emphasizing protocol, ethics, historical context, and empirical considerations rather than belief-based instruction. This marked a rare instance of remote viewing being formally integrated into a university curriculum as an active subject of study. ♦

Article by: Debra Lynne Katz, PhD

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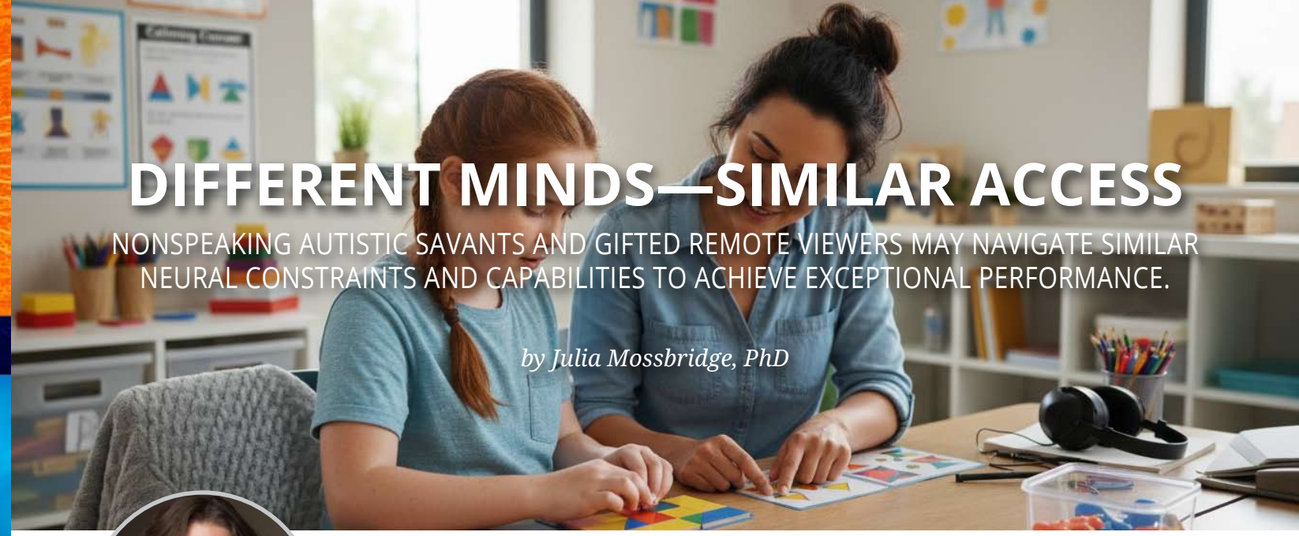

DIFFERENT MINDS—SIMILAR ACCESS

NONSPEAKING AUTISTIC SAVANTS AND GIFTED REMOTE VIEWERS MAY NAVIGATE SIMILAR NEURAL CONSTRAINTS AND CAPABILITIES TO ACHIEVE EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE.

by Julia Mossbridge, PhD

Julia Mossbridge, PhD

Julia Mossbridge, PhD, is an American cognitive neuroscientist, author, and educator who works on understanding and training exceptional human performance, including psi effects, notably on precognition and presentiment. She is a Senior Distinguished Fellow in Human Potential at the Center for the Future of AI, Mind, and Society at Florida Atlantic University; a member of the Loomis Innovation Council at the nonpartisan Stimson Center; an Affiliate Professor in the Department of Biophysics and Physics at the University of San Diego; and a founder of the nonprofit TILT: The Institute for Love and Time. Her new book is *Have a Nice Disclosure!*

I've studied the cognitive and neural mechanisms of perception and consciousness for (conservatively) 35 years, and in the past decade I have learned, taught, practiced, and scientifically investigated remote viewing with perhaps 20% of my waking time (and maybe 60% of my dream time). But I did not really accelerate my understanding of remote viewing and the mechanisms underlying exceptional human performance until I started trying to understand savantism in nonspeaking or minimally speaking autistic spellers in spring 2025. That's when Ky Dickens, creator of *The Telepathy Tapes* (Dickens, 2023-present) podcast, introduced me to my fellow science team researchers: Dr. Jeff Tarrant, Maria Welch, and Natalia Meehan.

To this team I added Dr. Damon Abraham, Polly Washburn, and Joseph Mossbridge once we were independently funded so we could create stimuli, software, and AI tools to rigorously conduct what we called *mind-discovery trials* with the autistic savants with whom two of our team work (Mossbridge et al., 2025).

Dickens filmed some of these trials in Chicago with her film crew to document our efforts in her upcoming documentary, but we were not (and are not) paid by Dickens or *The Telepathy Tapes*. Also, it's important to point out that all of the reflections here are based on my own ponderings and experiences and therefore do not necessarily reflect those of my research team or *The Telepathy Tapes* team.

Our co-researchers, the autistic savants themselves, have poor bodily control and cannot rely on speech to communicate. Instead, they point out letters on letterboards and keyboards with the support of a communication and regulation partner (CRP) who does not touch them. This process is colloquially called "spelling," and they can use the method to share their thoughts and responses to the stimuli we ask them to describe in each mind-discovery trial.

They also spell out novel ideas and perceptions of their own, some of which they say they have previously discussed via what seem to be telepathic conversations with other nonspeakers. For instance, multiple times I have observed two or more nonspeakers describing the same conversation, naming the other nonspeakers with whom they have had the conversation (telepathically), even though they, their parents, or their teachers never met each other in their bodies to discuss it.

I know this because I've been on Zoom with the teacher the entire time and have been able to hear all conversations going on. Our team has recorded these phenomena on video and is analyzing the results, which will go into two scientific papers exploring the results of rigorous experimenter-defined trials as well as the frequent spontaneous demonstrations of telepathy, clairvoyance, remote viewing, and overall exceptional performance in this population.

This brief article is not about proving that these particular nonspeakers can, at times, perform at or above the levels of the most gifted remote viewer on their best day. That much becomes apparent to anyone who gets to know nonspeakers and attends their spelling sessions. Instead, here I want to explore how nonspeakers and remote viewers attempt to use all available brains and bodies, including the constraints and capabilities of those brains and bodies, to achieve and express exceptional functioning in the realms of consciousness and cognition. I'll do this by briefly highlighting four similarities between the nonlocal (telepathy/clairvoyance/precognition) performance of the nonspeaking autistic savants in our study population and the performance of remote viewers: the first-timer effect, connecting with the target itself, rationalization of displacement and castles in the air, and the importance of monitoring.

First-Timer Effect

Remote viewing teachers have it easy with any student attempting the art of remote viewing for the first time, because the new student almost always describes something relevant to the target on their first try, regardless of the method used to train them in what to do. It's like a "free sample" of what can come more regularly with practice and dedication (and probably innate talent). With very minimal instruction (from John Vivanco it was just "sketch what you sense"), as a first-timer I sketched a bird's wings in flight, and the target video showed a flying eagle. As a scientist, I can only understand this as an innate capacity that was unleashed by the suggestion that it could be easy and by the confidence John had that such capacities are our birthright.

Similarly, it is apparently uncommon for teachers to explain to nonspeakers how to spell each word they are spelling. Many of them have not had much access to reading material in school because historically nonspeakers have been thought to be incapable of analytic or independent thought. Nonetheless, the two teachers on our team say they no longer try to tell their students how to spell words because the students just know how to do it. I believe this is due partially to the confidence teachers obtain after using the method with multiple nonspeakers and partially due to what I have learned is a permission-giving effect of *The Telepathy Tapes*—some parents of nonspeakers say the podcast gives them the permission to believe their children might not just be competent but gifted.

Connecting With the Target Itself

In Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) and other forms of remote viewing in which RVers attempt to fully describe targets (as contrasted with Associative Remote Viewing, or ARV), the target is the target. It is not a representation of the target. A photo, video, or person's name is not the target; rather, the target is the actual spacetime entity that these items represent. Beyond that, the actual task is the target. Remote viewers often go beyond the requested task to address tasks or questions that are not asked but should have been asked. I have seen this same thing happen with nonspeakers on a regular basis, but one in particular comes to mind—a nonspeaker who describes himself as using remote viewing. His method of remote viewing doesn't include paper or pencil, but it certainly seems similar.

For example, in a pilot trial that was not controlled by software but was nonetheless rigorously airtight, this nonspeaker spelled that he would like to describe a video he had watched through my eyes. I was on Zoom, in Virginia—this nonspeaker and his teacher were in Chicago. Previously this nonspeaker had described some aspects of targets that were outside of the video frame, so we had decided to experiment with videos filmed in known situations rather than using stock footage. So I shut off my Zoom camera and mic and watched a video that my son Joseph had made for this purpose. Neither the nonspeaker nor his teacher had seen the video, and neither knew it was from my son.

The video we used on that day was relatively boring—Joseph's hand sponging off a countertop with a smoothie droplet on it. The nonspeaker, using what he called remote viewing, told us about well-meaning people sitting in a church reading a newspaper. This description did not match the video. But Joseph was available to describe the circumstances of the video, and we added him to the Zoom call. We learned that his house is right next to a Jehovah's Witness meeting hall where they read *The Watchtower*, which could be seen to be a newspaper. We also learned he

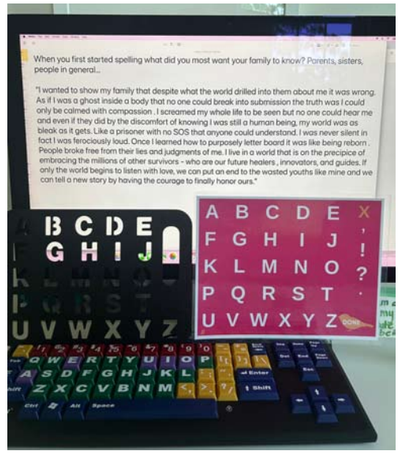

Photo taken of the words spelled by a nonspeaker during a spelling session with teacher and research team member Meehan, co-founder of BridgeToThriving.org. Two different letterboards used by nonspeakers and a keyboard are also shown — as nonspeakers progress, some can graduate to keyboards after using letterboards.

recorded the video on a Saturday, and this particular hall meets on Saturdays. Assuming the Jehovah's Witness interpretation accurately reflects the information the nonspeaker was accessing, this tendency to ignore a boring target and accurately describe something nearby of more interest to the viewer (and potentially of more interest to the experimenters) is reminiscent of Pat Price's famous displacement toward the code words in a file cabinet located in an NSA building near the forest target.

From this example—and in my experience others similar to it—it appears that the psi attention mechanisms of nonspeaking savants work very similarly to those of gifted and experienced remote viewers. Specifically, their psi attention is drawn to the spacetime locations of targets of interest to themselves and their taskers, potentially at least in part to demonstrate their capacities and teach us all more about how these skills work.

Rationalization of Displacement and Castles in the Air

The previous story naturally brings up the phenomena of rationalization of displacement and castles in the air, which, in my experience, both inexperienced remote viewers and nonspeaking savants share. While the similarities between the JW meeting hall next door and the statements made about the video prior to hearing about the context seem pretty spot on here, many of the nonspeakers will rationalize why they displaced a telepathy target. The most common explanation I've heard is that the video that was the telepathy target for that trial was in fact on a different timeline than the one they were on when they reported their perceptions of the target. This is a rational explanation that is impossible, on this timeline, to confirm. A related rationalization is that the video they described will be the target for the next nonspeaker. This is not out of the question but so far has rarely been literally true.

Every remote viewing teacher has dealt with students who have trouble seeing that they were off target and learning from the displacement. The rationalization of both remote viewing students and nonspeaking savants comes from a familiar place—the need to gain confidence in a developing, but tentative, skill. Paul Smith, when describing his famous precognitive remote viewing session of a target that he wasn't asked to view (a ship being damaged in the future), points out that however amazing that precognitive session was, he was 100% off-target. That kind of recognition, and the learning that comes from it, requires deep belief and confidence in your skill. You have to be aware that you can do better, and this awareness comes because you have done better—and you know you will do better again.

That kind of confidence is rare among remote viewing students and even rarer among nonspeaking savants. At every turn, this population in particular is under stereotype threat, given that many of them have apraxia and thus cannot reliably control their sounds and movements—a physical situation that results in most people judging them as being unintelligent and unaware. Thus, the need for nonspeakers to boost their confidence in just their daily cognitive skills is already strong. Let's add to this the stigma surrounding telepathy and other nonlocal phenomena like precognition and mediumship, which most of them report on an everyday basis. Let's further add that the original testing for telepathy was focused on receiving boring stimuli like letters and numbers, with the expectation of 100% accurate performance. Together, you have a recipe for rationalizing every misstep.

I think the need to build confidence is also the root of a related phenomenon I see among nonspeaking savants: building castles in the air. Among remote viewers just learning the craft, there is also a tendency to latch onto an interpretation once it has begun to leap out at the viewer. For instance, I remember sketching something that looked like a book, interpreting it as a book, and subsequently the remainder of my session was about what this book said, who wrote it, etc. That was a castle in the air I built, because I wanted to feel like I was on target—when I felt a glimmer of something real (the sketch of the "book" turned out to more accurately describe the target than a book itself), I wanted to own it, name it, and build on it. I wanted my own castle to show I was good at this. Instead, I showed that I built a castle and missed the target.

Nonspeaking savants can do this from time to time, I think for the same reason. One difference I have noticed is that if asked directly about their "castles," they will honestly report whether they are fantasy or real. This is a big leg up on early-stage remote viewers, who (during a session) can rarely tell the difference between fantasy and reality. It also points to the importance of a monitor (or a monitoring-style protocol) for both remote viewers and spellers.

The Importance of Monitoring

I've only run two monitored remote viewing projects, but upon reviewing some of the literature about monitoring (Katz & Bulgatz, 2019; Williams, 2017), it's clear to me that monitors work with goals that in some ways directly parallel, and in other ways oppose, those of communication and regulation partners (CRPs) who work to help nonspeakers communicate. I believe that's because the speaking remote viewer and the nonspeaker savant share an ability to access nonlocal information and the need to remain confident in that ability, while at the same time they have different capabilities for staying focused on and communicating that information. Monitors and CRPs aim to support confidence while helping the viewer or nonspeaker stay away from inaccurate or impossible information. They guide away from castles in the air while steering towards the internal realities and raw data that the viewer or speller wishes to communicate. At the same time, they work with each viewer's or speller's tendencies, and it is these tendencies

that I am proposing are predictably distinct between these groups.

Remote viewers who are relatively neurotypical have learned to read, write, speak, do math, and think linearly. They have lived in a world in which their ability to get a good job relies on these skills, which depend on at least typical left-hemisphere brain functioning. This is a left-hemisphere-biased world, and anyone who can get their left hemisphere to work well is likely to do well, including autistic people who can speak, read, write, and do math linearly. Instead of calling autistic people who can do this "high-functioning" autistics (their current moniker), I think a fairer name is "left-hemisphere-dominant" autistics, because they are not high functioning in the right-hemisphere-biased world of nonspeakers.

As neurologists know from working with individuals having left-hemisphere strokes, the right hemisphere has a hard time speaking, reading, writing, and doing math in a linear way—while it excels at understanding human connections, performing emotional interpretation, social perspective-taking, gleaning visual insights, performing psi abilities (Freedman et al., 2018), and appreciating/creating music. These are all skills in which nonspeaking savants excel as well. So a fairer name for autistic nonspeakers, I believe, would be "right-hemisphere-dominant" autistics. They appear to be high-functioning in their right-hemisphere-biased world, in that they seem to regularly have telepathic conversations with people they've never physically met but turn out to be real. I've yet to meet a speaking remote viewer who can do that or a left-hemisphere-dominant autistic person who even claims the same.

Based on this analysis, most monitors are trained to represent the left hemisphere of the remote viewer, while the remote viewer is just reporting raw right-hemispheric data. That's because the remote viewer (like the monitor) is trained through a lifetime to be analytical, interpretive, verbal, and biased away from believing they could actually access remote information accurately. Meanwhile, most CRPs (communication and regulation partners) are trained to try to support left-hemisphere use in the nonspeakers they work with. Nonspeakers must learn to develop their left hemispheric functioning in order to become independent, get a job, have a partner, and live a regular life. Luckily, their native right-hemisphere language, telepathy, may be able to be used to bootstrap left-hemisphere functioning.

It's possible they may do this by "borrowing" the left hemisphere of the CRP until they can replicate that functioning themselves. On this speculative line of reasoning, it's interesting that the CRP always stands or sits to their right, with their left-brain hemisphere closest to the nonspeaker. Meanwhile, to bond with the nonspeaker, the CRP often enters a nonlinear, unfocused, related space that the nonspeaker must contrast with to answer a direct question or focus themselves on a task.

When it comes to monitoring, a balance must be maintained between analysis and intuition, between monitor and remote viewer, and between tasker and performer—and both of those minds are necessary, regardless of whether they are in the same person or different people. I see the same balance, though worked differently, between CRPs and the nonspeakers they assist.

Conclusion

Any (currently) extraordinary use of human capacities is becoming of great interest in a world that wonders if there is anything, including psi, that AI can't do. We still have a lot more to learn about the nature, value, and mechanisms of the human mind—and perhaps understanding the similarities and differences between speaking remote viewers and nonspeaking autistic savants will help us towards that end. However we tread with this work—and by "we" I mean all researchers, professionals, parents, and nonspeakers engaged in understanding the human mind—let us take it as our own personal ethical responsibility to pursue the deep goodness that comes from supporting each person in developing their phenomenal gifts within an environment of safety and hope. ♦

Acknowledgments

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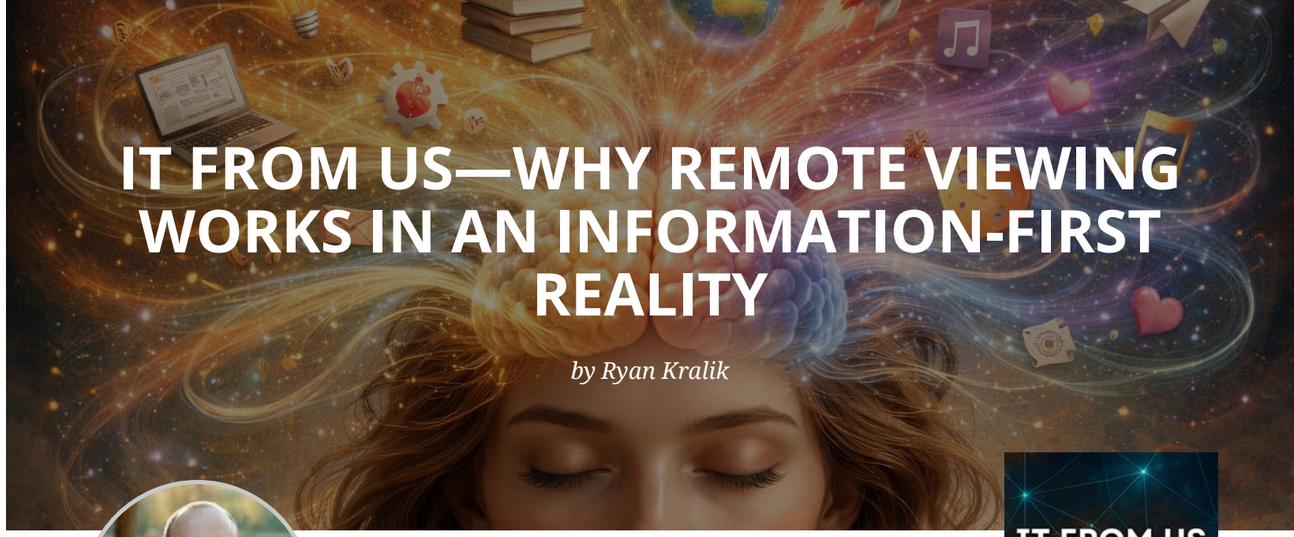
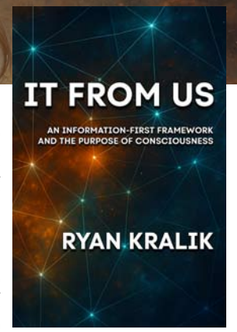


IT FROM US—WHY REMOTE VIEWING WORKS IN AN INFORMATION-FIRST REALITY

by Ryan Kralik

Ryan Kralik

Ryan Kralik is a writer, communications strategist, and researcher exploring consciousness and information as foundations of reality. He is the author of *It From Us—An Information-First Framework and the Purpose of Consciousness* and has trained in Controlled Remote Viewing under Lori Williams. His work has been featured in *Ancient Origins* magazine, *Greek Reporter,* and other media outlets and podcasts. His current work examines psi phenomena, coherence, and the informational architecture of mind and matter. Follow his work at ItFromUs.com.



Remote viewing has always occupied an awkward space between physics and psychology—an empirically persistent effect that refuses to fit inside either. Even after decades of formal experiments and field operations, the "how" remains elusive. The data hold up; the ontology doesn't.

That mismatch may exist not because remote viewing defies physics, but because physics itself has been looking from the wrong side of the mirror. If the universe is not built from matter that happens to carry information but from information that happens to appear as matter, then the so-called "nonlocal" aspects of consciousness aren't anomalous at all. They're built in.

This is the premise of the Information-First framework I develop in my forthcoming book, *It From Us—An Information-First Framework and the Purpose of Consciousness*. In that model, information—not matter or energy—is the substrate of reality. Matter is simply the way stable information looks from within the system. Consciousness is the system's method for exploring, reinforcing, and reorganizing its own coherence.

Information Is Primary

Claude Shannon gave us the mathematics of information. John Wheeler suggested the universe might be an "it from bit." Carlo Rovelli's relational quantum mechanics describes the world as a web of informational relations rather than independent objects. Robert Hazen and Michael Wong have shown that information and complexity increase together over time, implying a cosmic bias toward coherence—the persistence of meaningful pattern.

In this view, every structure in the universe—atoms, organisms, societies—is an information-processing system striving to maintain coherence against entropy. Remote viewing, then, is not a violation of physical law; it's another expression of the same law at the cognitive scale.

How Remote Viewing Fits

Early in my exploration of this framework, I asked Dr. Hal Puthoff to evaluate the core aspects of information-first, using remote viewing as a baseline glimpse of what substrate access looks like. His remarks were early confirmation that this explanation of RV and other anomalous phenomena held water: "Rather than a propagating signal with expected features such as bandwidth, noise, etc., I'd say immersion in an underlying broadscale medium accessible to intention captures its essence."

When a viewer "acquires" a target, nothing is transmitted through space. There is no signal line, no particle couriering data from there to here. Instead, the viewer and the target are

already connected within the same informational field. The act of viewing is an alignment of coherence: the viewer's internal informational state becomes resonant with the pattern that encodes the target.

It's not remote information; it's relational information. The viewer's consciousness acts like a tuning algorithm, lowering noise and increasing coupling with a particular subset of the universal dataset.

This also explains why psi performance depends on the state of mind. A coherent internal field—quiet, balanced, and emotionally neutral—reduces interference and allows finer alignment. Noise, stress, or expectation introduces entropy, degrading access. The classic instructions to "get out of your own way" and "describe, don't label" are not mystical advice; they're informational hygiene.

A Substrate, Not a Signal

Physics already knows that information and energy are linked, but the information-first model goes deeper: energy and matter are emergent expressions of information dynamics. If so, consciousness isn't generating psi effects out of nowhere—it's interacting directly with the substrate that underlies both mind and matter.

Think of a hologram. Every part contains the whole, but clarity depends on angle and interference. Remote viewing is the mind shifting its angle of incidence within the holographic field to reveal a particular subset of data. The "signal line" is simply the phase relationship between observer and target pattern.

When alignment is partial, displacement and ambiguity occur. When alignment is clean, descriptions converge. All known features of remote viewing—perceptual bleed, target overlay, analytical intrusion—follow logically from an information-field interaction model.

Why Space and Time Don't Matter

The most confounding aspect of remote viewing has always been its apparent independence from distance or temporal separation. In an information-first universe, this is not mysterious. Space and time are not primary containers of reality; they are coordinate systems emergent from informational relationships. Within the substrate, all encoded data exist simultaneously—like files on the same drive. In my framework, a remote-viewing session is a query, not a transmission.

That query can index any coordinate in the database—past, present, or future—because "when" and "where" are metadata, not barriers. Temporal targets, retro-tasks, and associative remote viewing experiments all exploit this same architecture: information coherence transcends the coordinates it later generates.

Consciousness as a Coherence Engine

From the information-first standpoint, consciousness isn't an observer riding atop matter; it's the mechanism by which information becomes self-referential and thus self-organizing. Conscious awareness is what information does when it intentionally learns to maintain its own coherence.

In that sense, remote viewing is consciousness performing its natural function in an extended domain. The viewer, properly trained, is exercising the substrate's built-in capacity for informational self-addressing.

When Joseph McMoneagle describes targets as "always there waiting to be perceived," this is literally true within information-first. Nothing is being sent. Nothing is received. Consciousness is simply moving through the information geometry already present.

Experimental Consequences

If this framework is valid, several testable consequences follow:

1. Psi correlates with coherence.

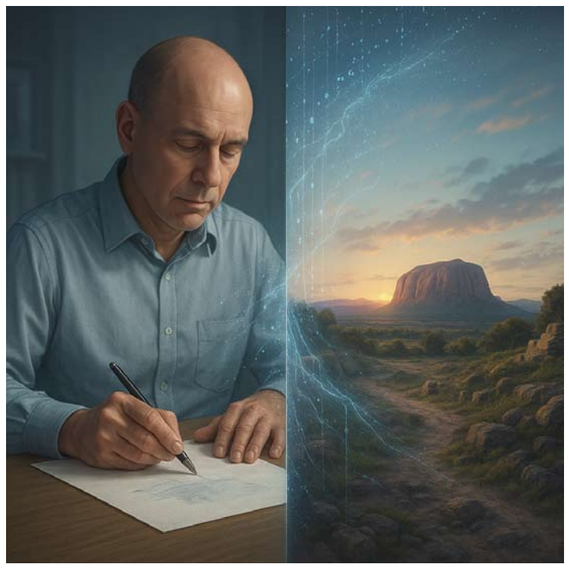
EEG and heart-rate-variability studies should show increased synchrony during successful sessions. Psi isn't energy transfer; it's coherence tuning.

2. Group intention amplifies access.

When multiple minds share focus, their informational vectors align, lowering system entropy and increasing pattern clarity—precisely what group viewing and double-blind protocols occasionally reveal.

3. Entropy modulation predicts accuracy.

Random event generator data, geomagnetic stability, and even social mood may modulate outcomes because all are



measures of background informational turbulence.

4. Technological analogs are possible.

Quantum-coherence sensors or machine-learning algorithms trained on psi data might one day quantify "pattern access probability" rather than probability of chance hit.

None of these ideas require abandoning science. They only require updating what we mean by science's operating foundation.

Why Uncollapsed Probabilities Are Difficult to Access

If remote viewing involves querying the informational substrate, then accuracy depends on the coherence of the target. The past and present exist as stabilized informational states—their data is already encoded, accessible, and consistent. The future, however, is not yet written; it exists only as a probability field within the substrate. This is the same principle behind quantum particles "collapsing" from a state of superposition.

When a viewer attempts to access a future event—particularly a random outcome event like a lottery drawing—they're sampling from that cloud of possibilities, not from a fixed record. The data returned may correspond to one potential outcome, but not necessarily to the one that becomes real.

This would also explain some anecdotal reporting that appears to show that partially correct predictions of lottery results using RV protocols are fairly common; complete hits are not—probabilities are being queried, not certainties. Lottery outcomes, being pure entropy—unconnected to human intent, narrative, or meaning—likely lack coherence threads linking them to the viewer.

Even further, random future events would not be as informationally entangled with the consciousness of others, which could well be a force multiplier in RV and other psychic modalities; the more impact or meaning a target has on the consciousness nodes within the informational field, the more numinous the target is.

Viewed through an information-first lens, remote viewing the future—especially completely randomized events—is by definition an attempt to access chaotic probabilities still waiting to collapse—and so it often resists even the most gifted observer.

Quantum Computing as the First Interface

Quantum computing provides a preview of what deliberate substrate editing looks like.

Qubits do not calculate through serial logic; they manipulate superposed informational states. Measurement collapses those states into an output. If consciousness can interact with the same level of reality, then the human mind is already a kind of organic quantum interface—one that evolution refined through coherence rather than circuitry.

What we call remote viewing may be an early biological form of the same process we are now trying to reproduce technologically: controlled access to uncollapsed information.

That parallel should give us pause. Humanity's next phase of computing may simply externalize what consciousness has been doing quietly all along.

Why It Feels Fragile

Remote viewing is notoriously slippery. Sessions degrade with analysis, expectation, ego, or fatigue. In information-first terms, that's not failure—it's entropy creeping back in.

Every thought, bias, or emotional spike injects randomness into the viewer's internal state, desynchronizing coherence with the target pattern. The mind literally becomes noisier and thus less resonant.

This also reframes the paradoxical "don't try too hard" advice. Effort increases local entropy. Allowing perception to surface naturally minimizes interference. Remote viewing works best when consciousness behaves like a pass-through filter, not a transmitter.

Remote Viewing and the Participatory Universe

John Wheeler proposed that reality is participatory—that observers help bring the universe into being by making distinctions. Information-first makes that literal. Observation is not passive measurement but active participation in the code.

Remote viewers are participants operating outside the narrow human bandwidth of space-time.

They don't break physics; they extend it. Their success shows that consciousness is not confined to neurons but is an emergent property of information interacting with itself.

In an information-first universe, perception is creation. To view is to instantiate coherence.

Ethical and Existential Implications

If consciousness can access the substrate directly, two profound responsibilities follow.

First, epistemic humility. We are not spectators mapping an independent world; we are collaborators influencing it. Every act of focused intention writes faint edits into the code.

Understanding this turns psi from a parlor trick to stewardship.

Second, technological caution. As quantum computing, AI, and cognitive-interface research advance, we may soon manipulate informational coherence deliberately. If we do so without recognizing that we're editing the substrate itself, we risk altering the fabric that sustains coherence. The next arms race may not be for weapons or data—but for control over reality's source layer.

Remote viewing offers a warning and a lesson: consciousness already has that access, but it demands balance, discipline, and ethical maturity. Tools will magnify both our insight and our ignorance.

Toward a Science of Coherence

The goal is not to mystify remote viewing but to formalize it as informational resonance.

Future research should quantify coherence, not distance; entropy, not energy. The next generation of experiments might pair skilled viewers with quantum noise sensors, EEG arrays, or large-scale randomness monitors, treating psi not as a signal but as a synchronization event.

The information-first model predicts that the more ordered the local and global environment, the stronger and clearer the viewing. Psi, in other words, is the inverse shadow of entropy.

It From Us

In a matter-first universe, remote viewing makes no sense. In an information-first universe, it's inevitable. The substrate connects all things because all things are the substrate. Consciousness is its self-reflective process. To view remotely is to momentarily align with that unity—to let "it" emerge "from us."

In this frame, remote viewing isn't an anomaly on the edge of science; it's a demonstration of science's deeper layer—a whisper from the code reminding us that reality is already whole, already connected, and waiting to be seen. ♦

Communities of Special Interest (CSI) - International Communities (IC) Update

2025 was a great year for our CSI Team with support from our leaders, board members and volunteers. We have promoted international events with live interpretation available in Latin American Spanish and Brazilian Portuguese.

In addition, our annual conference in New Mexico included presentations from our German community members by Christian Wieser, Marie Priebusch and Timo Féret. This was the first IRVA event to introduce real time assistive AI-based audio interpretation from English to German. Lastly, Marcus Boldt published an article on Aperture in this December release.

In preparation for 2026, our CSI team has been networking with partners and community members interested in joining our team in Europe and Latin America. We are also working with a committee in consideration of our very first conference in Europe and will keep you posted on progress in our newsletter updates.

THE FUTURE LISTENS BACK

CONSCIOUSNESS AT THE EDGE OF A MACHINE-MADE CENTURY

by Srinivas Dharaneesh Jonna

Srinivas Dharaneesh Jonna

Also known as Sri, Srinivas Dharaneesh Jonna is a strategist, entrepreneur, seeker, and technologist originally from India, now residing in the United States. A profound spiritual awakening led him to explore ESP and remote viewing, not only for personal insight but to spark greater possibilities for others. With a profound belief in the interconnectedness of all souls, Sri encourages others to venture beyond the familiar, bridging the gap between science, spirituality, and the deeper mysteries that shape our collective future. As a longtime member of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA), he combines software engineering, AI-driven knowledge retrieval, and consciousness exploration across cultural and disciplinary borders.

In an age of rising artificial intelligence, our attention often drifts toward what machines can do—faster decisions, flawless memory, infinite scale. But while we marvel at the mechanical, something quieter is asserting itself: the human capacity to sense what hasn't happened yet and to detect timing, meaning, and patterns before proof arrives. This article explores that subtle edge where perception becomes technology, and consciousness begins to function as a signal. It's written not just for thinkers and engineers, but for anyone who feels that awareness itself might be the next great tool we need to understand.

We Are Living Through a Quiet Shift

Machines are advancing with astonishing speed, analyzing data, predicting behavior, and automating decisions. Yet alongside this, something subtler is happening. Human perception is beginning to show its strength in ways technology cannot replicate. Not intuition as myth. Not emotion as metaphor. But perception as a functional force, one that senses instability, detects patterns early, and holds clarity under pressure. In the coming decades, this kind of intelligence may become more valuable than raw computation.

Artificial intelligence today spans everything from conversational agents to precision robotics. It predicts, generates, and adapts often with remarkable fluency. But even as AI evolves, it remains anchored to inputs. Its creativity is based on combining prior patterns, not forming new ones from lived awareness. Its intuition is statistical.

Human beings, by contrast, often notice what hasn't happened yet. An idea arises moments before the evidence. A street is avoided without knowing why. A choice feels inevitable before it is justified. We are not just reactive processors. We are anticipatory organisms. And this anticipatory capacity—awareness before confirmation—remains out of reach for machines.

Unlike machine inference, human perception is deeply embodied. It includes emotion, context, and presence—all unfolding in real time. That edge, the quiet intelligence that moves ahead of proof, is not a flaw in artificial intelligence. It's a glimpse into what human consciousness still offers that no algorithm can replicate.

Remote viewers have known this for decades. They report subtle sensations just before a signal arrives, a flicker in perception before data makes contact. Today, many people experience similar phenomena with their devices. A message shows up moments after a thought. An ad appears right after considering a product. Algorithms can explain part of this. But sometimes, awareness feels like it leads the signal. As if consciousness is tuned to

patterns beyond the screen. This isn't mystical thinking. It may be a different class of sensitivity, one that operates in the field between noise and meaning.

What if consciousness doesn't just sit inside the brain, waiting to be triggered by input? What if it's already interacting with the world, responding to fields, timing, and structure? Most modern systems are optimized for sensors and feedback loops. But human awareness doesn't always wait for feedback. It moves with rhythm. With timing. It responds to subtleties that haven't fully formed. And when we learn to recognize this kind of signal, we begin to understand a different kind of intelligence, one that doesn't need constant input to remain aware.

We've seen glimpses of this in reports like the Buga Sphere anomaly in Colombia: a polished object exhibiting internal structure, harmonic sensitivity, and unknown origin. Regardless of origin, what matters is a pattern, something that behaves like technology before we have language for it. Perception often does the same. In trained minds, emotion acts like frequency. Stillness acts like a filter. Intention sharpens direction. These aren't abstract traits. They're repeatable observations. When awareness is trained, it behaves like a tool. Perhaps even like a form of early technology.

Presence is something no machine can emulate. A stable, regulated nervous system changes the entire tone of a room. A grounded observer doesn't just interpret reality; they shape how others respond to it. A leader with coherence brings clarity without noise. This is more than charisma. It's physiological. It's emotional bandwidth. It's pattern stability. And in increasingly destabilized social, economic, and environmental systems, this kind of internal coherence becomes an asset nations and institutions will seek.

The next wave of leadership won't be just engineers, visionaries, or mystics. It will be hybrids, people who combine pattern detection, inner clarity, systems understanding, timing, and deep perceptual hygiene. People who know how to recognize meaning before consensus. Who can stabilize groups when data overload causes paralysis. Who can work inside high-noise environments and still hear the signal. These individuals are consciousness technologists quietly anchoring forces within uncertain systems. They are stabilizers.

A time is coming when being deeply aware will not be a luxury; it will be a qualification. Whether in governance, education, or mission-driven business, leaders will be drawn not just to the sharpest thinkers but to those who can detect the emotional and informational "climate" of a system before a crisis. The ones who can sense before symptoms emerge. The ones who remain grounded when others spiral. The ones who make others feel stable just by being present. As networks become more invasive and automation replaces routine tasks, the remaining competitive edge will be how human you are under pressure.

There are already people living this way quietly sensing shifts, helping others navigate complex moments, and noticing coincidences that aren't accidental. Some are in labs. Some are in classrooms. Some are working inside nonprofits or startups, weaving together new forms of service, knowledge, and care. They are not waiting for titles. They are preparing to meet complexity with clarity.

There is a moment in life when awareness stops being personal and becomes participatory. You notice that timing responds to sincerity. You feel seen by the world, not watched. You sense that observation itself is not passive; it's interactive. The more grounded your presence, the more aligned your environment becomes. This isn't magic. It's coherence in action. And when someone like that walks into a boardroom, a classroom, or a press conference, you can feel it. That presence shifts the entire field.

This is the kind of intelligence the next century will need. And those who cultivate it through clarity, sincerity, and quiet attention will not go unnoticed. The future doesn't just need builders. It needs perceivers. It needs observers who don't flinch. It needs people who see the story before it unfolds. And the world once overwhelmed by speed will begin looking for exactly this kind of stillness. The kind that listens back. ♦

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE:

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN IRVA'S OUTGOING & INCOMING PRESIDENTS

by Debra Lynne Katz, PhD and Luciano Arruda

Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D.

Debra is the former president of the International Remote Viewing Association. She holds a Ph.D. in Psychology and a master's degree in social work. She founded the International School of Clairvoyance and has been the lead instructor since its inception. Her remarkable literary contributions include *The Complete Clairvoyant: A Trilogy; You Are Psychic: The Art of Clairvoyant Reading and Healing*; *Extraordinary Psychic: Proven Techniques to Master Your Natural Abilities; Freeing the Genie Within*; and *Associative Remote Viewing: The Art & Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Financials, Elections, and the Lottery*. Debra is an accomplished remote viewer, clairvoyant, medium, energy healer, and dedicated parapsychological researcher.

Edited for magazine publication. Watch the full video interview on the New Thinking Allowed Foundation's YouTube Channel.

Debra:

So Luciano, I'm so happy to be talking to you today as IRVA's outgoing president, with you coming in as IRVA's incoming president. We have a lot to discuss, so why don't you start by telling the audience a little bit about your background as it relates to remote viewing and these topics.

Luciano:

Sure. I started with remote viewing not long ago, in 2022. That's when I became aware of it, the protocol itself, and the International Remote Viewing Association. There was a conference in Meadow Park, which was just 10 minutes from my house. We were just coming out of COVID, and I was so isolated. I was feeling so down because…I had already done a lot of meditation, and I had taken a lot of instruction. Since 1989, I have been meditating and practicing different forms of communication with myself and trying to explore sensory abilities. And when I saw the conference in Meadow Park, I thought, "Wow, this is really something I'm going to enjoy." So I joined the conference, and I met you there.

At the end of the conference, you, as president, mentioned that you wanted to grow the organization globally and you were looking for people who were interested in helping with that. And so I thought, "You know what, I work with globalization. I know a little bit about scaling infrastructure and reaching out to global communities. Maybe I can help." And I think that's kind of how I started engaging with remote viewing.

But besides that, just being in a conference with people—these are professionals, scientists, and people with a tremendous background in spirituality as well, because all of this involves multidimensional aspects—I felt so at home. It was wonderful, and that's how I started engaging with the remote viewing community.

Luciano Arruda

Luciano Arruda is an experienced technology professional specialized in scaling platforms and globalization initiatives to facilitate international growth. As IRVA's president, his contribution to the International Remote Viewing Association will focus on building operational logistics, partner and affiliate programs to support global community engagement. He joined IRVA as a member in 2022 and became a board member supporting Global Programs and IRVA's Community of Special Interests and international Communities. Luciano has practiced meditation and visualization methods since 1989 and completed spiritual healing, teaching and clairvoyant programs at the Berkeley Psychic Institute. Luciano remote viewing experience comes from self study and courses from Pam Coronado, Debra Katz, Lyn Buchanan and Jay S. Fox.

Debra:

Yeah, and I know that you trained in clairvoyance and clairvoyant reading and healing techniques even a couple decades ago or longer. Can you talk a little bit about that and the intersection between that and remote viewing, and whether you found that to be quite different once you got into remote viewing?

Luciano:

You're right. I started looking at ways to understand sensory abilities back in 1989, when I attended a meditation class at a place called the Berkeley Psychic Institute in Orange County. And I was really privileged to learn techniques from Michael Tamura, David Pierce, and John Fulton, and even Louis Bostwick and his wife, Susan Bostwick. Those were the founders of the Berkeley Psychic Institute. So I took a meditation class to get acquainted with how to listen to your higher self. How to connect with others spiritually. You learn how to run energy and then how to find your space and ground.

Those were critical, fundamental tools for me to quiet my mind and then get into a space where you can actually interpret information that you see in your mind's eye, let's say.

So the Berkeley Psychic Institute was a place where I took several meditation classes and healing classes. And I also ended up taking a one-year clairvoyant course with them. Later down the line, I think I met you in Berkeley when I took a few teacher programs.

And then for the next 10 years, I ran energy, and I meditated and practiced the teachings of the Berkeley Psychic Institute.

The way it relates to remote viewing is when you're looking at something clairvoyantly—let's say a person, an event, or a place—you're kind of practicing remote viewing at that point in time. You're collecting non-local information about a situation, a place, or anything that is not connected to time and space. So it's a lot like it.

However, I felt that remote viewing provides a safe space because there's a protocol you can follow, and you can always fall back on it. So as a clairvoyant, you may be subject to what we call *matching pictures*, which are experiences that someone else has or that you have with the target. And you may be processing information with a little bit of emotion. And that, as a matching picture, might drive you away from what you're looking at because you kind of go on a personal trip.

In remote viewing, you have what's called AOL—analytical overlay—which is potentially similar to gathering information and processing it through personal filters and then finding a connection with the information through your own experience. That's an interesting parallel between clairvoyant readings and psychic activity and remote viewing.

And then the other thing that's different is if you're practicing clairvoyance on your own, you're on your own. You don't have a team to help you, to give feedback. It's very easy to get yourself into a situation where you need others to help when you're doing a clairvoyant reading on your own.

With remote viewing, usually you have a team of two or three, and there is some project manager who can support reviewing the feedback that everybody had. And so you can be wrong sometimes—you can be inaccurate. It's not that you're wrong or inaccurate; you're interpreting. You're putting a layer of interpretation in between, and someone else can catch that.

However, I have to say that at the Berkeley Psychic Institute we did have a line, and we had multiple readers, and we also had a moderator—someone who would be checking the energy of those who were in the reading—and it had a similar aspect as well. So this is what I can say for now.

Debra:

Yeah, those are such great comparisons and differences. And I had a very similar background to you, which is ironic. I know we had met each other a couple of times, but it's interesting how we really didn't have any contact until over the last few years. But a very similar program—a course of study back then. I studied with some of the same instructors.

Yeah, the meditation and the tools that could be helpful in intuitive sessions were also so much about helping one regulate their emotions and stay centered and focused—first and foremost in one's own life, and then also when doing a session.

When I first got into remote viewing, I really set those tools aside because I said, "I just want to learn this new protocol." I didn't know how open my new remote viewing teachers would be to these tools and techniques. But over the last couple of years, I've really started to bring some of those back, especially since there was such a focus on visual—and ironically, even though remote viewing is called "remote viewing," I think it should be called "remote sensing." A lot of remote viewers actually need some extra help with the visual because there are so many writing techniques with the ideograms and sketching and everything. Sometimes that modality—just using writing and paper—tends to bring about your other senses, your other "clairs" perhaps, and not so much the visuals.

So I've even been trying, with my own students, to give them more clairvoyant tools. And also, we spent a lot of time learning how to connect to subjects—specifically to people. That was also the difference, too, where it was more

about reading people, though people live in physical places and have physical bodies, so there's physicality there.

But I've been finding recently, when remote viewing various physical targets, that using some of those techniques that we started with is helpful. I also talk about them in my books, *You Are Psychic* and *Extraordinary Psychic*—techniques for tuning into a subject and getting really connected, so you know you're connected with the right target. I've been finding that combining some of those tools is useful for remote viewers as well.

So just a side note there. But you mentioned the international aspect, and you have done such a fantastic job over the last couple of years as our international manager. You've been on the board of directors, and you've really helped establish the whole international program. Can you talk about that—what you feel the accomplishments are of that program—and talk a bit about our communities of special interest and those who are now running those from all over the world that you really helped recruit and train and manage?

Luciano:

Sure. We're just getting started. I have to say, in the last two years, we had a chance to form relationships with several of what we call CSI team leaders. Those are Communities of Special Interest members of IRVA who are helping to share information about the programs that IRVA has and the activities and new initiatives, and also to communicate to IRVA a little bit about what they're doing locally.

And what we have is a fantastic group of seven right now who are actively involved in their local communities. We have folks in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Norway. We also have representatives in Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. And we will be adding more in the next month. I think we're going to be adding a couple more members. And then eventually, from there, we're going to continue to expand.

But the main thing here is to emphasize the fact that there are way more people who don't know about remote viewing than people who know about it. So we have an incredible opportunity to partner with members of IRVA and to add new members who either want to learn or have been learning on their own and practicing but are not connected to IRVA—to our platform.

And so there is tremendous potential for affiliate programs to emphasize professional aspects of remote viewing and to also show everyone that it is something that everybody can learn. This is something that is reproducible, it is teachable, and it can be validated, because IRVA has a very strong background in terms of tracking data and looking at percentages of accuracy and such. And I think that we can bring that to the world—in any country, on all continents. So I'm a strong believer that international community engagement is going to happen, and I look forward to supporting it.

Debra:

And you've also been reaching out and talking to different professional and research organizations. Lately, I know that's something I've been doing myself. I know other organizations, like the Parapsychological Association—they're doing their next conference in Sydney, Australia. And then they had a conference in Mexico last year. There's the Society for Scientific Exploration. There's the SPR in the UK.

So what would you see the International Committee at IRVA doing, both to promote bringing in more international members and to get connected with these other parapsychology-based organizations that have similar goals?

Luciano:

Well, that's an excellent point. I think it's very fresh—very new. We are talking about having our first international conference in Europe.

We've been discussing, with our team members in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, hosting a conference there and then looking at what levels of adoption we can have. And this is going to automatically prompt our engagement with local institutions—so the local parapsychological societies and organizations that are looking at the same topics that we are.

The same thing with Latin America. I was on the phone with a gentleman in Mexico who is a member of the parapsychological organization there. And we were talking about having an online conference in Spanish where we can invite members from all of Latin America who are interested in those topics—and also join IRVA.

We have the ability to adjust the cost of membership based on the local economy so that people can join without the burden of an expensive dollar membership. We can also incentivize local meetings in their own language with groups that are affiliated with IRVA to grow membership and also to better the understanding of what remote viewing is, because there are so many applications for remote viewing.

Most people have no idea. And you've seen so many examples where, in 10 minutes, someone does a little target and four or five people who have never done

remote viewing actually find the target. It's amazing.

Debra:

Yeah, absolutely. It doesn't take long to see that you can have some level of success. It definitely takes longer to find out you can use it for practical real-life purposes—although, that being said, if you're just looking for something in your house or on your property, that doesn't have to take long either.

But if you're working on finding a missing person, or solving a crime case, or some complex scientific question, that could take more skill and training and stuff like that—more than just a simple sketch. But just to see that, yeah, you can tune into a photo—so many people have success the first time.

Although that being said, both you and I and several of the IRVA board members have been doing outreach within the United States this year. So we've been going to different conferences and expos that we hadn't normally gone to, where people would be open to these topics but are not necessarily well-versed in remote viewing specifically.

We also have a "What's in the Box" contest, where we ask people to fill out a paper to describe what's in the box on the table. I was surprised that at expos like Contact in the Desert (the UFO conference) and the Conscious Life Expo, people are into everything but remote viewing. And then when you have them do that contest, some of them really don't know how to direct themselves. They're guessing. They'll put down a single word, and it's not a great match.

And then we have to instruct them: don't just guess—tune in. Sit there and meditate for a little bit. Imagine you're opening up the box or imagine you're going into the box. Make sure you do a sketch. And sometimes those basic instructions move them in their mind from "what would logically be in here" to "okay, let me move myself into the right mental space to get this information." So it's not hard to do, but many people need even five minutes of instruction, and then they start to really tune in—getting out of their logic.

When I first joined the board about six or seven years ago, in 2019, I noticed that we needed to improve the international aspect and that our organizational structure was not very strong. IRVA's mission has been to promote history, education, and research. Over the years, all of that has been happening. But what I wanted to do was to get a firm organization.

So we created departments: the IRVA Research Unit, IRVA Education (IRVA Ed), and the IRVA Historical and Archival Committee. In doing that, we were able to appoint managers, and then they had staff and volunteers. And that structure seems to have helped us a lot.

What else do you see in IRVA that you feel we need to improve—whether those divisions, those programs, or anything within the whole organization? Because now you're going to be the new president. So what do you see, besides international, that you'll be doing with the organization as a whole?

Luciano:

Sure, "international" applies to all those three verticals that you described. Each one applies around the world. But "international" requires some strategy to scale.

In regard to education and research, I think IRVA will benefit greatly by creating affiliate programs and building better relationships with educational institutions. I'm talking about colleges and universities, and maybe even down to the high school and middle school levels, where we can start to engage with people at an earlier time, because the next generation of remote viewing teachers and professionals will come from that.

One of the verticals you mentioned was the historical and archival group—to preserve the history of IRVA and to preserve the accuracy of the protocol and all the different types of remote viewing. So it's very important that we keep that clear and that we reach out to educational institutions to further research and also explain to people that RV is something they can practice. This is quite important—the next generation.

And then, on the international front, as I said, there are 500 to 600 million people in Latin America. There's tremendous potential in Asia. We must make it easy for people to join IRVA, to lower the barrier for membership, and to increase levels of engagement.

There's an abundance of classes and events and a global calendar that allows anyone, anywhere in the world, to join an event if they want to, depending on their time zone. And this brings us to the topic of technology.

Technology is deflationary. It costs less to do things over time, and you can do them faster and better.

One of the barriers to growing internationally is the inability to communicate actively. But as you can see, in the past two years, AI has helped us tremendously to improve the quality of communication—to a point where we can almost get to instant translation in writing. And we experienced that in our conference in New Mexico, where we had a few German guests join, and they could hear the presentation translated in real time—to some degree, with assistive technology.

This will continue to improve, and that will play a part in IRVA's growth: a strong technology foundation where people can communicate more easily without language barriers. So that's another point where I think I can contribute and help because of my background.

Debra:

And you've really been involved in the business world for quite a while. Can you talk about some of your experience in the business world?

Luciano:

Well, I've been working for close to 25 years with technology companies here in Silicon Valley. I primarily help companies mature when it comes to their globalization experience. In some companies, they need a lot of help on the engineering side to make their products and services actually able to work in other languages. And I would say right-to-left languages—Arabic and Hebrew—would be challenging areas for a lot of companies.

Double-byte characters like Japanese, Korean, and others—some companies will struggle with that because of the encoding they had set up in their products. But more and more, with AI, it's becoming more a challenge of how you can improve the user experience and how you can provide better outcomes to global users.

Through the years, when content and products were created in the United States and distributed around the world, there was a gap of maybe a month. So it was launched in the U.S. today, and then maybe 30 days from now it was launched in other countries because it took time to translate content and strategize. This gap has been shrinking. Now the reverse can happen, where ideas can come up in other parts of the world and exist in the U.S. within days from the time of conception.

So we're growing in all directions. It's a fantastic time in the industry where we're all reinventing ourselves. We're all calibrating our expectations of what's possible and thinking big. That's been my experience over the last 25 years, working with engineers, writers, marketing teams, legal teams, infrastructure, and facilities for companies like Google, Adobe, and Uber, and now I work for a company called Automation Anywhere that is going through a fantastic phase as they're growing internationally.

Debra:

So it sounds like you work mostly for for-profit businesses. What have you been finding different or challenging now being in the nonprofit arena with IRVA?

Luciano:

I think that's an important point. When you're working in a for-profit, you have to respond to a board of investors, and there's a lot of transparency that needs to be had. Working in a nonprofit also requires the same level of transparency. But you're not as interested in profit, right? You're not trying to accumulate resources. You're trying to spread your resources and give back to the community.

So instead of trying to grow IRVA so that we accumulate revenue, we want to make sure that we reapply the revenue that we create to grow the organization globally. This may transform into making our conferences free at some point, or nearly free, making it possible for any teacher to present at IRVA and have access to a global audience without the cost of infrastructure it would take to do that on their own.

So IRVA can increase the availability of our platform to folks around the world who can have a voice. And we can reinvest in the community and reinvest in research. There are so many places where IRVA can contribute to the growth of understanding of remote viewing but also to learning and to improving people's lives. So I think that's a big difference.

Debra:

I have such a range of feelings as I'm hearing you talk.

On the one hand, I would absolutely love to see that anyone who wanted to come to a conference—at the very least—they wouldn't have to pay an entry fee. That would be incredible. It would be incredible if we could offer classes and they'd be free to everyone. I think that would be such a fantastic goal for the organization. That would be really helpful because I know it's a barrier. And I teach classes, and some of them are not that cheap because I can only have so many people in the class, but this is what IRVA could do, and it would make such a difference.

On the other hand, when I first came onto the board, we had about $7,000 in the bank. Now we're doing way, way better than that. But still, it's not like we're doing so much better. We've got a couple hundred thousand in the bank now, but if we're going to offer everything for free, then we're going to need a lot more money.

And I can say, both as a criticism of the existing board, of myself, and of past presidents, that the one area that IRVA is deficient in is fundraising activities. I did very little on that front other than trying to make the organization appealing to potential members. But that's different than "Let's go out there and get grants and raise millions of dollars so we can offer these free things."

Luciano:

That's right.

Debra:

What do you see as far as what IRVA can do on that level? Everyone has said for a long time, "Yeah, we need to have someone focusing on fundraising," but we just haven't done it. So what do you think about that?

Luciano:

I think that's the part of my previous statement that was missing in order to offer lower-cost conference attendance—because there's a real cost. You're renting a physical location, people are going to eat, and people are going to spend a lot of time using the facility for sometimes three, four, five days. So it's hard to say, "Everybody who wants to learn about it, just come in and enjoy."

But it is what you said. Maybe to shift expectations. We have the idea of economies of scale, right? We have less than a thousand members today, and less than a thousand members contributing with a $45 membership fee. We could have five thousand or ten thousand members, and that would drive the cost of membership down and still provide the financial resources that we need to expand.

As I mentioned before, technology is deflationary. The cost to deliver information is going down, and it will keep going down. So to effectively reach a global audience—when we have content that can be available in 10, 20, 30 languages without much cost—you can double, triple the amount of members you can have globally, provided that you adjust the cost of membership to the local economy.

And then a huge point that you mentioned is donation and the handling of our financial resources—meaning investment of money that's available. And by the way, you did a tremendous job. Like you said, you flipped the book from $7,000 to close to $200,000. That is money that can be invested, and it can also be used to create more money.

Like you said: fundraising events. We have a new member on the board—his name is Greg—and he's a CFO that has very good awareness of fundraising and other activities, as we discussed with him. So I really look forward to using that arm of the organization and getting grants as well to grow.

Debra:

Yeah, I think that's so important—to really have someone whose main job it is. And I don't know—maybe Greg or even hiring a professional fundraiser. Other organizations have endowments and longtime donors.

IRVA—we had started a legacy program where if someone passes on, they plan ahead to donate, basically, for IRVA to inherit—inherit, am I saying it? But basically, a legacy program allows people, once they pass on, to give an inheritance to the organization. And we had planned to get that program more together, and then it just kind of petered out.

But that might be something else, because there are so many people who have been longtime members, and even some of the founders and stuff might be interested in that. We were going to have a page about that on the site, and I don't think that happened.

But yeah, it's great that you'll be focused on that. And anybody watching this interview—if you're interested in donating—just imagine: even if people want to donate for specific purposes, like say someone donated $5,000 with the purpose that that's all going to go toward free education for the public. We can have donations go to specific purposes like that, and that would be amazing, too.

And then teachers—instructors—some do donate their time, but others would like to be compensated too. So that would allow for some of that.

And also, I know you're big on online conferences and things like that—though I know you also appreciate the in-person. What's your vision of that as far as the future? Do you see IRVA having more online conferences, and how

does that intersect with the need and joy of people getting together in person?

Luciano:

One of the things that I really enjoy with IRVA is that the online conference draws an international audience by nature. Online, you can have anyone attend from anywhere. But the in-person conference is also a fantastic experience because you get to talk to people—from organizers to speakers to other members and people who are just starting out with remote viewing, and on the other side of the spectrum, folks who have been doing this for 50 years or their whole life.

So we should continue to do the on-site conferences. And like I mentioned, we're going to try our first conference in person in Europe—May or June next year. If we can have a successful experience with Latin America with an online conference, we can follow that with an on-site, on-the-ground conference where we try to reproduce the same.

First, we might have to infuse these events with speakers from the U.S. or speakers with specific topics and domain expertise, but eventually we will find those experts locally. And we can create the same idea of getting involved with local educational institutions and local parapsychological societies, and we can build groups locally that are sustainable to have an on-the-ground conference.

I also wanted to mention that on the revenue creation front, one of the things I'm probably going to be focusing strongly on is partnership across organizations—affiliate programs. And as you know, very recently, our YouTube channel was allowed to monetize. And so through social media, we may be able to create revenue, and that would be globally, by creating content in multiple languages.

You also mentioned in the past that we could publish through Amazon and other channels, which would help us generate additional income. And this income can be repurposed in-country. So income that is created in Europe can be applied to growing IRVA and supporting organizations on-site in Europe. So I think, yeah, this could be interesting to explore.

Debra:

Yeah, I would love to see that—like even to take the content from IRVA's magazine, which has been published pretty consistently, at least a couple of times a year throughout its inception, and take a lot of those articles and put them into some books that could be published as well.

Though, with AI right now, I'm a little bit uncertain about how viable any publishing efforts are going to be as far as producing income in the future. Right now, the book business still seems strong, but that could go down the tubes any moment, I would say. But we'll see.

There are some people—there are always going to be people in the remote viewing community who have concerns. One concern with our international focus is could we get to a place where there's not enough focus on those in the U.S. who have so strongly supported IRVA all these years? Some might feel a little bit ignored.

When I first came on as president about four years ago, I was accused by a couple of people—they were like, "Well, you're just concerned about people overseas," or "You don't like white men—you're opposed to them." And clearly, since you were my first choice as my replacement for president, I really don't have any problem with white men. Although I guess you are originally—maybe I'm putting my foot in my mouth—because you are not originally from the U.S., I believe.

If you could tell us a little bit about your background, but also, what can you say to these people that are worried they're going to get left in the dust and we're not going to care about them enough?

Luciano:

To begin with, as a new IRVA president, I have to be backed by a board. And our board has a very good mix of folks from all kinds of backgrounds and ethnic groups. So I'm not the person who's going to make decisions for IRVA alone. IRVA makes decisions as a board, and we can always take an advisory committee to help make sure that we're well-leveled and well-represented.

So I would not worry about any domination—let's put it that way—that emphasizes only one aspect of what IRVA can be.

And then the second part is that my background is interesting in some ways because I'm from Latin America. I was born in Brazil, so I speak Portuguese, and I speak Spanish. And I also have an Italian background, so I actually have Italian citizenship and traveled there

recently—so I'm quite acquainted with European values and customs.

But I call myself American because I have been here for the majority of my life. I have lived in the United States longer than anywhere else, and I will continue to be growing concepts in the United States.

But like I said, we're backed by a diverse board. And on that level, I also wanted to say that we have a pretty good balance of men and women on the board. And as I grew the CSI, I kept in mind that we wanted to have men and women as CSI leaders. And we will continue to make sure we have that diversity and that people feel welcomed and represented.

And there's no doubt in my mind that the American audience will not be lost in the dust. There's a lot that's driven from the U.S., and this will continue to be a vibrant participation and audience.

Debra:

And what would you say to those who worry that the history—remote viewing coming out of the government and military programs—could get lost or blurred? And on the other hand, there are people who felt that history was a little bit too emphasized, maybe those that were not so pro-military, or even that it just kind of turned them off in some ways to remote viewing.

So you've got these two opposing—maybe not factions, but different mindsets: one that really wants to uphold that history, and that history is what has helped remote viewing stand out from all other psi-based communities. And other people who are looking for new directions. What do you think about all of that?

Luciano:

I understand the question, and those are two sides that need to be preserved. For those who worry about the history and the origins of remote viewing being diluted by too much emphasis on new applications, I would say that IRVA's main obligation—one of the foundational aspects—is to preserve that history and to make sure that as new generations take on remote viewing, they don't forget that.

When young people learn remote viewing, there's going to be a variety of applications. There's going to be creativity, and there's going to be a lot of uses that are not military. In fact, IRVA is a civil organization. So we have to allow that to flourish and develop into the new thing.

What we can do is provide guidance and assistance to those who are learning so they understand the original protocol and they can preserve it. I think remote viewing is a human capability—you can almost say this is part of nature. And the military use of remote viewing was an application, and what made it become so successful is that they had very good practices of building protocols and distilling methodologies, so everyone learns the same way, and everybody knows how to communicate within that scheme.

So I think IRVA has what it takes to continue preserving that. Through research, we can also reemphasize that we are focusing on the fundamental aspects of remote viewing and learning how to improve it. But I wouldn't worry about losing the history. One of IRVA's obligations is to preserve history while also allowing folks with a military background to continue using and learning about remote viewing as an application—investigation, crime, and other applications.

Debra:

Yeah, I'm so glad you're saying all of that. And that brings to mind the conference we just recently had in Alamogordo, New Mexico, which was where the very first IRVA conference was held two and a half decades ago, basically. And this last conference really exhibited both the old and the new.

We had some of the founding members of IRVA who continue to be leading remote viewing instructors—Lyn Buchanan, Paul Smith—we had some of their direct students. I'm trying to think who else we had from way back this year. Some of our founders are getting up there in years and aren't traveling as much, but they were definitely very present.

So you're on board with continuing to have the founders and early remote viewing professionals present. There are also some people that are part of the history, but that haven't been emphasized. And I've been in talks with some people to see if we can bring in some of them who maybe haven't been heard from in years.

When you go look at some of the archives, like the Ingo Swann archives at University of West Georgia, or the Ed May archives at Rice University, people are mentioned in those files who still are around but just really haven't been part of the community. I'll definitely send those people your way as I find out some of their contact information.

But at the same time—I lost my train of thought there—at this latest conference we had the founders, but we had brand new people like Chase, who has Social RV, and Cindy Miller, who's doing so much with her Enigmatic Technologies platform and programming AI to do all phases of a remote viewing project, including analysis, but also carrying out project management. We had other people, like Jerry Vaughn, who was talking about if AI can even do remote viewing itself. So we had some brand-new speakers who had never been there before.

So I think continuing to bring both of those together—

at our conferences, classes, publishing in Aperture magazine; all of those things—we can keep the old and the new going together.

But I also wanted to ask you: since you have done so much with recruiting our CSI leaders—and for people who find the term "communities of special interest" a little confusing, that term really came about because originally we were trying to establish chapters, like international chapters. And then we met with our attorney, who pretty much talked us out of using that term per se, because there's a lot of red tape involved.

But it's essentially a very similar idea. What have you found to be some challenges in both finding appropriate leaders and keeping them—especially since there are different mindsets around all of this?

Luciano:

The international communities started learning remote viewing most likely through content that was shared by the very same folks you mentioned—those who started some of the hardcore groups that started with remote viewing. And one of the challenges is that they may take some of that content and repurpose it. They may transform it and dilute it a little bit.

So one of the risks is that the history and the facts around remote viewing get changed a bit and sometimes get adapted culturally so they capture the attention of their local audience. But that modification could be a compromise, because you can have thousands of people learn history in a slightly twisted way because it's easier to digest locally—sometimes not intentionally. That's one.

Debra:

Yeah, I'd like to stop you there before we go on to the others. One of the things that gave me the idea to really try to help IRVA expand—and then, when you came in, expand internationally—was after closely examining Allan Kardec's work of the spiritualist movement and spiritualism.

And I was really shocked because I had heard of Allan Kardec for a number of years, but what I didn't realize was that when I was in the Philippines, I was going to spiritualist churches and spiritualist movements, and it wasn't until later that I realized those really were offshoots of what Kardec had started.

And in these other areas, like the Philippines and Brazil, what they were doing was modifying those practices more for healing, with a focus on spiritualist energy healing. And then that progressed to psychic surgery, which really wasn't part of what Kardec was doing in the UK.

So some of these forms became very, very different, but they all came out of that same movement. So yeah—do you see that potential? What do you do? Do you try to stop that from happening? And is that even possible when cultures are so different and they're going to modify it regardless? Do you try to mitigate that in some way, or do you just let it happen naturally?

Luciano:

Well, I think in some ways, as humans, we cannot control what other people do. But what we can do is emphasize that the initial—the original—protocol, and the actual information that has to do with how this was created and developed, has to be preserved.

So if anyone is presenting on a topic, and they happen to be a CSI leader, they can do what they want to do, but they should not mention that this is part of IRVA, right? There has to be a clear division when you speak about remote viewing, when you speak about IRVA and the history, and whatever other new development is taking place.

I'm going to comment on an exception: If you are in another country—let's say somewhere in Asia—and you develop a new technique that improves remote viewing based on your experiments, and you can show that it is valid, reproducible, and you can show with numbers that it is consistently accurate—then the best thing is to present that to IRVA through our channels, either at a conference or by engaging with our research unit, so you can have a stamp of approval and you can say this is IRVA-endorsed content and available for anyone you want to teach or further research.

If you go on your own and develop some technique that is—like you said—spiritualist modification, adaptation, and a huge deviation of what Allan Kardec's initial teachings were, there has to be some level of disclosure like, "I am not saying this on behalf of IRVA." This is not remote viewing. This is something that is a variation of remote viewing; something that I am sharing as myself, not as IRVA.

So in that context, they can do whatever they want. But if they want IRVA's endorsement, they should present it,

circulate it to the community, have it vetted, and then IRVA can endorse it.

Debra:

That makes sense, just in the same way that you and I started off talking about our backgrounds with clairvoyant reading and healing, and we can articulate the differences. Even though they're both psychic practices, we're not calling that practice or modality remote viewing—we're distinguishing between the two.

But then again, with different cultures, it's kind of like… say a different culture takes on a food—like they're making pizza in China, or they're making Chinese food in America—and after a while, it's called Chinese food, and we think that's what we're eating, but you come to find out that's not how they make it in China, or vice versa.

Keeping with this analogy: If you trained a chef, you could control what they're doing. But then 10 or 20 years down the line, everybody's cooking and adding what's available in the country, right? The flavors, what you have to cook with—that impacts how authentic you can be.

And what if in some of these countries they don't even have the same words that we have for these concepts? So there's going to be naturally some things that start to change, no matter how much the CSI leaders want to follow directives.

Luciano:

Yeah. I think the best we can do is provide a solid glossary to make sure that the key terms and the main terminology connected to remote viewing is available in other languages in the most accurate way.

And then the other thing is to provide introductory courses and classes. It is probably a major job to make sure that the history is available in multiple languages in a way that is true and honest about what happened and then the vision behind IRVA as a mission.

I think that's a good start, but that mix-and-mash of values and cultures will generate new expressions. The world is constantly evolving and creating new experiences that are more in tune with the generation that's adopting it. So I think that's hard to stop. And in some ways, it needs to be welcomed, as we onboarded Chase at the conference, and we're looking for new ways to bring awareness.

Debra:

And so then we were talking about some of the other challenges you were encountering as you were recruiting and training leaders. Did you have any more?

Luciano:

Yeah. So a second one that's super easy to mention is, because they are absorbing information from the original founders of the remote viewing protocol, not only could they be changing information, they can also be copying it and claiming it to be theirs. So maybe someone came up with TRV, right, or with ARV—we'll explain those a little later—but different techniques, and they may say that they invented it.

So that's a big one. And then you fall into the copyright issue because someone may be completely duplicating presentation materials or claiming to have been the founder of some methodology. That's hard because IRVA doesn't control what people do. People will do what they will do.

But we try to interact and engage with folks who are ethical. We have a code of conduct that they sign. We want to make sure they're also amicable to other members of their community, because there can be competition. A lot of people have spent their lives trying to develop and understand remote viewing. And they want to teach that skill within their country and culture. And maybe there are two or three others who are also trying to do the same.

And this is small thinking because there are way more people who don't know remote viewing, and there are so many different applications. When you fight for a small group of students, you're hurting the field. So I think that's something we need to communicate and do a good job around the copyright part.

Debra:

Yeah, I have seen some of that. And this idea that it is a privilege to be invited to be a leader of a country where remote viewing is just getting started. But I have seen some very large egos, and it's a combination between a person being super enthusiastic and also knowing there's going to be a lot of work involved.

Also, they may have a remote viewing business. They may have one of the only remote viewing businesses. And so we have been trying to put protocols in place so people can take responsibility as a CSI leader in a different country, but at the same time not take ownership of that. Like they're stewards—they're in that position for a while, but we don't want them to create a monopoly, and we want them to know they're taking care of a community for a while and then passing it on.

And the same way you and I—we're in these leadership roles on the board, but this is not our organization. And whether it's the board or a CSI group in another country, there have to be boundaries—very strong boundaries—between those persons' own businesses and the organization.

Luciano:

Exactly.

Debra:

And that's something—I mean, I've had to navigate that because I run my own school and have my own remote viewing intuitive business but also run IRVA. It's not impossible, but you must always ask yourself: What role am I in? Who am I supposed to be? Which organization am I supposed to be promoting right now? And when is it okay to ever blur those boundaries and promote both?

We had—I won't name any country names—but we had someone who created a logo where they took their country flag, then they took the IRVA logo and put it onto their country flag. They merged the logos and then added their own business name. And the country flag had a pretty dramatic image on it. It looked very cool, but we were like, "No, you can't do that. You can't take the IRVA logo and mix it up within other logos."

Luciano:

With your business, yeah. Their identity has to be preserved separate from IRVA's identity. So they may be able to convey some level of expertise because they're connected to IRVA, and they're in touch with the latest and the greatest, and they are actually able to organize initiatives with IRVA to deliver new content and new experiences to their local community. So it is a privileged position.

And in that capacity, there has to be neutrality and no mentioning of their business, because they're representing IRVA within the community. It would be beneficial for the IRVA team leaders to understand their role as coordinators. As in-country coordinators, they strategically position themselves to interact with coordinators from other communities.

Our CSI calls are amazing because we have ideas coming from all over the world, and then there's the opportunity to engage and form new alliances and then invest in projects and initiatives that are not necessarily directly with IRVA. They can work with each other.

It is a challenge, and it's something we have to be comfortable with. There's trust that is needed, and there's some give-and-take where you allow them flexibility to engage with their students and someone else's students and then create something new or grow.

The focus should be the opportunity to grow, and how much more space we can gain by sharing information.

Debra:

Well, and then we've also encountered where there were different factions within a country who were kind of doing battle with each other. And I know you had to, in a couple instances, spend quite a bit of time helping to mend relationships and work those out. What can you say about that?

Luciano:

Yeah, that's right. This is where diplomacy comes in. One of the things that I try to do is emphasize the common goal. Regardless of how people see remote viewing, or how they apply remote viewing, or what their background is, what we want to do is emphasize that we all want to grow the field.

And sometimes that means you have to step back from personal differences or personal goals and look at the bigger picture. It doesn't mean you cannot continue doing your own thing. You can continue doing your own thing, but you don't necessarily need to do it under the umbrella of IRVA.

So when there are disputes or disagreements, we try to be neutral. We try to listen to all sides. We try to understand the concerns. And we try to remind people that IRVA is not a competitive organization; IRVA is a collaborative organization. And if we work together, there's a lot more opportunity for growth.

Debra:

Yeah, and that makes me think about the board itself. One of the things that I'm really proud of with the current board is that we have a really nice balance of personalities and skill sets. We have people who are very analytical. We have people who are more visionary. We have people who are very organized and detail-oriented.

And I think that balance is really important because you don't want everyone thinking the same way. You want healthy discussion. You want people to question things. You want people to bring different perspectives. But at the same time, you want everyone to be able to work together respectfully.

Luciano:

Exactly. And I think that's something you've done very well as president: to create an environment where people feel comfortable expressing their opinions but also understand that once a decision is made, we move forward together. And that's not always easy, especially when people are passionate about the work. But I think the board we have now is very stable and very functional, and that's a great foundation for the future.

Debra:

Yeah, and I think one of the reasons for that is that we all

genuinely like each other. I know that might sound simple, but it really matters. I have a very low tolerance for being in situations where I'm not happy, or where I don't enjoy the people I'm working with.

So when I was forming the board and bringing new people on, that was always in the back of my mind: Are these people I want to spend hours on Zoom with every month? Are these people I trust? Are these people who can disagree without it becoming personal?

Luciano:

Yeah, absolutely. And that shows. It really does. You can feel that when you join a board meeting or interact with board members. There's a sense of mutual respect and trust.

Debra:

So as I step away from the presidency, I do so feeling very confident. And I want to say that publicly. I feel very confident in the leadership that's coming in. I feel very confident in the board as a whole. And I wouldn't be stepping away if I didn't feel that way.

I also want people to understand that I'm not disappearing. I'm still going to be very involved in IRVA's research efforts—I'm still involved with the Research Unit and with Aperture magazine. And I'm still working on grants and projects with several of the board members.

So I'm not going anywhere. I'm just shifting my role.

Luciano:

Yeah, and I think that's really important for people to hear. Because your presence and your leadership have been such a big part of IRVA's recent growth and stability. And knowing that you're still involved—even in a different capacity—is very reassuring.

Debra:

Thank you. That means a lot to me. And I have to say, one of the things I'm going to miss the most is our board meetings—our three-hour-plus board meetings once a month. I know that sounds crazy to some people, but I really enjoyed them.

I enjoyed waking up in the morning and seeing emails from people I genuinely like and respect. And while I'm looking forward to having a little more free time, I'm also really grateful for the relationships that have come out of this work.

Luciano:

Yeah, I'm a fan of those meetings too, even when they're long. There's always something meaningful that comes out of them.

Debra:

So before we wrap up, is there anything else you'd like to say to IRVA members, or to people who might be watching this interview and considering getting involved?

Luciano:

I would say that this is a really exciting time for IRVA. We're building on a strong foundation, and we're also opening up to new possibilities. Whether you're a long-time practitioner, a researcher, an educator, or someone who's just curious about remote viewing, there's a place for you. IRVA is about collaboration, integrity, and growth. And the more people get involved, the stronger the organization becomes.

Debra:

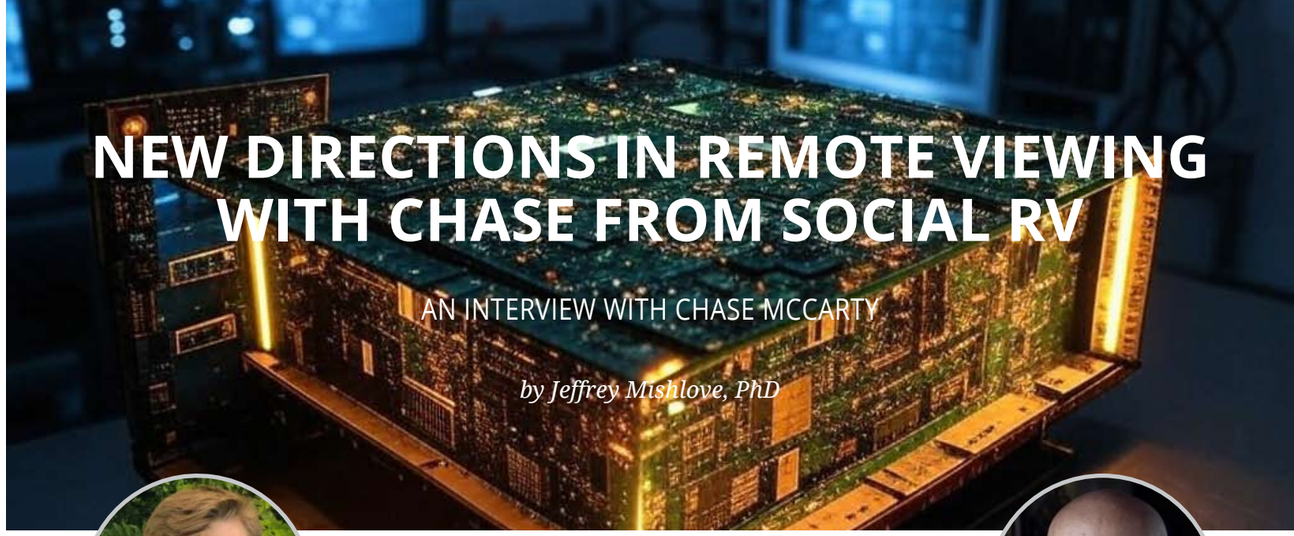
Thank you. I couldn't agree more. And thank you so much for taking the time to do this interview with me today. I think it's going to be really helpful for people to listen this conversation and to understand where IRVA has been and where it's going.

Luciano:

Thank you for the idea of having this conversation. I think it's really valuable. And like you said, this isn't the end of our collaboration. It's just a new phase.

Debra:

Absolutely! ♦



NEW DIRECTIONS IN REMOTE VIEWING WITH CHASE FROM SOCIAL RV

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHASE MCCARTY

by Jeffrey Mishlove, PhD

Chase McCarty

Chase McCarty is a software engineer and the creator of Social RV (www.social-rv.com), a new web-based research platform for collective remote viewing. Through this project he is integrating AI and blockchain technologies to enable transparent, verifiable data collection on thousands of viewing trials. His work opens new directions for both open-source research and personal skill development in the field of remote viewing. Chase discusses the innovation of the Social RV website, which is enabling thousands of participants to practice and validate remote viewing using artificial intelligence and blockchain verification.

Social Remote Viewing
www.social-rv.com

Excerpt prepared for magazine publication

JM: You began your journey experimenting with remote viewing largely as a skeptic. Let's go back to that point in time. When you decided you were going to design the website social-rv.com, it wasn't only to collect data but also to demonstrate for your own purposes that remote viewing might be more than imagination or wishful thinking.

CM: That's right. I came to the field as an open-minded skeptic. To be clear, I would have preferred remote viewing to be real rather than not, because the world is more magical and interesting if it is real. But I didn't want to delude myself. If I was going to share any findings, I wanted them backed up with hard data, with as low a chance as possible of being wrong. I've always been a lover of high strangeness and unusual phenomena. Even if such stories aren't real, they make good science fiction because they might be.

Earlier this year, in January, I left the startup I'd been working for and took a six-month sabbatical. It was really just to rest after a couple of years of hard work before looking for a new job. Around that time, a lot of interesting material came back into the public conversation: *The Telepathy Tapes*, Jake Barber's work, the Dave Grusch material about psionic assets, government disclosures. I had read some of these books before, and suddenly they resurfaced for me.

I thought, "This is a great time to explore whether any of this is real." I had read *Mind-Reach* by Russell Targ the year before and even did an outbounder experiment with my brother in Canada. I didn't hit the target, but my wife nailed it. We had dabbled, but not deeply. So in January I decided, "I want to find out for myself whether this stuff is real."

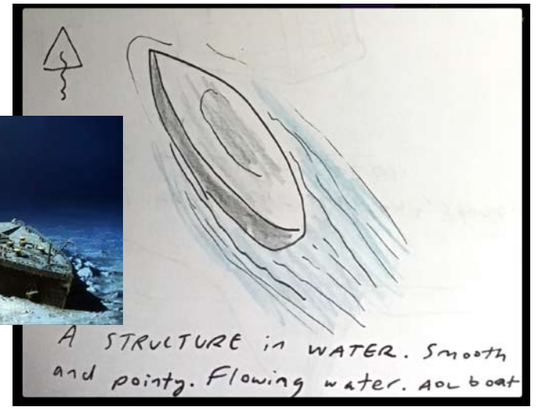
You can read the literature—and the more you read, the more peer-reviewed material you find—but at the end of the day, all you get is a number on a page and a researcher saying, "Trust me." I wanted direct experience. That's what led to building

Jeffrey Mishlove, PhD

Jeffrey Mishlove, PhD, is the author of *The Roots of Consciousness*, *Psi Development Systems*, and *The PK Man*. Between 1986 and 2002, he hosted and co-produced the original *Thinking Allowed* public television series. He is the recipient of the only doctoral diploma in parapsychology ever awarded by an accredited university (University of California, Berkeley, 1980). He is also the Grand Prize winner of the 2021 Bigelow Institute essay competition regarding the best evidence for survival of human consciousness after permanent bodily death. He is co-director of parapsychology education at the California Institute for Human Science.

NEW THINKING ALLOWED

this research platform, Social RV. Not only could I collect blind sessions for myself, but we developed technologies so that anyone—any open-minded skeptic—can verify that the sessions are blind, unmodified, and complete.



JM: Let's talk about the work you were doing before you quit your job. What were your qualifications to design a website?

CM: I've been a software engineer in Silicon Valley for eight years. Just before leaving, I was a founding engineer at an AI coding startup working on cutting-edge systems that let AI complete large-scale software engineering tasks for enterprise clients. Before that, I worked at several well-known tech companies. So yes, I certainly know how to build a website. But honestly, anyone with enough motivation could learn.

JM: In addition to designing the website, you now work in AI and with blockchain technology.

CM: That's right. After my sabbatical I returned to a "big-boy job" as a staff applied AI engineer at a major tech company. I've continued to work on Social RV as a passion project. On the platform we use AI to help decode sessions, and we also use blockchain. For people familiar with blockchain mainly through cryptocurrencies or the idea of Ponzi schemes, we like to say ours is one of the first non-Ponzi use cases. We use the blockchain as an immutable record: once something is encoded there, the order and content of events can't be altered.

Because we generate the target after the session is submitted—and do so on the blockchain—anyone can verify that the viewer could not have known the target ahead of time.

JM: I noticed on your site that you now have more than four thousand individual remote viewing trials available. Users can look at targets and responses without even registering. And these are precognitive trials, meaning the target isn't generated until after the viewer submits the response. Is that correct?

CM: Mostly. Not all of the sessions are precognitive, but roughly a thousand of them are. In total, we have close to 5,000 publicly visible sessions and nearly 6,000, including private sessions. We now have about nine hundred registered users, which is far more than I expected. I thought maybe twenty or fifty people would ever use the platform.

Anyone can browse the sessions. If you create an account, you can upload your own for free. Sessions are scored by our AI system and by community members. Soon, we'll also have a more detailed statistical explorer interface.

JM: One valuable feature is that people can use your system to practice every day for free. Many remote viewing courses are excellent, often taught by people connected to the original military program at Fort Meade, but practice after a course can be hard to structure. Your system evaluates transcripts against a pool of ten targets using AI, and the user can also judge their own work.

CM: Exactly. It's the most robust free practice tool I know of. After each session, the AI sees the real target plus nine decoys, in random order, and ranks how well each aligns with the transcript. If remote viewing is real and the viewer is doing well, the true target should rank near the top more often than chance. And we do see that happening. We'll soon publish the broader statistical results.

Another important benefit is that users can see other viewers' sessions for the same target, similar to group classes. This was always one of my favorite parts of in-person RV training.

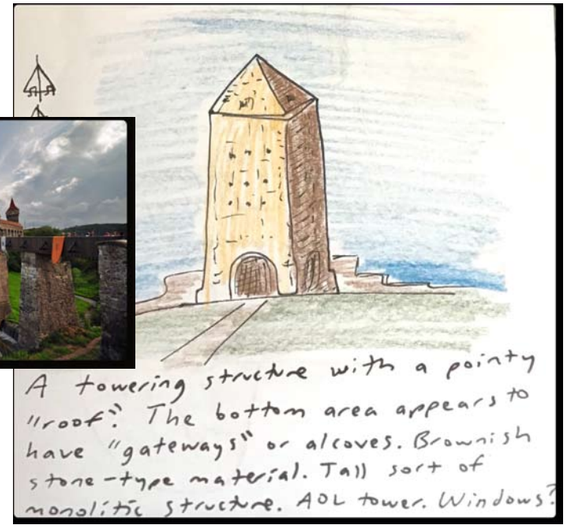
JM: Another impressive feature is that when the AI judges a session, it explains why it ranked it as it did.

CM: Yes. We want transparency. Users can even thumbs-down an explanation, and we use that feedback to improve the system. We're also building features that categorize session data by type—something Lyn Buchanan has long taught. Some viewers are better at certain categories, like structures or vehicles. We'll eventually offer category-specific scoring, performance tracking, and targeted practice pools.

A modern platform like this simply wasn't possible until the recent explosion in multimodal AI tools.

JM: A remote viewing transcript typically includes handwriting and drawings. Your AI processes both.

CM: Isn't that incredible? Today's multimodal AI can analyze text and imagery together. That's essential, because sketches often only make sense in the context of the target. Our decoy-based judging allows the AI to remain blind while still evaluating the transcript in context.



JM: I've seen examples where the AI scored a transcript poorly, but the viewer—and the community—ranked it number one.

CM: Absolutely. The AI is better than random, but humans still outperform it in many cases. We must be careful not to artificially "fix" individual scores because that would undermine statistical validity. When we upgrade the system, we rerun it across all sessions at once.

JM: When I visited your site, the first thing that appeared was a set of number-one hits.

CM: Yes, and that's exciting. Other researchers, like Dean Radin, have collected far more sessions, but those datasets aren't publicly visible. As far as I know, Social RV is the largest publicly accessible remote viewing dataset in the world, with transparent statistical methods that we intend to open-source.

JM: And your platform has only been live a few months.

CM: We launched in May. It's been a fast build.

JM: Looking at your score distribution, it seems that instead of a typical bell curve, your data has more high-end scores than expected.

CM: Right. If remote viewing were not real, you'd expect a standard distribution. Instead, we see a significant number of high-scoring sessions. Even more interesting, viewers improve the more they practice. Their scores rise over time, which is consistent with both training effects and anecdotal reports.

JM: That's an important finding. In my own doctoral research, I found that training psychic abilities is complex because many extraneous factors can influence performance. But your data showing steady improvement is significant.

CM: It's very motivational for users. We plan to make each user's improvement graph easier to see and to expand category-based metrics as well.

Several researchers have observed the "decline effect" in parapsychology, where results weaken over time. We haven't seen that. Our dataset becomes more statistically significant as it grows.

JM: In my research, I often saw what we called a J-curve: strong first results, then a decline as anxieties arise, followed by later recovery. Beginner's luck is common, but consistency is the challenge.

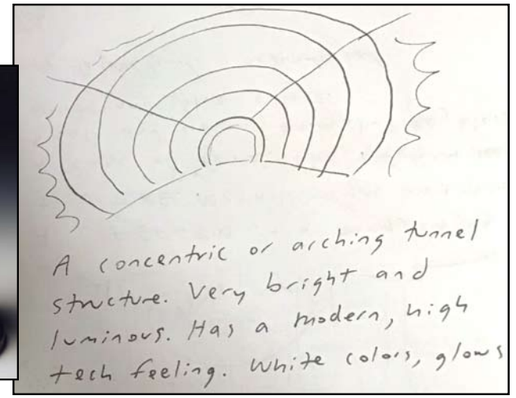
CM: Yes, I've read that in the Stargate archives too. Anecdotally, I've seen the same pattern on Social RV: great first sessions, a slump, then improvement. It's fascinating to watch.

JM: You've mentioned future plans. What else do you envision?

CM: One major direction is research in ARV—Associative Remote Viewing. Some prominent figures claim high accuracy in using ARV to predict financial markets or sports outcomes. If that's true, it demands explanation. But skeptics ask, "If you can do that, why aren't you rich?"

It's an important question. With Social RV's architecture, we can run large-scale public tests. We'll connect to platforms like Polymarket so users can make their own financial decisions. With blockchain verification, we'll be able to analyze exactly what happens.

JM: *The Wall Street Journal* once covered Russell Targ and Keith Harary's ARV successes and subsequent failures when they changed protocols. Money is emotionally charged, which may interfere with ESP.



CM: I think that's a strong possibility. We'll be able to test hypotheses like that at scale. For instance, if viewers don't know they're doing ARV, does performance improve? These are subtle factors worth examining.

JM: If remote viewing is real, then viewers may pick up on aspects of the protocol you haven't disclosed.

CM: True. It will be interesting to analyze whether users show unconscious awareness of which sessions are ARV.

JM: Large-sample ESP studies often yield results near chance, but remote viewing is different: a single trial can take hours or days. That depth may explain why RV experiments often show stronger effects.

CM: Many Social RV sessions appear to take between zero and ten minutes, though some users span days between tasking and submission. It would be useful to let users log actual viewing time. Remote viewing is uniquely suited for online study because we can maintain clean blind conditions.

JM: Your site also connects to social media, though I didn't see an internal forum.

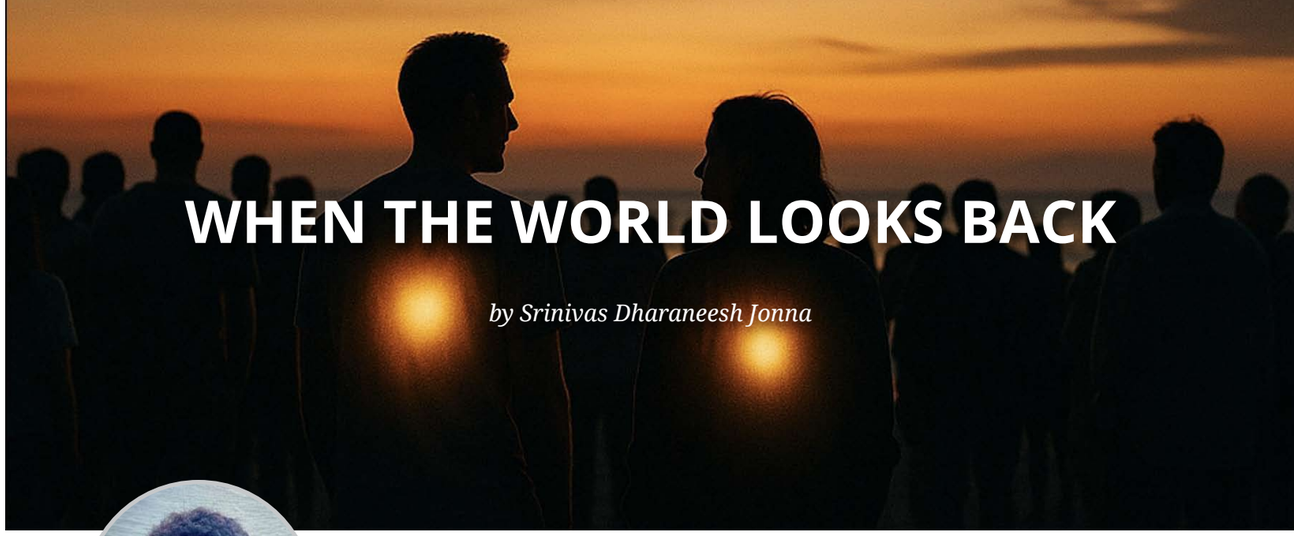
CM: Good point. We may add one. I learned a lot from the remote viewing subreddit and its associated Discord, and we collaborated with them on our first paid competition. I didn't want to fragment the community, but eventually an internal forum may be appropriate.

JM: Speaking of that competition, you awarded 1,000 dollars a week for several weeks.

CM: Yes. Thanks to support from DMT Quest and John Chavez, we funded a six-week contest for best sessions. It was a lot of fun, helped us collect many high-quality sessions, and contributed significantly to our dataset. We plan more competitions, refined by what we learned from the first.

JM: Chase, it has been a pleasure talking with you and sharing your innovative work with our audience. Thank you for being here today.

CM: Thank you. It's been wonderful. ♦



WHEN THE WORLD LOOKS BACK

by Srinivas Dharaneesh Jonna

Srinivas Dharaneesh Jonna

Also known as Sri, Srinivas Dharaneesh Jonna is a strategist, entrepreneur, seeker, and technologist originally from India, now residing in the United States. A profound spiritual awakening led him to explore ESP and remote viewing, not only for personal insight but to spark greater possibilities for others. With a profound belief in the interconnectedness of all souls, Sri encourages others to venture beyond the familiar, bridging the gap between science, spirituality, and the deeper mysteries that shape our collective future. As a longtime member of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA), he combines software engineering, AI-driven knowledge retrieval, and consciousness exploration across cultural and disciplinary borders.

The Quiet Intelligence Behind Timing

There are moments in life when everything around us becomes quiet without any obvious reason. Not silent, just strangely aware. We pause, and something in the moment pauses with us. A thought settles. A feeling lands. A random scene suddenly carries weight, like it's trying to say something.

Most people call these coincidences. But the older we get, the more we realize that word is too small. There is a rhythm behind certain moments, a sense of timing that feels precise and almost personal, something that arrives exactly when we are ready to understand it.

Sometimes a discovery does not appear because we are searching for it. Sometimes it appears because we finally became the kind of observer who could see it. And in those moments, we realize something surprising: we are not only looking at the world, the world is looking back at us.

A strange thing happens when we are sincere, patient, quietly paying attention. Things begin to line up. Answers appear before we have fully formed the question. Guidance arrives through timing instead of words. One late evening, while focused on a small task, something flashed across a screen—not dramatic or dangerous, simply a detail slightly out of place. But it felt intentional, as if it had been waiting for someone who would notice without panic, respond without ego, and treat the moment with care instead of noise.

It reminded me that insight doesn't always come from effort. Sometimes it comes from alignment. When we are calm, honest, and steady inside, the right pattern steps forward. Many people have felt this the moment clarity appears before logic, the moment timing speaks louder than information. These experiences are not accidents. They are alignments.

Awareness as a Form of Perception

Long before technology and noise, humans had one main superpower: attention. Not the distracted attention used for reacting to notifications, but the deeper kind of awareness that listens beneath the surface, senses a mood before a word is spoken, warns us before evidence appears, and helps us understand what a moment wants from us.

Remote viewing gave this kind of attention a name, but people felt it long before science studied it. Awareness is not rare. It is natural. It is part of our biology, our intuition, and our spirit. We simply forget its value.

Life communicates through timing. Moments have personality. Some nudge us forward, some slow us down, some call us toward someone, and others pull us away. When we are internally aligned, emotionally steady, clear in intention, and honest in motive, the timing of events becomes unmistakable. The right person enters our life. The right thought finishes itself. The right opportunity appears. The right door opens. This is not luck. This is awareness meeting readiness.

Across our lives, we all experience moments that show us timing is intelligent: a message arriving the second we need comfort, a person who feels familiar the moment we meet them, a thought of someone followed by their unexpected call, a plan we avoid without reason that later proves protective, a sentence in a book that answers what we never said aloud, a place we enter "by accident" that holds exactly what we needed, a last-minute decision that becomes a turning point, a wave of calm during chaos while others panic. These are not accidents. They are reminders that the world is responsive, not random.

People often think strategy requires intelligence, planning, and long analysis. But some of the strongest strategies come from simply observing life closely, recognizing how people behave under pressure, sensing when to move and when to wait, listening to what is not being said, and reading the energy of a moment. Awareness-based strategy is intuitive and deeply human. It does not try to outsmart life. It tries to understand it.

Seeing is not about looking. Seeing is a relationship. How we look at the world changes what the world shows us. Look at someone with judgment, and they shrink. Look with patience, and they open. Look with curiosity, and they reveal more. Look with genuine care, and they become their best self. Attention carries energy. It reaches others long before words do. In remote viewing, the calmest and softest mind perceives the clearest. In daily life, the same rule applies: truth reveals itself to gentle eyes.

Every meaningful moment has a "before," a tiny pause, a shift in the atmosphere, a softening inside us. Something becomes still just before understanding arrives. Before clarity appears, resistance drops. Before insight comes, the heart relaxes. Before a breakthrough, something inside stops fighting. Then the truth steps forward. Life is not hiding from us. We are often too busy to hear it. When we slow down, life begins to speak.

The Observer the World Responds To

Once in a while, we meet someone who feels like recognition instead of a new encounter—not dramatic or romantic, just deeply familiar. Some people arrive not to add something new, but to remind us of something old: a quality we lost, a hope we forgot, a truth we drifted away from. They wake pieces of us we didn't know were asleep. These connections don't demand anything. Their timing simply makes sense. And if they ever read these words, they will know exactly why the moment meant something.

Listening is one of the quietest forms of strength. True listening—not waiting to reply, but listening to understand—can calm conflict, repair trust, dissolve anger, and heal misunderstandings. One calm listener can change the atmosphere of a room. A peaceful person is often more influential than a loud one. Listening is not weakness. Listening is wisdom.

Peace is not created only in government buildings or agreements. Peace begins in ordinary moments through ordinary people. Every moment of patience is peace. Every act of fairness is peace. Every time we choose understanding instead of ego, we reduce conflict in the world. Peace is not a result. Peace is a practice. And the practice begins with how we see one another. The more compassionate our awareness becomes, the safer society feels.

We live in a world where everything reflects quickly. Emotions spread fast. Intentions spread faster. Fear spreads fastest of all, but so do clarity, sincerity, compassion, and calmness. The world mirrors whatever we project in it. When enough people choose awareness over panic, the entire field of humanity begins to balance itself. The world is not separate from us. It responds to our inner state.

The next breakthrough in human evolution will not be technology. It will be consciousness—understanding how we think, how we feel, how intuition works, and how attention shapes events. Remote viewing was one early window into this truth: the mind is not confined by distance. Awareness can reach across space. Connection can happen without contact. If societies explored consciousness even a little, we would discover empathy as a practical tool, intuition as guidance, awareness as intelligence, compassion as stability. The inner world shapes the outer one.

The younger generation often feels pressure to define everything quickly: identity, purpose, direction. But life does not unfold in one decision. Life unfolds in timing. You do not need to know everything now. You do not need to choose between logic and intuition. You do not need to pretend to be certain. You only need to stay open, honest, and awake to the signals around you. Your path will reveal itself one sincere moment at a time. Awareness will protect you more than knowledge ever could.

Whenever life gives us clarity, we inherit a responsibility: to express it gently, use it wisely, and lift others, not control them. Insight is not ownership. Insight is stewardship. Life trusted us with something. We must treat it with respect.

Being the "right observer" is not about talent or perfection. It is about sincerity, observing without judgment, listening without reaction, caring without control. People feel safe around observers like this. Opportunities appear around them. Conflicts lose their fuel. Life reveals itself to them. The world opens to those who look with their heart.

Discovery is rarely random. Timing is almost never accidental. Understanding does not appear out of nowhere. The world reveals its deeper patterns to those who approach with sincerity, curiosity, patience, and compassion. Our task is simple: become observers the world can trust. Look in a way that protects. Listen in a way that heals. Speak in a way that connects. Live in a way that brings calm instead of chaos.

If enough of us practice this, fear begins to fade. Peace becomes possible. Humanity shifts from reaction to awareness. And then we finally understand the truth behind all our meaningful coincidences, connections, insights, and moments of timing: we were never just looking at the world; the world was always looking back. ♦

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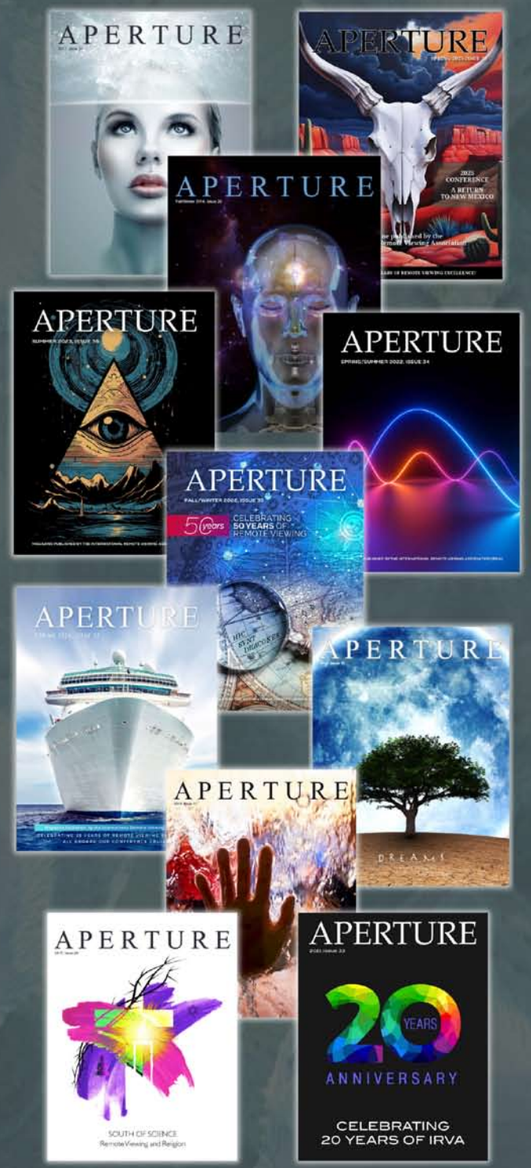
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