



**A Revolutionary New Global Strategic Early Warning Capability
From
The Arlington Institute**

Before every major global event, whether it is a tsunami or a terrorist event like 9/11, people around the world begin to have strong dreams about the impending catastrophe. These unusual dreams – and other intuitions, like visions and strong feelings – sometimes manifest themselves as explicit mental images, sometimes symbols, and sometimes a combination of the two. There are many who have studied this phenomena in depth, like Dr. Stanley Krippner of Saybrook Institute and Dr. Robert Van de Castle of the University of Virginia. Some of them suggest that the number of these special dreams appear to increase as the subject event approaches.

This dynamic has been noted by the law enforcement and intelligence communities, with a number of intelligence services and police agencies utilizing particular individuals who actively dream about threatening events. The most notable perhaps is Christopher Robinson of the UK, who for 15 years worked very successfully for Scotland Yard and other British intelligence and security services anticipating IRA bombings, drug movements, etc.

Participants in the now well-known but previously highly classified U.S. remote viewing program, had the ability (particularly after training) to visualize events and situations unlimited by space and time. Remote viewers were used for important – and very successful – intelligence collection functions for most of two decades and are rumored to still be in operation.

This kind of dreaming is not limited to extraordinary individuals (although clearly some people appear to be more naturally sensitive than others), but the scientific literature and anecdotal reports suggest that many, if not most people at one time or another will have particularly memorable dreams that turn out to be premonitional.

Although it is not at all clear how and why the underlying process works, similar characteristics related to large groups having a knowing about potential future events have been documented recently in the best-selling business book, *The Wisdom of Crowds*, by James Surowiecki.

[Making Sense of Early Warning Signals](#)

If humans dream about impending events and large numbers of individuals dream about major disruptions, it should be possible, given the Internet and the present advanced state of information processing technology, to use the Web to collect these narratives and automatically do significant analysis of their content. In fact, it is theoretically possible to do sophisticated linguistic linking among the narratives, yielding clusters of dreams with specific common characteristics.

After-the-fact correlation of a major disruptive event with a database of previously collected dreams could yield a select group of narratives that symbolically and explicitly relate to each other and the major event – therefore isolating the unique vocabulary that was used to describe that particular type of event. This positive feedback would provide a “learning” function for the system that would allow it in time to acquire a large enough vocabulary that the sensing of certain groups of related words before the fact would suggest that a particular type of big event was brewing on the horizon.

In the past, a number of attempts were made to collect and aggregate dreams manually. But with the quantity of inputs that were generated and the lack of automatic processing, the ability to effectively analyze the input was severely limited. Moreover, and importantly, there was also no provision for generating some kind of feedback to those submitting narratives, thus maintaining their interest in the process. Those issues can essentially be eliminated with present technology.

[The Timeliness of This Approach](#)

Global trends are evolving in ways that are simultaneously increasing the potential for disruptive surprises while decreasing the window in which those events can be successfully acted upon. The growing interconnectedness of the global system has only exacerbated these trends – a major shock in one part of the system now invariably reverberates through the entire system as well.

This process of change and increasing volatility is accelerating at a pace that has no historical comparison. Our old approaches to anticipation are not designed for these dynamics. The only effective way to deal with the byproducts of these converging trends is to develop new capabilities that will allow us to anticipate them as soon as possible, when time and resources are still available to respond. Almost by definition, those new approaches must be radical and very innovative – looking at the world in fresh ways that leapfrog the status quo. The demonstrated possibility that the network or organism of all humanity somehow subtly anticipates major threats to its wellbeing presents us with just such an approach. If, in fact, a system and a process like that suggested above could be set up to anticipate surprise events, such as terrorist attacks and natural disasters, it could represent the beginning of a whole new era in human development and evolution.

WHETHERReport

WHETHERReport is tailor-made for this purpose: it will serve as an unprecedented early-warning system, capable of providing timely alerts of impending major events while, at the same time, exposing a new dimension of the human experience. The Arlington Institute (TAI) has constructed a plan for a new, unconventional anticipatory analysis tool which offers humanity an unprecedented potential to anticipate surprise events. WHETHERReport will function as a global sensing and analysis network – using aggregate human intuition as its intelligence source.

1) Assumptions Underlying WHETHERReport

- The ability to image fragments of the future (particularly in dreams) seems to appear both generally in broad populations of people and specifically and more acutely in special individuals.

2) Logic of Intuition-based Intelligence

- If the narratives of these kinds of images could be collected through the Internet and common themes quickly identified, then the possibility exists that, over time, such a system could begin to flag upcoming global perturbations before they happen, substantially increasing the window of opportunity for alerting people to major events while there is still time to respond.

Whethereport is a project designed to do just that.

Objectives – Program Components

WHETHERReport will be comprised of a web portal for anonymously collecting narratives of significant intuitions of all forms, including dreams, visions, overwhelming feelings, etc. . . . and displaying an integrated global assessment derived from the narrative descriptions of the intuitional image input. A database will store the collected narratives and a set of advanced analytical tools will help to cluster and make sense of what has been received. Alerts of upcoming events will be issued to appropriate audiences as the amount of input passes the critical mass that suggests a better than average chance of their transpiring. A report is available that describes in detail this process and the technology and funding needed to achieve it.

WHETHERReport's web portal will attract users from around the globe and collect their intuitions. Analytical software, built around the DIANE system, will analyze inputs, search the internet to automatically retrieve relevant major events, and provide detailed output reports, linking intuition clusters to major global events.

In addition to the obvious practical implications of such a system, WHETHERReport, if successful, will empirically demonstrate for the first time common themes of thought and

connections that exist across large numbers of geographically dispersed individuals. This real-time monitoring of the “aggregate intuition” – or collective unconsciousness – of individuals around the globe could provide the first concrete indications of a common connection that exists between and among all humans.

Our Goals

Among other interests, The Arlington Institute is devoted to improving the future of humanity by advancing our ability to detect and react to big, future surprises.

Accordingly, TAI is interested in developing WHETHERReport as an essentially humanitarian resource – as its potential for good would be quite simply massive in scale.

Catastrophic surprise events occur on a regular basis and are likely to increase in number, costing tens of thousands of lives a year and untold billions of dollars. From terrorist strikes, such as the 9/11 and the London bombings, to natural disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina and the East Asian Tsunami – our world is rife with events that WHETHERReport could detect and give timely, advance warning of, thereby saving both lives and resources.

The Development Project

Developing WHETHERReport and operating it for a year will be a two-year project and cost about USD 4.5 million. The Arlington Institute has the experience and technical staff available to develop this capability largely in house. Presently, for example, TAI is half-way through a two-year project to develop a National Surprise Anticipation Centre for the government of Singapore – a breakthrough capability for governments to field a cross-agency networked sensing system focused on anticipating strategic surprise.

TAI is actively looking for partners who can help us make WHETHERReport a near-term reality. There are significant humanitarian, commercial, and governmental outputs associated with this project that will be available to our collaborators.

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QUESTIONS

1. Is there research that suggests that this will work?

There is considerable work that has been done studying precognitive dreaming and associated subjects. Some specific studies are listed below and a more complete listing of research in this area can be found on page 3 and 4.

University of Arizona

Schwartz, G.E. Controlled Experiment Evaluating Precognitive Dreams in a Highly Skilled Subject. The University of Arizona. Human Energy Systems Laboratory.

<http://www.simonsays.com/content/book.cfm?tab=25&pid=516577&agid=2>

This book covers precognitive experiments wherein a skilled test subject had an improbable 10/10 'hits' in tests to determine the existence and extent of his precognitive ability.

Central Institute of Mental Health

Lange, R., Schredl, Michael and Houran, James (2001) What Precognitive Dreams are Made of: The Nonlinear Dynamics of Tolerance of Ambiguity, Dream Recall, and Paranormal Belief.

<http://goertzel.org/dynapsyc/2000/Precog%20Dreams.htm>

A detailed study that attempts to quantify and lay out the mechanisms driving precognitive dreaming, using a statistical methods perspective.

University of Virginia

C.Hall and R. Van de Castle: The Content Analysis of Dreams(1966), The Psychology of Dreaming (1971), Our Dreaming Mind (1996).

These books represent decades of study, regarding more than 10,000 dreams, which lead to the discovery of repeated, observable patterns within dreams.

Cornell University

Bem, D. J., & Honorton, C. (1994). Replicable evidence for an anomalous process of information transfer. Psychological Bulletin, 115, 4-18

http://dbem.ws/psi_world.html

This article examines in detail the evidence for psychic and precognitive functioning and argues that reproducible evidence has been created, sufficient to prove at least the existence of these phenomena.

CIA

CIA-initiated remote viewing at Stanford Research Institute. The Intelligencer: Journal of U.S. Intelligence Studies, Vol. 12, No. 1, Summer 2001, pp 60-67.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, the CIA was involved in detailed studies examining the utility and feasibility of remote viewing, with iterated instances of hits, both in lab and operational.

2. How will WHETHERReport alert the world of impending events?

Our initial attempts will be centered on isolating three basic characteristics of impending events: type, location, and timing.

TYPE

We believe that we have identified a process to isolate the specialized terms and vocabulary that is generally used to characterize different types of events (e.g. water, terrorism, earthquake, etc.). Over time, as the system “learns”, we will be able to establish enough of a lexicon around each type of event to be able to do linguistic matching among all of the narratives that are submitted to the portal and begin to identify clusters of dreams that are related to the same common theme. In visualization terms, we will assign each dream of a given theme a common color (red, green, etc.)

LOCATION

We will also collect information associated with the dream narratives that indicates the location of the dreamer and any location keys that may be in the dream. This will allow us to display the input both in terms of the location of the source of the intuitive input as well as the presumed location of the subject event.

TIMING

There are indications from those who study dreaming that suggests that the number and intensity of these special kinds of dreams increases as the subject event approaches. With our technology we can collect historical data related to the types of dreams and the location of the dreamers and the subject events of their dreams. We will do post-event analysis of the pattern of dream inputs as they are related to the time of the actual events and attempt to establish any underlying patterns that might present themselves.

DISPLAY

Our image of the output is a world map with different colored lights which represent the current status of the different types of dream events (terrorism, earthquake, etc.) that have been collected. A slider-bar would allow selection of any previous time (3-days ago, a week ago, two weeks ago) and then, much like the morphing of the weather on a TV weathercast, playing of the evolution of the dreams from the selected time to the present. This would quickly show the clustering and intensity of the dreams around given themes and locations.

ALERTS

After the credibility of WHETHERReport has been established, it should be easily possible to communicate global alerts of impending event types from analysis of the current evolving dreamscape that is derived from the past history of monitoring similar events and relating current trends to knowledge gleaned from research on the underlying dynamics.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Official studies of cases

1. Barker, J. C. (1967). Premonitions of the Aberfan disaster. *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 44, 169-181.
2. Bender, H. (1966). The Gotenhafen case of correspondence between dreams and future events: A study of motivation. *International Journal of Neuropsychiatry*, 2, 398-407. (133.072 INT)
3. Cox, W. E. (1982). An auditory precognition within a radio newscast. *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 51, 378-381.
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Theory

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3. Stokes, Douglas M. (1985). Theories of anomalous temporal phenomena. *Parapsychology Review*, 16(6), 12-15.
4. Rhine, L. E. (1954). Frequency and types of experience in spontaneous precognition. *Journal of Parapsychology*, 18, 93-123.

Experiments

1. Honorton, C., Ferrari, D.C. (1989). "Future telling": A meta-analysis of forced-choice precognition experiments, 1935-1987. *Journal of Parapsychology*, 53, 281-308.
2. Morris, R. L. (1982). Assessing experimental support for true precognition. *Journal of Parapsychology*, 46, 321-336.
3. Steinkamp, F. (2000). Does precognition foresee the future? A postal experiment to assess the possibility of true precognition. *Journal of Parapsychology*, 64, 3-18.
4. Tart, C. T. (1983). Information acquisition rates in forced-choice ESP experiments: Precognition does not work as well as present-time ESP. *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research.*, 77, 293-310.
5. Thalbourne, M. A. An attempt to predict precognition scores using transliminality-relevant variables. *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 61, 129-140.
6. Vaughan, A., Houck, J. (1993). A "success" test of precognition and attitude toward the future. *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, 59, 259-268.
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8. Schwartz, G.E. Controlled Experiment Evaluating Precognitive Dreams in a Highly Skilled Subject. The University of Arizona. Human Energy Systems Laboratory (with Chris Robertson)
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