



AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Reg. No. Y07380-25 Associations Incorporation Act (NSW). Founded, 1977.

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Volume 13, Issue 1

Registered as a periodical ISSN 1835-2731 (Print); 2208-004X (Online)

March 2019

THE A.I.P.R. NEWS

The AIPR Mini-Conference 2018 by Robb Tilley

Inside this issue:

The AIPR Mini-Conference 2018 by Robb Tilley (pp. 1-2). AIPR's Public Officer Mr. Robb Tilley relates his experiences leading up to the AIPR 'Mini-Con' 2018. Find out what goes on behind-the-scenes in Sydney over the two days (Friday and Saturday) of the event, that includes AIPR's Annual General Meeting.

Special Report: Information from the Future by Hannah Jenkins (p. 3). Dr. Jenkins provides a report on the specifics of an experiment she ran in 2016 with the support of the Cardigan Fund. Her study uses Associative Remote Viewing and physiological measures, to predict future targets; her results are impressive.

Regular features:

- At My Desk by Lance Storm (p. 2)
- Nunc Quid by Vlad Dubaj (p. 4)
- Promotion for AIPR Website (p. 3)
- Promotion for *Australian Journal of Parapsychology* (p. 3)
- Subscriber's coupon for *Australian Journal of Parapsychology* (p. 4)

THE AIPR MINI-CON 2018 was held in the North Sydney Community Centre (Miller Street) on 8th December last year (for the program, see 'At My Desk', p. 2). It was well attended by more than 60 people; quite a few familiar faces were in attendance, but many more new ones.

husband Barry, and their friend Bill Martinez, arranged the catering.) A gold coin donation helped defray the costs of the catering.

The film crew — independent film-maker Sam Bright, and cameraman Martyn Taylor—again recorded the speakers and their presenta-

gy, the *A.I.P.R. Bulletin*, and *Australian Parapsychological Review*, were on sale for \$2.00 each.

The North Sydney venue is a transport hub and a significant number of attendees use public transport to get there. There is a 200 space car park right next door, and parking



Last year we provided coffee, tea and finger food in the lecture room—an idea from Poppy Katsikaros—to keep everyone in one place where they can mix, mingle, and talk parapsychology (in previous years people were late getting back from the cafés in Miller Street, so Poppy, her

tions as they had done in previous years. For those who couldn't attend this year, or in past years, the videos are uploaded on AIPR's Homepage (www.aiprinc.org), and AIPR's Youtube channel.

Back issues of the *Australian Journal of Parapsychology*

is free there, as it is on the street after midday. Why? Because this business hub is very quiet on a Saturday. Very few shops and restaurants are open, and North Sydney is surprisingly deserted on a weekend.

Our speakers all flew in on Friday morning (the day

At My Desk

AIPR MINI-CON 2018 PROGRAM

For those who missed the AIPR Mini-Con 2018, the following presentations were filmed and the videos can be found on the AIPR website (www.aiprinc.org) and the AIPR Youtube channel. Here are the abstracts of the four presentations:

(1) **Reincarnation Research: An Old Idea Reborn in the 21st Century** (Dr. Terry Olesen): Reincarnation research is transforming rapidly as outdated methods have been supplanted by newer ones (e.g., case studies of remembered past lives, and exceptional talents/abilities expressed early on, such as artistry, mathematical genius, xenoglossy); (2) **Do Near Death Experiences Offer a Portal into Survival?** (Mr. Peter B. Todd): Near-Death Experience (NDE) was defined, and Mr. Todd described his own NDE. He also described NDE phenomenology, and summarized research in the field, including possible implications for post-mortem survival; (3) **C. G. Jung, Active Imagination, and the Dead** (Dr. Stephani Stephens): Since the publication of Jung's *The Red Book*, a significant amount of material on the dead has come to light and points to the possibility that when Jung referred to 'the dead' in his personal material he was, in fact, referring to the literal dead as a separate category of psychic experience. Dr. Stephens raised questions about how Jung experienced the dead during his initial encounters with his visionary material; (4) **Exploration of High-Realism Veridical Perception in OBEs** (Dr. Alex De Foe): Exploration of out-of-body experiences (OBEs) grounded within a reasonably realistic perception of the real world is described. Analyses of OBEs that fit this strict criterion included numerous language-relevant themes that give insight into how experiencers described their accounts, as well as clear content-based themes.

* * *

Got something to say about parapsychology or the paranormal? Submit your contribution to:

Dr. Lance Storm,
School of Psychology,
University of Adelaide,
SA 5005

or e-mail me at:

aiprinc@yahoo.com

Enjoy this edition of *The A.I.P.R. News!*

—Lance Storm

The AIPR Mini-Conference 2018 (cont'd) by Robb Tilley

before the Mini-Con). I collected an eight-seater van from Avis Car Rental to get to Sydney Airport. Right from pick-up, 'talking parapsychology' started with intensity, but we also caught up on gossip.

After a quick lunch and the mandatory AIPR Annual General Meeting at my place, we ended the long day with an Asian dinner, and more parapsychology talk.

Later, much later, I took everyone to the Metro Inn Motel in Ryde.

In the morning, there was breakfast and more parapsychology talk at 'Jago's Café' on Miller Street before we headed onto the venue next door to set up for the day.

After the Mini-Con—and after we'd tidied up the venue, by which time it was after 7:00pm—I locked up and joined the others across the

road at the restaurant known as 'Simple & Irresistible Kitchen', to eat and chat some more.

We recouped 20% of the total cost of the Mini-Con in door takings (i.e., donations and publication sales). Obviously without the support of the Cardigan Fund, we could never finance the event to everyone's satisfaction.

The AIPR was registered in Sydney, NSW, 40 years ago. Therefore the Public Officer (that's me) must reside here too. However, most AIPR committee members and speakers on the day live somewhere else: Lance Storm (AIPR Treasurer and chairperson for the Mini-Con) flew in from Adelaide; Dr. Terry Olsen flew down from Brisbane; Stephanie Stevens bussed it over from Canberra; and Alex De Foe, Vlad Dubaj (AIPR President), and Joyce Bok (AIPR committee

member), all flew in from Melbourne. Peter Todd was the only Sydney resident.

One attendee 'Patrick' flew down from Cairns to hear Peter talk about his NDE. Patrick needed a safe place to talk about his own NDE, and AIPR provided that. It is a mistake, therefore, to think of AIPR as a Sydney-based organisation; we are truly Australia-wide now.

I have booked the North Sydney Community Centre for Saturday, November 30th, 2019 for the next Mini-Con. We have a strong cohesive team effort that makes this happen each year.

I hope to see you there. Ψ

Author Note: Robb Tilley is a Sydney businessman. He has over 30 years experience investigating poltergeist activity and hauntings.

Halloween Surprise! by Susan Taylor

EMAIL NOVEMBER 10, 2018

DEAR MR. TILLEY: Please find attached photos as discussed in our phone conversation. The photos were taken October 31st, 2018 at a Halloween market. The photos are of myself and my daughter and were taken on my mobile phone by my friend.

The darker photo [on the right] is the original where you can see that there is something on the left.

We then had the photo lightened [bottom right] and you can clearly see a figure. I instantly recognised this to be my mother who passed away 9 years ago.

I look forward to hearing your thoughts. You're welcome to contact me via email or on my mobile. Thank you so much for your time and interest.

Kind regards,
Susan Taylor Ψ



SPECIAL REPORT: Information from the Future by Hannah Jenkins

I MENTIONED BRIEFLY in my final *Quid Nunc* column (Vol. 12[1]) that we achieved a success rate of 70% predicting the outcome of a binary future event. Here are some more details about how we managed this outcome.

The aim of the project was to compare and utilise two methods of predicting the outcome of a future event.

One protocol is well-established, Associative Remote Viewing (ARV). The other is relatively new and is based on more recent experiments which have provided an indication that humans unconsciously anticipate the outcome of a future event and that this anticipation can be measured by monitoring the body's various physiological responses, for example heart rate variability (HRV) and galvanic skin response (GSR).

The original aim was to obtain a successful prediction of the outcome of a future binary event with a success rate between 60% and 80%. Needless to say many of my fellow researchers thought it crazy to aim so high when 52% would be considered a major achievement.

The most important aspect of the experiment was that it was outcome-driven to develop a protocol that could be utilized for real-world advantage (results indicate we achieved that aim).

Key to the success of the experiment was the recruitment of the two key participants, and the ongoing experimental work that ensured their ideas and suggestions were fed back into the development of the choice and feedback of the future event outcomes.

A typical weekly session would be as follows:

1. Experimenter chooses an event in the future, based on the timing and ability of the participants to provide their predictions and considering an outcome that had no clear or obvious bias;
2. Randomly ascribe an image for each of the outcomes (ARV);
3. Randomly ascribe Red or

Blue to each of the outcomes (Physiological);

4. Provide participants with the time that they needed to provide their data and related information—e.g., associated images for ARV, or Red or Blue choice for Physiological;

5. Participant A provides sketch for comparison with image targets;

6. Participant B provides answer: Red or Blue according to which colour produced the more significant physiological indication;

7. Experimenter logs the predictions;

8. Experimenter logs the outcome of the future event and tracks if successfully predicted prior to the event;

9. Experimenter provides feedback to the participants and sends rewards if successful.

I worked closely with participants, and each week, especially in the early stages, debriefed and discussed the outcome and what could be modified to help produce a successful outcome.

I also worked with the participants to factor in a bonus if they obtained a correct guess. I think this helped to build anticipation and emotional investment in predicting the correct

outcome which helped focus and perhaps provide entropic significance. The targets chosen were based on sports events (e.g., AFL Australian Rules football, tennis, soccer, boxing) with roughly equal odds. This reduced the amount of possible binary choice future events, but helped to reduce any bias in selecting the outcome based on knowledge or probability when the experimenter made the assessment.

The total number of sessions undertaken during the 6-month period was 22, with one session abandoned due to last minute timing difficulties. Results were generally significant: Participant A (ARV) made 15 successful predictions in 21 sessions (71%, chance = 50%; Binomial $z = 1.75$, $p = .026$). Participant B (Physiological): 11 successful predictions out of 16 (69%; $z = 1.25$, $p = .067$). Total trials = 70% (26/37; $z = 2.30$, $p = .006$). The team effect was 9/16 (56%, chance = 25%; $z = 1.73$, $p = .006$).¹

I have to emphasize that the nature of this experiment was not to produce a large-scale statistical analysis of prediction of future events with a blind protocol. Instead it was devel-

oped deliberately to take into consideration that human elements such as learning based on feedback, incentive, excitement and feeling of collegiality and working towards a worthwhile common goal are all important aspects of producing successful psi effects.

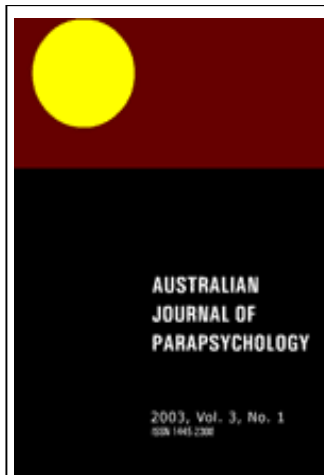
The proof was in the pudding and I will certainly be making attempts to utilize what has come out of these efforts and would like to show my appreciation to the Cardigan Fund for providing the funding that enabled me to set up what proved to be a successful scenario.

I also thank the two participants who provided their time and energy and thoughts and skills at a level far beyond that which I thought possible or for which it was possible to provide reward. They have made a significant contribution to developing a real-world practical application of psi. Ψ

Note

1. Test statistics courtesy L. Storm (personal communication, February 25, 2019).

Author Note: Hannah Jenkins is the founder and director of QIPP (Quality Investigative Psi Projects) which is a research institute dedicated to discovering how to apply and explain psi.



The *Australian Journal of Parapsychology* features research articles on ESP (extra-sensory perception), PK (psychokinesis), and the after-life.

Subscribe Now! (see page 4)

The Australian Institute of Parapsychological Research is a non-profit community association. Based in Sydney but with a worldwide membership base, it was established in 1977. The aims of the organisation are:

- To collect, assess and disseminate factual information about claims of psychic (paranormal) phenomena.
- To support and encourage parapsychology (the scientific study of paranormal phenomena).
- To undertake or promote activities (e.g., fundraising, social activities, etc.) in support of the above.

Looking for information on the paranormal? The AIPIR has fact sheets on:

- Psychic and mystical experiences of the aborigines
- Psychic and psycho-spiritual development
- Healing
- Mystical experiences
- Apparitions, ghosts and hauntings
- Out of body experiences
- Near-death experiences
- The human aura

We're on the Web:
www.aiprinc.org

Nunc Quid by Vladimir Dubaj

Frequency of PSI: Perusing one of Colin Wilson's older books,¹ I came across material suggesting that Extra Sensory Perception (ESP) may be enhanced by high frequency oscillations of neural tissue, whether by electrical, magnetic or mechanical means. This idea is not necessarily new, but I am always interested in following up lines of evidence I'd not come across previously. There is some similarity between parapsychologists trying to find specific 'frequencies' associated with PSI conducive states and neuroscientists trying to find a binding frequency of consciousness.

The binding frequency of consciousness is proposed to be a frequency of oscillation within the brain which may be responsible for turning the neural processes of the brain into the conscious processes of the mind. One such proposed binding frequency has been thalamocortical activity centred in the gamma frequency range, around 40 Hz.² In a similar way, parapsychologists have been probing the brain suggesting certain low frequencies such as alpha

waves (~10 Hz) or theta waves (~4Hz) were somehow involved in PSI due to observed correlations with the phenomena.³ However, contemporary lines of research into high frequency stimulation effects on conscious states may be lending credence to Wilson's old line of evidence that PSI may be associated with frequencies of stimulation up in the megahertz to gigahertz range.

You may be sceptical that such high frequencies have anything to do with workings of the mind, but in 2016 a brain damaged patient with minimal consciousness was essentially 'awakened' through ultrasound stimulation of the thalamus.⁴ This type of ultrasound stimulation of the thalamus has been shown to shorten anaesthesia time in animal studies.⁵

Dr. Stuart Hameroff of the "Penrose and Hameroff" theory of consciousness mediated via microtubules, has also been investigating the non-invasive ultrasound technique on states of consciousness.⁶ This contemporary research suggests higher frequency stimulation 1 –8 MHz may interact with

biological tissue to modulate states of consciousness.

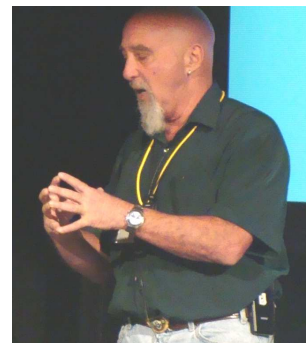
From the parapsychological perspective, revisiting the more obscure line of evidence in Wilson's book, the idea of high frequencies moderating consciousness was proposed in the 1970's by Peter Maddock, whose appendix within Wilson's book summarised the gist of the argument. Based on two lines of evidence, Maddock formulated the idea of high-frequency activity interacting with neural processes involved in PSI phenomena, resulting in information composed of elements of memory being activated and arising in one's conscious mind.³

The two lines of evidence include:

A case reported to the Parapsychology Foundation involving electrical engineers working with high-frequency equipment. They noticed an occasion of becoming telepathic.

Boyd's Emanometer: A homeopathic device used to diagnose medical conditions using an oscillatory circuit. The oscillatory circuit consisted of little more than a capacitor and an inductor forming what is claimed to be a system capable of generating a harmonic resonance to the individual being tested. Based on Maddock's estimation this frequency range could be tuneable between 100 MHz to 1 GHz.

With regard to the first line of evidence, little further information could be garnered. However, the second line of evidence involving Boyd's emanometer can be traced all the way back to 1924 when a formal investigation was conducted into its claims; an investigation resulting in the now famous "Horder Report" presented to the Royal Society of Medicine in 1925.⁷ The report found that all the tests conducted by the committee were found to be highly significant, despite the complete lack of understanding of how the machine actually worked. In fact, some of the observa-



Dr. Stuart Hameroff SOURCE: Wikimedia Commons, by Zereshek, CC BY 3.0)


tions suggest that PSI may inadvertently have played a part in its operation. Maddock postulates a resonant frequency of between 100 MHz to 1 GHz used to generate PSI phenomena related to the emanometer. Similarly, Hameroff has used frequencies up to 8 MHz to alter states of consciousness based on his microtubule model of consciousness. What does all this point to? There appears to be an area of research into PSI which is waiting for the right researcher. **Ψ**

Notes

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7. T. Horder, "A Preliminary Communication Concerning the "Electronic Reactions" of Abrams with Special Reference to the "Emanometer" Technique of Boyd. (London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, 1925).

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