Predicting the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Using a Double Blind Associative Remote Viewing Protocol

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Abstract

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

remote viewers consciously saw at the future date, they instead tuned into photos they would not see. Why did this happen? Is a large group consensus based approach really the best to use in projects such as these? And what does this mean for the future of Associative Remote Viewing projects that encounter similar incidents of displaced psi despite what seems to be a logical and theoretically sound design?

Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hypothesis

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

Our hypothesis was that most of the remote viewers would have descriptors and sketches, recorded in "transcripts" from their remote viewing sessions, that would strongly match the photo associated with the winning candidate and have little correspondence to the 3 other photos matching the competitors. We also wanted to demonstrate a greater than small (0.2) effect size. The four competitor categories were
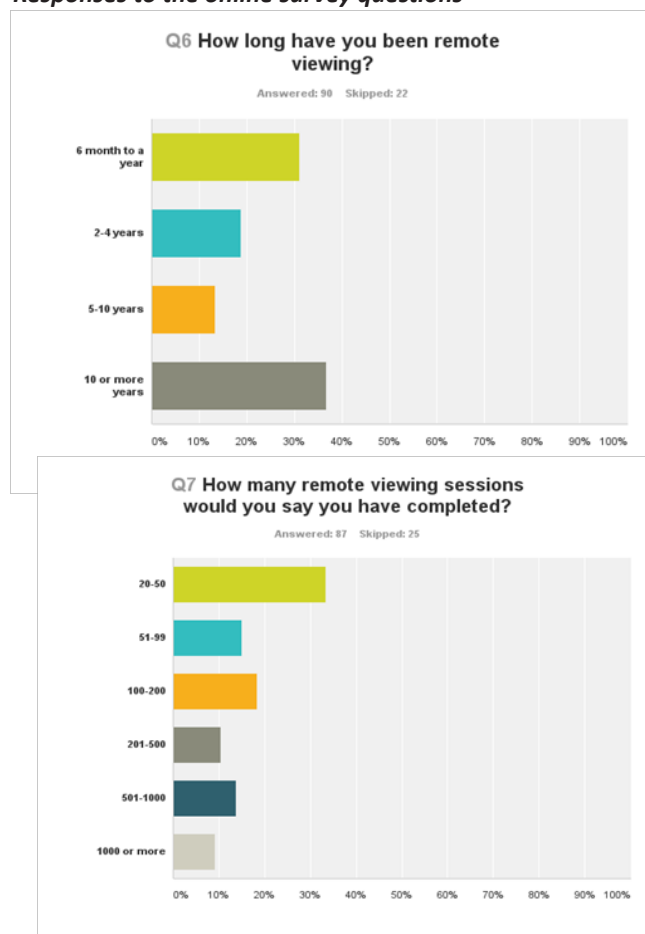
the democratic front runner, Hillary Clinton, The Republican Front runner, Donald Trump, any third Party Candidate, and an impossible option that served as our control group: Debra and Michelle for President.

Participants

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

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

Responses to the online survey questions

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

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

Design

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

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

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

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

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

Judging Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

Two Modes of Analysis

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

Issuing the Prediction

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

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

Table #1 – Preliminary tallying for Prediction Purposes

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

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

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

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

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

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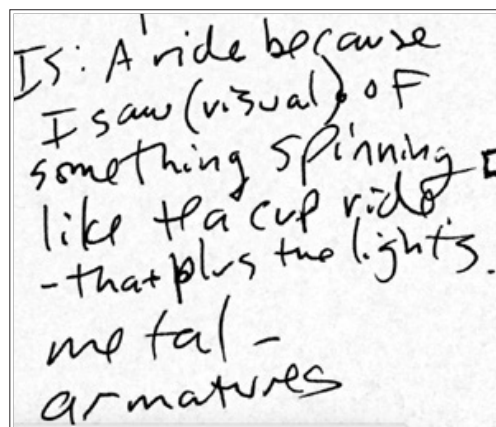
"Subject didn't feel so solid

...Biggest gestalts were plates climbing

moving together and over each other.

It's a ride because

I saw something spinning,

 like tea cup ride, that plus the lights,

metal armature"

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

Prediction and initial tallies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non Actualized Photo attached to Clinton Photo "Chicago Bean". (Not the target!).

Screen shot taken from Debra's computer of Nancy's Smith session as it was turned in and appeared on Michelle's computer.

Screen shot taken from Debra's computer of Nancy's Smith session as it mysteriously turned blue before turning back to white.

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

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

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

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

Election Results and Feedback to Viewers

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

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

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

Results

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

Results for Wilcoxon Test

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

Hypothesis Test Summary

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

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

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

Descriptive Statistics

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

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

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

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

Sum of Ranks Results

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

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

Trump	115
Clinton	82.5
Independent	83.5
Deb/Mich	119

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

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

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

Exposure to Prediction Results

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

EXPOSURE TO PREDICTION AND CORRELATION WITH THOSE WHOSE TRANSCRIPTS MATCHED BEAN/CLINTON PHOTO

VIEWER	TRUMP PLATES	CLINTON BEAN	3rd Party LAVA	Deb/Mich GIRL	Did they hear prediction?
Nancy	0	7	0	0	Yes
Daz	0	4.5	0	0.5	Yes
Jon	0	4.5	0	2	Yes
Ed	0	4	0	2.5	Yes
Michael	0	3.5	0	0	Yes
Angela	0	3	4	0	Yes
Rudu	4.5	3	3	0	Yes
Steve	0	3	6	0	Yes
Teresa	0	2	5	0	Yes
Mike	4.5	1	2	0	Yes
Tom	1	1	0	3	Yes

Presidential Preference.

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

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

Judges Preferences

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

COMPLETE DATA SHEET

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

Discussion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We can only find one.

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

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

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