

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

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“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: 2

JULY 2009

p-Teleportation

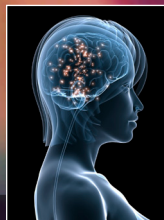
Airforce research into teleportation physics and psychokinesis



Identifying Accuracy
During a Session

The Missing

Psychics, remote viewers, & law
enforcement working together



A Neuropsychological
Approach to
the study of PSI:

Ethics in C/RV

Professional Ethics in the
C/RV Industry



Remote Viewing from
the Perspective of
“Embodied Mind”

Arson

The psychic manhunt
of an arsonist

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

“The intuitive mind is a sacred gift and the rational mind is a faithful servant. We have created a society that honors the servant and has forgotten the gift.”

- Albert Einstein

I would like to thank everyone for the kind comments and contributions to the first issue of eight martinis. The first issue received well over **1650 downloads**.

With this second issue we hope to increase this by also offering the eight martinis magazine as a print on demand version as well as the free online copy. I would like to make it clear that the cost of a personally printed copy of eight martinis does not include any profit for the magazine or myself and the contributors. You only pay for a personal copy to be printed and delivered to yourself.

A lot has happened this last few months within the online realms of remote viewing. We have the continuance of Courtney's Multiple Universe Project, the public 'The Paracast' remote viewing demonstration by myself and Marv, and by now the tenth IRVA conference will have just finished to what I'm sure will be great acclaim, and yes we had the Twitter RV experiment that did more to damage

remote viewing's PR than anything else in the last few years.

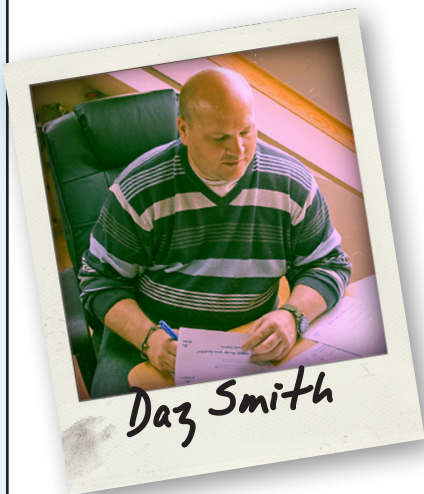
So where does this leave us? Well as always with a lot of work to do. As a community we need to be more like a community and to work together and communicate more. We need more remote viewing projects to be envisioned and started. Most importantly we need remote viewers to keep on promoting and sharing their results, ideas and theories.

We have come so far and now and then I see small glimmers of hope on the horizon coming from places like TKR with their July expo and the Multiple Universe project with differing schools of RV working together.

Enjoy this issue.

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

A big thankyou to Coleen Marenich for her help in editing eight martinis

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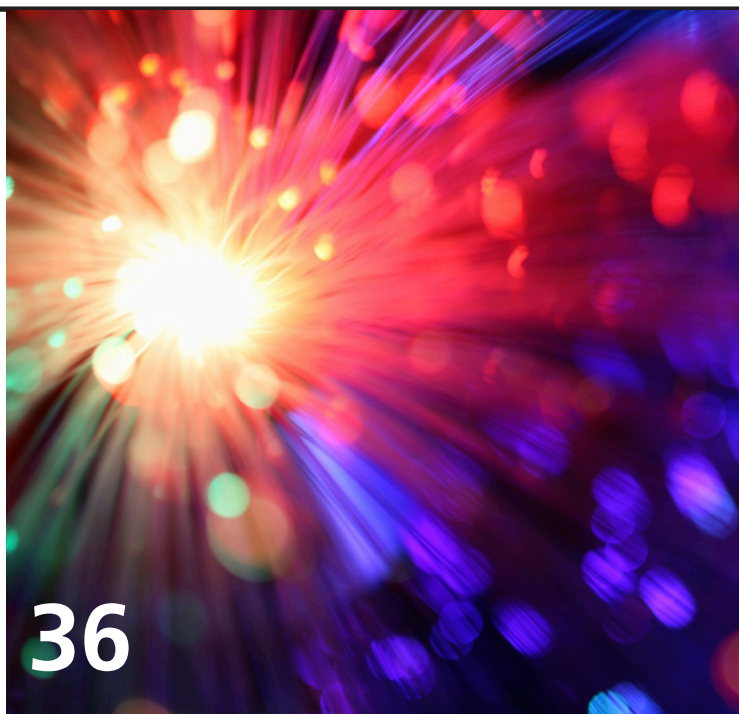
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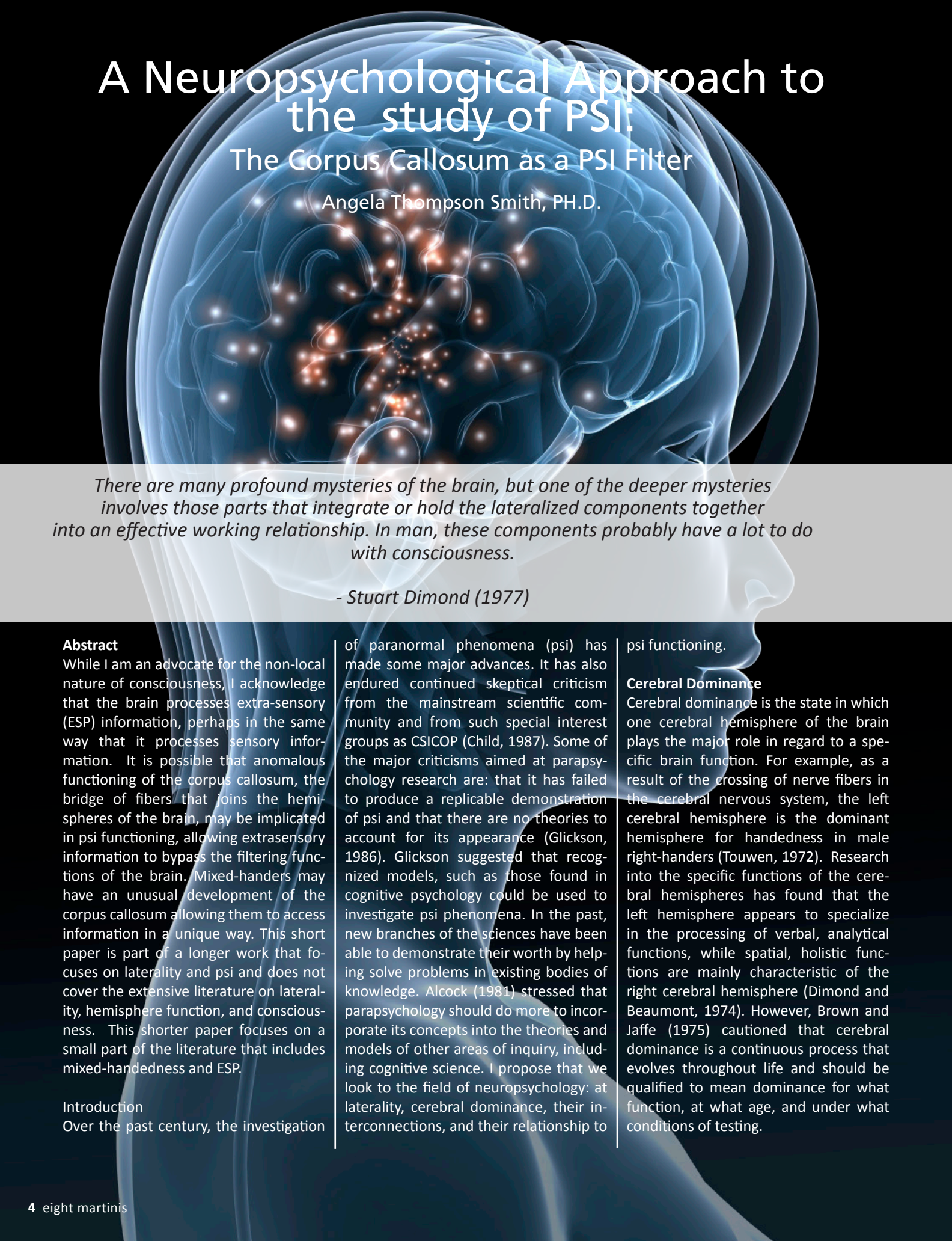
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A Neuropsychological Approach to the study of PSI:

The Corpus Callosum as a PSI Filter

Angela Thompson Smith, PH.D.

There are many profound mysteries of the brain, but one of the deeper mysteries involves those parts that integrate or hold the lateralized components together into an effective working relationship. In man, these components probably have a lot to do with consciousness.

- Stuart Dimond (1977)

Abstract

While I am an advocate for the non-local nature of consciousness, I acknowledge that the brain processes extra-sensory (ESP) information, perhaps in the same way that it processes sensory information. It is possible that anomalous functioning of the corpus callosum, the bridge of fibers that joins the hemispheres of the brain, may be implicated in psi functioning, allowing extrasensory information to bypass the filtering functions of the brain. Mixed-handers may have an unusual development of the corpus callosum allowing them to access information in a unique way. This short paper is part of a longer work that focuses on laterality and psi and does not cover the extensive literature on laterality, hemisphere function, and consciousness. This shorter paper focuses on a small part of the literature that includes mixed-handedness and ESP.

Introduction

Over the past century, the investigation

of paranormal phenomena (psi) has made some major advances. It has also endured continued skeptical criticism from the mainstream scientific community and from such special interest groups as CSICOP (Child, 1987). Some of the major criticisms aimed at parapsychology research are: that it has failed to produce a replicable demonstration of psi and that there are no theories to account for its appearance (Glickson, 1986). Glickson suggested that recognized models, such as those found in cognitive psychology could be used to investigate psi phenomena. In the past, new branches of the sciences have been able to demonstrate their worth by helping solve problems in existing bodies of knowledge. Alcock (1981) stressed that parapsychology should do more to incorporate its concepts into the theories and models of other areas of inquiry, including cognitive science. I propose that we look to the field of neuropsychology: at laterality, cerebral dominance, their interconnections, and their relationship to

psi functioning.

Cerebral Dominance

Cerebral dominance is the state in which one cerebral hemisphere of the brain plays the major role in regard to a specific brain function. For example, as a result of the crossing of nerve fibers in the cerebral nervous system, the left cerebral hemisphere is the dominant hemisphere for handedness in male right-handers (Touwen, 1972). Research into the specific functions of the cerebral hemispheres has found that the left hemisphere appears to specialize in the processing of verbal, analytical functions, while spatial, holistic functions are mainly characteristic of the right cerebral hemisphere (Dimond and Beaumont, 1974). However, Brown and Jaffe (1975) cautioned that cerebral dominance is a continuous process that evolves throughout life and should be qualified to mean dominance for what function, at what age, and under what conditions of testing.

Cerebral Dominance and Psi

Early studies noted the similarity of automatic writing to the aphasic language produced by patients with left-hemisphere damage (Myers, 1885). Later, it was noted that many gifted subjects reported a strong visual element to their psi experiences, indicating a possible involvement of the right cerebral hemisphere. Puthoff and Targ (1976) reported that actively encouraging subjects to visualize an ESP target or even to draw their impressions, tended to give better results than relying on verbal responses. Drawing appears to be a function of the right hemisphere and dream studies that have tested for ESP reported strong psi functioning (Honorton, 1972; Child, 1985).

Specific studies to investigate the hemisphere specialization implications for psi did not appear until 1974, when Braud and Braud found a marginally significant advantage in subjects who followed a procedure to induce a right-hemisphere "mental attitude". The reasoning behind this was that the nature of the right hemisphere fit what the researchers called the "psi-conductive syndrome": a right-hemisphere state that could facilitate psi functioning. Similarly, a left-hemisphere state might inhibit psi. The "psi-conductive syndrome" theory appeared to share properties in line with Kinsbourne's (1974) attention-sharing model of hemispheric function.

Psi researcher Broughton (1976) conducted a series of experiments at Edinburgh University to investigate two hunches. One, that a mechanism or process might exist that generally prevents psi from reaching our primary verbal consciousness: a psi filter. This filter, if it existed, might be connected to the mechanism that processes consciousness. Secondly, the visual character of many ESP experiences may be due to the specialized processing capabilities of the right hemisphere. Broughton conducted a series of cognitive experiments and found that subjects who demonstrated above-chance ESP scores had been reading while carrying out the test task. That is, when the left-hemisphere was occupied with reading, the right hemisphere

was free to exhibit the psi response. Broughton (1977) found that the results were gender-oriented: that is, right-handed males appeared to do better on this type of test, probably because they were more lateralized (were more strongly right-handed). Maher and Schmeidler (1977) advanced the hypothesis that the cerebral hemispheres probably handle ESP the same way they do other cognitive functions.

Maher (1983) stated that laterality research in parapsychology has been scarce but the few published studies could be interpreted as indicating that psi processing utilized specialized hemispheric processing in an orthodox manner. In other words, specialized brain processes are utilized conventionally during psi processing.

Schmeidler (1988) proposed a similarity between the processing of psi information (ESP) and the processing of sensory input. She drew similarities between an existing perpetual theory (Figure-Ground Model) and effects found in parapsychology. Schmeidler suggested that this proposition could form the basis for a model of how the processing of psi resembles perpetual processing.

Two views of hemisphere function prevail: the first being that the right hemisphere plays a special role in ESP. The other being that the hemispheres play no special role in ESP but that, probably, psi is processed in the same manner as ordinary sensory input.

Laterality

Humans are organisms with paired features: hands, feet, eyes and ears to name a few. Laterality is the term given to the performance of certain tasks which are performed better on one side of the body than the other i.e. writing with the right hand. Laterality describes an asymmetrical function (Towen, 1972) or the preference for one hand, foot, eye or ear over the contra lateral member. If the preference is not strongly lateralized, the behavior is termed mixed-laterality or ambidexterity. Crossed laterality is the term used to denote the fact that laterality is mixed; right handed but

left-eyed, for example.

Lateral preference or handedness is determined by lateralized brain systems and is usually determined by the age of 6 years (Hecaen and Ajuriaguera, 1964). However, after the age of complete lateralization, shifts can occur in individuals under certain conditions.

Laterality and Psi

A conflict exists in the scientific literature regarding the interplay between laterality and psi functioning. Broughton (1975) suggested that there seems to be sufficient evidence to make it worthwhile to investigate the connection between laterality and psi.

The research on handedness as a psi indicator is both complex and contradictory. Anecdotal reports of studies with the medium Eusepia Palladino state that, when in a trance state, the normally right-handed medium became left-handed. Braud and Braud (1983) also write of the finding that many gifted psychics appear to be mixed-handed. While case-history and anecdotal information is interesting, it cannot be considered as strong evidence.

Research by Robinson (1976, 1977) found that left-handed subjects did far better on an ESP task than right- or mixed-handers. However, her experimental groups were small and the division into handedness groups was unclear. The need for a clearer study was evident. In 1986, I was able to initiate and carry out a study that offered some insight into this finding. This research took place at the Psychophysical Research Laboratory (PRL) where I was participating as a subject in psi research.

PRL Research, Princeton, NJ

The Psychophysical Research Laboratory (PRL) was located at Princeton Junction, NJ during the 1980s and was funded by the McDonnell Foundation. Psi researcher Charles Honorton introduced the Ganzfeld technique to parapsychology research and it quickly became a popular way to investigate such topics as ESP including telepathy. The Ganzfeld technique combines solitude with

sensory deprivation and mental and physical relaxation. It quickly showed itself to be a strong psi-conductive method. The Ganzfeld or “whole field” creates a setting of mild sensory deprivation which allows the subject to move into the inner world of the mind. This is achieved by isolating the subject in a darkened, soundproof, shielded room, with the subject reclining in a comfortable chair and listening to “white noise” through a set of headphones. Halved ping-pong balls are taped over the subject’s eyes and the room is flooded with red light to create a homogenous visual field.

During the Ganzfeld procedure, Honorton and his colleagues had subjects or “participants”, as PRL preferred to call them, try to perceive a video target that was being played in another isolated and shielded room. This video was being watched by a “sender” who tried to mentally share their perception with the “perceiver”. The “perceiver” would talk out loud during the session commenting on the visual images that flashed through their mind, and then they would rate four still pictures or four moving videos to judge which one they felt the “sender” was watching during the session. The process was completely automated which excluded a lot of the judging problems encountered in the early days of psi research. During the 1980s psychologist and skeptic Ray Hyman and Charles Honorton were embroiled in a lengthy paper debate regarding the Ganzfeld work. Criticisms of the methodology by Hyman were countered and the research continued to give significant results.

Another individual, skeptical of Honorton’s research, was Daryl Bem, a psychologist at Cornell University. Bem was originally invited to evaluate the Ganzfeld research work at PRL. Bem admits that he was initially skeptical of the claims made by Honorton and others that the Ganzfeld was psi-conductive. However, through participating in the research himself and installing appropriate experimental controls, Bem and Honorton were able to report statistically significant results. Bem and Hon-

orton published their findings in a peer-reviewed journal, Psychological Bulletin, a first for such controversial results. Sadly, Honorton, who was completing studies at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland died in 1992, before the paper was published. Bem and Honorton’s work still comes under attack but the skeptics agree that the statistics are impressive and the results “defy explanation within the conventional paradigm”. Bem remains convinced of the results and hopes that their findings prompt others to try replicating the effects. Hyman has suggested that all of these results should be pooled into one large study – a meta-analysis – which may reveal further information about the phenomenon.



PRL Laterality Study

In 1986 a pilot project of 150 individuals who had participated for the first time in a PRL Ganzfeld study were assessed for hand-preference. The handedness estimates were compared with first-place hits on the Ganzfeld psi experiment. Among the 91 right-handers, only 29 had direct hits (32%, $z=1.38$). Of the left-handers, an even smaller proportion had direct hits on the Ganzfeld, 2 out of the 11 (18%, $z=.17$). However, there were 10 mixed-hand subjects with direct hits, out of 19 (53%, $z=2.2$). While this was a

preliminary study, the results certainly warrant replication. Further results can be seen in the Appendix.

Mixed-Handedness

How are mixed-handers different from strongly right- or left-handers? The distribution of mixed-handedness ranges between 24% to 34% in the general population and more males than females are mixed-handed (Annett, 1970). Mixed-handedness may be a normal variant on the right/left continuum (Annett, 1967, 1970). She demonstrated that the handedness distribution in the general population should be regarded as continuous rather than a discrete right/left distribution. Bakan (1975) found a familial influence for ambilaterality: mixed-handers report more left-handed and mixed-handed relatives than do right-handers. The assumption that mixed-handedness reflects immature, underdeveloped cerebral lateralization is not confirmed. Mixed handedness might also be a product of environmental pressures, for example a left-handed child forced to write with their right hand but retaining many left-handed behaviors.

Some rare laterality shifts can also occur into adulthood due to damage or disease. Schizophrenics can become less lateralized during the acute stage of their illness and regain asymmetry as they go into remission (Wexler, 1980). There are also studies that indicate that depression can alter the organization of the right hemisphere, in some way, and that mania alters the organization of the left hemisphere of the brain. On the whole, adults with mixed-hand preference are cognitively and neurologically normal and may represent a normal, genetic variation (Bishop, 1983). Mixed-handers may have a unique perspective on the world and behave according to their different world view.

The Corpus Callosum and Psi

Broughton (1983) urged researchers to look towards the mechanisms that govern interaction between the hemispheres and the assignment of attentional priorities in our consciousness experience. That part of the brain that plays the role of interconnecting the

cerebral hemispheres is a bridge of fibers called the corpus callosum – it is possible that this organ could function as Broughton's psi-filter. The corpus callosum is larger in women than in men and larger in mixed- and left-handers than in right-handers.

At present, the links between the functions of the corpus callosum, mixed handedness and psi functioning are tenuous. There are lines of connection between the three components and it would be interesting to try and pull these components together in a further, carefully investigated study. There is a great deal of published material on the corpus callosum, as well as a wealth of data on psi performance and consciousness. While the data accessed by psychics, including remote viewers, is probably non-local in origin, it is the brain that processes the data and makes it available to consciousness. Along with the reticular-activating system in the brainstem, the corpus callosum serves to share information with various parts of the cognitive brain and bring it into consciousness.

Conclusion

Most of the cited research in this paper is at least ten to fifteen years old and I would be interested in hearing of recent research in these areas. While Ganzfeld research has continued in many psi research groups, the study of laterality and psi research appear to have parted ways. The current paradigm in the scientific world is that mixed-handedness is just one of the symptoms of ADHD, dyslexia, delusional thinking, schizophrenia and magical thinking. In fact, a recent study published in *Cortex* (Bell, et al, 2007) found that "magical ideation" could be suppressed by transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS). "Magical thinking" according to the authors included anomalous perceptual experiences and could be suppressed by zapping the temporal lobes of the brain with pulsed TMS!

And a recent MIT study (Moulton and Kosslyn, 2008) tried to find evidence of psi in the brains of healthy volunteers. They utilized functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to assess the existence of psi processing centers in the brain. Not surprisingly, they did not

find any and concluded that "These findings are the strongest evidence yet obtained against the existence of paranormal mental phenomena." Perhaps, as Gertrude Schmeidler proposed back in 1988, psi is processed using the same brain centers as normal perception.

Regardless of these findings, psi effects continue to be produced and measured and appear to be stronger among those with mixed-handedness. It is possible that anomalous development and functioning of the corpus callosum may be implicated in psi functioning, allowing extrasensory information to bypass the filtering functions of the brain. Mixed-handers may have an unusual cerebral development that allows them to access and process non-local information in a unique way.



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Appendix

PRL HANDED STUDY RESULTS

In 1986 a pilot project of 150 individuals who had participated for the first time in a PRL Ganzfeld study were assessed for hand-preference. Current addresses were known for 137 of the subjects and these were asked to report on their hand preference. According to Geschwind (1974) self-report is generally regarded as the best single measure of hand preference. Participants were requested to return a postcard, giving information on their hand-preference as follows: whether they considered themselves right-handed, left-handed or mixed-handed (if they did not consider themselves strongly right- or left-handed). There were 121 postcards returned: an 80% return rate. The handedness findings were compared with first-place hits on the Ganzfeld study. A preliminary analysis of the results showed the following and by percentage found in the population.

Handedness Distributions

Reported handedness	N	%	% General Population
Right	91	75	66
Left	11	9	4
Mixed	19	16	30

Psi Performance by Handedness

Handedness	N	Hits	%	Z	P
Right	91	29	32	1.38	0.084
Left	11	2	18	0.17	0.438
Mixed	19	10	53	2.20	0.014*



Dr. Angela Thompson Smith gained a B.Sc. in Wales, her M.Sc. in England and her Ph.D. in Psychology in the U.S. She has worked in medical and developmental research and as a private contractor around the world. Dr. Smith's interest in human consciousness prompted her to become a research participant at the Psychophysical Research Laboratories (PRL) and then at the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research Laboratory (PEAR) at Princeton University where in 1988 she was hired as a member of staff. She worked at PEAR until the fall of 1992. PEAR has been described as the civilian

complement to the U.S. military remote viewing effort. In 1999, Dr. Smith became a founding member and a director, of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA) and helped arrange some of their early conferences.

I am also mixed-handed.

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IDENTIFYING ACCURACY DURING A SESSION

by Dr Surel

Toward defining a model for C/RV accuracy gestalts

In my experience, pinning down the exact GPS location of an inanimate being is not as easy as doing so for a being who is alive. When I got feedback that in my group of viewers, my GPS coordinates were the closest to where they found the body, it raised the following question: Although I have a fairly good accuracy rate, needless to say I do not always come that close to finding inanimate beings – and sometimes, not close at all! This raised the issue of consistency in accuracy.

I decided to go through all the crv sessions where I received specific feedback indicating that my findings had been clearly accurate, in order to discover any commonality in the way I felt during the session when the accurate information manifested. Did I feel a certain way, emotionally, physically, or otherwise when the accurate information came up in the crv session? If I could find a specific recurrent gestalt or feeling when

accuracy manifested itself, then it would be an extremely valuable indicator for my future sessions.

These “accurate sessions” covered a myriad of projects from locating a lost dog wandering in the Rocky Mountains to identifying a technical problem for an R&D project, hiring personnel, and identifying intention. For each of these sessions I had received detailed feedback that answered a clear yes to accuracy.

To my disappointment I did not find any extraordinary reaction or feeling during those accuracy moments. The accurate sessions that involved hiring, or describing a person(s) intention or future behaviour generated information that just flowed in and it felt so clearly obvious and ridiculously easy. But there was no emotion, only a simple feeling of certainty. For the other types of sessions that involved finding something, an inanimate being, or a specific location,

never did I get an Aha moment, or feel confident when accessing or receiving the accurate information.

There were some commonalities albeit subtle ones. For these types of sessions, the accuracy moments manifested after I had pushed myself to task and re-task over and over again, sometimes over a period of two days. It was as if I felt I had the information but I either couldn’t quite reach it or could not express it. And therefore I re-tasked, yet again. When the information finally arrived I always felt exhausted and uncertain about the accuracy. I always felt a certain level of frustration because there was even more information there, I could feel it, but could not get it. My confidence level about the accuracy was therefore never high.

In one R&D project I was asked to identify a mechanical problem: how could they fix a technical problem they were

having with a machine. My C/RV session provided me with two answers. The first was that an adjustment in the torque of the machine needed to be done, and the second was something “outside” the machine was not right. My confidence level in each was fairly low, but I wrote up my summary, and decided to leave out the “outside of the machine” piece of information. I left it out because consciously my brain was saying: that’s silly, they asked you for information about the machine itself not outside. Since I am naturally mechanically challenged, that made sense to me. However, last minute I decided to include it in my summary because it was so short. I sent off the summary. A few weeks later I got the feedback that the problem they

were having was not with the machine itself although they made a few adjustments but the major problem was with the external element that was inserted into the machine to make it work. They had not considered that the external element had been the problem until they received my summary that mentioned “outside of the machine”.

So what conclusions can be drawn about these accuracy moments? I’m not sure. Looking at the accurate feedback sessions that involved identifying the intention of a person or group of people and their future behaviour, I felt the accurate information was spot on, it seemed so obvious and clear. But for the other types of sessions, two words come to

mind: hard work and humility. Each time I receive accuracy feedback on these, I feel it does not come from me, I am just an instrument through which the information gets channeled.

Even though my analysis in identifying accuracy moments are inconclusive, it would be interesting to read about other operational viewers’ experience with accurate feedback during a session. Over the next few months I will be designing a phenomenological study as a start in investigating the phenomenon of Consistent Accuracy with the intent of creating some sort of model or guidelines for viewers to recognize possible accuracy indicators. Meanwhile, I welcome any comments, suggestions you may have.



Dr. Sarel is an international business strategy and marketing consultant. She has worked for major corporations while living in Paris, London, and the US. She holds an MBA and Doctoral degree in Organizational Management and Leadership. In parallel she is a Radiesthésiste. After training to the advanced level in CRV with Lyn Buchanan, she now uses a combination of remote viewing and radiesthesia techniques for operational work in business applications.

Dr. Sarel has developed and teaches different levels of Intuitive Intelligence™ to help executives make better decisions, create futuristic scenarios, and enhance creativity for R&D. It is a unique & powerful methodology based on scientific findings in neuroscience, quantum physics, radiesthesia, and CRV concepts. Other trainings include the full range of radiesthesia concepts.

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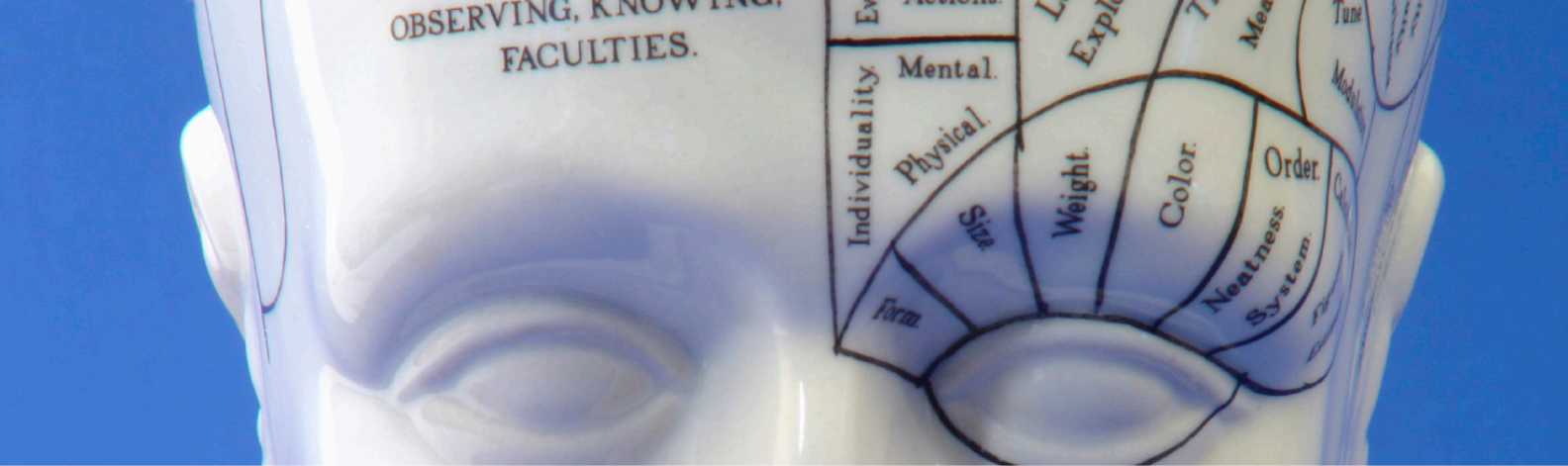
The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

Remote viewing examples...

Eight martinis is looking for great examples of remote viewing being used, remote viewing projects, ideas, theories and information to share in following magazines.

email submissions to: daz.smith@gmail.com

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



Remote Viewing from the Perspective of “Embodied Mind”

Part 2 Analogical Data

by Jon Knowles

Part 1 of the article explored - We are embodied creatures. Embodiment on this planet shapes our perceptions, actions, thoughts and feelings in particular ways. Embodied Mind (EM) research indicates there are three levels at which we categorize our experience of the world: superordinate, basic and subordinate. The basic level in particular sheds light on the types of graphic and verbal information remote viewers can and do generate. Part 2 will explore examples of analogical data in remote viewing sessions within an EM framework which includes image schemas and metaphor.

“Radically different hypotheses are certainly needed if the superpowers are to be viewed as a broad species affair as contrasted to an individual one.

“ For one thing, if the superpowers are a broad species affair, then the constituents of the superpowers simply have to have fundamental and close biological connections.”
— Ingo Swann

<http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com/Pages/RealStoryFront.html#anchor417765>

Metaphor, simile, symbolism, analogy, and allegory are well-known forms of literary expression. They have traditionally been considered ornamental, figurative, not fundamental -- as opposed to the “literal” meaning. They have been thought of as literary or

narrative devices, forms of creative flight. I will use the term “analogical” to stand for all these forms of expression.

Where in our lives do we encounter analogical expression? For one, every night in our dreams. Dreams have been analyzed as a playing field for symbolic expression by our subconscious (unconscious/collective unconscious) by Freudian and Jungian analysts, and other schools, for more than a century now. Many a forest has opened its leaves to exploration of the meaning of dreams.

In contrast, a vital staple of our existence is literal meaning: “the normal, ordinary, factual, unadorned meaning-without figurative¹ associations”.
www.poetryexpress.org/poetry-glossary.html

Without such literal, bedrock use of language we would probably not have survived as a species. From that point of view, and since remote viewing has commonalities with our ordinary senses, it comes as no surprise that when we think of remote viewing, we think of the literal meaning of the words and sketches - the plain direct meaning of the words, or the clear correspondence of a drawing with what the eye would see.

I used the term “bedrock” above – an example from a third realm in which analogical expression is found: non-literary writing. But, we should also include ordinary speech, making (at least) four such arenas: literature, dreams, non-literary writing, and ordinary speech.

It is also not surprising that literal data

predominates in remote viewing because from the time RV first came into the public eye, little or no attention has been given to analogical data -- whether in scientific articles, books, manuals, or online forums and blogs. Nor was significant attention given to such data in remote viewing research from the beginnings of remote viewing till 1995, when RV went public. One exception was the TransDimensional Systems group (TDS: c. 1998-2003), which did recognize and make considerable use of analogical data.

Since such session material has received so little attention - and perhaps some may doubt its very existence - let's begin with a couple of examples.

Examples of Analogical Data

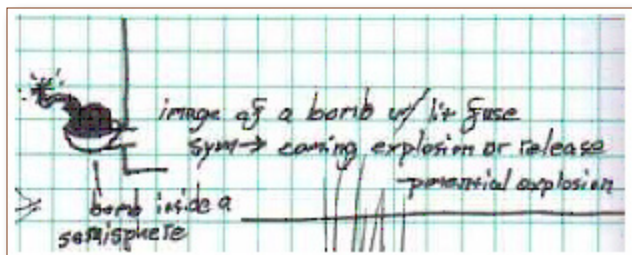
The first is courtesy of Lawrence Digges (LD), from his blog:

<http://seriouskilowatt.com/archives/22.html>

full session at:

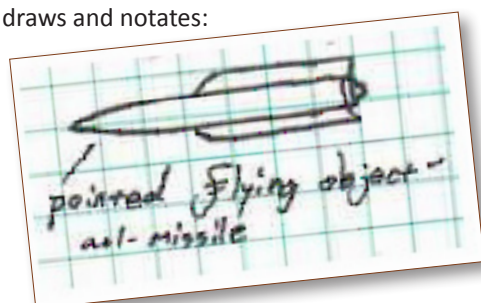
<http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr/goview.cfm?ID=176984&P=9QX938956Y>

The objective was done using TaskerBot on Tenthousandroads.com from a pool of over 400 targets which LD and others had built. LD had seen the target before, but did not know which of the 400 in the pool he was viewing.



He draws a cartoon-like bomb with a fuse. He notes it is "sym" (symbolic) of "coming explosion or release".

He also draws and notates:



Target Description: Nuclear Warhead

Tasker Reference:

new-V9W6M44N



The drawing and text of a "pointed flying object" and the word "missile" are literal, although the missile is in the silo, not in the air. His drawing of a "cherry bomb"-like object and the accompanying text are symbolic. First he got the analogical data, then the literal. The literal data is obviously of much higher value than the symbolic here. Both kinds are in fact present though. In terms of the Embodied Mind (EM) approach, both fall under the same superordinate category (discussed in Part I of this article).

Superordinate level: explosive device

Basic level: bomb (with drawing); warhead

Subordinate level: cherry bomb; nuclear warhead

Note the "close" symbolism. That is, the viewer did not draw, say, a balloon or a pimple about to burst, which would have conveyed the idea of bursting but not via an explosive device. The analogy was closer, more likely to be of help to an analyst.

Also:

Superordinate level: pointed flying object (with drawing)

Basic level: missile (with same drawing)

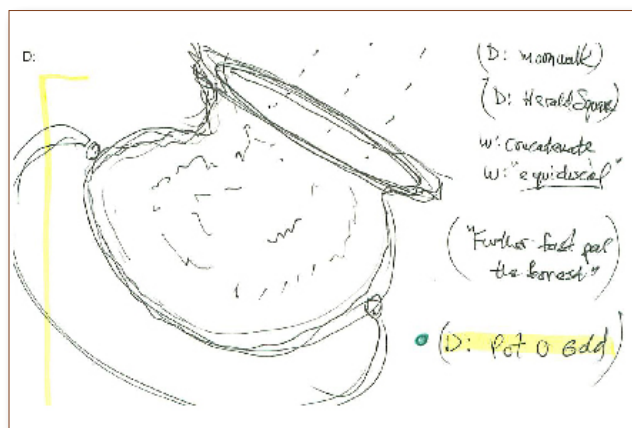
Subordinate level: an ICBM (or very similar weapon) in silo

The viewer was able to express data that is accurate at the basic and superordinate levels, but not at the subordinate level. This is generally the case with RV data: it is often accurate at the superordinate level and at the basic level, but very rarely at the subordinate level. The EM levels appear to provide a useful framework for categorizing remote viewing data and for understanding some of its limitations - such as rarely being able to name the specific, unique objective with a proper noun. Here for example ICBM - Intercontinental Ballistic Missile does not appear, nor this particular ICBM in its particular silo.

Here is a second example from a training session I did in March 2001. I was given only the eight-digit alphanumeric tag (which is the case for all of the following examples):

2389 6132: The discovery of gold by James W. Marshall in California in January 1848²

In one of the "scans" employed in the TDS method, I drew:



On a later page I “probed” the pot and got: “heaps of slag, liquid running molten yellow, burnish, wondergold, slim sliver (of silver); matched, partial, trial, unbitten, worked, needed, tracked, secured, overwrought, matched, scratched, tabled, yielded, bonded”.

Other session data describes land, mountains, and activity on the land consistent with finding gold - mixed, as here, with terms that are marginally related, at best, to the objective. E.g. some of the past participles above - “matched.. tabled...bonded”. Also other terms marked “D” - “Herald Square”, “moon-walk”.

“D” in this drawing stands for a “deduction,” meaning to set it aside but also that you may be able to deduce something about the objective from it.

Here the objective was not a single person, place or thing, but an event. For such objectives it is not uncommon for some viewers to utilize one or more analogical means of expression. This is a natural mode of thought and can be a compact way to convey something vital about an objective. Here I drew and labeled “pot o gold”. The “gold” is literal for the objective. The pot may not be literal – but it is possible Marshall had one like this at the site. However, my subconscious processes also drew and conveyed the idea of this pot as a huge steel ladle, as in a steel-making plant – “heaps of slag, liquid running molten”, etc. – here making “wondergold” or “silver”.

Taking the objects mentioned, the three-level EM approach might look like this:

Literal data:

Superordinate level: metal / precious metal

Basic level: gold, silver

Subordinate level: James W. Marshall’s first gold in California

Note that metal working or processing in specific is suggested by the data as well. That is, the object and the process as well are conveyed in both a literal and an analogical way.

Analogical data:

Superordinate level: manmade container (rounded, metal container)

Basic level: “pot” (explicit); ladle (implied in the data)

Subordinate level: N/A

Here we find two different but closely related analogical expressions suggestive of the objective. One may be literally accurate (pot); one clearly is not (ladle).

As mentioned, remote viewing data is often accurate at the basic level, a level which corresponds to how we parse the world from the time we are children. Remote viewing data is seldom accurate at the subordinate, more particular level, although that would be the most valuable information. This would appear to be an important insight that the EM perspective

affords us.

A viewer may convey something about the objective that is accurate, but only at the superordinate level. This may be somewhat useful to an analyst, but much less so than if it were at the basic level. For example, if I had drawn a diamond ring (and so labeled it), that would have been suggestive at the superordinate level (metal; precious natural mineral), but would have been far wide of the mark.

What makes practical remote viewing work possible is that the analyst / evaluator can apply information (literal or analogical or both) from the basic level or the superordinate level to what is known about the objective, which is usually at the subordinate level. In this way the analyst may be able to ascertain what is unknown, and needs to be known. It should be added that this is most likely to be successfully accomplished with a team of viewers rather than a single viewer.

I mentioned that some viewers may get analogical data in their sessions. However, one condition for this is that the method employed must allow for the possibility of such data. To date, the accent seems to have been – and for understandable reasons – on the literal data.

A second consideration is that some viewers get only (or mostly) bedrock “low level” data – the foundation of remote viewing. And this is what nearly all remote viewing training focuses on: literal data obtained via describing (adjectives) rather than naming (nouns).

However - in this regard - does it make sense that different viewers will tend to get particular kinds of data? Yes, it certainly does, since in any highly developed skill, there are specialists, those more expert at one skill or set of skills. It is no different with remote viewing. Some viewers may generate verbal descriptions, others graphic descriptions, still others both. Some are better at fundamental low level sensory data; others get useful conceptual or analogical data. Both kinds of data can be utilized in remote viewing applications. A typology of viewers is an important subject which has been little explored thus far.

Hamlet, Act III, Scene II

Ham. Do you see yonder cloud that’s almost
in shape of a camel?

Pol. By the mass, and ’tis like a camel, indeed.

Ham. Methinks it is like a weasel.

Pol. It is backed like a weasel.

Ham. Or like a whale?

Pol. Very like a whale.

Shakespeare on Analytic Drive

Metaphors and Image Schemas

Having looked at two examples of analogical RV data, let's turn to metaphor – a fundamental aspect of the Embodied Mind framework. EM considers that the appearance of metaphor in language is not incidental, ornamental or secondary, but basic to the way we experience the world, think, and communicate. A great deal of investigation by cognitive researchers has taken place examining mappings from one frame of reference to another, the essence of metaphor. Such mappings are extremely common, perhaps universal.

Wikipedia defines metaphor in this way:

“Metaphor (from the Greek: μεταφορά - metaphora, meaning “transfer”) is language that directly compares seemingly unrelated subjects. In the simplest case, this takes the form: “The [first subject] is a [second subject].”
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metaphor

Embodied Mind writers such as Mark Johnson and George Lakoff³ claim that much of language is metaphor-based, but they would perhaps question the phrase “seemingly unrelated”. We cross-map based on our bodily experience. The metaphors thus created group themselves, and in ways related to origins stemming from our body-in-the-environment.

Put another way, EM holds that even literal-seeming expressions are metaphorical.

Here are a few examples of such metaphors and the generative “schemas” that underlie them. (Schemas will be discussed below).

Schema: **Up is good, down is bad.** Metaphors: He was feeling sky high. She was down in the dumps. She was a bit low, wasn't she? What's the upside? He was higher than a kite after he got an A in History. Joe is depressed. He's hit bottom. What can we do to cheer him up?

Emotions are a vessel under pressure. The pressure of that job is definitely getting to Harry. He's at the boiling point. Monday he almost blew his top. He was so upset he couldn't contain himself. He nearly exploded with rage. Well, he finally did vent his frustrations. He let it all come out.

Argument is warfare. Jim clearly defeated Edgar in the debate. To tell the truth, he crushed him and cut him to pieces. Marshall parried the arguments one by one. Ed went over the top on that one and he kept blasting away at Sally. The argument blew up in his face. Touché!

Many such comparisons, remappings, are so common we don't even think of them as metaphors. They have lost some or all of their original metaphoric character.

Note the related motifs in the three sets. In **Up is good, down**

is bad, a vertical scale is implied. In **Emotions are a vessel under pressure** there is a container which is being forced outward under pressure and may come apart. In **Argument is warfare** the common thread is combatants on a field of battle.

What is it about these metaphors that causes them to cluster like this? The claim is that these metaphors are based on “image schemas” (also called “schemas”), preconscious patterns derived from our embodiment. While these schemas are expressed in words, they are preconscious in fact. They are thought to be instantiated (as they say) in neural patterns in the brain.⁴

We have to use words to describe image schemas, but we learn them prior to our development of language. Later, we use them in language, and we must also use language to describe them.

A container is an example of a very common image schema. Our language reflects the fact that we ourselves are containers; we experience and feel that we are containers. Location and direction are, then, often construed in relation to containers. This can be seen in terms like inside, outside, beside, front, back, top, bottom, through, around, etc. Hamlet was beside himself. (Imagining person as out of and next to his body.) He stood in front of the tree. (Tree has no front or back in actuality.) Other languages contain a range of parallel terms, although the specific uses of a particular word (e.g. prepositions) vary from language to language.⁵ The main point is that because we experience ourselves as containers, we construe many entities in the same way.

Another ubiquitous schema is path or goer-path-goal. As babies we crawl from here to there. Later we walk or run from a starting point to an endpoint. We direct our hand through the air from plate to mouth. We throw a ball to a friend. A bird lands on a branch. A cat leaps at a squirrel. We observe innumerable examples of this pattern. And there are scores more of such fundamental schemas.

Embodied Mind claims, then, that these schemas, these basic formulae or patterns, are the basis of much of our thinking and later our language. They are said to be preconceptual in origin - instantiated in neural structures. Linguistic studies of many languages have shown that such analogies from daily life are transferred to a different frame of reference to give them new meaning -- metaphor. In fact, they form the basis for abstract thinking.

From this standpoint, metaphor is a natural, ubiquitous mode of expression. It is representative of our capacity for creative thought. If this is true, it is not surprising we would find analogical data in remote viewing sessions, even against indifference or efforts to suppress it (by the viewer or embedded in the method).

To conclude, let us look at five additional examples of analogical data found in remote viewing sessions. This is only a sampling among the great variety of expression that occurs, along with some initial ideas on categorization, within an EM framework. Because of space constraints, these examples will be brief and condensed, some illustrated with sketches.

1. Part for whole (synecdoche).

Viewer: the author

Objective: George Washington's First Inaugural Address.

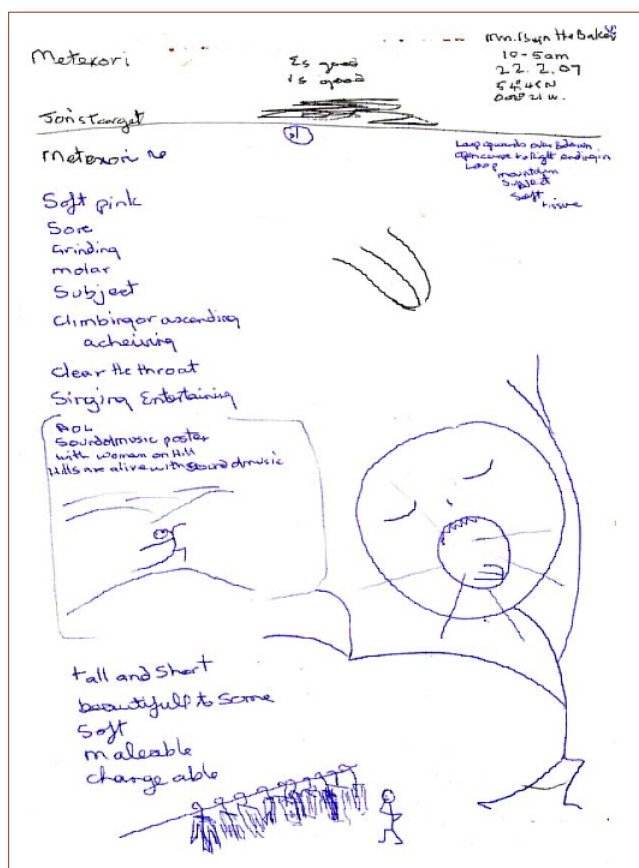
Data: Image of open mouth/teeth – for -- Geo. Washington (correct at basic level). Also has figure on cliff overlooking landscape and title of a poem: "I hear America Singing". Together, the data could be considered metaphorical and perhaps allegorical.

2. One physiological activity for another, with reference to same organs (tongue, mouth).

Viewer: Mrs. Bun

Objective: Wine seminar held at Sobon Estate, California in February 2007.

Data: Tongue and mouth (accurate at basic level). Activity: singing (incorrect, at basic level).



The viewer focuses right away on mouth and tongue, but the viewer continues with the theme of singing rather than tasting. There was, however, music at the event, as well.

3. Sketch conveys important step in activity, but in outline only.

Viewer: Mrs. Bun

Objective: Wine Tasting event in California.

Data: Figures holding up vertical stick-like objects - for - people holding up wine glasses. Part of the ritual was to raise the glass and examine the wine before tasting it.

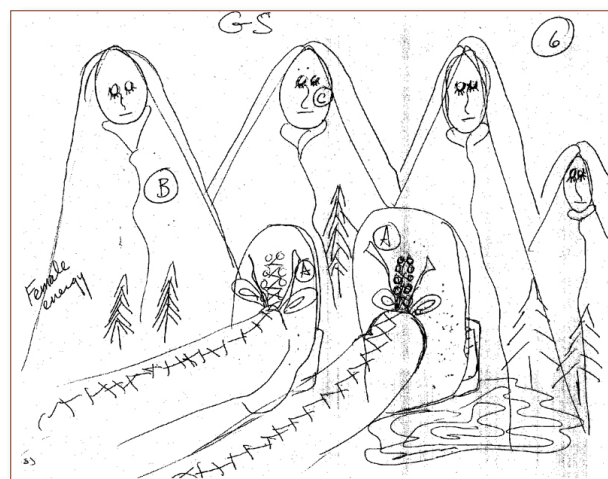


4. Detailed features of macroscopic objects suggest detailed microscopic shapes.

Viewer: Blue

Objective: Question about insertion of DNA into human genome

Data: Laced boots - for - DNA



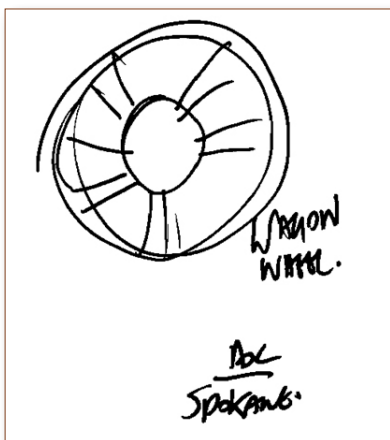
By itself the sketch may not appear sufficiently suggestive, but the sessions by other viewers also contained many such twinned elements. Polonius might wonder if the four mountains represent the four bases of DNA. (Would you?)

5. Sketch suggests city's name – via the sound.

Viewer: Daz Smith (in ERV mode)

Objective: Murder suspect (Idaho, Arizona were key locations)

Data: Spokes in wheel for Spokane, WA.



Daz did not draw, say, a car wheel – and so Wheeling, WV, for example, was not suggested to him by the image. He draws what most looks (to this observer) like a life preserver or a wheel with spokes. Then on the same page he writes “Spokane” – the birthplace of the suspect and another example of literal following on symbolic data.

6. Combined complex verbal and graphic mapping.

Viewer: the author

Objective: Clarabel’s farewell remarks on the radio (from the Howdy Doody show)

Data: Drawing of a bell-like object and the phrase: “A bell to end all bells”. The drawing and phrase capture the “bell” sound in “Clarabel”. Clarabel was mute on the show and these remarks were his/her one and only public utterance (the finality of “a bell to end all bells”).

7. Suggestive scenario (historical allusions, imagined speech, metaphors within, etc.)

Viewer: author.

Monitor: Informed monitor on the phone.

Objective: Duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr in 1804.

Selected data: Hello, there! Come into my den! Hoodwinked. ‘Crying out’ for something to be done. Held in check. Dammit get it done. Spreading out “like a patient etherized upon a table”. I come to you with my hat in hand. I beg that you do not judge me. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me...male energy. Chills. Hat on, standing. Geo. Washington / Continental Congress. Ben Franklin. Outdoors, day. I’m a

charming gentleman, why do you question me? Most significant activity at this moment: land grant, giving over of something. Banking. Primary male subject: limping (Crutch), pyloric sustention.

Context: Bitter enemies, Aaron Burr especially hankered for this (illegal) duel. They were rowed separately to the New Jersey shore early in the morning. Hamilton missed on purpose with his first shot, but in such a way that one leading historian feels Burr was acting in accord with the rules when he aimed his first shot at Hamilton, hitting him in the lower abdomen and above the right hip. The pylorus is a small circular opening between the stomach and the duodenum. Hamilton was taken back to New York where he died the next day. Alexander Hamilton was the primary founder of the American banking system.

There are other kinds of analogical data that could have been included in this listing. This is but a sampling of the rich analogical data that may be found in some sessions.

Exploring the kinds of analogical data viewers produce would make a very interesting study, and it could be a useful aspect in developing a typology of viewers.

But, the question may arise – Well, this is all very interesting, but is it of any practical use? Has it ever been tried?

Aside from what may be evidently useful in the above examples, it is a fact that TransDimensional Systems (TDS), a remote viewing group based in Carlsbad, California did make extensive use of analogical data. TDS was one of the few groups to have an ongoing client business, pro bono and with paying customers, and did so from about 1998 to 2003. Such data has also played a small role in work done by the Aurora Remote Viewing Group, which the author is a member of.

It should be noted that by using a method that countenances analogical data, one can task simple direct questions such as “What is the optimum result...”, “What is the leading cause of...”, or “Will such and such a grant be awarded?” With some other methods, such objectives would be approached in a roundabout way. The above question about a grant was in fact addressed for a client by the Aurora Group and a correct result was obtained, based largely on analogical data⁶.

While the incorporation of analogical data allows for more flexibility and directness, it also contains some risks, as may be imagined, and as Hamlet illustrates with Polonius.

Concluding note: I had intended to include a section here on “Analytical Overlay” (AOL), also known as “Deduction”. However due to the scope of that topic and space constraints, I will address it at another time.

FOOTNOTES

1. From the Online Etymology Dictionary:

figure (n.) c.1225, from O.Fr. figure, from L. figura "a shape, form, figure," from PIE *dheigh- "to form, build" (see dough); originally in Eng. with meaning "numeral," but sense of "form, likeness" is almost as old (c.1250). The verb meaning "to picture in the mind" is from 1603. Philosophical and scientific senses are from L. figura being used to translate Gk. skhema. Figurine is first attested 1854; a figurehead (1765) was originally the ornament on the bow of a ship; sense of "leader without real authority" is first attested 1883.]
<http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?l=f&p=4>

2 General John A. Sutter's very interesting contemporary account of Marshall's discovery of gold:

<http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist2/gold.html>

3. Mark Johnson, *The Body in the Mind*; George Lakoff, *Women, Fire and Dangerous Things*; George Lakoff and Mark Turner, *Metaphors We Live By*; George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, *Philosophy in the Flesh*. There is, naturally, a wide spectrum of thinking within the rich fields of Embodied Mind research, beginning with "first generation" EM and "second generation" EM. Notions about "schemas," for example, vary considerably. This article contains a simplified account of some of the basic ideas.

4. This is as close as this article will get to what Ingo Swann referred to as "fundamental and close biological connections". The Embodied Mind school and other cognitive researchers are tunneling at it from one side, while the neuroscientists are

digging at it from the opposite side. Hopefully they will meet one day, although what exactly this will mean is not clear. Already fMRI and related studies, which are at one removed from the neurological level, have produced some startling results.

5. Lakoff cites prepositions such as English in, German auf, an.

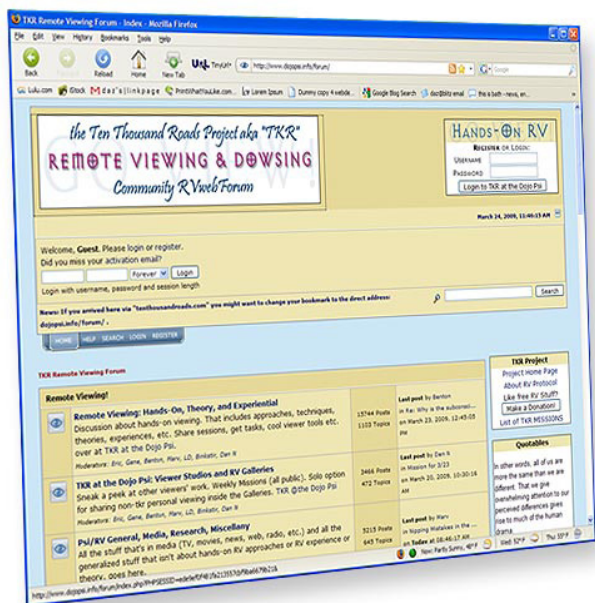
6. Such data was produced by both TDS-trained and CRV-trained viewers. CRV-trained viewers are taught a literal methodology, yet the viewers produced data that was useful on an analogical basis. The question could of course have been answered using ARV (Associative Remote Viewing) instead, but binary questions can be approached using full RV sessions, which contain much richer data.



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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 (Ten Thousand Roads) Forum.

Topics include;

RV Examples, News, ARV, Dowsing, Help, Esoteric, Research & Media and many more...

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



Remote Viewing ARSON

by Sandra Hilleard

I rarely discuss any of my Psi or RV related 'work' especially when it comes to criminal cases. In order to let the Police and the Justice departments do their work, I will keep the information confidential. Yet there are many people who would actually like to know what it is I 'got' in the way of information as an example of this tool, which is understandable. But it would not be professional if I would risk a Police operation by leaking any information to the press that may or may not be correct!

As a psychic or a Remote Viewer, you do not give anything more than an indication of where to look for evidence. It is not up to the Remote Viewer or the Psychic to produce evidence! Producing evidence is up to the Police or Private Detectives.

In order to share the following story with you I have asked the Police Department involved if they had any objections in me publishing my story. They did not see any problems in the publication of my story, which will finally allow me to show the public what Psi or Remote Viewing can do!

Since August 2007 there was an arsonist at work in the small village of 't Zandt in Groningen – the Netherlands. For months the police were trying to catch this arsonist who was setting peoples, barns, sheds and abandoned houses on fire. In the village with no more than 900 inhabitants people started to get really frightened.

In November 2007 the Police requested the assistance of several specialized

teams, military forces with night vision equipment and they called upon the public for any tips that could lead to the arrest of this arsonist. Insurance companies as well as the department for justice had set a reward for the 'golden tip' that could lead to the arrest of the person responsible. A close friend suggested I 'look into' this case and assisted the Police since they requested the help of the public.

At that time I lived in the Netherlands and I was in contact with a Remote Viewer in Australia who is now my husband. I decided to task him with the description of the nearest significant feature to the perpetrators residence. The police knew that this person had to live in the area or know and frequent it regularly. I myself was very much 'frontloaded',

since I knew I was looking for an arsonist in that area. This can be tricky since all information you do have, from the media or hearsay, may play with your imagination instead of your original Psi signal. Fortunately I had never been to that part of the country before and that was helpful!

I told my friend I actually believed to have some contact with this target and we drove to the village of 't Zandt in Groningen. I realized how 'ridiculous' it must sound to the average down-to-earth detective and did not quite know how to start and explain how I obtained this information.

My friend and I were standing outside the improvised emergency police station that was set up in the community hall, when we noticed two men leave. I told my friend: "I need to speak to THEM!" But I did not take any action not being sure and I followed the procedure. We called in the station and I told the officers there I may have some information that could help them with the case. The officer offered us some coffee and said he needed to call his colleagues. He went outside with his mobile. The other police officer asked where he went, and I said he is going to call back the two detectives who just left. My details were taken by a kind female officer who was a bit shocked when I told her that I got this information from Psi and Remote Viewing. At that moment the detectives returned and then all the lights in the police station went out and only the officer with the laptop computer was still able to work, but so perplexed that it 'spooked' her. The detectives escorted us to the police station in Delfzijl and on our way to the station I took pictures of the 'significant feature' that was sketched by the Remote Viewer on the side of a road called Molenweg. It was later confirmed that the perpetrator did indeed live at the Molenweg.

I told the detective I had a possible name or initials of the suspect and a complete profile including a composition sketch of the possible perpetrator. I had a general job description and a possible indication of a significant feature near the house

of the arsonist sketched by a Remote Viewer.



I also had perceived a logo of a Neptune fork that I could not place. I told the detective I tried to look for the logo on Google but with no luck. The detective enlightened me and said: "You passed that logo on your way to the police station. It indicates a specific tourist route in this region."

I wanted to hand the detective my one sheet report, but he wanted to hear my story first. I told him about Remote Viewing and my usually spontaneous Psi events that have assisted police before.

I said I perceived the name Johann Sebastian Bach and I said I believed the arsonist's name was Johan or like Johann and that the last name started with a B. The detective's eyes lit up when I mentioned that, but he did not confirm or deny anything at that stage. I said that I believed the arsonist was likely to be between 20 and 35 years of age and he probably lives in a small dark messy room with magazines all over the place. From that room you can actually hear a train going by. This person also seemed to like music. I told him I perceived there was a white or light colour vanette involved, but I was not sure whether he was actually driving it. It felt like it had to do with delivery of some goods that appeared to me like white packaging with powdered dry material that appeared to be like fibres of some kind. The Remote Viewer picked up on a bicycle next to the house. The arsonist turned out to be a newspaper delivery boy.

I gave the detective my improvised composite sketch and the descriptions.

Here was my session data:

Wednesday 21 November 2007

Target: Fire, locations, description arsonist, 't Zandt Groningen Netherlands.

Name starts with J.

Male age 20 – 35

Works near water..harbour industrial environment.

Movement energy.

Fire-water-burn music? Johan Sebastian Bach

Link to big fire in harbor...trigger?

Eemshaven (is a name)

Works there? Worked there?

Frustration? Losing job?

Transport

Home?

Room dark...Sounds like train/railroad nearby

A mess...magazines

Friday 23 November 2007

Target: Fire, locations, description arsonist, 't Zandt Groningen Netherlands

A cross...like religion...linked to church.

Transport light color vanette?

Delivery...cargo..transport...to...Germany? German language

Face of a young man...(composite sketch impression..hair could be different style) music again...

Sign 'Neptune fork' symbol / logo

White plastic...package...contains dry..dusty.. material..cotton..fibers?



Sandra's Identikit sketch

The police were informed that the hair would be different but the facial features of the arsonist would be quite a good representation of what he looks like. The Identikit photograph was made with on-line software called 'flash face'.

My friend asked if I could try a Geoscan and he explained to the detective that I had been able to precognitively locate events on a map before. But at that stage I said that would be as good as guessing, because I did not actually feel I could do that at that stage and that I might give it a try later.

I later tried the Geoscan and sent some possible coordinates to the police but I wasn't too confident about them and I also tried to locate the things I perceived in the earlier sessions by using Google and I sent my findings to the detec-

tive. Unfortunately those findings were actually off track, since they were not directly perceived by Psi, but an interpretation of the things perceived by me.

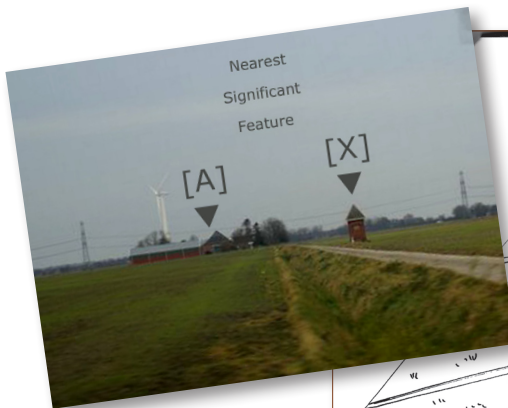


The arsonist was arrested and his name was indeed Johnny B. 20 years of age. A newspaper delivery boy from the village 't Zandt who lived with his parents at the Molenweg in the village. At the time I provided the information the police already had him under

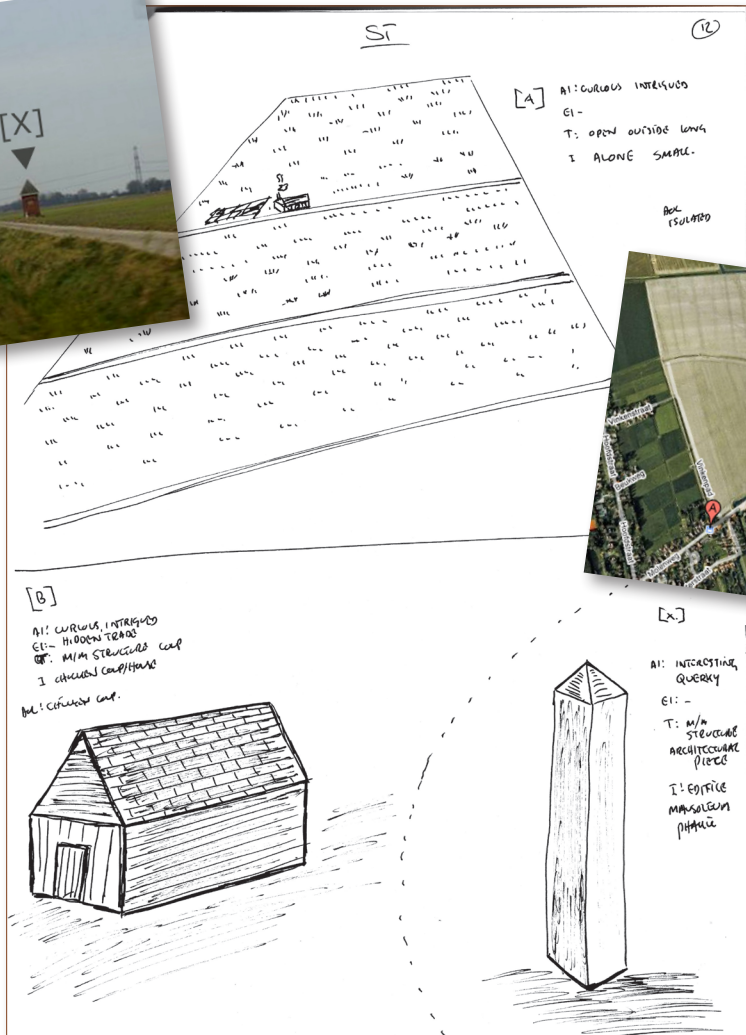
surveillance as a possible suspect. The detective could not confirm or deny for me at that time if the information I had given was correct.

Johnny B. Or Johnny Brondijk had put himself under suspicion by reporting a fire in his own back yard. He even appeared on local TV saying he was lucky to have discovered the fire. The police found he made contradictory statements as to what he had seen and where he was, that is why he became a suspect. The team decided to tap his phone and keep him under surveillance. He was finally caught in the act.

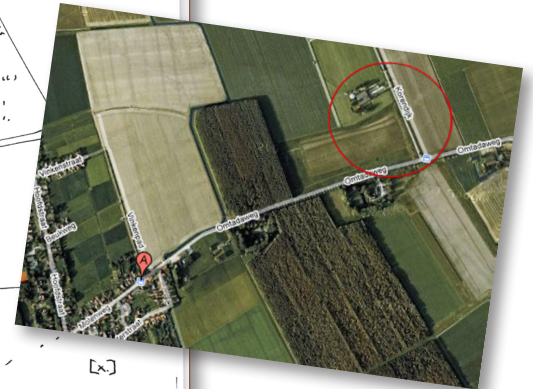
The detective was however very impressed I could tell him all about the suspect, before the information was released to the public.



Driving from the Molenweg (Primary residence of the arsonist) to Delfzijl Police station. A significant feature is the structure in the field with a farm in the distance.



A= Primary Residence
 Red circle is nearest significant feature [x] and [A]



Ricks RV site template



Rick Hilleard

Originally from the UK, Rick now lives and works in Western Australia in the Security Industry. Rick started Remote Viewing in 1997 after Ed Dames training course and travelled to the US to do the advanced training with Major Ed Dames. Rick has 12 years of experience in Remote Viewing and he has done thousands of Remote Viewing sessions. Together with his wife Sandra, he has recently founded the Australian Remote Viewing Unit to promote and teach Remote viewing in Australia. They are currently the only RV trainers in Australia.

Sandra Hilleard

Originally from the Netherlands, where she worked as a graphic designer / web designer, Sandra moved to Western Australia after meeting Rick at a Remote Viewing meeting in London. She has provided police in different countries with very accurate information on crimes using her natural Psi ability. Sandra has studied psi in general for over 15 years. She now works in the Security Industry in Western Australia and together with her husband Rick she will soon combine RV with Private Investigations.

W: www.remoteviewingunit.org

REMOTE VIEWING UNIT *Australia*

Based near Perth... the most isolated capital in the world...the Australian Remote Viewing

Unit has set its goal to teach and promote the skill of Remote Viewing in Australia.

The Remote Viewing Unit also provides Remote Viewing as a service for clients.

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ETHICS IN C/RV_{Part 2}

Professional Ethics in the C/RV Industry

by Coleen Marenich

Professional Ethics in the C/RV Industry. Is there such a thing? Would any standard of ethics hold any clout for the professionals in this new industry? And how can the general public be assured that these ethics are real, that they are being adhered to, and that sanctions wield enough, if any, weight to keep professional C/RVers from straying outside the boundaries of what is acceptable within their own profession?

In order to focus on the application of ethics to professional C/RVers, let's define a term we'll use in this article. Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy defines "ethics" as a system of values identified and set out in a code of ethical conduct. Ethical values are deeply connected to social and cultural norms

or standards of what is right and just. In attempting to instill ethics into a profession whose students are taught and rewarded to develop a skill which exceeds all understanding of traditional and ethical boundaries, we must first acknowledge the obvious irony at play.

How do we even begin to implement and then enforce a code of ethics in C/RV? And does breaching a code of ethics mean we've also broken the law in some way and set ourselves up to criminal prosecution or legal liability? If there 'are no secrets' using C/RV, then are we already breaking the established laws of privacy and intellectual property? Will having a code of ethical conduct fundamentally change the way we teach, practice and offer our professional ser-

vices in this industry? This article will raise many questions as well as prompt you to respond with your reaction.

First off – because of the unique nature of our industry, teachings, practices, skills, abilities and the professional services we can offer to paying clients, do we attempt to create an ethical code of conduct for ourselves - by ourselves - or do we look at the traditional professions to see how we might adopt some of their guiding principles in our own industry? Either way, where do we start when we already know we are seen by outsiders to breach so many of society's traditional boundaries.

In Canada there exists a relatively unknown law in the Criminal Code of

Canada which, simply put, prohibits the fraudulent solicitation of money for fortune telling. The Witchcraft Law provides for criminal charges and penalties to be laid against psychics who knowingly lie to clients about their future and take money for their 'services'. To legitimize and differentiate our professional standards and the practice of C/RV from unscrupulous psychics, it is more important than ever that we begin serious discussions about putting a code of ethics into place for everyone who claims to be a professional in this industry. And what standards are in place to qualify anyone as a professional in this industry anyway?

So to begin with we need to consider what we're already up against. For example, in Canada, at least, there already exists 'powers that be' who have the kind of clout needed to sponsor, lobby and garner the majority vote at the parliamentary level to pass a "Witchcraft Law". If we believe we can continue to do 'business as usual' in this industry without a code of conduct in place, think again! And who must abide by this code? Just the 'professionals'?

Our own code of conduct would need to address difficult questions we could be very uncomfortable answering and force us to scrutinize the way we practice and teach C/RV. The day will come when unscrupulous practitioners among us will throw our entire industry into the legal arena and paint all of our practitioners with the same "unethical" brush. If we don't have a code of ethics in place when that time comes the entire profession will be seen as no better than those targeted by the Witchcraft Law mentioned above.

So what guiding principles do we want to uphold through a code of ethics? The personal values of individual professional C/RVers around the world cannot be expected to be perfectly aligned with this code. If a professional were to choose not to abide by our code what would we do with them? What types of sanctions could we bring against them and would those sanctions have any real consequence or clout? Who

would have the authority to enforce those sanctions, investigate the claims, pass judgment or apply penalties?

And who can actually lay claim to being a professional in this industry? In the absence of a professional association which represents C/RV practitioners and professionals in the commercial field or without a group of professional practitioners coming together to form some kind of professional association, a code of ethics or conduct would seem to lack the very foundation from which a code of ethics should be established in the first place.

Ideally an appropriate professional association whose vision and goals are aligned with the ethical practice and profession of C/RV should establish a code. But without this base it would appear we are currently left to govern our conduct ourselves at the individual level. Considering what we do and how effective we can do it, I can't imagine anything more dangerous or reckless.

unethical professionals in our industry who are found guilty of such. Ethics are put into place to strengthen the reputation of the industry and the business acumen of its practitioners and protect the clients they serve. They do not serve to squelch individual corporate objectives to be as competitive as possible in their marketplace. That's not the issue here. Ethics is the issue here.

For more than ten years there has been an unorganized quiet movement afoot to teach, learn and practice C/RV – across all geographic boundaries, professions and backgrounds, regions and belief systems. Currently we have C/RV-ers who are doctors, lawyers, architects, business executives, political leaders, teachers, professors – all of whom must abide by and adopt the guiding principles and code of ethics of the traditional professional associations to whom they belong in their 'normal daily profession'. Disregarding those ethics could bring about career limiting penalties and possible expulsion from the academic and professional collective. These penalties



If we did have a professional association or body in place, then being struck from its membership roster could carry a significant consequence, akin to ruining the reputation of the offending practitioner or professional and de-valuing their services. But - with no governing body in place with the authority to take on this kind of responsibility, no registration of professional status or membership in place, there exists nothing at the association level by which to 'punish'

are seen as the 'just and right' thing to do by the collective in order to keep their professions strong, reputable, principled and unified.

So if ethical standards are to be put in place for the professionals in our industry, does this naturally extend to the instructors, the researchers, the promoters and to some extent the student body itself? In the traditional professions students training into the professions at

the university levels need not be bound by the ethical conduct expected of the professionals, as they are still mere students - but - courses in Ethics are a mandatory element of their education. Perhaps we need to seriously consider introducing the topic of "Ethics" into our C/RV training.

If that is deemed important to consider, then all practitioners within our industry must at the same time recognize the very real need to come together to adopt an over-arching appreciation and collaboration for a unified industry which has strong principles grounded in the ethical application of recognized C/RV methodologies.

Ethical teachings, practices and goals are aligned for the greater good of an entire society as it has been formed and as has been defined by that society – not by the individual. However, cast aside enough individuals for not adhering to an ethical code of conduct and what would be their natural tendency? Who would be protected from the concerted efforts of a group of unethical, like-minded group of C/RVers then? As a community are we concerned about this and if we are, what would we plan to do about it? More realistically, what COULD we do about it? As Lyn Buchanan stated in a presentation at a previous IRVA Conference, there will

be and already is 'the good, the bad and the ugly' represented in this industry – just as there is in any other. But we must appreciate that within our industry the consequences of unethical practice in relation to providing professional services are far reaching due to the very nature of our ability and the effectiveness of C/RV.

So coming back to the original statement then, is there such a thing as a standard of ethics in the industry? Not yet. Would any standard of ethics put in place in the future hold any clout for the professionals in this new industry? As mentioned above, expecting anyone to adhere to a code of ethics could be unrealistic unless:

- a) an organization was formed in relation to the provision of professional services;
- b) the organization puts in place a code of ethics for its professional members;
- c) standards are created to qualify one as a professional in the industry;
- d) individual professionals in the industry become members of said organization; and
- e) said organization has the support of its members to put a mechanism in place

to sanction members for not adhering to the code of ethics.

And finally then, how can the general public be assured that these ethics are real, that they are being adhered to, and that sanctions wield enough, if any, weight to keep professional C/RVers from straying outside the boundaries? An organization, such as the type mentioned above, must be created with procedures in place to protect the general public from unscrupulous practitioners. Those procedures and the mechanisms by which sanctions are levied must be transparent, publicly available and offer means and criteria to bring about and investigate complaints.

What do you think about these statements and questions about ethics (or lack thereof) inside our industry? Do any of them raise concerns or issues for you? Do you consider yourself a 'professional'? I'd be very interested in receiving your comments. I'll respond to them in a future article entitled "In Which Direction Is This Industry Heading?"

You can contact me by Email at: marenichc@gmail.com.



Coleen Marenich's accomplishments, drive and first hand experience as an operational Controlled Remote Viewer made her a natural choice to become the first civilian CRV Project Manager for P>S>I, Lyn Buchanan's CRV Training company.

Coleen is Canada's first Advanced level trained Controlled Remote Viewer, Canada's first trained CRV Project Manager, the developer and Program Director for the P>S>I Operational Certification Program, the first in Canada to launch her own CRV Project Management company and the first to design and develop an online mentoring

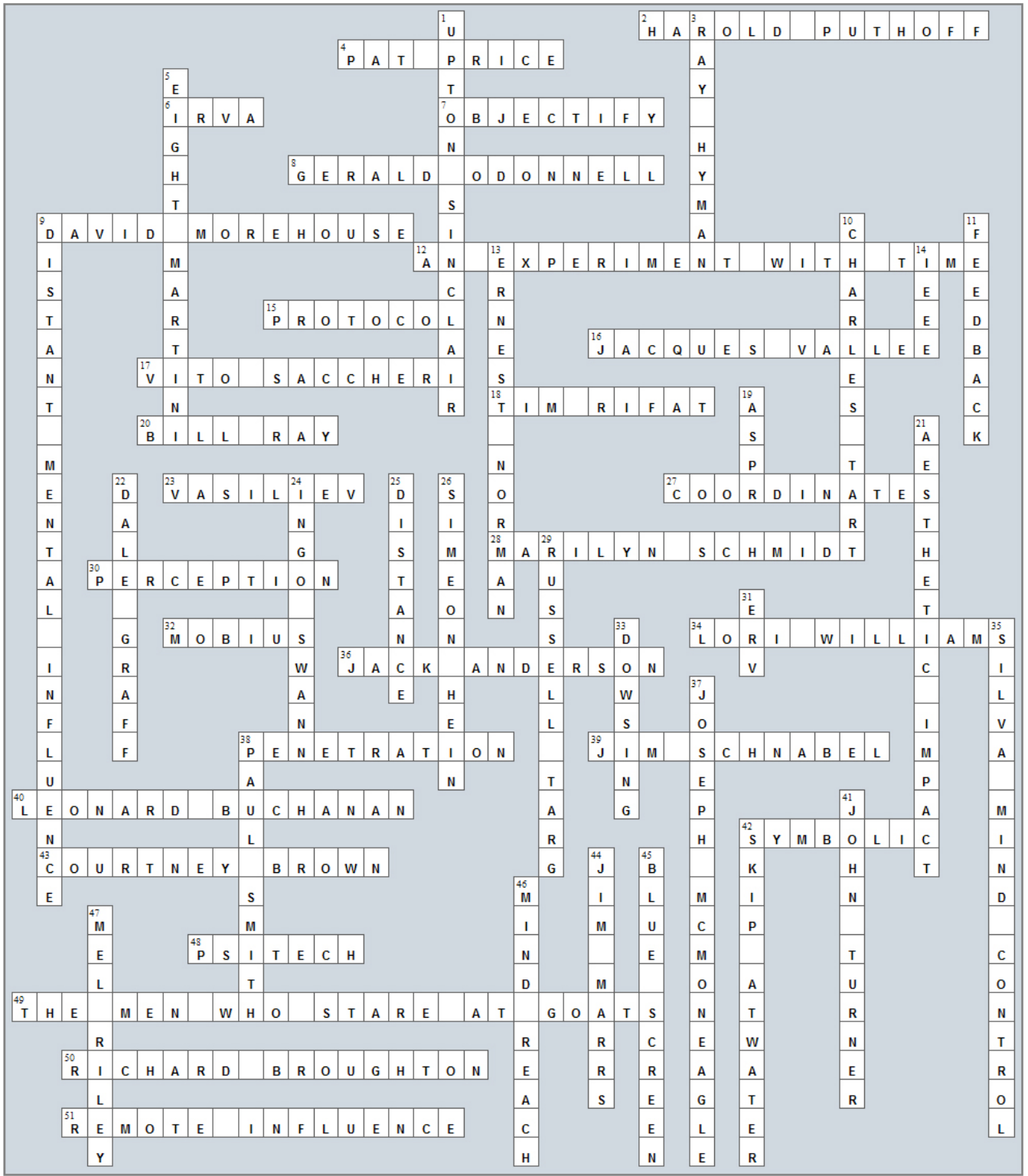
service for CRV trainees with the launch of The Gadorian Group CRV Mentoring Program.

Coleen's direct involvement with advanced level Controlled Remote Viewers to hone their skills to the level of professional operational effectiveness, and to mentor viewers at all levels of training to help them develop their CRV talents is a major milestone in her goal to help develop professional standards in the training and application of Controlled Remote Viewing.

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E: marenichc@gmail.com

Do you know your Remote viewing?

The answers for last issues crossword



Across

2. Initial researcher hired by the CIA to investigate what had been called 'remote viewing'.
4. A viewer in the early research efforts of the program now called 'Star Gate'; at this point as famous for the alleged mystery of his death as for the omnipresent "crane" session sketch
6. An organization that offers membership, website, newsletter, and annual conferences related to RV (acronym)
7. A normal word but also a slang viewer phrase; when all data is provided without its subjective context (eg a person's physical qualities are described as if they were a structure or tree)
8. Initially claimed to be part of Star Gate, currently claims to have been a viewer with "a Western Intelligence Agency." Probably the first and biggest internet source of big money for psychic training as RV.
9. Has published the only 'complete users manual' for CRV in book form (so far)
12. A book by J.W. Dunne that explores the mystery of psi and time.
15. The collected set of all rules and processes for a remote viewing setup. The psi methodology (such as CRV) is one component of this; there are about a dozen other factors. Scientists refer to this as A Remote Viewing _____
16. Once published a research paper about the problem with 'addressing' in remote viewing research
17. Wrote an internet-famous MUFON piece about 'Moon Anomalies' and dealing with NASA in the 1970s. Potentially supports the data/writings referring to the moon by Ingo Swann.
18. UK author who writes about remote viewing and uses this in part to sell products such as 'psychic sex crystals'
20. Manager of the intell unit in the second part of the program now called 'Star Gate', when it was under the DIA
23. Author (last name) of 'Experiments in Mental Suggestion', RI research from Russia which focused partly on the use of 'distance hypnosis'
27. 1970s form of 'addressing' for RV targets in research.
28. One of the researchers in the ASPR lab which coined the term 'RV'. Recently published a book called 'Remote Viewing: A Theoretical Investigation of the State of the Art.'
30. Remote _____ (another term used in similar research and applications)
32. The largest research and applications project for remote viewing -- called 'distance viewing' in that setup -- aside from Star Gate
34. A hypnotist and viewer (female) who now teaches CRV.
36. (In)famous Washington Post journalist who published several articles on the program now called Star Gate, before it became public. His assistant / co-writer later married CRV trainer Paul Smith.
38. As Rich Krankoski so memorably put it, the book where "The father of remote viewing had the mother of all UFO experiences."
39. An (in)famous author who published a book called REMOTE VIEWERS about the former program now called Star Gate
40. A programmer and soldier who spent 9 years in the program now called 'Star Gate' and currently teaches CRV.
42. Data which represents something about the target indirectly, similar to dream imagery
43. Began a public experiment using RV related to "multiple universes" in January 2009.
48. The first source to publish video-based CRV-style method training
49. "Nobody knows about the goats." This hilarious internet tag-line was taken from what book about an alleged brief alternative gov't program that included RV?
50. Published a book on parapsychology used as a textbook for a long time. Was Director of Rhine RI for 25 years. Currently does research in, and is a professor in, the UK.
51. A term spun off 'RV' to indicate a projective psi (making something happen) vs. a receptive psi (gathering information)

Down

1. A writer who with his wife did extensive research into psi functioning and published it in the book 'Mental Radio' last century. Considered one of the classics in the field.
3. Anti-parapsychology researcher hired by the CIA to help quickly discredit RV via the 'AIR Report' in 1995. (The CIA then closed the program and took its funded budget and personnel slots.)
5. Slang phrase for the kind of session that is so accurate it is literally upsetting and makes onlookers 'need a drink' to deal with the impact to their belief systems.
9. Classic book on psi authored by William Braud, related some say to RI.
10. Has been researching psi since 1964, including one of the first studies done on 'unintentional' transfer of information through voice, and some of the only work published on 'fear of psi'. Was a consultant during the program now called 'Star Gate'.
11. If you don't know if it's accurate, you don't really know if "a remote viewing has taken place." The only way to know it's accurate is if you can compare the viewer's data to _____
13. An author who wrote about psychic travel to other planets in the 1950s-1960s. His book 'The Truth About Mars' sounds a good deal like some more modern claims about Mars.
14. The international science-based organization which published papers (which were later made into a book) and a presentation about RV in the 1970s. (Acronym)
19. The lab at which the term 'remote viewing' was coined.
21. An experience during CRV which indicates a shift in target contact and suggests transition from stage 2 to stage 3.
22. Former member of the program now called 'Star Gate' who published a book called 'Tracks in the Psychic Wilderness'
24. The psychic subject in the lab when the 'RV' term was coined, the later developer of a psi method usually called CRV.
25. _____ Viewing (another term used in similar research and applications)
26. An author who addressed things like crop circles with RV and published the book 'Opening Minds: A Journey of Extraordinary Encounters, Crop Circles, and Resonance'
29. An early, brief but memorable contributor to the RV research done at SRI/SRI-I, an author also known as 'The Blind Biker'
31. Acronym for a psi method used for RV that has many different definitions depending on the person you ask. The one commonality is it's generally done in a highly relaxed state, often lying down.
33. A forced-choice psi art commonly used in conjunction with free-response RV
35. The most famous psychic methodology in the USA, especially through the 70s and 80s, which has now revised some of its commercial products to bear the term 'remote viewing'
37. 33 years as a viewer for science research. 18 years as a viewer for gov't intelligence (officially). Over 132 live RV targets done in international media over the last 15 years. Including finding multiple "missing people" for authorities -- some missing for decades. This could only be one viewer!
38. A middle-east specialist and soldier who spent 7 years in the program now called 'Star Gate', was trained by Ingo Swann and now teaches CRV.
41. One of the early students of PSITECH, and the financial sponsor of their first videos, this neurosurgeon viewer has a book coming out soon called 'Medicine, Miracles, and Manifestations: A Doctor's Journey Through the Worlds of Divine Intervention, Near-death Experiences, and Universal Energy'
42. A former manager in the program now called 'Star Gate', this man (nickname used here) is now associated with The Monroe Institute. He once published a book called 'Captain of My Ship, Master of My Soul: Living With Guidance'.
44. A conspiracy author who claimed his book on the program now called Star Gate was pulled and pulped a few weeks before the CIA officially announced the program and its closure. (He later published this in '07 as 'PSI Spies: The True Story of America's Psychic Warfare Program')
45. Slang viewer phrase; to completely block or vanish certain data from a target during session. Taken from movie industry tech where they do this deliberately.
46. The first-ever book published with the phrase 'remote viewing', circa 1977.
47. Although not the only viewer to do intell work from program inception to closure, this was the only viewer in the intell unit both in its initial founding and then again in its later life as part of the DIA

The Missing

by Kelly Snyder & Daz Smith

Find Me is an organization of talented psychics, remote viewers, law enforcement officers and professional search and rescue volunteers from all over the world working with law enforcement and families to find missing loved ones and solve homicides.



Kelly Snyder - founder of The Find Me group.

This unique group offers not only practical support through the expertise of retired law enforcement, but search & rescue professionals with canine support with certification in tracking and cadaver search.

Kelly Snyder is a retired agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration with 25 plus years experience in law enforcement. After retirement, Kelly joined the Big Brothers Program of Arizona and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. His retirement goal was to help children in any capacity He

mentored and became friends with a “little brother” for 8 years and they still remain in contact with each other. He also worked as an investigator for three years with NCMEC, but the politics prevented him from staying with the agency, instead he decided to form his own group. Kelly saw the vision for the group, but also decided to investigate the world of psychics and see if there was any truth to the belief that this phenomenon actually existed.

Kelly realized that there are many approaches to search for a missing child, but why not see if psychics could actually identify the location of a missing child. Being the consummate skeptic, but

approaching this with an open mind, Kelly decided to give the psychics a chance to prove or disprove their skills. What started out as an organization to find missing children soon expanded to find missing adults too.

Find Me was founded by Kelly in 2002, the mission was simple: provide support and possible clues to law enforcement when searching for a missing person. The interest and focus of the Find Me group is pure and there are no hidden agendas. A side benefit is also providing closure to family and friends for this painful event in their lives.

The dedicated men and women of

Find Me are from diverse and interesting backgrounds. They do not seek or accept money for their services from family or friends of a missing loved one, nor do they seek publicity. Kelly states, "we want people to know we exist and are here to help them, but talking to the media about any investigation is the sole responsibility of the investigative agency or prosecutor for that jurisdiction. Find Me does however, accept donations from the private sector to assist in defraying the out of pocket expenses for equipment, travel & food.

Find Me partnered with Arizona Search Track and Rescue back in 2004 and this partnership has completed the overall circle of eventually putting the feet and paws on the street looking for the missing person. The psychics provide the location and the canines do the search.

Currently there are 48 psychics in the Find Me Team and they are located all over the world. England, Italy, Australia, Canada, Puerto Rico, and the remainder are located all throughout the continental USA.

Each psychic brings something different to the table. There are remote viewers, precognitive dreamers, dowsers, forensic astrologers, mediums, clairvoyants', clairsentients, clairsaudients, and every form of the psychic realm that you can imagine. This dichotomy of talented individuals utilizes their specific talent and develops clues to either identify the missing person's location and in most case whether they are alive or deceased. It is obviously not an exact science and certainly not something that is 100% accurate. However, the bits and pieces developed by this method are potential clues that the police can investigate and hopefully find some semblance of truth. Kelly constantly reminds the police that somewhere in his report is the truth, it

is up to them to follow up on each lead, just as they would with an anonymous caller or eye witness on the street. The biggest difference of course, is that we are asking them to partially believe or accept that psychic information is "real". Kelly's best advice is that he has witnessed the accuracy of psychic information and there is no other explanation other than it is "real".

One example: Three psychic members working on one of the recent missing adult investigations identified a location in the Payson, Arizona area. The Australian member identified and described the area very precisely; two local Arizona members actually came up with street/road information that also identified the area.



The search crew went to this location and the missing man (who had committed suicide) was found. The Australian member had never set foot in the USA. How does anyone explain that other than "there must be something to this"..?

There will always be skeptics, my only issue with 98% of them is that they have not taken the time or energy to educate

themselves, resulting in uneducated judgments and lack of knowledge about the psychic phenomenon. Kelly took the time and energy and now he is a believer. It really only has to happen once to become a believer, but of course Kelly wants it to happen every time, because if it does, that means that they have found someone and brought closure to the family and police on that case.

It finally needs to be said that law enforcement should embrace the psychic phenomenon and use it for what it is worth, an additional investigative tool that could open the door in solving or providing the ultimate lead that breaks the case wide open. Sometimes traditional investigative knowledge is not enough to solve a crime. How many times have you heard a police officer say, "I wish I had just one good clue" so I could get a break in this case.

Daz Smith - a member of Find Me group.

I'm quickly approaching the 2nd anniversary of my joining The FindMe group. In this time I've been exposed to 50 missing person projects that range from missing children and mentally ill people gone a wandering to murderers on the run. At times I have found the experience both frustrating but always rewarding in some way. I've always said to those who ask me why 'because if I can help just one person in some small way - it will all be worthwhile'.

It's not easy and when using remote viewing it doesn't get any easier. We all know the historic problems that remote viewing has (numbers, words and the search problem). It's hard to use a method that primarily uses descrip-

tive data to try to describe locations; especially a single house in the centre of a large city or an unmarked grave nestled in amongst a cluster of similar looking hills.

CRV or remote viewing does have its problems but with thinking and adaption it can be made to work in these situations, it just may take you a little thinking outside of the box to find a way that works for you, I'm finding mine.

I do though feel that as part of a team effort remote viewing can more than hold its own and can supply great detailed (descriptive) information on the cases at hand. Hopefully this data when added to all the others helps to create an overall picture of each situation allowing new avenues to be explored, and generating new leads to follow.

Be aware the psychic process itself when working for a group like Find Me isn't for all. The exposure to the differing scenarios that happen to the missing is not for the faint hearted or the sensitive. Sometimes you have to get inside the head of a suspect and for some sensitive's this isn't a great place to be. Luckily for me I can keep the separation and so far have not encountered any problems - but it can be emotional and at times I have found myself following the ongoing developments of certain cases where the psychic connection was stronger and you just need to know the conclusion.

The Find Me members as Kelly previously discussed all use varying abilities and ways they approach each situation. I personally use CRV and even though I know it's a missing person case - this is all I know and each target from this point on is blind until I finish.

A fairly recent case the team worked on

provided us with the unusual occasion of feedback.

The missing person was a male called Shawn, missing from a town in Kansas, Decmber 10, 2008. He was 44 years old, 6'0 and 150-180. He was last seen at his residence. When we got involved he had been missing approximately a month.

My Rv summary for this target read:

Viewer: Daz

Method: CRV (loose)

Blind

Monday, 06 July 2009

Life:

Felt male,

20-30's

Confused, angry with a mental problem

Facial hair - dark.

Very, very cold. Probably deceased.

Felt lower - dropped downwards.

Cold, wild eyed expression, a frozen fearful look on his face.

Structures:

He feels close to where he went missing from- same town/city.

Feels urban, like a city/built-up area.

Lots of different shaped and sized structures. These border a rectangle space/ shaped area which feels messy/unkept. With mess and sporadic vegetation. This drops downwards at the far end in the right hand corner. This is where I feel the target is located.

Conclusion:

This feels cold, cold is a strong theme so the target is located outside in a cold/ exposed place. Below or in a lower place - downwards motion is a key theme.

Dead in a cold, wet, dark place below the normal level of land. This is where I also get this black and white cold, miserable drained of colour impressions.

I also supplied A GPS coordinate. A requirement of every psychic and remote viewer that works for the Find Me Group is that they supply a GPS for the location of the missing person. Although we can describe in detail events and circumstances around any project, in reality all the authorities need is a location - period.

My GPS in this case was a few hundred feet away from where they found the body in/on the river. Many in the group also had the target person located in the river and another in the group was only 100ft away from the location of the body.

Feedback for this project:



Shawn XXXXXX
December 10, 2008

The 44-year-old has been missing since 2 p.m. last Wednesday 12/10/08 from XXXX, about 17 miles northwest of Lawrence, a news release from the city's police department said.

The man has a medical condition that can cause him to be disoriented and confused at times.

Rarely when doing this type of work do we get any further feedback at all but in this case we did get solid feedback from the people we work for, showing that psychic data can help when used in conjunction with other police methods.

Enclosed is a feedback email from the police chief for this case;

From: XXXX Gonzalez
Sent: Wednesday, April 01, 2009 6:59 PM
To: Kelly
Subject:

Kelly;
Thank you for all your help with our missing person in the City of Perry, Kansas. Our victim Mr. Shawn Fowler was found about an eight of a mile from his home. **He was found floating in the Delaware River within 100 feet of one of the GPS readings your team provided.** He was found at approximately 1345 hours on March 19, 2009.

The river had been searched a couple of times by boat and scanner with

no results the day prior to the body coming to the surface. Part of the information we concentrated on was the area around a submerged tree as predicted by one of your Team members.

I have shared your Team efforts with Deputies, Firemen and Medical persons who assisted in the three month long search. Again THANK YOU.

THANKS TO THE TEAM !!!!

The Family now has closure!

Respectfully:
XXXX. Gonzalez, Jr.
Police Chief

This shows that Remote viewing and intuitives when working in a controlled manner and run with good project management can help in scenarios where traditional data collection efforts run dry, and they can in some (*not all*) cases generate positive effects.

If you feel this is something you could do
- **then do something about it!**

<http://www.findme2.com>



FIND ME

HOME | ABOUT FIND ME | OUR MEMBERS | JOINING | LAW ENFORCEMENT | FAMILIES | CONTACT | MEMBERS AREA

Find Me is an organization of talented psychics, law enforcement officers and professional search and rescue volunteers from all over the world working with law enforcement and families to find missing loved ones and solve homicides.

This unique group offers not only practical support through the expertise of retired law enforcement, but search & rescue professionals with canine support with certification in tracking and cadaver search.

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Remote Viewing outcomes for fun and profit

or How to be a Zen monk while in Las Vegas

Dr Don Walker

It sounds like a good idea, doesn't it? Who hasn't thought about viewing outcomes in the RV community? If you could really view the lotto numbers, wouldn't you?

If you knew who was going to win the World Series this year, or at least thought you knew, wouldn't you bet on it?

Well, it's not for everyone, but in my own case, and the group of viewers I am still close to, the answer was yes. In my opinion, viewing outcomes and then "banking" on your sessions, is one of the boldest projects a viewer can take on.

For about a year before the coming together of the AURORA group, some friends of mine, Ken,

Roma Zanders and myself, found ourselves with some viewing time on our hands and turned towards viewing outcomes. We all had history together from the old days, working and viewing at T.D.S. Besides the obvious excitement and anticipation of hitting it big on the lotto, there was also a desire to test some boundaries we were told existed in the remote viewing realm.

We had been taught that you couldn't view numbers much, if at all. We were told that too much ARV or "outcome" viewing was unreliable over prolonged periods of time and potentially bad for your viewing mind. There were other limitations about degrees of blindness and front-loading that we

thought we needed to check on as well.

We proceeded to test a few of these boundaries, to see if they were in fact laws of the viewing terrain we were on, or just beliefs, limiting us as if they were laws.

Viewing numbers seemed like the most elusive target we could experiment with, and perhaps the most coveted we could shoot for, so we did.

Apparently, there aren't many viewers who have had much success viewing numbers. Pat Price from the S.R.I. days is famous as one who could do it apparently, but he was a rarity. So we proceeded to give that a try. Ken, Roma, and myself did lots of work

with numbers for about 4 months.

There were 2 methods I developed which demonstrated a degree of success over a period of several months. Ken in our group, worked on developing his own techniques, and used them at that time. He is continuing that research now.

One of the methods I used involved using hypnosis as an adjunct to the RV process. I averaged getting the 3-digit lotto about 1 time in 30 tries. I did this 4 times. The chances of getting all 3 numbers in any order are one out of 333. I hit it at about one out of thirty tries, about once per month.

In regards to viewing the lotto numbers, check out Vance West's history with this, he's done this very well and it's well documented.

The process of viewing numbers for myself was tedious, tiring and incredibly boring - so I quit that after about 4 months of daily efforts. This process, which utilized hypnosis, required me to go into that deep "hypnagogic" state, that is the brain wave state at the deep end of alpha, on the superficial edge of theta, right there on that border between them. I found viewing from there to be useful, however quite tiring. I used hypnosis initially to find out what images, feelings, or associations were already in place in my sub-conscious mind in regards to specific numbers, it was quite fascinating.

For example, upon questioning me while in that hypnotic state, it turned out that in regards to the number zero, I had a strong visual and kinesthetic experience of a swordfish jumping out of the water (odd as that is, and who knows why?). With that knowledge, I could identify which number my sub-conscious mind was trying

to tell me would occur while using its own language to communicate to my conscious mind. Later, while I was deep in a RV session, if I probed a digit space for the first digit of the lotto and had a glimpse of a swordfish, I knew to bet on the number zero. Why a swordfish is connected to the number zero for me, I have no idea. It may explain why I am a lousy fisherman.



An example of one of the winning lotto slips

This was in fact my own unconscious, symbolic language for numbers. I found that communicating with my sub-conscious mind using this language that was already in place, vastly superior in comparison with trying to anchor another language of sorts, into my sub-conscious mind. This approach is commonly done in RV. An example of that would be "if the number zero, my thumb will twitch, or tingle..." or whatever else we might try to impose on the sub-conscious mind. Hypnosis was also useful in learning how to drop very quickly into whatever depth of viewing state I chose to work in.

We also experimented with another ARV styled technique for a short term, to determine which numbers would appear in a lotto drawing. This other method appeared to be viable, however it was quite

labor intensive. It required nine taskings to determine which three numbers in a 3-digit lotto draw would occur. It was just too much work it seemed and was soon abandoned. Practical, pragmatic and simple was what we were looking for.

Straight Wager bet 320.00 to win 304.76 (paid 624.76)	05/15/08 19:02 ET Result: Wager Won
Braves(Atlanta) James O Phillies(Philadelphia) Hamels 5	05/15/08(19:10 ET) Phillies(Philadelphia) -1.5(-105)

Straight Wager bet 250.00 to win 227.27 (paid 477.27)	05/08/08 20:04 ET Result: Wager Won
Hornets(New Orleans) 99 Spurs(San Antonio) 110	05/08/08(21:55 ET) Spurs(San Antonio) -7.5

Straight Wager bet 200.00 to win 260.00 (paid 460.0)	05/04/08 13:52 ET Result: Wager Won
Rangers(Texas) Feldman 1 Athletics(Oakland) Smith 3	05/04/08(16:05 ET) Athletics(Oakland) -1.5(+130)

Parlay (3 Teams) bet 100.00 to win 162.43 (paid 262.43)	03/02/08 18:08 ET Result: Wager Won
Blazers(Portland) 104 Warriors(GoldenState) 110	03/02/08(21:10 ET) Warriors(GoldenState) -300
Heat(Miami) 109 Kings(Sacramento) 120	03/02/08(21:10 ET) Kings(Sacramento) -300
Nuggets(Denver) 89 Rockets(Houston) 103	03/02/08(20:10 ET) Rockets(Houston) -210

Straight Wager bet 200.00 to win 181.82 (paid 381.82)	03/30/08 17:16 ET Result: Wager Won
Mavericks(Dallas) 104 Warriors(GoldenState) 114	03/30/08(21:10 ET) Warriors(GoldenState) -5

winning results from one of the viewers involved

Around that time, we realized that if we are just trying to see what we could do with outcomes, deciding which team or player would win an event could be a whole lot easier than what we had been doing. We decided to focus our efforts on that for a while, which became the next 3 years.

Once the AURORA group developed and got a footing, some of its members were excited and already doing outcomes on their own, developing and experimenting with their own methods, and continues now. Tunde A. was working on them, as was Liz Ruse (Hambrook), Glyn Friars,

and Damien. Vance West, helped out for a bit as well. Later “Marv” was on board as was Martin Zoller, a natural psychic as is Liz. Not everyone in AURORA was interested in doing outcomes, there’s certainly plenty of good reasons not to -- that could be a full chapter unto its self.







can that be? What’s wrong with that? This ought to be simple. We pressed onward with me organizing, managing, and sometimes viewing. With Liz and Ken as well, giving their advice as we proceeded. As the process continued, we experimented using

ning team’s jersey...” The natural psychics Liz and Martin, both have a style that is similar to this method and use it extremely effectively.

Another strategy, which we used for a long time with a great deal of success, was based on viewing the primary emotions around the outcome of a particular sporting event. The reason I chose this method was that for myself, picking up feelings and thinking in subjects was pretty easy, so it made sense that a huge gestalt of being happy or positive in comparison to not being that way, to being sad, negative or angry would be pretty easy to distinguish between.

We tasked and focused on primary emotional reactions of groups of people associated with the games. We viewed the players, the fans, etc. at various times in the future, often immediately after the game we were interested in. We did hundreds of games using this method. There are some specific nuances about doing this style that we can talk about another time. The point is that it worked very well for quite a while. We found out like viewers before us, that binary either/or, happy vs. sad viewing can only be done for so long. Best used in intermittent or occasional dosages, avoid prolonged usage on that one. We eventually changed to a modified sort of ARV that’s worked even better.

When we were running at our best as a group, we were in the 80+5/-5% range (depending at which day, week or month you look at), for prolonged periods and numbers of games. Liz once had a string of wins that was 25 correct picks in a row! Myself, and others in the group have had some successful runs at it as well, in the 80+% club for extend-

 03 Jun 2008 09:38 AM - LA Angels (E Santana) @ Seattle (J Washburn)			
 1: (Handicap) LA Angels (E Santana)		3000.00	
Bet Number:	30494714	Bet Type:	Handicap
Win / Place:	No	Points:	-1.5
Price To Win:	2.20		
Stake Win:	2500.00	Stake Place:	0.00
Payout Win:	5500.00	Payout Place:	0.00
Settled:	Yes	Win / Loss:	Win
<hr/>			
 01 Jun 2008 09:44 PM - Washington (S Hill) @ Arizona (D Haren)			
 2: (Handicap) Arizona (D Haren)		2000.00	
Bet Number:	30473019	Bet Type:	Handicap
Win / Place:	No	Points:	-1.5
Price To Win:	2.00		
Stake Win:	2000.00	Stake Place:	0.00
Payout Win:	4000.00	Payout Place:	0.00
Settled:	Yes	Win / Loss:	Win
<hr/>			
 01 Jun 2008 02:09 PM - Washington (S Hill) @ Arizona (D Haren)			
 2: (Handicap) Arizona (D Haren)		2000.00	
Bet Number:	30458383	Bet Type:	Handicap
Win / Place:	No	Points:	-1.5
Price To Win:	2.00		
Stake Win:	2000.00	Stake Place:	0.00
Payout Win:	4000.00	Payout Place:	0.00
Settled:	Yes	Win / Loss:	Win

A few more example sports book wins

In fact, the yoga master and scholar Patanjali already wrote his opinion on such matters a couple thousand years ago in his classic book “THE KRYA YOGA SUTRAS OF PATANJALI AND THE SIDHAS”. While he did explain how our minds, consciousness and spirit worked and how to develop them, he didn’t recommend this type of pursuit. So while in the shadow of that, to us, somehow it still made sense to try for a while.

Our thinking was that with the good viewers we had on board, we ought to be able to discern which of the 2 teams would win a particular match up. It’s only one team or the other, right? How hard

different people in various roles, trying different techniques and organizational strategies as we went along, trying to discover the most efficient methods for us to view outcomes.

Personally, I am not very knowledgeable about all the methods that are being used in the RV community for predicting outcomes. There are a few pretty standard ones I believe. There’s the “literal” or orthodox method, arranged like a fairly standard RV session that looks for literal data to identify a winner. It could have a tasking like “Viewer will focus on and identify the main color of the win-

ed periods. Of course, we have had our share of failures over the years as well. Experimenting with different methods, and under the challenge of duration and gaming pressure, we made some mistakes. There were some good lessons in those mistakes. I know, we paid a lot of money to learn some of those lessons!

It seems that there are at least 2 main categories of failures to contend with while doing these outcomes: the managerial style ones, and the PSI ones.

On the managerial end, between the tasker, game chooser, viewers, analyst, prediction distribution and then the session closing, little things could fall through the cracks, and lead to failures. While being short on staff, missing 1 out of 5 picks due to operational or managerial challenges was hard to avoid. Also, there were periods of confusion, being rather tossed around on that sea of alternate universes, wrong signal lines, etc. While these terms describe the symptoms that can occur in viewing outcomes, they fall short on explaining what to do about them. I believe this dilemma will change in the near future, if not already. There are potentially so many useful things that will be done with this knowledge when we apply it to outcomes in the future.

We did between at least 3- 4 games per week with 1 session from 4 - 5 viewers, for about 2 years. We later changed to 1-2 games per week for the last year.

After all these outcomes, we have learned so many things. Here are some suggestions for anyone who wants to pursue viewing outcomes. Based on our experience, we could recommend the following:

1) Utilize as strict as possible blindness between the various components of the project; the tasker, analyzer, game chooser, etc. It should run as close as possible to the standard blindness / compartmentalization used in other RV projects. While you may be able to have some success over time while front-loaded, or partially front-loaded, this will most likely promote failures.

2) Someone involved should know at least little about the sporting events being viewed. Losing your money on a bet is a bad time to find out that teams can tie in a soccer match.

3) Someone needs to know about betting strategies. Should you double your bet if you lost on the previous bet? Money management is a HUGE piece in the success of doing this for profit.

4) Create a working protocol for the group, and then stick to it to monitor what is working and what is apparently NOT working procedurally.

5) Find a pace for your group that keeps up the enthusiasm while not frying the viewers.

6) Try to make the viewing fun if possible, at least interesting when you can (not easy to do), and take breaks.

7) Keep accurate records on all aspects of the project. What tasking was used, what game and date, were we correct or not, etc. The more detailed record keeping, the better. Establish a database on the strengths and weaknesses of each viewer. Of course this is also handy when you want to show this to someone to validate what you have done, you will need a track record for that.

8) In general, the big mistakes when viewing outcomes aren't made by the viewers. More likely, it's an operational error or an inherent weakness in whatever method you are viewing with. The assumption being of course that you are using good viewers.

9) Of course, don't break any gaming laws.

As I mentioned, we learned so much more than I could have anticipated. It's been a tremendous education on so many levels, and in so many categories. There is still a degree of mystery, which only more trials will help solve. The next evolution in this will be finding the holy grail in RV that solves the insidious problems of wrong "signal lines", or corrupted data from the "ego mind vs. the universal mind", or getting the right target - but not in this universe. There's nothing more irritating in viewing outcomes than getting excellent high level data from the viewers suggesting that the Lakers are going to both win, and lose in the same game tomorrow night! Solving this will be like discovering the unified field theory of remote viewing. Personally, I do believe there is one primary explanation that runs through these problems. Nowadays we're looking into that. That's where my attention is now, and it centers on this last suggestion.

10) Remain unattached to the outcome. View, task, and analyze with no bias or agenda towards the RV data.

Well, that's sure easier said than done when doing outcomes. It sounds over simplified, but it's not, and yet, it's not so easy.

When you are betting and earning thousands of dollars per week doing something you love, life is good. We got to enjoy some of that.

That was fun and I was looking forward to getting more “attached” to that lifestyle. It was also where the biggest challenges lie. There was a point when the \$ started getting really big, and the offers from people outside the group got really big too. **We had offers from people willing to bet hundreds of thousands of dollars on single games, people who went to casinos and would gamble \$250,000.00 or more in a single night, who were interested in us and willing to give us 10% of their winnings for tips, per weekend, or per game.** It turned out that on the other hand, I was later warned that if we lost very often, well, I could end up being shark food somewhere off the coast of China.

There were people making BIG offers of various sorts like that. All we had to do was deliver the wins in the sort percentages and consistency we had been previously doing for long periods of time already. Needless to say, that much interest, enthusiasm and pressure didn’t make staying unattached to an outcome easy. Unattached, I don’t think so, that was indeed a wild ride! Talk about good and bad pressure, now that was pressure-filled!

In summary, staying cool on the operational end and the viewing end, is definitely a key to long-term success at this. It is as difficult and easy as being the Kung Fu master in the heat of battle,

and making it look easy, or being Tiger Woods when the pressure is on.

It really is about being able to stay in that zone, in the flow that we all know, and not disturbing it with thoughts, feelings or attachments to an outcome while the game is on.

That is the hard part; the “RV” part is the easy part. That is what we are focusing on now -- this is going to be good, challenging, and doable. **Good luck with your own efforts!**



Dr. Don Walker began training in RV in 1999 with Prudence Calabrese and TDS. He continued to study with her until becoming a viewer and staff member for TDS. He became a mentor of TDS methods to TDS students, while also beginning to specialize Medical remote viewing. Medical RV was a natural byproduct of his education. He has continued studying a variety of traditional and eclectic methods of healing such as hypnosis, Applied Kinesiology, Rolfing, as well as a large variety of local and non

local energetic healing techniques. In 2002 he began working with the AURORA group and has spent the last 3 ½ years highly focused on RV applied outcomes.

W:www.medicalremoteviewing.com

p-Teleportation

The 2004 Teleportation Physics Study

- Daz Smith

Written for the U.S Airforce Research laboratory in 2004, this document surfaced online in a few places this last year. The report looks into the physics of Teleportation. The report has four parts.

Within this report it's chapter 5 that I have enclosed here to view. This is because I feel this is an important and very interesting and of value to remote viewing.

"Chapter 5 gives an in-depth overview of unusual teleportation phenomena that occur naturally and under laboratory conditions. The teleportation phenomenon discussed in the chapter is based on psychokinesis (PK), which is a category of psychotronics. The U.S. military-intelligence literature is reviewed, which relates the historical scientific research performed on PK-teleportation in the U.S., China and the former Soviet Union. The material discussed in the chapter largely challenges the current physics paradigm; however, extensive controlled and repeatable laboratory data exists to suggest that PK-teleportation is quite real and that it is controllable."

The Author of the report is Eric W. Davis ph.D. Dr. Davis received his Ph.D. in astrophysics at the University of Arizona in 1991. His research specializations include breakthrough propulsion physics, general relativity and quantum field theories, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, spacecraft exploration of the outer solar system, and space mission engineering. Dr. Davis is a Research Physicist at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Austin. He is also the CEO/Chief Scientist of Warp Drive Metrics, providing contract services to the Air Force Research Laboratory, the

Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the NASA Institute for Advanced Concepts. He is also a technical contributor and consultant to the NASA Breakthrough Propulsion Physics Program. His professional experience includes directing aerospace phenomenology research at Bigelow Aerospace Co./NIDS (1996-2002); member of the sciences-mathematics faculty at the University of Maryland University College stationed at the 8th Fighter Wing in Kunsan, South Korea (1995-96), associate faculty at Pima College (1991-1995) and at the Community College of Southern Nevada (2004); research associate at the Voyager 1 & 2 Spacecraft Ultraviolet Spectrometer Experiment Lab, Lunar & Planetary Laboratory, University of Arizona (1985-91) and research assistant at the Infrared Astronomical Satellite Lab, Steward Observatory, University of Arizona (1984-85).

Dr. Davis authored an award winning paper on the quantum vacuum zero-point energy (Space Technology & Applications Int'l Forum 2007), and authored several papers and reports on traversable wormholes, warp drives, laser propulsion, teleportation physics, advanced propulsion concepts, and contact with extraterrestrial visitors. He has been twice recognized by the American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics for outstanding contributions to national defense and space public policy, and received recognition from the State of Arizona Economic Conversion Council for contributions to commercial conversion of small-medium space and defense businesses in Arizona. Dr. Davis is a Fellow of the British Interplanetary Society, Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics &

Astronautics, member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and member of the American Astronomical Society. Dr. Davis also works for Earthtech International, Inc <http://www.earthtech.org/about/index.html>

"ETI is a privately funded research organization dedicated to the exploration of new frontiers in physics. Our activities primarily center around investigations into various aspects of the Zero-Point Field. We routinely perform evaluations of reported "over-unity" energy devices. We specialize in performing accurate power-balance measurements using calorimetry."

I wrote to the author of this report for a few details and his reply stated;

"The circumstance that led me to writing the report was that the contract sponsor asked me to investigate teleportation physics and write a report on it. The circumstances or nature of the study that led to the report is detailed in the report's preface. There was no follow-on to the report because the purpose of the report was to serve as study of the state-of-the-art on teleportation physics so that other government scientists who read the report and who are interested in that topic could choose some item from the report that they deem worth pursuing in their own lab for further R&D. I am not aware of whether anyone in the government did so.

That's about all there is to it."

The Full 2004 teleportation report can be downloaded in full here: <http://www.eightmartinis.com/issue2/teleportation.pdf>



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Teleportation Physics Study

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August 2004

Special Report

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AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND
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5.0 p-TELEPORTATION

5.1 PK Phenomenon

P-Teleportation is a form of psychokinesis (or PK) similar to telekinesis but generally used to designate the movement of objects (called apports) through other physical objects or over great distances. Telekinesis is a form of PK, which describes the movement of stationary objects without the use of any known physical force. And PK is essentially the direct influence of mind on matter without any known intermediate physical energy or instrumentation. Rigorously controlled modern scientific laboratory PK, and related psychic (a.k.a. “psi”, “paranormal” or parapsychology), research has been performed and/or documented by Rhine (1970), Schmidt (1974), Mitchell (1974a, b, see also the references cited therein), Swann (1974), Puthoff and Targ (1974, 1975), Hasted et al. (1975), Targ and Puthoff (1977), Nash (1978, see also the references cited therein), Shigemi et al. (1978), Hasted (1979), Houck (1984a), Wolman et al. (1986, see also the references cited therein), Schmidt (1987), Alexander et al. (1990), Giroladini (1991), Gissurarson (1992), Radin (1997, see also the references cited therein), Tart et al. (2002), Shoup (2002), and Alexander (2003).

A well-known theoretical/experimental/operational program directed by H. E. Puthoff, R. Targ, E. May and I. Swann was conducted at SRI International and the NSA, and sponsored at various times by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) over more than two decades; and the program was later carried on by E. May at SAIC (Alexander, 1980; Puthoff, 1996; Targ, 1996; Schnabel, 1997; Tart et al., 2002). This was called the Remote Viewing program, and it was a compartmentalized special access program possessing a variety of codenames during its 22 years of operation. Remote viewing involves precognition and clairvoyance, and it allows a practitioner to acquire information irrespective of intervening distance or time. The Remote Viewing program ended in 1994 and President W. J. Clinton officially declassified it in 1995. The reader should note that the very first U. S. military-intelligence R&D programs on psi, PK and mind control were conducted by H. K. (Andrija) Puharich, M.D., L.L.D during his military service at the Army Chemical and Biological Warfare Center at Fort Detrick, Maryland in the 1940s-50s. Puharich had an interest in clairvoyance and PK, and dabbled in theories for electronically and pharmaceutically enhancing and synthesizing psychic abilities. While in the Army, Puharich took part in a variety of parapsychology experiments, and he lectured Army, Air Force and Navy groups on possibilities for mind warfare. He was a recognized expert in hypnotism and microelectronics.

PK phenomenon was also explored in the Remote Viewing program. Col. J. B. Alexander (USA ret.) credits professional aerospace engineer Jack Houck for “capturing PK phenomenon and transitioning it into an observable form” (Houck, 1982, 1984a, b; Alexander et al., 1990; Alexander, 2003). During the past three decades, Houck (along with Alexander) held a number of PK sessions, whereby attendees are taught the PK induction process, and initiate their own PK events using various metal specimens (forks, spoons, etc.). Individuals were able to completely bend or contort their metal specimens with no physical force being applied whatsoever. Numerous government science advisors and senior military officials took part in and/or witnessed these events, which took place at the Pentagon, at officers’ or scientists’ homes, and at one quarterly INSCOM retreat attended by the commanding general and a group of colonels and generals commanding INSCOM units around the globe. Spontaneous deformation of the metal specimens was observed at the PK session conducted during the INSCOM retreat, causing a great deal of excitement among those present. Other notable trained observers were also present at this session, and they critically reviewed the events. Psychic Uri Geller (1975) is the original model for demonstrating

PK metal bending. During a talk that he gave at the U.S. Capitol building, Uri caused a spoon to curve upward with no force applied, and then the spoon continued to bend after he put it back down and continued with his talk (Alexander, 1996). Jack Houck continues doing extensive experimental work and data collection on micro- and macro-PK phenomena. Scientifically controlled PK experiments at the Princeton University Engineering Anomalies Research Laboratory were conducted by Robert Jahn (Dean Emeritus of the School of Engineering), who reported that repeatedly consistent results in mentally affecting material substances has been demonstrated in the lab (Jahn and Dunne, 1987). In the 1980s, Jahn attended a meeting on the PK topic at the Naval Research Laboratory, and warned that foreign adversaries could exploit micro- or macro-PK to induce U.S. military fighter pilots to lose control of their aircraft and crash.

Very early investigations of, and experiments on, p-Teleportation occurred during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many cases that were studied, and the experiments that were performed, were undoubtedly due to fraud, and few experiments have occurred under controlled conditions during that period. However, most of the credible, scientific reports of p-Teleportation phenomenon and related (controlled) experiments occurred in the late 20th century (see for example, Alexander et al., 1990; Radin, 1997). Some of that scientific work involved the investigation of Uri Geller and a variety of other recurrent spontaneous PK phenomena (Hasted et al., 1975; Puthoff and Targ, 1975; Targ and Puthoff, 1977; Nash, 1978; Wolman et al., 1986). Psychics Uri Geller (1975) and Ray Stanford (1974) claimed to have been teleported on several occasions. Most claimed instances of human teleportation of the body from one place to another have been unwitnessed. There are also a small number of credible reports of individuals who reported being teleported to/from UFOs during a UFO close encounter, which were scientifically investigated (Vallee, 1988, 1990, 1997). But there are a larger number of such reports that are anecdotal, whereby the witness data tends to be unreliable. However, we will confine our discussion to the controlled laboratory experiments that have been performed and reported.

One of the more interesting examples of controlled experiments with Uri Geller was one in which he was able to cause a part of a vanadium carbide crystal to vanish (Hasted et al., 1975). The crystal was encapsulated so it could not be touched, and it was placed in such a way that it could not be switched with another crystal by sleight of hand. A more spectacular series of rigorously controlled (and repeatable!) laboratory experiments occurred in the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). In September 1981, an extraordinary paper was published in the PRC in the journal *Ziran Zazhi* (transl.: Nature Journal), and this paper was entitled, "Some Experiments on the Transfer of Objects Performed by Unusual Abilities of the Human Body" (Shuhuang et al., 1981). The paper reported that gifted children were able to cause the apparent teleportation of small objects (radio micro-transmitters, photosensitive paper, mechanical watches, horseflies, other insects, etc.) from one location to another (that was meters away) without them ever touching the objects beforehand. The experiments were operated under exceptionally well-controlled conditions (both blind and double-blind). The researchers involved included not only observers from various PRC colleges and medical research institutes, but also representatives from the PRC National Defense Science Commission. Because of the involvement of the latter, it was deemed necessary that an unclassified Intelligence Information Report be prepared by the DIA (see Shuhuang et al., 1981), which included a detailed English translation of the article.

Additional research carried out by the Aerospace Medicine Engineering Institute in Beijing was reported in the July 1990 issue of the Chinese Journal of Somatic Science (Kongzhi et al., 1990; Jinggen et al., 1990; Banghui, 1990), which was also translated into English by the DIA. Reported in several articles are experiments involving the videotaping and high-speed photography of the transfer of test specimens (nuts, bundles of matches, pills, nails, thread, photosensitive paper, chemically treated paper, sponges dipped in FeCl₃, etc.) through the walls of sealed paper envelopes, double layered KCNS type paper bags, sealed glass bottles and tubes with sealed caps, and sealed plastic film canisters without the walls of any of these containers being breached. All of the Chinese experiments reported using gifted children and young adults, who possessed well-known extraordinary PK ability, to cause the teleportation of the various test specimens. In all the experimental cases that were reported, the test specimens that were teleported were completely unaltered or unchanged from their initial state, even the insects were

unaffected by being teleported. The experiments were well controlled, scientifically recorded, and the experimental results were always repeatable.

The Chinese papers are all extremely interesting and very well written, and they show photographs and schematic diagrams of the various experimental setups. The experimental protocols were explained in lengthy detail, and thorough data and statistical analysis were presented in the results. The combined results from the several Chinese experiments showed that:

- different research groups designed different experimental protocols, used different gifted psychics, used different sealed containers, and used different test specimens (live insects, bulk inanimate objects, and even radio micro-transmitters were used to track the location of the specimens) that were to be teleported;
- the time required for the teleportation of test specimens through various barriers was anywhere from a fraction of a second to several minutes, and this was not dependent on the test specimen that was used, the sealed container that was used (or its barrier thickness), which experimental protocol was used, or which psychic was being used
- the high-speed photography/videotaping recorded in one series of experiments that test specimens would physically “meld” or blend with the walls of sealed containers; and recorded in a different series of experiments that test specimens would simply disappear from inside the container only to reappear at another location (after seconds to several minutes of time transpired), such that the test specimen did not actually undergo total material disintegration/reintegration during teleportation – this data is important, because without the aid of electronic monitoring instruments, the average person’s sensory organs and usual methods of detection are temporarily unable to perceive the test specimen’s (ambiguous) existence during the teleportation process;
- the radio micro-transmitter used as a test specimen in one series of experiments (Shuhuang et al., 1981) transmitted a radio signal to several stationary electronic instruments/receivers, so that the specimen could be tracked and monitored (via signal amplitude and frequency measurements) during the teleportation process; the experimenters discovered that there was large fluctuations in the intensity (in both amplitude and frequency) of the monitored signal to the effect that it would either completely disappear or become extremely weak (to the extent that the monitoring instruments could scarcely detect it) – it was discovered that there was a definite correlation between the change in strength (i.e., radical frequency shifts were observed) of the monitored radio signal and the teleportation of the test specimen, such that the weak or absent signal indicated that the specimen was “nonexistent” (or in an altered physical state) during teleportation (note: the monitored signal amplitude and frequency of the micro-transmitter specimen were stable before and after teleportation);
- before and after “passing through the container wall/barrier”, the test specimen and the container’s wall/barrier are both complete solid objects;
- the gifted psychics were never allowed to see (they were blindfolded in many experiments) or touch each of the test specimens or the sealed containers before and after experiments were conducted, and only the experimenters touched the specimens and containers (using both blind and double-blind protocols);
- the experimental results were all repeatable

- the conditions for fraud and sleight of hand were totally eliminated, and multiple independent outside witnesses (technical and military-intelligence experts) were present at all times to ensure total fidelity of the experiments

The experimental radio micro-transmitter and high-speed photography/videotaping data offer an important clue on what the teleportation mechanism is, and this will be discussed further in Section 5.1.1. The Chinese were unable to offer any significant physics hypothesis that could explain their results. Some researchers stated that it is necessary to invoke a new physics, which somehow unifies the human consciousness (i.e., physics of consciousness) with quantum and spacetime physics, in order to understand p-Teleportation and related PK phenomena. The researchers were amazed by their repeated results, and were barely able to fathom the altered “state of being” that test specimens underwent during teleportation.

It is also important to point out that during the Cold War the DIA produced three (now declassified) reports on the parapsychology research of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies (LaMothe, 1972; Maire and LaMothe, 1975; DIA Report, 1978; other related studies were reported by Groller, 1986, 1987). The purpose of the reports was to collate and summarize collected intelligence, describe in great detail, and assess the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact R&D on parapsychology and parapsychics. The reports outlined the history of pre-revolutionary (Czarist) Russian, and WWII and post-WWII era Soviet R&D on psychotronics, human mind/behavior control, and the entire spectrum of parapsychology. The Soviet information also mentions the psychotronic/parapsychology R&D materials that Soviet military forces took from various Nazi research centers in and around Germany at the end of WWII. The entire spectrum of parapsychology phenomena was explored by the Soviets, which resulted in the generation of a wealth of experimental data and related scientific research literature. One DIA report noted that there was an East versus West science debate in the Soviet literature over whether paranormal phenomenon and related experimental data was real or even scientifically sound in comparison to western scientific practice and philosophy. Another DIA report lists the names and affiliations of all the researchers, as well as the names of the various Soviet and Warsaw Pact research centers, that were involved. Also, Pratt (1986) reviews and summarizes the history of Soviet psychotronics research.

The U.S. military-intelligence establishment was concerned with the possibility that the Soviets and their Warsaw Pact allies were conducting psychotronics and mind control R&D in order to discover how to exploit and control powerful phenomena that could be used against the U.S. and its allies. LaMothe (1972) chronicled how the Soviets had been researching methods of influencing human behavior for over sixty years. The Soviets and their allies extensively explored an influence technology that they called “controlled offensive behavior”, which is defined as “research on human vulnerability as it applies to methods of influencing or altering human behavior” (LaMothe, 1972). Also, LaMothe (1972) describes the revolutionary techniques the Soviets studied to influence human behavior, which included: sound, light, color, odors, sensory deprivation, sleep, electromagnetic fields, biochemicals, autosuggestion, hypnosis, and parapsychology phenomena (such as psychokinesis, telekinesis, extrasensory perception-ESP, astral projection, clairvoyance, precognition, and dream state, etc.). The LaMothe (1972) report became an aid in the development of countermeasures for the protection of U.S. and/or allied personnel.

Psychotronics is the general term that was used in the former Soviet Union/Warsaw Pact countries to categorize many psychic phenomena undergoing scientific research. The conclusions that were reached in the DIA reports are that within the category of psychotronics, the Soviets identified two discrete skills (LaMothe, 1972):

- bioenergetics: those phenomena associated with the production of objectively detectable effects such as psychokinesis, telekinesis, levitation effects, transformations of energy, i.e. the altering or affecting of matter
- bioinformation: those phenomena associated with the obtaining of information through means other than the normal sensory channels (i.e., ESP), such as telepathy, precognition, and

clairvoyance, i.e., using the mind to tap into the thoughts of others or to acquire present or future information about objective events in the world

These phenomena involve using the mind and/or some “field” of the body to affect other minds and inanimate objects irrespective of intervening distance or elapsed time, and without engaging any conventional tools. Bioenergetics and bioinformation are two classifications that form a single branch of science the Soviets preferred to call biocommunications. Soviet biocommunications research is primarily concerned with exploring the existence of a definite group of natural phenomena controlled by laws that are not based on any known (energetic) influence. The types of biocommunication (a.k.a. psychotronics) phenomena includes special sensory biophysical activities, brain and mind control, telepathic communications or bioinformation transceiving, bioluminescent and bioenergetic emissions, and the effects of altered states of consciousness on the human psyche. Psychotronics and remote viewing provide capabilities that have obvious intelligence applications. The Soviets and their Warsaw Pact allies invested millions of dollars in psychotronics R&D because they understood this, and saw the potential payoff for military and intelligence applications.

The U.S. response to Soviet psychotronics R&D programs was the Remote Viewing program. In addition, the U.S. Army began the JEDI Project in 1983, which sought to increase human potential using teachable models of behavioral/physical excellent by unconventional means (Alexander et al., 1990). The JEDI Project was essentially a human-performance modeling experiment based on neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) skills, whereby advanced influence technologies to model excellence in human performance was used. The program ran under the auspices of the Army INSCOM and the Organizational Effectiveness School, and was sponsored by a U.S. government interagency task force. Finally, it should be pointed out that the program had successfully trained several hundred people, including members of Congress (such as Al Gore, Jr. and Tom Downey), before being terminated.

There is a wealth of factual scientific research data from around the world attesting to the physical reality of p-Teleportation and related anomalous psi phenomena (Mitchell, 1974b; Targ and Puthoff, 1977; Nash, 1978; Radin, 1997; Tart et al., 2002). The skeptical reader should not be so quick to dismiss the subject matter in this chapter, because one must remain open-minded about this subject and consider p-Teleportation as worthy of further scientific exploration. The psychotronics topic is controversial within the western scientific community. The debate among scientists and scientific philosophers is highly charged at times, and becomes acrimonious to the point where reputable skeptical scientists cease being impartial by refusing to examine the experimental data or theories, and they prefer to bypass rational discourse by engaging in ad hominem attacks and irrational “armchair” arguments.

P-Teleportation and related phenomena are truly anomalous, and they challenge accepted modern scientific paradigm. Lightman and Gingerich (1991) wrote, “Scientists are reluctant to change paradigms for the purely psychological reasons that the familiar is often more comfortable than the unfamiliar and that inconsistencies in belief are uncomfortable.” And theories change over time when anomalies enter the picture. Anomalies are particularly helpful for they point to the inadequacies of an old model and point the way to a new one. Anomalous scientific facts are unexpected and difficult to explain within an existing conceptual framework. Kuhn (1970) describes scientific discovery as a complex process, in which an anomalous fact of nature is recognized, and then followed by a change in conceptual framework (i.e., paradigm) that makes the new fact no longer an anomaly. Kuhn stated that, “Discovery commences with the awareness of anomaly, that is, with the recognition that nature has somehow violated the pre-induced expectations that govern normal science.” This statement neatly describes exactly what transpired during the historical revolution that took place in physics between the classical mechanics/electrodynamics age in the 19th century and the quantum/atomic/nuclear/relativistic age in the 20th century. And this isn’t the only time in human history that scientific paradigms have dramatically changed. The discovery of p-Teleportation already commenced in the 20th century, so let us continue the discovery and create a new physics paradigm for the 21st century.

5.1.1 Hypothesis Based on Mathematical Geometry

The Chinese researchers reported in their teleportation experiments that high-speed photography/videotaping recorded test specimens physically “melding” or blending with the walls of sealed containers, and in a different series of experiments the test specimens would simply disappear from inside the container only to reappear at another location (after seconds to several minutes of time transpired). They also reported in the series of radio micro-transmitter experiments that there were large fluctuations in the intensity (in both amplitude and frequency) of the monitored signal to the effect that it would either completely disappear or become extremely weak (to the extent that the monitoring instruments could scarcely detect it); and they discovered that there was a definite correlation between the change in strength (i.e., radical frequency shifts were observed) of the monitored radio signal and the teleportation of the radio micro-transmitter, such that the weak or absent signal indicated that the specimen was “nonexistent” (or in an altered physical state) during teleportation. This data is important because without the aid of electronic monitoring instruments, the average person’s sensory organs and usual methods of detection are temporarily unable to perceive the test specimen’s (ambiguous) existence during the teleportation process. This data offers an important clue on what the teleportation mechanism is.

It is beyond the scope of this study to propose a complete self-consistent physics theory of consciousness/mind, which explains how the mind can activate p-Teleportation and related psychotronics phenomena. This topic has been under study in recent decades by a legion of medical science, bio- and neuro-physiology, psychology, mathematics, philosophy, and physics experts. Many different theories with varying degree of theoretical maturity and self-consistency have been proposed over the years, and most of them have not yet been experimentally tested for various reasons. However, some first-order experimental work has been done (Mitchell, 1974b; Targ and Puthoff, 1977; Wolman et al., 1986; Radin, 1997; Tart et al., 2002). Ironically, quantum mechanics theory, and the related physics of quantum entanglement and teleportation, has become the primary focus of all of the physics theories of consciousness/psychotronics that have been recently proposed (see for example, Shan, 2003). Wolman et al. (1986) and Radin (1997) provide a review and discussion on recent theories and experiments that are based on quantum physics theory (see also, Walker, 1974; Targ and Puthoff, 1977; Mitchell, 1999, and the references cited therein; Tart et al., 2002). It appears that the physics of q-Teleportation (Chapter 3) has tremendous relevance to the physics of p-Teleportation and psychotronics.

In the following I propose a parsimonious first-order hypothesis that can explain the gross features of both the Chinese p-Teleportation data and the other reported p-Teleportation phenomena. But I will refrain from including any role that might be played by quantum phenomena since the scientific community has not yet settled that particular issue. (However, it is apparent that quantum theory and quantum phenomena will likely play a key role in a formal physics theory of PK and psychotronics.)

First-Order Hypothesis:

- Fact 1: The mature discipline of mathematical geometry developed the properties of higher dimensional spaces (Reichenbach, 1957; Manning, 1977; Rucker, 1977). An example of one such property that is of relevance to the hypothesis: One can visualize a four-dimensional world by using color as the 4th dimension. We can think of a three-dimensional world, whereby objects pass through one another if their colors (i.e., four-dimensional locations) are different (Reichenbach, 1957). For example, color can be used as a 4th dimension to see how a knot in three-dimensions can be untied in a 4th spatial dimension without moving the ends of the cord. That is because a cord cannot stay knotted in four-dimensional space, because the extra degree of freedom will cause any knot to slip through itself. Two other interesting and relevant examples are that the links of a chain may be separated unbroken in the 4th dimension, and a flexible sphere may be turned inside out without tearing in the 4th dimension (Manning, 1977; Rucker, 1977).

- Proposition 1 and Fact 2: It has been proposed that our space actually possesses a slight four-dimensional hyperthickness, so that the ultimate components of our nervous system are actually higher dimensional, thus enabling the human mind/brain to imagine four-dimensional space (Hinton, 1888, 1904; Rucker, 1977). If this is the case, then the three-dimensional nets of neurons that code thoughts in our brain may form four-dimensional patterns to achieve four-dimensional thought. The “bulk” space in 3-brane theory (see Section 4.1), and experimental data from the Remote Viewing program (see Section 5.1), provide support for this concept. Can we see into the 4th dimension and have four-dimensional thoughts? Yes, we can. Proof (see, Rucker, 1977, 1984): If you look at a Necker cube for a while, it spontaneously turns into its mirror image and back again. If you watch it do this often enough, the twinkling sort of motion from one state to the other begins to seem like a continuous motion. But this motion can only be continuous if it is a rotation in four-dimensional space. The mathematician August F. Möbius discovered in 1827 that it is in fact possible to turn a three-dimensional solid object into its mirror image by an appropriate rotation through four-dimensional space (a.k.a. hyperspace rotation). Thus, it is actually possible for our minds to perform such a rotation. Therefore, we can actually produce four-dimensional phenomenon in our minds, so our consciousness is four-dimensional. Rucker (1984) shows another dramatic example of being able to see into the 4th dimension via a “Neck-A-Cube.”
- Fact 3: Another property of higher dimensional geometry (Reichenbach, 1957; Rucker, 1977, 1984) is that one can move through solid three-dimensional obstacles without penetrating them by passing in the direction of the 4th (spatial) dimension. The 4th dimension is perpendicular to all of our normal three-dimensional space directions, and so our three-dimensional enclosures have no walls against this direction.
- Conclusion and Hypothesis: Therefore, the results of the Chinese p-Teleportation experiments can simply be explained as a human consciousness phenomenon that somehow acts to move or rotate test specimens through a 4th spatial dimension, so that the specimens are able to penetrate the solid walls/barriers of their containers without physically breaching them. No real dematerialization/rematerialization of the specimens takes place. The intensity fluctuations of the radio micro-transmitter specimen’s electromagnetic signal, and the apparent blending of the other specimens with the walls of their containers, represent the passage of the specimens through a 4th spatial dimension. During teleportation the radio signals emitted by the micro-transmitter became weak/non-existent and fluctuated, because they were spreading out into the 4th dimension and became undetectable in our three-dimensional space. The weak signals that were (“barely”) detected represent the leakage of a portion of the radio signal back into our three-dimensional space from the 4th dimension during teleportation. The observed blending of the other specimens with the walls of their containers is how the movement/rotation of the specimens through the 4th dimension was visually interpreted by the mind (along the lines of the Necker cube or Neck-A-Cube examples).

5.2 Conclusion and Recommendations

We will need a physics theory of consciousness and psychotronics, along with more experimental data, in order to test the hypothesis in Section 5.1.1 and discover the physical mechanisms that lay behind the psychotronic manipulation of matter. P-Teleportation, if verified, would represent a phenomenon that could offer potential high-payoff military, intelligence and commercial applications. This phenomenon could generate a dramatic revolution in technology, which would result from a dramatic paradigm shift in science. Anomalies are the key to all paradigm shifts!

- Proposition 1 and Fact 2: It has been proposed that our space actually possesses a slight four-dimensional hyperthickness, so that the ultimate components of our nervous system are actually higher dimensional, thus enabling the human mind/brain to imagine four-dimensional space (Hinton, 1888, 1904; Rucker, 1977). If this is the case, then the three-dimensional nets of neurons that code thoughts in our brain may form four-dimensional patterns to achieve four-dimensional thought. The “bulk” space in 3-brane theory (see Section 4.1), and experimental data from the Remote Viewing program (see Section 5.1), provide support for this concept. Can we see into the 4th dimension and have four-dimensional thoughts? Yes, we can. Proof (see, Rucker, 1977, 1984): If you look at a Necker cube for a while, it spontaneously turns into its mirror image and back again. If you watch it do this often enough, the twinkling sort of motion from one state to the other begins to seem like a continuous motion. But this motion can only be continuous if it is a rotation in four-dimensional space. The mathematician August F. Möbius discovered in 1827 that it is in fact possible to turn a three-dimensional solid object into its mirror image by an appropriate rotation through four-dimensional space (a.k.a. hyperspace rotation). Thus, it is actually possible for our minds to perform such a rotation. Therefore, we can actually produce four-dimensional phenomenon in our minds, so our consciousness is four-dimensional. Rucker (1984) shows another dramatic example of being able to see into the 4th dimension via a “Neck-A-Cube.”
- Fact 3: Another property of higher dimensional geometry (Reichenbach, 1957; Rucker, 1977, 1984) is that one can move through solid three-dimensional obstacles without penetrating them by passing in the direction of the 4th (spatial) dimension. The 4th dimension is perpendicular to all of our normal three-dimensional space directions, and so our three-dimensional enclosures have no walls against this direction.
- Conclusion and Hypothesis: Therefore, the results of the Chinese p-Teleportation experiments can simply be explained as a human consciousness phenomenon that somehow acts to move or rotate test specimens through a 4th spatial dimension, so that the specimens are able to penetrate the solid walls/barriers of their containers without physically breaching them. No real dematerialization/rematerialization of the specimens takes place. The intensity fluctuations of the radio micro-transmitter specimen’s electromagnetic signal, and the apparent blending of the other specimens with the walls of their containers, represent the passage of the specimens through a 4th spatial dimension. During teleportation the radio signals emitted by the micro-transmitter became weak/non-existent and fluctuated, because they were spreading out into the 4th dimension and became undetectable in our three-dimensional space. The weak signals that were (“barely”) detected represent the leakage of a portion of the radio signal back into our three-dimensional space from the 4th dimension during teleportation. The observed blending of the other specimens with the walls of their containers is how the movement/rotation of the specimens through the 4th dimension was visually interpreted by the mind (along the lines of the Necker cube or Neck-A-Cube examples).

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•**Recommendations:**

- There are numerous supporters within the U.S. military establishment who comprehend the significance of remote viewing and PK phenomenon, and believe that they could have strategic implications. Bremseth (2001), a U.S. Navy SEAL, attended the Marine War College and studied the Remote Viewing program, and interviewed many of the former program participants. Bremseth then wrote his thesis on the topic, and concluded that the evidence supported continued research and applications of remote viewing. A research program improving on and expanding, or implementing novel variations of, the Chinese and Uri Geller-type experiments should be conducted in order to generate p-Teleportation phenomenon in the lab. The performances and characteristics of p-Teleportation need to be delineated in order to develop a refined hypothesis. Such a program should be designed so that an operational model for p-Teleportation can be developed and implemented as a prototype. An experimental program similar in fashion to the Remote Viewing program should be funded at \$900,000 – 1,000,000 per year in parallel with a theoretical program funded at \$500,000 per year for an initial five-year duration. The role of quantum physics theory and related quantum phenomena (i.e., entanglement and teleportation) in p-Teleportation and psychotronics should be explored in this program (see for example, the Biological Quantum Teleportation recommendation in Section 3.3). An experiment definition study should be conducted first to identify and propose the best experiments for this program, which should be funded at \$80,000 for one year.

*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>
Coleen Marenich - (CRV) - www.crv.ca

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>
HRVG (Hawaii Remote Viewing Guild) - <http://www.hrv.org>
IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) - <http://www.irva.org>
UKRV (Andrew Ushers UK Remote Viewing) - <http://www.uk-rv.co.uk>
The Aurora group (Remote viewing business) - <http://www.the-aurora-group.com>
Intuitive Recon (Daz's Remote viewing business) - <http://www.intuitiverecon.com/>

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>
Shelia's Rv news blog - <http://www.remoteviewingnews.net>
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>
Coleen Marenich's website - <http://www.gadoriangroup.com>
Jon's 120 RV links blog - <http://mprview.blogspot.com>

RV WEBSITES



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I really hate the sessions I fail on. And like all other CRVers, I can have 100 great sessions and continue working normally, but then have one failure, and have to fight the self-condemnation. I'm dog meat. I'm pig slop. I can't do this. Nobody can do this, I'm fooling myself. This isn't real, yadda, yadda, yadda.

But after all the self flagellation is over and done, I then pick up the session and start to analyse what happened. Sometimes the cause of the failure is obvious, sometimes I really have to work to find it. But if I learn something from the session, it winds up being a good failure, not a bad one. Anybody can just fail. But there is a lot of really hard work to failing properly. Your bad sessions are like gold. You should cherish them and learn from them. They are textbooks on the art of remote viewing, and if you study them, you will learn a lot of things that you have no other place to learn from.

”

- Lyn Buchanan