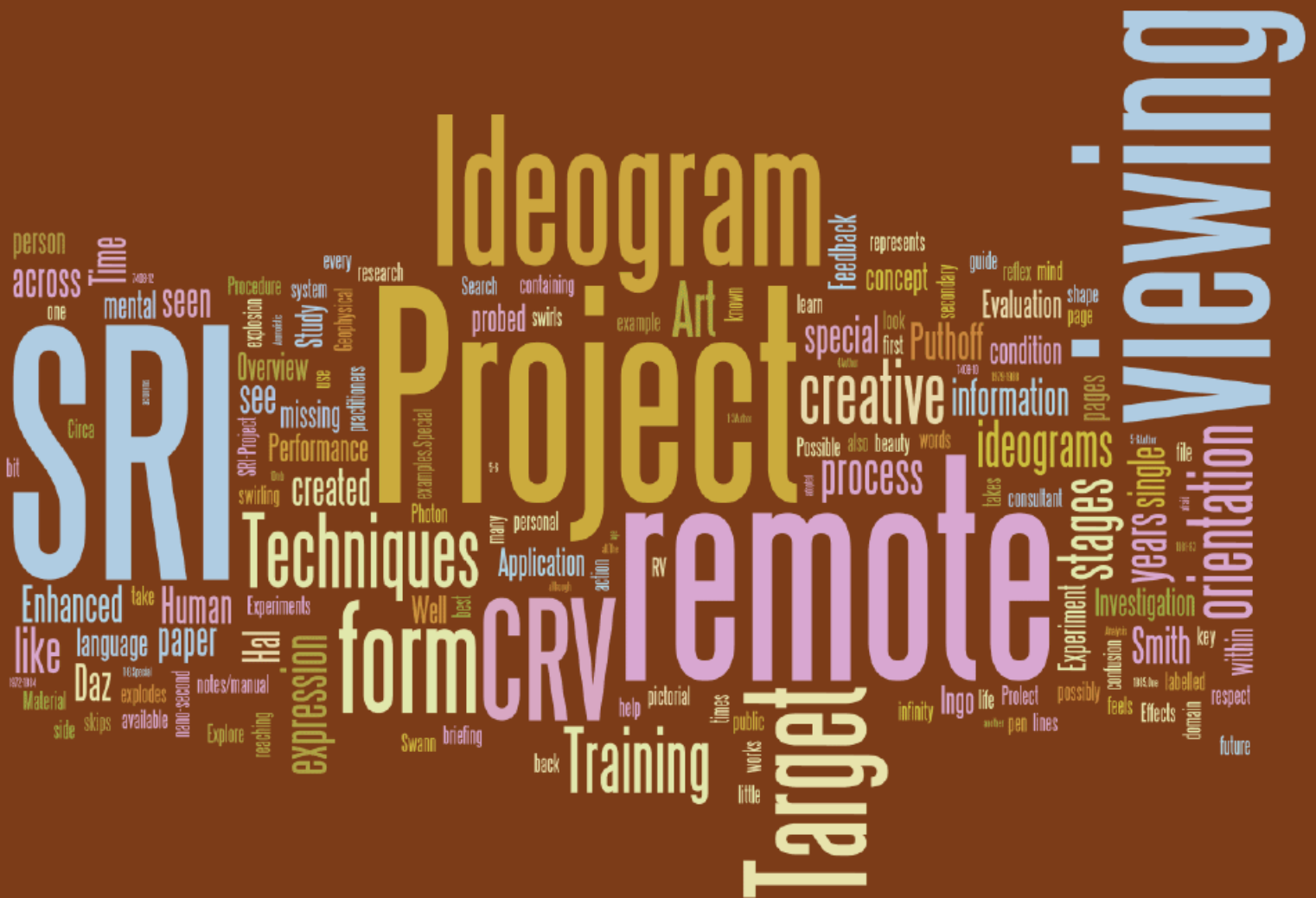


\*

- Ingo Swann

# MARCH 2009



## Ethics in C/RV

# \*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

## “nanos gigantum humeris insidentes”

“Bernard of Chartres used to say that we are like **dwarfs on the shoulders of giants**, so that we can see more than they, and things at a greater distance, not by virtue of any sharpness of sight on our part, or any physical distinction, but because we are carried high and raised up by their giant size.”

This is how I would like to start this new endeavour ‘eight martinis’, to recognise some of those individuals who have gone before us and who paved the way for us to expand the ART of remote viewing, to what it has become today.

Ingo Swann, Hal Puthoff, Russell Targ, Hella Hammid, Pat Price, Ed May, John Alexander, The ‘Military’ Remote Viewers, The SRI Viewers & team, Cleve Baxter, Stephen Schwartz, George McMullen and many unnamed others who have helped Remote viewing in its birth and early development to where it is today.

Welcome to the first issue of eight martinis. This magazine has been the germ of an idea of mine for a few years now. This idea is to share in full the remote viewing work of people who are actually using Remote viewing on a daily basis to solve problems and to look at the universe around us.

For the past eight years I have personally had the pleasure of working with some of the best and consistent remote viewers in the public domain sharing and working

on complex projects and experiments.

This magazine is for these people, so it’s not necessarily going to have theoretical or scientifically sound articles & theories from PhD’s although some of the writers are and will, it’s going to have real remote viewing examples, thoughts and ideas from practitioners of remote viewing who want to share with other practitioners.

We hope you will all join us in our endeavours to explore this complex and life altering subject of remote viewing and more importantly to share findings, ideas, information, and more importantly working examples of remote viewing.

All the best...

*Daz Smith*

[www.remoteviewed.com](http://www.remoteviewed.com)  
[daz.smith@gmail.com](mailto:daz.smith@gmail.com)



\*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 editor.

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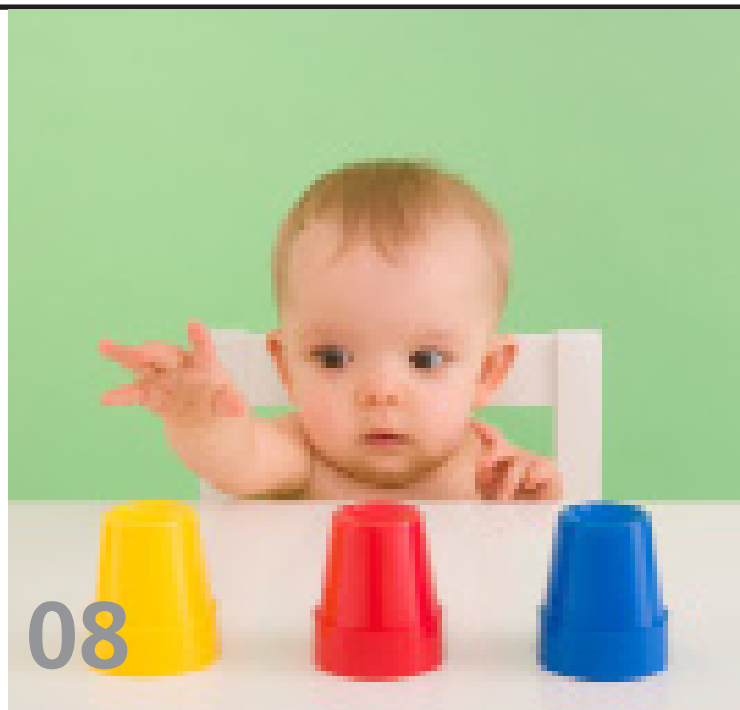
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# A New Scientific Experiment Involving Prediction and Multiple Universes

by Courtney Brown

*This is an outline of the new public remote viewing collaborative project from the Farsight, HRVG and CRV schools of Remote Viewing*

## A New Scientific Experiment Involving Prediction and Multiple Universes

Predicting the future has been one of the most difficult things to do with remote viewing. People always say that if you can remote view, what will happen at some point in the future? Many have tried to use remote viewing to answer that question, and some have occasionally met with success. But to date, only one experimental design has ever worked consistently to correctly predict the future. We now have an idea why that particular experimental design works, and why other experimental designs do not work as well. The reason may have to do with the existence of multiple universes, and we now have a way to test for this directly.

### **Remote Viewing the Future: A Way That Works — Design A**

The experimental design that consistently works well to predict the future involves having the target chosen in the future. That is, a remote viewer is told to conduct a remote-viewing session. The target for that session does not yet ex-

ist. The session is conducted, and then stored, often made available for public download as an encrypted file. The person choosing the target is not given access to the remote-viewing session. Eventually, say, a week or more later, the person assigned to pick a target for the remote-viewing session (a “tasker” or “targeteer”) does so. The target is revealed, and the session is taken from storage or decrypted, and the session data are compared with the actual target. In this type of situation, where the target is determined in the future, the remote-viewing session tends to correctly predict the chosen target. It is also possible to use a truly random process that occurs in the future to pick the target from a pool of targets. The key is that the target is determined after the remote-viewing session is completed. In the current experiment, we will be adding a new element to this design by placing the target event between the viewing and the tasking times, which is explained further below.

### **Remote Viewing the Future: A Way That Often Does Not Work — Design B**

Let us say that a remote viewer is asked to conduct a remote-viewing session. The session is always done blind, of course, which means that the remote-viewer does not know the target. But let us say that the target is a certain place at a certain point in time in the future. That is, the tasker or targeteer has determined the target now, and this person is subsequently asking the remote-viewer to produce a session that describes that target at that future time.

This type of experimental design has been shown to have a very high rate of failure. That is, the remote-viewing session will likely describe a future that does not turn out to be true. We have long wondered why this type of experimental design does not work well. We now think we may know why this happens. It is possible that when we remote view the future using this type of experimental design, we open ourselves up to remote-viewing the future as it exists in alternate realities, and which reality is perceived by the remote viewer is probabilistically determined and influenced by subtle mental biases and cues. To test

this, we need to set up an experiment that eliminates this possibility, and then see if such a new experimental design works. That is, we need to set up an experimental design that would allow for one and only one future to be selected from a multitude of alternative futures.

### Remote Viewing the Future in the Context of Multiple Universes

For many years the physics community has contemplated the existence of alternate realities, or universes other than our own. The idea of multiple universes commonly occurs in discussions of quantum mechanics, and was originally proposed by Hugh Everett in 1956 (the so-called “many worlds” theory) as a possible explanation for experimental results involving the “two-slit experiment.” But until now, no one has ever devised an experimental approach to test for the existence of these multiple universes.

Beginning in January of 2009, a group of remote viewers utilizing three separate methodologies (CRV, HRVG, and SRV) have begun an experiment designed by Dr. Courtney Brown that will directly test for the existence of multiple universes while using remote viewing to predict future events. This will be an exciting opportunity to see remote viewing in action within the context of an important scientific study that may have profound implications to our understanding of physical reality. As with many of our

studies, this will involve public participation. We encourage people to watch the study unfold as the weeks and months proceed. There is no need to “believe” anything. Just look at the results, and learn.

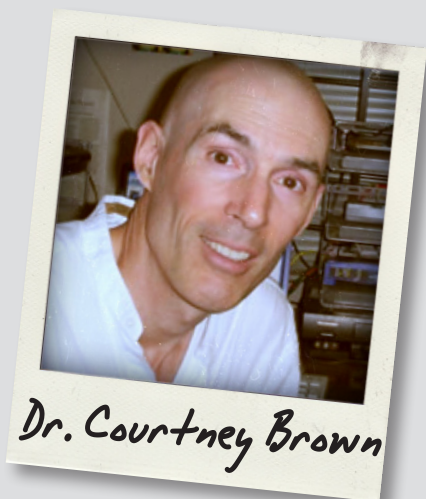
### The Experiment’s Design — Predicting a Future Event

If there are multiple universes, then it should be possible to select one and only one universe out from all of the alternate universes if we can ensure that a particular timestream that defines the universe that we want actually exists. (A “timestream” is a sequence of events that occurs in a given universe.) To do this, we need to target events, and we need to guarantee that the events actually happen in the selected universe. Thus, we need the cooperation of a person in the future who either directly or indirectly witnesses the actual event and then defines the target that the remote viewers are supposed to perceive based on this information.

In the design of this study, remote-viewing sessions are being conducted in one month (call this “month #1”), and the target that the remote-viewing sessions are to describe occur during the next month (call this “month #2”). At the end of month #2, the tasker selects a target from whatever events may have happened during month #2. For example, let us say that the remote viewers do their sessions during the month of February.

Then the tasker waits until the end of March to pick a target, and the target event must be one that occurs in March. By using this experimental design, we are ensuring that the target event actually occurs in a given timestream. Thus, we are “bookending” the time between when the remote-viewing sessions are done and when the target is selected, and we are guaranteeing that the target event actually occurs between those two times (otherwise the tasker would not have known about the event). By this method, we are selecting one and only one timestream or universe from all alternate timestreams or universes, and this selected timestream is the one that contains the given event that constitutes the target.

The Hypothesis: If there are multiple universes, then the accuracy of predictions based on remote-viewing data associated with an experimental design that organizes the sequence of events from first to last as (1) viewing time, (2) target event, (3) tasking time will be significantly greater than the accuracy of predictions made when the sequence of events from first to last is (1) tasking time, (2) viewing time, (3) target event. Then the existence of multiple universes is the cause of the relative failure of the latter design since that design does not guarantee the selection of one and only one timestream.



Courtney Brown is a mathematician and social scientist who teaches in the Department of Political Science at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

He has published numerous books on applied nonlinear mathematical modeling in the social sciences, including two new volumes, one on applied differential equation systems (2007) and another on graph algebra (2008), a new graphical language used for modeling systems.

Independent of his work as a college professor, he is the Director and founder of The Farsight Institute ([www.farsight.org](http://www.farsight.org)),

a nonprofit research and educational organization dedicated to the study of a phenomenon of nonlocal consciousness known as “remote viewing.” He recently published a book titled *Remote Viewing: The Science and Theory of Nonphysical Perception*. In this book he analyzes data and develops a new theory that explains the remote-viewing phenomenon as a consequence of superposition formation on the quantum level.

[www.farsight.org](http://www.farsight.org)





# CRV: From Tool to Application

by Dr Surel

CRV is a powerful tool, and like any tool the implications of its use depend upon how it is used and by whom.

The applications are endless and only limited by the viewer's imagination or agenda. CRV can be used for the highest good as well as for the lowest purposes. Thus the question is not so much about ethics per se but about the value system of the viewer. Ethics is the collection of a set of values. A murderer can operate within his own set of ethics whereby killing is an acceptable value. Therefore it does not suffice to speak of ethics but rather of values.

Thus the transformation of CRV from a tool to applications, or operations, should entail a phase of looking at one's values and asking the following questions: Where are my boundaries? What is acceptable and what is an intrusion? On the subject of ethics, I have also

wondered how trainers teach this art and science to just anyone who applies for the courses. The basic CRV concept is extremely powerful and once the mechanics of this skill are understood and developed, the applications go beyond mere viewing.

But I digress.... This article is about CRV applications and how CRV can be used in our professional lives. My CRV training was done with Lyn Buchanan from Basic to Advanced. I had already been trained in radiesthesia and have been operational in radiesthesia since the late 80s. I felt however that there was something else, another complementary technique that would enhance my skills. When I arrived in the US I read about CRV and immediately knew that this was what I was

looking for. CRV offered a structure and educated me in the technology of the CRV process so that combined with the radiesthesia knowledge, it would take me a step further and yield high quality results.

I have been using a combination of CRV and radiesthesia technique that varies from using the CRV protocol 100% to using parts of it and complementing with pendulum work and radiesthesia principles. Although in my early operational days I focused mostly on medical applications using only radiesthesia, once I was trained in CRV I developed my operational work into diverse business areas: acquisitions, hiring, matching right candidates with the right organizational culture, identifying technical problem ar-

eas in R&D, identifying future trends for marketing, choosing commercial properties to develop, negotiation, team building, etc...

I probably should mention that my professional profile is very main-stream as I have an MBA and Doctoral degree but I have yet to meet a strategy consultant who is also a remote viewer! So the question is, do I use these CRV skills overtly or covertly? It depends. I have clients who understand CRV/radiesthesia and ask me to do what they call in their acceptable language, intuitive readings on their business. In other cases, I do not tell my clients that I use CRV/radiesthesia. They hire me for results and are only interested in the conventional business analysis tools. In this case, the CRV skill is what I consider a competitive advantage.

The method I use depends upon the nature of the information the client is seeking. Let's take the example of a client who is trying to decide whether or not to buy a company. In this case I would start with the CRV protocol and generate as many ideograms as possible and proceed through the different phases until I get an indication that the flow of information is speeding up and I cannot keep up whilst continuing with the protocol at which point I draw a line in my session and indicate that I am deviating from the protocol and into an alternative

technique. In my view, the value of generating ideograms and going through P2, P3, P4 is that it focuses the information on important issues or information. It is then up to me to know where and how to probe further.

Once I enter the field of the target, my radiesthesia skills often take over and I can view, travel, examine, much more rapidly and obtain more detail without going through some of the Ps. I thus quickly obtain a broader scope of information as well as more depth in details. It is as if the P1, P2, and sometimes P3 open the door to the target and then I go in with another set of tools. With my business background I know which questions to ask and where to look. The ideograms and sketches usually generate information about the major issues and give me an indication of the general direction.

In this technique there is a very important phase before I write the summary and that is what I call the Disconnect. I write a very raw summary – no interpretation – just the raw data I have harvested. And then I leave it for hours, maybe a day and don't think about it. The Disconnect enables the brain to process and synthesize the raw data without the conscious trying to meddle and create a story. I then do what I call my summary session, whereby I go back into session,

take the coordinates, and use my radiesthesia skills to connect the dots of the raw data and write the summary. This type of work demands a lot of practice to ensure that the imagination and deductive processes stay silent and do not interfere and pollute the raw information.

Again, CRV is a tool. Using it operationally means that you use it competently within a specific context so that you can communicate the information in a format and style that is aligned with the client's business language and expectations. The quality of the information received in a session will only be as good as one's probing questions and therefore knowledge in that field is an important criteria. Thus the quality of the summary will also depend upon one's understanding of that field. Operational CRV can be compared to statistical research. You can obtain volumes of quantitative information but if you don't understand what it means, how to analyze it, and how to present the results to meet the client's expectations, the information is useless.

Shifting from CRV practice sessions into operational work is similar to switching from pure research work to real world applications. Industry specific knowledge becomes important and the issues of ethics and moral responsibility must be continuously revisited.



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 radiesthesiste and initially practiced in the medical areas. 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.

Dr. Sarel has developed and teaches different levels of Intuitive Intelligence™ to

help executives make better decisions, create futuristic scenarios, enhance creativity for R&D, develop forecasting skills to identify future trends, and identify Flow Channels instead of fighting chaos. Intuitive Intelligence™ trainings feature a unique and powerful methodology based on scientific findings in neuroscience, quantum physics, radiesthesia, and CRV concepts. Other trainings include the full range of radiesthesia concepts. Dr. Sarel lives at 8,000ft in the Colorado Rocky Mountains.

Email: [lumierebl@aol.com](mailto:lumierebl@aol.com)



# Remote Viewing from the Perspective of “Embodied Mind”

by Jon Knowles

What is the relation between our ordinary perceptual and cognitive processes and the remote viewing “sense” that all of us appear to possess?

This topic has not received a great deal of attention in the remote viewing literature (at least not in the last two decades), nor in contemporary online forums. The most extensive online exploration appears in Ingo Swann’s [Superpowers of the Human Biomind](#). In these valuable essays in “linguistic archaeology”, Swann discusses our multiple senses (closer to 17 than 5), sensory “transducers” and the limits of traditional vocabulary in apprehending and understanding psi in general and the remote viewing process in particular.

Another approach to understanding the remote viewing phenomenon is that of Dr. Edwin May, the well-known Stanford Research Institute and [Cognitive Sciences Laboratory](#) researcher

who oversaw approximately 85 percent of the data collection on remote viewing in the Stargate program. His research on remote viewing has looked into sensory- and brain-related factors such as skin conductance, “alpha band power”, and event-related desynchronizations (ERD’s) as well as other topics. [His](#) take on the relation between remote viewing and the senses is:

[“we can measure in the lab that there are very strong indicators that the way it \(remote viewing\) works when you study it carefully is very much like the other senses. You know, just to give you an idea, we can see things that are changing much better than we can see things that are standing still. You can easily see why evolution might have made us that way, because we’re](#)

[standing at the edge of the grassland, we’re more interested in the leopard that moved than the grass that didn’t.”](#)

The above are approaches taken by two of the foremost pioneer figures in the history of remote viewing. There are complementary avenues one could take as well in trying to understand the relationship between remote viewing and the perceptual senses. One of these is suggested by the findings of the “Embodied Mind” or “embodied cognition” school of research.

The fields of cognitive neuroscience, cognitive neuropsychology, cognitive linguistics, cognitive philosophy, neuropsychology, and the many specialties within brain research have developed enormously over the past 30



# Remote Viewing from the Perspective of “Embodied Mind”

years. There is a remarkable wealth of laboratory experiments and studies in these areas which may help shed light on the remote viewing process. To date, this recent material (aside from some brain research) has seldom been introduced into the remote viewing literature or forums.

In this piece I will focus primarily on the above-mentioned Embodied Mind school of thought and its relevance to the remote viewing process. One aim is to explore whether the Embodied Mind school provides a useful framework for understanding and categorizing remote viewing data. I will sketch some of the main ideas of this school and then look at remote viewing processes and practices in two main areas: a) drawings/sketches and verbal data, and touch on ideograms and “gestalts”; and b) “non-literal” data (metaphors, analogies, symbols, etc.). The essay will be in two parts, with the first part devoted to a) only.

## Caveats before proceeding further:

1. The article assumes some prior knowledge of remote viewing. Ten Thousand Roads is a fine remote viewing portal, an interactive viewing site with an extensive forum, and is an excellent source of initial information for those who have not yet encountered this subtle, amazing capability.

2. No one understands the ultimate source of remote viewing information, nor the underlying mind/brain processes that enable us to acquire this information. We see, but are in the dark. Outside the field of remote viewing, mainstream mind/brain research itself is chock full of “known unknowns and unknown unknowns” – guesses, hypotheses and controversy. Much is written but little is actually understood about how the approximately 100 billion neurons in our brain (and body) encode mental contents. The consensus is there must be a code or codes, but there is no agreement on what the elements or patterns of the code might be. Some even dispute that neurons are the right structural unit to focus on.

3. Many cognitive researchers do not entertain the possibility that remote viewing is a real phenomenon; indeed, many know little if anything about it. For them, “Mind on the Hoof”, as one author termed Embodied Mind, implies: no hoof, no mind. Remote viewing obtains information beyond the reach of the ordinary senses, indicating that mind is not coextensive with the body. Nonetheless, as I hope to show, there are intriguing parallels between Embodied Mind and remote viewing, and they may prove to be extremely productive.

## Prototyping and Basic Level Effects

Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein questioned the classical conception of categories when he examined what games have in common. “We see a complicated network of similarities overlapping and crisscrossing: sometimes overlapping similarities, sometimes similarities of detail.” ([Wittgenstein](#)). Games may not share a single common characteristic. He suggested rather that what games have in common is akin to “family resemblances.”

Similar ideas were further explored by Roger Brown in the late 1950’s, and by cognitive psychologist Eleanor Rosch in the 1970’s, and they have been pursued by many others since. Rosch described what she termed “prototyping effects” with regard to categories. When asked, people say they consider some members of a category to be more typical members than others. For example, a robin is felt to be a more typical member of the category bird than a penguin or an owl is. Such an approach contrasts with the centuries-old idea of categories, in which all members have equal status. There are other important differences as well.

Of particular note for our purposes, Rosch went on to postulate what she called “basic level effects”. These are summarized in the following table by cognitive philosopher and linguist, George Lakoff, another seminal figure in the field:

Level	Category member	Category member
Superordinate	Animal	Furniture
Basic	Dog	Chair
Subordinate	Retriever	Rocker

**The basic level is of singular interest. Research has shown that it has the following characteristics:**

- highest level in which category members have similarly perceived overall shapes
- highest level at which a single mental image can reflect the entire category
- highest level at which a person uses similar motor actions to interact with category members
- level at which people are fastest at identifying category members
- level with most commonly used labels for category members
- first level named and understood by children
- first level to enter the lexicon of a language
- level at which most of our knowledge is organized
- level with shortest primary lexemes

(from G. Lakoff, "Women, Fire and Dangerous Things: What Categories Reveal About the Mind" (1987), p. 46.)

The "basic level" is said to be of primary importance as we learn about objects in the external world. This applies to our visual impression of an entity, our ability to draw it, our naming of it, our body interaction with it, and more. There is a confluence of important characteristics at this basic level not found at the other levels. The term used is "basic"; one might also have said "fundamental" or "central".

The superordinate and subordinate levels require conceptualization beyond that of the basic level. They require a further grasp of categories by the learner; for example, by generalization in the case of a superordinate category such as furniture, mammal, or fruit. Or by learning the qualifiers of a subordinate category member such as an Adirondack rocking chair, Pumpkin Cheesecake ice cream, or a 34" Easton metal baseball bat. Generally speaking, these two levels require modification of information learned at the basic level.

### Ideograms, Gestalts and Sketches

Let's continue this exploration of the possible relevance of this basic level to remote viewing by taking a look at ideograms.

The great majority of remote viewers have historically used ideograms, those quickly drawn marks on the paper which are said to represent essential information about the objective, conveyed through the hand by the subconscious, Autonomic Nervous System, or some other agency. The information is in graphic form, which the remote viewer then "decodes" during the session. Ideograms are widely used in those approaches to remote viewing which employ a detailed, structured method.

There is, however, another established approach to remote viewing, that taken by prominent early researchers such as [Russell Targ](#) and [Stephan Schwartz](#), which eschews complex structured methods and omits ideograms. It keeps things simpler. Some of the most impressive results ever published have been obtained with these methods.

It should also be noted that these are two approaches to the remote viewing discipline, which is based on having a protocol with the a tasker, viewer, and monitor (if any), all being "blind" to the objective, along with other factors that define remote viewing in contrast to other psi endeavors. No one particular method defines remote viewing.

Returning to ideograms, Gary Langford, another early researcher, wrote that he believes ideograms are not essential to the remote viewing process, a view he once held. In a post on TKR in 2005, he wrote:

"Ideograms and sketching are actually unnecessary, but useful for early stage RV work. The RV world seems to fixate on them because a few of us thought they worked. They do if your goal is 2 or 3 smashing hits out of 10. By a smashing hit, I mean the target has given up all its truths and those truths are known to you in such a fashion that you can communicate them explicitly (i.e., no ambiguities)..."

Langford was for a time a co-researcher with Ingo Swann at Stanford Research Institute, by which time he already had a successful remote viewing business. He was also coauthor of "[A Suggested Remote Viewing Training Procedure](#)" (1986), which may be found in the Stargate archives.

Langford did not elucidate whether in the above passage he meant all drawing is totally unnecessary (seems unlikely) or whether he meant preliminary, partial sketching is unnecessary (much more likely). However that may be – I will return to the subject of sketching and drawing shortly.

By contrast with this view of Langford and others that ideograms are not necessary, methods such as CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing, later termed Controlled Remote Viewing) and TDS (TransDimensional Systems) do use ideograms, and ideograms remain a staple in the field.

Some CRV instructors (and TDS before it went out of existence) recommend using a particular set of ideograms provided by the instructor, while others suggest the viewer devise their own set.

As with so much else in the field, opinions vary further about what an ideogram is, the number of them to use, and what an ideogram conveys. The two CRV manuals in the Stargate archives distinguish four different ideograms. Another piece in the archives (the above "Suggested Remote Viewing Training Procedure") illustrates six common "RV Symbols (Bits)". The TDS method, an offshoot of CRV, employed six ideograms (subject, structure, water/rippled surface, land/flat surface, mountain/peaked surface, and energy. These six in turn differ from the six listed in the Hubbard-Langford paper. Such an accomplished CRV viewer as Daz Smith uses nine ideograms. There is, then, quite a range of views about the number and nature of ideograms, including whether they are necessary at all. And successful remote viewing, including client applications, has been done with and without them.

A hallmark of ideograms is that they are said to capture a gestalt. This German term ("form", "complete pattern or configuration") is difficult to translate and the word "gestalt" has been used with various meanings inside and outside remote viewing.

# Remote Viewing from the Perspective of “Embodied Mind”

One meaning of gestalt deriving from the Berlin school of [gestalt psychology](#) is “the idea that we perceive objects as wholes and that these perceptions cannot be reduced to more fundamental elements of perception such as color”.

When it is asserted that the perceptions “cannot be reduced to more fundamental elements of perception such as color”, the meaning I take is that if I look at the yellow decorations on my Chinese teacup, for example, I cannot “unsee” the cup itself. Colors and the other elements cannot be “selected out” from the cup. Once we open our eyes, we see the entire object. We cannot see just the color or other perceptual aspects of the object and them alone.

Research into the visual system, the most extensively studied perceptual modality, shows that we build up the image of an object through many complex stages of visual processing, with forward and back propagation of signals, in various regions and along various pathways in the brain. This all goes on subconsciously. But if we have our eyes open (and are awake), we perceive the entire object, the gestalt, the cup. We cannot do otherwise. We can focus on the handle, we can focus on the color. But when we focus on the color, we still perceive the handle or entire cup. If we focus on the handle we do not “un-perceive” the cup.

This raises interesting initial questions: In what ways does the remote viewing information “come in”? Does the remote viewing process parallel that of regular perception in significant ways? Does it make a difference if one draws gestalts (gestalt in the above sense) early in the session rather than drawing or verbalizing perceptual elements first and then drawing or verbalizing the gestalt at a later stage? Does the usefulness of the resulting data depend more on the characteristics of the viewer than on a difference in method?

Consider also the implications of these remarks by David Ritchie, one of the embodied cognition researchers:

“In the perceptual neural system, perceptions, including perceptions of language and other communicative acts, are filtered, combined, and aggregated at a series of levels, beginning with raw perceptions, all the way up to the coherent multi-sensory objects we experience. Only these, the most highly aggregated and unitary perceptions, are ordinarily accessible to conscious attention. Barsalou (1999) argues that a conceptual neural system parallels and is capable of partially simulating – and interacting with – the functions of the perceptual neural system at every level. (emphasis added) The perceptual neural system includes states and experiences

internal to the body as well as cognitive states such as abstract reasoning and emotions; the conceptual neural system includes simulators that generate simulations of the same full range of experience, including thoughts, internal body states, muscular action, and emotions.” David Ritchie, [“Context-Limited Simulation Theory of Metaphor”](#)

Is there in fact a parallel “conceptual neural system...interacting with the functions of the perceptual neural system at every level?” If so, this could have important implications for the remote viewing process.

This is just one of many implications from the research that invites further study by those in the remote viewing community. There are fascinating avenues to pursue -- were there significant funding to undertake such research on remote viewing. (Federal stimulus funds would be welcome indeed!)

(As an aside, presumably the above passage means that there may be subconscious conceptual (or cognitive) processes. Some may decline to entertain the possibility of subconscious cognition; it has many backers in the literature, however. In fact, my impression is that it is the dominant view.)

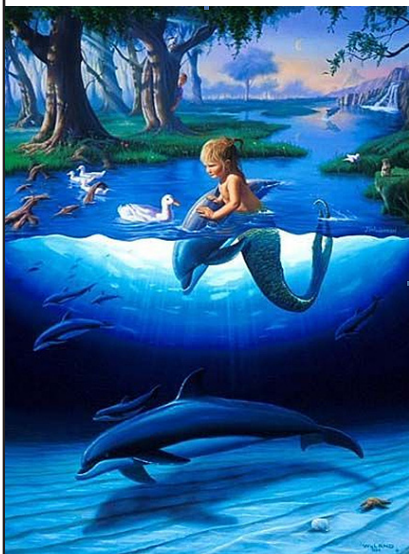
Returning to the main thread, recall that the basic level is the level at which “category members have similarly perceived overall shapes” and at which a “single mental image can reflect the entire category”. This suggests that the basic level does capture a gestalt; specifically, a shape (graphic form) that is representative of the objective

However, it is also the case at the basic level that the image is associated with (more specifically, named by) a particular word. The image is correlated in the mind with the word “dog”, for example. When a child sees a hairy four-legged creature of a certain size, and with a big nose and a licking tongue, it learns the word that signifies the thing before its eyes is “dog”. It also associates the smell, feel, and sounds of the creature with “dog”; here we are focusing on image and word.

The child does not at first know (or think) the creature is an “animal”, and most likely does not know it is a “mammal”. Such “dog” identification, passive recognition, takes place when the child is babbling but not yet speaking.

In this theory, the levels are not fixed. The child may first learn the creature is “Spot,” a term at the subordinate level, rather than “dog.” But the child usually soon learns there are other “Spots” and that they are all “dogs”, and then “dog” becomes the basic level category member. “Spot” then becomes the subordinate level member. It is only later that the child learns

that dogs and cats are both animals (the superordinate level). Still later, the child learns categories like mammal or living creature, as the child climbs the ladder of generality. The three levels (superordinate, basic and subordinate) are not fixed but do reflect the general tendency of when they are learned.



To see further how this may shed light on remote viewing, I will focus on a remote viewing process known as the TDS method. This method has produced many fine sessions, both in the past and presently. It is not being taught at this time, as far as I am aware, since TransDimensional Systems closed in 2003. The Aurora RV Group (of which I am a member) has practitioners of TDS, CRV, ERV and other methods. Each viewer uses a variant of these methods,

customized over the years. Variants of the CRV method are the most common in the field at present.

In the TDS method you first do three scans of the objective, also known as the target, one scan per page. Each scan begins by writing the tag on the paper and drawing the ideogram spontaneously produced just after you write the tag. You then seek to get “low level” information such as the density of the object/target and the relevant topology by probing - physically touching the ideogram with pen or non-writing hand. You may also seek to discern elementary data from the main senses - color, temperature, smell, sound, etc. You write down the sensory (or other) impressions you receive in each scan. Then in the concluding part of each scan, you draw a simple sketch of the objective, or that part of the objective which the scan has focused on. Each scan may focus on a different aspect of the objective, e.g. a person in one scan, a building in another.

Later in the session one does a “General Sketch” incorporating the earlier drawings from the scans. One may also do sketches later in the session.

Having been trained intensively in this method and having seen about 1000 sessions utilizing the method or variants of it, I believe it correlates well with this finding by cognitive research of basic level effects. The TDS method of doing an early sketch of a whole, a gestalt, rather than say a few rudimentary lines, bits or pieces of the objective, is in accord with producing a basic level image.

This is not to say that a viewer may not draw pieces, bits, indistinct shapes relating to the objective in each scan. My observation though is that more often viewers draw objects or entire parts of objects which fall into the basic level category. And they do so early in the session - in each scan - as well as in the General Sketch and perhaps later as well. (I will not speak here of what goes on in CRV or other methods, since I have seen and evaluated far fewer of these kinds of sessions. This would be an interesting topic to research.)

These findings of what occurs at the basic level provide one explanation of why remote viewing, whatever method is used, is able to get particular kinds of data, both graphic and verbal, but has difficulty getting more specific data. We draw or use words to describe a person or objects or location, but can seldom identify the specific person, object or place. We can get information indicating the objective is an important middle-aged male, with a political context, but it is hard to know if this person is a U.S. President, and harder still, if so, whether it is FDR, HST, or LBJ. In other words, getting information at the subordinate, more particular, level is quite difficult.

This applies whether it is the first RV session about the objective, done completely blind with only the tag, or a subsequent session in which the viewer is asked to expand on the lifeform data she got. However, a related issue is just such partially informed retasking. Are better results obtained when the retasking utilizes a superordinate level cue (tell us more about the life form, structure, energy on page 3) than a basic level cue (house, gun, car)? Would frontloading of a basic level cue lead to too much involvement of the viewer’s conceptual apparatus and hence to “castle building” results? (In my experience in two RV groups, retasking has been done only at the superordinate level, and this definitely can and often does produce useful results. I suspect cueing at the basic level would generally produce unreliable results.)

Further on the superordinate level: we sometimes do present our impressions that way. In the summary, for example, we may only be able to say that we have a sense of a weapon, a structure, or a lifeform, along with some descriptors. These are superordinate level concepts. And they are less useful than information at the basic level. A client is much more likely to want information at the basic level than at the superordinate level. In fact, the client nearly always wants information at the subordinate level - but as, above, this is extremely hard to obtain.

Another aspect of the light Embodied Mind sheds on the lattices and recesses of remote viewing is the point touched on earlier, that the remote viewing process may have something in common with our learning about the outside world as very young children. The child does not at first learn the more descriptive name of a basic object (dining room table, kitchen sink, downstairs bathroom toilet, fluorescent light), but



# Remote Viewing from the Perspective of "Embodied Mind"

rather learns the simple basic term: table, sink, toilet, light. The child too at first does not understand nor use categories such as furniture, mammals, and quadrupeds. These come later in his/her development. So do more specific designations such as stainless-steel steak knives, metal coffee cups, parquet flooring, etc. These last, at the subordinate level. Instead the child – the baby -- first learns knife, cup, and floor.

To sum up of the first part of this article, the Embodied Mind approach allows us to go beyond the usual descriptions of "low level," "high level," and similar terms. It provides us with a meaningful framework for categorizing and discussing remote viewing impressions, one based on extensive psychological, linguistic, developmental, and philosophical investigation and experiments. The three levels of the Embodied Mind school constitute a useful categorization of the remote viewing information received and manifested by the viewer. The basic level in particular is the hub of both Embodied Mind theory and remote viewing data.

Further, the comparison of Embodied Mind and remote viewing suggests that some of the perceptual and perhaps cognitive channels remote viewing utilizes may be intimately connected with our early learning. Not right after birth, apparently, but in the early months and years, particularly as our visual sense and cognitive functions develop. Interdisciplinary studies might be able to further elucidate the nature of this connection.

There is obviously a great deal more to explore on the subject of remote viewing in relation to our perceptual channels or senses. This article has just taken a quick look under the hood.

The second part of this article will take a look at metaphor, categories of association, and related topics as seen through the lens of the Embodied Mind approach.



Jon Knowles has been a viewer and project manager in the Aurora Remote Viewing Group since 2005. He trained with Prudence Calabrese and the TDS team from 2000 on and was Training Coordinator for TransDimensional Systems in 2002-03.

WWW: <http://www.the-aurora-group.com>

Email: [jonknowles8@yahoo.com](mailto:jonknowles8@yahoo.com)

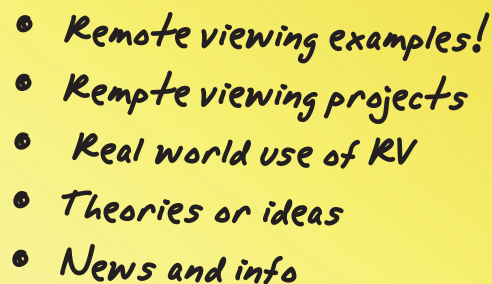
## \*eight martinis

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](mailto:daz.smith@gmail.com)

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





# REMOTE VIEWING: SO, WHAT'S NEW?

by Lyn Buchanan

The Bible says that “there is nothing new under the sun”. It’s probably true. New inventions and discoveries may come up and we think they are new, but they are built on older inventions and discoveries, older knowledge, and on physical principles which have been with us since the beginning of time.

The art and science of remote viewing is one such “discovery”. It is being touted as a new ability for mankind, but in fact, forms of it have been practiced and handed down through societies since before recorded history. So, what’s new about it?

Well, scientific research techniques would seem to be what has brought the intuitive ability of man from spooky se-

ance parlors into the modern information-gathering age. But that’s not all that new, either. People have been researching paranormal abilities for centuries. They have been testing “paranormals”. They have been studying “seers”. They have kept copious notes and analyzed every scrap of information they could gather, all in an attempt to find out what’s going on in the human mind when “paranormal” events occur. They used the tools they had at the time, but it seemed that the tools which were available just weren’t enough to get the answers.

So, when Ingo Swann and some other researchers of the paranormal got together, it looked like just another attempt to study and figure things out. But this

time, there were some other fields which were ripe for use in the study. The fields of psychology, psychiatry, physical therapy, and human behavior, only to name a few, had been growing and perfecting their work in parallel growth paths. And then, there was the biggest factor of all... the field of computer science. When these new tools were added into the mix, more work could be done. More data could be gathered and analyzed in a shorter period of time. More “what-ifs” could be asked and answered.

This allowed both Ingo Swann, a man named Pat Price, and a group of researchers at Stanford Research International to get together and start asking questions, collecting data, analyzing results, and gaining understanding on

a scale never before possible. No new abilities were being studied and no new tools were being used. But now the tools were sharper and could slice thinner and more accurately. The only things which were new were the understandings gained from the work.

They began to understand that, in order to get “felt but not understood” information from the subconscious mind up into the conscious mind, the best path was through the body. This is why most, if not all, of the best “paranormals” throughout time had employed physical trance states, dancing, writing, and other physical acts as they gathered their information. The researchers learned from the martial arts that the subconscious mind works with and through the body all the time, but only rarely does it work directly with the conscious mind. Therefore, to make remote viewing work best, it needed to be a physical discipline, as well as a mental one. They learned from the martial arts that physical repetition enhances the path of information. Therefore, remote viewing would work best if a set of activities were established and practiced over and over until they became automatic.

These findings, like many of the scientific advances, were tested first using members of the military. The findings proved to be successful. Then, like many scien-

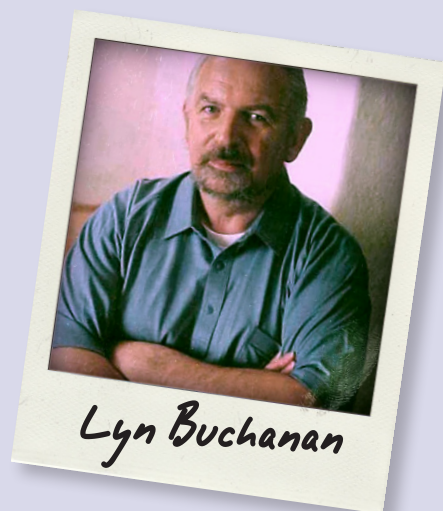
tific advances, the military took them over and made them classified, for its own use. But all things military come into the civilian realm sooner or later, and this field is no different in that respect. In late 1995, the announcement was made by the CIA that the U.S. military had used remote viewing for the purpose of collecting intelligence on enemies of the U.S. The cat was now out of the bag.

A strange thing has happened since then, however. The use of the computer to collect data on remote viewers and their work either was not adopted by the public, or was tried and abandoned. That’s not surprising. The general public is still learning to use computers. For the public, it is not yet an accepted tool. The psychological understanding of what is going on in the mind when successful remote viewing occurs has generally been ignored by the public. That’s not surprising, either, since the public is not that well educated yet about the psychology of the human mind. The physical nature of remote viewing has generally not been accepted or understood by the public at large, mainly because that is also not a part of their daily lives. The need for documentation met the same fate. In general, what happened within the public sector was that, for the most part, the name, “remote viewing” passed over into the public sector, but

the science of remote viewing did not.

So, where do we stand today? Well the outlook is not bleak, at all. The fact is that through the developments in the science of remote viewing, the general public is beginning to have a greater understanding of the other sciences which allowed it to be developed. In all, as more people learn of remote viewing, and more people try to understand it, the more they will be introduced to the other fields, as well. The science of remote viewing took a giant step backwards when it went into the public sector, but the public sector is also taking a giant step forward because of it. The time and tools were right for scientists and researchers to understand remote viewing. It is not yet right for the general public to understand it. But the fact that it is out there is changing that, as well. The tools we need now for bringing the public into a much fuller understanding of the human mind are the tools of education, public relations, and the proper advertising techniques to let the public know about this amazing new development in a very old human ability.

So, what’s new? Not a new ability. Not a new science. Not a new tool for mankind. What’s new is a better understanding of what has been around for centuries - the amazing abilities of the human mind.



Lyn Buchanan was one of the Controlled Remote Viewers for the U.S. military, was their database manager, property book manager, and one of the trainers of the unit. After retirement, he continued working for the Defense Intelligence Agency, and started Problems>Solutions>innovations, a database analysis company in the Washington, D.C. area. When the fact that the U.S. had been using remote viewer became public, requests for training became overwhelming, and Problems>Solutions>Innovations quickly became a Controlled Remote Viewing training, service, and databased research

company. Lyn now continues his work in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

**WWW:** <http://www.crviewer.com/>

**Email:** [lynbuchanan@beyondbb.com](mailto:lynbuchanan@beyondbb.com)



# ETHICS IN C/RV

Is anything secret (sacred) anymore?

by Coleen Marenich

Since my foray into the Remote Viewing industry 8 short years ago, I've been shocked to watch discussions involving 'the ethical use of C/RV' within this community result in fuming debates, insulting remarks, name calling, chastising, finger pointing and fervent disagreement on what the term even really means.

If we can't even agree on what the ethical use of C/RV is and how it should be applied in practice and professionally, then just how the heck do we plan to tell everyone else what it is and that we adopt and follow its principles?

Nowadays I can imagine people must flinch at the mere thought of broaching this controversial subject again inside the private forums from which we gauge

the pulse of our community. I also know the interest in it will have many leaning forward right about now to read every word I'm going to write on this topic. But don't worry. Your secret's safe with me. Or is it?

On this continent, at least, the initial modern-day creators of the methods and protocols of Controlled Remote Viewing taught only the hand-picked members of a secret military unit this skill. The unit remained protected, intentionally buried deep within several layers of departments in Defense and Intelligence during its twenty-plus year lifespan. However since its inception it would appear our CRV community has been rife with ethical issues.

The unit members were trained and tasked to obtain highly secretive and damaging intelligence information about and from U.S. enemy states and personnel. Shall we begin the ethical debate here?

Although the Stanford Research Institute was funded to the tune of tens of millions of dollars over almost two decades of work developing the protocols for Controlled Remote Viewing, the general public never heard about their work or the work of the unit members until a well organized dis-information campaign made it public. Do we begin to question the ethics here?

In the mid-1990's, the American news media began airing news stories about

the work done by the members of the secret unit, scoffing publicly at the \$20 million spent on SRI's contribution to the whole collaboration – gleefully and with great abandon spreading the cleverly orchestrated dis-information to the masses. Should we start the ethical discussions here?

Just where does one find a place to start talking about the ethical application of C/RV when ethical issues are so intimately intertwined in its entire history, beginning with the start up of the secret unit, the operational work undertaken by its members, the nature of the orders passed down through the various chains of command, and then the calamity of the dis-information campaign designed to discredit everything that happened? Could we be so naive to think a discussion about ethics in C/RV need only encompass this short span of time? Sorry, but the story isn't finished yet!

The tender pink underbelly of this topic is the vulnerability of having everything there is ever to be known - known to those of us who have been trained in C/RV. If we can tap into anything and everything, that would lead any layperson to these important questions - do we individually, or as a group, or as an industry, consider anything as secret (or sacred)? Have we ever drawn a 'line in the sand' which we agree we will never cross to get information? No? Why not? Because we can't first agree on where the line should be drawn and what information that line represents. Oh, really? Well then, let's try to figure this out by starting with a few questions we can agree on.

Truthfully speaking, have any of us been unknowing, unwitting pawns in someone else's quest for information and in doing so innocently and unintentionally crossed that line into what would normally be considered sacred or secret? The answer is yes.

Can we bring ourselves to admit that in some cases we have knowingly participated in these things in order to discover something about a secret or sacred things? For many of us, the answer is again - yes.

And herein lies the crux of the matter. When the topic of ethical use of C/RV comes up, how can one debate or discuss or agree on anything in such a discussion when the truth of the matter is that in many cases we have, in fact, already participated in the unethical practices of CRV - whether we knew it at the time or not - whether innocently or purposefully.

No wonder our emotions run high when this issue is raised, complete with the blaming, the sarcastic remarks, the bullying comments meant to silence the discussion. It has worked - and kept us from admitting this truth, talking about this guilt whether it be by association, unintentional or accidental. But the silly truth of the entire matter is that we all know this about each other, ourselves and our industry. It's the worst kept secret we have! We all know about it and yet we've done a bloody good job of hiding it all these years by refusing to talk about the real need for ethics in our industry. Why? Perhaps because doing so reinforces the guilt we feel for our own involvement in it. There's no denying it - at least there's no denying it with us - inside this community. Because we know better.

So the first step forward into some fresh thinking about all this would mean we realize that by setting standards for ethics some of us will see they may need to change the manner in which they practice C/RV slightly. And would that be a bad thing?

Secondly, for both practitioners and instructors alike in this industry, surely we can agree that in terms of what we're focusing on in the ethical practice of CRV, we're speaking of that which would normally be considered "sacred" or "secret" in our every day lives.

Much like the 'right to privacy' for ordinary citizens, we all know and value our 'right to privacy' and what 'privacy' means to us personally. No one has to define what that means. We demand this right and respect others' rights to privacy in our normal daily life. And so what would be so different about this right and that which is secret and sacred

in terms of CRV? We should easily be able to transfer over the 'right to privacy' to that which is normally considered secret - in terms of CRV, wouldn't you think? It's not like we've been tasked with reinventing the wheel here.

I'm dumbfounded to find myself even asking these types of question but realize even these have been difficult to agree upon in past discussions about ethics and C/RV. I also know we are in an age where there are not and will not be any more secrets because of C/RV. Does this then assume we have the 'right to view anything and everything' regardless of what we understand and value in our own 'right to privacy'? Just because we can view anything and everything, does that mean we should or should be encouraged to do so? From an ethical perspective, the answer is real simple: No!

I can't imagine there would be any disagreement with that conclusion, but nonetheless if there is then please imagine what it would be like if you had no right to privacy while someone inspected and passed judgment on all your secrets, uncovered all your sacred thoughts and beliefs and commented to others on them, ran through all your memories - both treasured and devastating making a note of them so they can be discussed with other people later on. Or that your efforts and plans in something you've spent a year working on will be revealed to someone who intends to ruin you, your family, your children, your company, your reputation at home, at work, at church.

The point is this: highly driven, focused, unethical people will and can use their C/RV abilities to pursue their own agenda. And highly driven, focused unethical people will hire C/RVers to pursue their agenda. I don't think I am speaking directly to any of these people here but just the same, as an industry and as a group of ethical practitioners, I believe coming together to put a set of ethics in place is easier than we have come to believe and is needed more than ever. Establishing ethical standards that we can adopt and pass on to those who will follow in our footsteps will begin to

define the future of our industry.

If we continue to choose to spend the remainder of our time debating this issue, we do nothing to move the industry forward. This is a difficult challenge we've struggled with far too long, continually getting wrapped into the controversies it addresses, the blaming it tempts us with, and the reluctance of the 'nay-sayers' to get on board and bring with them a bona fide solution to the issue. We need to begin to do things differently if we want to have a different outcome. It's time for a change.

We can easily set up guidelines for solid, sound ethical practices in C/RV. And why is this such an important goal for our

industry? Because ethics have been at the very core of every well respected profession throughout the ages. And moving forward we need to have ethical standards built right in to our community, adopted by our instructors, our practitioners and by our professionals.

And just how do some of our professionals in our industry grapple with this controversial topic? Watch for a continuation of this discussion in "Professional Ethics in the CRV Industry" in our next issue.

### Here's a sneak peek:

Professional Ethics in the CRV Industry. Is there such a thing? Would the standard of professional ethics hold

any clout in this new industry when ethical debates still rage on? And how can the general public be assured that these ethical standards are real, that they are being adhered to, and that sanctions wield any weight at all to keep professional CRVers from straying outside the boundaries of what is acceptable within their own profession? Since my foray into the Remote Viewing industry 8 short years ago, I've been shocked to watch discussions involving 'the ethical use of C/RV' within this community result in fuming debates, insulting remarks, name calling, chastising, finger pointing and fervent disagreement on what the term even really means.



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 train-

ees 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.

WWW: [www.gadoriangroup.com](http://www.gadoriangroup.com)





# Sharing Experience: Rare Yet Precious

by PJ Gaenir

It has always surprised me that there isn't more personal conversation about Remote Viewing experience on the internet. I don't mean the armchair and political discussions (there's plenty of those), I mean discussion focused in detail on the hands-on personal experience of the art. Public discussion anybody can read. In a world of people with entire websites dedicated to their fascination with navel lint, or their cat, you'd think that the shifting semi-tangible, surprisingly unpredictable, exasperatingly- fascinatingly- frustratingly- cool experience of viewing would inspire myriad people to just go **ON** about it.

Yet even when you collect large quantities of viewer discussion in one public place (which I have, such as the Viewer Archives, the [RV Oasis Archives](#) and the [Ten Thousand Roads](#) (TKR) [RVweb Forum](#), you see that most the conversation, even from the people most serious about remote viewing, from RV's inception on the internet until the present, from the field's "experts" to "newbies", is usually about 101 topics that are not actually "experiential" discussion.

That doesn't make the talk less useful or less interesting, of course, it just makes it curiously indirect. You can go to snowboarding, woodworking or gardening websites and you'll find quite a bit of experiential discussion there. Yet it seems remote viewing just doesn't inspire people the way navel lint does. Go figure!

Remote Viewing rocks! How could anybody not be raving about what they felt

in session today -- and doing so **all the time?**

I've been working on theories to explain the mystery of minimal 'experiential' discussion online.

Perhaps it's the tendency of viewing to be a bit "intimate" that makes people hesitate. It's subtle, and it often lacks closure. It's disturbing and moving, inspiring and confusing; it ranges from the most subtle art to a spiritual experience. Not everybody wants to share that 'personal' stuff with all of earth, I suppose.

Perhaps it's that RV can be political as a comparative process. If your experience includes something inaccurate, have you made your method or your trainer look bad? Will such a post be followed by someone else one-upping you with their superior (insert claim here)? Maybe it's not so much what one has to share as what they think of the likely responses.

Perhaps it's the focus on practical-RV that makes people hesitate, especially if their experience is outside the mainstream. For example, when I talk about CRV, people seem to virtually nod in agreement. But when I tell them that in the midst of brief sessions (on yes-they-were-feedback-targets) I helped Archangel Michael release a trapped soul and then accidentally merged with Steve McQueen [Souls](#), people act like they think I'm a freak. (I can't imagine why.)

The experiential "inner" component of viewing is surely as important as our

varying external processes. Most of our external processes only exist to help understand and direct and communicate those internal experiences anyway.

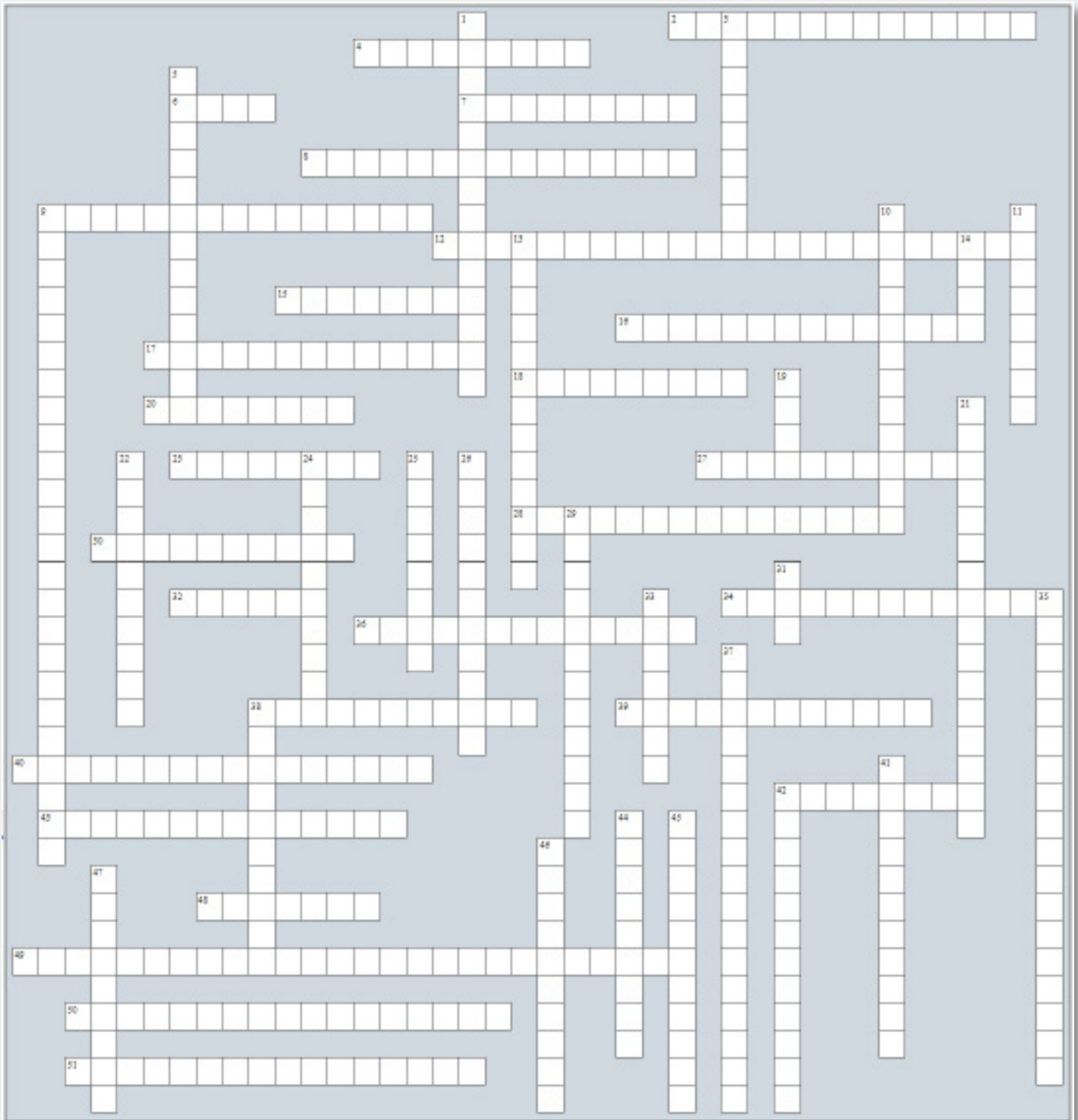
One of the best ways to share 'experiential talk' about viewing online is via blogs. There aren't as many Remote Viewing blogs as you might expect, and most are not "experiential" in nature (more are 'news' or 'promotion' than personal, even when run by individuals). But there's a few, and the viewers talking about their hands-on experience are worth encouraging. Despite the rarity of this focus, people have often told me they just love reading that kind of stuff, and wish there was more of it. For new viewers in particular, searching for "something real" to peruse about their new RV fascination, the hands-on experiential writings can be inspiring.

If you don't have a remote viewing blog, why not consider starting one? Every viewer has a unique experience-set and perspective, and others might benefit from seeing yours. No matter how unique or common your approach to the subject is, I guarantee there's someone on the internet who will really relate to you!

You can get free public blogs at [wordpress.org](#) and [blogger.com](#). If you need help setting it up, most RV bloggers would probably answer email free just to be kind. And if you want to be sure other viewers know about it, post the link to your new site in some highly public place, like [TKR](#). Hope to see you online!



## Do you know your Remote viewing?



The answers will be in the next issue of eight martinis - enjoy!

\*thanks to Pj for the 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

# What is The Matrix? A Primer.

Remote Viewing has a lot of terminology,  
but one of the most famous terms is THE MATRIX.

by PJ Gaenir

## What is The Matrix?

It's God's Database. You provide your target#, which has been psychically bound to your target like velcro duct tape within the matrix, via the tasker (by a process so confidential we'd have to shoot you if we told you, but bear in mind it's illegal in 18 states and the UK and especially offensive to those of Marvian Advanced Moral Standing).

Your target# as written on paper is re-written into MSQl (Matrixian Structured Query Language, pronounced "pray" for short), and rendered in order of submission sequence to the quantum asynaptical process unit. The queuing process goes something like this:

{in a lovely automated sexy female Jetsons-like voice:}

Welcome to the Matrix Universal Akashic Repository System.

Please listen to our menu, as our options have changed!

Para habla guadacanal, kanji Brie.

For wandering blindly in the dark, please press 1.

For staring at the paper until your eyes water, please press 2.

For rolling through an amazing session that has no relation to your target, please press 3.

For obscure furred-pieces of archetypal symbols condensed into the names of flowers, press 4.

To hear this menu again, please press the triangle button.

To exit this sytem without commitment, please say "Zzzzzzzz".

HENCE your query finally makes sense to the Matrix, which is not to say it's the correct question to begin with of course, but WHEREAS prayers don't fit into a database any better than "soon" or "eventually" fit into date fields on spreadsheets, it is necessary that some

basic coding and tweaking go on invisibly in the background -- I'm sure you understand.

At which point, having been de-rendered back into its original meaning before your puny little brain distorted it, the Matrix is asked:

```
SELECT * FROM MY_UNIVERSE
WHERE BEATPATTERN IN (0,1) AND
(PROBABILITY = 'YES' AND GULLIBILITY > 0) AND
TARGETID=1983^12E8Z.123879
ZZ123.67841-Q AND
(FOCUS LIKE '%USEFUL OR DESCRIPTIVE%' OR
FOCUS IN ('LOST IN SPACE','OFF ON MARS'))
GROUP BY 'C-S-T-Q-M-RV STAGE'
ORDER BY STRUCTUREPOINT
```

Finally after all that laborious work that is invisible to you (so now you know how amazing the universe truly is), the Matrix



processes your MSQl request, and gives you back a response which can vary widely, such as

#### Exception 5200.718: Failure to complete socket

You will know when you get this message by the way you realize you've been sitting there for 10 minutes with your eyes glazed over and there's nothing on your paper. Or:

#### Exception 198201.123: String Truncation Error

Which means that unbeknownst to you (since you're double-/solo- blind when viewing), you tried to ask a complex question such as "what is the psychological state of the target individual on June 16, 1982, at 1:00PM?" but the input was so over-sized that it cannot be processed, and/or you better hope it can't be, because if it is, the Matrix will be required to give you a highly abbreviated, condensed but of course 100% totally accurate answer like:

Gouda.

And as you well know, without the Mondo Super Psychic Demon Decryption Ring Of Darkness -- which costs more than money, if you know what I mean -- you will not be able to "unfurl" this decrypted message. Alternatively, the Matrix may return a message such as:

#### Exception 1237.19 Queryparam invalid binding

which as everyone knows, means that your tasker failed to do the proper left-ankle massage prior to meditating, and/or only meditated for 14.5 minutes instead of the full 15 when binding your task# to the target in the Matrix, setting up a whole slew of cascade failures that you cannot possibly be held responsible for as a viewer.

Should you have any session that fails to reveal sufficient omniscience (which method Q^Z-RV totally ensures -- at least, as long as you have purchased all relevant modules from an authorized provider -- bittorrent doesn't count, pi-

rates!), you can be certain that somewhere along the line it is all the tasker's fault. Should you be unable to blame the tasker because he holds a black belt, simply note that your task ID consists of characters which have surely seen each other before at some point in the history of time, and you are surely accurate about what you perceived, but it makes perfect sense that this was probably a metallic mold from a donut shop in ancient Pompeii rather than the fish pond fountain target of today. I mean, time has no meaning, and someone else obviously already used that number, so what can be expected?

But of course those are only occasional glitches, and usually the Matrix is much more forthcoming! Take heart! At double the speed of light, dating back in time to before the tasker was even conceived of by their ancestors, the answer to your query will be beamed into your local universe in your present focal-point of time. You will know this has happened because:

**a** - the squirrels in your backyard will immediately begin discussing the profound implications of childhood Eriksonian autonomy phase interruption and how this has clearly affected the psychology of your target. Your inability to understand a perfectly clear conversation as anything more than "squeak squish chirp click" is of course your responsibility, not the Matrix's.

**b** - your hand will make a small, slightly complex, irregular, completely indecipherable scribble on your page known as "scribbliograms", an advanced technology used by many but first explored by Fred "The Toad", viewer par exquisscribbliographe, a French researcher who wrote all about this last millennia, on the charming but politically cranially-recursive land of laSheba Oui. Every aspect of the question your task posed, including symbolic, allegorical, circumstantial, relational, conceptual, and descriptive, will be encompassed in this scribble, as well as the individual's medical profile, FBI file contents and his thoughts about lunch that day.

If this is not perfectly obvious when see-

ing the scribble -- right there plain as day in front of you, after all, sheesh -- it is simply that you have spent an insufficient amount of time practicing that scribbliogram in different sized little boxes, and/or you have clearly not been working with the Buchanabilly Ultra Audio Matrixian Scribbliomatic Generator. (Will someone nice please share a modern copy with me because my version dates from 1912 and worked well on my abacus but does not work on Windows Vista.)

Should this not resolve your decryption woes, I recommend you purchase all 17 DVDs for Stage 81.29B which specifically deal with this issue, as presented by Corporal I.M. Ferengi, who trains billions of viewers to be better than anything the government ever had, all of which would be predicting major world events months in advance within a +/- 10 minute range after a week of training no less, except that unfortunately they are all busy laboring on the supersecret Cheese Of Doom project under Mount Baldy so not even one of them is available for demonstrable public examples. I'm sure anybody reasonable would understand. I mean we're talking the CHEESE of DOOM here people. Get your priorities straight.

Please bear in mind that the asynaptic quantumly connected triple-redundant consciousness loop between you and the Matrix is subject to the slightest shift of attention during your process. Your answer may change literally as you get it, if you lose clarity of focus during the process. If this should occur, I recommend the cartoon poster of the infamous I.M.F. as well as the full CD-ROM package of stage 166.5 (version IV of that module) which has inspired several underpaid customer service representatives of the CD mfg & sales company to come onto I.M.F.'s website under 412 names each and wax poetic about its amazing effectiveness. So it must work.

Should you have any further questions regarding the Matrix, look for my 1,274-page hardbound book "Brief Readings Regarding the Scribbliograms of Time," in which I go into this subject and make several predictions for the future. Including the year 2021 alien-cloning of George



Z. Bush the 6th (May He Live Forever) (which by the way I predict will be a total failure, since clearly, his ancestors were Replacements to begin with, and you know what a 6th generation copy looks like! All crooked and fuzzy!), the mysteries hidden on the former planet Pluto, which had a secret intelligence reason for being reclassified but you didn't hear that from me, and I even talk about daily life in the year 4914, when 3000 years of "etcetera" will have left us with a polite little Earth Society of a few thousand people living happily in domes, because unlike all those doom mongers, I believe in being positive about the future.

(... just don't ask what happened to everybody else.)

I'd be happy to answer any other important questions about remote viewing.



Palyne "PJ" Gaenir has been involved in the study and practice of remote viewing since late 1995. She had the first layman's website on RV (firedocs.com) and has run a variety of web media, archival, personal and interactive, since that time. Her current focus is the Dojo Psi (dojopsi.com and dojopsi.info), which sponsors everything from historical collections of information to live hands-on remote viewing software applications and RV project management utilities. She emphasizes a science-based RV protocol, welcomes all viewers regardless of method or style or background, supports general psi and esoteria 'alongside but not to be confused with' formal RV, and all her online projects are currently free to the public.

[www.palyne.com](http://www.palyne.com)  
[e.palyne@gmail.com](mailto:e.palyne@gmail.com)



## TKR: Remote Viewing Forums

If you need information or want to discuss Remote Viewing in pretty much any context then you can do so on TKR (Ten Thousand Roads) Forum.

Topics include;

Rv examples, News, ARV, Dowsing, Help, Esoteric, Research & media and many more...

[Click to view and discuss](http://www.dojopsi.com)

# TDS Remote Viewing from Jesus to JFK

by Daz Smith & Tunde Atunrase



This endeavour is all about sharing the best working examples of Remote Viewing and information. In this first Issue we present two great examples of Remote viewing from a long time friend and colleague of mine Tunde Atunrase. Tunde and I (Daz) have worked and discussed RV late into the night for approx eight years or so now and these presented RV sessions are projects I blindly tasked Tunde. The Assassination of JFK and the man known as Jesus aged 30.

# TDS Remote Viewing from Jesus to JFK

Eight martinis is all about example Remote Viewing sessions like these and sharing the best experiences and uses of Remote Viewing so all can learn from them - each Issue we hope to bring you great examples of remote Viewing and I thank Tunde for being the first.

If you are unfamiliar with the TDS method used - then I suggest you download an use for reference the TDS method document (link supplied below).

TDS like all RV methods, has its roots in Ingo's CRV, but as you'd expect the years of working within SRV at Farsight and Prudence's unique slant on the world, has in my opinion produced a fresh, holistic and modern - with a woman's natural touch approach to a Remote Viewing method. Not so easily found in the language and format of Ingo's and the military CRV methods that came before.

TDS is (as far as I am aware) no longer taught as Prudence left the Remote Viewing field, but the documentation and writings on the method and RV can be found here:

[Prudence blog](#)  
[TDS methodology \(Aura Bomb.pdf\)](#)

Tunde gave me a few words about him, his Rv so here they are:

"All my life I have been interested with the paranormal and parapsychology as a whole so when the opportunity came along I jumped at the chance to take some formal RV training from Prudence Calabrese former president and co founder of TDS (Trans-Dimensional Systems) now defunct\* back in 2002.

I have been using the method ever since and modified it to suit my own development over the years. Recently I've been incorporating some S4-S5 elements of the original CRV method into my work.

Daz wanted me to contribute a couple of sessions to eight martini's I have done for him out of hundreds worked during the past 7 years. One memorable session was taking a peep at the Grassy knoll Dallas Texas and the assassination of JFK and another surprisingly which turned out to be Jesus Of Nazareth at the age of 30.

Both sessions although lacking in specific feedback to varying degrees (the former having zero feedback) we found both sessions raised some interesting questions regarding both targets from a historical perspective.

The overriding feeling I got from the JFK session was one of 'crossfire' or the feeling of being under siege from different angles. Was JFK really killed by a lone gunman ? Perhaps but the data in the

session seems to suggest shots were fired from the grassy knoll but until feedback is provided to prove otherwise and beyond all reasonable doubt it remains a target with not much feedback although I am sure a few would disagree with that assumption.

As many a viewer will testify, Jesus as a target can be quite memorable and I have never known a viewer not to feel an overwhelming sense of awe and love during the viewing. I remember starting off the sketch deep in session and being drawn towards copying a picture of Jesus in my room at the time. The drawing probably took about an hour to complete and remains one of my favourite RV sketches of all time.

As always ALL the viewing was done completely blind and I was alone at the time of viewing. Both targets were given to a group of viewers who were equally all blind to the nature of the target All we had to go on was the target coordinates provided by Daz.

The adventures continue....".

Tunde Atunrase.



## Target: 1091-6209

Target cue: The Grassy Knoll, - Dallas, Nov 23rd 1963, 12.28pm

Move to the optimum position and describe the place known as the 'grassy knoll', describe any life forms at this place, describe the unfolding event.

\* please remember this is the targeting cue written by the tasker - the viewer only had the target number (1091-6209) as information and was given this information only with the feedback.

VB  
NM

PS - OK  
Relaxed  
ES - OK  
SC ✓

22-2-06  
Timelands  
8:20 Am  
home

1091  
6204



1091  
6204



S<sub>1</sub>

②

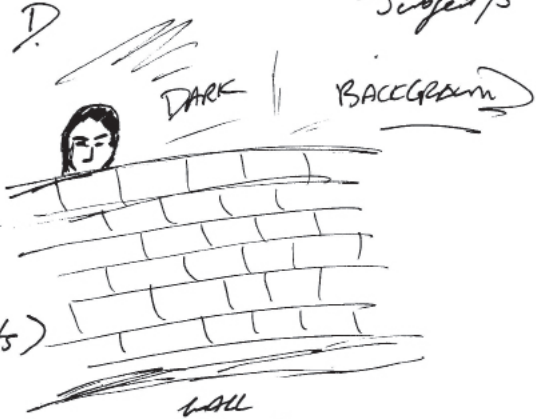
A. Corp  
Large, downward  
double lunge.

B-Subject/s

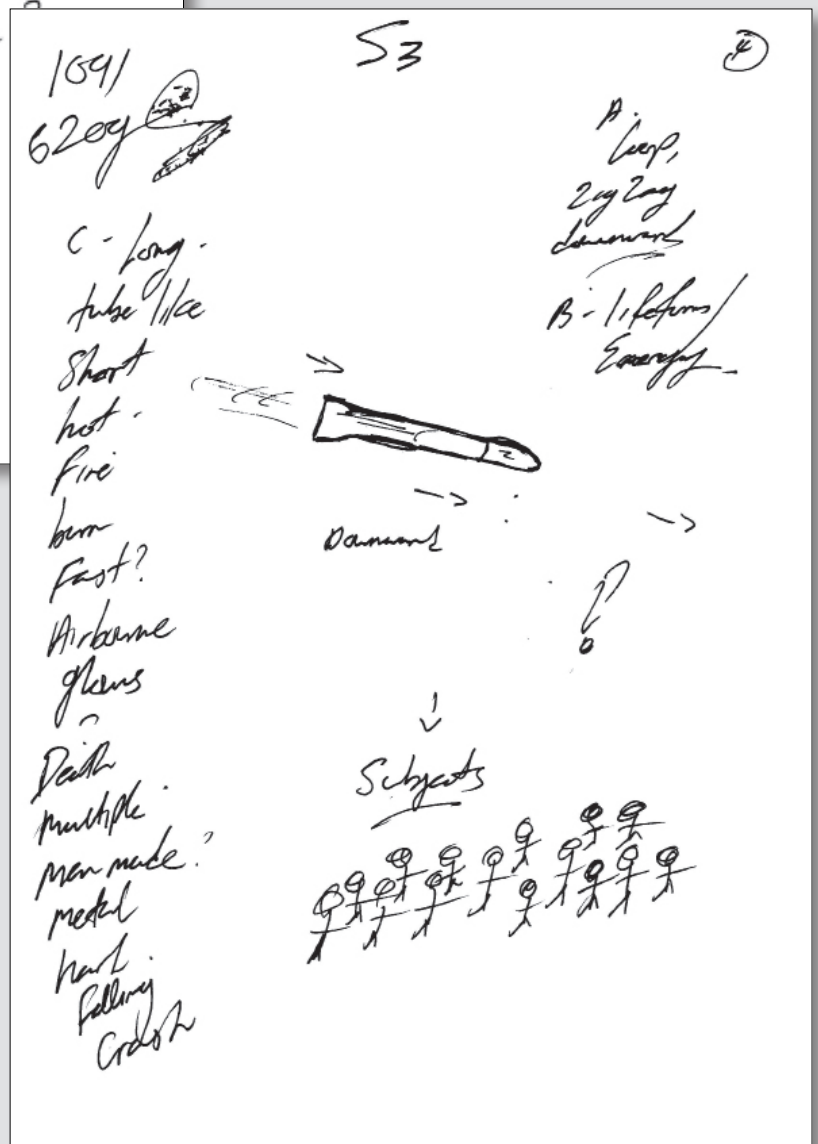
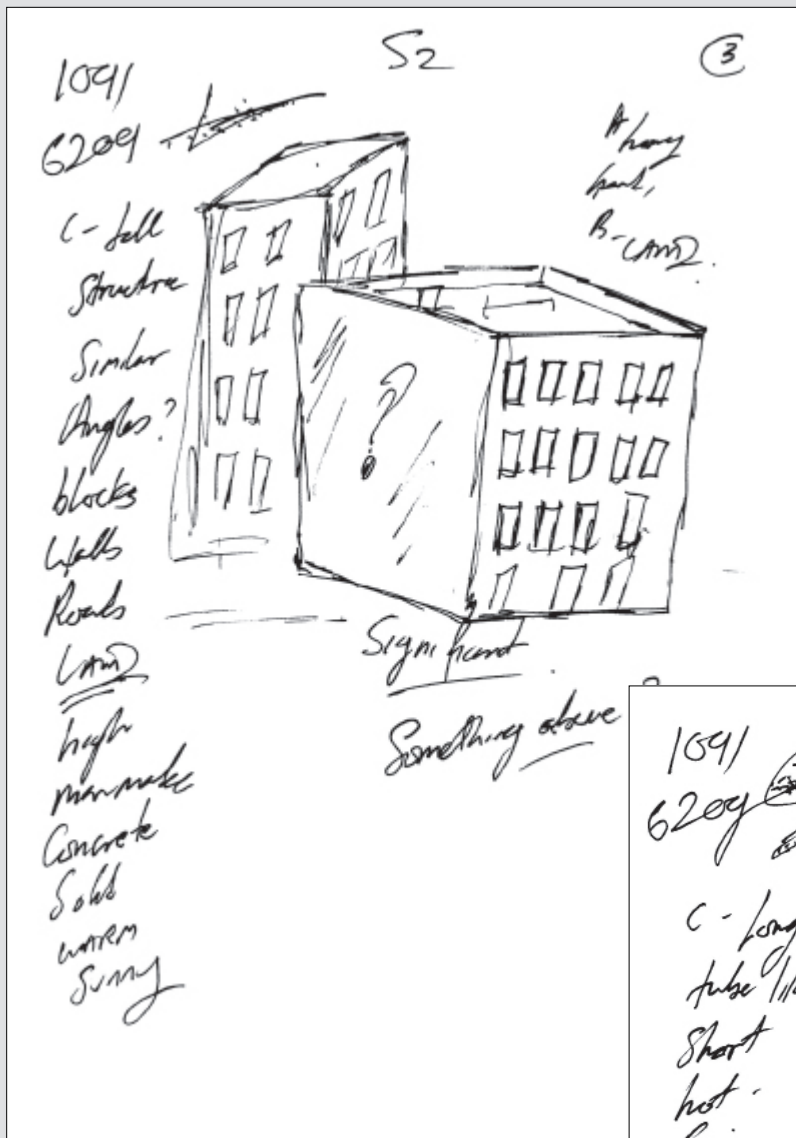
C - Large.  
tall  
Plat.  
Brown  
hard.

Long.  
Rocks  
People (lots)  
urban?

Observation  
male/s  
task  
Sun  
warm



"Looking above or  
from above?"  
(Intense).





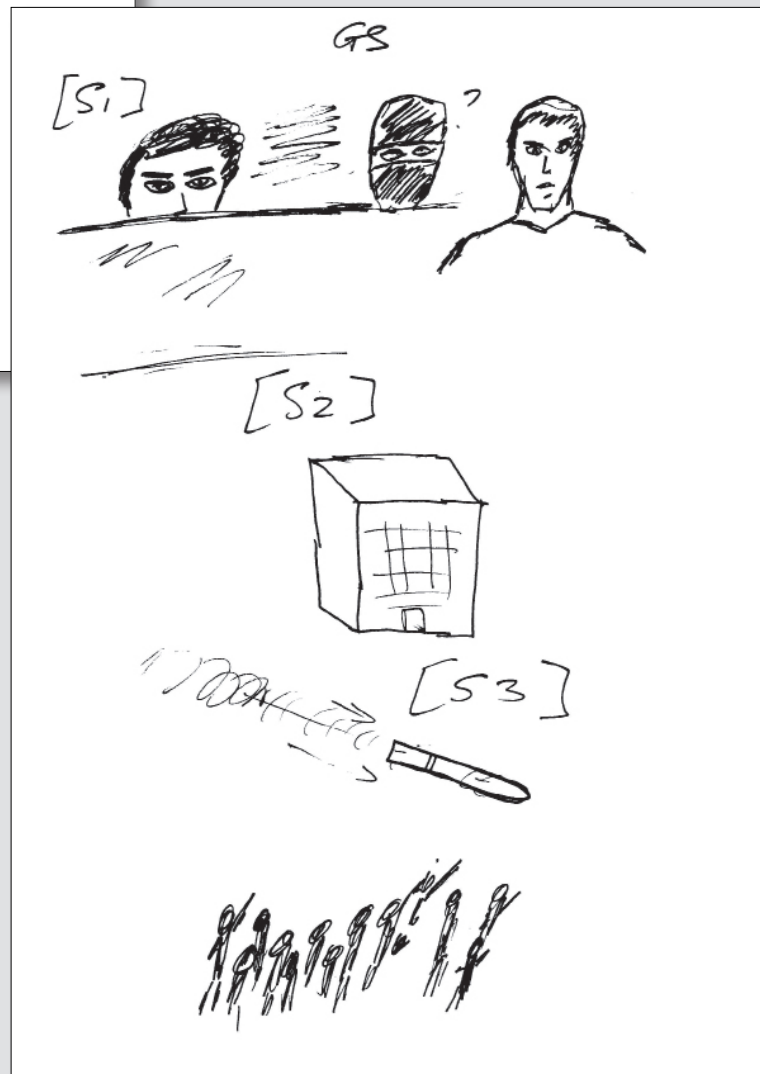
5

OC

S<sub>1</sub>  
male/s  
lifeforms  
hidden  
hide  
out of sight  
Protection  
hair  
dark  
DARK  
Sweaty  
tense  
White  
Green  
Black  
barrier?  
Crouch

S<sub>2</sub>  
tall  
hard  
Building  
Square?  
Solid  
Windows  
many  
on top?  
mountain  
history

S<sub>3</sub>  
don't  
fall  
craft  
metal  
small  
missile  
tube  
fast  
People  
uh oh!  
bullet?  
/



S: MATRIX [S1]							
S	M	T	E	Sky	P	Pp	C
Lifelines	3-4	urban can	midwest fast	Airbourne 'duck' falling Noisy Shots? Fire? running Search hidden Above " Focus is above	building. transport.		Death Terror Terrorist? Assassination?
* Subjects are looking up! Observing something, Someone or each other. camouflaged disguised. prepared.							

MATRIX 2 [S2]							
S	M	T	E	Sky	P	Pp	C
urban structure non made ones		urban	-	target building important. Lifelines "In the middle?" below	fall building Roads.		70's all historic past.
* Something above or hits this building							

S	M	T	E	Subj	P	PP	C
man	one	Air	hot	Dart	note		
made	/	Flight	on fire	Missile	Guns		Death
		/	Fast	bullet	People		
				target			
				Confusion			
				Panic			
				"Look out!!"			
				Wave			
				get down			
				Trumpet			

\* Something really odd? misses "??"

Danger  
Explosion

\* focus on what tasker needs to know.

Target Site is one of terror and panic. Subjects are afraid and running helter skelter.

"Something" is coming down on them. Not pleasant... Death

Feels like a terror attack but I suspect this has already happened. Sense a very strong "military" connection, covert perhaps as Subjects appear to be crouching or hiding while others appear to be out in the open.

More than one Subject is armed. These armed individuals are all at target site but at opposite ends?

Continued. ->

Looks like a street battle,  
Chaos & fighting with civilians  
Caught up.

Whatever this is, it is BIG!!

[S1] Shows some men hiding  
behind a wall? Could be symbolic  
AOL The Alamo.

Also sense transport as well  
Something is moving ....

[S2] Not sure what this  
building has to do with the  
target but is obviously important and  
is in the middle of the battle scene

Continued -

[S3] Tube or bullet like  
device is on fire and coming  
down. People are taking  
evasive action and running  
for their lives.

I suspect this is connected  
with the [S1] individuals hidden  
BUT why is everyone looking  
above ??? weird.

\* focus on DEATH at target site  
and the outcome

Two very strong Acl's spring  
to mind. 1) Catastrophic terror  
attack and planned assassinations  
of JFK.

The impact or 'feelings' I'm  
getting are on par with 9/11 attacks  
which brought the whole world  
to focus on this one activity.  
Whatever it is, it was truly  
shocking. The full story has not  
been told. Secrecy is involved here.

Summary  
wow! Can't wait to see fallout  
on this one. Even if I am not  
on target the emotions & feeling  
of Subject at the target  
CANNOT be ignored.

Something is being witnessed that  
will literally or more than  
likely already has changed the  
course of history.

This is either a terrorist attack  
or assassination of JFK.

EM. 








# Target: 9801-6676

Target cue: Describe the real person Jesus of Nazareth at aged 30.

\* please remember this is the targeting cue written by the tasker - the viewer only had the target number (1091-6209) as information and was given this information only with the feedback.

DIR: DAZPH	PS-OK	Timeline
VB	Relaxed	10-9-05
NM	On Bed	PM
PG	30min Cool-D	home
	ES-OK	



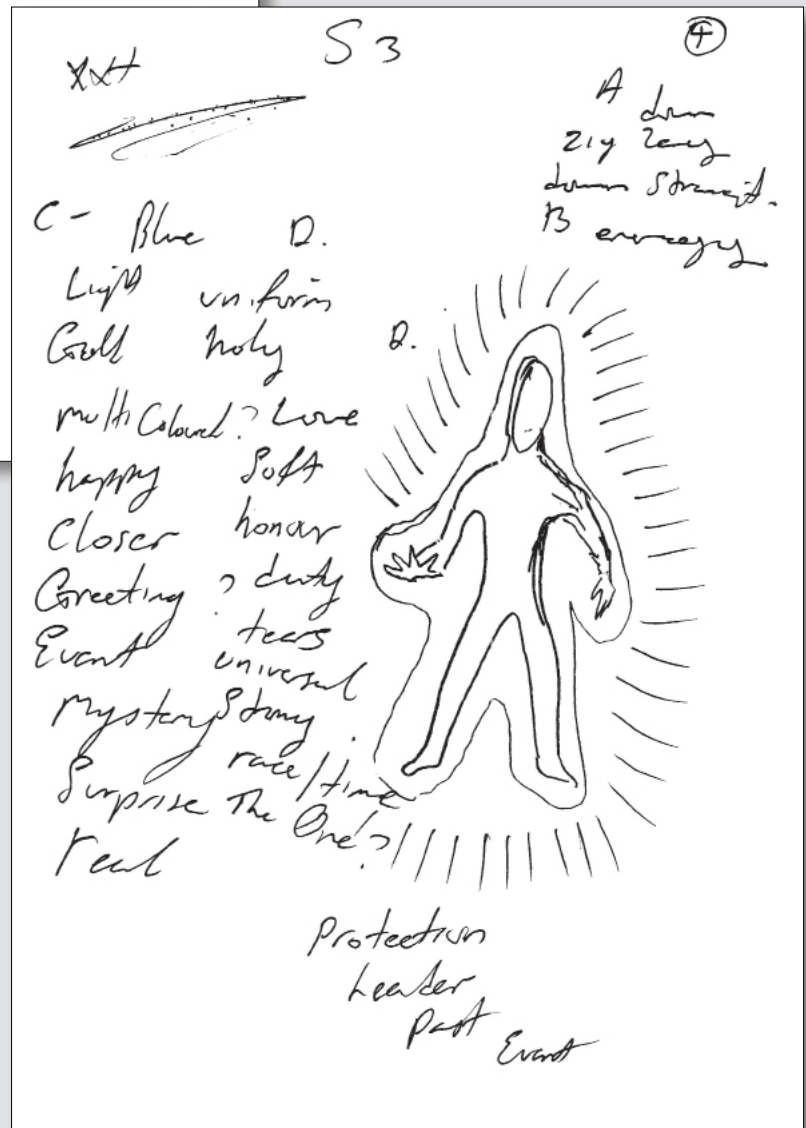
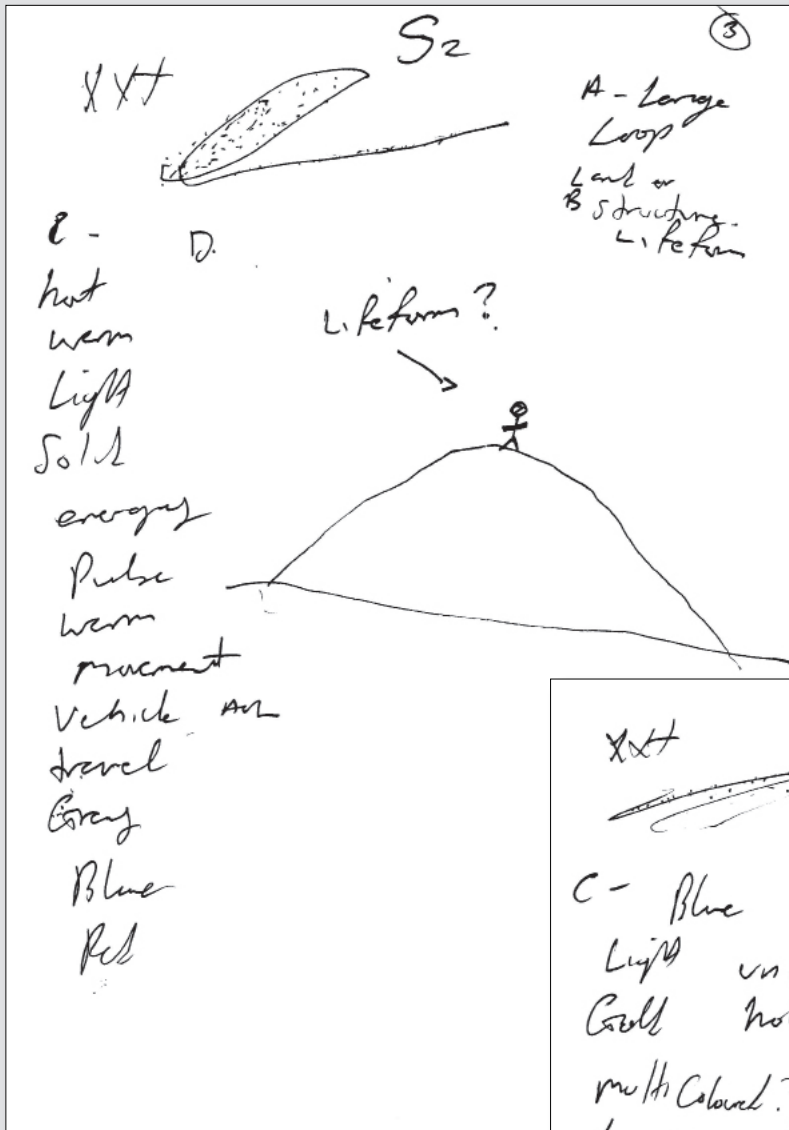
XX  S1 (2)

A  
Long straight  
curve, down,  
long way...

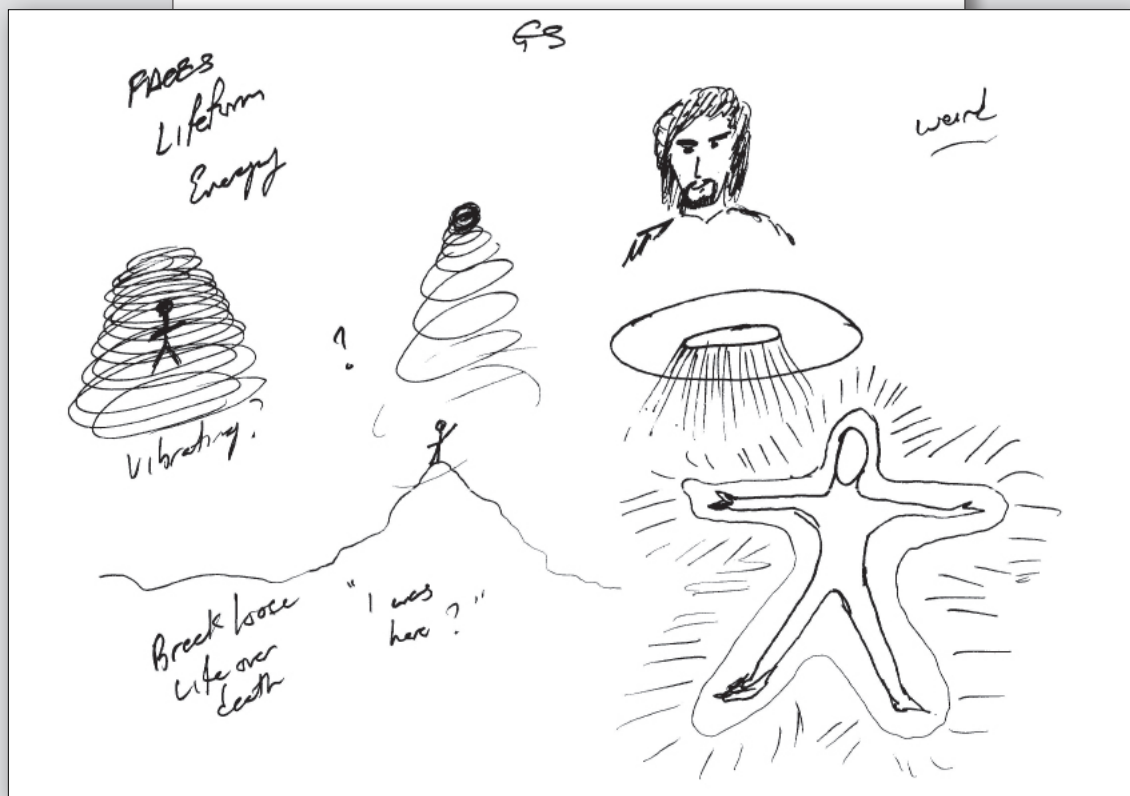
C-Event\*  
hard dark  
water  
soft D.  
movement  
Box  
Small  
Contained on  
Confined on  
water  
Float  
down  
Little  
Gray

Subject  
Lifeform.

Post  
Present  
Future



S1	SC	S3
Confined	Lifeline	Vibrations
Restricted	human?	Very high
hard	high point	Advanced Being
manmade	Leader	Reel
Elements	Pleasant Energy	Solid
water	Glow	A lot of light
space	Light	Bright
dark	"I am what I am?"	Golden
below	The One	Pure
Energy	An Event of importance	"Who is this guy or lady?"
Movement	A promise	Seems all knowing
molecule	Above all others	like I <u>know</u>
small	SACRED Site	this person?
dark		



S	M	T	MATRIX		P	Pp	C
			E	Sh			
Event	one	space	Vibrate	Leader		Lots	
Lifeline			different	Persons			
Part				human			
Historic				small			
				made small			
				but is HUGE!			
				like a president			
				or something			
				Leader of a			
				Council or group			
				of men			
				Gender isn't Chosen?			
				Probe later.			

S	M	T	Matrix 2		P	Pp
			E	Sh		
Lifeline	one	Above	rotate	old		Spirit
Event			spin	Ancient		Advanced
			Vibrate	Young Age		Leader
						Love
					Something	Sacrificed
					unknown	
					Soul?	
					Caged	
					body	
					Limitations	

\* Focus on what Tasker needs to know

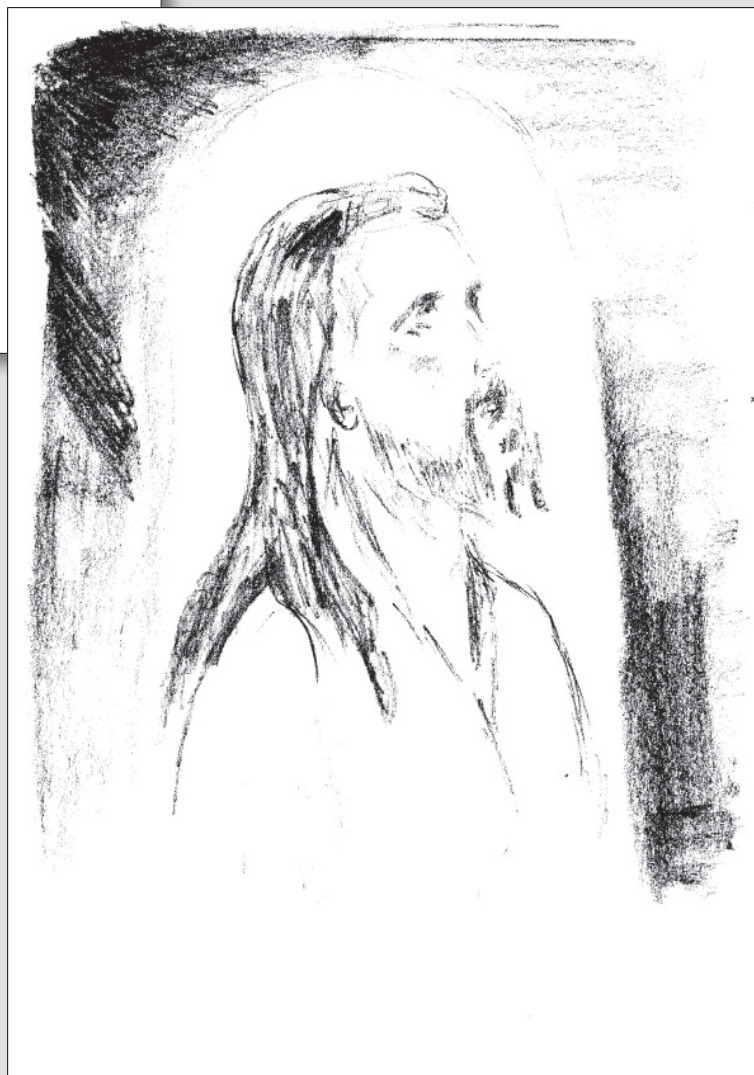
Subject feels like a male but  
there is something odd about him  
Not sure if this is a male/female

Lots of love present, An Angel  
Sole direct from the source

A leader among men. Not spiritual  
or political leader of some kind  
but there is something much more  
going on here.

There is a bigger lesson to  
be learned or has been missed??

ACE - Feels like target was  
Assassinated  
ACE JFK or JESUS





## Summary

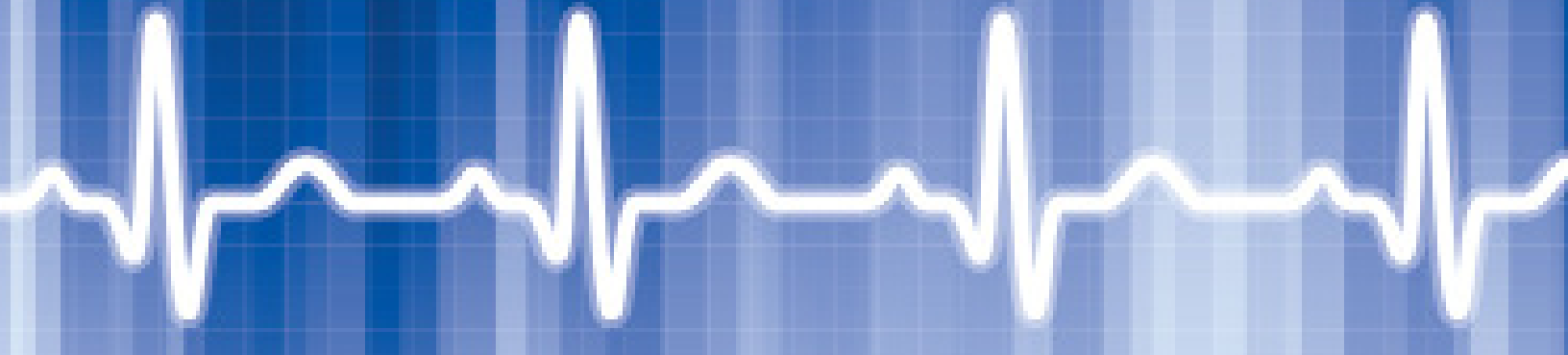
Another word target 1 suspect.  
Subject picked out amongst a  
Large energy source which is  
vibrating in union with the  
subject. A well known figure  
in history but mystery surrounds  
his mission in life. He feels  
like a visitor of some kind  
from another dimension but  
not everyone got his message.

He was a threat to some  
and had to leave... sadly  
An Advanced and very special  
Leader. Sends his greetings  
and love to us all

Em2 

# Medical Remote Viewing

by Andrew Usher



UK-RV was then formed in early 2008 to investigate remote viewing and its applications within medicine and human development (Med RV).

UK-RV in many respects was born out of a comment I heard 10 years ago while attending a medical conference for remote and rural medical practitioners in Scotland. The comment I overheard was “we might as well use psychics!”, and was in response to a proposed idea that the out of hours emergency services would be covered by using telemedicine, whereby a patient would go to a booth and discuss their medical situation with a practitioner many hundreds of miles away via information technology. However, little did I realise that 10 years later I would be investigating medical applications using a form of psychical functioning.

After several years of looking at aspects of intuition and medicine, and psychic phenomena, one issue plagued my research, namely protocol, replication and consistency. It was whilst studying aspects of the Slavonic health system and its connection to Russian psychics, that I came upon remote viewing, and one year later Paul Smith kindly came to Scotland to conduct his first UK remote viewing training.

UK-RV was then formed in early 2008 to investigate remote viewing and its applications within medicine and human development (Med RV). All of our medical projects are overseen with a registered medical practitioner and work in accordance to strict medical ethics and confidentiality. We are also very fortunate that we have the input of Paul Smith in regard to projects and conceptualisation.

One year on we have conducted many projects, concluded several sessions for private clients and have very positive findings, and with this has come much public pressure and interest from the media to reveal our work and findings. Due to the sensitivity and nature of the work I have been reluctant to go into much detail about our findings and case histories. One of the most fundamental aspects to our projects relates to medical ethics. It is imperative that the aspects of confidentiality remain true to the project, and it is for this reason I often find myself pulled in two directions.

In one direction I want to show what our results have been and how controlled re-

mote viewing can be applied medically, but in the other direction I have concerns in regard to how such data could be misused, and how catastrophic it could be to potential clients. I also have concerns that people would set themselves up as a medical diagnostics tool without adequate training, knowledge or an understanding of the remote viewing process. It is imperative that we protect the vulnerable and do not abuse the potential of medical remote viewing, and our findings have shown that there are possibilities to use the data within medical case histories and case management, although much caution and common sense needs to be applied, and the participation of a medical professional is a necessity.

However it also my belief that Med RV is still in its infancy and requires much more research and development. Since we embarked on this project many theoretical and practical aspects have unveiled themselves, aspects which pertain to controlled remote viewing as a whole, such as issues to do with frontloading, the necessity to follow a structured CRV

process, understanding the clients language patterns and how it pertains to stage 2 and much more.

**As an example of an application, what follows is a forensic medical remote session worked by UK-RV.**

## The task:

Describe the health of the patient as of the 9th of February 2000.

"This case was chosen to look at the possibility of forensic RV. A patient that had been seen 8 years ago had been chosen. This patient unfortunately died of pancreatic cancer shortly after our initial consultation. The aim of this project was to see if the four remote viewers could identify the presenting symptom picture of the patient and the root cause of the case, which i did not know as of 9th February 2000. This case highlights the type of information that can be accessed though remote viewing in a medical context, and shows the potential of forensic medical remote viewing."

## Case History, a snippet from my case notes:

**Patient:** XXXXXXXXX

**Gender:** Female

**Date of Birth:** XXXXXXXX

**Consultation:** XXXXXXXX

Around one and a half years ago XXXXXXXX started to experience symptoms of wanting to drink lots of water, a general increase in thirst, accompanied by the need to go to the toilet afterwards. She then over the period of time started to lose weight and overall has lost around two stones. This is all accompanied by a general loss of taste in her mouth. Of late her mouth has been dry, with a salty taste. She is frightened to go out in case of need for urination. Due to her thirst and dryness of mouth she carries a bottle of water with her. She has not been sleeping well, and is prone to feeling stressed due to a variety of factors from family to general life problems and is upset at other peoples tragedies. General depression due to worry over health. She complains of stabbing shooting right sided pains.

Mentally and emotionally she is more irritable and due to loss of weight feels as if everyone is staring at her, and talking about her. This has led her to not wanting to go out, and becoming self conscious of her appearance. Generally she is outgoing, extroverted who loves to go out to ballroom dances and social occasions, so this is rather out of character for her.

His skin tone is very gray and she is complaining of her fingertips going wrinkly. She has also has palpitations during this period also. She is concerned about her heart. She is very slim

genetically. She mentions heat, a generalised intense feeling, and complains of seeing redness.

Allopathically she has had an endoscopy, as she had what probably appears to have been an ulcer, which has been treated by Losec. However this seems to have cleared and all blood tests are normal although she was told there was no sugar in her urine. Allopathically she is being given a possible diagnosis of Irritable Bowel Syndrome.

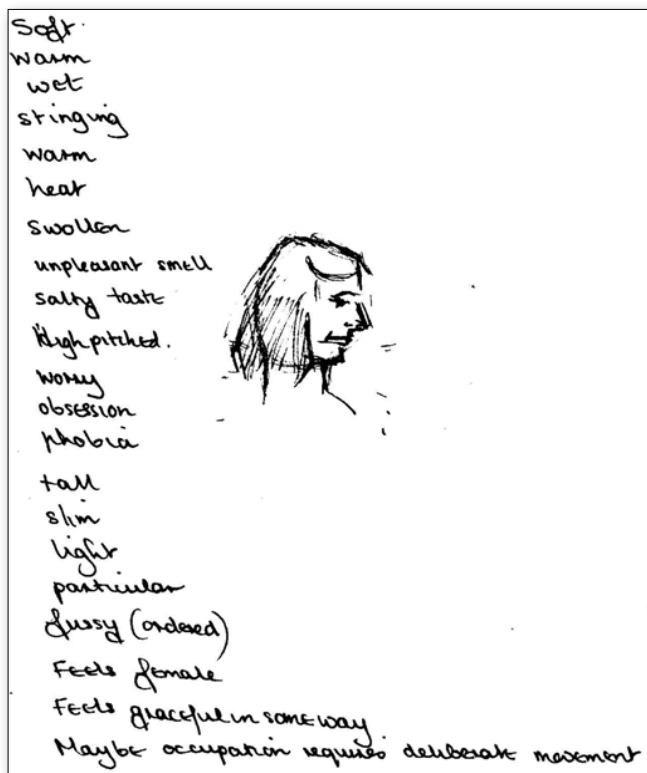
## Outcome of my initial meeting with the client.

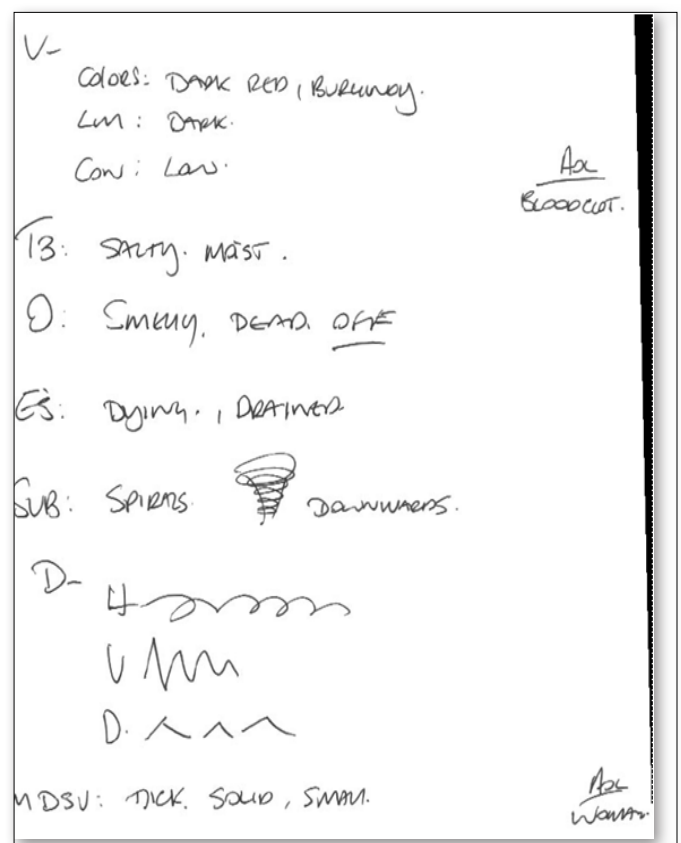
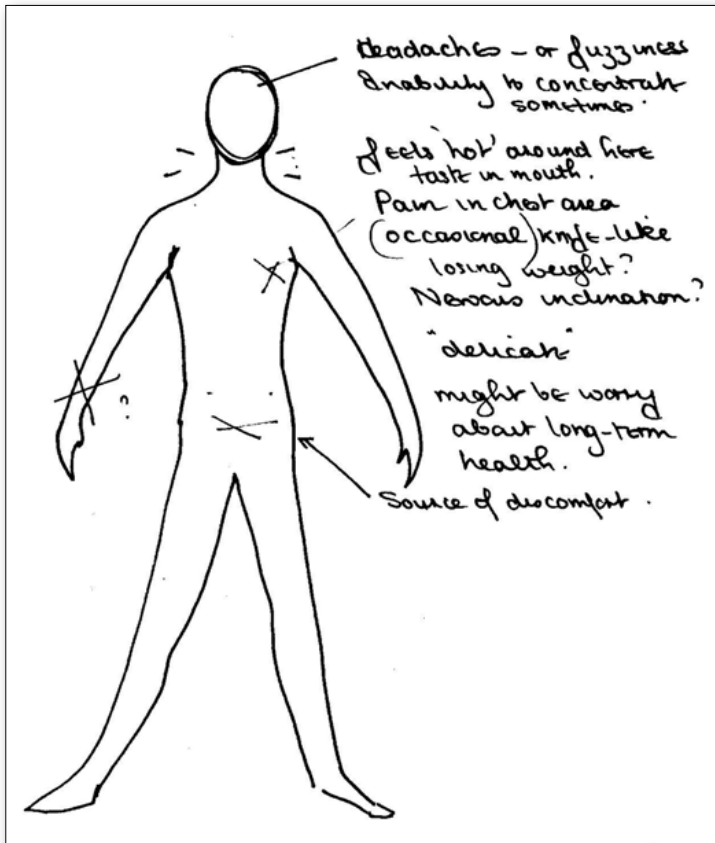
I was not happy with the way the client appeared, as she looked exceptionally jaundiced. I intimated that she should go see her GP immediately and have some blood test taken as I was concerned of the possibility of her having Diabetes Mellitus.

A day later her doctor confirmed she did indeed have Diabetes Mellitus, but that he was concerned about her pancreas and some swelling in her abdomen, and had referred her for an immediate ultrasound. Test revealed pancreatic cancer. The patient then died two weeks later.

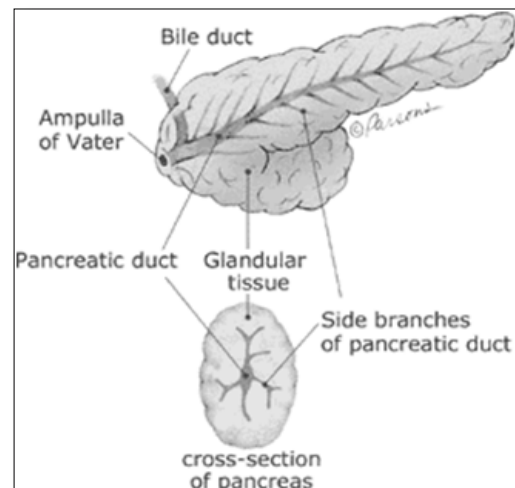
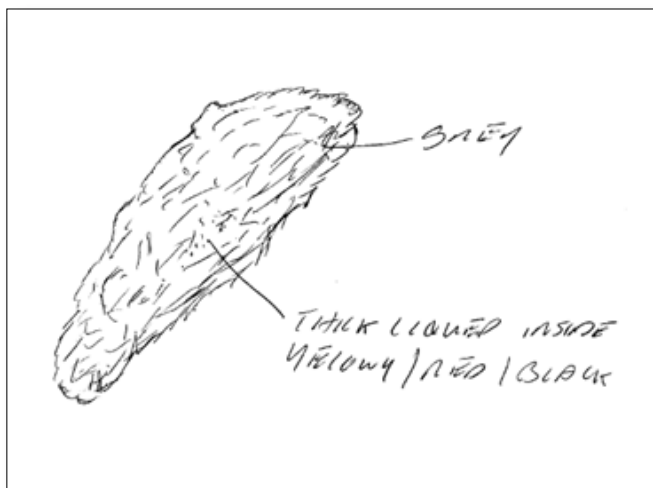
I was curious to see if a medical remote viewing session would not only pick up my initial consultation notes and the feelings and sensation of the patient, but also the organic disease pattern which could not be seen by me physically at the time i had seen the client for a complementary medical evaluation. What the remote viewers data revealed:

Viewer UKRV-B003





Viewer: Daz



(This diagram was by Viewer MARTIN OLLIER (mjo) )

This drawing was particularly important and interesting, especially when we look at the following clip art picture of the pancreas.

## Conclusion:

What is worth remembering is that on the 9th of February I only had the initial consultation information to go on, i did not have any pathology results to show or demonstrate that the client had pancreatic cancer, and likewise none of the above remote viewers had any access to information pertaining to this case, and yet despite this, not only did the viewers pick up on the symptom picture expressed by the client, including the AOL suggestion of dancing, but two viewers picked up data relating the internal organs and that of a diseased state. When we look at the diagram representing the pancreas and that of the drawing, although displaced, we can see a striking resemblance. However what is worth noting is that the one session,

despite the striking resemblance in regard to the pancreas is not enough to complete the whole picture. The whole picture is only revealed through all of the remote viewing sessions and analysis of the data. The correlation of data to symptom picture is exceptionally high through the four sessions, and clearly demonstrates that further investigation and research is required.

**Next time i will describe the UK-RV Med RV process and some of the theoretical and practical aspects that have unveiled themselves.**

**Until next time, Good Viewing.**



Andrew Usher is both the partner and Complementary Medicine Consultant for Dunbeath Surgery, and Director of LivingFlow™. He is also the Dean for the British Institute of Homeopathy, and an international practitioner and lecturer of homeopathy, hypnosis and other areas of complementary medicine. Andrew was trained in controlled remote viewing by Paul Smith and is the founder of UK Remote Viewing (UK-RV). UK-RV is actively involved in both research and operational remote viewing.

Email: [Andrew@uk-rv.co.uk](mailto:Andrew@uk-rv.co.uk)

Website: <http://www.uk-rv.co.uk/>



# BLOG

## Remote Viewing Blogs

by PJ Gaenir

Personal blogs of viewers talking about their experience, their sessions, their interests and theories are some of the most “real” remote viewing reading material on the internet. (I mean blogs not sponsored (directly or indirectly) by income (much, anyway), but which are one individual’s personal take on the world and RV.)

There aren’t as many Remote Viewing blogs as you’d expect, given the publicity it’s had for 14 years now. Several exist that are promotional sites. A few aren’t really about RV, but commercial products. Most that come up in searches are actually about 50 different topics, with Remote Viewing being only one. I think it’s fairly common for any personal blog to cover up to half a dozen subjects, but anything more than that and RV is just a side-note, not a focus.

I thought I would share with you some of the “personal blogs” in remote viewing online. Most all of these have RSS feeds for your own reader. I’ll give direct links to three of my favorite articles from each. Check ‘em out!

### [Cosmic Spoon](#)

[160 \(mainly CRV\) Remote viewing Examples](#)  
[Displacement in remote viewing](#)  
[Surfing the psychic internet](#)

### [Entangled Minds](#)

[Psi Experiences](#)  
[Debunking the Debunkers](#)  
[Flat Line Memories](#)

### [Firedocs RV Blog](#)

[White Flags and the Remote Viewing Blues](#)  
[Basic Edu and RV Lite](#)  
[Presentation Sessions](#)

### [Mind Blogging](#)

[Applying Visualization To Remote Viewing](#)  
[Remote Viewing Return](#)  
[Ghost in the machine \(EVP\)](#)

### [Psyforce’s Log](#)

[Being Realistic](#)  
[A Real Life Case - Arsonist Groningen](#)  
[Colorful Session](#)

### [Serious Kilowatt](#)

[Session on Soldiers](#)  
[Aspect RV and Creative Self-Tasking](#)  
[Potential Explosion](#)

### [Red Cairo](#)

[Target Acquisition Errors](#)  
[Axex](#)  
[Giant Mutant Sand Worms](#)

There are blogs which are new or which have extremely light posting frequency:

### [Remote Sensing](#)

### [Remote Review](#)

### [McMoneagle](#)

There are also some nice blogs that aren’t really personal; they may cover a ton of topics, or, they may be mostly quotes of news articles or promotional materials and mentions of events. A few of those follow (alphabetically):

### [Integral Processes and Perspectives](#)

### [Parapsychology Articles and Blog](#)

### [Public Parapsychology](#)

### [The Remote Viewer \(one of my favorites!\)](#)

### [Remote Viewing News & Commentary](#)

### [UFOs and Remote Viewing](#)

Do you view? Can you type?  
**How about you start a blog of your own?!**

## Remote viewing training & trainers

[RVIS](#) - Paul Smith (CRV)  
[P>S>I](#) - Lyn Buchanan (CRV)  
[Angela T. Smith](#) (CRV)  
[Stephen S. Schwartz](#) (Natural)  
[Ed Dames](#) (LearnRV/TRV)  
[David Morehouse](#) (CRV)  
[Australian Remote Viewing Unit](#) (TRV)  
[The Farsight Institute](#) (SRV)

## Remote viewing Resources

[Pj's Dojo Psi Remote Viewing resource website](#)  
[Remotviewed.com](#) (examples, documents, targets)  
[Firedocs](#) - massive RV resources and files

## Remote Viewing Targets

[RV targets.com](#)  
[Ten Thousand Roads](#) Remote Viewing resources  
[Target Monkey](#)  
[Lyn Buchanan's Target of the week](#)

## Remote Viewing Groups

[The Farsight Institute](#)  
[HRVG](#) (Hawaii Remote Viewing Guild)  
[IRVA](#) (International Remote Viewing Association)  
[UKRV](#) - Andrew Ushers UK Remote Viewing website  
[The Aurora group](#) Remote viewing business website  
[Intuitive Recon](#) Remote viewing business website

## Remote Viewing - Individuals

[Ingo Swann's Biomind website](#)  
[Joe McMoneagle website](#)  
[Russell Targ website](#)  
[Daz Smith Cosmic Spoon blog](#)  
[Shelia's Rv news blog](#)  
[Pj's Red Cairo Rv blog](#)  
[Dean Radin website](#)  
[Marty Rosenblatt website](#)  
[Coleen Marenich's website](#)

