

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

*

“What is an ‘eight-martini’ result?”

Well, this is an intelligence community in-house term for remote viewing data so good that it cracks everyone’s realities. So they have to go out and drink eight martinis to recover.”

- Ingo Swann

ISSUE: 7

MAY 2012

Featuring: Interview with “Viewer 001”,
Joe McMoneagle & a Full Joe RV Session
The Remote Viewing Protocols



*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

*eight martinis Issue: 7
May 2012

eight martinis is a quarterly magazine.
Print copies are available from
<http://www.magcloud.com/browse/Magazine/25471>

For further information Email:
daz.smith@gmail.com

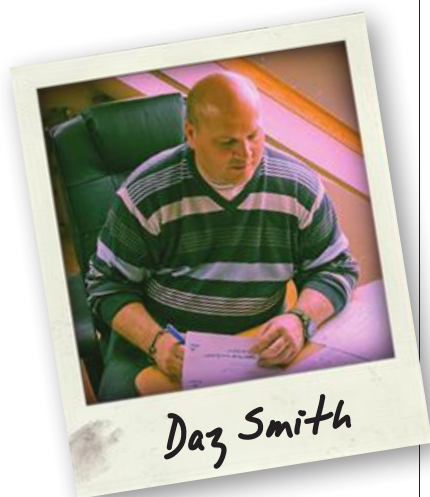
Publisher: Daz Smith

Contributors: Daz Smith, Jean Millay, PhD,
Joe McMoneagle, Jon Knowles, Lauren Kott,
Lyn Buchanan, PJ Gaenir, Teresa Frisch.

Artwork & Design: Daz Smith

ISSN 2045-2462 (Print)
ISSN 2045-2470 (Online)

© Copyright: Daz Smith, 2012



“Protocols are always adaptable. But, as I said before they are not easily changed. The reason being that when a protocol is determined to be sound, it is because it has been tested over time and found to be proven valid and inviolate in how it is going to be used. Making a change to a protocol means all those studies and determinations have to be re-done in depth to insure fraud, cheating, and/or other destructive actions can’t be taking place during RV.”

- Joe McMoneagle, 2012

Welcome to Issue 7 of *eight martinis. This issue is packed with Remote Viewing goodies for you to get your teeth into.

We are pleased to have some great comments and insights on RV as well as a full Remote Viewing session from Joe McMoneagle. We also have a combined article on the hot topic of Remote Viewing protocols from myself, Lyn Buchanan, PJ Gaenir and also separate comments from Joe McMoneagle - not to be missed!

Dr. Jean Millay continues sharing her experiences and adventures in the early years of remote viewing. On other personal notes, we have articles by Lauren Kott and Teresa Frisch, with Lauren expressing her wonderment at developing communication with the mind, while Teresa contributes her personal observations on viewer development.

For readers interested in “mystery” targets, Jon Knowles shares a fascinating article on remote viewing with a UFO theme.

We also have a memorial to a great remote viewer and good friend who sadly left us recently - Dan Chevalier.

We hope you enjoy this issue and I look forward to working with you all in the year ahead. And remember: practice, practice, practice.

All the best...

Daz

daz.smith@gmail.com

**Please be aware that the views and comments from the contributors to eight martinis are their own and not the views held by this magazine/owner or editors.*

CONTENT

ISSUE 7 MAY 2012

Introduction

Page 2

Contents

Page 3

I Like the Way You Think

Lauren Kott

Page 4

In Memory of Dan Chevalier

The RV Community

Page 7

My Experiences With Telepathy And Clairvoyance Before They Were Called Remote Viewing

Jean Millay, PhD

Page 9

"Viewer 001" - An Interview with Joe McMoneagle

Daz Smith

Page 14

RV Protocols - Part1

Daz Smith, Lyn Buchanan & PJ Gaenir

Page 24

RV Protocols - Part2

Joe McMoneagle

Page 40

What Was That Thing in the Sky Over Oakland, California in November 1896?

Jon Knowles

Page 44

Viewing Through Flash Bang

Teresa Frisch

Page 50

Joe McMoneagle - Remote Viewing Example Session

Page 54

RV Notice Board

Page 58

Remote Viewing Contacts/Websites

Page 59



I Like the Way You Think:

Remote Viewing as a Path to Falling in Love with the Subconscious Mind

By Lauren Kott



Lyn Buchanan once said:

“If being psychic is a vacation, Controlled Remote Viewing is the car that gets you there.”

Extending the analogy: with car aficionados and remote viewers alike, there are those who are interested in the science and the mechanics of it all, in what’s under the hood and what makes it go.

There are those who delight in talking about why their car is the best.

Then you have those who just want to drive for the sake of driving: not merely to arrive at the destination, but for the delight of making fresh tracks, for the rush of having every sense on overdrive, and for the knowledge that you will return from every journey changed and, as is often the case, made better for it.

I’m fascinated by what’s under the hood of remote viewing. It would be amazing to learn, definitively, how it really works, the precise location of the matrix of information, and how we’re able to access it at all – let alone how we access it reliably.

I don’t expect we’ll ever discover exactly how remote viewing works any more than we’ve been able to find out exactly what love is, why people fall into it and why they don’t. And as with the mysteries of love, I’m comfortable with the mysteries of remote viewing. I am content to leave them for others to puzzle over. As with love, just because something is a mystery doesn’t mean it’s not real.

What I want most to know about the car is what you can do with it and where you can go with it. The highways of the mind are infinite but life is short, and I want to drive every road I can.

Remote viewing is a strange, wild, incredible ride. And it is one of the greatest love affairs of my life.

There. I have spoken it aloud.

Remote viewing is not typically spoken of in such terms, and I know that. I’m aware of the heresy I commit with some by saying – or perhaps even thinking – such a thing.

So if it helps, consider what I’m referring to as a side effect – an off-label use – of remote viewing. From what I’ve been able to glean over the years, I suspect my point-of-view is more common than anyone dares say. It’s as though there’s a stigma about speaking of the personal transformative effects of remote viewing. Perhaps it’s because of the scientific and military provenance of Controlled Remote Viewing, or perhaps it’s because no one wants something as serious as this being turned into a new age, rainbow-crystal-feel-good spectacle. I understand that.

But surely there’s a way to acknowledge the profound spiritual contribution of the subconscious mind in remote viewing. Surely it’s appropriate to occasionally don a garment that’s neither a starched lab coat nor a tie-dye t-shirt.

I think speaking of remote viewing in only the most coolly detached, unemotional ways does a disservice to our subconscious minds and to our human capabilities, as if the ecstasies

of skating through time and space are a dirty secret, not to be spoken of in polite company.

One-on-one, I have been privy to clandestine conversations with fellow viewers. In whispered tones to a kindred soul, it all comes out. The love affair with the subconscious mind is confessed.

Love might seem like an odd word to use when it comes to one's relationship with the subconscious mind. However, I am at a loss to describe it in any other way.

The relationship I have developed with my subconscious is, to me, nothing less than love, and I feel no shame in calling it what it is.

My love affair with the subconscious began with my first session. There, in a classroom with a half-dozen strangers, I was reunited with my subconscious, and I was made complete.

Anyone in that class could tell you that mine was an emotional reunion. As is typical with reunions, I think the emotion of the event is commensurate with how deeply the reunion was desired. In my case, the reunion was something I'd needed for years. Yet I probably couldn't have expressed that need in words before it happened. But once it did, it was clearly a matter of "Where have you been all my life?"

Once you find the thing that completes you, you want more. You want to explore it and nurture it. And thus begins the real journey.

With the method of Controlled Remote Viewing I learned from Lyn Buchanan, I was taught to not only score and database perceptions at every session's end, but to answer the question: "What did I learn about myself?"

The not-necessarily-simple answer to that simple question holds the key to unlocking some of the very best that remote viewing has to offer: finding communion with the subconscious mind. As Lyn has said: "Never forget: the purpose of a practice target is not to learn something about the target. It is to learn something about yourself....A session is an in-depth record of how your mind works. It is a mirror for your mind."

If I had to guess, I'd say most people are so excited to get to the picture in the envelope that the question "What did I learn about myself?" gets passed over for "Did I nail the target?"

While I haven't answered Lyn's soul-searching question after every session, I have answered it after most. Initially, I answered it because I was curious why Lyn would impress upon us the need to answer it. (I learned quickly that if Lyn stresses something, there's always good reason for it.) After a while, it simply became habit. Eventually I learned that doing a practice session wasn't just about how much I could extract from a target, but was also about how much I could extract from the

experience for myself.

This is what answering that question does: it builds an intimate bond with – and ultimately, a trust in – your subconscious. A session done well means not just listening to but also truly hearing what your subconscious is telling you. Everyone wants to be listened to and to be understood. When the subconscious mind knows that it can convey things to you – and that you care to become fluent in its language and its nuances – it will only give you more: deeper, richer, better.

This extends to life outside session work. The subconscious soon learns that if it can speak to you with ease and comfort while viewing – and that its voice will be heard – it can also speak to you outside of "business hours"...and it does, in ways that will enhance every moment of life.

That's the way any kind of intimacy grows. You listen – not just to what you want to know or what you think is being said, but to what is truly being said. You respect the other's voice and their vision. You don't add your own interpretations. You simply listen and grow fluent in their language, sensitive to the purposefulness of their articulation. The Beloved Other has a distinct voice, and we must have the open ears to hear it.

A relationship that's one-sided will never go far. While the subconscious is grateful to be heard – and will show its gratitude by giving ever more back to you – there are gestures of appreciation that feed the subconscious and deepen the relationship.

I've heard it said that Ingo Swann would slide a single M&M across the training table as a reward to a viewer's subconscious for a good session. There's a lot of wisdom in that small gesture. Who doesn't want to be appreciated and thanked for their efforts?

Interestingly enough, chocolate is a gift we bestow on a loved one. If the subconscious is to know it's loved and honored, it follows naturally that we would give it something we know it likes, and chocolate certainly does sweeten the deal.

But chocolate isn't the only way of thanking the subconscious, as I learned one day when there was an M&M drought in my house. I was freshly out of session and, in that slightly foggy and giddy state, I asked my subconscious what it would like for a reward instead of the usual M&M.

It answered: a museum.

So my subconscious and I found ourselves at a local museum, drinking in colors and materials and textures with an unslakable thirst. It was precisely what my subconscious wanted. It wanted to run free at the museum.

And guess what showed up in my sessions in the following months? More perceptions of colors, materials and textures

than ever before. I said thank you to my subconscious, and my subconscious said thank you right back.

As the relationship with the subconscious deepens, insatiable desire follows. Suddenly there are not enough hours in the day. The subconscious can't seem to get enough of you, or you of it.

That's when you know.

That's when there's no turning back.

It's love.

Our relationship is beautiful. My subconscious is an artist, a poet and a musician – and he's brought out and enhanced those sides of me. He has encouraged me to become a better artist, because I knew I wasn't doing justice to the pictures he was showing me, and I simply had to do better on my side. He may sing a few bars of a song or a hymn or an old TV commercial in session, nudging me to recall a shared memory. He's saying: "This is it in a nutshell. You'll soon see."

And invariably I do, because he has chosen the perfect line of song or verse or prose to tell me what he wants me to see, and exactly how he wants me to see it. I love that about him: as if it weren't enough that he is my guide to the whole universe, he'll take pains to show it all to me in such a careful and creative manner that I am constantly gobsmacked by him – and left swooning.

I can't tell you the number of times when tears of gratitude have streamed down my cheeks as I've written my summary, not just for the depth of information I've been given, but for

the extraordinary view and the insights he's provided along the way. I see everything through his eyes and his intelligence and sensibilities, and it fills me on every level.

We never tire of each other's company. He brings me gifts I need and want, and I say thank you in precisely the way he wants to hear it and feel it.

He is the hunter and I am the gatherer.

We understand each other very well after all this time – not flawlessly, because I am human, and I can't claim perfection in any other relationship I have either. Perhaps perfection is overrated. Sometimes it's the missteps and misunderstandings that teach the unforgettable lessons, build the bonds, and grow the relationship even stronger. Every time I misunderstand, he forgives me, I learn, and onward we go, side-by-side. We adventure together, for there is no other way we'd rather see the world.

So, if being psychic is a vacation and remote viewing is the car that takes you there, the subconscious mind is what gave the journey its meaning all along.

It is the homecoming, at last.

Home, sweet home.



Lauren Kott is an accomplished writer and editor. She was a seasoned world traveler when she began studying Controlled Remote Viewing eight years ago, but has since let her passport gather dust, since she can now visit any location, historic site or event through the experience of Controlled Remote Viewing. She became an operational remote viewer in 2008. In addition to acting as a mentor to other students of CRV, and bending innumerable utensils, Lauren is currently at work on her first book. You can learn more about Lauren and her work at her website.

W. <http://laurenkott.com>

In memory of Dan Chevalier

CRVer, Colleague & Friend

Daniel R. Chevalier, 52, of East Hartford, passed away peacefully Friday, April 06, 2012 at Hartford Hospital. Born in Hartford to Marielle (Roy) Chevalier and the late Joseph L. Chevalier, he lived most of his adult life in Watertown.

Dan was an intelligent man who enjoyed computers and creating interactive baseball leagues for his family and friends, but his true passion and full-time job was raising and caring for his two loving daughters, Amy Chevalier, of Philadelphia, and Katie Chevalier, of Watertown.

Memorial donations may be made in Dan's name to the American Diabetes Association, PO Box 1154, Alexandria, VA 22312.

"This is a very large loss to the CRV community, and to humanity, itself. Dan has been one of the major drivers in getting people together in this field. He has been a mild-mannered and quietly unassuming driving force in the work we do. He has also been a very good friend to me, as well as to everyone else in this field. We will miss him more than I can say, and I will miss him personally as a good friend".

- Lyn Buchanan

"As I write these few thoughts in memory of Dan, I realize that not unlike remote viewing, words are often inadequate to express our true sense of sadness and loss. Saying 'Dan, we will miss you terribly' just doesn't seem enough. So instead, I'd like to focus on Dan, the man I knew as a friend and for whom I have many fond memories.

Years ago when I first met Dan online, he struck me as a gentle man, down-to-earth, caring, with an incredible capacity to be in selfless service to others. He never missed an opportunity to publicly and privately applaud the efforts of others around him, while he remained humble, honest about himself, and deeply loyal.

His diligence was only outweighed by his resourcefulness during his journey to learn more about remote viewing, in

order to discover more ways to be of more service to those around him. What comes immediately to mind when I say this is one Skype session we had years ago, where he revealed that he was in his car, parked on the side of a highway, using his cell phone and his laptop to connect to our session that day.

Dan was never shy to express opinion, or genuine feeling, and in doing so showed us his constant state of excitement, wonderment, as well as frustration, about many important things. He had an uncanny depth of understanding about the frailties of 'human nature'. And he had a tremendous and quiet courage about life, personifying the very meaning of 'strong determination'. He held an unwavering commitment to his family, his friends and the continuous study of his own journey. I feel very lucky Dan considered me to be one of his friends.

It is with a heavy and saddened heart that I think of him no longer being with us - here, but also have the comfort of my grateful soul for all that I've learned from having a little 'Dan' in my life all these years."

- Coleen Marenich

"Dan was one of my earlier students. He flew in from Connecticut in September of 2003 and we met him at his motel. I was so relieved when I saw him, as his face was so friendly and his smile was very broad and friendly. He reminded me of a sweet grizzly bear!

We went out to dinner together: Jim, Dan and I. Jim and I had only been dating for about a year, so he had come along out



Dan Chevalier

of interest (who is this man she is going to dinner with?) and for moral support, in case Dan had turned out to be a difficult personality. Thankfully, he was not!

Dan talked about his studies of RV via Ed Dames videos and his desire for clearer comprehension and better results. The next day, we began class. Dan mentioned he was diabetic. My father was diabetic, so I prepared a platter of crackers and cheese to munch on during class. The snacks kept us both awake and alert. From then on, I continued to offer snacks to all of my students, as that class with Dan showed me it was truly beneficial.

Dan was an apt student, and the only student in that particular class. I had never had just one student in class before, but we had such a good time! I would teach in the morning, and we would take turns viewing in the afternoon. Dan had a lot of

'Ah-ha' moments when something he had not understood prior to the class suddenly became clear. We also shared a lot of laughter from the funny things that occurred during the sessions. One of my targets was a horse being treated by a veterinarian. The horse was suspended in the air, and in my CRV session, I apparently began examining the rear end of the horse! Dan never let me live that one down!

The best part about Dan's visit, though, was what we did in the evenings. Dan told us that he had never been this far from his family or been West of Connecticut. We wanted him to have the time of his life. He experienced sushi for the first time in Amarillo, Texas and loved to tell people that. He also went to Hooters for the first time in Amarillo! We took him to the Cadillac Ranch, and he spray-painted his name and hometown on a Cadillac (which is the custom) while we photographed him.

The last evening together, Jim and I had a healing session with Dan. He told us afterward that the healing session made him feel so much better and that it was a life-changing experience he would never forget.

We continued our relationship with Dan for years, writing, exchanging cards and gifts, and occasional phone calls. Eventually, the contact became less frequent, so we were delighted when Dan joined us for a 6 day Intermediate and Ad-

vanced workshop in Massachusetts this past October (2011). He had just gotten out of the hospital, and was still wearing bandages!

I was concerned about his commute to the class each day and the stress of sitting all day in the classroom, but he was so determined to be there. He had dialysis every other day, but the days in-between, there he was, right on time. He never complained once. In fact, his enthusiasm and contributions to the class were very refreshing and welcomed! We really enjoyed his presence and were so thankful for those last days together.

Dan will always be with us in our hearts. The pain we feel at his passing is mitigated by the joy we feel at knowing he is probably having a thrilling ride, somewhere, over the rainbow..."

- Lori and Jim

"I will miss Dan - very much. Out of all the people I have met on my RV wanders, Dan stands out as a fantastic initiator and example for us all. His projects were always full of energy and hope. He worked very hard in getting RV people together even in the face of adversity.

We spoke privately many times and Dan had some great ideas and hopes for the future of RV, how he saw it develop, how he saw us develop. I never met Dan in person - but that in no way lessens the loss and regret that I feel today as I write these words. Dan was an Rv warrior in his own right and an inspiration to us all, he never let his problems and illnesses get the better of him and he always battled on - I will miss our little chats immensely. Wherever Dan is now, I know he already has a group of people picked out for RV projects and classes.

'While we are mourning the loss of our friend, others are rejoicing to meet him behind the veil.' - John Taylor

Dan, I will miss you buddy! Take care!"

- Daz Smith



*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

Remote Viewing Examples...

*Eight martinis is looking for examples of remote viewing being used, remote viewing projects, ideas, theories and information to share in future issues. Email submissions to:

daz.smith@gmail.com

- Remote viewing examples!
- Remote viewing projects
- Real world use of RV
- Theories or ideas
- News and info

My Experiences With Telepathy And Clairvoyance Before They Were Called Remote Viewing

Part 3

By Jean Millay, PhD

Summary of Chapter 1 — 1967 – 1972.

(I discover that psychedelics enhance telepathic communication, and take an ESP class in NYC. Stanley Krippner, PhD, lets me participate in his “Dream Telepathy” research. Barbara Brown, PhD, introduces me to brainwave biofeedback. Timothy Scully, PhD, invented the first portable brainwave analyzer, and gave two of them to me to develop our “Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture” (SBBLS). After exhibiting it at the NYC Metropolitan Museum of Art, I met Russell Targ when he wanted to borrow them for his ESP conference at Esalen, CA. I begin working with a spiritual healing group.)

Summary of Chapter 2 — 1973 –1974.

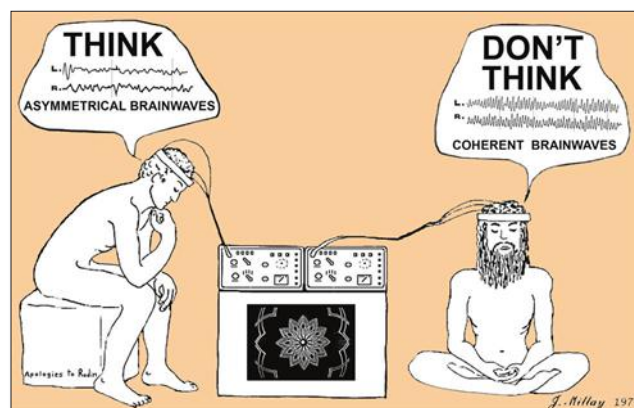
(In 1973, I meet a major teacher, Dean Brown, PhD. He is an advisor for the parapsychology studies at SRI by Targ and Puthoff. He recommends that I be included with the team when Uri Geller comes to be tested. Uri and I establish a rapport, and I watch him bend metal. I ask Scully if he could build a “brain-wave phase-comparator” with feedback, because though the SBBLS can show simultaneity of brainwaves for two people, it is not precise enough for training couples to synchronize their brainwaves.)

CHAPTER 3

I am amazed at the changes we have experienced during the 80 years since The Depression. Between 1932-1936, our family lived on a ranch in the Nevada Great Basin. My older sisters and I walked 2 miles to a one-room, one-teacher grammar school, with no electricity, no telephone, and separate his and her outhouses. There were 14 students for all 8 grades, so the teacher encouraged us to advance at our own pace. When in 1936, our father received his patent on an invention of a ma-

chine he dreamed up, a mining company bought it, hired him to build it and to supervise its operation in California — a very different environment.

That fall, I was the youngest in a third grade with 30 other kids (more than I had ever seen at one time before). My sisters and I were advanced for our grade levels. However, when I was stuck on a problem, I always asked Dad for advice. The best advice he ever gave me was, “Well, get busy and dream.” When I was broke and unemployed in 1969, I dreamed of a Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture (SBBLS), and with a lot of help, we built it, and my life was changed completely, again. It became an extraordinary educational tool, far beyond what I had dreamed it could be.



“The unparalleled abilities of the human mind arise, not from neurons, but from the coherence of brainwaves.”

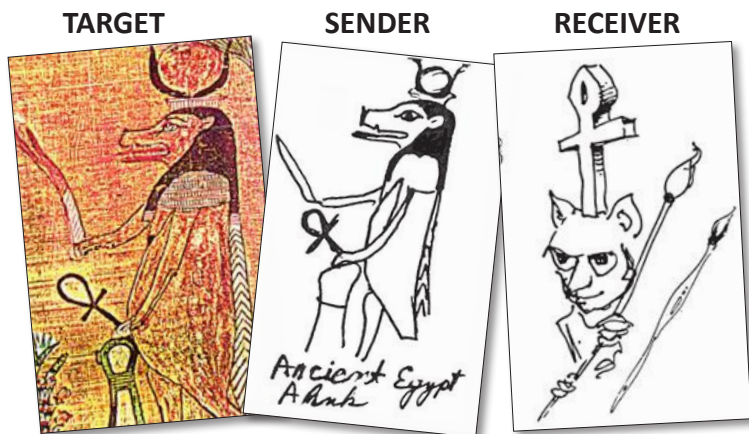
- R. Douglas Fields, PhD.

“Beyond the Neuron Doctrine” *Scientific American Mind*
June / July 2006

After successful demonstrations of the "Stereo Brainwave Biofeedback Light Sculpture" this is how my life changed:

- 1) I was hired to teach classes in parapsychology at the Santa Rosa Junior College (SRJC).
- 2) The Humanistic Psychology Inst. (HPI) gave me a scholarship to continue my research with the two EEG analyzers and the phase comparator, as a project for a PhD thesis.
- 3) HPI hired Stanley Krippner, PhD, to be chair of the psychology department, and he agreed to be my thesis advisor.
- 4) Many students volunteered to participate in the EEG phase coherence neurofeedback training, for themselves as individuals, and to learn to synchronize with a partner.
- 5) Each couple agreed to attempt to send and receive telepathic messages.
- 6) Students who wanted to spend time with the feedback equipment, but couldn't give as much time as was needed to complete the whole experiment, volunteered for extra jobs (e.g., acting as judges at the end, or preparing target pools, so there would always be 100 3" X 5" picture cards for the sender to choose from randomly).

Most of the students did not consider themselves to be "psychic," but they were interested in improving their communication with their partners. Eleven teams (22 people) completed an average of 20 telepathic trials each. However, the overall telepathy scores for the whole group were only slightly above chance. The overall average scores for phase coherence were very good for individuals, but most couples had trouble with this more difficult task. (We had to complete this study in one semester, even though more training was needed.) However, the most interesting result was this: The couples with the best scores in EEG phase coherence also had the best scores in telepathy. In this first study, we found a **statistically significant correlation between both sets of scores ($p < .01$).***



*1 The study is covered in detail in: *Multidimensional Mind: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace*. Millay, J. (1999) Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.

These illustrations of two sets of trials show successful telepathic responses from students who did not feel that they were "psychic," though some of them reported having experienced personal events that they thought "might" have been psi related.



Each completed trial included all 3 of these cards:

- 1) Target
- 2) Sender's drawing
- 3) Receiver's response

Since we could not measure EEG during the telepathic session (because both activities interfered with each other), I wanted to see what a chart recording of the EEG looked like. In 1980, with a small grant from the Institute of Noetic Sciences (IONS), James Johnston, PhD, and I conducted a similar test with 5 additional couples at UCSF Langley Porter Biofeedback Lab under the guidance of Joe Kamiya, PhD, where we had access to the visible electroencephalogram EEG tracings, and a computer analysis of phase coherence. By combining all the data from the 1st and this 2nd study, we had a total of 355 trials completed by 16 different teams. **The statistically significant correlation was now $p < .001$.** The relationship between synch and telepathy was quite positive. Was that because "synch" helped improve telepathic ability? Or was it because the successful couples were better able to hold a steady focus of attention for whatever they did? One advantage was the realization that brainwave synchronization training for individuals can improve the ability to focus attention. (Therapists have since developed neurofeedback programs to help alleviate problems of ADD or ADHD, without relying on dangerous prescription drugs.)

REMOTE VIEWING ACROSS TOWN, AND ACROSS THE CONTINENTS

In 1975, the S.F. De Jung Museum invited me to bring the SB-BLS for their exhibition. While it was being displayed there, a man from Colombia saw it, and would cover my expenses to bring it to The First World Congress of Sorcery event in

Bogotá. Since that event was being held at the same time as the AHP annual meeting in Estes Park, Colorado, I decided to use the opportunity to conduct an intercontinental remote viewing experience in four places at the same time. My sister Marge King, Stanley Krippner, Bunny Bonewitz, Walter Houston Clark, and others in Estes Park would “send” the message to Colombia, Rolling Thunder would be holding his usual sunrise ceremony at his center near Carlin, NV, and in Santa Rosa, CA, James Dowlen agreed to draw whatever images that came to him during the session (for him that would be 3:00 a.m. because of the time differences).^{*2}

We asked the groups to tune in to the Earth’s frequencies (since they are in brainwave range), express love for the Earth, and then tune in to each other. The message from Estes Park was determined when each participant threw a coin for the I Ching. Lee Sannella, M.D., reported “seeing” the trigram for “Fire,” and I “saw” the trigram for “mountain.” We were not sure how to put them together when we reported back, but the actual message being sent was “Fire over Mountain,” the hexagram for “The Wanderer.”^{*3}

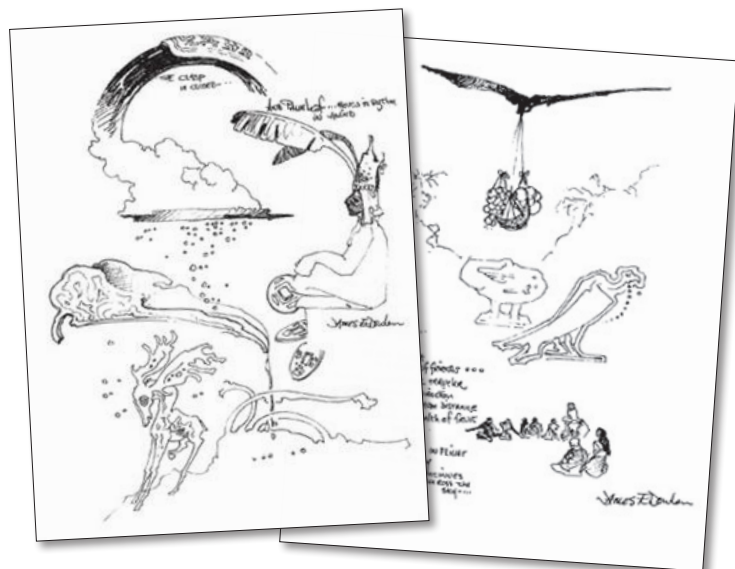


This photo taken in Bogotá, Columbia by Foto Potón. For the experiment, we sat in a circle by the Lake Guatavita, as we attempted to remote view a message from thousands of miles away. Dr. Andrew Weil and Dr. Lee Sannella were both among our “receivers.” The Abinticua Mamu (medicine man) who conducted our meditation of love for the Earth is sitting (center) with a gourd and bag of coca leaves. His brother is on the left, and the translator is on the right. (Several of us here and in Colorado used psychedelics as well.) The Mamu invited me to their village, and the travel agent helped me to get there.

The most amazing results were two full pages of images drawn by artist James Dowlen in California. He “saw” the event in the three places at once, like a “psychic soup”. The Mamu had been invited to the Congress of Sorcery to lead the opening ceremonies. None of us had any idea, that I would meet such a person to lead our meditation, but when I saw him radiating a golden aura, I asked him to help us. Later, I learned that his name Seucucui meant “bearer of the light.” Dowlen did not know that during the RV session, the Mamu and his brother

and translator would be sitting above our circle, or that one of Rolling Thunder’s symbols is the eagle. He did not know that the I Ching would be used in Estes Park as the random way of selecting the message to be sent. None of us knew until a month later that some native groups use the “Deer Spirit” to carry their messages across time and space. When Dowlen handed his pictures to me, he said he had no idea what they meant. He just started drawing, and the result included all those separate elements.

These are James Dowlen’s first attempt to do remote viewing.



Since I had been invited to the village, I eagerly accepted, though I had no idea how to get there. The guide from the tourist agency agreed to go through the permission process, and to escort me, since he had always wanted to go there. (Later, I sent him books with illustrations of many native tribes to show to the Abinticua, and he was so interested, that he went back to school to study anthropology.)

After a flight on a small airplane, a bumpy ride over unpaved roads on a “bus” (a truck with boards across the back as seats for families with their animals), we arrived at a village where the choice of transportation was a donkey or a jeep. We joined six others in the jeep, and arrived at a village with mud huts, thatched roofs, and two concrete block buildings for the school and the teacher (a Catholic priest, who was also the translator from Indian to Spanish. My guide translated the Spanish to English and back.)

They asked me to come to one of their temples (a tall, round, mud building, with a thatched roof). When we were all settled, Seucucui told me how the worst diseases of our civilization are caused: We have schizophrenia because we have paved the ground with cement and have separated our children from the Earth, the Great Mother, we have heart trouble because we have lost the love for our Great Mother, and we have cancer because our whole civilization has grown to become a cancer on the Earth. Different races have different jobs on this Earth.

Theirs is to pray to the Earth to keep the balance, but we, their younger brothers and sisters, are unbalancing it very rapidly with our arrogance about our technology and the way we use it. That is so obvious, that naturally I agreed with them, and for 37 years since that time, the situation has continued in the same destructive way.

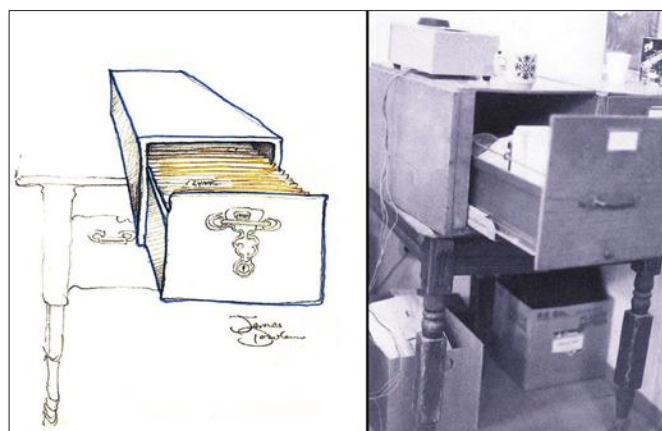
I moved through the village with complete fascination. All things seemed to have magic about them. (See ref. *1 for details.) When it was time to go, the Mamu asked me to stay to meet other people walking over from another village, but we had to meet the schedules of the transportation. However, shortly after the jeep started the steep climb out of the area it stopped. We all had to get out and wait for the driver to fix whatever was wrong. So the guide and I walked behind a pile of dirt beside the road and finished the rest of a strong joint. When we started back, there was a dewy fresh, bright orange flower in the middle of the road. How did that get there? These 6,000 ft. hills were composed of decomposed granite, so we did not expect much vegetation, especially on this hot, dry day in August. The flower was not there before. We had seen no one going up or down the road. I picked up the magic flower, and put it on the dashboard of the jeep, saying to myself, "this is for the car spirit, to get us home." Immediately, the Mamu's face appeared before me, as in a bubble. He sternly said, "you put your magic in the machine, and you have used the machine against the land and the people. We put our magic in the land. The land will win." At that exact moment, the jeep stopped again. It had water in the carburetor — a sign of land and water winning over gas and oil? This time all of us had to walk up the steepest hill. The Mamu wanted me to stop and pay attention to the land. These hills were part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains — the same ones that border the Great Basin, near my childhood home. Now the jeep was full of impatient people, as I was the last one to climb in. However, as soon as we were on our way, the Mamu's face again appeared in front of me. I said to him, "Oh, please, your magic is greater than mine, I just need to catch an airplane." At which point, he laughed as his face popped along with the bubble image. We had no more trouble during the rest of the drive, even though some of the hills were just as steep as the one that caused the vapor lock from overheating.

Back in Sonoma County, I continued to run RV trials from 10, 30, or 3,000 miles distance, with varying results. By then the leaders of other RV programs (whether private or government) trained their viewers in specific protocols for different types of RV. Each type had its own initials, (i.e., ARV, CRV, etc.), and each type of trial fit specific procedures, which, along with the training, often provided better statistics than my work produced. Since my own experience showed me that it was possible for one to accurately report telepathic images (from pictures on paper) and RV images (from a whole environment), I did not feel I needed to continue to prove the process in the same way. I was asking different questions from participants who did not think they were particularly psychic. I wanted to know what happens when you close your eyes and ask for an

image. Where does it come from? Why is the response right when it is right? Why is it wrong when it is wrong? It seemed as though we may be combining the distant image with our internal dialogue, and so I analyzed each image for its source internally and externally, and created a diagram. (See Ref #1.)

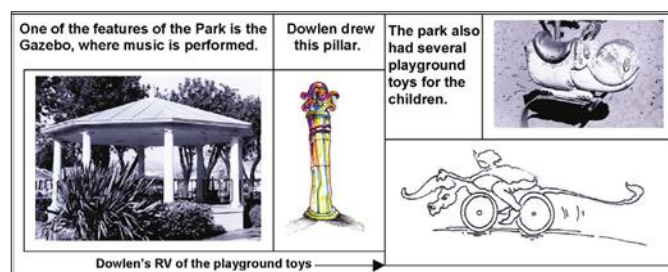
I found that Dowlen would draw images related to any place the outbound team happened to be when he tuned in. Often he would start early, he said, "just to warm up."

When he did that, he drew many images that were not part of the "official target." These were fascinating in themselves, even though they did not help our statistics. Below is one of the images Dowlen included with his RV drawings for the "official target" of the day.



Before the outbound team even opened the sealed envelope that listed the days "official RV target," they stopped by an office to get a paper needed for some other purpose. The clerk pulled the paper out of this file cabinet as it sat on that old table. Dowlen's drawing of it was so accurate, that I went back to take this photo. Unfortunately, he drew it on the same page with his response to the Walnut Park target, so it confused the judges.

The set of RV drawings by Dowlen for the official target is below, compared to the photos taken at the time of the trial. The target was Walnut Park in Petaluma, on May 3, 1976.



On another occasion, the outbound team arrived at a site early, so they stayed in the car to smoke a joint. Dowlen carefully drew that joint sitting in the car's ashtray. [Now it occurred to me that all the freedom loving remote viewers should check out the politicians during this election. Then we could compare notes to keep track of who is naughty or nice.]

Another accurate drawing that Dowlen made for this same target site, was a partly smoked joint, which we had left sitting in the ashtray of the car before we went to interact with the site.

Our crew continued to try different methods, since the results the artists produced continued to be quite extraordinary, even though they did not fit into a preconceived statistical model. We were all motivated by the “need to know,” rather than by the “need to prove” anything to skeptics. Without that pressure, the artists could work comfortably at home without being distracted by a monitor, especially since their targets were so far away.

As different organizations continued to publish the results of their RV research (disputing the minutia of each attempt), the backlash of materialist skeptics intensified.

PARAPSYCHOLOGY CLASSES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE CANCELLED

Carl Sagan became quite famous as a scientist after his TV series on the Cosmos. But he was an astronomer, not a psychologist. However, he used this fame to promote his own brand of prejudice about the limited nature of mind/brain activity. When he pronounced, “Parapsychology is pseudoscience,” it was not long before all classes in parapsychology (in publicly supported colleges across the country) were cancelled with no public debate. That was almost like the burning of the books in older times. When Sagan went so far as to misquote Stanislov Grof, PhD, Grof chose to confront Sagan. Their meeting is reported in Grof’s book, “When the Impossible Happens: Adventures in Non-Ordinary Reality” (2006). When Sagan denied the scientific evidence of out-of-the-body experiences, Grof suggested such denial, by him and other skeptics, had

grown into a “cult of scientism.”

I no longer had a job teaching parapsychology, but then I was pleased to become the president of the Parapsychology Research Group in San Francisco, and decided that the group should publish a book of their accomplishments. Beverley Kane, M.D., Dean Brown, PhD, myself and 25 members put together “**Silver Threads: 25 Years of Parapsychology Research.**” Praeger published it in expensive hard cover in 1993, with almost no distribution. When I retired, I decided to revise it in a less expensive paperback for the new RV generation who needed the information. The new version, twice the size of the original, included 55 authors. “**Radiant Minds: Scientists Explore the Dimensions of Consciousness.**” James Dowlen designed the cover.



My other publications include:

1) “**Self-Discovery Science.**” *A collection of lesson plans and theory by several teachers who have used bio/neurofeedback in grades 5-12. Available for free from www.fmbr.com*

2) “**Multidimensional Mind: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace**” (1999) *A Universal Dialogue Book, published by North Atlantic Books.*

3) A DVD “**The Psychedelic Experience**” (1965) *prize winning short film with Timothy Leary’s voice over introduction, and music composed and played by Ravi Shankar.*

*1 The study is covered in detail in: *Multidimensional Mind: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace. Millay, J. (1999) Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books. <http://www.amazon.com>.*

*2 James Dowlen’s art can be found on his web: www.dowlenart-works.com.

*3 Dr. Andrew Weil wrote about this event in *Rolling Stone*, NY: 10/23, 1975; 56-58.



Dr. Jean Millay

Dr. Millay is the editor of “**RADIANT MINDS: Scientists Explore the Dimensions of Consciousness**”, a collection of papers about research and philosophy by 55 prominent authors. She is also one of those authors. This is a revised and updated version of the 1993 PRG book “**Silver Threads: 25 Years of Parapsychology Research**”, which had three editors —Kane, B., Millay, J. & Brown, D. (Praeger, 1993.) Her own book “**MULTIDIMENSIONALMIND: Remote Viewing in Hyperspace**” (1999) was a Universal Dialogue Book, published by North Atlantic Books.

For thirty-five years she was involved in teaching biofeedback, parapsychology, psi research and the study of consciousness. She was president of the Parapsychology Research Group (PRG) in San Francisco for six years. She participated in most of Dr. Ruth-Inge Heinze’s 22 annual conferences on “The Study of Shamanism and Alternate Modes of Healing,” which published her presentations in the proceedings. These include: The use of trance states for age regression, to explore past-life-like experiences, and OOBes.

The number '001' is rendered in a large, white, stylized font with a jagged, almost crystalline texture. The background is a dark blue night sky filled with numerous small white stars. A bright, white crescent moon is positioned in the upper right corner, partially overlapping the number '1'.

An Interview with Joe McMoneagle

By Daz Smith

It would be hard to conceive that there could be anyone interested in Remote Viewing who has not heard of the legendary "Viewer #001": Joe McMoneagle.

Joe McMoneagle has 42 years of professional expertise in research and development, in numerous multi-level technical systems, the paranormal, and the social sciences. He is a published author, script writer, and retired US Army Chief Warrant Officer.

Joe McMoneagle is owner and Executive Director of Intuitive Intelligence Applications, Inc., which has provided support to multiple research facilities and corporations with a full range of collection applications using Anomalous Cognition (AC) in the production of original and cutting edge information.

He is a full time Research Associate with The Laboratories for Fundamental Research, Cognitive Sciences Laboratory, Palo Alto, California, where he has provided consulting support to research and development in remote viewing for over 22+years.

As a consultant to SRI-International and Science Applications International Corporation, Inc. from 1984 through 1995, Joe McMoneagle participated in protocol design, statistical information collection, R&D evaluations, as well as thousands of remote viewing trials in support of both experimental research as well as active intelligence operations for what is now known as Project STAR GATE. He is well versed with developmental theory, methods of application, and current investigative and possible training technology issues for remote viewing,

currently applied under strict laboratory controls and oversight. During his career, Mr. McMoneagle has provided professional intelligence and creative/innovative informational support to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Secret Service (SS), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Customs (USC), the National Security Council (NSC), most major commands within the Department of Defense (DoD), and hundreds of other individuals, companies, and corporations. He is the only person who has successfully demonstrated his ability as a remote viewer more than one hundred times, live, while on camera (double-blind and under strict scientific control) for national networks and labs in six countries (including, National Geographic, ABC, CBS, NBC, Channel 4 England, and Nippon TV).

Joe, first I would like to thank you for agreeing to do this interview, for your service to your country, as a soldier and more importantly for us, as a remote viewer, and also for the many books, interviews and examples over the years that have helped many of us grow and develop our own intuitive skills.

With this interview, we would like to ask you to dream some dreams for us...to tell us what hopes you have for remote viewing, what do you suggest we focus upon as a community of remote viewers, how would you like to see the groundwork laid out for the future?

You've seen and experienced so much from all your years of participation, what are the things that damage the remote

viewer, personally, and as an overall community and also what are the things that enhance the viewer and the overall community. We are asking you for your advice and wisdom, so rather than ending the interview talking about the future, we would like to begin it this way.

OVERALL SKILLS - VIEWER DEVELOPMENT

So dreaming the dream, if tomorrow you could open a 9-5 university of Remote Viewing, what would the curriculum look like, how long would studies be for, what would your idea scenario be? Don't hold back Joe – dream!

“First and foremost, you’d have to take a psychological stability test before you’d be allowed in the door. It’s okay to think out of the box or think without limiting oneself to what’s expected, etc., but the single greatest danger to becoming involved with PSI is losing the ability to determine real from imagination - specifically for those suffering from any form of psychosis.

If someone decided to make life-changing decisions based on a developing psychosis and I were responsible for inducing it, I would view this as an unconscionable act. For me to have taught someone something they couldn’t handle and then see it trash their life would be unbearable.

Believe it or not, there are people who walk in the door in a weakened state, or they are already operating out of delusion. To further that through exposure to psi should not be done under any conditions.

Secondly, there would be an entrance exam everyone would have to take in order to determine their current level of psi ability. This would also demonstrate their willingness to alter their personal methods or procedures that might be interfering with their ability to do remote viewing. In other words, are they willing to change, perhaps drop some of their own operational requirements or beliefs in order to grow? Some people say I’m too hard on those who want to be remote viewers, that it’s really not necessary to operate blind to the targets or to require scientific rules be enforced while doing everyday remote viewing information collection, or in training. They’re mistaken. These requirements are necessary, if for no other reason than to teach someone what is real from that which isn’t, to drive them from believing in something to absolutely knowing it. If you leave one small crack in the door of belief, it sinks the whole ship.

Last, they would have to check their ego at the door. In my opinion, based on 30+ years of observation, the minimum period of time one could expect to practice remote viewing would be six hours a day, five days a week, for a period not less than 2 years. In other words, it’s a full time job. I’m not talking just about the act of remote viewing here - I’m talking about the study of PSI in general. It has to be your major focus with as much time, thought, effort and practice given to it as possible – rather like a foreign language immersion school,

where you’re totally submerged in and only speaking the foreign language you’re learning. Obviously many can’t afford that. Modifying the above requirement simply lengthens the period beyond the probable two years, how much, depends on how much is changed in the base requirements.

Also, there would be prerequisite papers one would have to write that would demonstrate a thorough understanding for how and why remote viewing works the way it does. A lot of that instruction would include morality and ethics in PSI, as well as other issues. What needs to be understood is that most of the training has nothing to do with the act of remote viewing. Since we are attempting to change a perspective on reality, there has to be changes in a lot more than how something might be done. It requires changes that go to the core of the person’s character and belief structure. Besides, learning RV is more like unlearning bad habits picked up since birth; not learning anything you don’t already intuitively know.

A number of years ago, I was offered a large building and all the support I would need in a beautiful area of Japan in which to build a remote viewing school. I spent nearly a year giving this serious consideration before responding. After a great deal of thought, I turned them down. In my opinion, the expense required to support such an effort would be far beyond what would be fair to charge people for remote viewing training.

Unfortunately, the Star Gate Program made it all seem easy. I won’t say anyone’s lying, because some of the past participants actually believe what they say. But, you have to remember the people who did participate as viewers, at least within the first half of the program, were not only recruited through a rigorous procedure, they were also tested and psychologically vetted for what they would endure. They were then housed and paid their monthly salaries while practicing and polishing their skills, not for months, but for years. In the military we call this OJT – On the job training. Perhaps this would be a more appropriate way to do it in the civilian world.”

SPECIFIC SKILLS & VIEWER DEVELOPMENT - SKETCHING

Joe, You are famous for your excellent and consistent remote viewing and most of all detailed sketches. Please can you tell us a bit about your artistic or creative side: do you have any formal study, do you practice sketching, at what point does a viewer get to the kind of detail you do within a session, do you have a process for this, do you have any drawing techniques for developing remote viewers to focus upon. Also what are your views on studying photography, art, design and generally being creative – does this help the RV/sketching process?

“My father helped me to develop my artistic skills. When I was five or six years old, he started giving me paper and crayons, and then later, he’d give me pencils and showed me things. He’d show me a small object, like a model truck, then carry it into a different room and put it on the dresser. He’d tell me to

close my eyes and imagine seeing it sitting on the dresser and then he'd show me how to draw it by doing it himself. Then he'd say; 'Now I want you to draw it. But, you have to draw it from the back, or the front.' You can imagine what those first pictures I drew looked like!

This got me started. By the time I was ten, I was drawing hot rods, airplanes, just about anything that young boys might think was cool. I could customize these things and make them look different from how they actually were. He always praised me for my art work. In school, this ability was noticed and encouraged. I'd be the one asked to draw the decorations we would cut out then color for the Christmas or Halloween party. By the time I entered Junior and Senior High School I was earning part of my tuition at the private school I was in by doing part time jobs after school which required art work. I'd be lettering in architectural drawings, or doing artistic renderings to go with the plans, showing how the buildings would actually look enveloped by a park, woods, or golf course, that kind of thing. While in the Army, my job in intelligence sometimes required me to actually draw what I had seen to scale, and I would have to draw the details on the side of a truck or tank I might have seen for twenty seconds in the field while traveling through foreign countries. I took Nautical Engineering and Boat design from NAEBM in Connecticut for almost three years and had to design and draw the engineering plans for boats and ships up to 125 feet. These were some of my most difficult challenges because there are very few straight lines in a boat or ship, they are all fair curves. You could say in my later years, I became fairly competent with pencils, pens, oils, water colours and charcoal, when it comes to artistic ability.

My artistic pursuits have never been quenched. For the past five or six years I've been taking sculpture instruction from a professional artist named Charles Flickinger, who originally taught sculpture at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington DC. He and I now share a studio. I am able to do life-sized portraits and full figures in clay, bronze, stone, or other media now. I also designed, drew the plans for, and physically built the house my wife and I now live in. I studied for three years with a Master Woodcraftsman from Oberammergau, in Germany, while stationed in Bavaria during the early seventies; so I'm equally at home with wood carving. I believe artistic talent runs hand-in-hand with remote viewing. However, it can be any kind of art.

Having said all this, it isn't absolutely necessary. The use of language is an art within itself. I've seen very competent remote viewers who can't draw a stick figure. As long as you are able to get the idea across, that's what matters."

SPECIFIC SKILLS & VIEWER DEVELOPMENT - LOCATIONS

Joe, In the Army you learned direction finding, map reading, understanding various types of terrain amongst many other skills. Should remote viewers learn these types of skills as well,

or do you have any other tools or techniques that help a developing viewer in the 'search problem' and locating objects, things and people?

"I also learned all about computers, software, programming, physical security, counter-intelligence, how to pick locks, how to build radios, blow up bridges, Cajun knife fighting, how to send and receive Morse Code, judo, jujitsu, the social and character attributes for a number of countries and people, how to make guns, and a million other things, but none of that matters really when it comes to remote viewing.

It's remotely possible that exposure to a myriad of things throughout my life has armed me with a library of knowledge about a lot of things that are now stored within my permanent memory that somehow enables me to be a better remote viewer; but again, I doubt that this matters either. In fact, another way to look at it would be that most of this stuff would get in my way. Conversely, one might make an assumption that while remote viewing, I'd be overwhelmed with all the millions of related possibilities that might be keyed off by whatever small little nerve the remote viewing might have jingled in the back of my head.

Everyone always misses the point. The idea behind remote viewing, that which makes it completely different from just being psychic, is the fact that a remote viewer should always be kept **TOTALLY BLIND TO THE TARGET**. If you haven't got a clue what it is that you are supposed to be looking at, then whatever comes into your mind as a flavour, a hint, a niggles, a shadow, a line, whatever, must have something to do with the target. It's not the remote viewer's job to figure out what the target might be. It's the remote viewer's job to report what they are getting. No matter how stupid, how shallow, how ignorant, how lame, how pitiful, that input might be; it's the job of the remote viewer to report it. Put it down. All those little bits add up, eventually, something comes from it. Usually it is through a long time of practicing, or effort on the remote viewer's part, as they begin to see overall pictures in the 'fribbits' they've drawn, or someone else will, like the analyst who studies what the remote viewer does.

If the target's not blind, then the viewer isn't doing true remote viewing. The material they produce is therefore going to be of questionable value, since what they're getting may or may not be psychically derived, or it may be coming from what they already know about the target. In addition, when the target's not blind, even if there's nothing wrong with the PSI material, you just don't see it being trusted or used by anyone very often.

Searches are rarely done by remote viewers. They are done by dowsers, or they are done by those trained to take clues and follow them. Remote viewing information is a clue, however it is presented. Looking for and finding a missing object or person is probably the most difficult of all possible remote viewing targets.

What I do while working unfortunately makes remote viewing look much simpler than it is. I skip a lot of steps in the process. When I first started, 30+ years ago, I put down all the interesting little fribbits. I've learned over years that I can take those fribbits and sort them in my head. Why should I draw all of them when I can sort them in my head? I now sort them mentally and make rapid decisions about what fribbit means what. I consolidate lots of items in my head and end up drawing what appear to be near-photographic representations of what all the fribbits mean to me. That ability didn't just happen overnight. This comes from decades of effort in trying to demonstrate to third parties what's going on inside my brain. Making what's going on in my head useful is what it's all about for me.

So, it's a question of getting from point one to point two. Point one is the place where everyone begins. Point two is where everyone wants to be in skills or ability. In between are at minimum 3-5 years of hard labor. I sometimes think it's this part that no one wants to hear. I'm either accused of being a 'natural' (whatever that means) and skipping the middle part, or it's implied that a few lessons will show someone how to skip the middle. Neither is true. Everyone has to do the middle part to get to point two."

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A VIEWER - MENTAL TOUGHNESS

The military is all about discipline and following orders. What does a developing remote viewer need to "obey"? Discipline is a word used often in the remote viewing schools, What do you see as undisciplined practice amongst remote viewers and the community, whether mentally or in their habits, inside or outside of viewing situations. Also any advice or tips here?

"This is easy – skipping the practice part. Let's back up a bit for a moment and talk about training. Training for remote viewing should be about the rules, the protocols, and the history of it. The history should be truthful and not a load of BS. I've not seen a site on the History of RV that doesn't leave out huge chunks. The rules are quite simple and shouldn't be more than a day's instruction. Once the rules are established and learned or passed on, then it is possible to give a person a number of examples for how they can set up their own practice sessions. It is also possible to teach someone what to look for in their work, how to analyze what they do and see it for what it is. Then there should be some instruction for how one might be able to improve themselves over time. It is NEVER about demanding that someone learn a specific procedure or method for actually doing remote viewing. The reason this won't work is for a number of reasons, all important.

One: Everyone operates differently from a mental standpoint, that is, no one thinks the same as the next guy, nor is the interface between the conscious and subconscious mind the same for two people. So, how someone processes material,

or sees it, or manipulates it, is different enough to subvert any attempt to orchestrate a form of training that might do any good.

Two: In the history of remote viewing, counter to any preconceived notions that might exist on the Internet or within the Star Gate Project history, there is no proven method of training that works or has proven successful. People walk in the door with a known or unknown level of expertise and that's what they display from the outset. This is also true of what has become known as the Ingo Swann Training method. In fact, the original training program designed by Ingo Swann was never completed. The military obtained only half of what he outlined as a possible training scenario. The reason being is that the effort was curtailed prior to its completion. It was curtailed for a reason – they didn't feel that it was working.

But, they also hadn't finished the process, so who knows if it would have in the end. No one.

So, they closed the training and then decided to modify what they originally knew very little about. Remember the original effort by Ingo took 18-months. The military then stepped in and extended the first four levels of training to six because that's what Ingo had called for. They did this by adding two final levels which they invented themselves, and then the entire program which probably should have taken somewhere in a believable two years, was then subsequently shortened to just a few weeks. How can a training program, even if it were moderately successful, be better when shortened from 18++ months to a few weeks? This was grossly unfair to Ingo, as well as those being trained.

Three: Over time, and with experience, everyone who begins to learn how their own mind operates will develop their own methodology for understanding what the material is that they are trying to decipher. The idea behind this practice and experience is so that we each learn how to deal with what our minds are dealing with. Think of this as learning a new language. If we are trying to tear down the fences of habit that have created blockages to our ability to remote view, how can someone pushing new fences and habits on us be of any value to us?

It is my belief that the true strength of mind, mental toughness if you will, comes from ignoring everything else that's going on around us, and focusing on our own mental abilities and recognizing what is hampering or what is getting in the way of developing our ability to remote view. It is a slow and ponderous effort to eventually come to understand how and why our minds work the way they do. It's a job that only the individual can do, and it takes considerable effort and time. Those who are mentally tough enough survive the process and become better remote viewers. Those who don't, or who feel the need to rely on others to tell them how to think, do not.

And by the way, I'm not offended by those who choose to ar-

gue with this position. You should if you find some other advantage that works for you. I would encourage you to figure it out for yourself, as that's half the battle."

ABILITY TO WORK ON A TEAM

This is another core value of the Military. How important is this for a remote viewer? Many remote viewing projects seem to have teams of viewers work the project – is there any value in this approach from your experience?

"Absolutely there's value to being part of a team in remote viewing. But, there are some easy mistakes that you can make should you become a member of one. Teamwork as a remote viewer isn't the same as teamwork in any other effort. For instance, if you have six remote viewers and four of the six say the sky is blue-gray, and one of the other two say it's white, and the other says it's black, it has an equal statistical chance of being black or white and probably a slightly less chance of being blue-gray. There is no consensus in group viewing, so don't expect any.

But, belonging to a group is the best thing that can happen to a remote viewer. You have a peer group of individuals you can bounce stuff off of. This is especially important if everyone holds a different opinion about something regarding PSI. You will find sometimes there is no answer for why or how something happens, it just is. Having a number of differences of opinion as to how or why can be important to freedom of thought and action; you shouldn't need consensus to believe something is true. When you find yourself believing in something that your peer group condemns, then it's probably a healthy thing.

There is not only truth in a multitude of individual beliefs and theories about things that are happening, but it helps to keep one centered and in a healthy frame of mind. Just because something has the appearance of being one way or the other, doesn't necessarily make it so. Also, when you are dealing with the strange and cutting edge mysteries of the paranormal, it's not only healthy and smart to have a group to go to for support, but it's mandatory in order to keep yourself from going off the deep end. You take care of one another and see that the serious nature of what you are interested in remains real. If your friends won't tell you that you are beginning to act crazy, then who will?

Multiple viewers will bring a whole spread of different opinions about a target to the table. You'll not only get answers to what it is that you are specifically looking for, but you will probably get the entire history of the target laid out in front of you. Or, you'll get a bag of unending data that has no relationship one bit to the other. In which case you can question whether or not there is really a target there or not. Some things people believe are true do not necessarily become true, and multiple viewers have a way of ferreting this out."

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A REMOTE VIEWER

Joe, Do you think that we as remote viewers have any responsibilities both personal as an overall remote viewing community?

"One of the responsibilities the group has is to stay true to the nature of what remote viewing is. Many have strayed from that over the years because they haven't bothered to read the data, look up the information or join groups that have access to the same. For instance, there is a ton of material which exists on the Parapsychological Association's Site under 'Publications' regarding remote viewing, <http://www.parapsych.org/>. How many have joined that group as an associate member in order to access it? There are numerous research groups in America who study the paranormal who have done remarkable things with remote viewing, but most remote viewers have no idea who they are; e.g., the American Society for Psychological Research as an example <http://www.aspr.com/>. They continue to do a lot of interesting things as the oldest psychic research organization in the United States. You can learn a lot about the science of remote viewing that way.

Why would that be important? So many say the science is bogus when it comes to actual 'operational or real world' targets. They say that because they don't understand it. However, there are lots of things that come out of the research which are incredibly important, or should be, to every remote viewer out there. As an example: INTENT drives the targeting. It's what gets a remote viewer to the target. I don't know many who believe that, but it's proven. What's also been proven is how you should mentally approach a remote viewing task. There is advice from a whole group of people who have accomplished some acclaim within the field: Curtis Carlson, Max Dessoir, Oliver Lodge, Craig D. Murray, Henry D. Rawson, Joseph Rush, Anton Schmoll and J.E. Mabire, Upton and Mary Craig Sinclair, Rene Warcollier, Ingo Swann, Charles Richet, G. N. M. Tyrrell, Eleanor and Henry Sidgwick, A. Blair Thaw and Edwin C. May just to name a few, who speak about what your frame of mind during insight and data collection should be. Do they agree? No. But, there is tremendous insight from what they have to say and some of it will apply to each of us as individuals. I only see one or two individual names when someone is trying to push a belief.

Instead, we get advice from people who haven't bothered to read the literature from the past 100+ years, those who haven't attempted to pay any dues to the effort. We are told that all those who came before are ignorant and miss the point. Wrong. It is our personal responsibility to seek out the information, to read it, to discuss it, and to try and find how it might apply to what we are personally trying to accomplish. Birthed from those discussions comes new ideas and new ways to appropriately test differences that help produce new and valuable information that can help those who follow.

It is our responsibility to treat what we do as remote viewers with respect, and to honour those who came before, who did the work. It doesn't imply they were right about everything they said or wrote. It's just common sense to be less didactic in our approach, and bit more open minded."

THE SCIENCE OF REMOTE VIEWING

What areas excite you, and make you curious? If you could sit down with a group of scientists who asked you, Joe, what should we be focused on understanding in order to better understand and teach the rv process, what would that be. Any specific experiments you have had playing around in your mind that you would suggest. Any current scientific studies you suggest we watch?

"It's my understanding that I'm the only psychic/remote viewer who is a full member of the Parapsychological Association [PA], which is made up of researchers from all over the world. It is formally affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS]. The work of the association is reported in the Journal of Parapsychology and the Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research. So, I'm already thoroughly involved in daily discussions and ongoing research into the field of the paranormal. I've co-published papers in the PA and have presented at their annual conferences when they are held throughout the world. It is a considerable honor I take very seriously.

I'm highly interested in what makes remote viewing tick and how information is being passed between humans and/or how we might come to know things long before other humans might know them. Never mind all the other areas of the paranormal – from the possibility of extraterrestrials existing to how reality works or how we might manipulate it. I was a research associate for three years at SRI-International, and then for seven years at Science Applications International Corporation. I'm a researcher with the Laboratory for Fundamental Research in Palo Alto now for seventeen years and have helped to design, test, and participate in dozens of major experimental efforts over the years. I also have my own company within which I've done research and applications now for in excess of 27 years.

As for recommendations – I would suggest that you might join the organization as an associate member, obtain and read what's being done. Get into the history and read many of the studies that have already been done over the past thirty years, with specific regard to remote viewing. There is no one study I'd recommend. I recommend them all. One can only benefit from having a true understanding based on what's already known about information transfer. Up until this point, the Internet has done nothing but despoil what is fact about remote viewing, leading many aspiring remote viewers down the primrose path; e.g., 'A remote viewer doesn't have to be blind to a target,' being a good example.

I have no interest in teaching, there is too much to look at with regard to how and why. Ed May has a storage room with numerous studies we and others did, stowed away in boxes awaiting attention, but we need to find the resources – money, time, and energy – to get them written up. a few dozen studies that have never been written up, so it would be nice to find some money somewhere to pay for the time to do that. Everything takes time, energy and money to get it out. I'm sixty-six years old and my energy is not what it used to be. Ed is even older. We both know that getting that material out is a major requirement, and is our major focus."

Joe, you're kind of independent from most of the remote viewing field and organisations like IRVA. Is there any reason behind this and has it helped or hindered your remote viewing projects – I ask because in the early days after disclosure (1997) for a while you did participate in online email discussions and shared many great insights?

"Disclosure came in November of 1995. I know because I was hunted down by various media and camera crews and ended up being taken by helicopter to give an interview in the past home of J.B. Rhine at the invite of his daughter and head of the Rhine Research Center, Sally Feather.

I don't care about organizations which focus on a single aspect of remote viewing and yet claim they are open to other viewpoints. My sense was that IRVA began as though it were the new L. Ron Hubbard Headquarters for RV, with Ingo Swann's statue in the foyer. I have no bones to pick with Ingo. He and I have known each other for a very long time. He has a grasp for what's happening within his mind as regards remote viewing, and he's demonstrated that many times with ease. Ingo retired to his private mentation in the latter part of the 1980's. It is my belief that he no longer wanted to be a lab subject, and he had been treated very badly by the very unit that now hails him as their hero. My feelings about that abuse don't matter. I love Ingo, his work, and he is one of my heroes in the development and exploration of RV. But, it's my opinion what people have done with his 'training mechanism' is not something he would have endorsed. I believe he allows it simply because he can't do anything about it. I think what it's been turned into is completely bogus, and never what he intended from the get-go. Having said that, what it has done, is turn on hundreds of people to RV who otherwise might not have even tried it. Hurrah for that!

ARV, CRV, ERV, etc., are names invented by others to justify what they do. None of them depict anything real about remote viewing as I understand it. The need to break it all down into parts and segments for the masses has done more damage than good. What everyone needs to understand is that all humans are psychic. That's a given. The degree to which they may be psychic is determined by their natural level of talent and their efforts or energy at practicing what they do. Beyond that, it's all eye wash."

Within areas of remote viewing there are hot debates on what can only be described as a move away from the scientific protocols that define remote viewing;

- *Arranged pre-determined target – not spontaneous*
- *Viewer is blind*
- *No one in the vicinity of the viewer knows the target*
- *Data is recorded*
- *There is Feedback - used to check validity of RV data.*

What are your thoughts on this?

"I'd agree and disagree with some of your comments above, not the fact that there are hot debates. There shouldn't be any debates about the need for scientific protocols. You can have spontaneous targets, they were done all the time in the Star Gate Program and within experiments at both SRI-I and SAIC, as well as for collection purposes. But, you can still fit them within the rules of science. The viewer is always blind, or should be in the ideal situation [see my comments on protocols]. I don't know about number three above; I'd say anyone in the room with the viewer needs to be blind for very obvious reasons, no explanation required. You always record what was done before any feedback is given. You may want to task the same person against their own material before you disclose what the actual target is. And we know from numerous studies that feedback isn't necessary except in a training scenario.

Also, for edification purposes, I've never said that a viewer had to be blind while undergoing training. It certainly helps, because it shortens the training period and breaks the viewer from having to have hints about what the target might be. But, during collection targeting, the viewer and anyone with them should be blind. Anything else should be considered unacceptable and one should strive for the ultimate. When some form of instruction is given, then all of that should be part of the report. If it leads the viewer too much then it shouldn't be called RV."

Another hot topic in remote viewing and one that it seems has different interpretation is front loading on ops targets. Do you have a definition of front loading. For example I do a lot of missing person work and I know you've also done a fair amount on camera. In advance I know I'm working a missing person target and that I have to provide rv data for a current location, is this how you work and do you class this as being front loaded? Or what to you believe are acceptable levels of information given to remote viewers for operational projects for it to be valid as Remote Viewing?

"Front loading is giving away information up front that either tells the viewer something specific about their target or hints at what you are looking for. It's okay to say you are working a missing person case; it's okay to say you are working on a case which has police interest. It is not okay to say you are looking for a 57-year old woman, mother of two, who's been missing for two years. It's not okay to say you are being targeted on why someone was murdered. There are reasons why. If you

say you are looking for an assault weapon, then you are giving away information which can add to the veracity or accuracy of the response.

For instance, say; 'you are working on a police case.' What you withhold is the fact that it was a beating, the person is in a coma, it involves a woman who is 37 years old, and is currently in a fierce divorce from her estranged husband. So, when the viewer gives you any of the above information, then they are actually showing you that they are not only on target, but they are accurate about X-amount of the information that is currently known, and which they are providing. If they prove accurate with 88% of the information they've provided that you already know, then what they might have to say that you don't know, you can assume to also be 88% accurate. If part of that is where the assault weapon was thrown, then you know you have a high degree of probability for finding it. If you tell them, they are working on an assault case and you are looking for the assault weapon, then you can't believe anything they tell you about its location – all you can plan on getting is conjecture or guessing.

You need to let the viewing take care of itself. Historically speaking, someone asking the viewer questions about the information in their viewing, when they don't have any information at all about the crime, will almost always lead to their asking exactly the right question at exactly the right time. This is because they are being just as psychic as the viewer. Giving away too much information only short-circuits what remote viewing is all about. It denies the remote viewer the opportunity to deliver psychic information, as well as hamper the monitor if there is one.

When I worked the missing people for the dozen or more two hour specials in Japan, I was told they were missing, but that was all. The first thing I had to do was describe them in detail so they would know I was on the right target before I was allowed to continue. Beyond the above statements, all my target information was double blind and in sealed envelopes I was not allowed to handle. I found exactly half the missing people I looked for, some outside of Japan, some dead and buried in other countries. I was never wrong in identifying the country they were located in."

Joe, we all know there are many different methods used to get remote viewing data and that methods seem to change with each viewer over time – have your method/s changed as you use them now from when you first began?

"My methods haven't changed over time. I use a multitude of methods which depend almost entirely on what my mind tells me will work best."

Do you use any meditation techniques, practice martial arts or anything else you can share with developing remote viewers that helps you with your remote viewing processes?

"I meditate on a week to week basis. Zen or the ability to com-

pletely empty the mind of any thought is very supportive to remote viewing. I can and have demonstrated this ability at Nihon University, while being filmed on national level television in Japan. But, my favourite form of meditation is a slow walk through the woods.

Do you have many spontaneous occurrences of psi? – has being a long-time remote viewer changed the nature of these at all?

“I always have spontaneous input of psi. I don’t talk about what I see or get when these things happen. Most of the time they would be an invasion of privacy, or they are meaningless to the course of things. Sometimes I get input regarding something major, which I might share or not, depending on the nature of it. If I do decide to share the information, I do so with the appropriate authorities.”

Joe, To you in your life and experiences, What is the scariest target that you ever remote What would you consider being the most rewarding experience remote viewing has delivered viewed?

“There are no scary targets. The most rewarding experience is always finding a missing young child alive. The worse kind is finding the missing child dead, or being just minutes late getting there.”

Like many of us remote viewers I guess you’re always being tasked with esoteric type projects involving ufos, aliens and “other” life, how do you feel about this especially with the limited feedback we have for this type of project? Also, has viewing this type or project affected or changed your views of life and of the universe?

“Targeting aliens, UFOs, and other esoteric targets is usually a waste of time. Once in a blue moon they will produce information which can be actually checked or verified on the ground. If you get information which can be verified and no one bothers, then I suggest you not do any viewing for that person again. I’ve not been able to find any alien bases, but I have participated in crash site explorations, some of which seem to be quite interesting. They’ve resulted in some rather bizarre findings which I find highly interesting.”

In your viewing experiences have you ever been tasked with off-planet targets like the Moon and Mars and any life or structure related targets like many of the other military and science remote viewers? And if so what has this shown you?

“Yes, I’ve targeted on areas of the Moon and Mars. I’ve described what appear to be some kind of ruins on the planet Mars. As for the Moon, I’ve not been targeted on the dark side, but there are some interesting things, or what appear to be some kinds of artifacts that are located in the upper right region of the face of the moon, in a specific crater area. However, I have no immediate means for checking the accuracy of

my results.”

The work you did at SRI/SAIC and others, what do you believe was the most valuable thing you or we learnt from these experiments?

“That what specifically drives targeting is INTENT and EXPECTATION FOR OUTCOME. This identifies a specific reason why most of reality operates the way it does, at least with regard to how it relates to humankind. It speaks to how important focusing in the moment and paying attention to what you are thinking about your actions and decisions have as an effect on one’s life. It is the cause for all things that we experience, not just getting us to a remote viewing target.”

I’ve spent a lot of time reading the Star Gate FOIA documents and in the history of remote viewing. I’ve seen in this that the military program’s demise seemed to be mainly from a combination of its bad management and outside influences like Russell Targ’s FOIA requests, books from current and ex-members, TV documentaries – from seeing it all in the files – the closure looked inevitable – how did it effect you at the time and has it made it harder to actively be involved in remote viewing since, or worse?

“In my opinion the closure was a result of years of bad management, poor facilitation of remote viewing, a lack of control of and by the remote viewers, in-fighting, politics across agencies, and the need to ridicule the operation, perhaps because it is the only means of defending against it. If people had continued to get what they wanted from it, you can bet it would still be going on today. It’s ridiculous to think that every agency in America tasked the program for help over twenty years and then came to the conclusion it was not worth it – give me a break.

FOIA requests never bothered anyone in the government before. Why would it bother anyone now? Besides, most of those never occurred until the government itself opened the project up to the public. My initial book on remote viewing, ‘Mind Trek’, was the first book on it by a remote viewer. I didn’t write that book exposing the project, I wrote the book based on open literature and the public side of SRI-International. There was nothing classified within it. In fact, I was criticized for not talking about the project back when my book came out. Of course I couldn’t at the time.

I think the other thing to remember is that even though they released over 70,000 pages, it certainly wasn’t the total of the project files. I don’t see more than six percent of my targets contained in the released documents. Almost everything that was worth anything at all was not in the released documents, except for that material which was talked about in a book or statement somewhere; e.g., my Russian submarine material from the NSC Tasking as an example. And, even then some of the drawings haven’t been released.

The closure of the project has had no effect on me at all. It's freed many of us up to do what we want to accomplish in the paranormal research world. It's just a bit more difficult getting the research money, but that's about it. The single greatest problem with the closure of the program that I can see is the thousands of people who suddenly showed up on the Internet making claims of being expert remote viewers when they haven't a clue what the term means, and that is evident in their responses to questions about it."

Joe, What do you feel about the revenue generating circus that has evolved from the military and science programs that we see today i.e. remote viewing training costing thousands of dollars, cyclic DVDs warning of the end of the world, conferences and books – how does seeing this make you feel?

"It's denigrating to the entire field, and it is a circus. Beyond that, I really don't care about anyone involved in all that. It's not my job to clean up humanity; it is what it is. The only effect it's had on me is there are hundreds, if not thousands of people who now expect me to tell them when something is right or bogus. I have to remind many that it's not my job to clean it all up. It's very sad when someone contacts me and it's obvious they've been ripped off or sold an illusion. But there is nothing I can do about it."

Do you ever see a possibility of large scale funding and research for remote viewing projects and experimentation ever again - of the kind that was done at SRI and SAIC/others?

"Actually the funding has stayed about the same in many respects across the field. The project only generated somewhere around 18 million dollars over the course of its life, which is a drop in the ocean of government funding for things. That funding covered just less than 20 years of research and the program collection side of things. I've seen repairs to a single bridge expend twice the amount. It wasn't hoarded by SRI-I and SAIC either, as it was spread across numerous university labs, and private study labs across the world. Not all the work was done at SRI-I and SAIC.

We've continued to do a lot of experimentation; only much of that work has been overseas where we get a better bang for the buck; in Budapest for example. The experiments done today are far more enriching than those which were done back during the project. We're learning a lot more about the human effect on the paranormal. So, in many ways, nothing much has changed. There are just more people involved."

As a bit of Joe trivia to help us get to know Joe the man behind the legend – what's your favourite?

- Book
- Film
- Record/music
- Colour

And how does Joe like to relax – after a hard day at the remote

viewing office, for example?

"I have no favourite book. I read about four books a month now, and have ever since my wife bought me a Nook - the new technology is great.

I have lots of favourite films, but my preference is for Science Fiction. I think one of my all-time favourite film series is 'Aliens.' It's exactly the kind of species an advanced race would build to deal with the rigors of space. Aliens have always interested me. I guess because of the possibilities.

The only music I usually listen to is classical, or rock from the 1950's, when it all started.

My favourite colour would have to be cobalt blue – the darkest segment of a clear day sky. I guess it reminds me of the sea, places I used to dive. It's a peaceful colour filled with hope – at least in my own mind."

Now you may have answered this in my earlier questions but if not - As a member of the next generation of remote viewers – what would you like to see me/us do – is there anything you'd like to see us as a generation accomplish or try to achieve?

"I suggest you not be didactic about what you believe and what you think is true about remote viewing and the paranormal. Read the literature, seek out what's come before about information transfer, and stop trying to control how people feel about it. Enjoy remote viewing for what it is; something in the character of humans which few currently understand and certainly don't know enough about it to dictate. Aside from my own website, I've never seen one accurate about me or my participating in the last 30+ years of remote viewing. So, I assume no one else's history is accurate either.

Everyone seems to get so wrapped around the axle about who did what to whom, which came first the apple or the seed, how can we use it to make a lot of money, etc. Use it for fun, use it to improve things, enjoy yourselves! If it's not fun then walk away, because you are spoiling it for the rest of us.

Seriously, have fun with it. Use remote viewing to help people. Use it to explore, to find out things that we don't know about or that can benefit human kind. Take the time to do it right, and always check your data out. If the remote viewing says there's gold on the west face of a mountain, go there and dig!"

- Joseph McMoneagle, CW2, USA, Retired., CStS





Daz Smith is a remote viewer with fourteen years experience using CRV. He is an artist and designer and the creator of this magazine. His Remote Viewing work can be found in many online Remote Viewing projects & on his own web-site.

W. www.remoteviewed.com

E. daz.smith@gmail.com



***eight martinis has created a small range of remote viewing t-shirts and mugs. We make \$1 on each item sold - which will go towards our personal costs for creating this FREE magazine. So if you want to look "cool" whilst drinking coffee, about to start that important remote viewing session of yours, then you can do no better than with an RV quote inspired mug.**



<http://www.cafepress.co.uk/remoterviewed>



PROTOCOLS

The defining Principles of Remote Viewing

- Daz Smith, Lyn Buchanan and PJ Gaenir

Over a long period of time I have seen practitioners and commentators alike misinterpret, change and debate the protocols that define remote viewing. With this in mind I contacted PJ Gaenir, Paul Smith, Lyn Buchanan & Joe McMoneagle for their input. Paul Smith, although liking the idea, declined to contribute. This article includes my initial comments on RV protocols and a few questions for others. It is followed by Lyn Buchanan's comments, and then PJ Gaenir's.

Joe McMoneagle feels very strongly about the RV protocols. He would rather his comments not be associated with any other persons or any other ideas. As a result, Joe's responses concerning this subject have been pulled into an article of their own (following this one), to ensure his comments stand alone. Joe feels this is necessary because his comments reflect the past and current position on research and collection protocols developed for remote viewing within the laboratories at SRI-International, SAIC, and LFR.

This is what I asked everyone:

"It's clear that protocol use is more of a spectrum than a set black and white answers, which hasn't helped with the over-

all confusion. With this in mind, I'm asking a few key players for your opinions on the Remote Viewing protocols as you see them and use them.

Questions for you on Remote Viewing Protocols:

1. What do you see as being the Remote Viewing protocols?
2. How do you see them being used? Are they static for you or adaptable to the situational needs?
3. Where do we go from here? How do we let the community and everyone interested in RV know what protocols have been used and why?

You are one of these people. Could you please answer these questions and add any comments/thoughts of your own. We can then present them all together within an article in eight martinis. I have included my answers below for you as a start."

What follows are my thoughts sent to each, then the replies.

COMMENTS FROM DAZ SMITH

I myself try to follow the SRI *experimental* Remote Viewing protocols. In fourteen years of remote viewing I have not yet come across a remote viewing project or situation that can't be done under the SRI proposed structure. For me they seem to work for every situation I have so far encountered and I see no need to change them any further or to dilute the protocols to fit any emerging situations that need RV.

In recent months I've heard practiced remote viewers say it doesn't really matter, i.e. the viewer, tasker and others who know the target can all be in the same room, and it's still remote viewing. I've heard others further say that RV is always in development and things change; that what SRI and others did in the past, aren't necessarily what we should be doing now.

To both of these I have to say No! If something isn't broke then don't try to fix it – don't overcomplicate things. Don't do a disservice to yourself, RV and the memory and hard work of all the people who have gone before us, who accomplished so much.

The protocols as I see them.

The experimental SRI protocols are based around three classes of remote viewing; A, B, C that were carried out during the military RV program. (*Fig 1. A page from an SRI document*).

Training RV – Class C

- Monitor is knowledgeable of the site; therefore session carried out under non-blind conditions.
- Intrasection feedback given to facilitate learning process.
- Session results do not stand alone as proof-of-principle because of cueing possibilities.
- Evaluation of RV results inapplicable; performance curve measures only.

Evaluation/Confirmation RV – Class B

- Viewer & Monitor are blind to site.
- Feedback given only post-session.
- Statistical techniques applicable to RV accuracy assessment.

Operational RV – Class A

- Monitor is blind in majority of cases.
- Non blind analysts or observers occasionally present.

- Feedback conditions variable, depending on requirements.
- Evaluation techniques as determined by user.

SRI created a three-tier structure allowing for flexibility in both the early learning stages, to accommodate and help in the learning process, and in the later "operational" stage of RV use as the results are what mattered and how these were evaluated by the clients. Only "Class B" RV protocols allow for full scientific evaluation of remote viewing accuracy as this stage is fully blind and feedback is available.

So in summary, it's my belief that for training sometimes the tasker or monitor in the room with the viewer knows the target. Sometimes they give a little feedback. This stage should be very minimal until the viewer is proficient enough to start remote viewing for real. I don't like it but it is what it is.

For "Operational RV", for clients who will act on data, and where the rv isn't used to prove a case for psychic functioning and in situations whereby viewers, analysts, project managers and others are all getting paid for participation – then I understand the need to "lessen" the time and resources and to point the viewing in the direction of the appropriate data by informing them of the target focus.

As long as this doesn't actually tell the viewer anything specific about the actual target. This is usually done with a piece of information up front, i.e. "the target is a; [Life-form, event, location, or structure as applicable])."

Finally, for "proof of psychic functioning remote viewing", the target should be double blind, no one who knows the target should be in the vicinity of the viewer, there should be feedback and the entire project should be strictly adhered to from start to finish by all involved.

Where do we go from here?

Because remote viewing and its protocol use is a spectrum, It is my belief that we need to as a community, inform everyone when publishing any kind of RV project the exact nature of the project and its construction as clearly and as up front as possible. This can be done in a small paragraph attached to the project describing its format: who was blind, how blind, how solid the feedback is. Only with clear and concise disclosure and procedures will we be able to build upon the great work done so far and not go down a murky road where the protocols are eroded until none exist anymore.

Let's present each project clearly allowing all individuals to make an informed decision on the data as to whether psychic functioning took place. And if you know up front that you want to present ANY projects as a "proof" of psychic functioning then it must be done properly and under ALL the protocols.

(*Following page - Fig 1. A page from an SRI document - RV Reliability and Evaluation - January 1984*). Showing the **experimental protocols proposed**.

SECRET

Table 2
(U) PROTOCOLS

Class C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in training sessions • Monitor is knowledgeable of the site; therefore session carried out under nonblind conditions. • Intrasession feedback given to facilitate learning process. • Session results do not stand alone as proof-of-principle because of cueing possibilities. • Evaluation of RV results inapplicable; performance curve measures, e.g., number of coordinate iterations required, only.
Class B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in confirmation, evaluation. • Monitor is blind to site. • Feedback given only post-session. • Statistical techniques applicable to RV accuracy assessment.
Class A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in operational RV, simulations. • Monitor is blind in majority of cases; nonblind analysts or observers occasionally present. • Feedback conditions variable, depending on task requirements. • Evaluation techniques as determined by user.

SECRET/NOFORN

SECRET

COMMENTS FROM LYN BUCHANAN

[Daz] What do you see as being the Remote Viewing protocols?

“The protocols are nothing more than a way to communicate with your subconscious mind in the most proficient manner. They are, for the most part, based on using the body’s physical senses to translate between the languages of the subconscious and conscious minds. I always tell people that if you likened “being psychic” to a vacation, then the protocols of CRV would be the car. If you’ve ever gone on a vacation in a car, then you know that the car is definitely not the vacation. It is just a means of getting you where you want to go. Just as buying gas, staying awake while you drive, putting up with the kids in the car, etc. are not always as pleasant as you would like, even so the protocols may not always be the most thrilling part of viewing. But they get you there, and they do so in the best way possible.

If a person wants to do the best and most accurate viewing, then my advice would be to first go by the protocols which have been proven to work. Then, and only then, if the situation absolutely requires it, try something else”

[Daz] How do you see them being used? – are they static for you or adaptable to the situational needs?

“Using the protocols as a translation device between the conscious and subconscious is like translating between any two people who speak different languages. It is situational. You can make rules and learn grammatical structures all you want, but in the end, the job is to get the message across as clearly and accurately as possible. Life, time, space, and the world are not things that can be completely covered by a set of static rules. Does that mean that you should throw all the rules out? Absolutely not. The rules are there because they have been found to work in the greatest number of situations over decades of time and thousands of target situations. They are, in the end, situational, but you only depart from them when the situation shows that you have no other choice, and that is a very rare thing, indeed.”

[Daz] Where do we go from here? – how do we let the community and everyone interested in RV know what protocols have been used and why.

“The protocols which were developed by the U.S. military and the research giants at S.R.I. and other places were developed over years of time, hundreds of experiments, databasing, documentation, and tested in the field through trial-and-error use in applications, and actual, real-world situations. They have been honed over decades of time and usage. I know that people like to make up their own rules because they make sense to them, but the fact is that the subconscious mind doesn’t always work on logic. I wish that instead of a person simply making up his/her own rules (especially if he/she then plans

to take someone’s money to learn them) he/she should first learn the rules that have been proven to work. Then, if some special application requires, branch out from there. The fact is that no matter how logical home-made protocols may sound, the protocols which have been developed through scientific research and actual, in-the-trenches work are 30-40 years further down the road than anything you can make up on your own.”

[Daz] Training RV – Class C

• *Monitor is knowledgeable of the site; therefore session carried out under non-blind conditions.*

“When I teach a class, I also teach one student how to act as a monitor for another student. That both trains good monitoring protocols, and it also trains each view how to properly act as his/her own monitor when he/she gets home and works alone. It also teaches the student how to work with a monitor, and teaches the student who is learning to monitor how to keep from polluting a session. Mistakes are made, so the condition is very “non-blind”. But in the end, both students learn a lot more about the viewing process.”

• *Intra-session feedback given to facilitate learning process.*

“I don’t give in-session feedback on the target information. I do, however, give constant in-session feedback on the structure and protocols so the student will develop good habits to take home. In the end, helping the student become a good viewer is the goal of training, not having them do a good session and getting a pat on the back.”

• *Session results do not stand alone as proof-of-principle because of cueing possibilities.*

“Right. It is easy to forget that in practice, the purpose of a practice target is not to learn something about the target. It is for the viewer to learn something about him/herself and to develop the good habits which will be necessary after he/she leaves the class. Again, any cueing in a training session should be instructional about how to do the job, not informational about the target site.”

• *Evaluation of RV results inapplicable; performance curve measures only.*

“Sorry, but the student wants an evaluation of the RV results. In the student’s learning process, the rule applies that ‘Success breeds success’. While the evaluation should be focused mainly on how well the student adhered to the structural process, pointing out correct target information gives him/her that success. Even when a student gets something wrong, it can be turned into a successful situation by analyzing why it was wrong, what was happening when he/she got the bad information, etc. You can say overall that the evaluation of session results is not important, but for the student, when used properly, it is a very important learning tool.”

[Daz] Evaluation/Confirmation RV – Class B

- *Viewer & Monitor are blind to site.*
- *Feedback given only post-session.*
- *Statistical techniques applicable to RV accuracy assessment.*

Operational RV – Class A

- *Monitor is blind in majority of cases*

“‘In majority of cases’ is the key phrase, here. There are times, such as when a child has first gone missing, or there is a 3-star general waiting in the hallway, tapping his foot and constantly looking at his watch, that ‘frontloading’ needs to be given, in order to make the session time shorter. There is also the situation where a viewer tends to mentally wander about a target before finally focusing on the point of interest. Here again, the protocols may be situational. While you should never give the viewer any target information, it is totally permissible to focus him/her onto the aspect of interest. For example, ‘*The target is an event. Describe the event aspect of the target.*’ This is neutral information-wise, but brings the viewer into quicker focus concerning what information is required. This is really no different in principle from a monitor allowing the viewer to mentally roam about a site and when he/she gets to the required aspect, having the monitor tell the viewer to focus on it. The only real difference is that the session takes less time and the viewer isn’t mentally and physically wasted by the time the session is over.”

- *Non-blind analysts or observers occasionally present.*

“And if present, their presence should be documented. In so doing, a database can be used to tell when any particular visitor to a session harms the viewing process. This is especially true when the visitor to a session is not familiar with the process. We have had generals, congressmen, senators, etc. sit in on sessions. Believe me, if they want to sit in on it, there is no way to tell them, ‘No’.”

- *Feedback conditions variable, depending on requirements.*

“Well, actually it depends more on the people for whom you are doing the work. For example, if you work for the CIA or even for any large corporation which has a lot of money tied up in the results, you will often get a lie for feedback. If you are working for a police department, they may promise you feedback, but by the time they solve that one case, they have 40 more waiting. You won’t get the feedback you’re promised. Also, if the people for whom you are working want the operation to be on-going, then feedback can pollute future work and shouldn’t be given.”

- *Evaluation techniques as determined by user.*

“Absolutely wrong. Evaluation techniques should be standardized. That is the only way that standardized data collection can be gained and utilized for improvement of working situations, for establishing a viewer’s track record, and for es-

tablishing overall dependability ratings for both viewers, analysts, report writers, and entire units.”

[Daz] SRI created a three-tier structure allowing for flexibility in both the early learning stages to accommodate and help in the learning process and in the later “Operational” stage of RV use.....

“But what everyone forgets is that these rules were developed in the laboratory, completely void of any real-world work and data. Operational rules made by researchers in the laboratory are not going to be as useful in the field as protocols and methods gained by experience in the field. The field is messy, extremely situational, and unpredictable. When people take the research done on the West Coast [of United States] by S.R.I. and accept it as the only set of protocols applicable to remote viewing, they are turning a blind eye to the fact that other, more application-oriented protocols were developed by soldiers doing the actual work out on the East Coast [of United States]. To do so is to turn a blind eye (and mind) to the fact that the laboratory is not the only place remote viewing can be done.

You see, a lot of people assume that the ‘changes’ made to the protocols by those working in the military field were replacements for the laboratory protocols. They weren’t. They were refinements. They added correlates to the rules. They did not say that we shouldn’t follow this or that rule if we don’t want to, or even if we don’t have time. They said that this rule or that must be performed in a slightly different way in certain situations. The operational work didn’t ignore the rules...it actually added situational correlates to them and made them even more complex to meet the needs of working under life’s messy and unpredictable conditions. Record keeping and databasing defined what those situations were and what correlates applied to each. And that is the big difference between the operationally-based research done under actual operational conditions and the things that people just make up on their own, today.”

[Daz].... as the results are what mattered and how these were evaluated by the clients. Only “Class B” RV protocols allow for full scientific evaluation of remote viewing accuracy as this stage is fully blind and feedback is available.

“Again, absolutely incorrect. The IRVA was formed as an organization at my home. The original purpose of the meeting where it was formed was to bring researchers and operational viewers together so that the viewers for the Assigned Witness Program could provide in-the-field data to the researchers, and so the researchers could develop better working protocols for viewers who work real-world applications. The meeting wound up with IRVA being formed as a public education organization and viewers and researchers not working together. The researchers didn’t believe that the real world’s messy data could be used to learn anything. Rather than form a co-operative and co-productive organization, they opted

to form an organization for public education (IRVA). Hence, the proposed co-operation of Operations and Research never came about. I am still strongly convinced that one day, that has to happen, or else research and applications will continue to grow farther and farther apart”.

[Daz] So in summary it is my belief that for training sometimes the tasker or monitor in the room with the viewer knows the target. Sometimes they give a little feedback. This stage should be very minimal until the viewer is proficient enough to start doing it for real.

“Agreed”.

[Daz] For “Operational RV”, for clients who will act on data, and where the rv isn’t used to prove a case for psychic functioning and in situations whereby viewers, analysts, project managers and others are all getting paid for participation – then I understand the need to “lessen” the rv time & resources and to point the viewing in the direction of the appropriate data by informing them of the target focus.

“Agreed.”

[Daz] As long as this doesn’t actually tell the viewer anything specific about the actual target. This is usually done with a piece of information upfront, i.e. “the target is a [life-form, event, location or structure (as applicable)]”.

“Agreed.”

[Daz] Finally, for proof of psychic functioning RV, the target should be double blind, no one who knows the target should be in the vicinity of the viewer, there should be feedback and the entire project should be strictly adhered to from start to finish by all involved.

“ ‘For proof of psychic functioning’..... agreed.”

[Daz] Where do we go from here?

Because Remote viewing and its protocol use is a spectrum, It’s my belief that we need to as a community, inform everyone when publishing any kind of RV project the exact nature of the project and its construction as clearly and as upfront as possible. This can be done in a small paragraph attached to the project describing its format; who was blind, how blind, how solid the feedback is.

“Agreed.”

[Daz] Only with clear and concise disclosure and procedures will be able to build upon the great work done so far and not go down a murky road where the protocols are eroded till none exist anymore.

“Agreed. This, again, is what I was hoping for the day that IRVA was formed. I still hope for it, today.”

[Daz] Let’s present each project clearly allowing all individuals to make an informed decision on the data and IF psychic functioning took place. And if you know upfront that you want to present ANY projects as a case for psychic functioning then do it properly and under ALL the protocols.

“I absolutely agree. When people cuss and discuss ‘the protocols’, they always talk about the protocols for viewing. However, there are other aspects of the process during which viewing doesn’t (and shouldn’t) take place, but people tend to trust that to common sense or whatever. The fact is that during the lifespan of Controlled Remote Viewing, we have developed, through trial-and-error, testing, data collection, and database analysis, other sets of tested and proven protocols for proper monitoring, proper analysis of sessions, proper report writing, proper ways to deal with customers, and for every other stage of both training and operations work. As complex as the protocols can become for viewing, they are only a part of the whole equation. There is much, much to learn.”

COMMENTS FROM PJ GAENIR

[Daz] What do you see as being the Remote Viewing protocols?

Well, it’s not about how I personally see it (or anyone else for that matter), since it’s not up to me. The RV protocols were established long ago. Few sciences suffer the misappropriation of terms that RV has had in the public, but the protocols are defined by science, no matter how confused the public might be. Like all science, protocols evolve over time, but the primary basics have been set for quite awhile.

Aside from the obvious elements involved, and various no-brainer things, the main requirement for the session is proper (double) blinding, and for the confirmation is feedback. I realize it’s the details of the first especially that get complex for some. I’ll give you a link to an outline, plus a simple diagram, that I made for TKR’s RV project. The image and outline are merely my presentation though—you should get the same general info from anybody informed about RV.

RV PROTOCOLS “ONLINE”

I see in the layman’s world online there is hot debate on this topic. It’s worth understanding that these fishbowl-dramas, whether on the internet or anywhere else, are not going to change the actual definition or composition of “Remote Viewing” or “RV protocols” at all. The public can sometimes be a circus (it has always been so), but science marches along, and RV is part of that science.

People can make excuses for why they don't want to abide by the rules that define RV, that give it the legitimacy it has earned via people using those rules; or why they think their version of protocol should matter; but the RV terms are simply being misused in that case. You'd have to ask them why they don't want to perform RV according to what defines it and yet still insist on calling their approach RV.

But none of this changes "reality". It might confuse some gullible souls on the internet, and makes for a very contentious online world for viewers, but that's all. RV is officially-defined, it's well-defined, it is science-defined, and it has been for about 40 years now. The public chaos about what RV is has no effect on what it is. Science is not going to change because someone on the internet has an opinion.

VIEWER INTEGRITY

What a viewer chooses to "do" regarding RV protocols, and their forthright honesty and clarity (or lack thereof) about this in their own presentations, I feel reflects their personal integrity, and their respect and honor for RV itself. (That is assuming they are decently informed, of course.)

It also tends to reflect how well they view, loosely, since most good viewers appreciate RV protocol (they certainly don't fear it), and poor viewers often go to extended, even hilariously contorted and rationalized lengths to avoid it, or to make excuses for displacing its most critical elements.

"RV PROTOCOLS" - THE TERM

The word "protocols" means "regulations," which in science or military become rules or steps of process.

The Remote Viewing protocols refer to the **rules/ controls** defined by science which a psi session must be **performed within** in order to call a successful outcome "Remote Viewing".

Since military and science tend to call nearly every list of rules or steps "protocols," you can apply this to basically everything. Tasking has steps called protocols, the psi method has them, feedback does, etc.

In the collection of RV protocols, sometimes an element is required (you must do ABC in the XYZ sort of way). Sometimes they're variable (method can be many things). Sometimes they're optional (feedback is required for protocol to be "fulfilled", but feedback to the viewer is not). Sometimes they're just "best practice" (feedback to the viewer is considered so). The phrase "Remote Viewing protocols" refers to the overall set of rules, controls, steps, that all the elements for a given work are within. In casual use, it often refers just to the required elements.

I know that in the public there are many "versions" of what

"RV Protocols" means, and the "default" version is basically "the rules of method", to which people may or may not have learned (on the internet, if not in methods training) to add other rule(s) which sometimes include actual RV requirements.

To see how it all got so confused in the public I'll walk through it. It's one of the most fundamental, foundational problems in the field, so it's not a little thing at all.

RE-DEFINITIONS FOR THE PUBLIC

When RV's use by the US Government went public in the mid -90's, scientists tried to clear up confusion by saying, "Psychic functioning isn't RV unless performed within the Remote Viewing protocols." It didn't help, since people would just tell the public, "I teach the remote viewing protocols." But they weren't talking about the RV protocols at all. They meant the steps of a psi methodology.

The public didn't understand that different people were using the same term for different things.

Had it not begun like this, the entire series of public disasters for RV's reputation via radio and internet would never have come about, because everything that has gone into such events is a direct result of violation of the RV protocols. This alone ought to emphasize their importance.

We are still seeing the impact of this same problem today on the internet, I might add. It's particularly destructive to project work.

When the psi methods were publicly offered "as the RV protocols" back then, the method wasn't taught within (nor instructed to be used within) the RV protocols—those weren't taught at all. Those methods were taught in, and taught to be used in, a manner so profoundly violating every possible RV protocol point it was like the worst muck science had rescued psi from when creating RV in the first place.

You could almost (or even literally) call it Anti-RV... packaged "as" RV. Is that disinformation, or actual strategic deception, or just really bad luck for the public?

Referring to any psychic method "steps" as if they are what define "Remote Viewing protocols," selling them as if they represent the legitimacy of decades of the former government projects, amounts to false advertising. That is even if the RV protocols are taught in passing but not as the critical and defining RV controls that they are. Remove the most required elements of RV Protocols from method training, let alone teach against them, let alone do stupid cult things to students of course, and it's fraud.

Psychic methods were used to distract from and displace the most important elements of legitimate RV protocols with the

public. What defines RV was removed from what has been presented as RV.

These elements are what give RV its validity, and they impact upon viewer skill, as well as the end-result (and exponentially so, at the project level).

So why would anybody want to intentionally remove the things that mattered most to good viewing and developing viewers, mattered most to RV's definition, legitimacy, and success? I don't know.

But I do know that the more people trained like this, the less danger the public is to any secrets for sure. If that's a coincidence, it is sure a fortuitous one for government.

Nearly all of the harm to RV's public reputation, perceived definition, understanding and practice for the last 15 years has been based on the RE-definition of the terms like "Remote Viewing protocols" for the public. This was very effective at undermining RV and still is.

Over time, other sources of "psychic method training" got to major media, and some sources were far better than the first couple. But even as of fairly recently, even the best sources ranged from telling students that critical points of the RV protocols "didn't matter outside science," to barely covering RV protocols and in public follow-up discussion with students, never correcting let alone emphasizing them—even the most egregious violations. Avoidance of the required RV protocols isn't by accident.

It's been 16 years now so I'd say it's on purpose.

(The social complication is that people say what they must in public, to make scientists happy now that some are involved with trainers. Some have said so plainly to students, adding, "But in the real world..." – so they say what they want in private. Most people don't hold an opinion for 30 years and change it because someone else says, I suppose. Aside from personal reports of students, you can also watch the viewers and projects influenced by trainers to see that this hasn't changed in reality, although public statements have begun to "conform" to what's official, gradually.)

The issue of the revision of RV for the public isn't about methods. It's about how they have been (and still are) used as disinformation-by-proxy, by re-labeling them as "the RV protocols" et al., and having them function as a displacement of the legitimate RV protocols for what defines RV.

COINCIDENCE

There is this "coincidental" thing in the alternative medicine field, where some plant is discovered to have unusually powerful natural healing properties (especially against cancer), and starts getting some reputation at the grassroots level. Not

long after, laws appear that make some element of growing, having, selling or sending it illegal, while a couple of pharmaceutical companies begin marketing a supplement for that plant. Except it isn't really that plant. It's a cousin from the same botanical family, you might say, which happens, sadly, to lack that particular effect the plant was getting a name for. The herb in question may have many good qualities, just not that one.

This is called "coincidence" if you ask anybody official. It's not uncommon for a weed to be considered invasive and have restrictions put against it. And if people were interested, of course the market would want to supply that. But a lot of people think the timing, with the "commercial" element especially, demonstrates an intention.

They think using the name of something people are known to be (and bound to be) interested in, to market something related but not the same, something missing a critically important element, after removing the "real" thing from access or at least notice to the degree possible, is a way of distracting the public from something that "they" – corporate, agency or political powers that be – would rather not have in the hands of the masses.

Nobody goes and searches out the real thing if they think they already have it. All that is required is a simple "re-definition of terms for the public."

It's not hard to see this kind of pattern in the public "RV" field. It would have taken one signature to keep this element private, so the re-defined approach and its people are intentionally in public.

Blessedly, Remote Viewing itself isn't affected by any of that. Misrepresentation doesn't change IT... it merely makes for a very confused world of laymen. Such things didn't hurt RV, they just hurt us—the public; the people who wanted to view.

"REMOTE VIEWING": THE TERM

The meanings of the terms RV protocols and Remote Viewing are inter-related.

A (controlled, communicated and secured) psychic effort, performed within a (science-defines-it) Remote Viewing protocol (rules/controls), with a (matching between target definition, session and feedback) "successful" measured result, qualifies that effort to be called "remote viewing".

The "controlled" part of the psychic effort would be your psi methodology. The RV protocols would be the "rules", examples of which are blinding and (eventually) feedback.

Funny: this is a trivia usually ignored, but there is actually no such thing as bad RV, because if it doesn't match, it wasn't "a remote viewing"—it was an attempted remote viewing which

failed.

The topic is tricky in conversation, as there are so many “mental models” in people who have to talk to each other. In casual talk and writing, online we refer to all methodology-style work or RV-protocol-based work as “viewing” and all persons making such effort as “viewers,” as slang. This is even for people working in protocol with their own (no official) method and people working a method with no (or partial) legit protocol. Viewers who understand and care about the RV protocols don’t present any work as “Remote Viewing” unless done within RV protocols, and any violations of protocol that take it out of being RV—or even are allowed but are still a consideration (e.g. non-specific tasking-context info) are clearly noted.

NAMES AND THINGS

In science, some “RV protocol sets” are given a label like something-RV. This might include a certain tasking or method “built into” the protocol. Like: Coordinate RV, Associative RV, and Ganzfeld RV.

Eventually the term “controlled RV” was used for Swann’s psi training methods. Any approach to the viewer “controlling how they pursue and respond to the psi experience” would fit a generic use of that term. (Remember Silva Mind Control? Approaches to controlling the psi experience aren’t new.) This calling a “psychic method” something-RV (as opposed to calling “an RV protocol set that contains a certain psychic methodology” that), was a bit of a shift in “how” such a term was used.

It is problematic to name a method after an event which is contingent upon protocol for its label, of course. Because then if one were to perform the method outside of an RV protocol, the name would be a non-sequitur.

As part of capitalizing on the fame of the United States government’s former projects (some of which are now collectively and retroactively known as ‘STAR GATE’), when the RV protocols were “revised” to mean “a psychic method,” that method was also renamed with a new first-word, which finalized the shift into naming a “psychic method” something-RV.

Now any psychic method can be referred to as “a type of RV.” People just give it a new first word. There’s a whole array of “_RV” acronyms. Most aren’t used within RV protocols, some have varying degrees of it employed (usually more via the peer-effect online, than from learning it or learning that it matters from their method training), and some are still just crazy.

If a method were to be used within RV protocols, it would qualify as RV for the name (then it would generally be the name of an RV protocol-set which includes that method, not “just” the method). But outside the RV protocols, it doesn’t make sense to have RV stapled onto the end of anything.

It took many years and an incredible amount of effort but some people making it, such as Joe [McMoneagle] in public and myself on the internet, got the understanding of “real” RV protocols through to enough of the field to make at least a small difference. Gradually most everyone (at least in public) has picked up reference to at least some of these requirements like blinding (although people who will argue them, or privately suggest or operate ignoring them, are still plentiful).

So if you’re looking for how the public arena got into such a mess of debate and misunderstanding about the definition of “RV protocols,” you might say that “disinformation is where it all began”.

The public confusion started with the meaning of words, with the re-definition of RV’s terminology “for the public” by former US intelligence agents and those they influenced. It seems like such a little thing, doesn’t it? But there is nothing more fundamentally destructive to any given “thing” than a direct assault on its primary meaning and revision of the components of its definition.

TERMINOLOGY

In science terminology is still clear (things must be, in science). But in the layman’s field, these terms lost clear definition, mostly because people were indoctrinated otherwise.

- Remote Viewing Protocols are the science-based rules/controls designed to facilitate a successful psychic event on an intended target under controlled conditions. [Success which, by its nature, requires comparison, hence requires feedback (...eventually).] Usually these rules are just referred to as “RV protocols” or, as a set, “an RV protocol.” Sometimes another word is added, to highlight some specialty element within that, like Associative RV.

- Controlled psi is what the viewer is doing to manage their personal process during the psychic session. This may have a name or acronym specific to its practice or it may be the viewer’s own approach. The term “Controlled RV” with a capital refers to Swann’s 1980’s psi training methods, now sold commercially as “CRV”. In theory no psychic method should be called _RV if it isn’t being used within the RV protocols, but in practice most everything is called that now.

- Remote Viewing is the event [and by proxy, an ‘outcome’] which by definition is contingent upon a successful match, of: a designated target; a recorded, secured attempted-psi session performed within the RV protocols; feedback on the target; a comparison of the session to task directive and feedback; and the evaluative conclusion that the session matches the target. So, if all that is lined up, then we can say: ‘a remote viewing has occurred!’

Note the caveat: If there is no match of data, a “remote viewing” cannot be claimed to have occurred. It is a remote viewing

“attempt” until feedback—or after feedback if it’s considered off-target.

FEEDBACK

If you don’t have feedback yet, then you don’t know yet. That doesn’t put it out of protocol as long as feedback is expected, it merely “delays the fulfillment of the protocol” until it turns up. (If feedback is never going to occur or will be “subjective”, you may as well consider it out of protocol to start.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL POLLUTION

An even partially informed person present with the viewer kills the double-blind. This is an especially insidious element as these things go (without regard to whether the influence is likely to be accurate or specific, or not). Any violation of blinding means one cannot claim a remote viewing occurred.

This is the case no matter how tenuous the assumed interference, as the degree of this cannot be measured or even observed during viewing, and RV protocol is designed in great part to exclude every possible source of non-psi target information. Cognitive science makes clearer all the time the amount of body-to-body communication that goes on that we’re consciously oblivious to.

RV protocol excludes ALL possible physiological transfer of info, just to be sure. Secondary individuals may not have any more information than the viewer is allowed to have or the blind is lost.

It’s easy to keep it clean. So if someone knows RV protocols, and you see this kind of thing happening intentionally anyway, recognize it for what it really is: a viewer crutch behavior.

PSI AND SCIENCE

The psi process (when it works) is PSYCHIC. The situational controls or rules (RV protocols) are SCIENCE. The end-result, IF accurate, can be called REMOTE VIEWING.

RV is “psi+science” inherently, that’s its nature. Remove either side of that equation and it’s not RV. The term was coined in a science lab, the protocols evolve in the lab, and that’s what RV “is.”

The Full RV Equation: Free-Response Controlled-Psi + (Science-Derived) RV Protocol + Measured-Accuracy Says “Success” = This is the session for the Remote Viewing that occurred.

The Usual RV Equation: Free-Response Controlled-Psi + (Science-Derived) RV Protocol + Waiting for Feedback = This is the session for the attempted Remote Viewing.

The Off-Target Equation: Free-Response Controlled-Psi + (Sci-

ence-Derived) RV Protocol + [Tasking+Session+Feedback=Do Not Match] = This is the session for the Remote Viewing which was attempted, but a Remote Viewing is not deemed to have occurred.

The Off-Protocol Equation: Free-Response Controlled-Psi + Protocol Lacking Any Required Element [e.g. viewer/others not fully blind] + {any result} = For this session, the viewer was informed of {specific info given viewer}, {and any other violations,} hence this work is not within accepted RV protocols.”

RV Protocols were designed to better-delineate what IS psi [by excluding what is NOT psi], and to ensure the whole process and result is **controlled** and **measurable**.

Requirements of the RV protocols apply anywhere RV is attempted. The geography of the viewer (e.g. whether in a science lab, media station or their bedroom) has nothing to do with it.

[Daz] How do you see them being used? – are they static for you or adaptable to the situational need?

They’re adaptable in terms of their components varying depending on the need; they are not adaptable in terms of “changing, modifying or removing” their required elements. There is this idea (more “helpful” education the public has been given) that the RV protocols are simply changeable based on what is convenient and that it allows the bending or breaking of critical controls that are **not** open to this.

So if you’re running late or your mood ring shows impatience, RV protocol requirements magically change into something else!

There is no valid RV protocol where the blinding is not present.

The reasoning that “I had to know the target was a person because I didn’t have time to figure it out on my own” or “I had to know the target was a location because I didn’t have an intermediate Tasker for my media or applications work” or “The people in the room informed of target didn’t matter because they didn’t know certain details the viewer found and were 20 feet away” does not qualify a session to be “Remote Viewing”, because the Remote Viewing protocols are not defined by whether someone has a “good enough excuse” for violating them.

Whether something is acceptable or not, such as to know the target is “a location” simply because maybe it is acceptable, is a different question. (It doesn’t relate to WHY it is done. Only that it is.)

This is important to understand, because when you teach someone that it’s ok to do X because you’re in a hurry, what you’re teaching them is that the protocols can be changed

and “still call it RV” based on convenience. (Note: The subconscious, resisting change, will be happy to arrange no end of “convenience-based-excuses” for removing as much blinding as possible.)

Some things are allowed not “because you’re going to miss a deadline,” but because experimentation decided that it did not harm the RV process (which is “interference” in either direction). There is a “concept” understanding here that one develops and can hopefully make good decisions with.

An example given, knowing a target is a person or location, does not remove the blinding, because it doesn’t provide any information about what I’d call “the tasking focus.” A “location” as we use the term in RV can have a nearly infinite number of possibilities. You might be describing the inside of a goldfish pond, a skating rink, a bomb shelter, a shopping mall, a sand dune area on Mars, a train station, a public park, a mountain top, inside the trunk of a car, a music concert stage, a bathroom, a power generating field of arrays, a high-surf beach, the dark side of the moon, a circus ring, a broom closet, the basket of a hot air balloon, the outside of the space station, the well of a volcano, you know I could go on.

This info must be as “generic and non-specific” as possible, or you simply cannot consider the viewer (or secondary others) to be fully blind. See the outline I made for RV Protocol, it talks about what I call layers or levels of “non-specific tasking/target context” frontloading, and what would be acceptable, or not. Frontloading could be replaced in this example with a secondary person (monitor or bystander) who knew it was “a location” but the same rules would go for that—nothing more as information, or the blind is lost. Also, if the viewer’s got anything more than a random task designator, every mote of info about what the viewer and/or others were informed of (and ideally word for word) is recorded.

Anyway, so RV Protocol “required” elements aren’t something you negotiate with. You are either within the required RV protocols for a given work, or you are not.

When you’re not, you can call it psychic or the common slang “viewing” but even if the latter, and especially if it actually says RV somewhere, publish it with a clear caveat, like: “The RV protocols require X. This session is not within that protocol because it had circumstance Y, but maintained all other valid RV protocols.” It would demonstrate the viewer is serious about their work, cares about RV, and has the integrity to be forthright and communicative about it.

It’s ideal to work within the RV protocols. Sometimes you don’t, won’t, or can’t. That is all.

SOCIAL POLITICS

I believe part of this problem we see of people “usurping” the term RV is not just the revision of meaning for “RV” and “RV

protocols” terms, but also the field-wide encouraged tribalism, the attitude against psychics and really, against anybody who is not part of the group. It’s the [so-called] “witches” of the former military unit, and “method-X versus method-Y” internet wars, and so on. The accusation has always been, “What you’re doing is not RV!” (Which is ironic... often none of what’s going on is!)

Of course, if you get people busy arguing about which psychic method constitutes RV, conveniently they are not paying attention to the fact that maybe NO psychic method constitutes RV. If you get them arguing about which psi-method trainer is the best expert concerning RV, they are not paying attention to the fact that maybe not any of them are experts concerning RV. (They may be experts concerning that method.) The hamster-wheel goes around. The public is at the mercy of not even knowing to look for more info. After all, what they’re learning is “called” (X)-RV, is it not? So how could it not be RV?

People selling methods (or their ego as guru) have motive to do marketing and/or internet discussion to share their version of what-is-RV. Scientists alas have no motive to do it. They don’t care what laymen think. So with rare exceptions the field has had what amounts to propaganda indoctrination for 15 years now, and it’s such an overwhelming influence that at this point, it’s becoming institutionalized. It’s anchored in method training and those who go out from that and influence yet more people.

The side effect of the slinging of that “insult” is that people become socially afraid to “not have something be RV.” Apparently it gives you cooties if you do “psychic” stuff. People want to say it “was” RV and “but these protocol violations are OK because....”

They’re usually not ok. What IS ok is that it isn’t RV. Not every session has to be RV. All it does is diminish RV’s reputation and definition when people claim it for stuff that doesn’t fit. Make it RV when you can, make it clear when it’s not. Easy.

PROTOCOLS AND SCIENCE

Consider why protocols are developed, how they evolve. In other words, what’s the thing such rules were geared to accomplish?

There are certain goals, and there are rules designed to arrange those goals. Those rules, the protocols, “evolve” in any line of science. Every lesson learned, from that or related fields can improve it. Every new understanding improves it. Science protocols, developed over time, amount to “what works.” The lab is where protocols for most fields are defined, because science by its nature is about doing that. Protocol rules are for process no matter where you are. If you are doing chemistry experiments in your basement, you’d still better be working with clean test tubes, because the ones washed out with river water are going to screw up layman experiments just like

they'd screw up scientist experiments. The same for RV with issues like blinding. Science-derived protocols exist for a good reason in any field.

When people argue about RV protocol on the internet, remember what it's designed for. That's the overriding answer. If it's designed to exclude any possible non-psi target info (it is), then that's what must be done. Excuses can excuse it out to being psychic, not RV, that's fine if they choose. But it's not like a good enough excuse will make the required RV protocols change to "allow" it.

DEBATING

I've seen some of the internet debates... I do not care how big a room is, nobody can be in the room with a viewer if they know the target, let alone multiple people, or even worse multiple people well familiar to the viewer and fully informed, and then still consider the work within legit RV protocols. And I wouldn't have been dragged into that debate about precisely how many feet away from the viewer would assumedly make it ok (which was presented solely to argue that it didn't really matter anyway) -- give RV a break already! That stuff is comedy, from a distance.

In any "does it matter?" decision, default to supporting the RV protocols, not to supporting excuses to violate them and still call it RV. This is where "viewer integrity"—or lack thereof—comes into it. Again, this is easy to do right. People generally have (sometimes subconscious) motives for doing it wrong. I might add that whether a session can officially bear the "RV" qualification vs. not, is not worth the drama it's given. There's this idea like if it isn't officially RV it's worthless. Actually, if it's not officially RV then it is what it is, just like RV is what it is. Just be honest about protocol when posting it and people can make up their own minds. What we see lacking online sometimes isn't just protocol, it is honesty, integrity, being open and clear and forthright about the protocol of a work no matter what it is.

It would be easy to stop the debates if the people insisting their flagrantly non-RV sessions count as RV would just get over the insecurity of it already, and post it with the caveat that it's outside of RV protocols in the following ways. Then what could anybody say to them? I don't like your protocol?

OK fine, but then they didn't make any claims that weren't true (e.g. claiming RV's moniker), so there really wouldn't be a lot to say, except maybe, "I'm not really interested in viewing that has that degree of blinding removed." In which case fine, don't look at it, thanks for your input, the conversation is over.

UNDERSTANDING RV PROTOCOL

Some of the difficulty we witness in people understanding RV protocols today is because:

a) Methodology training may omit it, present it poorly, pres-

ent it as something that "only matters in the lab", or actually teach against it. It's like teaching someone to build a house but teaching them "foundations don't matter so ignore that." Using the rationale that science is not what they were being paid to teach is bogus—some things are so fundamental to what IS being taught there's no excuse.

b) Intelligent discretion in the individual viewer is sometimes lacking. Reasons vary. Like just not having the personal capacity I suppose. Or poor influence from role models (being misled, which is often not the viewer's fault). That's why viewers need to work on educating themselves about legit RV.

c) Vested interests conflict. Some people just want to claim the legitimacy of RV, while doing something non- or less-legitimate, while usurping the flag of the RV term anyway, because it offers more money, or more recognition for the session, or more implied credibility for the person.

Undermining RV's definition, and the legitimacy and clarity of RV protocol, is the most destructive thing that can be done by anyone—and far worse when done from inside the field. The best way to harm "it" is to degrade understanding of what "it" even IS to begin with, and invalidate what makes it legit. This has been a powerful and effective gradual destruction of RV for the public on many levels.

[Daz] Where do we go from here? – how do we let the community and everyone interested in RV know what protocols have been used and why.

You mean what's been done? That would only confuse people more. Science evolves. If we practice medicine we don't use Eye of Newt anymore—there have been updates since then. It's the same with RV. The current established best practices aren't contradicted by anything done previously; they are updates for things done previously. Learning about the old stuff is great education for general interest, but letting the past interfere with the present would contradict the point of science.

Anything done even five let alone 30 years prior that is different now is different because science learned it was better done otherwise. It was ok to use other approaches during their experimental time, but the body of knowledge in science that defines protocols grows from experience, and what matters is whatever RV protocols are now.

As for things like "RV training protocols"—no that isn't remote viewing at all, that's training. Call it what you like, but it's not within the RV protocols so it's not RV. Besides, that isn't about RV it's about learning a psychic method. Different thing... can be used outside RV... the focus is the method.

"Alternative protocols for operations" allowing informed people present—no, that is not "an alternative protocol" for valid RV today any more than Eye of Newt is valid medical treatment today. That kills the blinding. (As for hard lessons, I'd

say the devolution of the DIA unit and related demise of the program is a lesson on that one, except ironically, the double-blind already was “real RV protocol” then.) That doesn’t mean it doesn’t happen, it just means it loses the right to be classified as RV when it does. Also, an alternative protocol still must maintain requirements—blinding for example—alternative doesn’t mean those kinds of issues can be excluded—it merely means the details of the approach may vary.

Don’t let the use of the word “protocols” make stuff seem valid because it sounds official.

To me there should be no gripe about people experimenting with protocol intentionally, or dealing with occasional interfering issues (as some apps, media, or projects have), as long as it’s not sloppiness, fraud or crutch behaviors (which are another kind of fraud) dressed up as excuses.

COMMUNICATION

No matter what viewers choose to do, the focus for the field needs to be “integrity of communication” about it. Do what you will, but be honest and straightforward about protocol if you present your work to others. That is not a lot to ask. Protocol should be defined explicitly with presentation.

If we ask anything of each other in the field, it ought to be “honest and clear communication” because on the internet in particular, communication is all we’ve got.

It is the clean simplicity of RV protocol—compared to the unique complexity of an individual’s brain-on-target-X—that is so refreshing. The RV protocols are simple. Psychic method info (if you want to use someone else’s) is public and much is free, and there are spectrum-of-viewers resources like TKR where people can ask for guidance on anything and have an array of people with a variety of experience answer. Great info is in a few books by Joe McMoneagle that at this point you can get free in a library or for a couple bucks on Amazon. “*Mind Trek*” is great for beginners. RV by its nature is clean and clear unless someone intentionally makes it otherwise. Good communication is the same.

SCIENCE HISTORY

For those who want to know the history behind the various protocol points that have evolved in RV, get into the science. Read journals, talk to scientists, for parapsychology at large not just RV. I have a blog planned where I’ll be discussing science papers that pertain to RV, to get more of this info to the layman world and support the journals some—I’ve put it off for eons but it goes up later this year, I hope.

We’re lucky that we have several scientists who’ve worked in parapsychology (like Drs. Jessica Utts, Edwin May, Dean Radin and Charles Tart) who are incredibly accessible writers, interesting and easy to understand even for laymen. There’s at

least a little bit of stuff online, I’ll give links. Dr. May has papers online. Dr. Tart has a big online library that went offline when his site got hacked, but the library should be online again in about a month. Dr. Jessica Utts has some links, and I recommend “*Replication and Meta-Analysis in Parapsychology*” as a nice intro to the science. Some of the response papers are mind-numbing, but Dr. Utts’s rebuttals were very educational.

OPINIONS

Following are my opinions; this is not RV. Real RV is not about anybody’s opinions, including mine.

I mentioned already that non-specific tasking or target “context” info is, while not ideal, acceptable within official RV protocols, but “non-specific” to the maximum is critical.

Personally, I think if you have an experienced viewer doing applications and they have maybe even more frontloading than that, I’d still be interested in it (which is to say, respect it enough to bother looking at the session). Is it ideal? No way. Is it “officially” Remote Viewing? Nope. But if I respect the viewer, I would still find it interesting. It should simply carry the caveat of what RV protocols require versus whatever protocols were in place for the session. That’s not hard. No big deal. We need to get past this extremist mentality where it’s either RV material or it’s nothing. Psychic work can still be good work when it’s within the majority of RV protocols. Whether by nature of a target or occasional circumstance, all viewers are going to have work that sometimes doesn’t qualify formally as Remote Viewing.

On the other hand, even things “allowed” are not ok if they violate ‘the spirit of the intent’ of the protocols. For example, knowing “it’s a person” wouldn’t be ok if the viewer had just been involved in talking about something like a person in the news and the tasking was on that. Knowing it was a location wouldn’t be ok if the viewer wasn’t experienced enough to keep this from interfering with their session. Knowing only the tasking source isn’t ok if it frontloads the viewer with more info than they’d be allowed to have and remain blind. Claiming “nobody in the room with the viewer during the session” isn’t ok if informed people and the viewer are together after tasking/ before “official” session; or when informed people are talking to them on the telephone, or are on webcam, etc. I care about the “reasoning” for the RV protocols, and I tend to evaluate things more by the viewer’s sincere effort to do it well, for the good of the work, than just the nuts and bolts of the detail.

Say a target doesn’t have or even will never have feedback. I don’t care, as those are often the most interesting targets! I’m perfectly happy to consider such sessions nothing more than “food for thought” until such time as feedback (or Cosmic Oneness) fills me in on the details.

(Obviously, other RV protocol elements in place are going to

make me take the results more or less seriously, but the feedback element on its own doesn't really phase me. So for example, if someone wants to talk to Jesus or Aliens, if they were truly blind/double-blind, I might still find it interesting, even if in some cases I might interpret this as an "archetypes" thing more than literal.)

I'll take someone frontloaded, even way too much, before I'll accept someone working with others informed (who know the target or near-enough and are present in any fashion) as valid. Single-blind viewing has way too much physiological interference. My background is in hypnosis and related topics, and I was a real skeptic about psychic ability once for reasons related to that—any good mentalist ought to be able to provide a nice demonstration of why.

I've known viewers with an amazing ability to view with others informed present, who didn't view nearly as well without it. This particularly seems strong for those who have careers where "people" are in focus and related to their survival (literally or figuratively), such as police officers, soldiers and salesmen, although people who are rather paranoid seem to have amped up ability to cold-read even at distance as well. I've actually seen natural psi function this way even outside of RV, for the same general kinds of people, so I suspect there's something to that.

What a viewer chooses to do for protocol in the end, for better or worse, this is their decision. No harm no foul, it's free will. If they say, "This is totally not RV, it's just what I learned about Saturn when I woke up this morning and tuned in," I'd say, "OK!" As long as they weren't calling it RV!

I do not disqualify the rest of the universe of psi from being interesting just because I respect RV.

Also, my interest and respect for a viewing tends to be based more on what I know of the integrity of the viewer than the details of the protocol stated. Partly since if you don't trust someone about the protocol the claim for it is worthless, and partly because respecting someone means I'm likely to find even their psychic work interesting.

SEPARATING "RV" FROM "EXPERIENCE"

Emphasis on RV protocols is not a split between people who are "metaphysical" versus "no-nonsense types." I've heard that, as if people talking about the need for protocol just don't understand or the people who are in a session and "see a spirit" are crazy. This field tends to polarities, you have people talking to Martians on one side and people who freak out if you view a UFO on the other.

Viewers shouldn't think that if one chooses to reduce or remove an RV protocol rule that the other ones aren't worth keeping in place. Whatever remaining elements of RV protocols could be kept in place in psychic work, will still likely im-

prove what you've got. Even some RV protocol is better than none.

Some "esoteric" things can happen during a session, even within full protocol on a perfectly normal target. These parts have no objective feedback possible, so they are just -- as that saying goes -- the "life" that "happens while you're making other plans".

I don't think anyone knows why people get the uniquely individual data they do, but I imagine that everything from personal interest, experience, and chakraic development probably relates to what comes through in session. People filter reality unconsciously, and forget things a micro-instant later if needed, so I'm sure they can filter psychic sessions just as well.

If people were educated to understand that psi methods are what they are, and do not themselves define RV, more of them would be open to understanding that you can do whatever you want and what works for you, and it shouldn't be a drama or anybody else's business. It is not violating the RV protocols if you visit a civil war battlefield and perceive "spirits", or modify your method to have a column for "esoteric" data, etc. Assuming it's not "symbolic" data, this is merely a data point you're never going to have feedback on. As an experience it has its own value. The misuse of the term RV protocols has often caused debate over things that are completely irrelevant. There is a time when one needs to make something logical and functional, and when they need to instead allow an experience to be something-else, and grant it its own merit. RV is not the only thing of value in the world, and there is a huge element of human experience that RV may bring on, but is not about, and can't touch, and was not designed to be about or to touch.

It's important to validate "experience"—our own perception of reality is all we've got, after all. We don't always have to have "real-world validation" for it though, which often comes via someone wanting these things to "be" RV. It just isn't appropriate to present some things as remote viewing. If you're communing with the "sentience" of Archangel Michael, Ganymede, a Tornado, a spider Deva, dead people... all stuff I've done, some even "in" protocol for the session and result... it's just not RV.

The RV protocols put all such things outside it (no objective feedback=no validation). So, maybe RV isn't as much fun as you want—then do psychic work, but keep whatever RV protocols you can, because it will help that work too. The important thing is it doesn't need to be RV. You can still be a viewer and also do psychic work... RV IS psychic work after all! Some things just don't qualify for the official RV stamp.

The panic over social rejection and invalidation of work done in a semi-good protocol but not a perfect one is unwarranted. It causes distortion to use of the term RV, not improvement of protocol, generally.

DESTABILIZATION

Legitimate RV for the viewer is psychologically destabilizing, period. It has to be, you cannot make changes in the fundamental psychological constructs of a person about the very nature of reality, time and space (and maybe identity), without that. Viewers who survive real protocol without “breaking” are those who are “adaptable” and able to deal with the (ongoing) issues and remain functional.

There is a lot of turbulence, particularly in the ego area, sometimes also in the suppressed fears and cognitive dissonance areas. Even the best people go through the most annoying stages... they avoid viewing, they are a little irrational, they're a little egomaniac, or all in turn, but if the character and mind are good, it's going to resolve. It's cyclical; there is psyche adaptation required, ongoing.

People often say that only viewers “not psychologically ready” have “problems” from the experience. I disagree. Nobody is psychologically ready for Remote Viewing and the impact regular work in full protocol will have upon the individual's psychology. It's simply that some people lack the “adaptation” ability. Some people aren't ready for even less than that, and any exposure to psi can unhinge them.

For ‘logical’ personalities, the practical element of RV gives them permission to allow psychic experience for themselves. But then they want their experiences to be “valid.” RV is their “permission gateway” but they haven't learned to validate themselves. So they want it to “be” RV, with a nearly panicked need for I'm-not-crazy/ this-is-real! validation. But it doesn't need to be RV.

Many sessions are just as interesting when they are a psychic, or spontaneous, or dream, or meditation experience. Those things have their own merits. A lot of the insecure usurping of RV's label in the field is because people simply don't respect anything else, and yet “anything else” happens.

RE-DEFINING SKILL

So regarding destabilization, we would probably have far more “breaks” than the field already has—I've known many over the years with this experience, some literally to institution level, some just to paranoid or messianic freak-out level, and there are several un-resolving people in the field walking around as a warning to others—except that so much of the field is working outside legit protocol.

I believe your subconscious knows every source of info it's getting. It will do all kinds of things to “save” you from the threat of destroying constructs like time-space-identity, and it requires someone with a critical mind to see this happening, see the ways psychology can tweak excuses and variations. If you're willing to accept displacement (which can come in several fashions), indirect accuracy, accuracy about things not

the task/ feedback, or other options including esoteric experience, it will happily give you that instead. If you're willing to accept “relaxing” protocol when it comes to blinding, informed others, frontloading, etc., it will help rationalize why that's a great idea, the more the better.

Anything to save you from the totally clean: specific task - utterly blind - hard feedback sequence, which hammers on the psychology like a blacksmith shaping steel and forces psychology change.

When misleading re-definition of RV protocols prevents the no-way-out situation that full protocol forces on the mind, it is directly hindering the development of the viewer. “Relaxed” (let alone missing!) protocol requirements are a trade-off for the viewer they could become. It doesn't do anybody any favors if the actual goal is to develop a good viewer.

Now, if you wanted—only hypothetically, of course—to be sure that even talented people willing to practice hard would most likely never get to that point of “context, concept and relationship” the way a good viewer needs to, that they will just supply details without any risk of the kind of depth of target contact viewers crave and clients need to figure anything out, no problem. Just pull the blind or feedback or both. There, your work is done. They'll never be a threat to anybody now. Excepting rarely—enough to keep them hanging on, maybe—they'll mostly get disconnected pieces, gestalt or the nature of things. There are other leverages but those two are usually enough.

Don't worry—they'll be happy enough to look at the pieces that match. If they are really serious and want to get better, don't worry about their frustration—it will just encourage them to pay for more or different training. Or they'll get discouraged and quit but hey, they already paid.

If all else fails, fall back on the double-bind, instead of the double-blind: what they do right is because the method is so good, but what they do wrong is their fault. If they aren't good enough, it's because they just aren't using that method perfectly enough.

Nearly everyone in that situation, if they don't abandon it in despair (most do), is eventually likely to succumb to relaxing blinding and/or feedback even more, to “feel” more contact, to be less impacted by the hard detail for comparison, to feel more reward from it. That will take them down another road, and they'll have more fun there anyway, after all. And be even less likely to become a powerful viewer.

Many years ago, Firedocs RV posted an interview series with Joe McMoneagle. One of the questions was something like, “How much of viewing do you think is psychology?” He replied: “All of it.”

WORK IT

Any viewer serious about their development should work within the required RV protocols as much as they can. Don't let anybody else affect your viewing future by convincing you that solo/double-blind doesn't matter, hard feedback doesn't matter, informed people present don't matter, and so on. The Remote Viewing protocols are a viewer's best friend.

If you want to work on real skill, do it right! Make it as hard as you can. On purpose! Make the target and feedback incredibly specific. Target yourself on details. If you sit there and nothing comes, set a timer and give yourself one page or 5 minutes and demand to yourself that it as much as possible get done in that time or space, over and over—"the 5 and dive" I call that—data will start to come faster. You can make up any exercises you want, you can use any method you want. Just keep it in full protocol. And there are tons of free sources of targets online for practice, including TKR at the Dojo Psi, Daz's "Target Monkey" taskings, just Google it.

Don't give your psyche any "credit" for anything that isn't the target-focus, even if it's accurate for context. Ignore any shred of psi that is not specific-tasking/specific-feedback—if you let yourself feel good about other stuff, that's what your subconscious will give you 'instead', more all the time. Kill the time belief limits and do viewing precog to the tasking itself.

Viewers driven from the field by cognitive dissonance are plenty. Viewers who leave because (contrary to popular belief) although everybody is psychic, not everybody is good at it, are probably the majority. But the viewers who really might have had talent who are driven from it—or less common but worse perhaps, lost in it—by other issues, like belief systems crippled by the "arranged misunderstandings" about what RV protocols really are and "what matters" to viewing being enforced, are plenty.

GOING FORWARD

Official RV, with all the RV protocols in place, is a specific approach for psi + science, and it's awesome. But it's the free choice of the viewer what they do, and we should respect that's theirs to make. How each onlooker chooses to consider a posted session, based on its protocol or its source, is up to them of course, and will vary. More relaxed integrity about it would sure improve the online world.

We have the right to ask people to communicate honestly and openly with us and the public, in general and on posted sessions, particularly given the internet is nothing but communication.

The internet is ours, as Ingo Swann once pointed out. We can make it what we want. It just takes a small effort by a decent number of people to focus on what is good.

Links referenced in the article:

An Overview of Remote Viewing and its Protocols (PJ Gaenir)
<http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr/remote-viewing-protocol.cfm>

The Cognitive Sciences Laboratory (Dr. Edwin C. May), papers
<http://lfr.org/LFR/csl/academic/whitepapers.html>

Dr. Jessica Utts Home Page – Statistics and Parapsychology
<http://www.ics.uci.edu/~jutts/psipapers.html>

Dr. Charles T. Tart Home Page and Virtual Library
<http://www.paradigm-sys.com>

The Firedocs Interview Series with Joseph W. McMoneagle
http://www.firedocs.com/remoterviewing/pjrv_interviews.cfm

SRI document - *Rv Reliability and Evaluation January 1984*).

Daz Smith is a remote viewer with fourteen years experience using CRV. He is an artist and designer and the creator of this magazine. His Remote Viewing work can be found in many online Remote Viewing projects & on his own website.



W. www.remoterviewed.com
E. daz.smith@gmail.com

Lyn Buchanan was one of the Controlled Remote Viewers for the U.S. military, was their database manager, property book manager, and one of the trainers of the unit. He now runs Problems>Solutions>Innovations a Controlled Remote Viewing training, service, and databased research company.



Web: <http://www.crviewer.com/>
E: lynbuchanan@beyondbb.com

Palyne "PJ" Gaenir has been involved in the study and practice of remote viewing since late 1995. Her current focus is the Dojo Psi (dojopsi.com) which sponsors everything from historical collections of information to live hands-on remote viewing software applications and RV project management utilities.



W. <http://www.dojopsi.info/forum/>
W. <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr/>
E. palyne@dojopsi.com

Remote Viewing is?

PROTOCOLS

The Defining Principles of Remote Viewing

- Joe McMoneagle

Please note: the following comments are based on my (Daz) initial distributed comments & questions and these have been included herein to provide context to the answers from Joe, like so: [Daz].

[Daz] What do you see as being the Remote Viewing protocols?

"First there are very few protocols. There is an outbinder protocol as developed at SRI-I back in the early seventies. There is a protocol by which the Star Gate Program operated and which should have been the same throughout its 19.5 years of existence – but might not have been. There is a separate protocol with regard to Associative Remote Viewing [ARV]. Beyond these, there have been minor modifications to some of the elements of them over the years.

Secondly, a protocol is not a methodology for viewing; it is not scientific versus collection, and it is not easily violated or changed.

Third, if someone wants to ignore a protocol, or alter it for

operative remote viewing, or for any kind of a study; they are required to demonstrate why it needs to be changed, as well as how that it is not a violation of the initial and unchanging protocol which makes remote viewing what it is, versus run of the mill psychic functioning.

Within all remote viewing protocols, there are some essential elements that are "unchangeable." These elements exist to differentiate between someone being psychic and remote viewing. These unchangeable elements are:

- a. The remote viewer is always completely blind to the target.
- b. Anyone interacting with the remote viewer while collecting information must also be blind to the target.

It is unrealistic to believe that there won't be times when someone in the room while remote viewing is going on doesn't know what the target is. In those cases, the remote viewer should remain blind as to who knows what and how much about the target. Most situations are not ideal, but every effort should be made to keep the viewer blind to information about a target for as long as possible. A viewer should not

be targeted on any single aspect of a target once they have received feedback.

Protocols are developed over years of scientific study to determine their efficacy. To serendipitously change them violates the principles that support them in the first place. To alter a protocol requires at minimum, as scientific study done within an appropriate lab.”

[Daz] The experimental SRI protocols are based around three classes of remote viewing; A, B, C that were carried out during the military RV program.

“These were called experimental because they were primarily used in experiments to prove the efficacy of remote viewing for collection purposes. There were no classes of remote viewing at SRI-I or SAIC. It is possible these classes came out of the military unit, post 1989 time period, when so much contention and argument was going on around training.”

[Daz] Training RV – Class C

- Monitor is knowledgeable of the site; therefore session carried out under non-blind conditions.
- Intrasession feedback given to facilitate learning process.
- Session results do not stand alone as proof-of-principle because of cueing possibilities.
- Evaluation of RV results inapplicable; performance curve measures only.

“I would agree with these statements.”

[Daz] Evaluation/confirmation RV – Class B

- Viewer & Monitor are blind to site.
- Feedback given only post-session.
- Statistical techniques applicable to RV accuracy assessment.

“I would agree with your statements here as well, but with the exception of the intro line – “Evaluation/confirmation RV – Class B.” The only way you can positively state that a remote viewer is remote viewing is through double-blind testing and analysis of the results for a complete set of targets. Sort of like a final exam if you will. This “set” must be a large enough [N] or number of viewings to produce a statistical result that can be considered reliable. The analysis of the set must be also done blind and without bias; something not discussed here, or discussed anywhere that I’m aware of. In fact, nearly all analysis that I’ve seen over the years has been with a strong bias towards a certain result already entertained.”

[Daz] Operational RV – Class A

- Monitor is blind in majority of cases
- Nonblind analysts or observers occasionally present.
- Feedback conditions variable, depending on requirements.
- Evaluation techniques as determined by user.

“Protocols are always adaptable. But, as I said before they are not easily changed. The reason being that when a protocol is

determined to be sound, it is because it has been tested over time and found to proven valid and inviolate in how it is going to be used. Making a change to a protocol means all those studies and determinations have to be re-done in depth to insure fraud, cheating, and/or other destructive actions can’t be taking place during RV.

Methodologies can be changed any time and have no effect on the protocol validity. For instance; remote viewing while using The Monroe Institute’s Hemi Sync sound support system would be a methodology operating within a protocol – requiring a viewer to be blind to the target. To suddenly jump from doing the RV while under the influence of hemi sync to being in an isolation chamber would be a change in methodology. This would have no effect on the protocol, which would remain the same. Of course in this case, the human use department might want to see what change was made.”

[Daz] SRI created a three tier structure allowing for flexibility in both the early learning stages to accommodate and help in the learning process and in the later ‘operational’ stage of RV use as the results are what mattered and how these were evaluated by the clients.

“There is no such thing as a three tiered structure developed at SRI. But, you are correct in assuming that “training scenarios” are different from any form of information collection protocol. Most, if not all, remote viewing during training is done with some people, especially the monitor, knowing what the target is. Otherwise, training couldn’t take place. There are exceptions however; those primarily involved with testing or determining the capability of a remote viewer, or those used to determine the veracity of a protocol. Beyond that, there are no exceptions. One of the difficulties that’s arisen out of training is a belief that remote viewing is taking place while in a training environment. In the strictest interpretation – remote viewing is not taking place. Someone cannot say they are a remote viewer doing remote viewing if they are only demonstrating their ability in a training mode. In order to make that claim, they have to demonstrate their ability to collect information while doing remote viewing double blind to the target, or outside the training mode.”

[Daz] For ‘operational RV, for clients who will act on data, and where the rv isn’t used to prove a case for psychic functioning and in situations whereby viewers, analysts, project managers and others are all getting paid for participation – then I understand the need to ‘lessen’ the rv time& resources and to point the viewing in the direction of the appropriate data by informing them of the target focus.

“You are unfortunately mistaken. Collection isn’t about proof of principal, proving that RV is real and effective, or anything else like that. But, it is about collecting information within the remote viewing protocol. The target must be fully blind to the remote viewer and there CANNOT BE pointing in the right direction, or informing someone of what to specifically target.

Certain statements can be made which might guide the remote viewer in a specific direction, but in NO CASE can such statements impart any information relative to the target.

For instance: you can say to a viewer that you *“wish them to give you a perception of the target from as though they are seeing it from approximately 10,000 feet at an oblique.”* This might imply the target is very large, or that it covers a great area. It also might imply that the target’s overall imprint might be of some import to the result. These are very general and non-directing, other than how you’d like to see it reported. However, you would not be able to say something like; *“report on both the above ground as well as the underground portions of the target.”* That imparts significant information about the nature of the target. You could say; *“go to coordinates such and such,”* but you cannot say tell me what you see on Venus at coordinates such and such. And, more importantly; you cannot say a target is blind or double-blind when any information has been given relative to the target to the viewer(s). If anything at all is imparted about how you want the viewers to perform, then the target cannot be reported as a totally blind target. This is why such a differentiation is made when reporting remote viewing results.

One targets a mine in Arizona, and the direction to the viewer is *“Describe the target and tell me what I need to know to answer the questions in the envelope?”* This would be a blind target.

“Describe the target and tell me about the most important thing you might find inside the tunnel” is not a blind target, and it most certainly leads the viewer.”

[Daz] As long as this doesn’t actually tell the viewer anything specific about the actual target. This is usually done with a piece of information upfront, i.e. “the target is a [life-form, event, location or structure (as applicable)]”.

“Under the guidelines of what I just said, this would be generally permissible. But, you could not claim that this target was a totally blind target.”

[Daz] Finally, for proof of psychic functioning RV, the target should be double blind, no one who knows the target should be in the vicinity of the viewer, there should be feedback and the entire project should be strictly adhered to from start to finish by all involved.

“That would be correct, but we are way past the proof principle. If you are reporting on a remote viewing done for collection then you should specifically state exactly what was said to the viewer to obtain a response that you might be reporting. State how the viewer was targeted. If you say; the viewer was blind to the target, but you gave guidance instructions, then by implication you would be lying or trying to imply the viewer was doing something better than what they might have been doing.

This entire discussion is happening because of the above. You and I both know that if you say the viewer was blind, then that’s exactly what they should have been – totally blind to the target. If they were given guidance on the target, then one cannot say they were blind, but one should state exactly how they were targeted and what the specific guidance was in words. That’s only fair and honest.

If the guidance was appropriate, then it shouldn’t be a problem. If it was inappropriate, well...you can see where I’m going with this. The idea is to be completely open about how the remote viewing was done. Otherwise, all it does is trash the idea of RV and does a disservice to those who operate totally blind in all cases.”

[Daz] Where do we go from here?

Because Remote viewing and its protocol use is a spectrum, It’s my belief that we need to as a community, inform everyone when publishing any kind of RV project the exact nature of the project and its construction as clearly and as upfront as possible. This can be done in a small paragraph attached to the project describing its format; who was blind, how blind, how solid the feedback is.

“You have essentially stated where I’m coming from and a correct view of how RV should be reported.

a. The remote viewer had a sealed envelope put in front of them. The viewer was blind to the target.

b. The remote viewer had a sealed envelope with a photograph of the Moon Titan contained within it. The instructions were specifically: “describe what’s on the photograph and describe anything man-made in detail.”

In this case, [a.] is a blind target, and [b.] is not. We have a very accurate understanding for how each one was targeted.”

[Daz] Only with clear and concise disclosure and procedures will be able to build upon the great work done so far and not go down a murky road where the protocols are eroded till none exist anymore.

Let’s present each project clearly allowing all individuals to make an informed decision on the data and IF psychic functioning took place. And if you know upfront that you want to present ANY projects as a case for psychic functioning then do it properly and under ALL the protocols.

“We agree in most of what you’ve said, Daz.
Best, Joe.”





Joe McMoneagle, CW2, US Army, Ret., CStS
Owner/Executive Director of Intuitive Intelligence Applications, Inc.

Mr. McMoneagle has 42 years of professional expertise in research and development, in numerous multi-level technical systems, the paranormal, and the social sciences. He is a published author, script writer, and retired US Army Chief Warrant Officer.

He is currently owner and Executive Director of Intuitive Intelligence Applications, Inc., which has provided support to multiple research facilities and corporations with a full range of collection applications using Anomalous Cognition (AC) in the production of original and cutting edge information.

He is a full time Research Associate with The Laboratories for Fundamental Research, Cognitive Sciences Laboratory, Palo Alto, California, where he has provided consulting support to research and development in remote viewing for 22+ years.

As a consultant to SRI-International and Science Applications International Corporation, Inc. from 1984 through 1995, he participated in protocol design, statistical information collection, R&D evaluations, as well as thousands of remote viewing trials in support of both experimental research as well as active intelligence operations for what is now known as Project STAR GATE. He is well versed with developmental theory, methods of application, and current investigative and possible training technology issues for remote viewing, currently applied under strict laboratory controls and oversight.

Mr. McMoneagle is currently a full member of The Parapsychological Association, a Life Member of the Disabled American Veterans, a performing member of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA), a full member of The Writers Guild of America – East (WGA-E), is a Retired Chief Warrant Officer in the Regular Army of the United States of America, and serves on the Board of Advisors for the Anomalous Phenomena Research Center, New York, as well as the J. B. Rhine Research Center, Durham, North Carolina.

W. www.mceagle.com



TKR: Remote Viewing Forums

If you need information or want to discuss Remote Viewing in pretty much any context then you can do so on TKR Forum. Topics include:
Rv Examples, News, ARV, Dowsing, Help, Esoteric, Research & Media and many more...

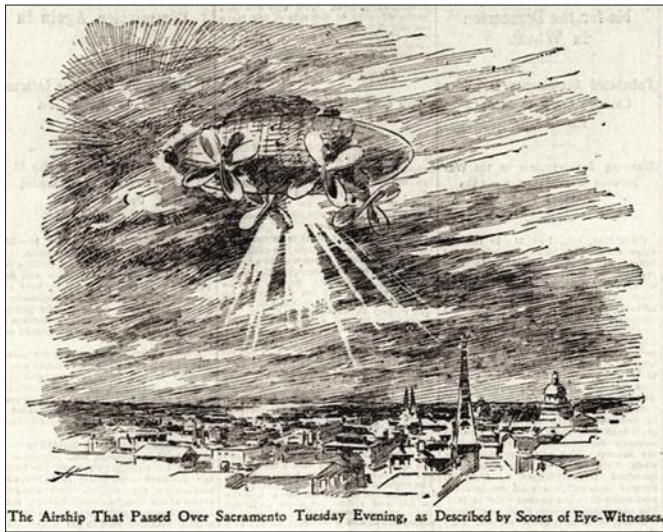
<http://www.dojopsi.info/forum>

What Was That Thing In The Sky Over Oakland, California in November 1896?

By Jon Knowles

ABSTRACT:

Mysterious “airships” were seen over California and then across the U.S.A. in late 1896, several years before the Wright brothers’ flights. Hundreds of sightings were reported in newspapers across the country.



In 2002 I tasked several viewers to try to gain insight into this early UFO flap. Viewers turned in 15 sessions on 4 targets over a one-month period; these were mixed in with other targets. Viewers were given only an administrative

phrase unrelated to the tasking and an 8-digit number (tag). Three of the targets were what three witnesses said they saw above Oakland one day in late November 1896. The fourth target aimed to uncover information about the nature of the phenomenon. The majority of the data indicates that a highly unusual object in the sky, most likely a craft, was indeed seen by the witnesses. In addition, there is some “minority report” data indicating there may have been a hoax or fabrication of some kind. There is little data suggesting a flying vehicle based on the technology of the day, which is one theory about the airships.

The viewers submitting four sessions for this project were Don Walker (*an outstanding viewer, viewing name Lapis*), Bedivere and Kainan. Additional sessions were received from three other viewers. I was the tasker and analyst. The project was done viewer blind, tasker informed. That is, the viewers were given only the administrative phrase and tag and knew nothing at all about the target. I as tasker and analyst had read newspaper reports about the reported phenomenon.

Let us start with an account from respected researchers Coral and Jim Lorenzen in their book *UFO: The Whole Story*, 1969 (page 11):

“An egg-shaped vessel about 150 feet long with four “rotor-like arms” was reported over the Oakland, California area

on November 22, 1896. Considering that a large number of people reported seeing the object, it just may be that we are now dealing with something that can be studied, to a certain extent, and a judgment made about its possible identity.

On that memorable night, streetcar driver Shelby Yost was hurrying through the last part of his route to make up for delays when “the thing” came over. The sun had set long before and the night was quite dark. The light from the object was so bright that it was described as a “blinding glow”. Yost brought his streetcar to a crashing halt and the eleven passengers on board pushed out to look into the sky. Later, passenger William H. Ellis, an Oakland businessman, described the object thusly: “It hovered effortlessly and looked like a strange bird with four rotor wings, traveling about 20 miles an hour.” And then Ellis said something that is faintly reminiscent (or prophetic, as the case may be) of other statements we have heard from people who scoff at the idea of UFOs, then see one for themselves: “I didn’t want to believe it was an airship. I had always regarded such reports as jokes. But now I have no choice but to believe them.”

Another Oakland resident, William J. Rodda, had this to say: “I thought at first it was a peculiarly shaped balloon with lights. I’ve never seen anything so bright. Someone seemed to be controlling the machine on a downward angle. We thought that it landed in the San Francisco Bay, a few miles away.”

Note the varying descriptions of the object: egg-like, bird with four wings and balloon. Some thought they saw propellers. The reported extreme brightness of the object is a constant for the Bay Area sightings.

Another source of information about the “airships” is microfilm in the Oakland Public Library from the original newspaper reports of late November and early December 1896. Living in Oakland, I was able to examine these records. I did not find accounts of the three witnesses mentioned by the Lorenzens, but articles in the Oakland Tribune and Oakland Enquirer mentioned the reports of other witnesses. These pieces and others in the San Francisco newspapers gave descriptions of the object, its motion, its location, and the weather conditions. Crowds on both sides of the Bay stayed outside on the cold wet nights looking at the odd, very brightly lit object in the sky. The mayors of both San Francisco and Oakland were said to have seen the unusual craft. A very bright light shone down on sea lions at Seal Rock in San Francisco, with the animals beating a retreat into the ocean.

The “airship” had been seen a week earlier near Sacramento, 80 miles east, and later over the Bay Area and other parts of California. It then moved across the country. As the Oakland Tribune noted: “There is just now a dearth of stirring news” and one view is that newspapers made up eyewitness accounts and supplied drawings to stimulate readership. This was the start of the era of “yellow journalism” and wild tales to boost circulation were common. One reason to focus on

the earliest sightings of the “airship” was to see how the phenomenon presented before it spread across the country, when newspaper editors may have sought to increase circulation by telling tall tales.

This objective was chosen in part too because it is a long-time UFO mystery and there is evidence available in the form of printed reports from the period by multiple eye witnesses. This is in contrast to tens of thousands of other UFO reports where there is little or no contemporaneous record.

The viewers had no reason to expect this was a “UFO” type target. I had never tasked one before, nor was this type of target being given within the group. For all the viewers knew, this could have been a Sting concert, the migration of birds from Alaska to Morro Bay, Mt. Fuji, a Korg keyboard – anything in the multiverse. As we will see, sessions of the viewers were very much in synch and relevant to what the witnesses claimed to have seen.

In presenting the material, a good deal of verbatim data will be included to give a first-hand flavor of the sessions. “Note” indicates a comment I am making. Keep in mind that some viewers generate metaphorical as well as literal data, as is the case here with Bedivere. This is one reason analyzing remote viewing data can be quite difficult.

VIEWERS FOCUSED ON A STRUCTURE, A SUBJECT & ENERGY

The 12 sessions by the three main viewers (*and 3 sessions by other viewers*) by and large focused, starting with their ideograms, on a structure, a subject (*that is, an animated being*), and intense energy. A single structure and strong energy closely correspond to the phenomenon reported. If the craft was piloted, as it was thought to be at the time, subject data is also right on target.

THE FIRST THREE TASKINGS: WITNESSES YOST, RODDA AND ELLIS

The wording of the first tasking was: “The most unusual object or phenomenon seen over Oakland, California November 22, 1896 by Shelby Yost”. The second and third targets were phrased the same way but with the names William J. Rodda and Charles H. Ellis substituted.

A note on the date: While the Lorenzens refer to November 22, 1896, the Oakland Tribune has the date as Monday, November 23, 1896. There is no edition of the paper in the Oakland Public Library archive dated November 22, 1896. Perhaps the Lorenzens found the accounts in one of the San Francisco newspapers or elsewhere. Upon learning of this discrepancy, the date of the fourth tasking was changed to read “November 22/23, 1896”.

The Tribune does report that the airship was seen on days other than November 22 and 23. For example, the December 1, 1896 edition notes that a craft resembling a great black cigar with a fish-like tail was seen on November 26. The same edition reports that Case Gilson, an electrician, saw something in the sky which radiated a light beam. Reports of a bright light were constant while reports of the shape varied.

SHELBY YOST'S SIGHTING

Let's look in a little detail at two sessions on Shelby Yost. Lapis, a very kinesthetic viewer, summarizes this way:

I described this as a subject, an energetic and a structure. This structure seems large, curved and rounded. It is tall and vertical more than wide. It seems hard and inflexible, with a heaviness or solidness about it. It has an opening. There is "wiggly" movement near it.

Other data from Lapis: *An outdoor setting. One primary subject, others involved. The intrinsic energy from the center of attention/subject seems large as well as the effect it causes or creates. There is a precedent-setting event. Situation makes an imprint or mark in history.*

Bedivere has the following data: *Structure: Artificial, solid, firm, slow. Like looking through a screen. Impairs the vision. Screened, monitored. Hiding from view, obscuring. Electronic.*

Subject: *"Seems like a tall, erect, functioning being, visualize a human, masculine." "Nothing interesting other than materialistic goals to discuss." "None so blind as those who refuse to see."* Lapis also feels the subject is more male than female.

Energy: Bedivere has quite a bit about a fall, a descent, a tumble, shown as literal but discussed as metaphorical, as if this relates to a non-physical fall or decline. This is part of a pattern in which Bedivere gets literal data and extrapolates from it in a metaphorical direction. Some witnesses felt the "airship" was on a downward path and may have ended up in the Bay; there may have been an actual physical descent.

Setting: Outdoors. Black Monday (Note: It was nighttime and the 23rd was a Monday. No other day is mentioned in Bedivere's session). *Cold. Wet. Black, dark. Sees water. Everyone waiting. Lake-like area and flatlands.* Here also Bedivere uses terms metaphorically in terms of a great change which this event symbolizes or inaugurates. This could be literal data as well since Oakland has flatlands as well as the Bay, an estuary and Lake Merritt.

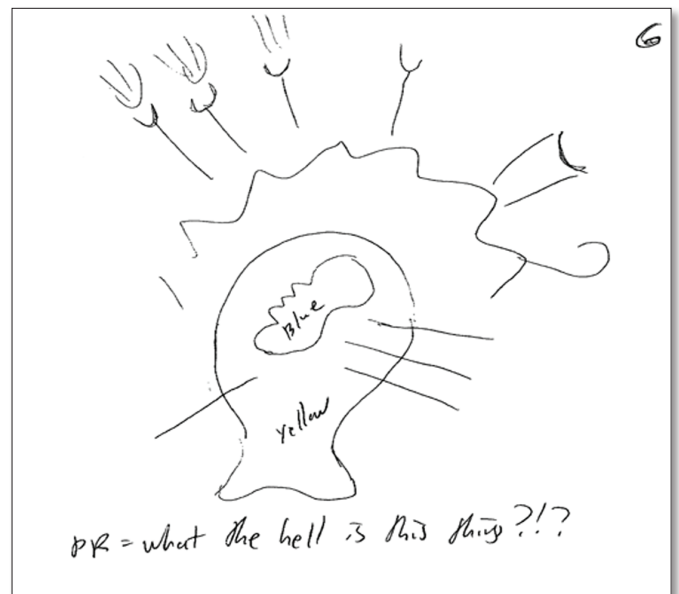
All three viewers struggle with the nature of this objective, particularly the "subject".

Bedivere's session contains quite a bit on something unknown. For example: *a mystery, stranger than fiction, not normal. In-*

human. What a puzzle! What can we make of it, what can we learn? What you see is not what you get. Changing form eventually but unknown at the time. A vision-impairing structure did not allow them (subject or group) to receive clear picture of the truth.

Some of her sessions could be considered "minority report" data (from the movie of the same name wherein one pre-cognitive person gets data different from the other two). It is consistent with the perpetration of a hoax: *Clever, caught, exposed. Covering up, disguising, creating illusion, fooling the masses, false reporting, misleading. Covert/ covering.* (Note: Some of this is associated with the structure, some with the subject.) There is little other data like this in her sessions, however, and none in the sessions of the other viewers. The overwhelming preponderance of the data suggests it was a genuine puzzling phenomenon.

Viewer Kainan gets some impressions like the majority data above, including "What the hell is this thing?" and for the first time a "beam" or "ray" is mentioned: (sketch Below).



WILLIAM J. RODDA'S SIGHTING:

The sessions by Lapis, Bedivere and Kainan in this tasking are definitely confirmative of the data from the first tasking. In addition, there are some new features.

Lapis: Structure and Subject: *This subject is small, quiet, still. Seems nonhuman. Has trouble seeing. Odd void-like mentation. Pungent smell. Talc. Not easily seen. Weird consciousness like 'in between dimensions', altered state of awareness, dream-like state. Subject warm and in a small space, a hard crusty-like environment. A contained setting, inside of something. May have no arms or legs or held close to body. Subject is aware, seems to watch and look around. Subject may*

feel down, depressed, sad. Dead zone: like when a once alive subject dies, that sort of zone. Bedivere also has data about "deadness" of the subject

Lapis: Subject is in a low accessibility situation - as if deep inside a space or a place. I don't like it. Why? Too still. Seems associated with feelings of down. Feelings are low. Subject seems nonhuman, therefore with the above, seems creepy.

Don/Lapis is totally engaged with this subject, offering a rare view by a professional viewer of what one kind of occupant of a "UFO" is like.

Lapis "blends" with the subject: *I'm small, curved, bent, curled. My eyes are closed and I seem to move a little. Arms and legs are held very close to my body. I may not have arms or legs. My mentation is weird. It's so quiet and void like. The void-like gives me the creeps. However I am aware, I seem to watch and look around.*

Lapis: Focus on what Tasker needs to know here: it makes me pass out, head on table, no movement. And sad like this I don't know why. Maybe feels too out of control and powerless to be here. The subject seems bioactive and small. Warm and perhaps like a blooded subject. (And later): The subject is quiet, in dark, not well seen and has the cognizance of looking around. The covering of the subject/energetic is as if wrapped or held in a specific way. Appears as if wrapped in fabric like the mummy.

Energy: Strong steady energy. Light - like a flame. A spot of light in darkness. Mysterious. An impactful event. Wiggling movement, like a river. There is energy fluttering around the central spot. A bright/shiny light like aspect to the energy.

Lapis: There's strong energy onto this subject as if done to the subject. Two energies here: 1) outside of subject and 2) intrinsic to subject. The strength is significant. It's an outside force acting on the subject/center of attention. Subject has its own internal energy as above and is also associated with another energetic. There is energy fluttering around the central spot as well. Other subjects are nearby.

Setting: Dark. Still, quiet. Sounds: Whispers. (Note: The Tribune and other accounts mention that voices associated with the phenomenon were heard by some witnesses.)

Bedivere: Structure: Man-made (Note: RV shorthand for any artificial structure). Strong. Cell-like. Tomb-like. Containing secrets! Sturdy construction. Beaming right in. Built to send, project. Through the centuries withstanding all.

Subject: Masculine. Upper class. In good shape. Good natured. Solitude.

Energy: Bedivere mentions a ray and has a drawing of a sun-like structure shining a "sunray-like light" in a beam into a

Monk's cell: Chasing the wind. Beaming outward, broadcasting like. Directional, earth grid. Old knowledge. Thought waves. A characteristic cluster of data from Bedivere: energetics, beaming thru, receiving, transmitting, changing form, shifty, shifting, converting. Electronic.

Setting: Seems a very long time ago. Open air. Listen, don't you hear? Hears Spanish voices. Nightfall now. Hears water splashing. Subject of the times. Follow the signal. Quiet. Cooler. Darkness. (Note: all this is suggestive of the event reported in the Oakland Tribune: An outdoor setting; the sun had set; it was dark. The waters of the Bay and Lake Merritt were close by. It was November, quite cool.)

Here is another description of the structure by Bedivere: Seems to be an energized room where something like psychic like info beams in - and somehow is transmitted out - sun ray, beam comes in, circle of sunlight on the floor, info seems to be received, and via something, somehow goes out - structure seems to be constructed to be conducive to this procedure/operation.

And another: Structure seems to be centuries old - if not eons - but outfitted with modern facilities and equipment - necessary to combine inherent old energy facilitating with modern interpretation, understanding, and use - lots of valuable secrets involving not present day physics of energy of modern world available here - wait to be cracked open.



Metaphorical drawing by Bedivere of the energy, structure and subject.

Bedivere on the energetics: "Hear static sounds (Note: Lapis also gets radio-like static) like on an old WW II field communications radio - someone trying to get thru - but not from a far distance - type of communication used seems to be wrong for transcending dimensions! Possibly this is communication

trying to come across dimensional barriers!" (Note: Bedivere goes on to talk about a beam or beacon).

In another interesting twist with the data, Bedivere writes that she went out on a limb in the session and it *"felt right so I went down the shaft of light with it"*! Indeed she did.

To very briefly summarize what the sessions have shown so far. We have a lot of data indicative of an environment consistent with an object or craft overhead on a cool night, near water. We have quite a bit of material on a structure that may have to do with unusual communications and there is a beam or ray light associated with it. We also have a rare "inside look" at what is likely the occupant of the "airship".

MORE POSSIBLE MINORITY DATA

There is a suggestion of interdimensionality, which might apply to a genuine UFO. Of course, as Bedivere says, they've got the *"wrong instrument"* for that. There is material in the sessions that suggests an early 20th century time frame: Marconi is mentioned and early radio. This could be "minority data" - perhaps Bedivere's data suggesting a hoax or fooling the masses is accurate.

It's also possible the viewers were picking up the kinds of communications possible in that era and not exotic communications. Maybe the wiggle movement Lapis refers to is about a dirigible - although if it was really a dirigible, and had the maneuverability witnessed, it was not a hoax but a craft ahead of its time. However, no evidence of such a vehicle has been found.

These kinds of difficulties often come up in sessions, since not all the data will point in one direction. Indeed, there will usually be data that is difficult to relate to the objective. When there is a preponderance of material from several skilled viewers that hones in strongly on common elements - and these sessions certainly do - it suggests that they are onto something real about the objective. The coherence of all four sessions by Lapis and Bedivere strongly suggests this was no hoax, but a strange object in the sky, one difficult to comprehend.

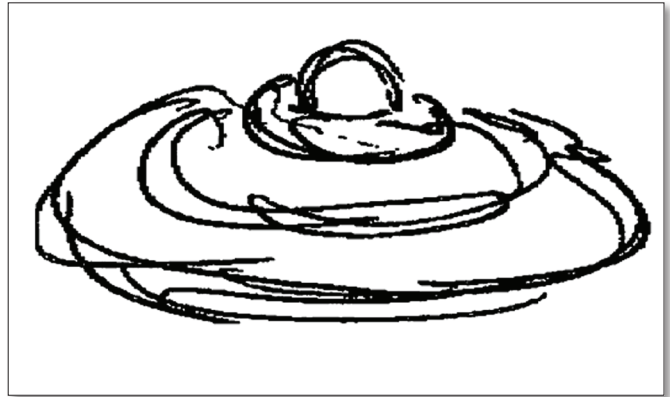
CHARLES H. ELLIS' SIGHTING:

Posing similar but slightly varied objectives to the viewers, as in this project, helps determine whether they are onto the objective or not. Here too in this third tasking there is a great deal of material quite consistent with the earlier sessions.

Structure:

Lapis: *Tube-like aspect. Open on one end. Curved. Ring-like aspect. Sloped and angled. Ridged or ribbed. Shiny/reflective. Wiggle like movement. Wobble. Very warm. Moving parts. Larger than viewer. As if dealing with pilot's instruments*

in a cockpit. Light pale color with an area that looks like black anodize. Both dark and pale. Techy.



RV Sketch by Lapis

Bedivere: *No room to walk inside. Black, white. Full of mirror-like reflective objects. Shiny. Hot, bright lights. Much like an operating room. Door open. Loose on landscape. Box like. Not tied down. Cockpit like. "Now the trailer-like structure surrounded by air, seems to be a device that flies. It seems as if this structure could be an abduction like scenario."*

Bedivere also has indications that a surgical unit is involved. That parallels what many abduction scenarios from recent decades portray: an abduction for the purposes of performing surgical procedures on humans. Lapis has little supportive data, however.

Viewer JD: *Hard, thin, shell-like enclosure, curved. Open but enclosed area with white or light colored surrounding. Silver structure. Reflective, shiny. Also got black craters on a sphere. (Lapis has something analogous but spheres were not a significant part of the reports.)*

Subject:

Lapis: *Quiet, focused. More than one subject. The subjects are in the middle of this experience. They seem to be hanging on and are dealing with this. (Note: Abductees?)*

Bedivere: *Has woman, an energy vampire. No reality present. Does not eat? Is inside the structure. Seen totally mind-controlled like. Held almost captive like for performance purposes. Later: "Seems to be activity all around not observed earlier. Silver suits, busy little guys - the tall, too thin, female like being is not from earth it seems. Not a natural being - more like a rag doll - but sophisticated."*

Bedivere concludes, *"If I am truly right on the tasking then this is the first time I have experienced the ET/craft type tasking."* Again, in combination with so much other data, this is highly suggestive that an unusual, even esoteric, phenomenon was in evidence, and specifically a UFO.

Energy:

Lapis: *Bright/well lit. Big magnitude, stunningly impressive. Very intense. Downward movement. Like a rocket flying. Like a meteor striking the earth. Red light that seems to radiate downward.* Note: Again, recall that some reports had the craft going downward into the Bay. Bedivere has a great deal on the theme of a fall, downward, as well.

FOURTH TASKING

This tasking was designed to shed light on the intelligence or force behind the "airship" seen above Oakland on those November nights. There is some data which again corroborates that from the first three sessions. Kainan in particular has material which suggests a city scape, night time, dark, black, etc. In this tasking too there is data on energy and subject which is consistent with the earlier material.

For example, Lapis has: *Energy: Flows. Like rain. Warm. Strong. Static like sound. White noise. Pervasive. Like static electricity. Buzzing like. Flittering like essence. Elemental. Like a radio signal. EMF spectrum range. Light like. Well lit, broad area.*

And Bedivere has: *Structure: Rising above. Lightning proof. Structured alone. Vantage point. Holding steady. Swaying in the breeze. Looking good. Tubular steel like. Receives signal. Manmade. Metallic like. Sonar capability. She has a lot on the overall purpose of the structure: "A turning point for world, quite an improvement, for gathering and sending messages."*

Again there is some minority report data in the fourth session. Bedivere has material linking a male human, in a suit, with the creation of the phenomenon seen in the sky. Throughout, it is only her data that goes in this direction - the other viewers tend to support the conclusion that there was a genuine UFO involved. This does not make Bedivere wrong, of course.

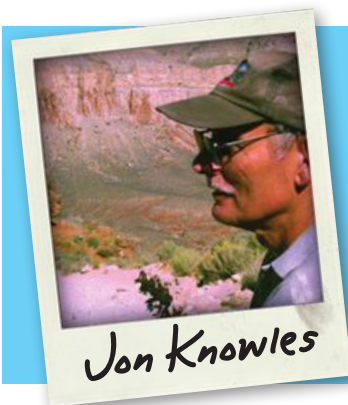
In summary, as can be readily seen from this review of the sessions, there is quite a bit of evidence to support the historical record in which witnesses observed a very bright, unusual, moving craft or phenomenon in the skies on a dark rainy night over Oakland, the Bay and San Francisco. The phenomenon's characteristics - such as its extraordinary brightness and its

maneuverability - were beyond the capabilities of dirigibles that existed at the time. It appears to have been not a young man's prank, nor a cloud, Venus, swamp gas, or an invention of hard-up editors, but something real, something unknown, something beyond our ken, flying in the sky.



For further information:

1. *A brief overview: The Airship Sightings Of 1896*
<http://www.angelfire.com/ma4/oddities/page7.html>
<http://www.unmuseum.org/airship.htm>
2. *The Amazing Airship of 1896 by James L. Cambias*
http://www.balloonlife.com/publications/balloon_life/9607/airship.htm
3. *Another overview covering c. 1880 to 1920: Unidentified Airships.* <http://www.skygaze.com/content/strange/Airships.shtml>
4. *Article from Fate magazine, May 1973: Mystery Airships of the 1800's* <http://www.keelynet.com/gravity/aero1.htm>
and longer version at: http://www.surfingtheapocalypse.com/mystery_ships.html
5. *From a skeptical web site: Contains links to other airship accounts and Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad" (in an airship).* <http://www.ntskeptics.org/news/news2002-07-02.htm>
6. *Has an extensive log and other materials:* <http://www.angelfire.com/ma4/oddities/airshiplog.html>
7. *An Answer To The Airship Mystery Of 1896? by Jesse Glass, 6-17-99. Claims there were such airships prior to 1894.* <http://www.rense.com/ufo4/airship.htm>
8. *Wikipedia, Mystery Airship. Here as elsewhere Wikipedia tends to be biased against anomalous phenomena.* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mystery_airship



Jon Knowles has been active in the field of remote viewing for 12 years. He learned RV in the very intensive training program offered by TDS in 2000-2002, and later became Training Coordinator. He was a Project Manager and viewer in the Aurora Group from 2005-2008 and wrote the detailed report for Aurora on the Nina Reiser case. Currently he is a viewer on two ARV teams. He maintains One20+, a listing of over 120 RV-related web sites.

Nina Reiser case: <http://mprview.blogspot.com/2011/04/nina-reiser-case.html>
One20+: <http://www.mprv.net/one20.html>

Viewing Through Flash Bang

(Or better still, in spite of it)

By Teresa Frisch

This article is dedicated to Dan Chevalier, my good friend and fellow controlled remote viewer. His wit, enthusiasm, encouragement, diligence and talent as a contributing project viewer, and willingness to share of himself and his sessions so that other students could learn at our Target of the Week Discussions are missed. Some of Dan's sessions are included in Dr. Courtney Brown's joint remote viewing projects and can be seen at The Farsight Institute website. Dan, wherever you are, I know you don't hurt anymore. God Bless and Godspeed.

The Controlled Remote Viewer in training and practice modes is a remote viewer striving to become proficient and accurate. "The student rarely realizes that the end goal of those first sessions is not to get the target. The real goal is to have the two minds {subconscious and conscious} work together on a common task." (Buchanan)

Post-session feedback, or "mind candy" is an essential part of training and practice as the trust and reliability of the two minds develop as a working team. "As an understanding of the individual viewer's work patterns emerges, new session transcripts and reports are filtered against those patterns, perception by perception, word by word, to test, retest, and refine the accuracy of the indicators compiled for that viewer. The more sessions the viewer has performed, the more accurate the filter becomes, and the more correct the resulting information presented in the {operational} report." (Buchanan)

The crv student moves gradually toward Operations / Applications Mode. Students are aware that in Operations Mode the target is always an unknown and feedback may be either delayed or never provided by the customer for various reasons.

We do well not to forget:

"The protocols, or procedures, used within the intelligence collection or applications side of Project STAR GATE were developed and based on the remote viewing protocols designed, tested, and developed within the research side of that project." (McMoneagle).

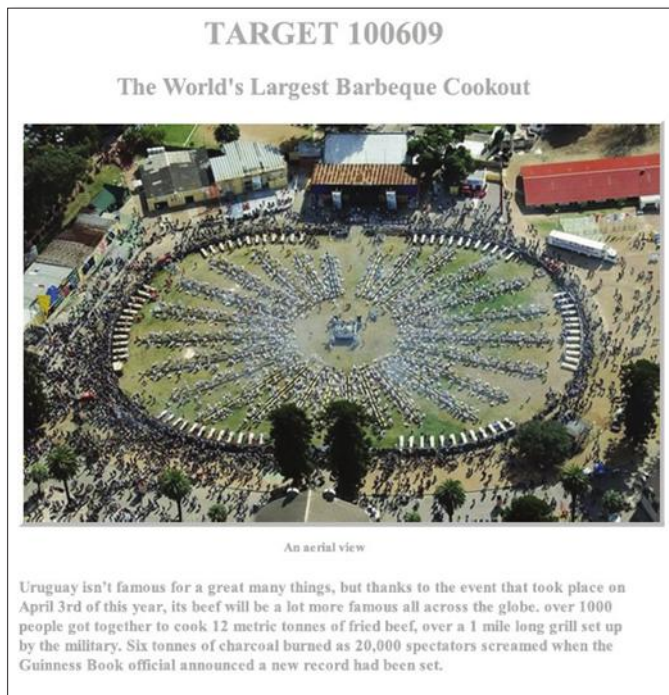
Target of the Week Discussions are part of Lyn's crv learning opportunities. We recently resumed them after a hiatus of several months, expanding them through webinars as a learning opportunity for viewers across the remote viewing community. The webinars also offer the opportunity for people new to remote viewing to be able to come and listen as we discuss sessions, examine structure and answer questions as time allows.

Many rich opportunities for discussion are being brought forward at these gatherings, and one in particular struck me as learning opportunity from several points of view. The discussions are scheduled and blind coordinates posted on the webinar website in advance. Viewers who choose to participate send their sessions to me to post for review during discussions. Michelle Beltran, a viewer unknown to me sent her session but I barely had time to look at it before the discussion. Her structure indicated she was a viewer who was comfortable and possessed at least Intermediate and possibly Advanced controlled remote viewing skills.

The target was 100609 – the Uruguay BBQ which was an important cultural event as well as a competition. Uruguay exports a large amount of beef and the BBQ was an effort to showcase the quality of their beef by way of trying to break the Guinness Book of world BBQ record set by Mexico. Feedback provided was minimal, with only one or two images of the event and activity as well as a basic history of the event and its purpose. The blind tasking was to describe the event and / or the location.

As crv students in training we are taught to research our target sites to whatever extent we feel is important to learning about our individual sessions. Let me be very clear, we are also taught not to waffle. Praising your subconscious mind for incorrect perceptions is the same as lying to it. Do it enough and it will give you nothing but lies and garbage, as it will learn that is what you expect. Praise it and thank it for a job well done and it will reward you with more of the same. The trust builds the accuracy and growth, but again, honest feedback,

both positive and negative is essential at this level of training. We had many sessions to review and dwelling on any particular one was not an option. Michelle's session had physical, tourist and cultural perceptions of the site which matched and her Phase 3 sketch matched the entryway.



She also had distinct “spiritual” perceptions, odd for a BBQ event but those perceptions coupled with her S4 ½ summary led me to believe that we might have a viewer with unique information to give about this target. If her subconscious mind had indeed done good work it deserved to be praised for it. If it had strayed from the target it would learn that too.

Michelle's S4 ½ Summary: Something here seems piecemeal – as if the major element to but other important pieces connected and essential to overall essence of target.

With “Structure! Content be damned!” (Swann / Smith) ringing in my head I decided to research the target after the discussion. I would follow up with Michelle and the group as I found appropriate.

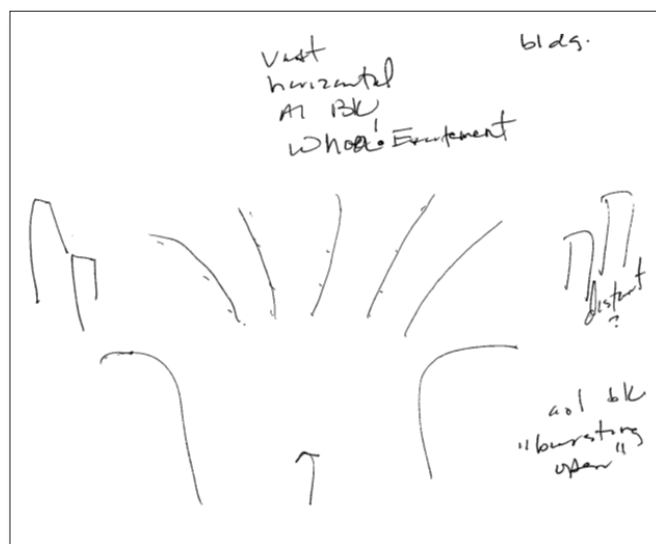
There were other perspectives for me to consider as well. As an analyst trained by Problems>Solutions>Innovations we use nothing but statistical analysis reporting. The Customer knows the site or target better than anyone and often does not disclose all information to the Project Manager before the viewers are tasked. Viewer summaries are included as part of the overall report writing process for the customer, negating the potential for possible Analyst Overlay.

Consensus analysis is the same as “majority rules” and if the majority of the viewer perceptions are not in agreement, the ones not in agreement are left out. The ones that are left out

because the project manager, analyst or report writer deemed them unimportant might be exactly the perceptions the customer needs.

I scrolled up and down her many pages, looking to see where Michelle might have begun castle building after an AOL. I didn't find it. Every time she declared an AOL she did not cue off it, but stayed in structure and moved on. One AOL was star-like, reminds me of a star. Eventually I would learn that the structure that was built, the mammoth barbecue grill was indeed built in the shape of a star.

Michelle recorded several recurring perceptions indicating a “strong male presence at the site, very influential male related to the target, Dali Lama, Gandhi, educational, reminded her of a temple as well as an amusement park.” Note, she did not say it was a temple or amusement park, but that it reminded her of one.



Controlled remote viewers are taught that they are still viewing while writing their summary. The summary is the result of the controlled remote viewer reviewing their session and sorting the wheat from the chaff. Which perceptions were conscious mind pollution and which ones were subconscious mind reporting. Michelle felt strongly enough about her spiritual perceptions that she included them in her summary. There was nothing in our feedback images or event information that would indicate they were correct but her structure was good and her sketch of the entry was accurate. Her S4 ½ Interim summary still bade me to take a closer look.

“You're not going to believe what comes next!” (Buchanan)

At this stage I may be considered a rookie CRV Analyst and Trainer but I have tried to listen, and listen well. I expect to make mistakes but hopefully they will be few. When I make them, I hope that I will learn from them.

I understand the difference between waffle-ing, peacocking and door knobbing. I also understand that consensus analy-

sis reportedly has a higher instance of errors. Most of all I understand what happens when that one perception is not reported because someone ignorant of the target decided it wasn't important. Project Managers choose viewer teams based on strengths and weaknesses for a reason. Just because every viewer did not record the same perceptions does not mean they are not at the site.

I cued various words into online search engines and found that there was indeed an event within the event. There is a large Jewish community in Montevideo, Uruguay, where the barbeque was held. Uruguay exports not only a large percentage of the world's total beef supply; it exports a large percentage of the world's kosher beef supply.

According to Rabbi Shemtov of Uruguay, "People tend to relegate *kashrut* to some nostalgic tradition in the *shtetl* that is not relevant today," he said, "But at the barbeque, which is the epitome of a non-Jewish event, it was shocking for people to see a kosher stand and that the meat industry could make room in its event for kosher meat." (Chabad-Lubavitch News)

The Uruguay BBQ was kicked off by Rabbi Shemtov, with the Israeli Ambassador to Uruguay, His Excellency Mr. Yoel Barnea, and Rabbi Avraham Hager, one of the chief Rabbinical inspectors of kosher meat for the Israeli Rabbinate. Together they placed and removed the first steak on the grill before it was used for non-kosher beef. Moshe Ksakovitz managed a special, separate grill during the entire event and thousands of brochures were handed out to provide information and education about the difference between the kosher and non-kosher meats. (A Bridge to Somewhere – Part VIII)

In closing, Controlled Remote Viewers in training and practice modes are Controlled Remote Viewers building a pattern of proven track records and accuracy ratings. If the perception is not written down it is not reported. If it is not reported then the tasking may not be answered, which is the reason the viewer worked the session. The blind tasking was to describe the event and / or the location. Michelle did not waffle or door-knob, but maintained her focus and reported on a quiet group located within a busy event while describing the event and the location.

Her perceptions would indicate that she focused on them for an extended part of her session, not just the beginning of the event, in spite of the distractions of a large crowd, and with every sensate distraction possible at an activity whose goal was competitive and designed to break a world record. She reports more than once in session and includes in her summary that there is an extremely influential male leader at the site. Feedback reports the Israeli Ambassador was indeed part of the event. The mammoth grill was set up and supplies transported by the Uruguay military and her session perceptions include military references but were not included in her summary.

Learning to remote view in spite of mental attractors and diver-

sions are challenges that are part of the remote viewer training process. These challenges are overcome through hours of practice and the viewer reviewing their sessions to learn how they successfully remained on target or where and why and how they became distracted and went off target. Evaluation is a key part of the post-training practice mode

"The Soviet KGB and other foreign intelligences are very mindful of this fact {attractors}. For that reason Russian, Bulgarian, Chinese, and other countries' intelligence agencies are now building many of their most top-secret facilities very near to carnivals, circuses, amusement rides, and other mentally attractive locations." (Buchanan)

Sincere thanks to Michelle Beltran for permission to use her Target 100609 session results from the Target of the Week Discussion. I had not met Michelle before this, and she shared that she has been clairvoyant since a young age but like many, pushed it aside or ignored it. Her mother is similarly gifted. Michelle has worked in law enforcement and credits several "wonderful teachers" with her learning and growth. She has completed Beginning and Intermediate CRV with Paul Smith and at his suggestion plans to begin working with the team at Findme.

More than sincere thanks to Lyn Buchanan who never fails to encourage me to be curious, stay objective and while not automatically ruling everything in, consider everything a possibility.

Michelle, nice work.

CITATIONS:

"A Bridge to Somewhere – Part VIII [Messages 100-111] – A Bridge to Somewhere." Chabad.org . Apr 9 – 15, 2008. http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/943791/jewish/A-Bridge-to-Somewhere-Part-VIII.htm. Retrieved 4/12/12.

Buchanan, Lyn. The Seventh Sense. New York: Pocket Books- Simon & Schuster, Inc., 2003. Print. pg. 57, 104, 114, 229, 231

"Kosher Steak Kicks Off World's Largest Barbeque." Chabad.org. Apr 16, 2008. http://chabad.org/news/article_cdo/aid/665255/jewish/Kosher-Steak-Kicks-Off-World's-Largest-Barbeque.htm. Retrieved 4/21/12.

McMoneagle, Joe. The Ultimate Time Machine. Virginia: Hampton Roads Publishing Co., 1998. Print. pg. 22, 23

Smith, Paul H. Reading The Enemy's Mind. New York: Tom Doherty Associates, LLC., 2005. Print. pg. 201

"Target 100609 The Worlds Largest Barbeque Cookout Image." Buchanan, Lyn. Target of the Week. Problems>Solutions>Innovations: Lyn Buchanan's Controlled Remote Viewing, Training and Professional Services. 2007. Web. 15 Mar. 2009. <http://www.crvviewer.com>. Retrieved 4/3/12.



Teresa Frisch is a Registered Nurse and currently works in a Level I Emergency Trauma Center. Her thirty-seven years of varied clinical and managerial roles within the field of medicine provide a wealth of holistically diverse situational models of the human condition, and provide the foundation for her study of applied intuition.

In 1992 she began to notice an increase in personal intuitive / psi experiences and realized that our medical knowledge of the human condition is far from complete. Eventually her empirical observations and studies of intuition led to the study of Controlled Remote Viewing. Her CRV studies with Lyn Buchanan include Basic through Advanced Levels, Analysis and a Post Graduate course in Medical Applications (enhanced guided imagery). In 2011 she presented a joint CRV / Nursing project at the Society of Rogerian Scholars Conference with intentions of publication. Frisch recently began mentoring rv students and received approval from P>S>I as a CRV Instructor / Trainer.

w: www.aestheticimpact.com

E: snowsewn1@aol.com

Aesthetic Impact Informational Services, LLC

Fostering Growth: The Power of One

Our world is shaped by each of us, singularly as individuals and collectively as groups. Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) is a structured, scientific methodology utilizing advanced psychology to develop the communication of the conscious and subconscious minds. Initially CRV was used by the military intelligence community as an intelligence gathering tool to assist with collecting sensory perceptions across time and space. Several former members of the intelligence community brought CRV to the civilian sector and have been teaching the viewing protocol since it was declassified in 1995.

The Controlled Remote Viewer follows a reproducible, scientific protocol to establish site contact at a real-world location, then proceeds to write detailed sensory perceptions about that location as if they are actually there. During training those perceptions are compared to a feedback photo previously hidden in a sealed envelope. The viewer moves through several training stages, building and reinforcing the trust and accuracy of the information communicated between their conscious and subconscious minds.

The advanced psychology and potential use of CRV is still in its infancy. Aesthetic Impact Informational Services, LLC offers free webinars about this evolving mental martial art by several individuals. Speakers include Lyn Buchanan and Dr. Paul H. Smith, former members and trainers of the Stargate military intelligence unit, Dr. Angela Thompson-Smith, Dr. Courtney Brown, Dr. Dominique Surel, Marty Rosenblatt, Lori Williams, Melvin Morse, M.D., Paul O'Connor and Teresa Frisch. To register for webinars and learn more about pioneering this human ability, go to www.aestheticimpact.com. The International Remote Viewer Association offers additional information and IRVA Conference DVDs are available for purchase at www.irva.org.

www.aestheticimpact.com

Joe McMoneagle

Remote Viewing

Now for a special inspirational treat: a Joe McMoneagle remote viewing session.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Joe for his participation in this issue, and for sharing his many and fascinating experiences, insights and clarifications. It was a privilege and a pleasure to hear from Joe McMoneagle.

From Joe:

"First is the targeted envelope which was labeled #13 containing a photograph [Target Envelope attached].

Second is Page One of the resulting RV [Target 13, RV Page One attached].

Third is Page Two of the resulting RV [Target 13, RV Page Two attached].

Fourth is the actual Target contained in the sealed envelope [Target 13, photograph attached].

The targeted envelope is double wrapped and was sealed approximately two and a half years ago. It is target number 013 of 300.

I have prior knowledge of some of the photographs contained within the 300 envelopes, but not all. I have no knowledge of what the numbers equate to.

All the envelopes were numbered using a random number generator.

I chose 13 by pushing a number spinner using an electronic button. I pulled the envelope and placed it on the back of a chair in my office. Page One and Page Two are the remote viewing results; I've deleted nothing and added nothing.

The final object is the photograph contained within envelope 013 which was removed and viewed by me for Feedback.

This was not formally judged as it was a practice target. It was done on May the 1st, 2012."



TARGET Ø13.

- COLD.
- HARD.
- THICK.
- TALL.
- ANGULAR SIDES = "FACETS?"
- ROSY - PINK
- ~~MONUMENTOUS~~ (SP?) MONUMENT!
- GIFT OF NATURE.
- HEAVY.
- ~~STONE~~ ADL. STONE LIKE.
- ... BUT CRYSTALLINE - FRACTURED.
- HARD/VERY HARD.



(PAGE TWO)

- NATURAL
- MOTHER NATURE'S GIFT OR GIFT TO/BY MOTHER NATURE.
- FACETS. = ~~DIAMOND~~? ADL
- ~~ROCK~~ ADL
- FUNDAMENTAL NATURAL STONE
- UNCHANGED STONE.
- PRETTY STONE.
- CRAFTED STONE.



STONE SYMBOL
OR
SCULPTURE!
JEWEL LIKE

NATURAL STONE
OR CRYSTALLINE SCULPTURE
STANDING OUTSIDE



0/3

RV Notice Board

Aesthetic Impact
Informational Services, LLC

Expanding Nightingale's holistic vision, we offer a variety of cross-disciplinary discussions including:

- Introduction to Magnetocardiograms
- Biofields, Human Bioelectromagnetics
- Energy Medicine
- Theory and Psychology of Remote Viewing
- Human Interaction and the Non-local Environment: Beyond Benner's Fifth Competency

For Webinar Registration, go to:
www.aestheticimpact.com

GALACTIC TIMES

Courtney Brown's animated news broadcasts to the rest of the Milky Way Galaxy about events on Earth relating to remote viewing. You can find the series at:
www.farsightpresentations.com
Each episode is 7 to 10 minutes long.

www.farsightpresentations.com

TKR:
Remote Viewing Forums

If you need information or want to discuss Remote Viewing in pretty much any context then you can do so on TKR Forum. Topics include:
RV examples, News, ARV, Dowsing, Help, Esoteric, Research & media and many more...

<http://www.dojopsi.info/forum>

Training Locations

Perth
Sydney
Amsterdam

Anywhere is possible ...
Remote Viewing Unit

www.remoteviewingunit.org

*To add your notice to
the RV notice board
in future issues
please contact DA2*

Remote Viewing
Practice Group – NYC

Regular, fun, and friendly target practice in Manhattan, NY.

Interested but haven't taken a course? Come along, we'll walk through targets as exercises, and we'll discuss approaches and methods.

www.meetup.com/Remote-Viewers-Practise-Group-NYC
email: rvpgnyc@gmail.com

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

Remote viewing training & trainers

RVIS - Paul Smith (CRV) - <http://www.rviewer.com>
P>S>I - Lyn Buchanan (CRV) - <http://www.crviewer.com>
Angela T Smith (CRV) - <http://www.remoteviewingnv.com>
Stephen S Schwartz (Natural) - <http://www.stephanaschwartz.com>
Ed Dames (LearnRV/TRV) - <http://www.learnrv.com>
David Morehouse (CRV) - <http://www.davidmorehouse.com>
Australian Remote Viewing Unit - <http://www.remoteviewingunit.org>
The Farsight Institute (SRV) - <http://www.farsight.org>
Intuitive Specialists (CRV) - <http://intuitivespecialists.com>
Aesthetic Impact Informational Services (CRV) - www.aestheticimpact.com

Remote viewing Resources

Ten Thousand Roads [TKR] - RV resources - <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr>
Remoteviewed.com (RV examples, documents) - <http://www.remoteviewed.com>
Firedocs - massive RV resources and files - <http://www.firedocs.com>

Remote Viewing Targets

RV Targets.com - <http://www.rvtargets.com>
Ten Thousand Roads - <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr>
Target Monkey - <http://www.remoteviewed.com/target/>
Lyn Buchanan's Target of the week - <http://www.crviewer.com/TARGETS/TargetIndex.asp>

Remote Viewing Groups

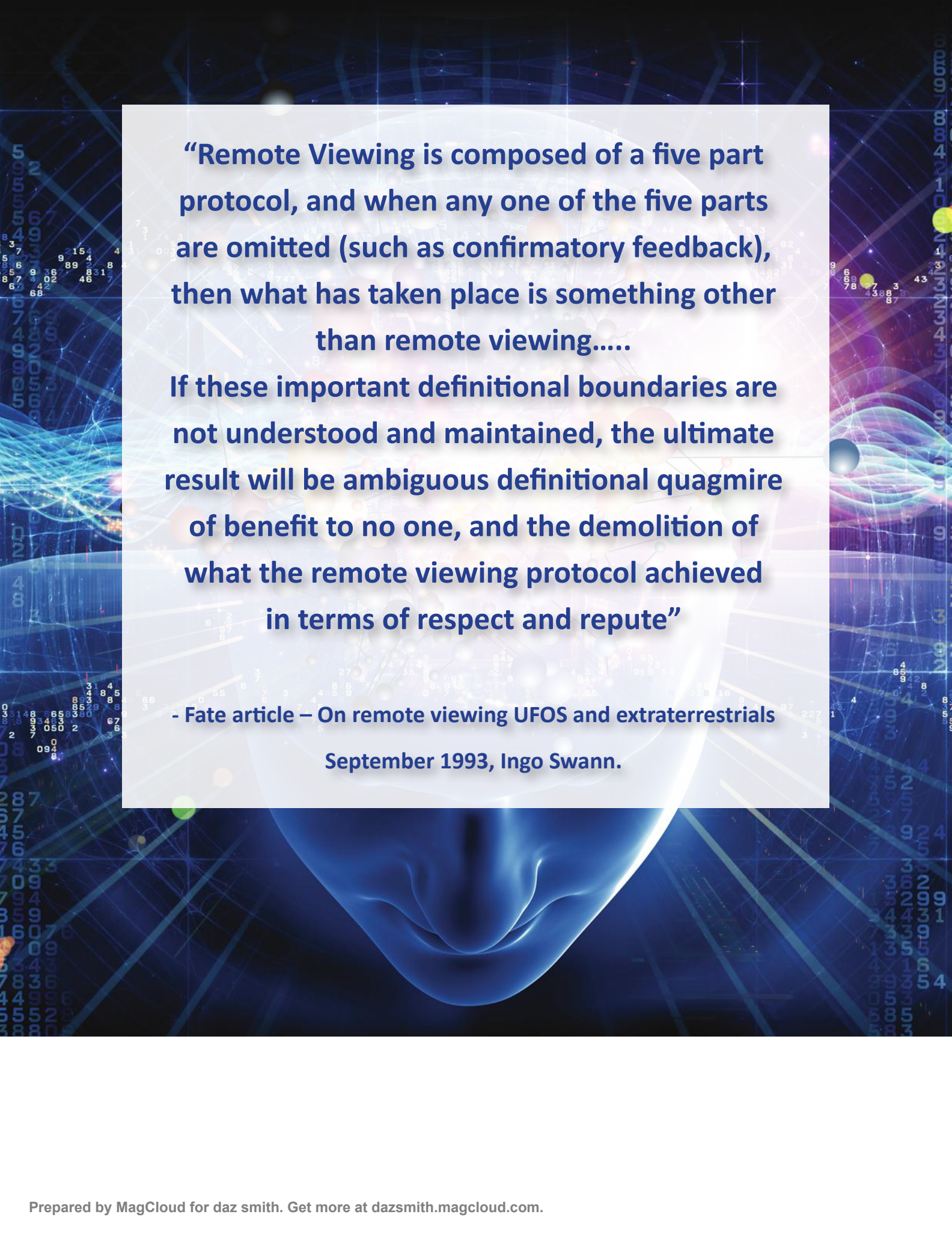
The Farsight Institute - <http://www.farsight.org>
IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) - <http://www.irva.org>

Remote Viewing - Individuals

Ingo Swann's Biomind website - <http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com>
Joe McMoneagle website - <http://www.mceagle.com>
Russell Targ website - <http://www.espresearch.com>
Daz Smith Cosmic Spoon blog - <http://www.cosmicspoon.com/blog>
Intuitive Recon - <http://www.intuitiverecon.com>
Pj's Red Cairo Rv blog - <http://redcairo.blogspot.com>
Dean Radin website - <http://www.deanradin.com>
Marty Rosenblatt website - <http://www.p-i-a.com>
Jon's 120 RV links blog - <http://mprview.blogspot.com>
Alexis Champion - IRIS I.C. - <http://www.iris-ic.com>

RV WEBSITES





“Remote Viewing is composed of a five part protocol, and when any one of the five parts are omitted (such as confirmatory feedback), then what has taken place is something other than remote viewing.....

If these important definitional boundaries are not understood and maintained, the ultimate result will be ambiguous definitional quagmire of benefit to no one, and the demolition of what the remote viewing protocol achieved in terms of respect and repute”

- Fate article – On remote viewing UFOS and extraterrestrials

September 1993, Ingo Swann.