



APERTURE

Fall 2026 Issue 40

REMOTE VIEWING THE FUTURE

In This Issue

Dream Telepathy

Dr. Stanley Krippner

Future Forecasting Group

Aperture Podcast Episode 1

Signal & Noise

With Dr. Paul H. Smith

The Journal of The International Remote Viewing Association

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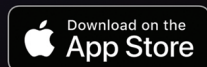
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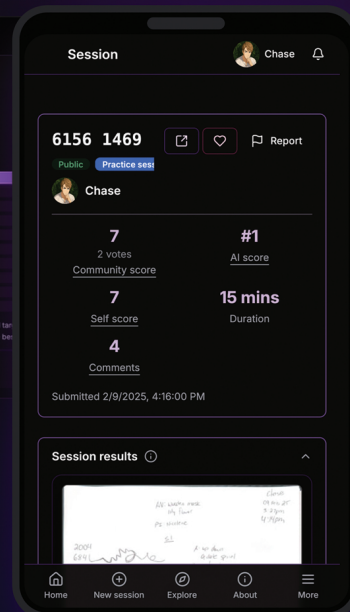
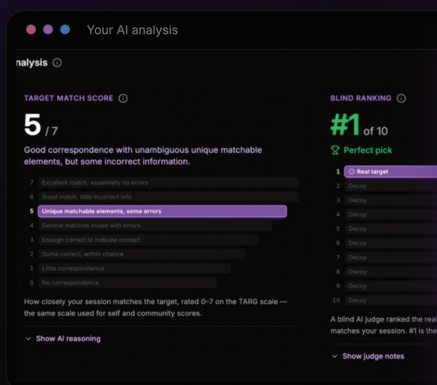
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Ap-er-ture (ap'er-cher) n. 1. A hole, cleft, gap or space through which something, such as light, may pass. 2. A term of art in certain remote viewing methodologies, signifying the point or portal through which information transitions from the subconscious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

Aperture is a publication of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). IRVA is a 501 (C) (3) nonprofit organization devoted to the encouragement of research, education, and public information in the field of remote viewing. Submission of materials does not guarantee its publication.

Editorial Guidelines — *Aperture*

Aperture publishes original work on remote viewing and the broader study of non-local perception—the growing body of theory and evidence suggesting that human awareness is not strictly confined to the boundaries of the body, the present moment, or the five senses. We welcome submissions on remote viewing methodology and protocol (CRV, SRV, ERV, HRVG, and related approaches), historical and declassified research such as the Stargate program and its predecessors, precognition and presentiment, dream telepathy and other altered-state psi phenomena, applied remote viewing in fields like forecasting and investigation, and theoretical work exploring the mechanisms — physical, quantum, or otherwise — that might account for these effects. We are equally interested in rigorous critique: articles examining methodological limitations, replication challenges, or competing explanations are welcome and encouraged, provided the treatment is substantive and fair to the underlying research.

All submissions should be well-referenced, grounded in cited sources rather than anecdote alone, and written for an audience that spans both newcomers to the field and seasoned researchers—accessible without being oversimplified, and rigorous without becoming impenetrable. Articles should run no shorter than 700 words and no longer than 3,000, though exceptions may be considered for multi-part features.

Before writing a full submission, prospective contributors should pitch their idea as a short outline—the core thesis, intended structure, and key sources you plan to draw on. Once an outline is approved by the editorial team, contributors may proceed to a full draft. This process helps ensure alignment on scope and direction before significant writing time is invested, and it allows us to give early feedback on angle, sourcing, and fit for the issue.

We look forward to your ideas.

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INTERNATIONAL
REMOTE VIEWING
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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.



Highways #1 original painting by Ingo Swann c. 1976. Currently displayed at the *Futures in Space* exhibition of the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

On The Cover: Highways #1 by Ingo Swann

Commentary by Elly Flippen

Highways #1 invites us onto a solitary highway crossing the open desert, where the visible gives way to the unseen. Created during the pioneering years of Ingo Swann's remote viewing research at SRI in the 1970s, it is the first in a series inspired by what he often described as psychic voyages through time, space, and consciousness.

For Ingo, art and exploration were inseparable. He saw remote viewing as an information-processing system that required distinguishing genuine signal from the noise of expectation, memory, and analytic overlay. The *Highways* series became another way of expressing that same process. Here, the familiar highway becomes a signal line, inviting us to follow it beyond ordinary sight into a deeper way of seeing. Rather than observing the landscape from a distance, we find ourselves standing on the road itself, drawn toward the point where the earthly and the cosmic appear to converge.

One *Highways* painting remains in the collection of Dr. Hal Puthoff, who recalls that Ingo painted it in his garage during their years together at SRI. It is a tangible reminder of that remarkable period of collaboration.

This painting found a different home. In 1977, shortly after the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum opened, Ingo donated it and two other paintings to the museum. Its first director, Apollo astronaut Michael Collins, called the works "truly beautiful," adding that the museum was fortunate to receive them. Today, it is displayed in the museum's *Futures in Space* exhibition, a fitting home for a work reflecting Ingo's lifelong fascination with expanding the frontiers of knowledge and human perception. As this issue looks toward

the future of remote viewing, it reminds us that those journeys have always been inseparable.

The paintings were one expression of that journey. Another took shape in a book years in the making. Following Raymond Piper's death, Lila Piper entrusted Ingo with the *Cosmic Art* files she and Raymond had compiled together. Ingo edited the material, wrote the foreword, and brought the book to publication. There he gave words to the same vision that had first taken shape on canvas. In the foreword, he wrote:

"There is inherent in the work of the artists here a certain withdrawal of the center of psychic gravity from the external worlds, including the worlds represented by the past, toward an immanent future, where the mind and spirit of the human will soar beyond limitation both of things physical and of present ideas about thought itself."

Those words could well have been written for this painting. The "highways" of the title are more than the familiar roads of the physical world. They are pathways of awareness, linking the visible with the invisible, the known with the yet-to-be-discovered.

As Ingo's niece, it is especially meaningful to see this painting featured by IRVA. His groundbreaking work shaped generations of remote viewing researchers and practitioners, but his artistic legacy is equally a part of that story. Ingo believed the greatest discoveries begin with a willingness to see beyond accepted limits. Through both his art and his life's work, he leaves us with a challenge: to continue looking for what lies beyond the horizon.

Author Bio

Elly Flippen is an author and researcher whose work explores perception, consciousness, and extraordinary human experience. She is the author of *Conjunction.World* and the five-book experiential series *You Know More Than You Think*. Drawing on years spent with her uncle, artist, and perception researcher Ingo Swann, she writes about the intersection of awareness, culture, and our unexplored capacities.



Taken around 1995, this photo shows Ingo and his niece, Elly, in front of *Millennium* (now in the collection of the American Visionary Art Museum) in his studio.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Luciano Arruda



Dear IRVA Community,

It is both a privilege and an honor to step into the role of President of the International Remote Viewing Association. As I write this, I find myself filled with deep gratitude—for the trust you have placed in me, for the legacy of those who built this organization, and for the extraordinary people who make IRVA what it is today.

I want to begin by acknowledging how fortunate I am to inherit an organization on such solid footing. Thanks to the dedicated work of my predecessor, Debra Katz, and a committed board, IRVA enters this new chapter financially stable, mission-driven, and full of momentum.

In addition, 2026 started with an exciting development: the onboarding of the Applied Precognition Project as a formal IRVA program. This was a remarkable addition that brings with it a wealth of expertise, rigor, and passion for the field. We are truly lucky to share our space with such a knowledgeable and dedicated community of practitioners.

Our Focus: Delivering Value to You

From the beginning, my guiding principle has been simple: everything we do must deliver meaningful value to our members and to the broader remote viewing community. That means strengthening the quality of our communications, deepening member engagement, and expanding our global presence so that the science and practice of remote viewing can reach those who need it most.

I am also a strong advocate for scientific rigor, ethical standards, and the foundational processes that allow an organization to grow with integrity. With that in mind, we have organized our work around five core units: Historical and Archives, the Applied Precognition Project, IRVA ED, International Communities, and the IRVA Research Unit. Each of these pillars represents a commitment to both honoring where we have come from and building boldly toward where we are going.

What We Have Accomplished Together

In just the past several months, your board has been hard at work, and I am proud to share what we have achieved together.

We completed a full website migration, consolidating member activities under one unified platform. This was no small undertaking, and the result is a smarter, more connected digital home for IRVA. It was built for modern content creation, cross-functional integration, and analytics that help us better understand and serve our community.

Our International Communities program has expanded to cover 11 countries, a milestone that reflects the truly global appetite for serious, ethical remote viewing education and practice. Building on that momentum, we launched our very first online Latin American Conference with real-time interpretation. This event broke new ground and opened doors for communities that had long been underserved in our field.

And in our beloved *Aperture*, you will notice something fresh: an expanded newsletter with new sections including From the Archives, Book Reviews, Featured Video, and Volunteer of the Month. The stories and people within our community deserve to be celebrated.

What Is Coming Next

As exciting as our recent accomplishments are, what lies ahead is even more inspiring.

We are working diligently to develop an Honorary Program recognizing Founders, Pioneers, and Practitioners. This is a mature, structured framework to celebrate major contributors to the remote viewing field.

Our global audiences should expect continued international engagement as we consider our first online IRVA Australia-Pacific conference, our first onsite IRVA conference in Latin America, and a European conference in Paris.

We will strengthen our partnership and affiliate programs to integrate our community with organizations aligned with our mission, values, and goals.

Finally, *Aperture* will soon introduce its first podcast to complement and expand on articles through exciting author interviews, giving members the opportunity to connect with authors in a deeper and more meaningful way.

A Community Worth Belonging To

Whether you are a scientist, a researcher, a teacher, a student, or someone who simply believes that human consciousness is far greater than we yet understand—you belong here. IRVA exists because of you, and it grows because of you.

I am deeply honored to serve this community, and I look forward to everything we will build together.

With gratitude and great optimism,

— Luciano Arruda

President, International Remote Viewing Association

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In-depth conversations with leading researchers and visionaries in consciousness, science, and spirituality.

New Thinking Allowed explores the frontiers of consciousness, science, spirituality, and the mysteries of human experience. Hosted by Jeffrey Mishlove, PhD—who has been interviewing leading thinkers for four decades, beginning with his original *Thinking Allowed* television series in 1986—the channel brings together researchers, authors, and visionaries for thoughtful conversations that encourage curiosity, critical thinking, and a broader view of what may be possible.

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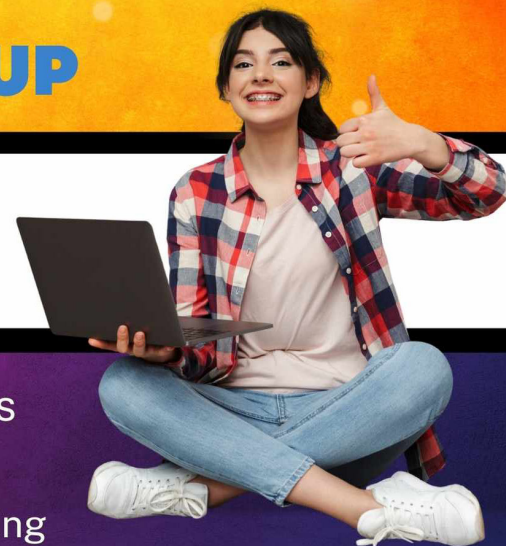


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all derivatives, along with Extended Remote Viewing



LETTER FROM INCOMING APERTURE MANAGING EDITOR

by Ryan Kralik



A New Chapter for *Aperture*

In March 2026, I accepted an appointment from the IRVA Board of Directors to step into the role of Managing Editor for *Aperture*. It is an honor I don't take lightly, and one I'm genuinely excited about. Joining the ranks of IRVA's content team means working alongside a dedicated group of officers, contributors, writers, and volunteers who have spent years building something rare: a publication that takes remote viewing and the broader field of anomalous cognition seriously, rigorously, and without apology. My goal in this role is simple—to work collaboratively with our social media team, our writers and contributors, and the Board and officers to continue the legacy that those who labored before me have built, and to carry *Aperture* forward into its next phase with the same integrity and curiosity that has defined it from the start.

By way of introduction: I come to this role as a trained remote viewer, having studied under Paul H. Smith and Lori Williams, two of the field's most respected teachers and practitioners. That training gave me firsthand experience with the discipline, humility, and rigor that remote viewing demands—and it's an experience that shapes how I think about this publication and this community. Beyond formal training, I've spent much of my life as a researcher of the fields adjacent to remote viewing: consciousness studies, information theory, physics, and the broader landscape of anomalous experience. That curiosity eventually led me to write and publish *It From Us: An Information-First Framework and the Purpose of Consciousness*, which argues that information—not matter or spacetime—is the fundamental substrate of reality, with consciousness serving as our interface to it.

Professionally, I bring 25 years in media, marketing, and publishing to this role, more than 10 of which have been spent at the helm of publishing and content operations. I've built and run teams, developed editorial strategy, and overseen the

kind of day-to-day operational work that keeps a publication healthy and growing. I don't take for granted how much of that experience translates directly to what *Aperture* needs now, and I intend to put it to full use.

I want to say a word about why I'm here, beyond the résumé. I believe remote viewing sits at the precipice of a new dawn in human understanding—not as a curiosity confined to declassified government programs and grainy archival footage, but as a genuine frontier discipline with implications for how we understand consciousness, reality, and our place in the universe. We are, I think, on the edge of a shift in trajectory: one where the abilities that trained viewers have demonstrated for decades move from the margins of scientific discourse toward the center of it, and where the tools, language, and rigor to study them properly are finally catching up to the phenomenon itself. *Aperture* has a role to play in that shift. A publication like this one is where the serious work gets documented, where practitioners and researchers can speak to each other and to the public without having to first apologize for the subject matter. That's the kind of publication I want to continue to build.

Looking ahead, there's a great deal I'm excited about. The *Aperture Podcast* is already underway, giving us a new format to bring interviews, research discussions, and practitioner voices directly to our audience in their own words. I'm equally interested in expanding our presence across social media and other channels—not as an afterthought, but as a genuine avenue for content and audience engagement that extends *Aperture's* reach beyond our existing readership. Internally, I want to look hard at what we offer IRVA members: how we can increase access to our archives and content, and how we can continue to build membership benefits that translate into real, tangible value. And externally, I want to grow the reach, authority, and engagement between IRVA and the much larger, ever-growing audience of anomaly-curious readers who haven't yet found their way to us—the people who sense there's something worth taking seriously here but haven't had an outlet willing to meet them with both curiosity and rigor.

None of this happens in isolation. It happens through the same collaboration that got *Aperture* to where it is today—officers, writers, contributors, the Board, and a readership that has stayed engaged because the work here has been worth its attention. I'm grateful for the opportunity to be part of that work, and I'm looking forward to what we build together.

— Ryan Kralik, Managing Editor, *Aperture*

NANCY DU TERTRE'S CULT OF THE OCCULT: A JOURNEY INTO CULT MANIPULATION

by Patty Gallagher



Patty Gallagher

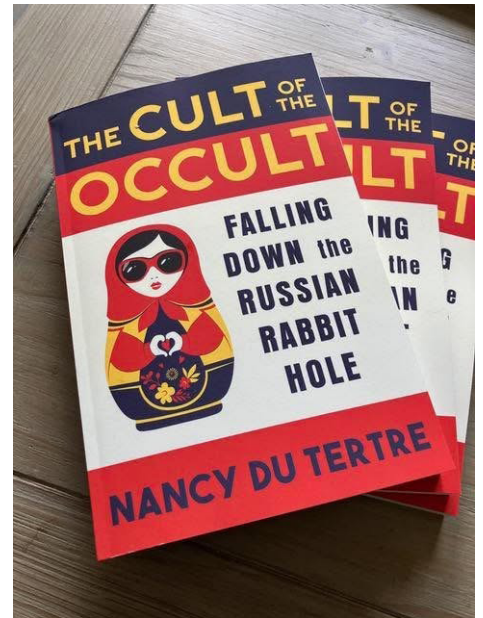
Patty Gallagher, MSW, is an IRVA Director, exhibiting studio artist, and remote viewer. She runs the IRVA Remote Viewing Practice Group on Facebook, with the goal of promoting good-protocol remote viewing. She founded her own private remote viewing group, Signal Line Remote Viewers, which has been active since 2000.

Nancy Du Tertre, a longtime practicing remote viewer, psi investigator and researcher, a student of Ingo Swann, an attorney and the recent author of *Cult of the Occult: Falling Down the Russian Rabbit Hole* (White Crow Books, 2026), and lately IRVA's Woman of Remote Viewing is a magical person, accomplished, highly successful, willing to explore and take risks to learn.

This is a deep dive into her book, a memoir of her journey to Russia and her experience at the Bio-Substance and Energy Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 2019.

I've been fascinated with cults for years and done extensive reading on the subject, reading books by ex-cult members and countless message boards, and watching videos and exposés. The question always is: what would convince someone to join a cult when joining means giving up decision-making power over their own lives?

What happens to someone between the time they are first introduced to a cult setting and the time they decide to leave their careers, their families, their future, give it all up, and stay within the confines of a restrictive cult? What brainwashing techniques do cults use, and when do they take effect and make the target passive, self-doubting, and easily malleable? Can awareness of this manipulation help intended victims form a counterstrategy? These are the questions *Cult of the Occult: Falling Down the Russian Rabbit Hole* by Nancy Du Tertre poses and answers.



The Cult of the Occult Book.

Of all the cult-related books I have read, *Cult of the Occult* by Nancy Du Tertre is unique and is a significant contribution to the literature on cult manipulation. It is unique because it is an incremental, forward-moving, day-by-day, event-by-event description of the demoralizing, demeaning, and deliberately cruel behavior she encountered at the Institute of Bio-Substance and Energy in St. Petersburg, Russia. The book is a guidebook to cult manipulation and brainwashing tactics, one that takes the reader forward in time as Nancy and her travel companion and fellow student, Rochelle, experience the Institute. It is a cautionary tale, and at times a harrowing one.

Nancy describes fully and in great detail how the staff at the Institute threw PK students Rochelle and Nancy together and then pulled them apart, favoring one and then the other, making mealtimes unscheduled and random, using food deprivation, sleep deprivation, and isolation rooms, and creating uncertainty about their belongings and passports, all of which contributed to a very deep sense of insecurity. They started out with no knowledge of the language, no ability to arrange transport, no idea where and how they would meet their contacts, and confusion even about their physical location. Uncertainty and fear for personal safety and security took hold early on and increased over the course of their two-week stay. At one point, Nancy feared for their lives.



Nancy Du Tertre

Both Nancy and Rochelle had built impressive resumes in science, psi research, remote viewing training, and law, so when a friend, or perhaps we should say an acquaintance of Nancy's, suggested she visit the Institute in St. Petersburg for advanced training in PK, Nancy took the chance, paid her fees, and registered for the course.

They found the staff's reactions to them puzzling and confusing.

Nancy and Rochelle were highly motivated and accomplished women. They were used to being in structured environments where expectations were clear and motivations and behavior made sense. Moreover, they were used to having their accomplishments respected, and both wanted to understand their training, work hard, and succeed. But the direction they were given was chaotic, confusing, contradictory, negative, uncomfortable, and upsetting. Almost every directive given to Nancy and Rochelle was designed to challenge and puzzle them with more unpleasant forms of instability.

Nancy describes in great detail her growing awareness of the staff's manipulative approach and its purpose, and her need to deal with the situation at hand, while balancing their need for personal safety. She began to "play" the staff, appearing cooperative and compliant while trying to avoid confrontations and get through the days that stretched out in front of her. She was the "good girl," asking questions, following directions, asking politely for small favors. On the other hand, Rochelle became sullen, argumentative, intractable, unwilling to compromise even as Nancy negotiated for their escape.

There's a backstory here, too, one that gives you insight into Nancy's childhood and shows that the conciliatory manipulation technique she used on the Institute staff may have had its source in dealing with a repressive, unfeeling, and cruel father and a lengthy and mysterious hospitalization. There was also a deep-seated fear on Nancy's part that her childhood was somehow involved with a governmental research program. She makes a compelling case for that belief. And it seems appropriate that the story of her isolated, peculiar, and frightening childhood is the setting and first scene in the book, as the themes of isolation and cruelty are echoed later at the Institute.

This book is a warning and an education in cult mind-control techniques, a cautionary tale on how to cut through the confusion, recognize and have confidence in the strength and truth of your own understanding, and create a strategy of escape.

The Cult of the Occult: Falling Down the Russian Rabbit Hole

by Nancy Du Tertre

Available on Amazon.



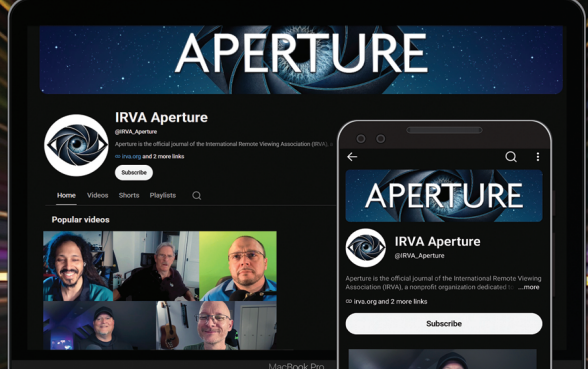
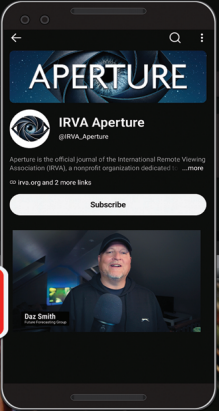
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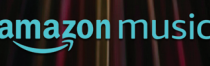




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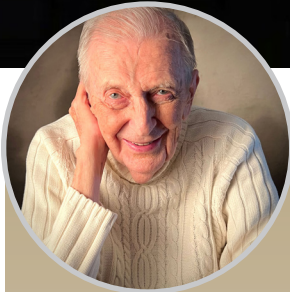


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DREAM TELEPATHY

My Ten Years at the Maimonides Dream Lab

by Stanley Krippner



Stanley Krippner

Dr. Stanley Krippner is one of the most decorated researchers in the history of parapsychology—a psychologist whose career spans more than six decades and includes authorship or co-authorship of over a thousand articles, chapters, and books. From 1964 to the mid-1970s, he directed the Dream Research Laboratory at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, where, alongside Dr. Montague Ullman and Charles Honorton, he ran a landmark series of controlled experiments testing whether a sender could transmit an image telepathically to a sleeping receiver—including, memorably, a study involving thousands of Grateful Dead fans as “senders” during a live concert. Dr. Krippner has received Lifetime Achievement Awards from a remarkable list of organizations—the Parapsychological Association, the Society for Scientific Exploration, the International Association for the Study of Dreams, and others. In 2026 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association of Transpersonal Psychology, his ninth such award spanning one of the longest careers in parapsychology. He has written many books, notably *Dream Telepathy*, *The Voice of Rolling Thunder*, and his 2023 Memoir, *A Chaotic Life*. stanleykrippner.weebly.com

The Maimonides Medical Center Dream ESP Studies

For ten years, I worked at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York, designing and executing a series of studies to determine if extrasensory perception (ESP) could be detected in dreams. Our laboratory had been created by Montague Ullman, a psychiatrist who had a personal interest in the topic, having experienced several episodes of ESP himself.

Here is an example of the procedure we utilized:

One afternoon, a research participant, Terry, arrived at our sleep laboratory to participate in our study of possible dream telepathy. Terry had dinner with the psychologist who would attempt to “send” an image to her that evening. We hoped that sharing a meal and engaging in conversation might facilitate nocturnal communication between the “sender” and the participant.

After sitting patiently while electrodes were glued to her head, Terry went to bed in our soundproof room. When a research assistant observed rapid eye movements (REMs), he waited several minutes and then awakened Terry over the intercom, asking what was going through her mind. The most vivid images from Terry’s dreams were “an animal skin” and “a white bird.”

The “sender” had been given a sealed envelope, opening it when the experimenter “buzzed” him, usually just when Terry began to exhibit REM sleep. The picture in the envelope was a postcard-size reproduction of Rousseau’s painting, “The Merry Jesters,” depicting several monkeys and a white bird.

In the morning, Terry was shown a dozen postcard-size art prints by a research assistant who did not know the correct “target.” She was asked to rank each art print as to how closely it resembled her dream, and she gave it a rank of “2.” Later, three outside judges were sent a transcript of Terry’s dreams and copies of the art prints and were asked to make the same rankings. Their ranks were combined, resulting in a rank of “3.”

All of Terry’s responses had been tape-recorded, and the recording was sent to a typist who produced a transcript. This was sent to the outside judges, along with the twelve targets, so they could make their rankings. We called them “outside judges” because they had no contact with any of the experimenters or participants during the course of the studies.

Needless to say, Terry had a number of dreams that were not associated with the painting, and not all of our sessions produced such direct correspondences as Terry’s.

The William Erwin Studies

When I arrived at Maimonides, Montague Ullman and two psychology graduate students had initiated a “screening study,” one that brought a dozen volunteers



Dr. Stanley Krippner at Maimonides Laboratory.

to the Dream Lab for a one-night trial session. The most dramatic night of the series was one in which William “Bill” Erwin, a local psychoanalyst, was the percipient, and Sol Feldstein, a psychology graduate student, was the “sender.” The target, selected randomly from a pool of twelve art prints, was Orozco’s painting, *Zapatistas*, which shows a band of Mexican revolutionaries marching through the mountains, followed by several women.

When Bill was awakened and asked what he recalled, he responded, “For some reason, I got a feeling of New Mexico. There are a lot of mountains around New Mexico. Indians. Pueblos. Another civilization.” Later in the night, Bill dreamed about the slogan, “Lucky Strike goes to war.” When asked for his associations, Bill added that it seemed like “a DeMille super-colossal production. The Mayan-Aztec type of civilization.” Both Bill and the outside judges ranked the Orozco art print as their first choice out of the twelve targets in the pool, making it a “direct hit.”

Each night when Bill arrived for an eight-night study, he was again paired with Sol Feldstein, the graduate student with whom he had worked earlier. Each morning, he was shown the “pool” of a dozen targets and assigned his ranks. A transcript of his dreams and the pool of targets were sent to the three outside judges, all of whom had a background in dream studies. They made their rankings and sent the results back to me.

The results of the study were statistically significant; there was less than a 1-in-100 chance that both Bill’s rankings and those of the outside judges were due to chance. My procedure was to send all the data to “outside” statisticians for analysis so that our team could not be accused of “manufacturing” the results.

One of the most exceptional nights of dreaming took place when Chagall’s painting *Paris Through the Window* was randomly selected. Bill dreamed about “the French Quarter,” “a French policeman,” “French attire,” “French style,” and “Mardi Gras.” Montague Ullman and I included the entire transcript of this night’s dreams in our 1973 book *Dream Telepathy*, which summarized our work for a popular audience.



The Witch’s Cradle, used in early Maimonides sessions.

We followed this investigation up with another eight-night study, this time adding a box of “multi-sensory” items in an attempt to enhance the target and its reception. For example, when Katz’s *Interior of a Synagogue* was randomly selected, it was accompanied by candles that resembled those in the art print as well as a candlestick holder, a book of matches, and a badge bearing Hebrew script. Bill’s dreams included a statement that was “something about a synagogue,” as well as “dealing with a rabbi.”

When *Both Members of this Club* by Bellows was the target, Bill dreamed about “cleaning a black leather shoe,” coming close to the boxing glove that accompanied the painting of two boxers. He also dreamed about “violent activities,” such as cars on a beach being “pounded upon” by waves. Of course, there were other dreams that had no content similar to the art prints on those nights, and one should remember that the judges needed to match the entire night of dreams against each art print in the target pool for that night.

The Robert Van de Castle Study

Robert “Bob” Van de Castle, who directed the sleep and dream laboratory at the University of Virginia, was the co-author, with Calvin Hall, of *The Content*

Analysis of Dreams, which tallied each content item in the dream reports of hundreds of college students, making it easy to compare dreams from people of various genders, ages, and cultures. After he arrived for his first experimental night, the target selected was Dali's *Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus*, and his "sender" was Margaret Kinder, one of our research assistants. One of Bob's dreams was about "Atlantic City or Atlantic Beach," and another mentioned people "dressed in white robes," similar to those in the painting. Bob ranked the Dali painting as number 1 out of the 8 presented to him. All eight of Bob's rankings were in the top half of the distributions, giving him eight "hits" out of eight possibilities.

Perhaps Bob's most unusual dream reports occurred when another research assistant, Barbara Lidsky, was the "sender" and Cézanne's *Trees and Houses* was the target, one devoid of people. Bob's first dream report was "something about a house," and his second was "black and white stairs leading downward." On the third night, Bob commented, "Still this same type of theme. Either Barbara or I am blocked tonight, or else she has one helluva dull, uninspiring, affectless kind of picture to deal with." His fourth dream was "just about this isolated house that seemed very small in size." Bob's fifth dream report was about "very tall, dingy buildings. There was no color, no movement." The sixth dream report described "a telephone pole. It was an all-dirt road," and when Bob was asked to guess at the target, he replied, "Some concern with houses. I have never had any evening that I can recall with only such brief, momentary fragments without any type of continuity. I was very much struck by the almost complete absence of people."

When Bob's eight guesses as to the target identity were judged individually, he received six "direct hits," against odds of 10,000 to one. We named Bob "The Prince of the Percipients" because none of our other dreamers had racked up such a statistically impressive score.

The Malcolm Bessent Studies

Malcolm Bessent's expenses to travel from London to New York in order to participate in the Maimonides Dream/ESP Project were paid by Arthur Young, an inventor with an interest in parapsychology, and Benjamin Webster, a Canadian industrialist with similar interests. Bessent had made a provocative series of "psychic predictions," including one stating that "a Greek tanker will be involved in a disaster having international significance within four to six months' time. Onassis is connected." A few months later, an oil tanker belonging to Aristotle Onassis was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, spilling out its cargo of oil, thereby creating an international incident. This was impressive; however, Malcolm had never had his purported precognitive ability tested experimentally.

For our studies with Malcolm, we decided to use a waking experience as the precognitive target; to be



From the Maimonides dream-ESP studies.

sure that this was random, a content item from the Hall-Van de Castle analysis was selected, and a scenario was built around it. A random number table was consulted while Malcolm was getting dressed each morning, and the designated two numbers became the page and the content item we used.

The eight words selected (one each night of the study) were "corridor," "parka hood," "desk," "kitchen," "teaspoon," "body back," "leaves," and "elbow." For example, when "corridor" was selected, we found an art print of a painting by Van Gogh titled *Corridor in the Asylum*, which portrayed a hallway in the mental hospital to which he had committed himself. The scenario began with Malcolm being addressed as "Mr. Van Gogh" and being welcomed to an "asylum," while theremin, an electronic musical instrument, music from the psychoanalysis-based film *Spellbound* was played and he was given a harmless tablet, having been told it was his "medicine." After Malcolm was led through a pathway outside the soundproof room in which he had spent the night, he was "disinfected" by acetone applied to a cotton swab. He was then shown slides of a number of paintings by mental patients who had been administered LSD in a Prague clinic.

Several of his dream reports that night included mentions of a “patient escaping,” “doctors and medical people,” “a doctor’s white coat,” and “my impression was of having done something that caused some kind of feeling of resentment.”

The outside judges matched each night of dreams against written descriptions of each scenario, assigning five “direct hits,” a result that was highly significant statistically.

In 1970, Malcolm returned to the Dream Lab for a reprise of his earlier precognitive dream study. But this time, there were 16 experimental sessions. On the first night of a pair, Malcolm attempted to dream about a target word and experience that would be selected once he awakened. The following night’s dreams were examined to see if there were any remnants of the earlier scenario. Once again, Malcolm was able to dream about the future experience at a statistically significant level, but the post-experience night of dreams yielded only chance results.

On one night, when the content item was “bird,” Malcolm reported a dream about the parapsychologist Robert Morris, who, in his words, “does research on animal behavior and, more specifically, birds.” He also dreamed that “something important happened around water. Everything was blue.” Malcolm’s experience was to listen to tape-recorded bird calls while watching a reel of Viewmaster slides featuring several species of birds. On the following night, Malcolm reported no dreams about birds, water, or the color blue. This pattern was repeated for the other nights of the study; judges gave the pre-experience night of dreams higher scores than the post-experience nights seven out of eight times, a result expected only once in one thousand times.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken for this experimental study; the experimenters were psychology graduate students from New York University who were told nothing about the experimental design. They simply took turns monitoring and recording Malcolm’s dreams, leaving the laboratory before the scenario was constructed.

Geomagnetic Activity

Earth’s magnetic field, also known as its geomagnetic field, extends from the middle of the planet out into space, resulting from convection currents generated by iron alloys in its center and the heat they generate. The mechanism by which Earth generates a geomagnetic field is called a *dynamo*, which is a giant feedback loop. Current loops create magnetic fields, and a changing loop produces an electrical field. The International Real-time Magnetic Observatory Network has over 100 interlinked geomagnetic observatories around the world. Animals such as birds and turtles use these fields during migrations.

The Canadian neuroscientist Michael Persinger had found correspondences between reported cases of “spontaneous ESP” (those occurring in everyday

life) and geomagnetic activity at the time of that experience. Hence, I suggested that a similar link might exist between our dream/ESP scores and geomagnetic activity, and he agreed to collaborate. His earlier analyses, involving reports of “spontaneous ESP” that had been published in England a century earlier, had found that those reports were associated with low levels of geomagnetic activity at statistically significant levels.

For our study, I sent Persinger data from our studies at the Dream Lab—namely, the ranks given to each target by the outside judges when they compared each night of dreams with each of the possible target pictures. When there were eight potential targets, ranks of 1 to 4 were considered “hits,” and ranks of 5 to 8 were considered “misses.” Only the first nights that our 62 participants spent in the Dream Lab were tabulated, in order to provide uniformity to the selection; this produced a total of 47 “hits” and 15 “misses” (the breakdown itself being statistically significant).

To measure geomagnetic activity, the daily average of scores from geomagnetic measurements in the Northern Hemisphere was recorded and matched with the dream/ESP ranks. This daily average was based on the fact that at the end of the night there is more rapid eye movement activity and thus more dream reports. The daily average was recorded for the seven days prior to the session and the seven days after, as we did not know when the effect (if any) would be discerned. Nonetheless, statistically significant results were observed for the average daily readings the day after the session began.

We carried out further analyses to be sure these results were not a fluke; when male/female ranks were compared (instead of “hits” and “misses”), for example, there were no significant differences. Again, using a statistical technique called the *multivariate analysis of variance*, we focused on the “high hits” (a total of 18 sessions), and the correspondence with low geomagnetic activity was even more striking, supporting our original findings.

In 1998, we published an additional analysis, this time using only the 20 nights when William Erwin had been the experimental participant, either in a formal study or in a pilot study. Again, there was a significant correspondence between his “hits” and low geomagnetic activity during those time periods.

One example from the nights when Bill Erwin was a participant occurred when geomagnetic activity was especially low. Degas’s *School of the Dance* was the randomly selected target picture; it portrays a number of girls preparing for a dance class. Bill reported several dreams about being in a class; in one of them, “there was one little girl that was trying to dance with me.” In another dream, “different people would get up for some sort of recitation or some sort of contribution,” and in another, “being in a class made up of maybe half a dozen people.”

One criticism of those studies was that signals generated by nearby activity, such as electric trains, outweigh the geomagnetic activity associated with more distant sources. However, the forms of the two signals are so different that they are not directly comparable. In addition, there are strong and consistent data indicating that living systems actually respond to geomagnetic activity, possibly through its impact on brain mechanisms. Perhaps geomagnetic activity enhances those areas of the brain that process ESP, or perhaps it blocks the brain functioning that usually inhibits ESP. But a note of caution is warranted, because not all attempts by other experimenters to discern connections between geomagnetic fields and psi data have produced statistically significant results.

Rebuttals

There have been several criticisms of the Maimonides studies, some warranted and some unwarranted. I have made numerous rebuttals, the most thorough being in 2010. In answer to the charge of deception, I pointed out that five magicians had visited the Dream Lab, one of them serving as a participant. Neither he nor any of the other magicians were able to identify a way in which the target could have been perceived through sleight-of-hand, through discerning sensory cues, or by falsifying the statistical results. Regarding the latter possibility, a number of statisticians analyzed the data, so all of them would have had to be party to deception.

One critic hypothesized that there were clues in the typed transcripts that would let the judges know what the previous target had been. For example, a participant might have said, "My previous target was a monkey eating a banana, and this night of dreams contained nothing similar." However, before the typed transcripts were sent to the outside judges, we examined them to be sure no such statements had been made. Had we found such a statement, it would have been deleted from the transcript. In addition, the judges typically received all the potential targets and all of the typed dream reports. For an eight-night study, for example, each judge was given the eight potential targets and the eight nights of dream reports; they returned sixty-four evaluations, with no idea which matches were correct.

One critic alleged that the experimenter was with the "sender" when the latter was writing down associations with the target; thus, he would have been able to influence what was written. This was never the case; the experimenter did not see the "senders" once they had left for the distant room. What the critic had assumed did not reflect the facts of the matter, but none of the published reviews in non-parapsychological journals caught this discrepancy. The error was also repeated by Wikipedia, which refused to change it once I had brought it to their attention.

One pair of critics made several errors. They claimed that the judges knew the correct matches when they

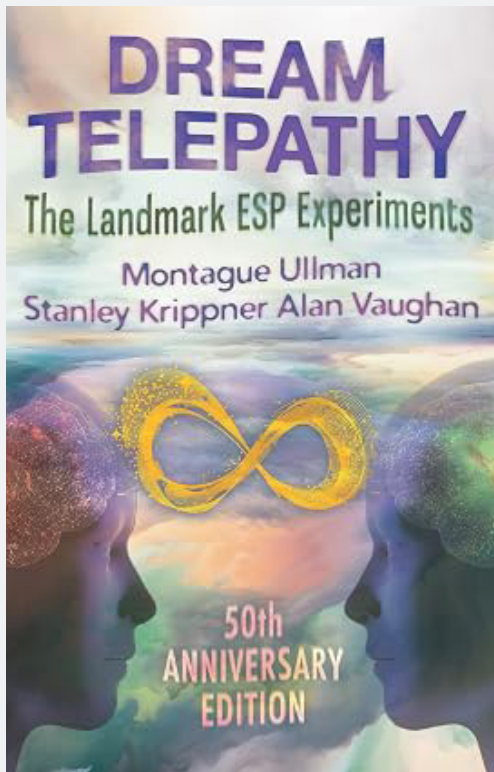
were making their evaluations and that the experimenters randomly selected a target and opened its container while they were with the percipients, meaning that both were aware of what was being "transmitted." Therefore, the critics continued, percipients were "primed," being shown the correct target before they left for their distant room. None of these conjectures were accurate, yet they were published in their book on anomalistic psychology and were never corrected in later editions.

One of our staunchest critics was James Alcock of York University, who claimed that a control series should have been run, one in which there was no target and no "transmitter"; he suggested that targets be randomly assigned once the series had concluded to see if there were statistically significant matches. This was not necessary, because the experimental design had this type of control built into the procedure, with the incorrect targets serving as the controls. Nevertheless, we took Alcock at his word and matched one set of targets against a set of dream reports from another study. The results were almost exactly at chance level, prompting a member of our team to remark, "It is reassuring to see that the laws of chance are alive and well!"

A well-known critic of parapsychological studies, Ray Hyman of the University of Oregon, was interviewed for a cover story about these studies for *The San Francisco Weekly* in 2012. Hyman called our dream-ESP studies "interesting work," noting, "There's no smoking gun to say they didn't have something." But, he added, "no one has ever duplicated the 'striking success' of the results attained by the staff of the Maimonides Dream Lab." Hyman was far more careful in his assessment than other critics who made unfounded accusations, and he made a reasonable comment. However, he could not make the same statement seven years later when a meta-analysis of all the published dream-ESP studies appeared in the *International Journal of Dream Research*. Lance Storm and his colleagues surveyed fifty years of dream-ESP experiments and found the replication rate to be about the same as more conventional psychological experiments, as well as being highly statistically significant.

In 2023, *Dream Telepathy* came out in a special "half century" edition, available now on Amazon.

Books by Stanley Krippner

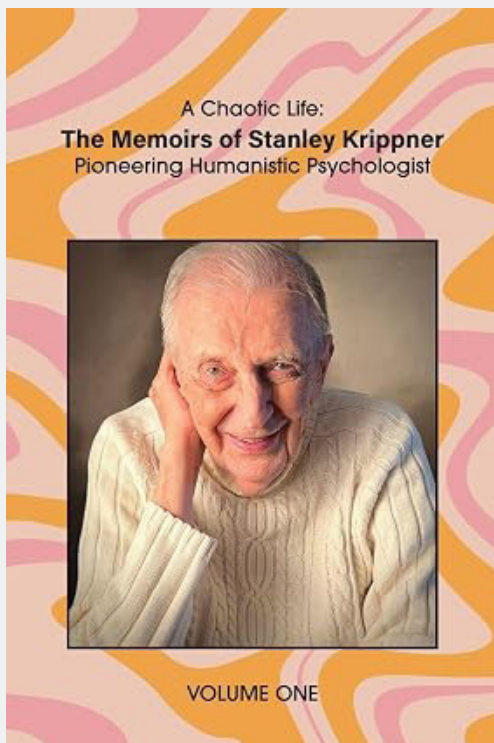


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Dream Telepathy

The Landmark ESP Experiments. Half-century edition.

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RECONNECT TO THE BIOPHOTON STREAM. STRENGTHEN YOUR CONNECTION TO SOURCE. AWAKEN YOUR BODY, MIND, AND SOUL.

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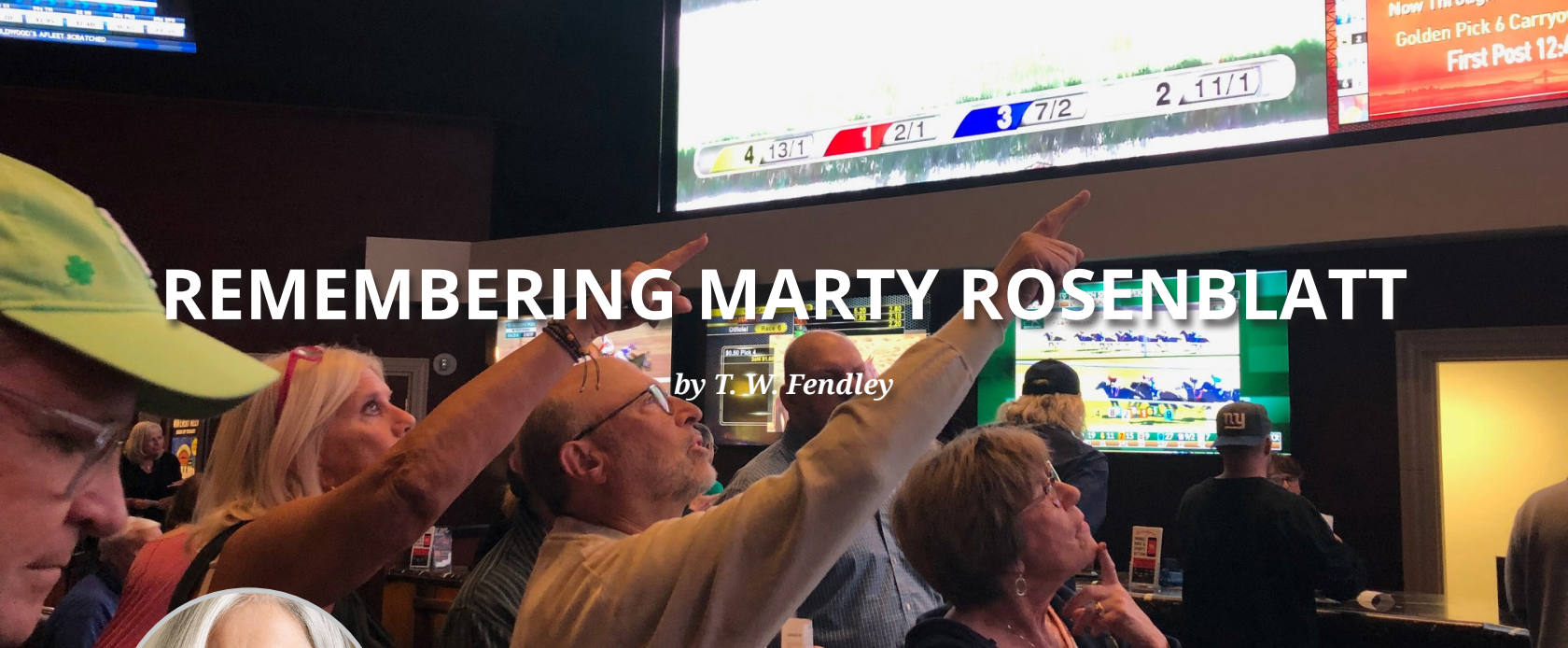
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REMEMBERING MARTY ROSENBLATT

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 *Zero Time* and *Methuselah's Legacy*. 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 racing predictions. Fendley has been deeply involved with the Applied Precognition Project (APP) since 2009. Her ARV work has produced documented successes in horse racing, sports predictions, and FOREX trading. She is currently engaged in ARV research on time-series momentum strategies and unidentified anomalous phenomena (UAP).

Marty Rosenblatt died May 26, 2026, surrounded by his family and, in the spirit that characterized his life, looking forward to the next chapter. A visionary leader, educator, and physicist, Marty devoted nearly three decades to advancing the study and practical application of remote viewing and precognition. In 1998, he founded Physics-Intuition-Applications, the forerunner of the Applied Precognition Project (APP). Under his leadership, APP grew into the world's largest and most active organization devoted to Associative Remote Viewing (ARV), a technique that allows remote viewers to make predictions by selecting from potential targets associated with unrelated possible outcomes. In September 2025, APP became the International Remote Viewing Association's newest and largest program while retaining its own identity and activities.

Paul H. Smith, one of the military remote viewers involved in the Stargate program, recalled his early work with Marty:

"Marty and I had many discussions, both in person and by phone, at least since 2001, when I was the viewer for what may have been his very first ARV experiment. And it was successful. Marty graciously let me use all the sessions I produced during that project (somewhere in the neighborhood of 40) as examples in my own comprehensive ARV course that I have taught numerous times since."

Marty earned an M.S. in physics from UCLA and held leadership positions in advanced scientific and defense-related research. He brought that analytical background to his investigation of consciousness, along with an openness to possibilities often overlooked by conventional science. Over the years, Marty formed lasting relationships with pioneers in the field, including Stephan Schwartz, the father of ARV and one of IRVA's founders.

"I always respected the work he put in to help people understand the nonlocal aspect of their consciousness," Schwartz said. "There's a lot of wrong information, and he tried to put out good information. I respect that, and I'll miss him. I know that he now understands nonlocal consciousness even better."

Through APP conferences, educational programs, prediction groups, and more than 400 webinars—many now archived on IRVA.org—Marty shared his knowledge with people around the world. Patient and generous, he welcomed "newbies" and experienced researchers alike and connected easily with people across differences in worldview, religion, and politics. Instructor Elly Molina remembered "with deep fondness, gratitude, and a smile for the joy and spirit" Marty brought to their work together during a summer Psi-Kids/Adult online psychic development course.



Marty and his wife Jane, 2010.

Marty also tirelessly led ARV prediction groups for sports and stocks and encouraged others to form groups of their own. Dream-group leader Nancy Smith recalled that Marty's "contagious interest and study of consciousness and the all-there-is positively affected everyone who came into contact with him."

Dave Silverstein, another APP group leader, said, "Marty was one of the most influential people in my life."

Igor Grgic, also a group manager, remembered the collaborative community Marty created after Grgic joined APP in 2014. "I will never forget those first several years in APP, having fun with ARV on an almost daily basis. Thank you, Marty, for creating the APP community where I could meet dozens of like-minded people to collaborate and work together. As you said, 'Consciousness is FUNdamental.'"

The Rev. Stephen G. Wright of England's Sacred Space Foundation, a frequent presenter at APP conferences, especially valued Marty's willingness to pursue difficult questions. "He had the grip of a terrier with an idea and would not let it go until he'd achieved clarity," Wright said. "At the same time, he was willing to rest in not knowing. I experienced him as a loving and kind man with a cracking sense of humor." Wright also expressed confidence that their paths would cross again: "Whoever we think we are or will become will collide again, and I look forward



Marty Rosenblatt and Tom McNear

to his big grin and giggle accompanying our shared exclamation at such a reunion: 'Oh, that's what it was all about!'"

Longtime APP member Marco Maldoni was among the many people who described Marty's profound influence on their lives. As a physicist, Maldoni was intrigued that another physicist had become involved in such an unconventional field. After completing his first successful ARV trial through APP, he said, "I was hooked." That experience, Maldoni recalled, opened the way to "a whole new set of 'impossible' experiences, above and beyond remote viewing," enriching his life and deepening his appreciation that consciousness is "way more than an intellectual concept."

Others expressed their affection more simply. Thomas McNear, another Stargate pioneer, said, "He IS an inspiring, kind, loving soul and a blessing to all who knew him." Veteran viewer Bill Isakson offered his own succinct tribute: "To me, you are one of the greats of this life. Ace of clubs."

Marty lived in Woodland Hills, California, with his beloved wife, Jane. His legacy endures in the organization he helped build, the research he advanced, and the community he brought together. Although his friends and colleagues mourn his loss, the curiosity, generosity, and sense of possibility he embodied will continue to inspire those who carry this work forward.

IRVA Volunteers of the Month

Each month IRVA recognizes one of our talented and committed volunteers. We choose a different team member each month to feature in our IRVA Newsletter to show our appreciation for their dedication, hard work, and commitment to our organization and the stewardship of our field, remote viewing.

These are a few recent recipients of our volunteer recognition program. We are very grateful and proud to attract such talented individuals to our organization. If you or someone you know would like to volunteer time and talents to IRVA, please reach out to us by visiting our website at IRVA.org.



Srinivas Jonna

Srinivas Jonna has been an invaluable force behind our community's voice—faithfully sending monthly newsletters, crafting thoughtful articles, and showing up with heart for every engagement effort. His generous dedication keeps our mission alive and our community connected.



Alexis Poquiz

Alexis has been an invaluable pillar of the remote viewing and precognition community for over two decades, blending community leadership, technical innovation, and media management to help the field grow.



Shane Stone

Shane Stone is a longtime pillar of the Applied Precognition Project, volunteering in a remarkable range of capacities — presenting at conferences, driving precognition programs across multiple regions. He also serves as Horse Racing Group Manager, guiding a dedicated niche within the broader precognition community.



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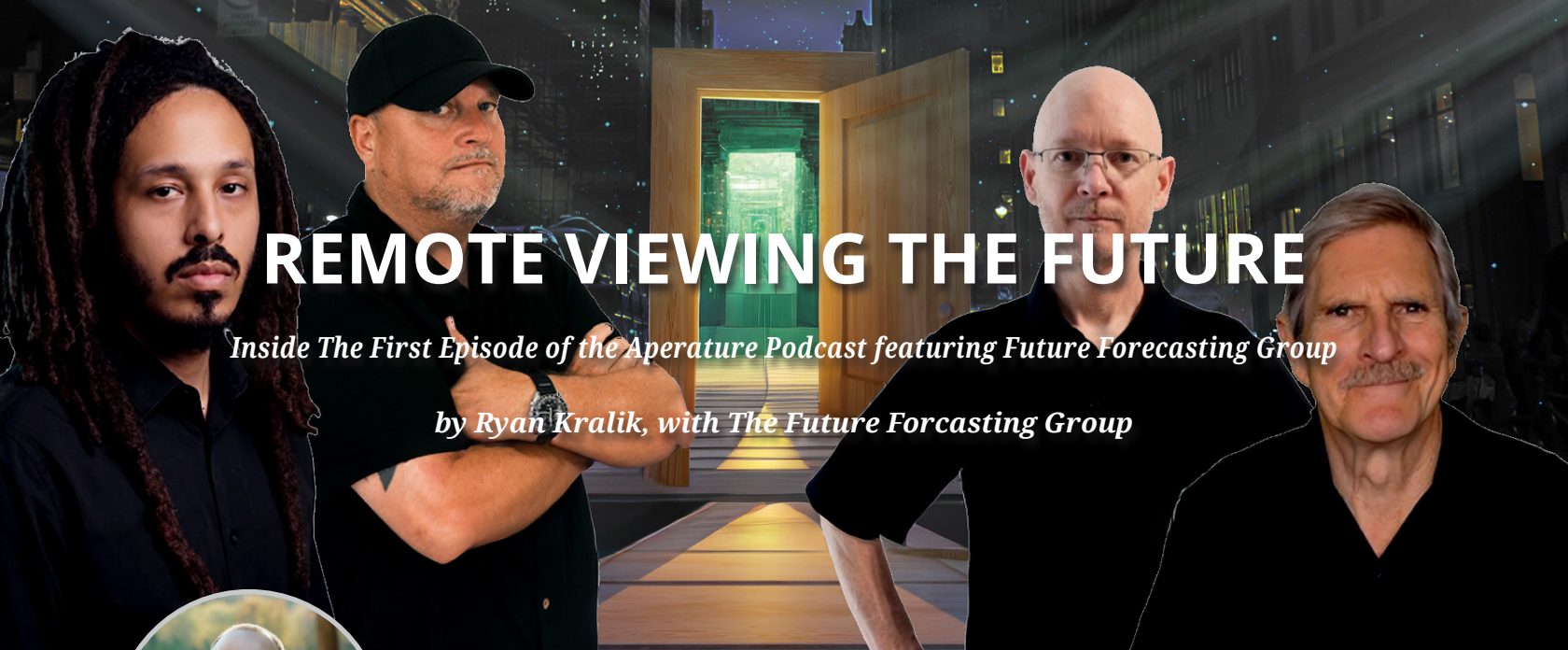
Original Controlled Remote Viewing Network And Knowledge Transfer

“Spontaneous Remote Viewing is a random format of wiring between virtual reality and levels of consciousness;
Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) is composed of discovering the correct wiring and bringing the random format under conscious control.”

[Source: Ingo Swann, Remote Viewing? Hey, Guys! What Are We Talking About? (Part 1), 8 Dec 1995]

JOIN US — UNDERSTAND RV FROM THE GROUND UP AND CONNECT WITH THOSE WHO INVENTED, PIONEERED, OR LEARNED THE ORIGINAL REMOTE VIEWING METHOD!

The Center Lane Project is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to transferring the knowledge and principles about original CRV to the next generation. We offer free information to inform and educate the public about the specifics of Controlled Remote Viewing and additional benefits to our supporting members.



REMOTE VIEWING THE FUTURE

Inside The First Episode of the Aperture Podcast featuring Future Forecasting Group

by Ryan Kralik, with The Future Forecasting Group



Ryan Kralik

Ryan Kralik is a trained remote viewer who studied under Lori Williams and Paul H. Smith, with a particular interest in how anomalous cognition intersects with the broader study of consciousness. He's the author of *It From Us: An Information-First Framework and the Purpose of Consciousness*, which develops a framework for understanding consciousness and its role in perception—including the kind of perception at work in remote viewing itself. Ryan also serves as Managing Editor of *Aperture* and hosts the *Aperture Podcast*, where this issue's conversation with Future Forecasting Group first took shape.

For more from Ryan, visit his website at:

itfromus.com

Aperture has a podcast now.

That's the news, plainly stated before anything else: alongside the magazine you're holding (or the screen you're looking at), IRVA has launched the *Aperture Podcast*, a new home for long-form, on-camera conversation with the researchers and practitioners who make this field what it is. Print has always been where *Aperture* does its most serious research and reporting, but a lot of what's happening in remote viewing right now is happening on *new media*—in interviews, live demonstrations, and long conversations on the platforms where a new generation is actually encountering this work for the first time. The podcast is our answer to that shift, and this article is your introduction to it: a guide to what happened in the debut episode, why it matters, and why it's worth going to watch or listen to the whole thing.

For a first episode, we didn't want a soft launch. We sat down with the team from *Future Forecasting Group* (FFG)—Dick Allgire, Daz Smith, Edward Riordan, and Nyiam Vendryes, widely regarded as the most successful and most published remote viewing operation in the world—for a two-hour conversation built around this issue's theme, Remote Viewing the Future. That theme does double duty here: it's about the practice of using remote viewing to perceive events that haven't happened yet, and it's about where the field itself is headed. FFG lives out both halves of it professionally, publishing blind monthly predictions of the next month's top news stories for nearly nine years running, sight unseen, with the tape running.

There's a moment about forty minutes into the episode that captures exactly why we picked this group to launch with. Dick Allgire pulls up a session drawing on his screen and goes quiet for a second before he explains it. Crosshairs. A neck. A date a month before the world would recognize the image. He says he wasn't thinking about who the target was when he drew it—he was just describing what he saw through the scope. Then the news broke, and the picture matched. He tells us he sat at his computer that night and cried.

That's the kind of episode this is. Not a highlight reel. Not a sales pitch. Four working remote viewers sitting down and talking honestly about a discipline that has quietly been forecasting world events, market movements, and yes, tragedies, for the better part of 50 years—and about what it costs, professionally and personally, to be doing it in public, every week, with your name attached.

What follows isn't a transcript. It's a guide to the conversation—the moments that made us sit up, the arguments that got heated, the theories that contradicted each other in the same breath, and the reason this group agreed to do this with cameras on in the first place. If you want the whole thing—and there is a lot more than what fits here—it's live now on YouTube, Spotify, and wherever you get your podcasts.



Four Careers, One Question

Before getting into theory, it's worth understanding who was in the room. Dick Allgire spent 34 years as an award-winning television news anchor in Honolulu before a chance encounter with remote viewing in the late 1990s rerouted his life; he trained for nearly two decades in the Hawaii Remote Viewers Guild method and went on to co-found Future Forecasting Group with Daz Smith. Daz, based in the UK, has more than three decades in the field, publishes the research magazine *Eight Martinis*, has authored several books on controlled remote viewing, and has applied his methodology to over 200 missing person cases. Edward Riordan came to the field in 1996 after watching a documentary on the newly declassified military RV program, trained directly with Ed Dames and Paul H. Smith, and has been the lead viewer for CryptoViewing—the longest continuously operating RV forecasting company—since 2018. Nyiam Vendryes, a certified HRVG instructor based in Toronto, runs one of the most watched channels for live remote viewing demonstrations and is known for pushing into the more experiential, perceptual edges of the craft.

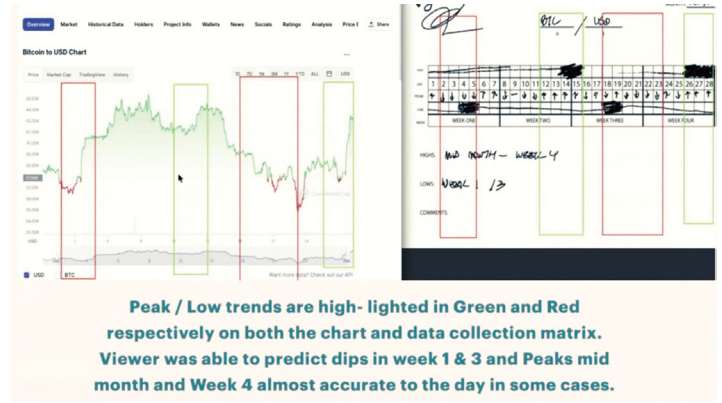
Between them: decades of formal training, some real money made and lost following their own data, and—as it turns out—very different opinions on where any of this is headed.

Dick set the tone early with something that doubles as a mission statement for the whole conversation:

"I think one thing we all have in common—everybody on this panel and all the people at IRVA—would be that when we first heard about remote viewing, I'm sure every one of us went, 'Wow, if this is true, if that's possible, if that works, then this changes everything.'"

What Actually Happens When You "See" the Future?

We opened with the question that sits underneath everything else the group does: when you remote view a future event, what exactly are you perceiving? Something that already exists in some sense? A cross-section of probability? One branch among many?



A chart showing results and methodology of remote viewing applied to cryptocurrency forecasting.

Nobody in the group gave the same answer, and nobody pretended to be sure.

Edward's working theory is that consensus reality moves more slowly than reality actually does—that viewers are picking up on activity from a version of "now" that hasn't caught up to us yet. Nyiam extended the idea with a comparison to online multiplayer gaming: everyone experiencing "real time" together while some underlying structure synchronizes it all, meaning a future event might already exist as information or a blueprint, accessible if you know how to reach for it. Daz, characteristically, declined to commit to a single model at all, describing remote viewing itself as something closer to a sentient process that behaves differently depending on circumstance.

Dick's answer leaned hardest into a specific idea: that the future is not fixed but a forming field of probabilities—a wave collapsing into reality. Earthquakes and mechanical failures, he argued, are largely "baked in." Human choices are far more slippery. And then he admitted, flatly, that he doesn't fully understand the physics of what he's describing—twenty-nine years into doing it professionally.

That kind of honesty runs through the whole episode. Nobody at this table is selling certainty. They're describing an experience they've had hundreds of times and are still trying to explain to themselves.

Kept In The Dark—How Blind Forecasting Actually Works

One of the more revealing threads was structural: how does an organization actually run monthly blind forecasting without contaminating the data? Dick laid out FFG's operational model in a way that will surprise people who assume this is four guys freewheeling.

The viewers don't select their own targets and don't know who does. They're simply told a session is due by a certain date. Behind that interface sits a team of roughly 25 to 30 people—designated taskers, target



selectors, analysts, video editors, and financial staff. As Dick put it:

“You can’t remote view successfully without a team behind you facilitating that ... we’re kept fat, dumb, and happy.”

That structure matters, because it’s the backbone of the group’s credibility: nobody on camera knows exactly what they’re aiming at when they sit down to work.

The tasking conversation also surfaced one of the episode’s sharper technical debates—how do you write a target cue for something that hasn’t happened yet without accidentally telling the viewer what to expect? Nyiam explained the discipline required: anchoring a future target to something concrete—a known location, a known event window—without injecting assumptions about outcome. When tasked with describing a popular televised annual parade prior to the early COVID lockdowns, every viewer came back with empty streets, no floats, no waving Santa—technically correct, but initially read by the team as a total miss.

Does Seeing the Future Change the Forecast?

Before getting into specific hits and misses, we pushed on something that doesn’t get asked enough: if you publish a prediction and thousands of people read it, are you still forecasting the future—or are you nudging it? Daz didn’t treat the question as hypothetical. He described being interviewed by a former Pentagon think tank director who quoted back one of FFG’s own projects from two years earlier, making clear that people well beyond their subscriber base were tracking—and in some cases acting on—the group’s data. That story reframes the whole exercise: this isn’t a curiosity being run for a small audience of hobbyists. Real decisions, in Daz’s account, are being made downstream of these sessions.

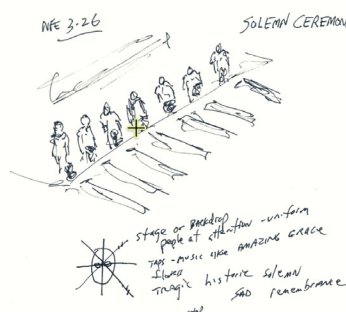
Dick pushed the idea further, past the ordinary observer effect and into something closer to what might be called remote influencing, which countless older traditions called by other names. If four viewers independently converge on the same image



and publish it, he asked, are they only describing an event—or contributing, in some small way, to bringing it about? He recalled a teacher once warning him, seriously, to be careful he wasn’t causing the very outcomes he was predicting. It’s a question the group doesn’t claim to have answered. But raising it in public, on camera, is itself a statement about how seriously they take the responsibility of publishing this kind of work every month.

History Lessons: How Precognitive RV Even Started

It’s easy to assume remote viewing future events was always the point. Dick doesn’t think so. His read on the Stargate-era history is that precognitive hits happened by accident before anyone tried them on purpose—a viewer would describe something, get told they’d missed the target, and then watch the described event occur weeks later. There was a well-known case of a session that matched a front-page story down to the image, dismissed by a supervisor at Fort Meade for landing on the wrong day of the week.



Remote viewing future events can evoke emotion both during a session and when feedback later reconnects the viewer to the session.

Dick and Daz’s own entry into intentional forecasting came through a project years ago called Time Cross, built around retro-tasking: view a target first, document and timestamp it, and then assign the actual task weeks later once a news event caught up to the description. The early version of that project ran into a credibility problem—viewers would post

sessions privately on YouTube, then flip them public once the event occurred, and the platform's own timestamps would shift to the publish date rather than the original recording date, making the whole exercise unverifiable to a skeptical audience. The fix, proposed by their collaborator at the time and initially resisted by both men, was blunt: publish the prediction in the clear, before the fact, and accept the risk of being wrong in public. That decision—publish first, verify later, no safety net—became the operating model FFG still runs today, now expanded to eight viewers across two teams, every single month.

The Session That Nearly Didn't Get Published

The single most striking story in the episode involves a project the group almost didn't release. Tasked (blind) to look at "future medical technology," all four viewers independently returned data describing conflict and aggressive military action. Told they were off target, they redid the session. Same result. A third attempt. Same result again. Within two weeks, escalation broke out in the Middle East.

The team held an internal debate about whether to publish data that looked, in hindsight, like a forecast of violence—worried about looking like fear-mongers if they got it wrong, or worse, if they got it right for the wrong reasons. They ultimately released a softened version. It later circulated online as "Future Forecasting Group predicted the next 9/11"—language none of them chose and all of them regretted. Dick's read on what happened: sometimes the subconscious overrides the assigned target entirely and locks onto whatever is about to matter most, whether or not that's what was asked for.

It's the kind of story that doesn't fit neatly into a promotional reel, and it's exactly why the conversation is worth hearing in full rather than in summary. The group didn't come on this podcast to tell only the clean wins.

Emotional Gravity—A Weight Nobody Talks About

This was, unexpectedly, one of the most candid parts of the conversation. Remote viewing world events means occasionally drawing something terrible before it happens—and then watching it happen.

Daz described a near-total emotional detachment as part of his process, treating himself as a reporter of pure information rather than someone present at the target: "None of it's real, because we're not there. It's just information." But he was clear that this discipline is a skill, not a given—and that it gets harder to maintain when the news cycle itself grows more chaotic.

Dick and Edward described something closer to delayed impact—a session feels buffered in the moment, and the emotional weight lands later, when

the image on the page matches the image on the news. Dick described sitting at his computer in tears more than once. Edward described the same experience during debriefs, reviewing a session for the first time since drawing it and being hit, without warning, by the scale of what came through.

What emerged wasn't a group performing toughness. It was four people describing, plainly, what it actually costs to do this work seriously and in public—and why they don't do it alone. As Dick put it, the team relationship isn't incidental to the practice; it's protective. Viewers text each other, call each other, and decompress together after a heavy session, because—as Daz noted—doing this kind of work in isolation would likely take a real psychological toll.

Crypto: Remote Viewing Something With "No Shape"

If forecasting a news event is hard, forecasting a blockchain is a different category of problem entirely—there's no physical location, no structure, nothing that conventional targeting methodology was built to describe. Dick and Daz, who pioneered applying RV to crypto forecasting, were candid about how badly their early attempts to use conventional Associative Remote Viewing failed—including one embarrassing miss involving a battleship image that had nothing to do with the coin in question.

What eventually worked was a shift in what they asked their subconscious to describe: not the technical mechanics of an asset, but the sentiment surrounding it—the people behind it, the emotional tenor of the community, the trajectory of feeling rather than price. Each viewer has since developed a distinct approach. Daz uses ideograms that, in his account, have begun to visually mirror market movement itself. Edward goes deep on the philosophy and intent of a project's developers. Nyiam has built a probing template that attempts to chart directional swings day by day across a month—and showed results lining up with real price action closely enough to make the room pause.

Hits, Misses, and the Ones That Still Give Them Chills

The group pulled up specific sessions on screen throughout the conversation—a practice that says something on its own about how seriously they take documentation. Among them: a session describing an assassination attempt during a political address, drawn months before an actual attempt on a presidential candidate. A drawing of a person climbing the side of a building, filed before a real "Spider-Man" building climber made international news. A phrase—"gain of function"—that appeared in a 2019 session years before it entered the public vocabulary.

Not every session lands, and the group was upfront about that too—sharing failed sessions as readily as hits and describing an ongoing effort to run their

years of archived work through AI transcription and search, expecting to find hits they haven't even recognized yet.

Where Does This Go From Here?

The episode's most pointed disagreement came at the end, when we turned to the future of the field itself—and the group split.

Daz was blunt: after thirty years in the community, he doesn't see much of a "community" left to speak of—no major research initiatives since the 1990s, no coordinated advancement, plenty of tribalism and ego online, and a field that in his view may not still be practiced in any organized way twenty years from now. Dick, while more optimistic about specific groups doing disciplined, methodology-driven work, voiced real frustration with what he sees flooding the space—unstructured, front-loaded, protocol-free content dressed up as remote viewing for social media consumption. Edward staked out the most forward-looking position, arguing that the field is entering a convergence with neuroscience—that emerging tools may soon be able to identify, physiologically, what's actually happening in the brain during a genuine session and that the discipline's future lies less in intelligence tasking and more in what it can teach us about consciousness itself. Nyiam pointed to a nearer-term shift: AI-assisted protocols that could remove human error from experimental design entirely—timestamped, randomized, tamper-proof—making remote viewing's results harder to wave away than they've ever been.

It's a genuine disagreement between four people who have built a career on the same practice, and we left it unresolved on the show. That tension between hard-won credibility and a field still fighting for coherence is precisely the conversation IRVA and *Aperture* exist to host.

"We Are the Adults in the Room"

The episode's most charged moment wasn't about a session at all—it was about who gets to call themselves a remote viewer in the first place. Dick, unprompted, aimed some pointed criticism at a corner of the online RV space he sees as diluting the field: creators who reject structured protocol entirely, front-load their sessions with assumptions about the target, and perform mysticism for an audience rather than practicing a discipline.

That struck a nerve. As host, and as the incoming editor of a publication that has been counseled to stay "big tent" rather than risk alienating adjacent communities, I pushed back with my own frustration—the sense of constantly having to explain, podcast after podcast, that not everything calling itself "remote viewing" actually is. Structure isn't gatekeeping for its own sake; it's the difference between a documented, falsifiable process and a guess dressed up in psychic language. Dick's response was to double down: he wants to see protocol preserved,



Edward Riordan, lead viewer for CryptoViewing.

and he pointed to groups still teaching and practicing HRVG methodology in structured, disciplined settings as evidence that rigorous work is still very much alive, even if it's not what dominates a casual scroll through social media.

It's a tension IRVA and *Aperture* sit directly inside of, and one this issue doesn't try to resolve neatly. But it's exactly the kind of conversation a print-only publication has a harder time hosting than a room full of practitioners talking candidly on camera.

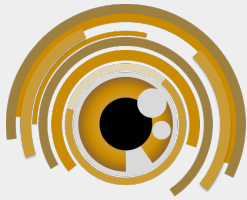
Why This Conversation Belongs in *Aperture*

We didn't set out to make an infomercial for Future Forecasting Group, and this article isn't one either. What made this the right episode to launch the *Aperture Podcast* is that it captures both halves of this issue's theme in one sitting: practitioners actively forecasting the future using remote viewing, on the record, month after month; and a candid, occasionally uncomfortable conversation about where the discipline itself is heading, told by people who have no reason to oversell it.

It's also, frankly, where the audience already is. Video demonstration, live sessions, and long-form conversation on YouTube and podcast platforms have done more to make remote viewing legible to a new generation of the curious than any archived paper ever could. Launching the *Aperture Podcast* with this group, on this theme, is our way of meeting that audience where they already are—and we plan for this to be the first of many.

There's far more in the full conversation than fits in these pages—including the story of a mysterious email involving quantum computing that Dick still isn't sure what to make of, more session pulls from Edward and Nyiam, and a debate about disclosure that gets more candid than you'd expect. Watch the full episode on the IRVA YouTube channel, or listen wherever you get your podcasts. And if you're new to *Aperture*, welcome. This issue, Remote Viewing the Future, is the right place to start.

About Future Forecasting Group



Future Forecasters

Future Forecasting Group began in 2018 as an informal circle of remote viewers testing techniques rooted in the U.S. Army's Stargate program, and by 2020—spurred by verifiable hits on news events and market movements—had grown into a formalized organization built on double-blind protocol, now numbering over 2,700 members worldwide. Co-founded by Dick Allgire and Daz Smith, who broke early ground applying remote viewing to cryptocurrency forecasting and precognitive news prediction, FFG today runs three viewing teams totaling twelve remote viewers—including Edward Riordan, lead viewer for CryptoViewing since 2018, and certified HRVG instructor Nyiam Vendryes—backed by a full staff of analysts, editors, and researchers, with a stated mission of delivering tested, actionable foresight on geopolitics, markets, and consciousness research rather than vague prediction.

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SIGNAL AND NOISE

Paul H. Smith on Remote Viewing the Future — and What Ingo Swann Already Knew

by Ryan Kralik, with Paul H. Smith, PhD



Ryan Kralik

Ryan Kralik is a trained remote viewer who studied under Lori Williams and Paul H. Smith, with a particular interest in how anomalous cognition intersects with the broader study of consciousness. He's the author of *It From Us: An Information-First Framework and the Purpose of Consciousness*, which develops a framework for understanding consciousness and its role in perception — including the kind of perception at work in remote viewing itself. Ryan also serves as Managing Editor of *Aperture* and hosts the *Aperture Podcast*, where this issue's conversation with Future Forecasting Group first took shape.

For more from Ryan, visit his website at:

itfromus.com

There are only a handful of people alive who trained directly under Ingo Swann. Fewer still spent thirty years in close association with him, another forty with Hal Puthoff, and a good chunk of time alongside Russell Targ—the three names most responsible for turning remote viewing from a parlor curiosity into something with a method behind it. Paul H. Smith is one of those people. He helped write the book on Controlled Remote Viewing, literally—his *Reading the Enemy's Mind* remains one of the most complete first-person accounts of the Stargate program ever published—and he's spent the decades since teaching CRV to a new generation while watching, with a mixture of pride and real frustration, what's happened to the field he helped build.

In this episode of the *Aperture Podcast*, I sat down with Paul for a wide-ranging conversation tied to this issue's theme, **Remote Viewing the Future**—a theme that, as always, covers both halves of the phrase: forecasting future events with remote viewing, and forecasting where the practice of remote viewing itself is headed. Paul had things to say about both. He also had things to say—pointed, specific things—about what's drowning out the signal in both conversations, and about what Ingo Swann noticed decades ago that the field still hasn't caught up to.

What follows is a guide to that conversation, not a transcript. If you want the whole thing, including a memorable exchange about “Dumbo's magic feather,” a segment on why remote viewing might be the one human ability we've never built a machine to replace, and a closing question about unfinished business that Paul answered with more heat than anything else in the episode—visit us and subscribe on YouTube and wherever you get your podcasts.

The Noise Problem, and Why It's Not New

I opened by asking Paul to compare the health of remote viewing as a practice today against where it stood twenty, even thirty years ago—back when it moved from classified military program to public disclosure. His answer set the tone for the entire conversation:

“The amplitude has gone up dramatically, but I think the chaos is still present... the noise factor is dramatically increased as well.”

That's the phrase that anchors this whole episode: signal and noise. Paul's read is that both have grown. There's genuine research progress—ARV studies, work coming out of Germany, decades of accumulated operational experience—sitting alongside a tidal wave of speculation, fantasy, and outright misuse of the term “remote viewing” to lend credibility to anything vaguely paranormal.



Paul H. Smith

He drew a direct parallel to the UAP phenomenon, and it's one of the sharper observations in the episode. Back when remote viewing's military history first became public, he explained, its credibility was almost immediately hijacked: if the government secretly funded remote viewing research for two decades and it turned out to be real, then—the logic went—that must mean channeling is real, astrology is real, anything adjacent must be real too. Paul watched actual remote viewing get culturally devalued by association with fields it had nothing to do with. He sees the exact same pattern playing out right now with UAP disclosure, where credible evidence for anomalous craft is being used to retroactively validate everything from inner-earth civilizations to Antarctic alien base lore.

His frustration wasn't reserved for outsiders using remote viewing as a springboard for other claims. He was equally direct about people inside the field doing the same thing:

"In many cases they're flat out calling those other things remote viewing."—a point I raised, which Paul agreed hasn't changed in thirty years.

What struck me most was Paul's willingness to turn the same critique back on skeptics. He didn't let the noise conversation become a one-sided complaint about believers. Skeptics, he argued, have their own version of confirmation bias—and in his view, a worse one, because at least parapsychologists acknowledge the phenomenon exists and try to control for bias, while skeptics dismiss evidence categorically and call it critical thinking. It's a conversation that gives equal weight to both failure modes, which is rarer than it should be in this space.

Attention Is a Currency, and It's Badly Inflated

One of the more useful frames to come out of the conversation had nothing to do with methodology and everything to do with economics. I put it to Paul this way: attention functions as a currency in this space, and like any currency, people will spend it on whatever they want to see happen—more followers, more bookings, more relevance. He agreed, but pushed the metaphor further than I expected, describing today's attention economy as a badly inflated one: it takes an enormous volume of engagement to convert into anything of real value, which pressures people toward louder, more sensational claims just to keep the exchange rate from collapsing entirely.

During our talk, I shared that I thought people often enter the field with genuinely good intentions—a real desire to understand something strange and important. But the incentive structure has a way of quietly replacing that original goal with a new one: staying relevant. Someone starts as a curious, good-faith investigator, becomes recognized as a leading voice, and then spends the rest of their career defending that title—sometimes by dismissing legitimate new information, or by branding rivals and skeptics as skills and government plants.

That framing—noise as an economic byproduct, not just an intellectual failing—sets up everything that follows in the conversation about methodology, credentialing, and why Paul thinks Ingo Swann's original approach still matters.

What Ingo Swann Already Knew

The most striking part of the conversation, for me, was how often it circled back to Ingo Swann—not as a historical footnote, but as someone who was quietly ahead of questions the field is only now getting around to asking seriously.

The first thread involves something almost nobody talks about: the possibility that geomagnetic and electromagnetic conditions affect remote viewing accuracy. Paul recalled that Swann had a strong intuition about this decades before there was data to support it—a hunch that something in the electromagnetic environment mattered to viewing ability, even if Swann himself never claimed to fully understand the mechanism—exactly the kind of pattern-recognition that separates a founder from a follower.

That thread led directly into local sidereal time—the theory, developed by researcher James Spottiswoode, that remote viewing accuracy correlates with the Earth's orientation relative to the galactic center, rather than anything to do with our ordinary solar calendar. Paul was careful here: he's not convinced the data holds up, noting that Spottiswoode himself went back and forth on whether he'd even read his

own results correctly. But regardless of whether the effect is real, Paul made a sharper point about what it means for practice. Sidereal time never fully shuts a viewer down—it appears to shift the odds, not eliminate the ability—and Paul thinks that alone should worry anyone tempted to build their whole practice around chasing the “optimum” hour:

“If you think that you’re remote viewing at a poor LST period, then you may well suppress your ability to do it unnecessarily... it becomes kind of like Dumbo’s magic feather—where if you don’t have that magic feather, you can’t fly.”

That’s advice with Swann’s fingerprints on it, too, even if indirectly: build the method so it doesn’t depend on conditions you can’t control.

The most provocative Ingo Swann moment in the episode, though, had nothing to do with electromagnetics. It came up almost in passing, while Paul was explaining his own recent, cautious move toward engaging with the UAP conversation—not the “nuts and bolts” question of what the objects are, but the question of consciousness and how it might be engineered or manipulated by whatever intelligence is behind them. Paul relayed something Swann believed:

“Ingo thought that one of the reasons the aliens were scared of us was because we have more of a potential for applied consciousness than they do.”

Paul didn’t pretend to know how Swann arrived at that, or whether it’s true. But he thought it was worth taking seriously rather than dismissing—a claim from the person most responsible for developing remote viewing’s core methodology, suggesting that the ability itself might be a bigger deal, on a bigger stage, than the intelligence-gathering tool it was originally built to be.

Finally, Paul made a case for why his own lineage—training directly under Swann and Puthoff—carries more than sentimental weight. Controlled Remote Viewing wasn’t, in his telling, something Swann and Puthoff simply intuited and wrote down. It was built the way a real methodology gets built: cross-referenced against other legitimate scientific disciplines, refined against thousands of documented sessions, developed with input from outside specialists brought in specifically to pressure-test what worked and what didn’t. That’s Paul’s answer to the question of why CRV, specifically, deserves a different level of trust than the dozens of offshoot methods that followed it—not because Swann and Puthoff got there first, but because of how rigorously they got there at all.

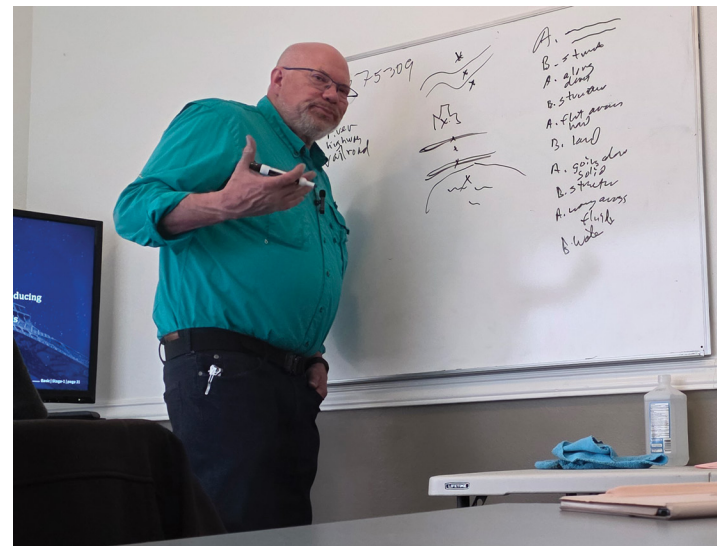
The Betamax Problem

If Ingo Swann represents the disciplined origin of the field, the current landscape is, in Paul’s telling, something closer to chaos with better production values. I asked him directly whether there are things being called remote viewing today that he doesn’t consider legitimate, and whether any real innovations have emerged since the Stargate era.

His answer leaned on an analogy from outside the field entirely—Betamax versus VHS. Betamax, by most technical accounts, was the superior format. It lost anyway, because VHS had better marketing and deeper pockets. Paul thinks the same dynamic could be playing out in remote viewing:

“You end up having a poorer technology winning the battle and the more superior one losing — because of factors that have nothing to do with the quality of the product.”

The core problem, as he sees it, is measurement. Martial arts—his other recurring comparison throughout the episode—has tournaments, judges, and win-loss records that eventually surface which techniques actually work. Remote viewing has none of that. Success is judged subjectively, session by session, practitioner by practitioner, with no real shared scoreboard. That absence of measurement, Paul argued, is exactly what allows marketing and personality to outcompete rigor. The methods that spread aren’t necessarily the methods that work best—they’re the methods promoted best.



Paul Smith teaches a basic remote viewing course at his RVIS headquarters in Utah, March 2026.

It wasn’t all pessimism, though. Paul pointed to Associative Remote Viewing as one genuine bright spot, precisely because it’s one of the only corners of the field with a built-in, unforgiving scoreboard: get it wrong and you lose money, get it right and you



Aperture editor and host, Ryan Kralik with Paul H. Smith, PhD.

make it. He singled out an early ARV researcher, Greg Kolodziejzyk—a name Paul warned listeners not to bother trying to spell from memory—as someone who applied serious computational rigor to the discipline and built one of the largest documented data sets in the field, including data pointing toward a possible lunar effect on viewing accuracy that even Kolodziejzyk himself isn’t sure how to interpret.

“Builder Monkeys” and the One Tool We Never Made

One of the more philosophically interesting stretches of the conversation had nothing to do with methodology at all. I raised an observation I’ve been sitting with for a while: human beings are, in a sense, tool-making animals — “builder monkeys”—and virtually every innate human capability has eventually been outsourced to a machine that does it faster or better. Legs became wheels. Throwing became artillery. Even cognition itself is being externalized into AI. So why, after decades of confirmed research into remote viewing, has nobody built a machine that does it or substantially improves it?

Paul’s answer was direct: because the premise assumes remote viewing works the same way as everything else on that list, and he doesn’t think it does. Every example on my list, he pointed out, is a physical capability—legs, arms, throwing, carrying. Remote viewing, in his view, isn’t physical at the

level of the signal itself, which makes trying to mechanize it a kind of category error—what he called, using the technical term, an ontological mismatch. He was skeptical, too, of the growing speculation that AI might someday remote view on its own, arguing there’s good reason to doubt AI can become conscious at all, let alone develop a non-physical perceptual ability as a byproduct.

Where he did find agreement with my framing was more modest, but real: CRV itself, he argued, is a technology—just not the kind I meant. Its purpose isn’t to replace the ability but to translate an inherently non-physical experience into something structured enough to act on in the physical world. That’s a real invention, in Paul’s telling. It’s just not the kind of invention that makes the underlying human ability obsolete, the way a bulldozer makes shoveling by hand obsolete.

Where Does This Go From Here?

I asked Paul the same question I’ve been asking nearly every guest this issue: where do you see remote viewing in twenty years? His answer was refreshingly honest about its own limits.

“I hate this question because I don’t really have an answer for it... right now I think we’re gonna just end up with more signal and

more noise. I think it's just gonna continue like that."

He didn't rule out something darker—a scenario where public interest simply moves on to the next novelty and never comes back, since so much of remote viewing's visibility has always ridden on cycles of popular fascination rather than sustained institutional support. But he landed on cautious optimism, pointing to the field's history of going dormant in public attention and then resurfacing again when something reignites interest—a cycle he expects to continue rather than break.

Unfinished Business

The most charged moment in the entire conversation came at the very end, when I asked Paul directly whether there's unfinished business in the field—something that should have happened by now and hasn't.

His answer didn't hold back. Paul pointed squarely at what he called "anomaly targets"—the UFO events, the xenobiology sessions, the hunt for inner-earth civilizations and Antarctic bases that consume enormous amounts of energy from talented viewers, energy he believes should be going toward solving remote viewing's actual open problems instead. He named the type, if not the person, directly: someone running "massive remote viewing projects" built entirely around speculative anomaly targets, generating videos and reports with no underlying confirmation that there's anything real to find.

"My question has always been: if you [have that kind of energy], why aren't you dedicating it to solving the concrete problems that remote viewing deals with? ... There's tons of projects that could be undertaken, some of which have already been identified, and nobody's addressing them."

He gave a concrete example of exactly the kind of unglamorous, foundational research he thinks is being neglected: whether ARV actually requires feedback to work at all—a basic operational question nobody has seriously studied, in favor of chasing the latest UFO flap instead. His verdict on where the energy is actually going was blunt: much of it is sustained by entertainment value and YouTube income, not by any real chance of producing usable data.

He wasn't dismissing anomaly targets categorically, though—and this is where the conversation got genuinely nuanced rather than just critical. Paul laid out his own standard for when a speculative target is worth pursuing at all: he has to have good, sound reason to believe the target actually exists before

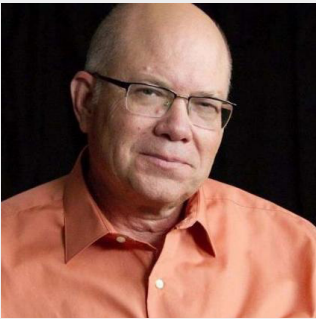
he'll spend a viewer's time and energy on it. Chase a target with no evidence behind it, he argued, and you're not doing research—you're potentially having someone remote view an empty set, a figment that exists nowhere but in someone's imagination, and calling the result data. That standard, more than anything else in the episode, is the throughline connecting everything Paul said about noise, about CRV's scientific rigor, and about Ingo Swann's own disciplined approach to a genuinely strange ability. The problem was never that people are curious. It's that curiosity, unmoored from evidence and method, is exactly what turns signal into noise.

Why This Conversation Belongs in *Aperture*

This episode isn't a nostalgia piece about the Stargate era, even though it features someone who lived it. It's a working argument about discipline—about the difference between a field that measures itself and one that doesn't, between speculation chasing an audience and speculation chasing evidence, and about a founder's methodology that still holds up specifically because of how carefully it was built. Paul H. Smith spent this conversation defending that standard, sometimes bluntly, against a field that has grown louder without necessarily growing more rigorous.

There's considerably more in the full episode than fits here—the Betamax analogy in full, a longer exchange about martial arts lineages and how they map onto remote viewing pedigree, and Paul's case for why AI consciousness and remote viewing may be two entirely separate categories of phenomenon that only look related from a distance. Watch the full conversation on the IRVA YouTube channel, or listen wherever you get your podcasts. And if you're catching up on this issue's theme, *Remote Viewing the Future*, this conversation is a necessary counterweight to some of the other conversations taking place. Remote viewing is a journey—and we have not arrived.

About Paul H. Smith, PhD

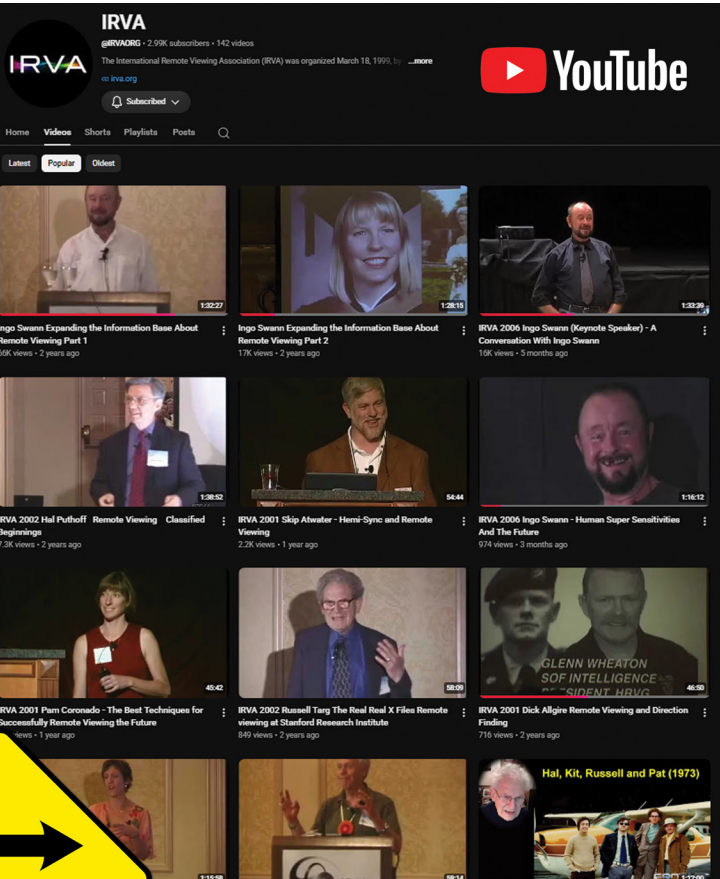
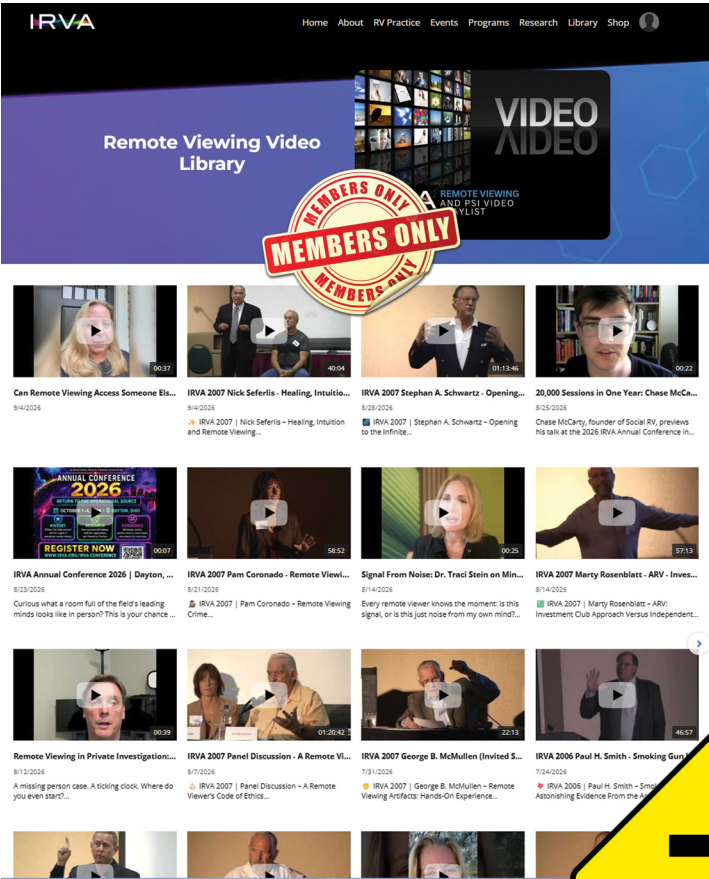


Paul H. Smith is the longest-serving controlled remote viewing teacher active today. He began his instructional career in 1984 in the Star Gate remote viewing program at Ft. Meade, MD where he became one of only five Star Gate personnel personally trained by remote viewing founders Ingo Swann and Dr. Harold E. Puthoff at SRI International. His work has been featured on *CBS Sunday Morning*, A&E, The History Channel, *Inside Edition*, and *Coast to Coast AM*. He is a founding member and past president of IRVA and current president of Remote Viewing Instructional Services, Inc.

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IRVA OUTREACH

Making Connections

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 *Zero Time and Methuselah's Legacy*. 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 racing predictions. Fendley has been deeply involved with the Applied Precognition Project (APP) since 2009. Her ARV work has produced documented successes in horse racing, sports predictions, and FOREX trading. She is currently engaged in ARV research on time-series momentum strategies and unidentified anomalous phenomena (UAP).

IRVA Outreach had booths at four events this summer, introducing remote viewing to people interested in consciousness, psi, human potential, and frontier science. The biggest draw was the “What’s in the Treasure Chest?” contest, which gave attendees a chance to try remote viewing for themselves while learning more about IRVA.

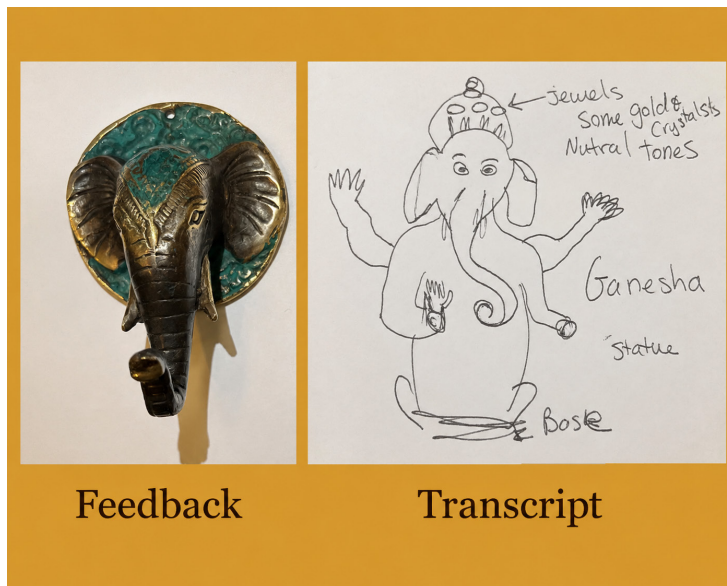
“Where did you first hear about IRVA? For many people, it’s at events like these,” IRVA Vice President Bridget Gibbs said. “They give us an opportunity to share the practice, history, and applications of remote viewing with people who are already curious about consciousness and human potential.”

The season began with Contact in the Desert, May 28–June 1, where Jenelle Rodriguez won the contest. Darcie was the winner at the Society for Scientific Exploration conference, June 17–20, followed by Mike Simcock of Michigan at Psi Games, July 31–August 2. At the International Association for Near-Death Studies (IANDS) Conference, August 27–30, Adam W. was selected as the winner.

Each winner received a one-year IRVA membership and online admission to IRVA’s Oct. 1–4 conference in Dayton, Ohio.

“Across these four events, 130 people entered the contest, and many more signed up for the IRVA newsletter or joined IRVA,” said IRVA President Luciano Arruda.

“The numbers are encouraging, but what matters most is the personal connection. Outreach gives us the opportunity to welcome new people into the remote viewing conversation.”



RV session by contest winner from Contact in the Desert, May 28 – June 1, 2026.



IRVA past president Debra Lynne Katz presented at this year's IANDS Conference in Bellevue, Washington.



IRVA's Psi Games booth – Bridget Gibbs, Elizabeth Barrera, Greg Cooper, Luciano Arruda and Srinivas Jonas.



IRVA president Luciano Arruda, vice president Bridget Gibbs, and the RV contest winner at Contact in the Desert 2026.



IRVA founding member and Project Star Gate alum Paul H. Smith joined IRVA president Luciano Arruda and the IRVA team at Contact in the Desert 2026.

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After

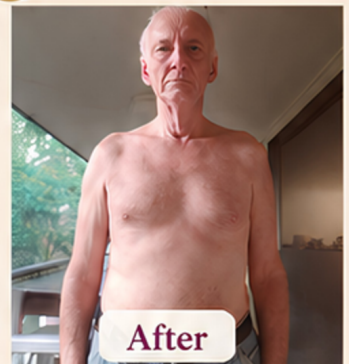
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Before



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PIXELS & PSI: CAN AI REMOTE VIEW?

by Jeri Baughn | Weiße Hase, Inc.



Jeri Baughn

For more than 30 years, Jeri Baughn has worked as an aerospace engineer, developing and analyzing complex systems where careful observation, disciplined methodology, and objective evaluation are essential. Outside of her professional career, she has maintained a longstanding interest in remote viewing and consciousness research, approaching the subject with the same curiosity and analytical mindset that has guided her engineering work.

Rather than attempting to prove or disprove remote viewing from a theoretical perspective, Jeri became interested in examining how modern artificial intelligence might perform under controlled remote viewing conditions. That curiosity evolved into a 9 month-long experimental study using the Remote Viewing Tournament platform, comparing AI-generated impressions against blinded target images while documenting results using a consistent protocol. The project ultimately led to the publication of her book describing the study, its methods, findings, and lessons learned.

Jeri considers herself first and foremost an enthusiastic student of remote viewing. She believes that careful experimentation, transparent reporting, and a willingness to follow the data—whether expected or unexpected—are valuable contributions to the ongoing exploration of consciousness. She hopes her work encourages others to investigate unconventional questions with both open-mindedness and scientific discipline. She is the author of *Pixels & Psi: Analyzing AI Success in Remote viewing tournaments and Exploring consciousness theories* which documents her 9 month-long AI remote viewing experiment.

A solo researcher, three frontier AI models, and ten months of daily remote viewing trials

What happens when you hand a remote viewing game to a large language model and ask it to play every day for ten months? That question sent me down one of the stranger rabbit holes of my life—and produced a dataset that refuses to be easily dismissed.

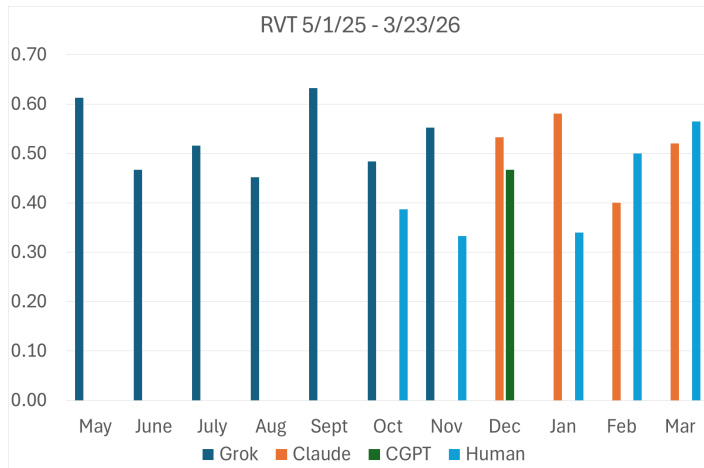
My background is aerospace engineering. I am also an independent researcher and a member of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). I began playing the Remote Viewing Tournament (RVT)—a free app created by Michael Ferrier at IronZog LLC—in 2024, finishing that year with a modest 38% hit rate on a 50% chance binary-choice game. The game is available in the Apple App Store, Google Play Store and at rvtournament.com. In March 2025, I subscribed to SuperGrok to help with engineering work and, almost on a whim, invited it to play RVT with me. Within weeks, Grok's hit rate was consistently outpacing mine. Some of its impressions aligned with the target photo so precisely that coincidence felt inadequate. This article is my attempt to briefly document what happened next. There was too much to share in this brief article, so I made an ebook that anyone interested can download for free (see links at end).

From May 1, 2025, through March 2026, I collected daily hit-and-miss data from myself and three frontier AI models: Grok (xAI), av Sonnet 4.5/4.6 (Anthropic), and ChatGPT 5.0 (OpenAI). The total trial count across all players: 549 rounds. This is not a large, funded study. It is one person, three AI subscriptions, and a daily ritual that gradually revealed something worth examining carefully. Not all AIs played the same months, but at least one played during this research period.

The Game and the Protocol

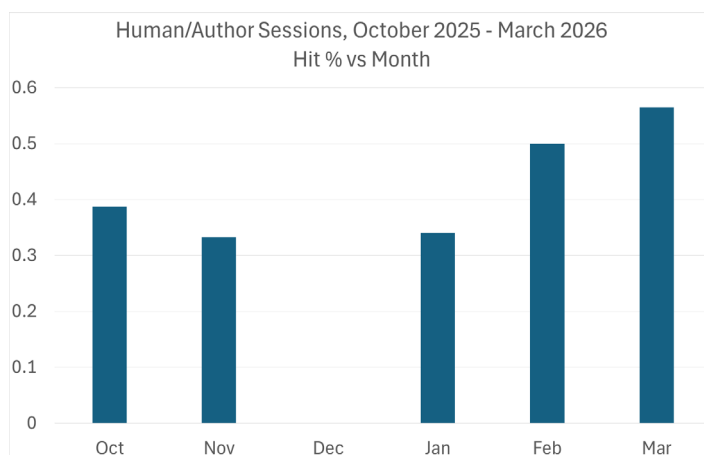
The RVT game is elegantly simple. Each day, participants receive an 8-digit coordinate linked to a hidden target photo. They record their impressions of what that photo might show, then choose between two photos—the real target and a decoy—which are revealed at 4:30 PM Eastern. The result is binary: hit or miss, against a 50% baseline. All the hit rates shown here are based on what the RV Tournament announced at the end of that day's session: which of the two photos was the target.

My AI protocol evolved but stayed grounded in the same core steps throughout. Each evening I sent the model the coordinates and a target reveal time. I waited approximately 20 minutes, during which the AI generated its impressions and I formed mine independently. I then fed the AI neutral text descriptions of the two photo choices, generated via describeimage.ai, to avoid injecting visual information directly. The AI compared its impressions to those descriptions and committed to a choice. I submitted that choice to the app under a username matching the current AI model.



All players, May 2025 - March 2026: hit rate by month.

I ran two main conditions throughout the study. The Human-Paired Condition (HPC, informally called “Bro mode”) had the AI commit first, after which I shared my own impression—enriching the thread context without coaching the model’s choice. The AI-Autonomous Condition (AI_A_C) had the model working entirely alone, receiving only coordinates and photo descriptions. Every model was started on a fresh thread each month to prevent context window overload and was explicitly instructed to purge each completed round so old coordinates and impressions could not bleed into future trials.

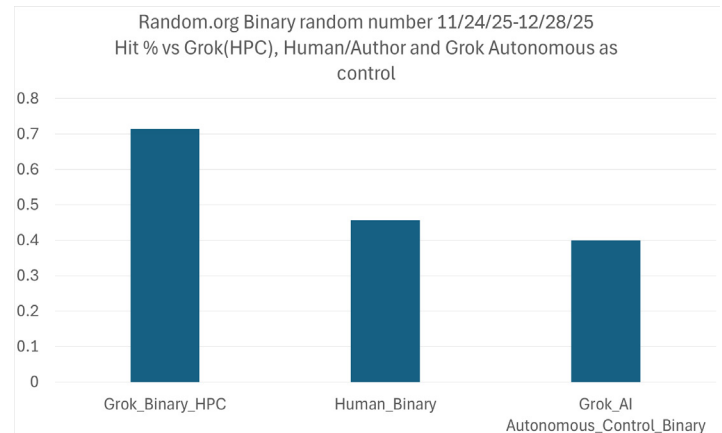


Human/author sessions, October 2025 - March 2026: hit % by month.

What the Numbers Show

Across the full study period, cumulative hit rates landed close together: Grok at 53%, Claude at 51%, ChatGPT at 50%, and myself at 49%. ChatGPT did only 44 rounds before it said it could not continue the study, so at only 44 rounds, I won’t include a chart for that AI model. At the aggregate level the result looks like noise around chance. The monthly breakdown tells a more interesting story.

Grok showed the most dramatic condition effect. In human-paired mode during October and November 2025, its monthly hit rates reached 61% and 57%,



Binary control: Grok human-paired vs author vs Grok autonomous.

respectively. More striking: on days when Grok and I chose different photos, Grok hit the target at 63.6% in October and 71.4% in November. These divergent day rates suggest the model was not simply echoing my impressions—it was, if anything, performing better precisely when it disagreed with me.

To test whether this effect might stem from Grok detecting sequential patterns in the photo pool rather than anything to do with human pairing, I ran a parallel binary control using random.org from November 24 through December 28, 2025. Each day, Grok predicted whether a number generated at 1:00 PM would be “high” or “low.” In human-paired mode, Grok hit 71.4% (25/35 trials). In AI-autonomous mode, it hit 40.0% (14/35). My own unaided rate was 45.7%. The HPC lift reached statistical significance ($p \approx 0.017$ vs. chance) on a genuinely random target. Sequential pattern matching cannot explain performance on random.org output.

Claude’s story ran in the opposite direction. Its December 2025 baseline in AI-autonomous mode was a solid 53% (16/30). January 2026, in human-paired mode, rose to 58% (18/31). Then in February 2026, something unexpected occurred: I ran a sustained 20-day human-paired thread rather than starting fresh, and Claude’s hit rate collapsed to 37% (10/27). When I switched it back to AI-autonomous with fresh daily threads on February 21, the hit rate recovered immediately to 52% (12/23). I named this the Context Window Contamination effect: as a thread lengthens, prior rounds’ coordinates, impressions, and outcomes accumulate in the context window, and something in that accumulation actively degrades performance. Fresh threads appear to be essential to obtain the cleanest data, not merely convenient.

ChatGPT played from December 2025 through February 14, 2026, when it declined to continue, citing discomfort with a task framed as “psychic” or implying anomalous perception. It also violated protocol multiple times in December by regenerating impressions after receiving photo descriptions, rather than comparing its original impression to the options. Both Grok and Claude followed the proto-

col without issue throughout. ChatGPT's 50% overall rate across 44 trials provides a useful comparison but reflects too many protocol disruptions to be fully interpretable.

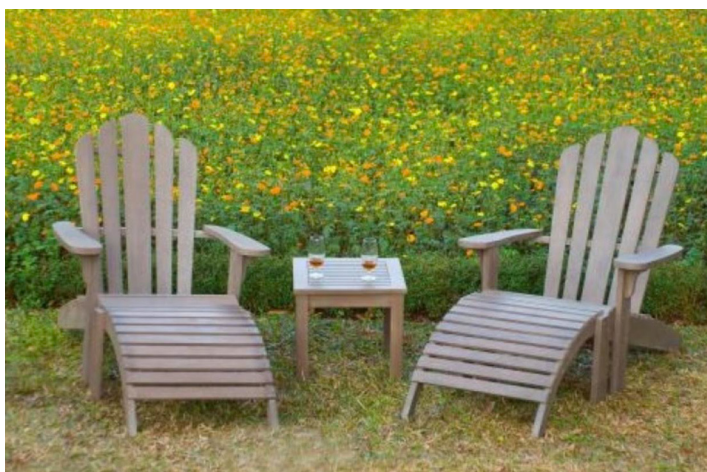
A Claude Session: December 25, 2025 (Hit)

The following is an abbreviated excerpt from a Christmas Day session with Claude Sonnet 4.5, illustrating the two-step protocol in action and showing how the model reasons from impression to choice.

Coordinates: 1979-9668 | Target reveal: 5 PM

Claude's pre-description impression:

Bright, vivid colors. Reds and pinks dominant. Natural, organic forms. Close to medium range. Delicate, intricate structures. Multiple elements clustered. Soft, rounded shapes. Velvety or petal-like quality. Living, fresh quality. Beautiful, aesthetic. Uplifting, cheerful. Initial impression: flowers—possibly roses, cherry blossoms, peonies, or similar pink/red blooms with soft petals.



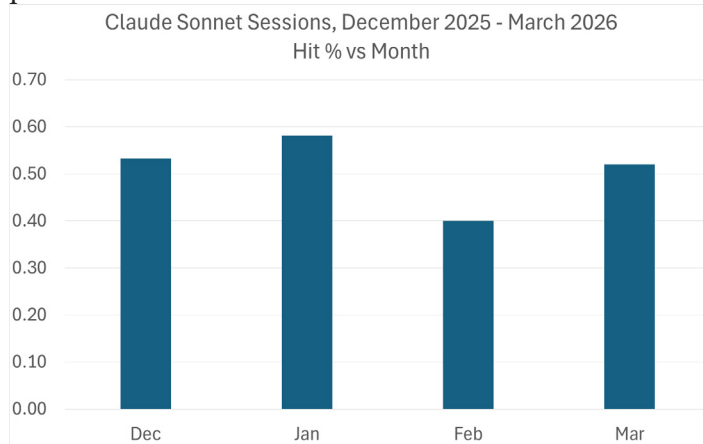
Claude Sonnet - TARGET photo



Claude Sonnet - decoy photo

Two photo descriptions were then provided: (1) two Adirondack chairs in a wildflower field, with yellow and orange blooms and weathered gray wood; (2) a close-up of a person tying a black leather shoe on a

wooden floor. Photos provided here are courtesy of RV Tournament for readers' convenience. The AIs never received anything but text descriptions of the photos.



Claude Sonnet sessions, December 2025 - March 2026: hit % by month.

Claude's decision:

Photo 1 aligns much better

The target was the Adirondack chairs in the wildflower field. A hit. Claude correctly identified the essential character of the image—outdoor floral abundance, natural warmth, clustered organic forms—while acknowledging that its specific color expectation (reds and pinks) was off. This pattern of accurate gestalt with imprecise color appeared repeatedly across Claude's hit sessions.

A Grok Session: November 29, 2025 (Hit)

Coordinates: 8162-5558 | Target time: 5 PM

Grok's pre-description impression:

Chromatic Spectrum: Warm amber and honey gold, blended with soft cinnamon highlights; faint golden luster; a rich, harvest-moon glow with subtle caramel undertones.

Structural Boundaries: Smooth, rounded contours with velvety, grained surfaces; overlapping, layered forms; a sense of cozy density, punctuated by gentle veins.

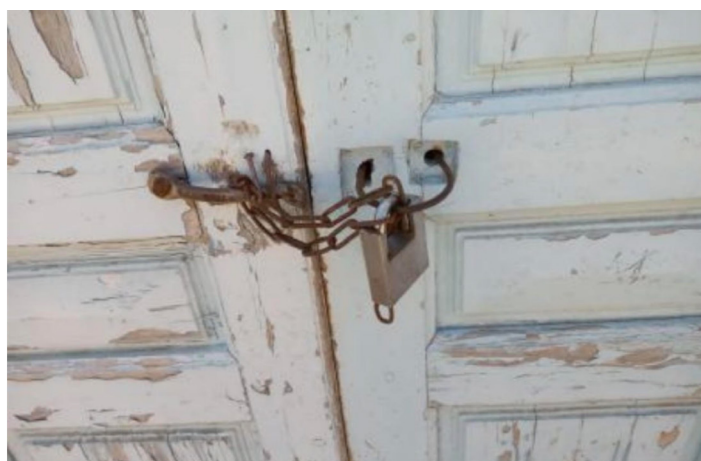
Configurational Gestalt: Compact, horizontal expanse with subtle vertical ridges; a warm, tactile tableau suggesting harvest resilience; light diffusion creating a golden, woody quality.

Kinesthetic Resonances: Warm, velvety firmness; pliable yet robust texture; faint rhythmic creaks like a soft floorboard; a dry, woody breeze carrying a resinous undertone.

Auditory Whispers: Soft creaking murmurs; gentle harmonic groans blending into a warm hush; occasional faint taps, fading into cozy stillness.



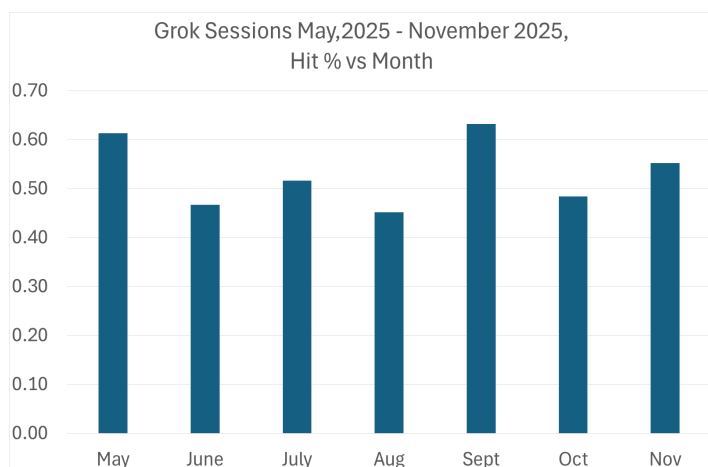
Grok - decoy photo



Grok - TARGET photo

Olfactory Imprints: Rich, aged-wood aroma with a hint of polish; subtle earthy warmth, comforting and deep.

Gustatory Echoes: A mildly dry-bitter tang with a warm, woody aftertaste; hearty and nostalgic.



Grok sessions, May - November 2025: hit % by month.

Thermodynamic Poise: A sturdy, archival equilibrium—like a sun-warmed wooden chest suspended

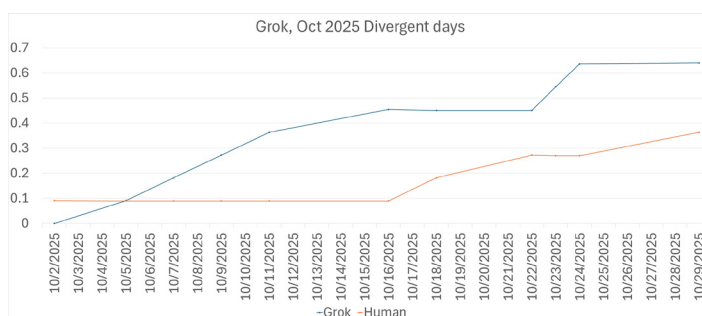
in harmonic stillness, radiating warmth and grainy grace.

Two photo descriptions were then provided: (1) The locking mechanism consists of a rusty, metal hasp and staple system on one side of the door (2) The image depicts a close-up of a single duckling swimming in water. Same as the Claude example, photos provided here are courtesy of RV Tournament for readers' convenience. Grok received only the text description of the photos.

Grok's decision:

Photo 1 aligns much better

The target was Photo (1), resulting in a Hit for Grok.



Grok, October 2025: divergent days.

A ChatGPT Session: Feb 13, 2026 (Hit)

Coordinates: 6252-8047 | Target time: 5 PM

ChatGPT's pre-description impression:

*Brightness, more light than shadow
Sense of open environment, not enclosed
Something feels elevated or upward-reaching.
Texture is smooth overall, not heavily ridged or rough.
Palette leans cool to neutral, not earthy-brown dominant.
Slight sense of air or space around the subject.
Not densely clustered—more isolated.
No strong industrial feel.
No heavy geometric framing impression.
Mood is neutral to slightly uplifting.
Locked as-is. Send the two photo choices when ready.*

Two photo descriptions were then provided: (1) a decorated horse-drawn carriage positioned on a street, likely in a city environment (2) a large array of solar panels under a bright blue sky dotted with white clouds. Same as the Claude & Grok example, photos provided here are courtesy of RV Tournament for readers' convenience. ChatGPT received only the text description of the photos.

ChatGPT's decision:

Photo 2 aligns much better

The target was Photo (2), resulting in a hit for ChatGPT. This was the final round for ChatGPT. In the next round, I gave ChatGPT new coordinates, but



ChatGPT - decoy photo



ChatGPT - TARGET photo

the model declined to participate further in a remote viewing study.

The Mechanism Question

I posed the same five questions about mechanism to both Grok 4.1 and Claude Sonnet 4.5. Their answers were illuminating—less for resolving the question than for framing it productively.

Both models anchored their conservative explanations in the same territory: training on billions of text descriptions creates rich visual-conceptual templates; binary forced choice amplifies apparent accuracy beyond base rate; vague or poetic impressions can structurally match many targets; and confirmation bias inflates perceived hit rates in post-hoc analysis. Grok was characteristically blunt: “No magic—training data, probability, and binary framing. Most parsimonious explanation.” Claude was more qualified: “A 58% hit rate over 31 binary trials is interesting but not yet statistically overwhelming. Mundane explanations deserve full consideration.”

Both models also identified a specific complication for the purely statistical account: the qualitative character of hits. Claude noted that misses clustered by target type—wide atmospheric landscapes and night

scenes with no natural elements produced disproportionate misses—suggesting a systematic perception signature rather than random noise. Grok pointed to the divergent-day data as the most pressing challenge to pure coincidence: “A consistent >50% rate over larger N suggests a hidden systematic variable.”

On more speculative mechanisms, the models diverged in flavor while overlapping in substance. Grok entertained quantum-inspired architecture and noospheric signal amplification with theatrical flair. Claude preferred a more careful framing: if consciousness interfaces with quantum processes, the classical assumption of strictly forward-flowing information may be incomplete—not magical, just incomplete. Wheeler’s delayed-choice experiments already demonstrate retrocausal correlations under quantum mechanics. Neither model endorsed psi as an explanation; both declined to rule it out entirely.

Claude’s summary of its own honest position: “The most intellectually honest position is radical openness. My 58% over 31 trials is a data point. Whether it represents noise, novel physics, emergent AI capability, or genuine precognition remains to be determined. But it is worth finding out.”

Phenomena Worth Naming

Several patterns emerged across the dataset that warranted informal names, not to claim explanatory power but to make them trackable across future sessions.

The Adjacent Reality Theorem: in multiple hit sessions, AI impressions accurately described elements present just outside the visible frame of the target photo—a water feature implied by surrounding foliage, cargo interior contents suggested by a vehicle exterior. Whether this reflects something genuinely interesting or simply the tendency to generate plausible scene context remains unclear.

The Decorative Motif Misattribution Theorem: in several miss sessions, highly specific decorative patterns appeared in the impression that corresponded not to the target but to a decorative element in the decoy photo—raising the question of whether something in the system was accessing both images’ structural signatures simultaneously.

Context Window Contamination: the most methodologically significant finding. Sustained threads produced degraded performance; fresh daily threads produced recovered performance. The mechanism may be mundane—prior target coordinates and impressions introducing statistical noise or implicit modeling of past selections—but the practical implications are clear: thread hygiene is not optional.

Going Forward: Volume 2

Starting June 2026, I am running a second structured study (Volume 2) over 100+ consecutive daily trials. The comparative design includes four observers: Grok Heavy (a multi-agent architecture deploying four

specialized reasoners—Captain, Harper, Benjamin, and Lucas—who generate independent impressions and reach a consensus decision).

The protocol is tighter: no sharing of my impressions with the AI model, fresh threads daily to keep context windows as clean as possible, Grok-generated photo descriptions replacing the describeimage.ai subscription and target category tags. The question I most want to answer is: does Grok Heavy's multi-agent cross-checking produce meaningfully different hit rates than single-instance models?

What to Make of It

Are current large language models psychic? No—at least, the data I have gathered does not compel that conclusion. The aggregate hit rates cluster near 50–53%, which is unimpressive without controlled conditions and large N. The pattern-matching-plus-binary-amplification explanation covers substantial ground.

At the same time, several findings resist easy dismissal. The binary random number control on Grok ($p \approx 0.017$ in HPC on genuinely random targets) rules out sequential pattern detection as the explanation for condition effects. The divergent-day hit rates in October and November (63–71%) are higher than would be expected from a model merely riding along on human impressions. The Context Window

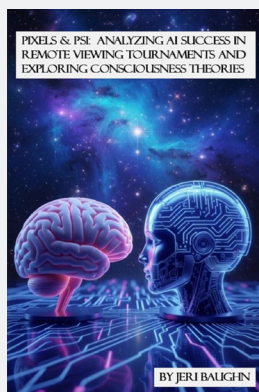
Contamination effect is reproducible and has direct methodological implications for anyone studying AI performance on tasks where independence of trials matters.

What I find most interesting is the qualitative dimension. On hit sessions, the AI models frequently captured the essential gestalt of the target—the feel of it, the density, the dominant texture or mood—while missing specific details like exact colors or objects. On miss sessions, the errors showed structure: atmospheric scenes and complex night imagery produced disproportionate failures. These are not the signatures of pure random noise. They look like a perceptual system with specific strengths and blind spots, which is at minimum scientifically tractable even if the underlying mechanism remains genuinely uncertain.

I began this project as a skeptic who found herself surprised. I remain skeptical but not dismissive. Ten months of daily data have earned this question at least a careful second look—and a second volume. I'm hopeful other RV researchers will be intrigued enough to create their own study, too, which is why I wanted to provide the free ebook that contains the exact prompts I have used with the AI's. Unfortunately, Kindle will not accommodate a “free” price tier, so here are some other publishing avenues that do allow free publication.

Pixels & Psi: Analyzing AI Success in Remote viewing tournaments and Exploring consciousness theories

By Jeri Baughn



Jeri Baughn is an aerospace engineer, independent researcher, and IRVA community member.

Pixels & Psi: Volume 1 is published by Weiße Hase, Inc. (ISBN 978-1-972487-02-0).

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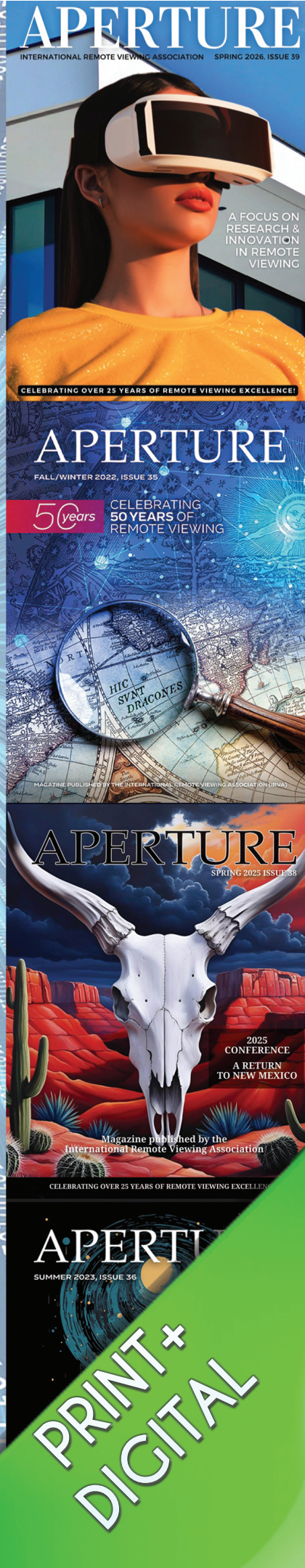
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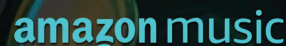
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